IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL

BY

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NEW EDITION

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED

EDITED BY

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WITH ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS PRINTED IN THE TEXT AND A SERIES OF ENGRAVED AND COLOURED PLATES

VOL. II.
DEPASTURE—KYTHE

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LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

		- fan adiastina	ملامندها المسام	61	l standa fe	u nauticialo
a.or adj.		s for adjective. abbreviation, abbreviated.	galv. stands	for galvanism. genitive.	p. stands for palæon	or participle. palæontology.
acc.		accusative.	geog	geography.	part.	participle.
act.	•••	active.	geol	geology.	pass	passive.
adv.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	adverb.	geom	geometry.	pathol	pathology.
agri.		agriculture.	Goth	Gothic.	pejor	pejorative.
alg.		algebra.	Gr	Greek.	Per	Persic or Persian.
Amer.		American.	gram	grammar.	perf	perfect.
anat.		anatomy.	gun	gunnery.	pers	person.
anc.		ancient.	Heb	Hebrew.	persp	perspective.
antiq.		antiquities.	her	heraldry.	Peruv	Peruvian.
aor.		aorist, aoristic.	Hind	Hindostanee, Hindu, or	Pg.	Portuguese.
Ar.	•••	Arabic.	hist	history. [Hindi.	phar	pharmacy.
arch.	•••	architecture.	hort	horticulture.	philol,	philology.
archæol.		archæology.	Hung	Hungarian.	Phœn	philosophy. Phœnician.
arith.	•••	arithmetic.	T	hydrostatics. Icelandic.		photography.
Armor. art.	•••	article.	± 7.	ichthyology.	photog,	phrenology.
A. Sax.	•	Anglo-Saxon.	imper	imperative.	phys. geog	physical geography.
astrol.		astrology.	imperf.	imperfect.	physiol	physiology.
astron.		astronomy.	impers	impersonal.	pl	plural,
at. wt.		atomic weight.	incept	inceptive.	Pl.D	Platt Dutch.
aug.		augmentative.	ind	indicative.	pneum	pneumatics.
Bav.		Bavarian dialect.	Ind	Indic.	poet	poetical.
biol.		biology.	indef	indefinite.	Pol	Polish.
Bohem.		Bohemian.	Indo-Eur	Indo-European.	pol. econ	political economy.
bot.		botany.	inf	infinitive.	poss	possessive,
Braz.		Brazilian.	intens	intensive.	pp	past participle.
Bret.		Breton (=Armoric).	interj	interjection.	ppr.	present participle.
Bulg.		Bulgarian.	Įr	Irish.	Pr	Provençal.
Catal.		Catalonian.	Iran	Iranian.	prep.	preposition.
carp.		carpentry.	<u>I</u> t	Italian.	pres	present.
caus.	•••	causative.	L	Latin.	pret	preterite.
Celt.	* ***	Celtic.	lan	language.	priv	privative.
Chal.	•••	Chaldee.	Lett	Lettish.		onunciation, pronounced, pronoun.
chem.		chemistry.	L.G lit	Low German. literal, literally.	pron	prosody.
chron. Class.	•••	chronology.	T 2.13	Lithuanian.	pros	prosincial.
CHASS.	•••	Classical (=Greek and Latin).	the second	late Latin, low do.	prov. $psychol.$	psychology.
200		cognate, cognate with.	. 1	machinery.	rail	railways.
cog.		colloquial.	mach. $manuf.$	manufactures.	R.Cath.Ch	Roman Catholic Church
com.		commerce.	masc	masculine.	rhet	rhetoric.
comp.		compare.	math	mathematics.	Rom.antiq	Roman antiquities.
compar.		comparative.	mech	mechanics.	Rus	Russian.
conch.		conchology.	med	medicine.	Sax	Saxon.
conj.		conjunction.	Med. L	Medieval Latin.	Sc	Scotch.
contr.		contraction, contracted.	mensur	mensuration.	Scand	Scandinavian.
Corn.		Cornish.	metal	metallurgy.	Scrip	Scripture.
crystal.	•	crystallography.	metaph.	metaphysics.	sculp	sculpture.
Cym.		Cymric.	meteor	meteorology.	Sem	Semitic.
D.		Dutch.	Mex	Mexican.	Serv	Servian.
Dan.		Danish.	M.H.G	Middle High German.	sing Skr	singular.
dat.		dative.	milit	military.	CIT	Sanskrit. Slavonic, Slavic.
def.		definite.	mineral	mineralogy. Modern French.	N	Spanish.
deriv. dial.	• • • •	derivation.	Mod. Fr	mythology.	sp. gr	specific gravity.
dim.		dialect, dialectal.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} myth. & \dots \\ N. & \dots \end{array} $	Norse, Norwegian.	7	statute.
distrib.		distributive.		noun.	stat subj	subjunctive.
dram.		drama, dramatic.	n. nat. hist	natural history.	superl	superlative.
dyn.	•••	dynamics.	nat. order,	natural order.	surg	surgery.
E., Eng.		English.	nat. phil	natural philosophy.	surv	surveying.
eccles.		ecclesiastical.	naut	nautical.	Sw	Swedish.
Egypt.		Egyptian.	navig	navigation.	sym	symbol.
elect.		electricity.	neg	negative.	syn	synonym.
engin.		engineering.	neut	neuter.	Syr	Syriac.
engr.		engraving.	N.H.G	New High German.	Tart	Tartar.
entom.		entomology.	nom	nominative.	technol	technology.
Eth.		Ethiopic.	Norm	Norman.	teleg	telegraphy.
ethn.		ethnography, ethnology.	North. E	Northern English.	term	termination.
etym.		etymology.	numis	numismatics.	Teut	Teutonic.
Eur.		European.	obj	objective.	theol	theology.
exclam.		exclamation.	obs	obsolete.	toxicol	toxicology.
fem.		feminine.	obsoles	obsolescent.	trigon	trigonometry.
fig.		figuratively.	0. Bulg	Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavie).	Turk	Turkish.
Fi.	•••	Flemish.	O.E	Old English (i.e. English	typog,	typography.
fort.	•••	fortification.		between A. Saxon and	var	variety (of species). verb intransitive.
Fr.	•••	French.	O 174	Modern English).	v.i	verb neuter.
freq.	•••	frequentative.	O. Fr	Old French.	v.n	verb transitive.
Fris.	•••	Frisian.	O.H.G	Old High German. Old Prussian.	$\overset{v.t.}{\mathrm{W}}. \qquad \ldots$	Welsh.
fut. G.		future.	O.Prus	Old Prussian. Old Saxon.		zoology.
Gael.	•••	German. Gaelic.	O.Sax ornith	ornithology.	2006 †	obsolete.
CHACH	•••		ornith			그러면 하시다고 하는 사람이 없다.

EXPLANATIONS

REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of re-writing the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same sound, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The key by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

ā, as in fate.	o, as in not.
	ö, " move
	ŭ, ,, tube.
a, ,, fall.	u, ,, tub.
	u, , bull.
	ü, Sc. abune (Fr. u).
e, , her.	oi, ,, oil.
ī, ,, pine.	ou , pound.
i ,, pin.	y, Sc. fey (=e+i).
ō, ,, note.	

Consonants

ch, as in chain.	TH, as in then.
ch, ,, Sc. loch, Ger. nacht.	
j, ,, job.	w ,, wig. wh, ,, whig.
g,, go. n,, Fr. ton.	zh, , azure.
ng Sino.	

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word labour, the second of delay, and the third of comprehension. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark '. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words la'bour, delay', and comprehen'sion.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word excommunication, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked", and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark', as in the word excommu'nica''tion.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements, Aluminium,	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Mercury (Hydrargyrum), . Hg
Antimony (Stibium), . Arsenic,	Sb	Molybdenum,	. Mo
Arsenie,	As	Nickel	N1
Danuin,		Niobium,	Nb
Bismuth	. Bi	Nitrogen	N
Boron,	B	Osmium,	Os
Bromine	Dr	Oxygen,	0
Cadmium	Ca	Oxygen,	. Pd
		Phosphorus,	P
Calcium,	Ca		
Calcium,	C	Potassium (Kalium),	. K
Cerium,	Ce	Rhodium,	R
Chlorine,	Cl	Rhodium,	. Rb
Chromium,	Cr	Ruthenium	Rn
Cobalt.	. Co	Selenium,	Se
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	Silicon,	. Si
Didymium,	. D	Silver (Argentum),	. Ag
Didymium, Erbium,	E	Sodium (Natrium),	. Na
Fluorine,	F	Strontium	Sr
Gallium,	. Ga	Sulphur,	S
Gallium,	G	Tantalum	. Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tallimium	T'a
Hydrogen	H	Thallium,	. Tl
Gold (Aurum),	In	Thallium, Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	. 1	Tin (Stannum),	. Sn
Indium, Iodine, Tridium, Iron (Ferrum),	Ir	Tin (Stannum), Titanium,	, Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram), .	. w
Lanthanium, Lead (Plumbum),	. La	Uranium.	. U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Uranium,	. v
monum,		Yttrium,	. у
Magnesium,	. Mg	Yttrium,	. Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	. Zr
현대 교통하여 하나 중 하나 있다.			-

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (See Atom, and Atomic theory under Atomic, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus— O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus— H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2\,H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}\,H_{22}\,O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $Mg\,SO_4$, $7\,H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2\,H_2+O_2=2\,H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

DEPASTURE

Depasture (de-pas'tūr), v.t. pret. & pp. de-pastured; ppr. depasturing. [Prefix de, and pasture.] 1. To graze upon; to consume the produce of.—2. To pasture; to graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are depastured in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.

Aplific.

Depasture (de-pas'tur), v.i. To feed or pas-

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.

Blackstone.

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), v.i. [L. de, from, and patria, one's country.] To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

May, it he please, depatriate. Mason.

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), v.t. To drive from one's country; to banish; to expel.

Depauperate (dē-pa'pēr-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. depauperated; ppr. depauperating. [L. depauperated, e. depauperating. [L. depauperated, ppr. depauperating. [L. depauperated, pp. depauperating. [L. depauperated, pp. depauperated, to beggar, from pauper, poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. 'Humility of mind which depauperates the spirit.' Jer. Taylor. [Rare.]

Depauperate, Depauperated (dē-pa'perāt, dē-pā'pērāt-ēd), p. and a. Impoverished; made poor. In bot. imperfectly developed; looking as if ill-formed from want of sufficient nutriment.

Depauperize (dē-pa'pēr-iz), v.t. [L. de, priv., and pauper, poor.] To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.

paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at depauperizing the children of paupers would be more successful, if the process were not carried on in a lump.

Edin. Rev.

Depeach† (de-pech'), v.t. [Fr. depecher, to expedite towards a result. See DESPATCH.] To despatch; to discharge.

They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be defeached.

Hackluyt.

Depectible † (dē-pek'ti-bl), a. [L. depecto, to comb off—de, off, and pecto, to comb.] Tough; tenacious.

It may be that . . . some bodies are of a more depectible nature than oil, Bacon.

depectible nature than oil.

Depeculation † (dē-pek'ū-lā"shon), n. [L. depeculor, depeculatus, to embezzle—de, intens., and paculari, to embezzle public money. See PECULATE.] A robbing or embezzling. 'Depeculation of the public treasure.' Hobbes.

Depeinct (dē-pant'), v.t. [O. Fr. depeinct, depicted, L. depingo. See DEPICT.] To paint.

The Red rose medled with the White yfere, In either cheek depeinten lively cheere. Spenser.

Depeint, † pp. Painted. Chaucer.
Depend (de pend'), v.i. [L. depende, to hang down — de, down, and pendeo, to hang.]
1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: followed by from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles depend.

Dryden.

2. To be related to anything as to the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to have such connection with anything as a cause, that without it the effect would not be produced; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by on or upon; as, we depend on air for respiration.

Our happiness depends little on political institu-tions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds.

Macaulay.

3.† To be in the condition of a dependant or retainer; to serve; to attend.

'Do not you follow the young Lord Paris? 'Ay, sir, when he goes before me.' 'You depend upon him, I mean?'

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the suit is still depending in court. See PENDING.—5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief: with on or upon; as, we depend on the word or assurance of our friends; we depend on the arrival of the mail.

First, then, a woman will or won't—depend on't; If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't.

Aaron Hill.

6.† To hang over; to impend.

This is the curse depending on those that war for a placket. Shak.

Dependable (de-pend'a-bl), a. That may be depended on; trustworthy. 'Dependable friendships.' Pope.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

the mean human stature and its promise deviation could be ascertained.

Dependance, Dependancy (de-pend'ans, de-pend'an-si), n. Same as Dependence.
Dependant, Dependent (de-pend'art, de-pend'ent), n. 1. One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependants.—2. That which depends on something else; a cousequence; a corollary. 'With all its circumstances and dependents.' Prynne. [It would perhaps be better if a distinction were uniformly made between dependant and dependent, as to some extent it is made, the former being more generally used as the noun, the latter as the adjective. We give the adjective under DEPENDENT.]
Dependence, Dependency (de-pend'en-si), n. 1. A state of hanging down from a support.—2. Anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show, and the productive to the browth.

3. Connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; concatenation. 'A dependency of thing on thing.' Shak.

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies. Pope.

4. A state of being at the disposal of another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the power and operation of any

DEPENDER

other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of; as, we ought to feel our dependence on God for life and support; the child should be sensible of his dependence on his parents.—5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

pendence on the promises of a sec.

Let me report to him

Your sweet dependency; and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.

Shak,

6. In law, the state of being depending or pending; the state of waiting for decision. An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.' Bell.—7. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; an accident or quality; something ropressential something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as dependencies, or affections of substances.

Locke.

8. The state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another: opposed to sovereignty.

So that they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England.

Bacon.

upon the crown of England.

9. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its dependencies.—10. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as, Great Britain has its dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America. [Dependency is the form exclusively used in this and the foregoing sense.]

11.† The subject of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up A drunken brawl. Massinger.

Dependence is more used in the abstract, —Dependence is more used in the austract, and dependency in the concrete; thus, we say 'a question in dependence before a judge,' but 'a dependency of a state.'

Dependent, Dependant (de-pend'ent, depend'ent, a. 1. Hanging down; as, a dependent leaf.

The furs in the tails were dependent. Peacham.

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; subordinate; as, we are dependent on God and his providence; an effect may be dependent on some unprover earse. known cause.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.

Macanday.

a Relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform anything without the aid of; as, children are dependent on their parents for food and clothing; the pupil is dependent on his preceptor for instruction. See DEFENDANT.
Dependently, Dependantly (de-pend'entli, de-pend'ant-li), adv. In a dependent

Depender (de-pend'er), n. One who depends; a dependant.

Fāte, fār, fat, fall; mē, met, hèr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; fi, Fr. ton; ng, sing; \(\text{TH}, \text{ then}; \) th, thin; Vol. II.

oil, pound; ii, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

EXPLANATIONS

REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of re-writing the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same sound, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The key by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

i, a, a, e, e,	 as in	far. fat. fall. me. met. her.	01,	 move. tube. tub. bull. Sc. abune (Fr. u). oil.
ī, i,	 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	pine. pin.	ou	 pound. Sc. fey (=e+i).

Consonants.

ch, as in chain.	TH, as in then.
ch, , Sc. loch, Ger. nacht.	th, ,, t/lin.
j, ,, <i>j</i> ob.	w, ,, wig.
	wh, ,, whig.
	zii, ,, uzuiti.
ng, ,, si <i>ng</i> .	

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word labour, the second of delay, and the third of comprehension. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark '. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words labour, delay, and comprehen'sion.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word excommunication, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked", and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark', as in the word excommu'nica"tion.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

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Elements.	Symbols.	Elements. Symbols.
Aluminium, Antimony (Stibium), .	. A1	Mercury (Hydrargyrum), . Hg
Antimony (Stibium), .	Sb	Molybdenum, Mo Nickel, Ni
Arsenic,	. As	Nickel, Ni
Barium,	. Ba	NiobiumNb
Bismuth,	. Bi	Nitrogen,
Bismuth,	В	Osmium, Os
Bromine,	Br	Oxygen, O
		Oxygen, O Palladium, Pd Phosphorus, P
Cæsium,	Cs	Phosphorus, P
Cæsium,	Ca	Platinum, Pt
Carbon,	C	Potassium (Kalium), K
Cerium,	Ce	Phodium P
Chlorine,	Cl	Rubidium, Rb
Caromium,	. Ur	Rubidium, Rb Ruthenium, Ru Selenium, Se Silicon, Si
Conait	Co	Selenium, Se
Copper (Cuprum),	Cn	Silicon, Si
Didymium,	. D	Silver (Argentum), Ag
Didymium, Erbium,	E	Sodium (Natrium), Na
Fluorine, Gallium, Glucinium, Gold (Aurum),	F	Strontium, Sr
Gallium,	. Ga	Sulphur,
Glucinium,	. G	Tantalum,
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium, Te
		Thallium, Tl
Indium	. In	Thorium, Th
Iodine, Iridium, Iron (Ferrum), Lanthanium,	. 1	Tin (Stannum), Sn Titanium, Ti
Tridium,	. Ir	Titanium, Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	. Fe	Tangsten (Wolfram), W
Lanthanium,	. La	Uranium, U
Lead (Plumbum),	. Pb	vananiini. v
1 lighthin.		Yttrium, Y Zinc, Zn Zirconium, Zr
Magnesium,	Mg	Zine, Zn
Manganese,	. Mn	Zirconium Zr
	er da in tra Tal	

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (See Atom, and Atomic theory under Atomic, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus— O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus— H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2 H_2 O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $Mg\,SO_4$, $7\,H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2\,H_2+O_2=2\,H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

DEPASTURE

Depasture (dê-pas'tûr), v.t. pret. & pp. de-pastured; ppr. depasturing. [Prefix de, and pasture.] 1. To graze upon; to consume the produce of.—2. To pasture; to graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are depastured in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.

Ayliffe.

Depasture (dē-pas'tūr), v.i To feed or pas-

Jepastute (no. partie), ture; to graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls Blackstone,

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), v.i. [L. de, from, and patria, one's country.] To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

May, if he please, depatriate. Mason.

Depatriate (de-pa'rtr-āt), v.t. To drive from one's country, to banish; to expel.

Depauperate (de-pa'per-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. depauperated; ppr. depauperating. [L. depauperating. — depauperating. [L. depauperated, ppr. depauperating. [L. depauperates], to depauper, poor.] To make poor, to heggar, from pauper, poor.] To make poor, to heggar, from pauper, the soil or the blood. 'Humility of mind which depauperates the spirit.' Jer. Taylor. [Rare.]

Depauperate, Depauperated (de-pa'perat, de-pa'per-āt-de), p. and a. Impoverished; made poor. In bot. imperfectly developed; looking as if ill-formed from want of sufficient nutriment.

cient nutriment

Depauperize (de-pn/per-iz), v.t. [L. de, priv., and pauper, poor.] To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from

Daupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at depauperising the children of paupers would be more successful, if the process were not carried on in a lump.

Edin. Rev.

Depeach (de-pech'), v.t. [Fr. depecher, to expedite towards a result. See DESPATCH.] To despatch; to discharge.

They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be defeached.

Hackluyt.

Depectible † (de-pek'ti-bl), a. [L. depecto, to comb off—de, off, and pecto, to comb.] Tough; tenacious.

It may be that . . . some bodies are of a more depectible nature than oil. Bacon.

negretion nature unan oil. Bacon.

Depeculation † (de-pel/ū-lā/'shon), n. (L. depeculor, depeculatus, to embezzle—de, intens., and peculari, to embezzle public money. See PECULATE.] A robbing or embezzling. 'Depeculation of the public treasure.' Hobbes. bezzling. 'De sure.' Hobbes

Depeinct † (dë-pant'), v.t. [O. Fr. depeinct, depicted, L. depingo. See DEFICT.] To paint.

The Red rose medled with the White yfere, In either cheek dependen lively cheere. Spenser.

Depeint, † pp. Painted. Chaucer. Depend (de-pend'), v.i. [L. dependeo, to hang down—de, down, and pendeo, to hang.] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: followed by from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles depend.

Dryden.

2. To be related to anything, as to the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to have such connection with anything as a cause, that without it the effect would not be produced; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by on or upon; as, we depend on air for respiration.

Our happiness depends little on political institu-tions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds.

Macaulay.

3.† To be in the condition of a dependant or retainer; to serve; to attend.

'Do not you follow the young Lord Paris? 'Ay, sir, when he goes before me.' 'You depend upon him, I mean?'

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the suit is still depending in court. See PENDING.—5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief: with on or upon; as, we depend on the word or assurance of our friends; we depend on the arrival of the mail.

First, then, a woman will or won't—depend on't; If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't.

Aaron Hill.

6. † To hang over; to impend.

This is the curse depending on those that war for a placket. Shak.

Dependable (de-pend'a-bl), a. That may be depended on; trustworthy. 'Dependable friendships.' Pope.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

Sir J. Herschel.

could be ascertained. Sir y. Herschel.

Dependance, Dependancy (de-pend'ans, de-pend'ans, in. Same as Dependence.

Dependant, Dependent (de-pend'ant, de-pend'ent), n. 1. One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another; or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependants.—2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary. With all its circumstances and dependents. Prymme. It would perhaps be better if a distinction were uniformly made between dependant and dependent, as to some extent it is made, the former being more generally used as the and dependent, as to some extent it is made, the former being more generally used as the noun, the latter as the adjective. We give the adjective under DEPENDENT.]

Dependence, Dependency (de-pend'ens, de-pend'en-si), n. 1. A state of hanging down from a support.—2. Anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show, And made a long dependence from the bough. Dryden.

3. Connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; concatenation. 'A dependency of thing on thing.' Shak.

But of this frame the bearings and the ties, The strong connections, nice dependencies, Pope.

4. A state of being at the disposal of another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the power and operation of any

DEPENDER.

other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of; as, we ought to feel our dependence on God for life and support; the child should be sensible of his dependence on his parents.—5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

Let me report to him Your sweet *dependency;* and you shall find A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness

6. In law, the state of being depending or pending; the state of waiting for decision. An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.' Bell.—7. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; an accident or quality; something ponessential something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances.

Locke.

8. The state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another: opposed to sovereignty.

So that they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England.

Bacon.

upon the crown of England. Bacon.

Bacon.

O. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its dependencies.—10. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as, Great Britain has its dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America. [Dependency is the form exclusively used in this and the foregoing sense.]

11.† The subject of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up A drunken brawl. Massinger.

-Dependence is more used in the abstract, and dependency in the concrete; thus, we

and acpendency in the concrete; thus, we say 'aquestion in dependence before a judge,' but 'a dependency of a state.'

Dependent, Dependant (de-pend'ent, de-pend'ant), a. 1. Hanging down; as, a dependent leaf.

The furs in the tails were dependent, Peachum.

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; subordinate; as, we are dependent on God and his providence; an effect may be dependent on some unlocations. known cause.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.

Macaulay.

a power of the mest rank.

3. Relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform anything without the aid of; as, children are dependent on their parents for food and clothing; the pupil is dependent on his preceptor for instruction. See DEFENDANT.

Dependently, Dependantly (de-pend'entli, de-pend'ant-li), adv. In a dependent manner.

Depender (de-pend'er), n. One who depends; a dependant.

Fāte, fār, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; f, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; Vol. II.

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Depending t (de-pending), n. Suspense.

Depending † (de-pend'ing), n. Suspense.
Delay is bad, doubt worse, defending worst.
Bependingly (de-pend'ing-li), adv. In a dependent or subordinate manner.
Depeople (de-pe'pl), v.t. [Fr. depeupler-de, priv., and peuple, people.] To depopulate; to dispeople. Chapman.
Deperdit (de-per'dit), n. [L. deperditus, pp. of dependo, deperditum, to destroy, to lose-de, intens., and perdo, perditum, to lose.]
That which is lost or destroyed. Paley. [Rare.]

That which is lost or destroyed. Paley. [Rare.]
Deperditely† (dē-pēr'dīt-lī), adv. In the manner of one ruined; desperately. 'Deperditely wicked.' King.
Deperdition (dē-pēr-dīt-shon), n. Loss; destruction. See PERDITION.
Depertible† (dē-pērtīi-bl), a. [L. disportio, to distribute, to divide—dis, asunder, and partio, to share, to part.] Divisible; separable. Bacon.
Dephal (dep'linl), n. Artocarpus Lakoocha, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the bread-fruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit. The juice is used for bird-lime.
Dephalegma† (dē-flem), nt. [Pe, priv., and phlegm.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; to dephlegmate. Boyle.
Dephlegmate (dē-fleg māt), v.t. [Prefix da, and Gr. phlegma, phlegm, from phlego, to burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify: said of spirits or acids.
Dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), n. The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.
Dephlegmator (dē-fleg mā-ter), n. [See

tillation: concentration.

Dephlegmator (de-fleg'mā-ter), n. [See Dephlegmator (de-fleg'mā-ter), n. apparatus for stills, consisting of broad

DEPHILEGMATE] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them. Dephilegmedness (de-fiem'ed-nes), n. A state of being freed from phlegm. Dephilogisticate (de-fie-fi-sit-fi-tat), n.t. pret. & pp. dephlogisticated: pp. dephlogisticated; inflammable, from phlogizō, to burn. See PHLOGISTON.] An old term meaning to deprive of phlogisticaton, or the supposed principle of inflammability. Dephilogistication (de-fio-jis'fi-kä'shon), n. A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined that phlogiston was separated from bodies. They regarded oxygen as common air deprived of phlogistion; and hence called it 'dephlogisticated air.'
Depict (de-pikt'), n.t. [L. depingo, depictum—de, and phugo, to paint.] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness of in colours; as, to depict a lion on a shield. His arms are fairly depicted in his chamber. Fuller.

His arms are fairly depicted in his chamber. Fuller 2. To describe; to represent in words; as the poet depicts the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

Cæsar's gout was then depicted in energetic lan-Motley.

guage.

SYN. To delineate, paint, sketch, portray, describe, represent.

Depiction (de-pik'shon), n. A painting or depicting. [Rare or obsolete.]

Depicture (de-pik'tur), v.t. pret. & pp. de-pictured; ppr. depicturing. [Prefix de, and picture.] To paint; to picture; to represent in colours. in colours.

Several persons were depictured in caricature Fielding

Depilate (de'pil-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. depil-ateit; ppr. depilating. [L. depilo, to pull out the hair—de, priv., and pilo, to put forth hairs, from pilus, hair.] To strip of hair. Depilation (de-pil-ā'shon), v. The act of stripping of hair; the removal of hair from bildes. hide

Depilatory (de-pil'a-to-ri), a. Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin.

skin.

Depilatory (dē-pil'a-to-ri), n. Any application which is used to strip off hair without
injuring the texture of the skin; specifically,
a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous
hairs from the human skin, as a preparation
of lime and orpiment, or a plaster of pitch
and rosin.

and rosin.

Depilous† (dē-pil'us), a. Without hair.

The animal is a kind of lizard corticated and depilous.

Sir T. Browne.

Deplant (de-plant), v.t. [Prefix de, and plant (verb).] To remove plants from beds; to transplant [Rare.] Deplantation (de-plant-d'shon), v. The act of taking up plants from beds. [Rare.]

Deplete (dē-plēt'). v.t. pret. & pp. depleted; ppr. depleting. [L. depleo, depletum, to empty out—de, priv., and pleo, to fill.] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, &c.; as, to deplete a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars depicted to any alarming extent.

At no time were the Bank cellars aepictee to any alarming extent.

2. In med. to empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, with the view of reducing plethora or inflammation, as by blood-letting or saline purgatives.

Depletion (de-ple'shon), n. [L. depleo, to empty out—de, priv., and pleo, to fill.] The act of emptying; specifically, in med. the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

Depletive (de-ple'tiv), a. Tending to deplete; producing depletion. 'Depletive treatment is contraindicated. 'Wardrop.

Depletive (de-ple'ty), n. That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion. 'She had been exhausted by depletory (de-ple'to-ri), a. Calculated to deplete.

deplete.

Deplication (de-pli-kā'shon), n. [L. de, priv., and ptico, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplating.

Deplorability (de-plōr'a-bil''i-ti), n. Deplorabeness. 'The deplorability of war.' Times' newspaper.

Deplorable (de-plōr'a-bi), a. [See DEPLORE.]

1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence sad; calamitans, orievous. mentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are deplorable. 'The deplorable condition to which the king was reduced.' Clarendon. 2. Contemptible; pitiable; sad; as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity. [Colloq.] SYN. Lamentable, sad, dismal, wretched, calamitous, grievous, miserable, hopeless, contemptible, pitiable, low.
Deplorableness (de-plorabl-nes), n. The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

Deplorably (de-plör'a-bli), adv. In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are deplorably corrupt.

Deplorate† (de-plōr'āt), a. Lamentable; hopeless. Sir R. UEstrange.

Deploration (de-plōr-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of lamenting. 'The deploration of her fortune.' Spead.—2.† In music, a dirge or mournful strain.

Deplore (de-plōr'), n.t. pret. & pp. deplored.

mournful strain. Deplore (de-plor), v.t. pret. & pp. deplored; ppr. deploring. [L. deploro, to weep bitterly, to wail—de, intens., and ploro, to howl, to wail; from Indo-Eur. root plu, whence pluere, to rain; pluvius, rain; and our flow, flood.] I. To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore

2.† To despair of; to regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored.

Bacon.

3.† To complain of.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you deplore. Syn. To bewail, lament, mourn, bemoan. **Deplore** (dē-plōr'), v.i. To utter lamentations; to lament; to moan. [Rare.]

Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined.

Gay Deploredly + (de-plor'ed-li), adv. Lament-

Deploredness (de-plor/ed-nes), n. The state of being deplored; deplorableness. Ep. Hall.

Deplorer (dē-plōr'er), n. One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner. Deploringly (dē-plōr'ing-li), adv. In a de-

Deploringly (de-ploring-11), aux. In a acploring manner.

Deploy (de-plor), v.t. [Fr. deployer—de, priv., and ployer, equivalent to plier, to fold, from L. plico, to fold. See Ply.] Milit. to display; to open; to extend in a line of small depth, as an army, a division, or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns. more columns

Deploy (de-ploi'), v.i. To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

A column is said to deploy when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front Sullivan.

Deploy, Deployment (de-ploi', de-ploi'-ment), n. The expansion of a body of troops,

previously compacted into a column, so as to present a large front.

Deplumation (de-plum-a'shon), n. [See DEPLUME.] I The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.—2 In med. a disease of plumes of reathers.—2. In max. a usease or swelling of the eyelids, with loss of hair. Deplume (dê-plūm'), v.t. pret. & pp. deplumed; ppr depluming, [L.L. deplumo, to strip off feathers—L. de, priv, and plumo, to cover with feathers, from pluma, a feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deputing of plumages.

prive of plumage. Drive of Plumage.

Such a person is like Homer's bird, deplumes himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees.

Fer. Taylor.

Depolarization (de-pōler-iz-ā shon), n.
The act of depriving of polarity; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former

state.

Depolarize (dē-pō'ler-īz), v.t. [Prefix de, priv., and polarize.] To deprive of polarity.

Depone (dē-pōn'), v.t. [L. depono, to lay down, to deposit—de, down, and pono, to place, lay.] 1,† To lay down; to deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind, Enclose her, while the obedient element Lifts or depones its burthen. Southey.

2.† To lay down as a pledge; to wager.

Hudibras.

Depone (de-pon'), v.i. In old English and Scots law, to give testimony; to bear witness; to denose.

Farther Sprot deponeth, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour. State Trials. Not that he was in a condition to depone to everything he tells.

N. Brit. Rev.

Deponent (de-pon'ent), a. [L. deponens, deponentis, ppr. of depono—de, and pono, to lay.] Laying down.—Deponent verb, in Latin gram a verb which has a passive ter-

Latin gram. a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification; as, loquor, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down their passive sense.

Deponent (dē-pōn'ent), n. 1. One who deposes or gives a deposition, especially under cath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose.—2. In Latin gram. a deponent verb.

or any other purpose.—2. In Butta gram.
a deponent verb.
Depopularize (de-po'pū-lėr-iz), v.t. To render unpopular. Westminster Rev. [Rare.]
Depopulate (de-po'pū-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. depopulated; ppr. depopulating. [L. depopulating, edpopulatins, to lay waste, ravage—de, intens., and populor, to ravage or lay waste, from populars, people.] To dispeople; to unpople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may depopulate a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers.

Grim death, in different shapes, a deponent verb.

Grim death, in different shapes,

Depopulates the nations, thousands full
His victims.

Philips.

Depopulate (dē-po'pū-lāt), v.i. To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.

Depopulation (dē-po'pū-lā''shon), n. The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants. of inhabitants.

Depopulator (de-po'pū-lāt-er), n. One who or that which depopulates; one who or that which destroys or expels the inhabitants of

which descroys of expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

Deport (dē-pōrt'), v.t. [Fr. deporter, to banish; O.Fr. se deporter, to amuse one's self; L. deporte, to convey down or away, to banish—de, down, away, and porte, to carry, 1. To carry; to demean; to behave: with the reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince.

Pope. 2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

He told us he had been deported to Spain, with a hundred others like himself.

Walsh.

[Compare the parallel meanings of the words

port, portly; carry, carriage.]

Deport (dē-pōrt'), n. Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment. 'Goddess-like deport', Milton. [Rave.]

Déport (dā-por), n. A French stock exchange term, equivalent to our word backwardation.

Deportation (de-port-a/shon), n. Transport-ation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. 'That sudden transmi-

gration and deportation out of our country. Stokes.

Deportment (de-port/ment), n. [Fr. deportement. See DEPORT.] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; conduct; manage-

ent.
What's a fine person or a beauteous face
Unless department gives them decent grace?
Churchill

Deposable (dē-pōz'a-bl), a. That may be deposed or deprived of office.

Deposal (dē-pōz'al), n. The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The stort inter-

or divesting of office.

The short interval between the deparal and death of princes is become proverbial.

Perconse (dē-pōz'), v.t. pret. & pp. deposed; ppr. deposeng. [Fr. deposer, from prefix dē = L. de, from, away, and poser (see Pose), but influenced by L. depono. See Depone. 1. † To lay down; to let fall; to deposit. 'Its surface raised by additional mud deposed on it.' Woodward.—2.† To lay aside.

God hath deposed his wrath towards all mankind.

Barryov.

3. To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to depose a king or a pope.

Thus when the state one Edward did depose, A greater Edward in his room arose. Dryden.

4. To give testimone or other high state or the state one arose.

4. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.—5.† To take away; to strip; to divest.

You may my glory and my state depose. Shak.

6.† To examine on oath.

Depose mm in the justice of his cause. Shak.

Depose (dē-pōz'), v.i. To bear witness. "Twis he that made you to depose." Shak.

Deposer (dē-pōz'er), n. 1. One who deposes or degrades from office.—2. A deponent; a witness.

or degrates from one.—2. Repositum, something deposited, a deposit, from depone, depositum. See Depone.] 1. To lay down; to place; to put; as, a crocodile deposits her eggs in the sand; an inundation deposits particles of earth on a meadow.—2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation; as, we deposit the produce of the earth in barns, cellars, or storehouses; we deposit goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.—3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge; as, the money is deposited as a pledge or security.

The people with whom God thought fit to deposit

The people with whom God thought fit to deposit these things for the benefit of the world. Clarke, 4.† To lay aside; to get rid of.

If what is written prove useful to you to the depos-ding that which I cannot but deem an error.

Hammond.

Deposit (de-poz'it), n. 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; that which having been suspended or carried along in a medium lighter than itself, at length subsides, as mud, gravel, stones, detritus, organic remains are mains, &c.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas, consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their deposits.

lacustrine and marine deltas, consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their deposits.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; more specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred deposit; he has a deposit of money in his hands.—3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.] 4. In law, (a) a sum of money which a man puts into the hands of another as a kind of security for the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (b) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailer without recompense, and to be returned when the bailer shall require it. (c) In Scots law, same as Depositation.—In deposit or on deposit, given into a person's custody for safe-keeping.

Depositary (de-poz'it-a-ri), n. [Fr. dépositaire; L. depositarius, one who receives a deposit, from depono, depositum. See Person E.] A person with whom anything is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian; as, the dews were the depositaries of the sacred writings.

Depositation (de-poz'it-ā''shon), n. In Scots law, a contract by which a subject belong-

ing to one person is intrusted to the gratultus custody of another (called the depositary), to be re-delivered on demand. A proper depositation is one where a special subject is deposited to be restored without alteration. An improper depositation is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

Deposition (dē-pē-zi'shon), n. [L. depositio, deposition (de-pō-sition, a pulling down, a giving of testimony, from depono, deposition, See DEPONE_] I. The act of laying or setting down; placing; as, soil is formed by the deposition of fine particles during a flood.

The acquisition of the body of the saint (Mark).

The acquisition of the body of the saint (Mark), and its deposition in the ducal chapel, perhaps not yet completed, occasioned the investiture of that chapel with all possible splendour. Ruskin.

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, the banks of rivers are some-times depositions of alluvial matter.—3. The act of laying down or bringing before; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.

**Mountagn:

4. The act of giving testimony under oath.—
5. Declaration; assertion; specifically, the attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.—6. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A deposition differs from abdication; an abdication being voluntary, and a deposition compulsory. sition compulsory

Depositor (de-poz'it-er), n. One who makes a deposit.

a deposit.

Depository (de-poz'it-o-ri), n. 1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping; as, a warehouse is a depository for goods. 2. A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within anarrow circle. I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. Junius.

secret, and it shall perish with me. **Junius.**

Deposit-receipt (de-poc't-re-sēt), n. A note or acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

Depot (de-pō'), n. [Fr. depot, O.Fr. depost, from L. depono, deposition, to lay down, to put or place aside—de, down, and yono, to put or place, a storehouse, as at a railway-station, canal terminus, &c., for receiving goods for storage or sale; as, a coal-depot.—2. A railway-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers by commodation and shelter of passengers by railway.—3. Milit. (a) a military magazine, as a fort, where stores, amunition, &c., are deposited; or a station where recruits for are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (b) The head-quar-ters of a regiment where all supplies are received, and whence they are distributed. (c) By extension, that portion of a battalion which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. In fort. a particular place at the tail of the trenches out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who

where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Depravation (de-pra-vā/shou), n. [L. depravatio.] See Deprave. 1. The act of making had or worse; the act of corrupting.—2. The state of being made had or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost or imposite the state of or impaired.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest depravation, is capable of committing.

South.

3.† Censure; defamation.

Stubborn critics apt, without a theme, For depravation. Shak.

For deprevation. Shak.

SYN. Deterioration, degeneracy, corruption, contamination, vitiation.

Deprave (de-prav'), v.t. pret. & pp. depraved; ppr. depraving. It. depravo, to make crooked, to pervert, to make worse, to seduce—de, intens., and pravus, crooked, perverse, wicked.] I. To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of, to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to deprave manners, morals, government, laws; to deprave the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c. 'Whose pride depraves each other better part.' Spenser.

All things proceed, and up to Him return,

All things proceed, and up to Him return,
If not depraved from good.

Millon. 2.† To defame; to vilify.

Unjustly thou depravest it with the name Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains

Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.

Millon.

Our captains began . . . to be depraved and conemned.

Golden Book.

SYN. To corrupt, vitiate, contaminate, pol-

Depravet (de-prav'), v.i. To practise de-traction; to speak slanderously.

Lie and cog and flout, deprave and slander

Depraved (dē-prāvd'), p. and a. I. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted. 2. Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.—Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved. See under CRIMINAL SYN. Corrupt, vicious, vitiated, profligate, abandoned abandoned

Depravedly (de-prav'ed-li), adv. In a corrupt manner.

rupt manner.

Depravedness (de-prav'ed-nes). n. Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. Hammond.

Depravement (de-prav'nent), n. A vitiated state. Melancholy depravements of fancy.'

Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Depraver (de-prav'er). n. A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

Depravingly (de-prav'ing-li), adv. In a depraving manner.

Depravity (de-prav'i-ti), n. 1. Corruption; a vitiated state; as, the depravity of manners.

a vitiated state; as, the depravity of manners and morals.—2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.— SYN. Corruption, vitiation, wickedness, vice, predigens. profligacy

Deprecable (de'prē-ka-bl), a. That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less deprecable than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. Eikon Basilike.

Deprecate (de'prē-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. de-Deprecate (de pre-kat), v.t. pret. & pp. de-precated; ppr. deprecating, [L. depreca-deprecatus, to pray earnestly to, to pray against, to ward off by prayer—de, off, and precor, to pray, l. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray deliverance from; as, we should all deprecate the return of war.

The judgments we would deprecate are not removed.

Smallridge.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; to urge reasons against; to express strong disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was deprecated by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it.

Sir W. Scott.

3. † To implore mercy of.

Those darts, whose points make gods adore His might, and deprecate his power. Prior.

Deprecatingly (de'prē-kāt-ing-li), adv. By Deprecation (de-pre-ka/shon), n, 1. A pray-

ing against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. 'Deprecation of death.' Donne.—2. Entreaty: petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. South.—24 to improve the prevented. 3. † An imprecation; a curse,

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the scriptural deprecation—'He that withholdeth his corn the people shall curse him.'

Gilpiu.

Deprecative (de'prë-kāt-iv), a. See DEPRE-Deprecator (de'prë-kat-er), n. One who de-

Deprecatory, Deprecative (de'prê-kâ-to-precates; Deprecatory, Deprecative (de'prê-kâ-to-precate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; having the form of a prayer. Humble and deprecatory letters. Bacon.

Depreciate (de-pré-shi-ât), v.t. pret. & pp. depreciate (de-pré-shi-ât), v.t. pret. & pp. depreciated; ppr. depreciating. [L. depretio, to lower the price, to undervalue—de, down, and pretium, price; Fr. déprécier, dépriser. See Prace] 1. To lessen the price of; to bring down the price or value of: as, to depreciate notes or their value; to depreciate the currency.—2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to depreciate the work of those who have Section. To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to depreciate the value of freedom itself.

— Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Truduce. See under DECRY.—Syn. To disparage, traduce, decry, lower, detract, undervalue, underrate.

Depreciate (dē-prē'sbi-āt), v.i. To fall in value; to become of less worth; as, a paper currency will depreciate, unless it is convertible into specie.

Depreciation (dé-pré'shi-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—2. The falling of value; reduction of worth. 'This depreciation of their funds.' or word. In a expression of the random Burke.—3. The act of undervalining in estimation; the state of being undervalued; as, given to depreciation of one's friends.

Depreciative (de-pre'shi-āt-iv), a. Under-

valuing. Depreciator (de-pre'shi-at-er), n. One who

depreciates Depreciatory (de-pre'shi-a-to-ri), a. Tend-

ing to depreciate.

Depredable (de'prë-da-bl), a. Liable to depredation. Bacon

Depredate (de'prë-da-t), v.t. pret. & pp.
depredated; ppr. depredating. [L. deprador, to plunder, pillage—de, intens., and
predor, to plunder, from preda, prey. See
PREY.] To plunder; to rob; to pillage; as,
the army depredated the enemy's country.

That kind of war which depredates and distresses individuals.

Marshall.

2. To destroy by eating; to devour; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil; as, wild animals depredate the corn.

epredate the colu.

It maketh the body more solid and compact, and o less apt to be consumed and depredated by the Bacon.

It maketh the body more some and depredated by the spirits.

Depredate (de'prō-dāt), v.i. To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops depredated on the country.

Depredated on the country.

Depredation (de-prō-dāt)shon), n. 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging; a taking away by any act of violence; as, the sea often makes depredations on the land; intemperance commits depredations on the land; intemperance commits depredations on the constitution.—3. In Scots law, the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial by the masterful force of armed persons; otherwise called Herskip.

Depredator (de'prō-dāt-do-ri), n. One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

Depredatory (de'prō-dāt-do-ri), n. Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. 'Depredatory incursions.' Cook.

Depredatory incursions.' Cook.

Depredator incursions.' Cook.

Depredator of the constitution of take forcible possession of, to find out—de, intens, and prehende, to take or seize. It To catch; to take unwares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

Even to the act of some light sinne, and Generales.

As if thou wert pursude,
Even to the act of some light sinne, and deprehended
so. Chapman.

so. Chapman.

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. 'Motions . . . to be deprehended by experience.' Bacon.

Deprehensible (de-pre-hens'i-bl.), a. That may be caught or discovered.

Deprehensibleness; (de-pre-hens'i-bl-nes), a. Capableness of being caught or discovered.

Deprehensiont (de-pre-hens'chap) covered.

Deprehension (de-pre-hen'shon), n. A catching or seizing; a discovery.

Her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame: such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man; but to be taken in doing it.

Ep. Hall.

Depress (de-pres'), v.t. [L. deprimo, de-pressum, to depress—de, down, and premo, pressum, to press.] 1. To press down; to let fall to a lower state or position; to lower; as, to depress the muzzle of a gun; to depress the eye. 'Lips depressed as he were sad' Tennyson.—2. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to depress commerce.

3. To deject; to make sad; as, to depress the spirits or the mind.

If the heart of man is depress'd with cares. The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. Gay.

The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. Gay,
4. To humble; to abase; as, to depress pride.
5. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; to bring into adversity; as, misfortunes and losses have depressed the merchants.—6. To lower in value; as, to depress the price of stock.—7. In. alg. to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—To depress the pole (naut.), to cause the pole to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by salling toward the equator.—Syn. To sink, lower, abase, cast down, deject, humble, degrade, dispirit.

Depress t (depress), a. Hollow in the centre.

Depress (de-pres'), α. Hollow in the centre; concave. 'If the seal be depress or hollow.' Hammond.

Depressaria (de-pres-ā/ri-a), n. A genus of moths, family Tineidæ, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferpus plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and cap-sules, sometimes even stripping off the leaves.

Depressed (de-prest), p. and a. 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid; low; flat; as, business is in a very depressed state.—2. In bot. (a) applied to a leaf which is hollow in the middle, or has the disc more depressed than the sides: used of succulent lowers and connect to convex. (b) Lying. depressed than the sides: used of succeient leaves, and opposed to convex. (b) Lying flat: said of a radical leaf which lies on the ground.—3. In zool. applied to the whole or part of an animal when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse.—4. In her surmounted or debruised. See DEBRUISED. Depressingly (de-presing-ii), adv. In a decreasing manner.

Depressingly (de-presing-ii), a.a. in a depressing manner.

Depression (de-preshon), n. 1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.—2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions; the depression of the skyll of the skull.

Should he (one born blind) draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominencies and depressions of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity.

Spectator.

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as, the depression of pride.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute but less safe.

Bacon.

assource our ress size.

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, depression of the mind. 'In great depression of spirit.' Baker.—5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.—6. A state of dybrase or inscriptive, as decreasing of bility in the formation of disease.—6. A state of dulness or inactivity; as, depression of trade; commercial depression.—7. In astron. (a) the sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The distance of a star from the horizon as a person recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.—8. In sury. couching; an operation for cataract which consists in the removal of the crystalline lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.—Depression of an equation, in alg. the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor. In this way a biquadratic equation may be reduced to a cubic equation, a cubic to a quadratic to a cubic equation, a cubic to a quadratic equation.—Angle of depression, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See DIP.—SYN. Abasement, reduction, sinting, fall, humiliation, dejection, melancholy. Depressive (de-pres'iv). a. Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty ...
Even where the keen depressive North descends, Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers.

Thornson.

Depressor (dē-pres'er), n. 1. One who presses down; an oppressor. 'The great depressors of God's grace.' Abp. Usher.—2. In anat. a muscle that depresses or draws Depressor (de-pres'er), n. 2. In anat. a muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached; as, the depressor of the lower jaw or of the eyeball. Called also depriment muscle.—

3. In sury, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing into place a protruding part.

Depriment (de'pri-ment), a. [L. deprimo, to depress.] Serving to depress; specifically, applied to certain muscles which pull downwards, as that which depresses the ex-ternal ear, and the rectus inferior oculi which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or

Deprisure † (dē-priz'ūr), n. [Fr. depriser, to depreciate—de, priv., and priser, from prix, L. prethum, price.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

Deprivable (dē-prīv'a-bl), a. [See Deprive]. That may be deprived; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, de-révable, and liable to all kinds of punishments.

Deprivation (de-pri-vā/shon), n. [See DE-PRIVE.] 1. The act of depriving; a taking

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. Sir G. C. Lewis. A state of being deprived; loss; want;

bereavement. Fools whose end is destruction and eternal deprivation of being.

Bentley.

3.† Degradation; deposition. 'The deprivation, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty.' State Trials.—4. In law, the act

of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds: a benefeto and ab officio. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called deposition or degradation.

or degradation.

Deprive (dē-priv), v.t. [L. de, intens., and prico, to take away. See PRIVATE.] 1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by of; as, to deprive a man of sight; to deprive one of strength, of reason, or of property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath deprived her of wisdom. Job xxxix, 17. 2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying;

2. 10 hards to debar.
From his face I shall be hid, deprived His blessed countenance.
Millon.

Whose least delight sufficient to deprive
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest.
Spenser.
To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment,

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office; to divest of orders, as a bishop, prebend, or vicar. 'A minister deprived for inconformity.' Bacon.—5.† To injure or destroy. 'Melancholy hath deprived their judgments.' Reginald Scot.—6.† To prevent; keep off; avert.—Syn. To strip, bereave, rob, despoil, dispossess, debar, divest.

Deprivement: (dē-privment). 2. The act.

Deprivement (de-priv'ment), n. The act of depriving or state of being deprived.

Depriver (de-priv'er), n. He who or that which deprives or bereaves.

Deprostrate (de-pros'trat), a. [Prefix de, intens., and prostrate.] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file His unsmooth tongue, and his deprestrate style. G. Fletcher.

Depth (depth), n. [From deep.] 1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; as, the depth of a river may be 10 feet; the depth of the access is uniform to work the depth of the access is uniformly broughted by death. of the ocean is unfathomable; the depth of a wound may be an inch; the battalion formed a column of great depth. In a ver-tical direction, depth is opposed to height. 2. A deep place; an abyss; a gulf of infinite

3. The sea: the ocean.

The depth closed me round about. Jonah ii, 5 The depth closed me round about. Jonah is, 5.

4. The inmer, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part; as, the depth of winter; the depth of night; the depth of a wood or forest.—5. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the depth of a science.—6. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

sity.

O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God.

Rom. xi, 33. The depth of some divine despair. Tennyson.

Profoundness; extent of penetration, or 7. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as, depth of understanding; depth of skill.—Depth, as a military term applied to a body of men, refers to the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear;

forms the extent from the front to the rear; as, a depth of three men or six men. Bepthen! (depth'a), v.t. To deepen. Bailey. Depucelate! (de-pu'se-lāt), v.t. [Fr. dēpucelate to deflower—L. de, priv., and L.L. pucella, a virgin.] To deflower; to rob of virginity. Colgrave, Bailey.

Depulse! (dē-puls'), v.t. [L. depella, depulsum, to drive down, to drive out or away—de, from, and pello, pulsum, to drive.] To drive away. Cockeram.

Depulsion! (dē-pulshon), n. [L. depulsia, depulsionis, a driving off or away, from depella, depulsum. See Depulse.] A driving or thrusting away. Speed.

depello, depulsum. See DEPULSE.] A driving or thrusting away. Speed.

Depulsory† (de-pul'so-ri), a. Driving or thrusting away; averting. 'Depulsory sacrifices.' Holland.

Depurate (de'pūr-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. depurated; ppr. depurating. [L.L. depuro, depuratum, to purify.—L. de, intens., and puro, puratum, to purify, from purus, pure, clean.] To purify; to free from impurites, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to clarify. 'To depurate thy blood.' Boyle.

Depurate† (de'pūr-āt), a. Cleansed; pure.
'A very depurate oll.' Boyle.
Depurate (de'pūr-āt), v.t. [Prefix de, negative, and puro, to purify.] To render impure. Priestly began by ascertaining that air depurated by animals was purified by plants, Nature,

animals was purified by plants.

Depuration (de-pūr-ā/shon), n. 1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. —2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

Depurator (de'pūr-āt-ėr), n. One who or that which cleanses.

Depuratory (de'pūr-at-o-ri), a. Cleansing; purifying; tending to purify; specifically, applied to disenses which are considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously by acting on the composition of the fluids, as eruptions, intermittents, &c.; also applied to medicines and diets, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

Depure† (de-pūr'), v.t. To make pure; to cleanse; to purge.

He shall first . . . be depured and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.

Sir T. More.

that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.

Depurgatory† (dē-pēr'gā-to-ri), a. That purges; serving to cleanse or purify.
Depurition (de-pūr-iˈshon), n. The removal of impurities, as from the body; depuration.
Deputation (de-pūr-i-shon), n. [Fr. dēputation; 1t. deputazione. See Depure.] I. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another; as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. 'Their ... deputations to offices of power and dignity.' Barrow.

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by deputation from the sheriff. —3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the general sent a deputation to the enemy to offer terms of pence. —By deputation, or in deputation, by delegation; by means of a substitute.

Say to great Casar this: In deputation I kiss his conquering hand.

Say to great Cæsar this: In deputation I kiss his conquering hand. Shak.

I kiss his conquering hand.

Stat.

Deputator† (de'pūt-āt-èr), n. One who grants deputation. Locke.

Depute (de-pūt'), v.t. pret. & p. deputed; ppr. deputing. [Fr. deputer, to assign, to confide a mission to, from L. deputo, to esteem, consider, destine, allot—de, and puto, to prune, set in order, reckon, consider,] 1. To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name; as, the sheriff deputes a man to serve a writ. deputes a man to serve a writ.

There is no man deputed by the king to hear.

2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may depute a priest to administer the terrament

2. † To set aside or apart; to assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually deputed for the erection of statues.

Barrow.

Depute (de'put), n. A deputy; a vicegerent; as, a sheriff-depute or advocate-depute. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every depute carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-acquite, between 1807 and 1810. Lord Cockburn.

Deputize (de'pūt-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. deputized; ppr. deputizing. To appoint as deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. [United States.]
Deputy (de'pū-ti), n. [Fr. député. See DR-PUTE.] A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; one that exercises an office in another; wight: a lightenmit a viceroy; as of another; one that exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant; a vicercy; as a prince sends a deputy to a diet or council to represent him and his dominions; a sheriff appoints a deputy to execute the duties of his office. Much used in composition; as, deputy-sheriff, deputy-collector, deputy-marshal, deputy-postmaster, &c.—SYN. Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor.

Dequance, v.t. [L. de, down, and quatio, to shake.] To shake down. Chaucer.
Dequantitate't (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), v.t. [L. de, from, and quantitas, quantitatis, quantity. See QUANTITY.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feria-tion, for keeping holiday, . . . dequantitate, for diminish. Beattle.

Deracinate (de-ras'in-at), v.t. pret. & pp.

deracinated; ppr. deracinating. [Fr. déra-ciner—de, and racine, a root, from a hypo-thetical L. form radicina, from radia, radi-cis, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to cis, a root.] To pl extirpate. [Rare.]

The coulter rusts
That should deracticate such savagery. Shak.

That should deractinate such savagery. Shak.

Deracination (de-ras'in-a'shon), n. The act of plucking up by the roots. [Rare.]

Deraign, Derain (de-ran'), v.t. [Norm. darreigner, derener, to prove, to clear one's sell—de, a verb-forming prefix, and G. rein, clear, clean; or from L.L. derationare, in which case its origin would be the same as that of darraign (which see).] To prove, to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or refuting that of an adversary. [An old law term now disused.]

Deraign (de-ran'), v.t. [See Derange.] To derange; to disorder; to disarrange.

Deraignment, Derainment (de-rain'ment), n. [See Deraien.] In law, the act of deraining; proof; justification.

Deraignment (de-rain'ment), n. 1. The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning

of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—2. A renunciation of profes-sion, as of religious or monastic vows; apos-

tasy.

Derail (dē-rāl'), v.t. and i. [L. de, from, and E. rail, as in railway.] To cause to run off the rails; to leave the rails, as a train.

Derailment (dē-rāl'ment), n. The act of derailing; the act of a railway train or carriage running off the rails.

Derange (dē-rān'), v.t. pret. & pp. deranged; ppr. deranging. [Fr. deranger—de, priv., and ranger, to set in order, from rang, rank. Akin rank, range (which see).] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to derange the plans of a commander or the affairs of a nation; his private affairs are deranged.

The republic of regicide... has actually con-

The republic of regicide . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, deranged, broke to pieces all the rest.

Burke.

2. To disturb the action or functions of. 2. To disture the action of fall, deranges some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and Blair.

3. To disorder the intellect of; to unsettle the reason of —4 To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer mintary omcer. Thus when a general omcer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be deranged. [Rare.]—Syn. To disorder, embarrass, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

distury, confuse, discompose, time, disconcert.

Derangement (dē-rān)ment), n. 1. The act of deranging, or state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassnent; disorder. 'From the complexity of its mechanism . . . Hable to derangement.' Paley.—2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as, a derangement of the mental organs.—Syn. Disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance, lunacy, insanity, madness, delirium, mania.

Deray (dê-rā'), n. [O.Fr. dervot, desarvot, desarvot, disorder—from des (L. dis), and roi, rai, order. See Array.] Tumult; disorder, merriment. [Scotch.]

So have we found weddings celebrated with an

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray*, at which the elderly shook their heads.

Cariyle.

Derby (der b), n. A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, for three-year-old thorough-bred horses, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom, Surrey. It is the principal horse-race in England.

are in England.

Derby-day (der bi-dā), n. The day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run, which is the Wednesday before Whitsunday.

Derbyshire Neck (der bi-sher nek), n. A name given to bronchocele, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire.

Derbyshire Spar(der bi-sher spär). Fluoride of calcium, a combination of lime with fluoric acid, found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, whence it has obtained its name. It is also called Fluor-spar and Blue-john. See Fluor-spar and Blue-john. See Fluor-spar, Der-doing † (der dö-ing), a. Pertaining to or characterized by derring-do, or gallant feats in arms.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes

And honours suit my vowed daies do spend.

Spens Dere † (der), v.t. [A. Sax. derian, to hurt.] To hurt. And ye shul both anon unto me swere, That never more ye shul my contree dere

Dereignmentt (de-ran'ment), n. In law,

Dereignment' (dē-rār/ment), n. In law, same as Deraignment (which see).

Derelict (der'e-likt), a. [L. dereitetus, pp. of derelinquo, derelictum, to leave behind, abandon-de, intens, and relinquo, to leave—re, behind, and linquo, to leave.] Forsaken; abandoned; abandoned by the owner. 'Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for derelict lands.' Sir P. Pett

Derelict (der'e-likt), n. 1. An article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; especially, a vessel abandoned at sea, —2. A person who is abandoned or forsaken.

person who is abandoned or forsaken.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a derelied from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection of Europe.

Dereliction (dere-elik'shon), n. [L. derelictio, an abandoning, from derelinquo, derelictium. See DERELICT.] I. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment. 'A total dereliction of military duties.' Sir W. Scott.

2. The state of being left or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had per-ished; thy develuction is our safety. Bp. Hall.

ished; thy dereliction is our satety.

3. The gaining of land from the water by the sea's retiring below the usual watermark.—Syn. Abandonment, desertion, remunciation, relinquishment.

Dereligionize (de-re-lij'on-lz), v. t. To make irreligious. [Rare.]

He would dereligionize men beyond all others.

Defining.

Dereling, n. [See DARLING.] Darling.

Chaucer.

Dereworth, † a. [A. Sax decrewithe.] Precious; valued at a high rate. Chaucer.

Dereyne, † v.t. To darrain. Chaucer.

Deride (de-rid), v.t. pret. & pp. derided;

ppr. deriding. [L. derideo-de, intens., and rideo, to laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . derided him. Luke xvi. 16. Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, deride him for his religion.

Berkeley.

him for his religion. Berkeley.

SYN. To mock, laugh at, ridicule, insult, banter, rally, jeer, jihe.

Derider (dē-rid'er), n. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.

'Deriders of religion.' Hooker.

Deridingly (dē-rid'ing-li), adv. By way of derision or mockery.

Derision (dē-rid'non), n. [L. derisio, a laughing to scorn, from derideo, derisum. See DERIDE.] 1. The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn. by laughter; scorn.

British policy is brought into derision in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.

Burke.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock. I was a derision to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

SYN. Scorn, mockery, insult, ridicule. SYN. Scorn, mockery, insult, radicule.

Derisive (de-Tisiv). a. Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. Pope.

Derisively (de-Tisiv-II), adv. With mockery or contempt.

Derisiveness (de-Tisiv-nes), n. The state of being derisive.

Derisiony, (de-Tisiv-nes), n. Derising, mock.

Derisory (de-ri'so-ri), a. Derisive; mocking; ridiculing. 'Derisory manner.' Shaftes-

Derivable (de-riv'a-bl), a. [See Derive.]

1. That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source; as, income is derivable from land, money, or stocks.

The exquisite pleasure derivable from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. H. G. Betl.

2. That may be received from ancestors; as, an estate derivable from an ancestor,—
3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as, an argument derivable from facts or preceding propositions.

The second sort of arguments . . . are derivation from some of these heads.

Wilkins

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as, a word derivable from an Aryan root.

Derivably (de-riv'a-bli), adv. By deriva-

tion.

Derivate (de'ri-vēt), n. [L. derivatus, pp. of derivo, derivatum. See Derive.] A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

Derivate (de'ri-vēt), v.t. [L. derivo. See Derive.] To derive.

Derivation (de-ri-va'shon), n. [L. derivatio, Derivation (de-ri-vi/shon), n. [L. derivatio, a turning off into another channel, derivation, from derivo, derivatum. See DERIVE.]

1. The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; as, the derivation of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. Shak. Who stood equivalent with impary sings. Since 2. In gram, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, derivation is from the L. derivo, and the latter from prefix de, away, from, and rivus, a stream.—3. A drawing from or turning aside stream.—3. A drawing from or turning aside drom a natural course or channel; as, the derivation of water from its channel by lateral drains. 'An artificial derivation of that river.' Gibbon. [Rare or obsolete.]—4. In med. revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, or at a distance from it.—5. The thing derived or deduced; derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obso-

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. Glanville, hypothesis they claim to.

G. In math. the operation by which a derivative is deduced from that which precedes it, or from the function. The method of derivations, in general, consists in discovering the law by which different quantities are connected with each other, and in making use of this law as a method of calculation for passing from one derivative to another.—7 In gun, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from

a rifled gun. Derivational (de-ri-vā/shon-al), a. Relating

to derivation.

Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), a. Derived; taken Derivative (de-riva-tiv), a. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as, a derivative conveyance. 'A derivative perfection.' Sir M. Hate.—Derivative ohord, in music, a chord derived from a fundamental chord.—Derivative conveyances, in law, secondary deceds, as releases, confirmations, surrenders, construments, and defeasances.

as releases, confirmations, surrenders, consignments, and defeasances.

Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), n. 1. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; specifically, a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it; thus, degravity is a derivative from the L. degravo, and acknowledge a derivative from knowledge, which is a derivative from know.

For honour Tis a *derivative* from me to mine. 2. In music, a chord not fundamental.—
3. In math, a function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential co-efficient. 4. In med. an agent employed to draw away the fluids of an inflamed part, applied over it or at some distance from it. See DERIVA-

Derivatively (de-riy'a-tiv-li), adv. In a de-rivative manner; by derivation. Derivativeness (de-riv'a-tiv-nes), n. The

Derivativeness (de-riv'a-tiv-nes), n. The state of being derivative.

Derive (de-riv'), v.t. pret. & pp. derived; ppr. deriving. [L. derivo, to divert a stream from its channel, to draw away, to derive—de, from, and rivus, a stream.] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance; as, the heir derives an earth from bis ance; as, the heir derives an estate from his

ancestors.

For by my mother I derived am
From Lionel, Duke of Clarence. 2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin; as, we derive ideas from the senses, origin; as, we derive ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.—3. To deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; as, a hundred words are often derived from a single monesyllable root.—4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets. "The solemn and right manner of deriving water." Fuller. And her dew loves derived to that vile witch's share, Spenser.

The streams of justice were derived into every part of the kingdom. Sir F. Davies. 5. To communicate from one to another by

descent. [Rare.]

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from your parents.

Felton.

from your parents.

Derive (de-riv'). v.i. To come or proceed;

to have derivation or origin.

Fower from heaven derives.

The wish, that of the living whole

No life may fail beyond the grave.

Derives it not from what we have,

The likest God within the soul? Tennyson.

Deriver (de-riv'er), n. One who derives or

Deriver (de-rīv'er), n. One who derives or draws from a source.

Derm, Derma, Dermis (derm, der'ma, der'mis), n. [Gr. derma, a skin, a hide.] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin. It is also called enderon, the epidermis being known as ecderon.

Dermahemal, Dermohemal (der'ma-hēmal, der'mō-hē-mal), a. [Gr. derma, skin, and haima, blood.] An epithet applied to the ossified developments of the dermo-skeleton in fishes when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hemal side of the body.

Dermal (der'mā), a. [Gr. derma, skin.]

Pertaining to skin or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin.

Dermaneural, Dermoneural (der'ma-nū-ral, der'mō-nū-ral), a. [Gr. derma, the skin, and nezuron, a nerve.] In zool. a term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

Dermaptera (der-map'ter-a), n. pl. [Gr. derma, order

placed. Dermaptera (der-map'ter-a), n. pl. [Gr. derna, skin, and pteron, wing.] An order of insects, restricted by Kirby to the earwigs (of which at least three genera are found in this country), comprising those genera which have their anterior pair of wings orderedue, not employed in flight genera which have their anterior pair of wings corinceous, not employed in flight, and forming elytra; their posterior wings membranous and folded like a fan, only par-tially covered by the elytra, and the tall armed with a forceps.

armed with a forceps.

Dermapteran (der-map'ter-an), n. An individual of the Dermaptera (which see).

Dermapterous (der-map'ter-us), a. Belonging to the order Dermaptera (which see).

Dermatic, Dermatine (der-mat'ik, der-matin), a. Pertaining to the skin.

Dermatin, Dermatine (der-matin), n. [Gr. derma, dermatos, the skin.] A dark olivegreen variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony, so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpendine. It occurs also in reniform masses.

masses.

Dermatography (der-ma-togra-fi), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and graphō, to write.] The anatomical description of the skin.

Dermatoid (der-mat-oid), a. [Gr. derma, dermatos, skin, and eidos, resemblance.]

Resembling skin; skin-like.

Dermatologist (der-ma-tol'o-jist), n. One versed in dermatology.

Dermatology (der-ma-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and logos, discourse.] The branch of physiology which treats of the skin and its diseases.

Dermatontyte (der-ma-tō-fit), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and degos, discourse.]

skin and its diseases.

Dermatophyte (der'ma-tō-fīt), n. [Gr. derma, dermatos, the skin, and phyton, a growth or plant.] A parasitic plant, chiefly of the lowest type of the Cryptogania, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and other animals, and giving rise to various forms of child dispose as wire narrow variety. forms of skin-disease, as ring-worm, sycosis,

Dermatornœa (der'ma-tō-rē"a), n. [Gr. derma, dermatos, the skin, and rheō, to flow.]
A morbidly increased secretion from the

skin.

Dermestes (dér-mes'tēz), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and esthiō, to eat.] A genus of cole-opterous insects, the type of the family Dermestide. The larve of this genus are covered with slippery hairs; they devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species (D. Lardarius) is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another (D. or anthrance averagement) is reallied.

known by the name of bacon-beetle; another (D. or Anthrenus muscorum) is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. Dermestidæ (der-mes'ti-dē), n. pl. A family of coleopterous insects of the section Necrophaga. The species of this family are for the most part of small size. Their larvæ are covered with hair, and feed upon animal substances. The principal genera are Dermestes, Anthrenus, Megatoma, and Attagenus. genus

genus.

Dermic (derm'ik), a. Relating to the skin.

—Dermic remedies, remedies which act
through the skin.

Dermis, n. See DERM.

Dermobranchiata (dér'mo-brangk'i-ā''ta), n. pl. [Gr. derma, skih, and branchia, gills.] A family of gasteropods, comprising those molluscs which respire by means of external branchia or gills occurring in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. They are more commonly called NudibranDermography (der-mog'ra-fi), n. Same as

Dermatography.

Dermohæmal. See DERMAHÆMAL. Dermohæmal. See DERMAHÆMAL.
Dermohæmia (dér'mō-hē-mi-a), n. [Gr.
derma, the skin, and haima, blood.] In
med. hyperemia, or congestion of the skin.
Dermoid (derm'oid), a. [Gr. derma, skin,
and eidos, resemblance.] Resembling skin; dermatoid: applied to tissues which resemble

Dermology (der-mol'o-ji), n. Same as

Dermology (der-mol'o-ji), n. Same as Dermotology.

Dermopteri, Dermopterygii (der-mop'te-rī, der-mop'te-rī'jiī), n. pl. [Gr. derma, skin, with pteron, and pteryæ, pterygos, a wing or fin.] A section of fishes characterized by cutaneous vertical fins, with rays extremely soft and delicate, or altogether imperceptible, by the want of pectoral or ventral fins, and by an unossified endoskeleton. This section was removed by Owen from the Chondropterygii on account of their inferior structure. They are of vermiform shape, and include the lampreys, lancelet, &c., which fishes, however, in recent systems of arrangement, are placed in separate and distinct orders.

Dermosclerite (der-mo-sièr'it), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and sklêros, hard.] A massof spicules which occurs in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

Dermo-skeleton (der-mō-ske'lē-ton), n.

some of the Actinozoa.

Dermo-skeleton (der-mō-ske'lē-ton), n. (Gr. derma, skin, and skeleton, skeleton.]

A term applied to the coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body, and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermo-skeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is united with parts of the endo-skeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermo-skeleton only.

Dermotomy (der-mot/o-mi), n. [Gr. derma,

Dermotomy (dermoto-mi), n. [Gr. derma, the skin, and tomē, a cutting, from temna, to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of the

Derm-skeleton (derm-ske'le-ton), n. Same as Dermo-skeleton.

Dern † (dern), a. [A. Sax. dearn, secret.] 1. Hidden; secret; private.

But as they looked in Bernisdale By a derne street Then came there a knight riding.

2. Sad; solitary. Dr. H. More.

Dern (dérn), n. In arch. see DRARN.

Derne (dérn), v.t. To hide one's self, as in a hole. [Old English and Scotch.]

He at length escaped them by derning himself in a fox-earth. H. Miller.

Dernful,† a. Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.
The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance fore-told.

By dernfull noise. Brysket. Dernier (der-nyā), a. [Fr., from a hypothe-tical L. adjective deretranus, which gives derrain, whence derrainier, derenier, der-nier—de, and retro, behind, backward, Last, final; ultimate; as, dernier ressort (last re-

sort).

Sort).

Derni); (dem'li), adv. Secretly; solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully. Spenser.

Derogate (de'rō-gāt), v.t. pret. & pp. derogated; ppr. derogating. [L. derogo, derogativa, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—de, priv., and rogo, to ask, to propose. In ancient Rome rogo was used in proposing new laws, and derogo in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.]

1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law: distinguished from derogate. distinguished from abrogate.

By several contrary customs many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and deroyated, Hale,

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage. [Rare.] There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind... that he will derogate the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise.

Howker.

Derogate (de'rô-gāt), v.i. 1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to derogate from the meritor reputation of a brave man. [The word is generally used in this sense.]—2. To act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.

Would Charles X. deregate from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line?

Hazint. Derogate (de'rō-gāt), a. Lessened in value

or in authority; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

The chief ruler being in presence, the authority of the substitute was clearly derogate. Hall.

From her derogate body never spring A babe to honour her.

Derogately (de'rō-gāt-li), adv. In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

Once name you derogately, when to sound your nam It not concerned me.

Shak.

It not concerned me. Shak.

Derogation (de-rō-gā'shon), n. 1. The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it; the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in derogation of the king's prerogative; we cannot do anything in derogation of the moral law.—2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement: with from or of; as, I say not this in derogation of Virgil; let nothing be said in derogation from his merit.

He counted it no derogation of his manhood to be

He counted it no derogation of his manhood to be

Derogative (dē-rog'a-tiv), a. Derogatory.
'Absurdly derogative to all true nobility.'
State Trials, 1661. [Rane.]
Derogatorily (dē-rog'a-to-ri-li), adv. In a

Derogatorily (de-rogat-o-ri-11), aav. In a detracting manner.

Derogatoriness (de-rogat-o-ri-nes), n. The quality of being derogatory.

Derogatory (de-rogatory), a. Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value; with to.

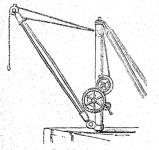
His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as derogatory to their order.

Macaulay.

—A derogatory clause in a testament, a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will be may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word—a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion

extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion.

Derrick, Derric (de'rik), n. [Curiously derived from the surname of a London hangman in the beginning of the seventeenth century, who is frequently mentioned in old plays, this name being really the same as Theodoric. 'He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.' The Bellman of London, 1616. The name came afterwards to be applied to the gallows, and hence to any contrivance resembling it. An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, variously constructed, but usually consisting of a boom supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, either the pulley or the wheel and aste and pulley combined. —To rig a derrick (naut.), to raise a single pole (frequently a spare top-mast or boom), and to step it over and immediately before the main-mast, and inclining over the main hatchway of the vessel. The foot is stepped into a piece of wood secured to the deck, and hollowed to receive it.—
Derrick-crane, a kind of crane combining



Derrick-crane.

the advantages of the common derrick and those of the ordinary crane. The jib of this crane is fitted with a joint at the foot, and has a chain instead of a tension-bar attached to it at the top, so that the inclination, and consequently the sweep of the crane, can be altered at pleasure. In the ordinary derrick-crane the chain-barrel is a plain

cylinder, but in that known as Henderson's derrick-crane the barrel on which the chain is taken up in raising the jib is of a para-bolic form, similar to the fusee of a watch, and decreases in diameter as the jib ap-proaches the horizontal position, so that the power to raise the weight is at all times

Derring† (der'ing), a. Daring. Derring-do† (der'ing-dö), a. Daring deeds; manhood.

manhood.

For ever, who in derring-doe were dreade.
The loftic verse of hem was loved aye. Spenser.

Derring-doer† (der'ing-dö-er), n. A daring and bold doer. Spenser.

Derry (de'ri). [Ir. daire, an oak-wood, from dair, an oak.] A frequent element in placenames in Ireland; as, Derry, Derrybrian, Londonderry. Londonderry.

The ancient name of Londonderry was Derry-calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Colum-ba erected his monastery there, in 196, it was called Derry-Columkille, until James I granted it to a com-pany of London merchants, who named it London-derry.

Scotsman newspaper.

Dervish, Dervis (der'vish, der'vis), n. [Turkish dervish, Per. darnesh, poor, indigent; as a noun, a dervish; derwaze, beging; derva, helpless; from O. Per. derew,



Travelling Dervis of Khorasan.

to beg.] A Mohammedan religious devotee who professes poverty, and leads an anstere life, often as an itinerant and beggar. Dervishes are highly respected by the people, and some are reputed to be able to work miracles. They generally carry about a wooden bowl, into which the pious cast alms. There are various orders of dervishes. Some of them are known as dancing or whirting dervishes, and one of their practices is to dance in a ring or whirt about, and to shout for hours together 'Allah' (that is God), or some religious formula, in order to work themselves into a state of religious frenzy, in which condition they are regarded as inspired. Written also Dervise, Davveesh, &c.

Des-. A common prefix in French words, and formerly common in English words derived from French, in most cases representing the Latin dis-. See under DESCANT. In descend, describe, &c., the s belongs to the verb. to beg.] A Mohammedan religious devotee

the verb.

Descart (de'zert), n. Anold spelling of Desert.

Descart (de'skant), n. [O.Fr. deschant; Fr.

dechant, from L.L. discantus—L. dis, and
cantus, singing, a song.] 1.† In music,
(a) the art of composing music in several
parts. (b) An addition of a part or parts to
a subject or melody. Descant is plant,
figurative, and double. Plain descant is the
groundwork of nusical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint.
Figurative or florid descant is that part of
an air in which some discords are concerned.

Double descant is when the parts are so contrived that the treble may be made the bass,
and the bass the treble. and the bass the treble.

Insomuch that twenty doctors expound one text twenty different ways, as children make *descant* upon playne song.

Tindal.

2. A song or tune with various modulations, The wakeful nightingale; She all night long her amorous descant sung.

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of com-

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand, And stand between two churchmen, good my lord, For on that ground I'll make a holy descant. Shak.

For on that ground I'l make a holy descant. Shak.

Descant (des-kant'), v.î. 1. In music, to run
a division or variety with the voice, on a
musical ground in true measure; to sing.—
2. To discourse; to comment; to make a
variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.
A virtuous man should be pleased to find people
descanting on his actions.

Addition.

Descanter (des-kant'er), n. One who des-

cants.

Descend (dē-send'), v.i. [L. descendo, to climb down, to descend—de, down, and scando, to climb.] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downward; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down: applicable to any kind of motion or of both. or of body.

The rain descended, and the floods came.

Mat. vii. 25.

2. To go down, with the view of entering or engaging in.

He shall descend into battle and perish.

1 Sam. xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the suitors let thy wrath descend.

4. Fig. to go in; to enter; to retire. [He] with holiest meditations fed Into himself descended. Milton.

5. To come or go down in a hostile manner; to invade, as an enemy; to fall upon.

The Grecian fleet descending on the town. 6. To proceed from a source or original; to

he derived From these our Henry lineally descends. Shak,

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store, Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor, Post Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor Pope.

8. To pass, as from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.—

9. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; to lower or abase one's self morally or socially; as, to descend to acts of meanness; to descend to an inferior position.—10. To condescend; to stoop. Descending to play with little children. Everylyn.

Descend (de-send), v.t. To walk, move, or

typt.

Descend (de-send'), v.t. To walk, move, or pass downward upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheeks descended. Byron,
Descendable (de-send'a-bl), a. Capable of
descending by inheritance. See DESCEND-

DESCENDANT (de-send'ant), n. [Fr. descend-ant; L. descendens, ppr. of descendo. See DESCEND.] An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, ad infinitum; as, we are all descendants of Adam and Eve.

Descendent (de-send'ent), a. 1. Descending; falling; sinking. 'The descendent juice.' Ray.—2. Proceeding from an original or an-

More than mortal grace Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. Descender (de-send'er), n. One who de-

scends

Descendibility (de-send'i-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the descendibility of an estate or of a crown.

Descendible (de-send'i-bil), a. 1. That may be descended or passed down; as, the hill is descendible.—2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir. "A descendible estate. Sir W. Jones.

Descending (de-send'ing), p, and a. 1. Moving downward; proceeding ing downward; proceeding

ing downward; proceeding from an ancestor; coming from a higher to a lower from a higher to a lower place; falling; sinking; proceeding from an original.—
2. In her. a term used for a lion or other animal, the head of which is turned towards the base of the shield.—Descending series, in math. a series in which each term is numerically receding it.

Descending.

less than that preceding it.

Descension (de-sen'shon), n. [L. descensio, a going down, descending, from descendo, descensum. See DESCEND.] The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

In Christ's descension we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed.

South.

In Christ's decention we are to constant place for which it did proceed.

In old astron, right descension is an are of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere. Oblique descension is an are of the equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere; as also an arc of the equator which descends with the sun below the horizon of an oblique sphere. Descension of a sign is an are of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it. Right descension of a sign is an are of the equator which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere, descension al (descension al), a. Pertaining to descension or descent.—Descensional difference, in old astron. The difference be-

Descensional (de-ser snot-at), a. Feraming to descension or descent.—Descensional difference, in old astron. the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

Descensive (de-sen'siv), a. Descending; tending downward; having power to descend

Descensorie,† n. [Fr.] A vessel used in ancient chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. Chaucer. See under

DESCENT.

Descent (de-sent), n. [Fr. descente; L. descensus, from descendo, descensum. See DESCEND.] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling.—2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity. 'Down the dark descent.' Milton.

3. A sinking or decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like; fall from a higher to a lower state or station.

Of foul descent, that I who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast.

Mitton.

4. Incursion; invasion; sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a descent upon their coasts. Fortin. would make a descent upon their coasts. Yortin.

5. In law, a passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary succession of property vested in a person by the operation of law, that is, by his right of representation as heir at law—defined by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cvt. to be, the title to inherit lands by reason of consanguinity as well where the heir shall be an ancestor or collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue. Descent is linear when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; collateral when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.—6. A proceeds from a man to his brother, hepnow, or other collateral representative.—6. A proceeding from an original or progenitor; hence, extraction; lineage; pedigree.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent. Tennyson,

7. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor. From son to son some four or five descents. Shak.

No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam himself.

Hooker:

8. Offspring; issue; descendants.

If care of our descent perplex us most, Which must be born to certain woe.

9. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite descents

Beneath what other creatures are to thee. Millon. 10.† Lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head To the descent and dust beneath thy feet. Shak. From the extremest upward of thy nead To the descent and dust beneath thy feet. Shak.

11. In music, a passing from one note or sound to another lower in the scale.—Descent of bodies, in mech. their motion or tendency toward the centre of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swittest descent is the cycloid.—Distillation by descent, in old chem. a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which the vapours were made to distil downwards.—Syn. Declivity, slope, gradient, fall, degradation, debasement, extraction, pedigree, generation, lineage, assault, invasion, incursion, stack.

Describable (dē-skrib'a-bl), a. That may be described; capable of description.

Describe (dē-skrīb'). v.t. pret. & pp. de-scribed; ppr. describing. [L. describe, to write down, to sketch, to delineate—de, down, and scribe, to write. See Scribe, 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; to trace out; as, to describe a circle by the compasses.—2. To form or trace by motion; as, a star describes a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.—3. To show or represent to others or ally or by writing; to give an account of, to depict in words; as, the poet describes the Trojan horse; the geographer describes countries and cities.—4,† To distribute into classes or divisions; to distribute into proper heads.

Man possed through the land, and described it by

Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. Jos. xviii. 9.

Similes are like songs in love, They much describe, they nothing prove. Prior. Syn. To represent, delineate, relate, re-count, narrate, express, explain, depict,

Describe (de-skrib'), v.i. To represent in words; to use the power of describing.

words; to use the power of describing.

Describent (dē-skril/ent), n. In geom. the
line or surface from the motion of which
a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described.

Describer (dē-skrīl/er), n. One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

Descrier (dē-skrī/er), n. [See DESCRY.] One
who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a
detector.

Description (de-skrip'shon), n. [L. descrip-Description (dē-skrip'shon), n. (L. descriptio, descriptionis, a marking out, delineation, description, from describo, descriptum. See DESCRIBE, 1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of anything by a plan, to be presented to the eye.—2. The figure or appearance of anything delineated or represented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c. Gregory.—3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; an account of the nature properties or anaccount of the nat passage containing such representation; an account of the nature, properties, or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just conception of it; as, Homer abounds with beautiful and striking desertipation.

> For her own person It beggared all description. Milton has fine descriptions of morning.
>
> D. Webster.

4. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class, genus, species, or individual; hence, class; species; variety; kind. 'A friend of this description.' Shak. 'Persons of different descriptions.' Sir W. Scott.

The plates were all of the meanest description.

Macaulay.

The plates were all of the meanest description. Macaulay.

SYN. Account, statement, delineation, representation, sketch, cast, turn, kind, sort.

Descriptive (de-skrip'tiv), a. Containing describtion; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as, a descriptive figure; a descriptive narration; a story descriptive of the age. Descriptive or physical geology, that branch of geology which restricts itself to a consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.—Descriptive geometry, a term introduced by the French geometry, a term introduced by the French geometry, a term introduced by the French geometry, at the consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures, and the various relations of the forms of bodies, according to certain conventional and the various relations of the forms of bodies, according to certain conventional methods. In the descriptive geometry, the situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections, on two planes, at right angles to each other, called the planes of projection. The most immediate application of this kind of geometry is the representation of bodies, of which the forms are susceptible of a rigorous geometrical definition. It has been applied by the French to civil and military engineering and fortification.

Descriptively (de-skriptiv-li), adv. By de-

Descriptively (de-skrip'tiv-li), adv. By de-

scription.

Descriptiveness (dē-skrip'tiv-nes), n. State
of being descriptive.

Descrive (dē-skrip'), n.t. To describe. [Old
English and Scotch.]

Let me fair Nature's face descrive.

Burns.

Let me fair Nature's face descrive. Eurons.

Descry (de-skri'), v.t. pret. & pp. descried;
ppr. descripting. [Prefix de, and erg. Lit. to
make an outery on discovering something
one has been on the watch for, then simply
to discover. See CRY. The s has probably
got in through the influence of the O. E.
descrive, to describe, O. Fr. descrive; or
through the O. E. descure, O. Fr. descouvrir,

to discover.] 1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to descry Bethel.

Judg. i. 23. To detect; to find out; to discover anything concealed.

Scouts each coast light-armed scour, Each quarter to descry the distant foe. Milton.

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen descried land.—4 † To give notice of something suddenly discovered; to discover. 'He would to him descrie great treason to himmeant.' Spenser. Descry (dē-skri'), n. Discovery; thing discovered (Shak. [Obsolete and rare.] Desecrate (de'sē-krāt), v.t. pret. & pp. desecrated; ppr. desecrating. [This word appears to be formed from the negative prefix de, and L. sacer, sacred, to express the opposite of consecrate.] 1 To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; to treat in a sacrilegious manner; to render unhallowed: opposed to consecrate; as, to desecrate a donation to a church.

The profame theatrical monument which some

The profane theatrical monument which some superannuated or careless dean has permitted to disgrace and deservate the walls of Westminster Abbey.

Theodore Hod.

2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously desecrated. Tooke.

Desecration (de-sē-krā'shon), n. The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of divesting of a sacred character or office; the act of treating sacrilegiously or render-ing unbullowed

ing unhallowed.

Various profunations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual descration of that holy day.

**Desert* (de'zert), a. [L. descritus, pp. of descretum, to forsake, abandom—de, priv., and sero, sertum, to unite, to join together.] Uninhabited; untilled; waste; uncultivated; pertaining to or having the appearance of a desert; as, a desert island; a desert land or country.

**He found them in a desert land and in the waste.

He found them in a desert land and in the waste howling wilderness.

Deut. xxxii. 10. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Gray.

And waste its sweetness on the desert air. Gray. Desert (de'zert). n. [L. desertum, neut. sing. pp. of desero. See the adjective.] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation; as, the deserts of Arabia and Africa.

Oh! that the desert were my dwelling-place, With one fair spirit for my minister. Byron, One simile that solitary shines In the dry desert of a thousand lines.

Desert (de-zert), v.t. [See the adjective.]
1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to desert a friend; to desert our country; to desert a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need By those his former bounty fed.

By those his former bounty fed. Dryden.

2. To leave without permission; to forsake, the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to desert the army; to desert one's colours; to desert a ship.—To desert the diet, in Sects criminal law, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.—Forsake, Desert, Abandon. See under FORSAKE.—Syn. To forsake, leave, abandon, relinquish, quift, depart from. Desert (de-zert), v.t. To quit a service or post without permission; to run away; as, to desert from the army.

The poor fellow had deserted, and was not afraid

The poor fellow had deserted, and was not afraid of being overtaken and carried back. Goldsmith.

of being overtaken and carried back. Goldsmith.

Desert (dē-zērt'), n. [O. Fr. deserte, merit.
recompense, from deservir, to merit. See
DESERVE.] 1. A deserving; that which gives
a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit;
that which entitles to a recompense of equal
value, or demands a punishment equal to
the offence; good conferred, or evil done,
which merits an equivalent return; as, a
wise legislature will reward or punish men
according to their deserts.

All devert impures a equality between the good

All desert imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved or made due.

South.

He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all. Marq. of Montrose. 2. That which is deserved; reward or pun-

ishment merited. 'Render to them their desert.' Ps. xxviii. 4.—Syn. Merit, worth, excellence, due.

Desert (dē-zert'), n. Same as Dessert. Johnson.

Deserter (dē-zert'er), n. A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

Desertful (dē-zertful), a. High in desert; meritorious. [Rare.]

Till I be more desertful in your eye. Beau, & Fl.

Till I be more desertful in your eye. Beau, & Fl. Till I be more desertful in your eye. Bean, & Fl.
Desertion (de-zer'shon), n. 1. The act of
forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a
friend, a country, an army or military band,
or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return.—2. The state of being
deserted or forsaken; as, the king in his
desertion. 'The desertion in which we
lived.' Godwin.—3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. 'The
agonies of a soul under desertion.' South.
— Desertion of the diet, in Soots law, the abandoning indicially. in a criminal process. doning judicially, in a criminal process, proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into

Descritess (de-zert'les), a. Without merit or claim to favour or reward; undeserv-

Ing.

It has pleased you, gentlemen, rather in your if dulgence than your wisdom, to observe in your eletion to the chair the Shaksperian maxim of choosin the most desertiess man to be constable.

Lord Ellemere,

Desertlessly (de-zert'les-li), adv. Undeservedly.

Desertness (de'zert-nes), n. Desert state or condition. 'The desertness of the country,' Udall.

Udall.

Desertrice,† Desertrix† (dē-zert'ris, dē-zert'riks), n. A female who deserts. Millon.

Deserve (dē-zerv'), v.t. pret. & pp. deserved, ppr. deserving. [O.Fr. deservir, deservir, from L. deservir, to serve diligently—de, intens., and servir, to serve.] 1. To merit, to be worthy of: applied to good or evil.

Since we deserved the name of friends, And thine effect so lives in me. A part of mine may live in thee, And move thee on to noble ends. Tempson.

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane.

Millon.

2. To merit by labour or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred; as, the labourer deserves his wages; to here the value of his services.—3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellance.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it.

4. To be worthy of, in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act; as, to deserve blame or pun-

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity de serveth.

5.† To serve; to treat; to benefit. 'A man that hath so well deserved me.' Massinger.

Deserve (de-zerv'), v.i. To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he deserves well or ill of his mid-blur. or ill of his neighbour.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men deserted of them.

Hooker.

Deservedly (de-zerv'ed-li), adv. Justly; according to desert, whether of good or Avil

A man deservedly cuts himself of from the affections of that community which he endeavours to sub-Addison

Deserver (de-zerv'er), n. He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of: used generally in a good sense.

Deserving (de-zerving), a. Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation;

as, a deserving officer.

Deserving (de-zerving), n. The act of meriting; desert; merit.

Ye have done unto him according to the deserving of his hands. Judg. ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings.

Shak.

The cap of their deservings. Shak.

Deservingly (de-zerving-li), adv. Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille (de-za-bēl'), n. [Fr., compounded of des, equivalent to L. dis, implying separation from or negation of, and habiller, to dress, from L. habilis, convenient, suitable, from habeo, to have.] Undress; a loose morning dress.

Desiccant (de-sik'ant), a. [See DESICCATE.]

Desiccata (de-sik'ant), n. A medicine or application that dries a sore.

Desiccate (de-sik'at), n.t. pret. & pp. desiccated; ppr. desiccating. [L. desicco, to dry up—de, intens. and sicco, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from. 'Bodies desiccated by heat moisture from. or age. Bacon.

or age.' Bacon.

Desiccate (dē-sik'āt), v.i. To become dry.

Desiccation (de-sik-kā'shon), n. The act of
making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiccative (dē-sik'a-tiv), a. Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

Desiccative (dē-sik'a-tiv), n. A drying or
absorbing substance; an application that
dries up secretions.

The actus of a hedgeborg are said to be a great

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great desiccative of fistulas.

Bacon.

Desiderate (dē-sid'er-āt), v.t. [L. desidero, desideratum, to long for, to feel the want of. See CONSIDER.] To want; to feel the want of; to miss; to desire. 'A work so much desired, and yet desiderated.' Sir T. Remme. Browne.

Please to point out one word missing that ought to have been there; please to insert a desiderated stanza, You cannot, Prof. Wilson.

Desideration (de-sid'er-a"shon), n. 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. Wm. Taylor.

2. The thing desiderated.

Desiderative (de-sid'er-āt-iv), a. Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire; as, a desiderative verb.

sire; as, a acsaerative vern. Desiderative (desiderativ), n. 1. An object of desire.—2. In gram, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive

vern.

Desideratum (dē-sid'er-ā"tum), n. pl. Desiderata (dē-sid'er-ā"ta). [L., neut of desideratus, pp. of desidero, to desire.] That
which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

To correct this inconvenience has long been a desideratum in that act. Paley.

desideratum in that act.

The great desiderata are taste and common sense. Cherribe.

Desidiose, † Desidious† (dē-si'di-ōs, dē-si'di-ns), a. [L. desidiosus, idle—de, intens., and sido, to sit.] Idle; lazy.

Desidiousness† (dē-si'di-us-nes), n. Laziness; indolence. N. Bacom.
Desightment (dē-si'ment), n. The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever designtment or amage in risk, Times.

Design (dē-sīn' or dē-zīn'), v.t. [L. designo, to mark out, to point out, to contrive—de, and signo, to seal or stamp, from signum, mark, sign.] 1. To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of; to sketch, as in painting and other works of art, as for a patform our order, to present our plan. a pattern or model; to project or plan.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines.

Dryden.

2. To contrive for a purpose; to project with an end in view; to form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed, and they will answer, . . . 'As a protection of the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful.'

Burke.

3. To mentally devote to; to set apart in intention; to intend; as, we design this ground for a garden.

One of those places was designed by the old man to his son. Clarendon.

4. To mark out by tokens; to indicate; to denote; to give a name to; as, he designed himself John Smith:

Meet me to-morrow where the master And this fraternity shall design. Beau. & FI. Syn. To sketch, plan, invent, contrive, purpose, intend, devote, project, mean.

Design (dē-sin' or dē-zin'), v. 1. f To set out or start, with a certain destination in

view; to direct one's course. From this city she designed for Collin (Cologne) conducted by the Earl of Arundel. Evelyn.

2. To intend; to purpose; as, to design to write an essay or to study law.

Design (dē-sin'), n. 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines, as in painting or architecture.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy, it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delichful habit.

Ruskin. lightful habit.

2. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; as, a wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his designs; it is my design to educate my son for the

par. Envious commands, invented with *design* To keep them low, whom knowledge might exalt. *Millon*.

Hence—3. In a had sense, an evil intention or purpose, such as a scheme to acquire what is not one's own, or to do an injury to: commonly followed by upon; as, he had design upon a man's life. Locke.—4. Contrivance; the adaptation of means to a preproceived end; as the evidence of design in conceived end; as, the evidence of design in a watch.

See what a lovely shell. . . . With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design.

5. The realization of an artistic idea; specifically, the emblematic or decorative figur-ing upon embroidery, medals, fabrics, and the like.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand designs. Tennyson.

6. In music, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.—Schools of design, institutions in which persons are instructed in the arts and in the principles of design for manufacturing purposes, and with the view of diffusing a knowledge of,

and a taste for, the fine arts among the people generally.

Designable (de-sin'a-bl or de-zin'a-bl), a.

Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.

The designable parts.

Boyle.

Designate (de'signatin, v.t. pret. & pp. designated; ppr. designating. [L. designo, designation.]

See DESIGN.] 1. To mark out or show so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; as, to designate the limits of a country; to designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to designate the place where the troops landed.—2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to name and settle the identity of; as, to be able to designate every individual who was concerned in a riot.—3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for; as, to designate an officer for the command of a station: or with to; as, this captain was designated to that station.—Syn. To anne, denominate, style, entitle, characterize, describe. ize, describe.

ize, describe.

Designate (de'sig-nāt), a. Appointed; marked out; as, the bishop designate.

Designation (de-sig-nā'shon), m. 1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; a distinguishing from others; indication; as, the designation of an estate by boundaries.—2. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the designation of a predecessor.

He is an High-prick and a Saviour all sufficient

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient, First, by his Father's eternal designation. Hopkins.

3. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as, the designation of an officer to a particular command.—4. Import; distinet application.

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first designation to things which have parts. Locke, 5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment which is commonly called Genius.

6. That which designates; distinctive appel-6. That which designates; distinctive appeliation; specifically, in Scots law, addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—7. In Scots law, the setting apart of manses and globes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.

Designative (designativ), a. Serving to

bytery of the bounds.

Designative (de'sig-nāt-iv), a. Serving to designate or indicate.

Designator (de'sig-nāt-iv), n. 1. One who designates or points out.—2. In Rom. antiq. an officer who assigned to each person his next cost because of a property of the property of the control of the co rank and place in public shows and cere-Designatory (de'sig-na-to-ri), a. That de-

signates; designative.

Designedly (de-sin'ed-li or de-zin'ed-li), adv. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inad-

vertently.

Designedness (dē-sin'ed-nes or dē-zīn'ed-nes), n. The attribute or quality of being designing; cunning scheming.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base designatures and malicious cunning.

Berrow.

with the dusky shades and irregular teatures of oase designatures and malicious cunning. Birrow.

Designer (dō-sīn'ēr or dō-sīn'ēr), n. 1. One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frances a scheme or project; a contriver.—2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in a had sense. 'Ambitious designers.' Hammond.—3. In manuf, and the fine arts, one who conceives or forms a design to be atterwards more elaborately executed; one who designs figures and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

Designful (dō-sīn'fill or dō-zīn'fīll), a. Full of design; designing.

Designfulness (dō-sīn'ful-nes or dō-zīn'fulnes), n. The state or quality of being designful or given to artilice. 'Base design-fulness and malicious cunning.' Barvon.

Designful (dō-sīn'ful or dō-zīn'ful), pp. and

puness and manifelous cunning. Barrow. Designing (de-sin'ing or de-zin'ing), pp. and a. Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; as, designing men are always liable to suspicion.

Designment (de-sin'ment or de-zin'ment), a. 1 Design: skatch: delineation

1. Design; sketch; delineation. For though that some mean artist's skill were shown In mingling colours, or in placing light, Yet still the fair designment was his own. Dryden.

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's designments against her.

Sir F. Hayward.

3.† Enterprise.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, That their designment halts.

That their designment halts.

Desilver (dē-sil'ver), v.t. To deprive of silver; as, to desilver lead.

Desilverisation, Desilverization '(dē-sil'vet-iz-ā'shon), n. The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore.

Desilverise, Desilverize (dē-sil'ver-iz), v.t. To deprive of silver, as lead.

Desinence; (de'sin-ens), n. [L. desino, to give over, to cease, to end—de, down, and sino, to leave.] End; close. Bp. Hall.

Desinent! (de'sin-ent), a. Ending; extreme; lowermost. 'In front of this sea were placed six Tritons... their desinent parts fish.'

six Tritons . . . their desinent parts fish."
B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.
Destpient; (dē-si'pi-ent), a. [L. destpiens, destpio, to dote—de, priv., and sapio, to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playtin. Smart.
Destrability (dē-zir'a-bil'ā-til), n. The state or quality of being destrable; destrableness.
Destrable (dē-zir'a-bil), a. [See DISTRE.]
Worthy of destre; that is to be wished for with the parity of destrey that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess. 'Destrable amplitude and extent of thought.' Watts.

It is a thing the most *destrable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation.

Rogers.

Desirable (de-zīr'a-bl), n. Anything desired or worthy of being desired.

The unseen desirables of the spiritual world.

Desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being desirable.

Desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), udv. In a desirable

manner, Desire (dē-zir'), n. [Fr. désir, from the verb (which see).] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession.

The desire of the moth for the star, Of the night for the morrow, The devotion to something afar From the sphere of our sorrow. Shelley.

We endeavoured . . . to see your face with great size. I Thes. ii. 17. Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. Locke.

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him. 3. The object of desire; that which is de-

The desire of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

4. Love; affection, Love; affection.
 O'er lier warm cheek, and rising bosom move.
 The bloom of young desire, and purple light of love.
 Gray.

5. Appetite; lust,

Fulfilling the desires of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3. 6.† Regret for some dear object lost; desid-

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire
Of their kind manager.

Chapman.

Of their kind manager.

SYN. Wish, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

Desire (de-zir), v.t. pret. & pp. desired; ppr. desiring. [Fr. désirer, from L. desidero, to desire.] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than longing.

Neither shall any man desire thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24. When one is contented, there is no more to be desired; and where there is no more to be desired, there is an end of it.

Trans of Don. Quixote.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, Did I desire a son of my Lord?

3.† To require; to claim.

A doleful case desires a doleful song. Spenser. 4. To long for, as some lost object; to desiderate; to regret.

His chair desires him here in vain. Tennyson. He (Jehoram) reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired. 20. 2 Chron. xxi. 20

SYN. To long for, hanker after, covet, wish, beg, ask, request, solicit, entreat. **Desire** (dē-zīr'), v.i. To be in a state of desire

or anxiety. For not to desire or admire, if a man could learn it,

were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice.

Tennyson.

Desired (de-zīrd'), p. and a. coveted; requested; entreated. Wished for;

Weteu; requessed, officered haven. He bringeth them unto their desired haven. Ps. cvii. 30.

Desirer (dē-zīr'ér), n. one who desires or asks; one who wishes.
Desirous (dē-zīr'us), a. 1. Wishing for; wishing to obtain; wishitul; covetous; solicitous;

anxious; eager.

Be not desirous of his dainties. Prov. xxiii. 3. Jesus knew they were desirous to ask him.

John xvi, 19.

John xvi. 19.

2.† Desirable.

Desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), adv. With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), n. The state or affection of being desirous.

Desist (dē-sist'), v.i. [L. desisto, to stand off or aloof, to desist—de, away from, and sisto, to stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear: often with from; as, he desisted from his purpose; sometimes with the infinitive. 'To desist from his bad practice.' Massinger: 'Desist to build at all.' Shat.—Syn. To stop, forbear, leave off, cease, discontinue. off, cease, discontinue.

On, cease, describing the period of the case, desistence (de-sist and, de-sist and, and a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping 'Desistance from giving' Boyle. Desistive (de-sist'iv), a. Ending; conclud-

ing. [Rare.]

Desition† (de-si'shon), n. [L. desitus, from desino, desitum—de, down, and sino, to leave.]

Destrive † (de'sit-iv), a. [See Desition.] Final; conclusive. 'Desitive propositions.' Watts.

Desitive (de'sit-iv), n. In logic, a proposi-tion which relates to an end or termina-

Desk (desk), n. [A. Sax. disc, a table, a dish; Desk (desk.) n. [A. Sax. abe, a table, a disn.; L.L. discus, a desk, L. discus, Gr. diskos, a disk, a quoit. See DAIS, DISH, DISK.] An inclining table for the use of writers and readers, often made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose. The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping table is attached, as, in the Church of England, to the raised seat from which the morning and evening service is read, in Scotch churches to the seat of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his bible before him. Iz. Walton.

Desk (desk), v.t. To shut up in, or as in, a desk; to treasure. 'In a walnut shell was desked.' Tomkins. [Rare.]
Deskwork (desk'werk), n. Work at the desk; work at writing, as the work of a clerk, a literary man, &c.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years Of dust and deskwork. Tennyson.

Desman (des'man), n. The musk-rat (Gale-mys pyrenatica). See MUSK-RAT, 2.
Desmid, Desmidian (des'mid, des-mi'di-an),

mys pyrenaua). See MUSK-RAT, 2.
Desmid, Desmidian (des'mi'd, des'mi'di-an),
n. A plant of the order Desmidiacee.
Desmidiacee. Desmidiacee (des-mi'di-a"),
sê-ê, des-mi-di'ê-ê), n. pl. [Gr. desmos, a
chain, and eidos, resemblance.] A nat. order
of microscopic, fresh-water, confervoid Algre.
They are green gelatinous plants composed
of variously formed cells having a bliateral
symmetry, which are either free, or in
linear series, or collected into bundles or
into starlike groups, and imbedded in a
common gelatinous coat. The reproduction
is by cell division, by germinating spores
after conjugation, or by zoospores. Desmidiacee differ from Diatomacee in their
green colour and absence of silex.
Desmine (des'min), n. [Gr. desmos, a ligament.] A zeolitic mineral that crystallizes in
little silken tutts, accompanying spinellane
in the lava of extinct volcances on the banks
of the Rhine. It is a silicate of alumina
and lime. Called also Stillite

in the lava of extinct volcances on the banks of the Rhine. It is a silicate of alumina and lime. Called also Stilbite.

Desmiospermæ@(des'mi-ō-spe''mē-ē),n, pl. (Gr. desmios, binding, from desmos, a chain, and sperma, seed.) One of the divisions of rose-spored Algæ, in which the spores are not scattered, but form distinct chains like little necklaces.

Desmotrya (desmothri-a), n. pl. [Gr. desmos, a chain, and bryon, a kind of mossy sea-weed.] A term given to the ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally, that is, from the apex of the caudex, and are adherent to it.

are adherent to it.

Desmodium (des-mô'di-um), n. [Gr. desmos, a band, in allusion to its stamens being joined.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminose, consisting of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with leaves of three or five leaflets, or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet. The smallish flowers are in terminal or lateral racemes, and the pods are flat and jointed, each joint with one seed. The best known



Semaphore Plant (Desmodium gyrans).

species is D. gyrans, the semaphore plant, remarkable for the peculiar rotatory movements of its leaflets. This motion goes on though the air be quite still, and is scarcely at all influenced by mechanical irritation. The leaflets move in nearly all conceivable ways; two of them may be at rest and the other revolving, or all three may be moving together. The movements are most obvious when the plant is in a hot-house, with a strong sun shining. Upwards of 130 species are known, natives of the warmer regions of the earth.

Desmodus (des'mo-dus), n. A genus of bats, including the true vampires. See YAMPIRE.

Desmography (des-mog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. desmos, a ligament, and graphō, to describe.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

Desmoid (des'moid), a. [Gr. desmos, a bund, a bundle and eider resemblement of the body.

A description of the ligaments of the body. Desmoid (des'moid), a. [Gr. desmos, a band, a bundle, and eidos, resemblance.] Resembling a bundle; specifically, in surg. applied to certain fibrous tumours, which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibres, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing each other. ing each other

Desmology (des-mol'o-ji), n. [Gr. desmos, a ligament, and logos, a discourse.] The name given to that branch of anatomy which

treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desmotomy (des-mot'o-mi), n. [Gr. desmos, and tome, a cutting.] The act or art of dissecting the ligaments.

secting the ligaments.

Desolate (de'so-lat), a. [L. desolatus, pp. of desolo, desolatum, to leave alone, to forsake.

See the verb.] I. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never

having been inhabited; as, a desolate wilderness. 'A desolate island.' Broome.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, desolate altars; desolate towers.—3. Solitary; without a companion; forsaken.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart though unknown,
Responds unto his own. Long Longfellow.

4. Deprived of comfort; afflicted.

My heart within me is desolate, SYN. Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste, for-

SYN. Desert, infilialited, folialy, waste, for-lorn, forsaken, abandoned.

Desolate (de'sō-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. desolated; ppr. desolating. [L. desolo, desolatium, to leave alone, to forsake—de, intens., and solo, to lay waste, from solus, alone. See Sole, a.] To deprive of inhabitants; to make

desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was desoluted by a particular delaye.

Desolately (de'sō-lāt-li), adv. In a desolate

Desolateness (de'sō-lāt-nes), n. A state of

Desolateness (de'sō-lāt-nes), n. A state of being desolate.

Desolater (de'sō-lāt-er), n. One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

Desolation (de-sō-lāt-er), n. 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; laying waste.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the kamentable desolation thereof, made by the Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion.

A where danwived of inhabitants or other.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants or otherwise wasted, ravaged, and ruined.

How is Babylon become a desolation among the

3. The state of being desolated or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; destitution; ruin.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call desolation peace. Fisher. Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation. Mat. xii. 25.

4. The agency by which anything is deso-

Desolution shall come upon thee suddenly, which thou shalt not know.

thou shalt not know.

SYN. Ruin, destruction, havoe, devastation, ravage, sadness, destitution, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

Desolator (de'sô-lāt-er), n. One who desolates. Byron.

Desolatory (de-sô-lat-o-ri), a. Causing desolation. 'Desolatory judgments.' Bp. Hall. [Fare.]

Desophisticate (de-so-fist'ik-at), v.t. Despair (de-spair), v. 170 clear from sophism or error. Have. [Rare.]
Despair (de-spair), v. [See the verb.] 1. Hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation. e or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency.

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere despair of surgery, he cures. Shak. 3. In theol, loss of hope in the mercy of God. May not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or despair. Ep. Sprat.

SYN. Desperation, despondency, hopeless-

ness.

Despair (dē-spār'), v.i. [0.Fr. desperer (now désespèrer), from L. despero—de, priv., and spero, to hope. Spero is allied to Skr. root sprih, to desire. Prosper is from same root.]

To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation: followed by of.

We despaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

Never despair of God's blessings here or of leavard hereafter.

Wake.

—Despair, Despond. See under DESPOND.

Despairt (de-spar), v.t. 1. To give up hope of; to lose confidence in.

I would not despair the greatest design that could be attempted. Milton.

2. To cause to despair; to deprive of hope. To despair the governour to deliver it into the enemies' hands. Sir R. Williams.

Despairer (dē-spār'er), n. One without Despairful (de-sparful), a. Full of, or indicating, despair; hopeless. "Despairful outcries." Spenser. **Despairing** (dē-spār'ing), a. Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair; as, a despairing disposition; a despairing

Despairingly (dē-spār'ing-li), adv. In a de-spairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.

He speaks despairingly and severely of our society.

He speaks despairingly and severely of our society.

Despairingness (de-spairing-nes), n. State of being despairing; hopelessness. Clarke.

Despatch (des-pach'), v.t. [Fr. depecher, O. Fr. depecher, despecher, to despatch, to expedite, 'from', says Littre,' a LL verb dispedico—dis, neg., and pedica, a snare.' Brachet, however, derives depecher from a hypothetical LL dispacture, from L dis, neg., and pango, pactum, to fasten.] 1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; as, the king despatched an envoy to the court of Madrid; he despatched orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain.

Some hero must be despatched to bear The mournful message to Pelides' ear. Pope. 2. To send out of the world; to put to

The company shall stone them with stones, and despatch them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47. 3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, despatch we The business we have talked of. Shak.

4.† To bereave; to deprive.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand, Of life, of crown, of queen, at once despate.

Perhaps, however, in this passage despatch has the sense of to send away, to send out of the world, while of is equal to from.—5.† To rid: to free.

I had clean despatched myself of this great charge
Udall. Spelled also Dispatch.—Syn. To expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate, perform, conclude,

finish, slay, kill.

Despatch† (des-pach'), v.i. 1. To conclude an affair with another; to transact and saich

They have despatched with Pompey. 2. To go expeditiously.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester. Despatch (des-pach'), n. 1. The act of despatching, or state of being despatched; dismissal on an errand or on a commission. 'The several messengers from hence attend despatch.' Shak. — 2. The sending away or despatching of anything, as the winding up of a business; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance. 'A quick despatch of complaints.'

What needed then that terrible despatch of it into

3. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence.

Affected despatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. Bacon. 4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with despatch; go, but make despatch. 'Makes all swift despatch in pursuit of the thing.' Shak. -5. tConduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my despatch.
Shak.

6. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer on public business; often used in the plural; as, a vessel or a messenger has arrived with despatches; a despatch was immediately sent to the admiral

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt In the despatch.

Byron.

In the despatch.

7.† A decisive answer. 'To-day we shall have our despatch.' Shak. — Happy despatch. See Harri-Karri.

Despatcher (despatch'er), n. One who de-

spatches

spatches.

Despatchful, Dispatchful (des-pach'ful, dis-pach'ful), a. Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business. 'Despatchful looks' Milton.

Let one dispatchful bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. Pope.

Despect (des-peck'f), n. Despection; contempt. Coleridge. [Rare.]

Despection (de-speck'shon), n. [L. despectio, a looking down upon, from despicio, despectum, to look down upon. See DESPISE.]

A looking down; a despising; contempt. Mountaque. [Rare.]
Despend; (dē-spend'), v.t. To expend; to dispend; to spend; to squander.

Some noble men in Spain can despend £ 50,000

Desperado (des-pė-rā/dō), n. [Old Sp.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Desperate (des'pe'rāt), a. [L. desperatus, pp. of despero, to despair.] I.† Having no hope; without hope.

I am desperate of obtaining her. Shak.

. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as, a desperate man.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave, And level for the charge your arms are laid, Where lives the desperate foe that for such onset staid. Sir W. Scatt.

3. Done or had recourse to without regard to consequences, or in the last extreme; proceeding from despair; rash; reckless; extreme; as, a desperate effort; desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have passed away. Comper.

4. Despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; past cure; hopeless; as, desperate fortunes; a desperate undertaking; a desperate situation or condition; desperate diseases require desperate reme-dies.—5. Great in the extreme. [Colloq.]

Concluding all were desp'rate sots and fools, That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. Pope. SYN. Hopeless, despairing, desponding, rash, headlong, precipitate, irretrievable, violent,

mad, furious, frantic.

Desperate † (des'pe-rat), n. A desperate Donne

man. Donne.

Desperately (des'pé-rât-li), adv. 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought desperately.—2. Greatly; extremely; violently. [Colloq.]

She fell desperately in love with him. Addison:

Desperateness (des'pe-rat-nes), n. Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence; virulence.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and desperateness next hour.

Carlyle.

hour. Cartyi.

Desperation (des-pė-rā'shon), n. 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. 'Desperation of success.' Hammond.—2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of desperation. Hence—3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with desperation; they were urged to desperation.

The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive into every brain. Shak, Despicability (des'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), n. Despicableness, Eclec. Rev.
Despicable (des'pi-ka-bil), a. [L.L. despica-

picableness. Eclec. Kev.
Despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), a. [L.L. despicabilis, from L. despicor, despicatus, to despise, from despicio. See DESPISE.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; mean; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things; as, a despicable man; despicable company; a despicable fit.—Contemptible, Despicable, Pattry, Pitiful. See under Contemptible.—SYN. Contemptible, mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, sordid, low, base, degrading.
Despicableness (despi-ka-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 'Despicableness of the gift. Boyle.
Despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), adv. Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, despicably stingy. Despiciency (de-spi-ka-bli), adv. Meanly; vilely; contemptible, alooking down; a despising. Mede. [Rare.]
Despisable (de-spi2a-bl), a. Despicable; contemptible.

Despisable (de-spix'a-bl), a. Despicable; contemptible.

Despisalt (de-spix'al), a. Contempt. 'A despisal of religion.' South.

Despise (de-spix'), vt. pret. & pp. despised; ppr. despising. [O.Fr. despix, pp. of despire, from L. despixo-de, down, and spicio, specio, to look. See Species.] 1.† To look upon; to contemplate.

Thy God requirest thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou despires to live with thus for ever.

2. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Ay, do despise me. I'm the prouder for it; I like to be despised.

Bickerstaff. 3.† To abhor; to hate; to detest.

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

By design; purposely; intentionally: op-posed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inad-vertently.

Designedness (de-sin'ed-nes or de-zin'ed-nes), n. The attribute or quality of being designing; cunning scheming.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base designedness and malicious cunning.

Barrow.

Designer (de-sin'er or de-zin'er), m. 1. One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.—

2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in a bad sense. 'Ambitious designers' 2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme: in a bad sense. 'Ambitious designers.' Hammond.—3. In manuf, and the fine arts, one who conceives or forms a design to be afterwards more elaborately executed; one who designs figures and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

Designful (desin'ful or de zin'ful), a. Full of design; designing.

Designfulness (de-sin'ful-nes or de-zin'ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being designiful or given to artifice. 'Base designfulness and malicious cunning.' Barrow. Testigning (de-sin'fulnes de-zin'ing), pp. and

Designing (dē-sīn'ing or dē-zīn'ing), pp. and a. Artīni; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; as, designing men are always liable to suspicion.

Designment (dē-sīn'ment or dē-zīn'ment), n. 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For thoughing colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair designment was his own. Dryden.

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's designments against her.

Sir J. Hagward.

3.† Enterprise.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, That their designment halts. Shak.

Desilver (dē-sil'ver), v.t. silver: as, to desilver lead. To deprive of

silver; as, to desilver lead.

Desilverisation, Desilverization (de-silver-iz-h'shon), m. The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore.

Desilverise, Desilverize (de-silver-iz), v.t.

To deprive of silver, as lead.

Desinence; (de/sin-ens), m. [L. desino, to give over, to cease, to end-de, down, and sino, to leave.] End; close. Bp. Hall.

Desinent; (de/sin-ent), a. Ending; extreme; lowermost. 'In front of this sea were placed six Tritons. . . their desinent parts fish.' B. Jansom.

Desipient (de-si'pi-ent), a. [L. desipiens

Desipient (dē-si'pi-ent), a. [L. desipiens, desipio, to dote—de, priv., and sapio, to be wise.] Triffing; foolish; playful. Snart.
Desirability (dē-sir'a-bil'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.
Desirable (dē-sir'a-bl), a. [See DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess. *Desirable amplitude and extent of thought.* Watts.

It is a thing the most desirable to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation.

Rogers.

Desirable ($d\bar{e}$ -zīr'a-bl), n. Anything desired or worthy of being desired.

Worthy of being down the spiritual world.

Watts.

rirahieness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), n. The Desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being desirable.

Desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), adv. In a desirable

manner.

Desire (dē-zir'), n. [Fr. dēsir, from the verb (which see).] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession.

The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow. Shelley.

We endeavoured . . . to see your face with great exire. I Thes. ii. 17. Destre is the uneasiness a man finds in inself upon the absence of anything, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.

Locke.

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him 3. The object of desire; that which is desired

sired.
The desire of all nations shall come. Hag, ii. 7. 4. Love; affection.

4. Love; ацесьии. O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom move The bloom of young desire, and purple light of love. Gray. 5. Appetite; lust.

Fulfilling the desires of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3. 6.† Regret for some dear object lost; desid-

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire
Of their kind manager.
Chapman.

Of their kind manager.

SNN. Wish, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

Desire (de-zir), v. t. pret. & pp. desired; ppr. desiring, [Fr. desirer, from L. desidero, to desire.] I To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less thanks the of affection than longing. strength of affection than longing.

Neither shall any man desire thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24 When one is contented, there is no more to be deired; and where there is no more to be desired, there an end of it.

Trans of Don. Quixote, *ired;* and who an end of it.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, Did I desire a son of my Lord?

3.† To require; to claim.

A doleful case desires a doleful song. Spenser. 4. To long for, as some lost object; to desiderate; to regret.

His chair desires him here in vain. Tennyson. He (Jehoram) reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

SYN. To long for, hanker after, covet, wish, beg, ask, request, solicit, entreat.

Desire (dē-zīr'), v.i. To be in a state of desire

or anxiety. For not to desire or admire, if a man could learn it,

were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice.

Tennyson.

Desired (de-zīrd'), p. and a. coveted; requested; entreated. Wished for:

Ps. cvii. 30.

Desirer (dē-zīr'ér), n. One who desires or asks; one who wishes. Desirous (dē-zīr'es), a. 1. Wishing for; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous; solicitous;

anxious; eager.

Be not desirous of his dainties. Prov. xxiii. 3. Jesus knew they were desirous to ask him. John xvi. 19. 2. † Desirable

Desirously (de-zīr'us-li), adv. With desire; with earnest wishes.

with earnest wishes. Desirousness (de-zir'us-nes), n. The state or affection of being desirous.

Desirot (de-sist'), v. i. [L. desisto, to stand off or aloof, to desist—de, away from, and sisto, to stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear: often with from, as, he desisted from his purpose; sometimes with the infinitive. "To desist from his had practice." Massinger. "Desist to build at all." Shak.—Syn. To stop, forbear, leave off, cease, discontinue.

Desistance, Desistence (de-sist'ans, de-sist'ens), n. A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. "Desistance from giving." Boyle.

Desistive (de-sist'iv), a. Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

Desition (de-si'shon), n. [L. desitus, from

ing. [Rare.]
Desition† (de-si'shon), n. [L. desitus, from
desino, desitum—de, down, and sino, to leave.] Desitive †

Desitive † (de'sit-iv), a. [See DESITION.] Final; conclusive. 'Desitive propositions.' Watts. Desitive† (de'sit-iv), n. In logic, a proposition which relates to an end or termina-

tion.

Desk (desk), n. [A. Sax. disc, a table, a dish;
L.L. discus, a desk, L. discus, Gr. diskos, a
disk, a quoit. See DATS, DISH, DISK.] An
inclining table for the use of writers and
readers, often made with a box or drawer
underneath, and sometimes with a bookcase above; a frame or case to be placed on
a table for the same purpose. The name is
sometimes extended to the whole structure
or erection to which such a sloping table is
attached, as, in the Church of England, to
the raised seat from which the morning and
evening service is read, in Scotch churches

evening service is read, in Scotch churches to the seat of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his bible be fore him.

IE. Walton.

Desk (desk), v.t. To shut up in, or as in, a desk; to treasure. 'In a walnut shell was desked.' Tomkins. [Rare.]
Deskwork (desk'werk), n. Work at the desk; work at writing, as the work of a clerk, a literary man, &c.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork. Tennyson.

Desman (des'man), n. The musk-rat (Galemys pypenaica). See Musk-rat, 2.
Desmid, Desmidian (des'mid, des-mi'di-an), n. A plant of the order Desmidiace.
Desmidiace. Desmidies (des-mi'di-a", sē-ē, des-mi-dī'ē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. desmos, a chain, and eidos, resemblance.] A nat. order of microscopic, fresh-water, confervoid-Algre. They are green gelatinous plants composed of variously formed cells having a bilateral symmetry, which are either free, or in linear series, or collected into bundles or into starlike groups, and imbedded in a common gelatinous coat. The reproduction is by cell division, by germinating spores after conjugation, or by zoospores. Desmidiaceæ diifer from Diatomacew in their green colour and absence of silex.

Desmine (des'min), n. [Gr. desmos, a liga-stalla coelition's part of the controlling in

Desmine (des'min), n. [Gr. desmos, a ligament.] A zeolitic mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, accompanying spinellane in the laya of extinct volcanoes on the banks

in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine. It is a silicate of alumina and lime. Called also Stilbate.

Desmiospermeæ (des'mi-ō-sper'mē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. desmios, binding, from desmos, a chain, and sperma, seed.] One of the divisions of rose-spored Algre, in which the spores are not scattered, but form distinct chains like little necklaces.

Desmobrya, (des-mō'bri-a), n. pl. [Gr. desmos, a chain, and bryon, a kind of mossy sea-weed.] A term given to the ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally, that is, from the apex of the caudex, and are adherent to it.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), n. [Gr. desmos, a band, in allusion to its stamens being joined.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminose, consisting of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with leaves of three or five leaflets, or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet. The sometimes reduced to a single leaflet. The smallish flowers are in terminal or lateral racemes, and the pods are fint and jointed, each joint with one seed. The best known



Semaphore Plant (Desmodium gyrans).

species is D. gyrans, the semaphore plant, remarkable for the peculiar rotatory movements of its leaflets. This motion goes on though the air be quite still, and is scarcely at all influenced by mechanical irritation. The leaflets move in nearly all conceivable ways; two of them may be at rest and the other revolving, or all three may be moving together. The movements are most obvious when the plant is in a hot-house, with a strong sun shining. Upwards of 130 species are known, natives of the warmer regions of the earth. Desmodus (des'mo-dus), 2. A genus of bats. species is D. gurans, the semaphore plant,

Desmodus (des'mo-dus), n. A genus of bats, including the true vampires. See VAMPIRE. Desmography (des-mogra-fi), n. [Gr. des-mos, a ligament, and grapho, to describe.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

A description of the ligaments of the hody. Desmoid (des'moid), a. [Gr. desmos, a band, a bundle, and eidos, resemblance.] Resembling a bundle, specifically, in sury. applied to certain fibrous tumours, which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibres, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing each other.

Ing each other.

Desmology (des-mol'o-ji), n. [Gr. desmos, a ligament, and logos, a discourse.] The name given to that branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

treats of the ligaments and sinews. Desmotomy (desmotomi), n. [Gr. desmos, and tomē, a cutting.] The act or art of dissecting the ligaments. Desolate (de'sō-lat), a. [L. desolatus, pp. of desolo, desolatum, to leave alone, to forsake. See the verb.] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never

u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Fāte, far, fat, fall; pīne, pin; nōte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull; oil, pound: having been inhabited; as, a desolate wilderness. 'A desolate island.' Broome.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an habitant. Jer. ix. 11.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; ne-glected; destroyed; as, desolate altars; deso-late towers.—3. Solitary; without a companion; forsaken.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart though unknown,
Responds unto his own. Long Longfellow.

4. Deprived of comfort; afflicted.

My heart within me is desolate. Ps. cxliii. 4. SYN. Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste, for-

Syn. Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste, for-lorn, forsaken, abandoned.

Desolate (de'sō-lāt), v. t. pret. & pp. desolated;
ppr. desolating. [L. desolo, desolatinn, to leave alone, to forsake—de, intens., and solo, to lay waste, from solus, alone. See Sole, a. 17 deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was desolated by a particular deluge.

Those, who with the gun,
Worse than the season, desolate the fields. Thomson. Desolately (de'ső-lät-li), adv. In a desolate

Desolateness (de'sō-lāt-nes), n. A state of being desolate.

being desolate.

Desolater (de'sō-lāt-er), n. One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

Desolation (de-sō-lā/shon), n. 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; laying waste.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable desolation thereof, made by the Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion.

Spenser.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants or otherwise wasted, rayaged, and ruined.

How is Babylon become a desolation among the

3. The state of being desolated or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; destitution; ruin.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call desolution peace. Fisher. Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolution. Mat. xii. 25.

4. The agency by which anything is deso-

Desolation shall come upon thee suddenly, which thou shalt not know. Is, xlvii. 11.

SYN. Ruin, destruction, havoe, devastation, ravage, sadness, destitution, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

gioom, gioommess. Desolator (de'sō-lāt-er), n. One who de-solates. Byron. Desolatory (de-sō'la-to-ri), a. Causing de-solation. 'Desolatory judgments.' Bp. Hall.

[Rare]

į.

Desophisticate (dē-sō-fist'ik-āt), v.t. To clear from sophism or error. Have. [Rare.] Despair (dē-spār'), v. [See the verb.] 1. Hope-lessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in despair.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency.

Lecke.

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere despair of surgery, he cures. Shak. 3. In theol. loss of hope in the mercy of God.

May not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or despair.

Bp. Sprat. SYN. Desperation, despondency, hopeless-

ness.

Despair (dē-spār'), v.t. [0. Fr. desperer (now désespérer), from L. despero—de, priv., and spero, to hope. Spero is allied to Skr. root sprih, to desire. Prosper is from same root.]

To be without hope; to give up all hope or constitution followed by of expectation: followed by of.

We despaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

Never despair of God's blessings here or of his reward hereafter.

Wake.

reward nerestier. Wake.

—Despair, Despond. See under DESPOND.

Despair (dë-spar), v.t. -1. To give up hope of; to lose confidence in.

I would not despair the greatest design that could be attempted.

Milton.

2. To cause to despair; to deprive of hope. To despair the governour to deliver it into the enemies' hands. Sir R. Williams.

Despairer (dē-spār'er), n. One without Despairful (de-sparful), a. Full of, or indicating, despair; hopeless. 'Despairful outcries.' Spenser. Despairing (dē-spāring), a. Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair; as, a despairing disposition; a despairing

Despairingly (dē-spār'ing-li), adv. In a de-spairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.

He speaks despairingly and severely of our society.

He speaks despairingly and severely of our society. Despairingness (de-spairing-nes), n. State of being despairing; hopelessness. Clarke. Despatch (des-pach'), vt. [Fr. depecher, O.Fr. depecher, despecher, to despatch, to expedite, 'from,' says Littré, 'a L.L. verb dispediaco—dis, neg., and pedica, a snare.' Brachet, however, derives dépêcher from a hypothetical LL dispactare, from L dis, neg., and pango, pactum, to fasten.] 1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; as, the king despatched an envoy to the court of Madrid; he despatched orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain.

Some hero must be despatched to bear The mournful message to Pelides' ear. Pope. 2. To send out of the world; to put to

The company shall stone them with stones, and despatch them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47. 3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, despatch we The business we have talked of. Shak.

4. † To bereave; to deprive.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand, Of life, of crown, of queen, at once despatched.

Perhaps, however, in this passage despatch has the sense of to send away, to send out of the world, while of is equal to from.—5.† To

I had clean despatched myself of this great charge.

Udall, Spelled also Dispatch.—Syn. To expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate, perform, conclude, finish, slay, kill.

Despatch! (des-pach'), v.i. 1. To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish.

They have despatched with Pompey. 2. To go expeditiously.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester. Despatch (des-pach'), n. 1. The act of des-patching, or state of being despatched; dismissal on an errand or on a commission. "The several messengers from hence attend despatch." Shak. — 2. The sending away or despatching of anything, as the winding up of a business; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance. 'A quick despatch of complaints.'

What needed then that terrible despatch of it into 3. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence.

Affected despatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be, Bacon.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with despatch; go, but make despatch. 'Makes all swift despatch in pursuit of the thing.' Shak. —5.† Conduct; management.

You shall put This night's great business into my despatch.

A letter sent or to be sent with expedi-6. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer on public business; often used in the plural; as, a vessel or a messenger has arrived with despatches; a despatch was immediately sent to the admiral.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt In the despatch. Byron.

7.† A decisive answer. 'To-day we shall have our despatch.' Shak. — Happy despatch. See HARRI-KARRI.
Despatcher (des-pach'er), n. One who despatcher

spatches.

Despatchful, Dispatchful (des-pach'ful, dis-pach'ful), a. Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business. 'Despatchful looks.' Milton.

Let one dispatchful bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. Pope.

A web-ten bulock from the grassy mead. Pope.

Despect. (de-spekt), n. Despection; contempt. Coloridge. [Rare.]

Despection (de-spekishon), n. [L. despectio, a looking down upon, from despicto, despectum, to look down upon. See DESPISE.]

A looking down; a despising; contempt. Mountague. [Rare.]
Despend † (de-spend'), v.t. To expend; to dispend; to spend; to squander.

Some noble men in Spain can despend £50,000.

Howell

Desperado (des-pè-rà/dō), n. [01 Sp.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Desperate (des/pè-ràt), a. [1. desperatus, pp. of despero, to despair.] 1.† Having no hope; without hope.

I am desperate of obtaining her. 2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as, a desperate man.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave, And level for the charge your arms are laid, Where lives the desperate foe that for such on staid. Sir W. Scot.

stad. Sir W. Scott.

3. Done or had recourse to without regard to consequences, or in the last extreme; proceeding from despair; rash; reckless; extreme; as, a desperate effort; desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

diseases require desperate remedies.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

Couper.

Despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; past cure; hopeless;
as, desperate fortunes; a desperate undertaking; a desperate situation or condition;
desperate diseases require desperate remedies.—5. Great in the extreme. [Colloq.]

Concluding all were despirate sots and fools, That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. Pope. SYN. Hopeless, despairing, desponding rash, headlong, precipitate, irretrievable, violent, mad, furious, frantic.

Desperate † (des'pė-rāt), n. A desperate man. Donne.

man. Donne.

Desperately (des'pé-rāt-li), adv. 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought desperately.—2. Greatly; extremely; violently. [Colleq.]

She fell desperately in love with him. Addison:

Desperateness (des'pé-rat-nes), n. Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence; virulence.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and desperateness next hour.

Carijle.

hour.

Carlyle.

Desperation (des-pe-rā'shon), n. 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. 'Desperation of success.' Hammond.—2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of desperation. Hence—3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with desperation; they were urged to desperation.

The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive into every brain. Shak.

The very place puts toys of desperation. Without more motive into every brain. Shak.

Despicability (des'pi-ka-bil''i-ti), n. Despicableness. Eclec. Rev.
Despicable (des'pi-ka-bil), a. [L.L. despica-bilis, from L. despicor, despicatus, to despise, from despicio. See Despise.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; mean; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things; as, a despicable man; despicable company; a despicable man; despicable. Despicable, Patry, Pitiful. See under Confemptible, Patry, Pitiful. See under Confemptible.—SYN. Contemptible, mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, sordid, low, base, degrading.

Despicableness (des'pi-ka-bil-nes), n. The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 'Despicable ness of the gift.' Boyle.
Despicably (des'pi-ka-bil), adv. Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, despicably stingy. Despiciency (de-spishen-si), n. [L. despico, to look.] A looking down; a despising. Mede. [Rare.]
Despisable (de-spiz'a-bil), a. Despicable; contemptible.
Despisable (de-spiz'a-bil), a. Contempt. 'A

contemptible.

Despisal (dē-spiz'al), n. Contempt. 'A despisal of religion.' South.

Despisal (dē-spiz'), v.t. pret. & pp. despised; ppr. despising. [O.Fr. despiz, pp. of despire, from L. despiche-de, down, and spice, specie, to look. See SPECIES.] 1.† To look upon; to contemplate.

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou despisest to live with him for Bacon.

2. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7. Ay, do despise me. I'm the prouder for it; I like to be despised.

Bickerstaff.

3. † To abhor; to hate; to detest.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard.

Shak.

SYN. To contemn, scorn, disdain, slight,

Despisedness (dē-spīz'ed-nes), n. The state of being despised.

Despiser (dē-spīz'er), n. A contemner; a

Despisingly (de-spizing-li), adv. With con-

tempt.

Despite (dë-spit), n. [O.Fr. despit, Mod. Fr.

depit, from L. despectus, a looking down
upon, a despising, from despice, to despise.

See DESPISE. Hence the shorter form spite.] 1. Extreme malice; malignity; contemptu-ous hate; aversion; spite.

With all thy despite against the land of Israel. Ezek, xxv. 6. Thou wretch! despite o'erwhelm thee.

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition; contemptuous defiance.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with despite,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave.
Longfellow

Dark-rolling wave. Longfettow.

3. An act of malice or contempt. 'A despite done against the Most High.' Milton.

—In despite of, in spite of; in successful counteraction of; notwithstanding. 'Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary.' W. Triving.

Despite (de-spit), v.t. To vex; to offend; to tease. [Rare.]

Satura, with his mile with the contrary.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting are town on fire, to despite Bacchus,

Sir W. Raleigh.

Despite (dē-spit'), mep. In spite of; not-withstanding.

withstanding.

Despite his exceeding sensibility, our friend sometimes says the most astounding things.

Saturday Rev.

Despiteful (de-spit/ful), a. Full of despite or spite; malicious; malignant; as, a despiteful enemy.

Haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters.
Rom. i. 30.
spitefully (de-spit/ful-li), adv. With de-Despitefully (de-spitful-ii), adv. With spite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that despitefully use you.

Mat. v.

Despitefulness (dē-spīt'ful-nes), n. Malice;

Despiterumes (despitations), a mance, extreme hatret; malignity.
Despiteous, f Dispiteous; (despité-us, dispité-us), a. [See DESPITE.] Despiteful; malleious; furious.

To Jewes despiteous
Delivered up the Lord of life to die. Spenser. When him he spied Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous. Spenser.

Despiteouslyt (dē-spīt'ē-us-li), adv. Furi-

Despitous,† Dispitous,† a. The same as Despiteous. 'Hertes despitous.' Chaucer.

Despiteous. Hertes despitous. Chancer.

Though holy he were and vertuous,
He was to sinful me not despitous. Chancer.

Despitously, † adv. With despite; contemptuously; angrily. 'Out the child he hent despitously. Chancer.

Despoil (de-spoil'), v.t. [L. despoid, to rob, plunder—de, intens., and spoilo, to spoil. See Spotn.] I. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to desprive; followed by of; as, to despoil one of arms; to despoil of honours. 'Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss.' Milton.—2. To strip or divest by any means. any means.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain, The surgeons soon despaild them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

Dryden.

Syn. To strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle.

Despoil† (de-spoil'), n. Spoil; plunder; despoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, despeal, and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. Despoiler (de-spoil'er), n. One who strips

by force; a plunderer.

by force; a plunderer.

Despoilment (de-spoilment), n. The act of despoiling; a plundering. Hobbouse.

Despoilation (de-spoil-a'shon), n. The act of despoiling; a stripping.

Despond (de-spond'), v. i. [L. despondeo, to promise in marringe, to promise away, to give up (despondere animum or animos means to lose courage, to despond)—de, away, and symdeo, to promise solemnly.] To be east down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to lose heart or resolution.

I should despair, or a least despond.

lose heart or resolution.
I should despair, or at least despond.
Scott's Letters. Others depress their own minds, and despond at the first difficulty.

Locke. -Despair, Despond. Although despair im-

plies a total loss of hope, which despend nnes a total loss of nope, which tespondens not, at least in every case, yet despondency is followed by the abandonment of effort or cessation of action, and despuir sometimes impels to violent action, even

Despond (de-spond'), n. Despondency. 'The Slough of Despond.' Bunyan. Despondence (de-spond'ens), n. Same as Despondency. 'Looks of despondence.' Goldsmith.

smath.

Despondency (dē-spond'en-si), n. A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties; permanent dejection or depression of spirit.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end despondency and madness.

Wordsworth.

Despondent (de-spond'ent), a. Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.
Despondently de-spond'ent-li), adv. With-

out hope. Desponder (de-spond'er), n. One destitute

of hope.

Desponding (dē-spond'ing), p. and a. Desparing; given to despondency; despondent. 'Superstitions and desponding weakness.' Sir R. L'Estrange.

Despondingly (dē-spond'ing-li), adv. In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

Desponsaget (dē-spon'sāj), n. Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceably to King Offa for desponsage of Athilrid, his daughter. Foxe.

Desponsate (de-sponsat), v. [L. desponso, to betroth—de, intens., and sponsus, pp. of spondee, sponsum, to promise solemnly.] To betroth. Cockeram.

Desponsation \dagger (de-spons-a/shon), n. A betrothing.

For all this desponsation of her, . . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. Ser. Taylor.

riage. Jer. Taylor.

Despot (des'pot), n. [Gr. despotés, a master, from same root as Gr. posis, Lith. and Skr. potis, lord, husband, and L. potior, to be master of, as also the adjective potis, able, capable, potestas, power; Slav. hospodar, gospodar, lord, master 1. An emperor, king, or prince, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws: a title more particularly used under the Byzantine Empire.

The despots of Epirus long ruled their deminions

used under the Syzantine Empire.

The despoto of Epirus long ruled their dominions by employing the various resources of the different classes of their subjects for the general good.

They all assumed the title of Angelos, Komnenos, Ducas; and the title of despot, by which they are generally distinguished, was a Byzantine honorary distinction, never borne by the earlier members of the family until it had been conferred on them by the Greek emperor.

Finally,

Hence-2. In a general sense, a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of constitu-tion or laws, or the interests and rights of others. In this sense it may be applied to a class as well as to an individual.

A despot is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A despot may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. Chambers's Bruce.

Despotat (des'pot-at), n. Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot; a race or succession of despots of the same line or family, who govern a particular territory. Finlay, See Desport.

Despotic, Despotical (des-pot/ik, des-pot/ik-al), a. 1. Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power. 'A despotic prince.' Addison.—2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary; tyrannical; as, despotic authority or power.

God's universal law

God's universal law
Gave to the man despotic power
Over his female.

Milton

Despotically (des-pot/ik-al-li), adv. With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic

unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotte manner.

Despoticalness (des-pot/ik-al-nes), n. Absolute or arbitrary authority.

Despotism (despot-izm), n. [See DBSPOT.]

1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as, the despotism of a Turkish sultan.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Despotism is the only form of government which

Despoism is the only form of government which may with safety to itself neglect the education of its infant poor.

Bp. Horsley,

Fig. absolute power or influence of any

Such is the despotism of the imagination over uncultivated minds.

Macaulty.

—Despotism, Tyranny. Both of these words imply absolute power. Despotism is strictly the exercise of absolute power, in conformity with legal sanction. It does not necessity the exercise of absolute power, in conformity with legal sanction. It does not necessarily imply either regard for the welfare of the subjects or its opposite, oppression. Tyramay is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. Despumate (de-spilmath, v.t. [L. despumo despumatum, to skim off — de, off, and spumo, to foam, from spuma, froth, soum. See Spue, Spew.] To throw off impurities; to foam; to froth; to form froth or scum. Cheyne. [Rare.]
Despumate (de-spilmath, v.t. To throw off

Despumate (dē-spū'māt), v.t. To throw off in foam. Cheyne. [Rare.]
Despumation (dē-spū-mā'shon), n. The

Desputation (de-sputation). In the act of throwing of excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

Desquamate (de-skwamat), v.i. [L. de-squama, desquamatum, to scale off; to peel off—de, off, and squama, a scale.] To scale off: to peel off. off; to peel off.

The cuticle now begins to desquamate, Plumbe,

Desquamation (de-skwa-ma'shon), n. A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

boon of the cucicle in small scales. Desquamative, Desquamatory (de-skwā/ma-tiv, de-skwā/ma-to-ri), a. Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation. 'Desquamative nephritis.' Watson.

The desquamatory stage now begins. Plumbe.

Desquamatory stage now organs. Frames.

Besquamatory (de'skwa'ma-to-ri), n. In sury. a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the lamine of exfoliated bones.

Desse, n. A desk or dais. Spenser.

Dessert (de'zert'), n. [Fr. dessert, from desserve', to clear the table—de, and serve', to serve.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meet is recourse at the table, after the meat is re-

Dessiatine (des'i-a-tin), n. A Russian land measure = 2'702 English acres. Written also

Deciatine.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess no male sets, or 300 destinities of ground. Bensus (dā-sui), n. [Fr.] The sopramo or highest part in music. [This term is not now used by English musicians.]

Destemper (des-tem'per), n. A kind of painting; the same as Distemper (which see). Destin' (des'tin), n. Destiny. "The destin's adamantine band." Marston.

Destinable (des'tin-a-bl), a. Capable of being destined or determined. 'Miracle of the order destinable.' Chaucer.

Destinably (des'tin-a-bli), adv. In a destinable manner.

tinable manner.

tinable manner.

Destinal; (destin-al), a. Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated. "The destinal chain." Chaucer.

Destinate; (destin-at), v.t. pret. & pp. destinated; ppr. destinating. [L. destino, destinating, to place down. See DESTING.]

To design or appoint; to destine. [Rare.]

Birds are destinated to fly among the branches of trees and bushes.

Destinate † (des'tin-āt), a. Appointed; destined; determined. 'Destinate to hell.'

Foxe.

Destination (des-tin-a'shon), n. [L. destinatio, a setting fast, a fixing, from destino, destinatum. See Destine.] 1. The act of destining or appointing; appointment; nomination.—2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; and or ultimate design; predetermined object or use; as, every animal is fitted for its destination.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage; as, the ship left her destination.

It (the fleet) had as many destinations, there were countries. Southey.

there were countries. Sordiey, 4. In Scots law, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title or by the will of the proprietor; but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.—SYN. Appointment, design, purpose, intention, destiny, lot, fate. ment, de lot, fate.

Destine (des'tin), v.t. pret. & pp. destined; ppr. destining. [L. destino, to place down,

to make firm or secure—de, and a root stan, a stronger form of sta, root of stare, to stand. The English stand, stay, belong to the same root.] I. To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; as, we destine a son to the ministerial office, a house for a place of worship, a ship for the London trade, or to Lisbon.—2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.

Not enjoyment and not convent. to make firm or secure—de, and a root stan.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow Is our destined end or way. Longfellow.

We are decreed,
Reserved and destined to eternal woe. Milton. SYN. To design, mark out, intend, devote, consecrate, doom, ordain, decree.

Destinist (des'tin-ist), n. A believer in

destiny, Destiny (des'ti-ni), n. [See DESTINE.] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; doom; lot; fortune; destination; as, men are solicitous to know their future destiny, which is, however, happily concealed from them.

That great battle was fought for no single genera-tion, for no single land. The destructs of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people. Macaulay.

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of destiny? Spenser

3. pl. In class. myth. the Parce or Fates; the supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it. Destinies do cut his thread of life.' Shat.

Destituent (des-ti'tū-ent), a. Wanting; deficient.

When any condition is destituent or wanting, the duty itself falls.

Fer. Taylor.

duty itself falls.

Destitute (des'ti-tūt), a. [L. destitutus, pp. of destituto, destitutum, to set down, to forsake—de, down, away, and statuo, to set; lit. set from or away.] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as, destitute of virtue or of piety; destitute of food and clothing. It differs from deprived, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession. 'Totally destitute of all shadow of influence.' Burke. 2. Not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; abject; poor; as, the family has been left destitute.

Destitute (des'ti-tūt), n. sing and pl. A destitute person or persons.

destitute person or persons.

He will regard the prayer of the destitute. Ps. cii. 17. Have pity on this poor destitute, P. St. John,

Destitute † (des'ti-tūt), v.t. 1. To forsake, desert, abandon.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or destitute a plantation.

Bacon.

2. To render destitute; to cause to be in

want.

He was willing to part with his places upon hopes not to be destituted, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland.

3. To disappoint. 'His expectation is destituted.' Fotherby.

Destituteness (destit-tūt-nes), n. The state of heing destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

Destitution (des-ti-tū'shon), n. 1 The state of being destitute; want: poverty; indigence. 'Left in so great destitution.' Hooker.—

2. Absence of anything; deprivation.'

I am unhappy,—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a destitution.

Sterne.

assutuot.

Destreine, † v.t. [O.Fr. distraindre—L. dis and stringere. See Constrain.] To vex; to constrain. Chaucer.

Destrer, † n. [Fr. destrier; L.L. dextrarius, a heavy war-horse—so called because led at the dexter or right hand till wanted in battle.] A war-horse.

By him baited his destrer Of herbes fin and good. Destrie, † Destruie, † v. t. To destroy.

Chaucer.

Destroy (dē-stroi'), v. t. [O.Fr. destruire (now détruire); O.E. destruie, distruye, to destroy, from L. destruo, to pull down, to destroy—de, priv., and struo, to pile, to build. See STRUCTURE.] 1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to destroy a house or temple; to destroy a fortification—2. To ruin; to annihilate; to put an end to, as by demolishing or by burning; as, to destroy a demolishing or by burning; as, to destroy a

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and destroyed the country villages.

Knolles.

3. To ruin; to overthrow; to annihilate; as, to destroy a theory or scheme; to destroy a government; to destroy influence.

Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain!
The creature's at his dirty work again. Pope. 4. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and destroy it. Is. xxxvi. 10. To kill; to slay; to extirpate: applied to

men or other animals. Ye shall destroy all this people. Num. xxxii. 15. If him by force he can destroy, or worse, By some false guile pervert. Milton.

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain destroys happiness.

That the body of sin might be destroyed. Rom. vi. 6. SYN. To demolish, lay waste, consume, raze, dismantle, ruin, throw down, overthrow, subvert, desolate, devastate, deface, extirpate, extinguish, kill, slay.

Destroyable (de-strofa-bl), a. That may be destroyed. [Rare.]

Plants scarcely destroyable by the weather. Derham.

Plants scarcely destroyable by the weather. Derham.

Destroyer (dē-stroi/er), n. One who or that which destroys; one who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

Destruct † (dē-strukt'), v.t. To destroy.

'Creatures . wholly destructed.' Mede.

Destructibility (dē-strukt'i-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destructible (dē-strukt'i-bil), a. [L. destruo, destructum. See Destroy.] Liable to destructum; capable of being destroyetin.

Destructibleness (dē-strukt'i-bil-nes), n. The state of being destructible.

Destruction (dē-struk'shon), n. [L. destruction, a pulling down, from destruo, destructum. See Destroy.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as, the destruction of buildings or of towns. Destruction consists in the amililiation of the form of anything, that form of parts which constitutes sists in the annihilation of the form of any-thing, that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as, the destruction of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, hy cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total anni-hilation; as, the destruction of a particular government; the destruction of happiness. 2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly destruction throughout all the itv.

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin. 'So near destruction brought.' Waller.—4. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a de-

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6. 5. In the Talmud of the Jewish Rabbis, one 5. In the Talmud of the Jewish Rabbis, one of the seven names for Gehenna or hell. Ps. Ixxxviii. 11.—SYN. Demolition, sulversion, overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc, ruin.
Destructionable (de-struk'shon-a-bl), α. Committing destruction; destructive. H. More. [Rare.]
Destructionist (de-struk'shon-ist), n. 1. One who delights in destroying; a destructive.—2. In theol, one who believes in the final complete destruction. or annihilation.

tive.—2. In theol. one who believes in the final complete destruction, or annihilation, of the wicked.

Destructive (de-struktiv), a. Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; delighting in destruction; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious: with of or to; as, a destructive fire; a destructive of health; evil examples are destructive to the morals of youth.—Destructive distillation, a term applied to the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. The destructive distillation of coal produces the rated or evolved in new combinations. The destructive distillation of coal produces the ordinary illuminating gas; that of bone, ammonia; and that of wood, pyroligneous acid or wood-vinegar.—Syn. Mortal, deadly, fatal, ruinous, malignant, baleful, pernicious, mischievous.

Destructive (dē-strukt'iv), n. One who or that which destroys; one who favours the demolition of ancient buildings, &c., on the plea of public convenience; a disturber of existing institutions, customs, and the like; a radical.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, Destructive, and the like. Finlay.

Destructively (de-strukt'iv-li), adv. destruction; ruinously; mischierously; with power to destroy. 'The doctrine that states the time of repentance destructively to a pious life.' South. Destructiveness (dē-strukt'iv-nes), n. The

power or quality of being destructive.

Destructor (de-strukt'er), n. 1. A destroyer.—2. A furnace or apparatus of some kind for the destruction of refuse by fire, often town's refuse.

Destruie,† See Destrie.

Destruie, 1 See DESTRIE.

Desudation (dē-sā-dā'shon), n. [L. desudo—

de, and sudo, to sweat.] In med. a sweating;
a profuse or morbid sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples.

Desuete (des'wēt), a. Out of use; fallen into desuetude. (Rare.)

Desuetude (des'wē-tād), n. [L. desuetudo, discontinuance from desuece desuetum to

Desuretude (des'wē-tīd), n. [L. desuetudo, discontinuance, from desuesco, desuetum, to break off a custom or habit—de, priv., and suesco, to accustom one's self, from suus, own, se, self.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion; as, habit is contracted by practice, and lost by desuetude; words in every language are lost by desuetude.

The sumptuary laws have fallen into such a state of desuctude as was never before seen. Carlyle.

Desulphurate, Desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-rāt, dē-sul'fū-rīz), s.t. To deprive of sulphur. Desulphuration, Desulphurization (dē-sul-fū-rā''shon, dē-sul'fū-rā''shon), s. The set of denriving of sulphur.

sul-fū-rā'shon, de-sulfū-riz-ā'shon), \(\text{...} \) The act of depriving of sulphur. **Desultorily** (de'sul-to-ri-li), \(ddv. \) In a desultory manner; without method; loosely. **Desultoriness** (de'sul-to-ri-nes), \(n. \) The character of being desultory; unconnectedness; discursiveness; as, the desultoriness of a speaker's remarks. **Desultorious**† (de-sul-tō'ri-us), \(a. \) Desultory, \(Jer. Taylor. \) Desultory (de'sul-to-ri), \(a. \) [L. \(desultorius, \) pertaining to \(a. \) \(desultor, \) or rider in the circus, \(from \) \(desilo, \) \(desultorium, \) to leap \(lapsilon, \) \(lapsilon, \) \(desultorium, \

I shot at it, but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. Gilbert White.

2. Passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as, a desultory conversation.

He knew nothing accurately, his (Goldsmith's) reading had been desultory. Macaulay.

ing had been desilitory.

3. Inconstant; unstable. 'Of unstable, i.e. of light, desultory, and unbalanced minds.' Atterbury. —4. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes. 'A desultory thought.' L'Estrange. — SYN. Rambling, unconnected, unsystematic, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, cursory, slight, hasty, loose.

Desume f (dē-sūm'), v.t. [L. desumo. See ASSUME.] To take from; to borrow. Sir M. Hate.

Hate.

Desvauxiaceæ (dā-vō'zi-ā''sē-ē), n. pl. [After N. Desvaux, a French botanist.] A natural order of monocotyledonous, small, tufted herbs, with bristly leaves and flowers inclosed in a spathe, found in the South Sea Islands and Australia. The order is divided into four orders.

Islands and Australia. The order is divided into four genera.

Desynonymization (dē-sin-on'im-iz-ā"-shon), n. The act of desynonymizing.

Desynonymize (dē-sin-on'im-iz), v.t. [Prefix de, priv., and synonymize.] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonymous; to use with kindred but not the same meanings. Coleridge, Trench.

ridge; Trench.

Detach (dē-tach'), v.t. [Fr. détacher—de, priv., and the root from which the English noun tack is derived. See TACK, ATTACH.]

1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to detach the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to detach a man from the interest of the minister or from a party.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service: used chiefly in a military sense; as, to detach a ship from a fleet, or a regiment from a brigade.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter de-

If the men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority.

Addison.

SYN. To separate, disunite, disengage, sever,

SYN. To separate, disamire, disadage, svet, disjoin, withdraw, draw off.

Detach (de-tach'), v.i. To become detached or separated; to separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and, slowly, drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on.
Tennyson. Detached (de-tacht) a. 1. Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service; as, detached parcels or portions.

The Europeans live in detached houses, each sur-rounded by walls inclosing large gardens.

A detached body of the French lying in their way there followed a very sharp engagement. Europe. 2. In painting, applied to figures, buildings,

2. In painting, applied to figures, buildings, trees, &c., when they are painted so as to appear standing out from the back-ground in a natural manner, while the other parts appear in proper relative situations.

Detachment (di-tachment), n. 1. The act of detaching or separating.—2. State of being detached.—3. The thing or part detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army and employed on some special service or expedition; or a number of slips taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong detachment of Sarsfield's troops ap-

A strong detachment of Sarsfield's troops approached.

Macaulay.

on a separate service.

A strong detachment of Sarsfield's troops approached.

Detail (de-tail), v.t. [Fr. detailler, to cut in pieces—de, and tailler, to cut, from L. talea, a rod, a layer or cutting, which produced the L.L. talears, taliare, to cut. See RETAIL, TAHOR,] 1. To relate, report, or narrates of, to particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order,—2. Mill. to appoint to a particular service, as an officer or a body of troops.—To detail on the plane, in arch. to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding.

Detail (de-tail), n. [Fr. See the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a portion; a particular; as, the account is accurate in all its details.—2. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars; as, he gave adetail of all the transaction.—3. Mill. a body of troops detailed off for a particular service; a detachment.—4. In the fine arts, minute and particular parts of a picture, statue, or building, as distinguished from the general conception or larger parts of a composition. Details of a plan, in arch. drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called Working Drawings.—In detail, circumstantially, item by item; individually; part by part.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in adeail, without becoming dry and tedious. Pope. "Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him in adeail," is the great principle of military action. "Mactingail."

principle of military action. Macatongali.

SYN. Item, particular, part portion, account, relation, narrative, recital, report.

Detailed (de-tald'), p. and a. 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited; as, a detailed account.—2. Exact; minute; particular. 'A detailed examination.' Macanday.

Detailer (de-tal'), v. t. [Fr. detenir, L. detinco, to hold down or off, to detain—de, off, and tenee, to hold. See TENANT.] 1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wares of the hireline. See Tenalor.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. Fer. Taylor. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop; as, we were detained by the rain.

Let us detain thee, until we shall have made ready a kid. Judg. xiii. 15. To hold in custody. Blackstone. -SYN.

5. To hold in custody. Blackstone.—SYN. To withhold, retain, stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, delay, hinder.
Detaint (de-tair), n. Detention. 'The certain cause of Artegals detaine.' Spenser.
Detainer (de-tair/er), n. 1. One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going.
The detairs of the red between the second contents.

The detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's in-heritances. Ser. Taylor. heritances.

2. In lane, (a) a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. Foreible detainer is where a person enters into any lands or tenements or other possessions and retains possession by force. (b) A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody authorizing him to continue to keep him; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of another.

Detainment (de-tan'ment), n. The act of detaining; detention.

Though the original taking was lawful, my subse-

Realing; Generation.

Though the original taking was lawful, my subse-tions detainment of them after tender of amends is Elackstone,

Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), n. [From detar, the name of the tree in Senegal.] A genus of West African leguminous trees, of which

two species are known—D. senegalense and D. microcarpum. The former is a tree 20 to 25 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The latter is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

Detect (de-tekt), v. I.L. detego, detectum, to uncover, expose—de, priv., and tego, to cover. See DECL. 1. To discover; to thind out; to bring to light; as, to detect the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels; to detect an error in an account.

vessels; to detect an error in an account.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou Would'st easily detect what I conceal. M. 2.† To show; to let appear. Shak .- 3.† To inform against; to complain of; to accuse He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was detected of. Sir T. More.

articles as he was detected of.

Siv T. More.

Syn. To ascertain, discover, find out, find.

Detectable, Detectable (de-tekt'a-bl., de-tekt'a-bl., a. That may be detected. 'Parties not detectable.' Faller. 'These errors are detectible at a glance.' Latham.

Detection (de-tek'shon), n. The act of detecting; the finding out of what is concealed, hidden, or formerly unknown; discovery; as, the detection of an error; the detection of a thief or a burglar; the detection of article, device, or a plot.

artifice, device, or a plot.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them.

Woodward.

or amount and other rosses, by wearing any one carth that concealed them.

Detective (dê-tekt/iv), a. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting; as, the detective police.

Detective (dê-tekt/iv), a. A species of police officer, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific heat or round, and in that he is concerned with bringing criminals to justice rather than directly in the prevention of crime. He is usually or always in plain dothes. There are also private detectives who investigate cases, often of a delicate nature, for hire. Detector (dê-tekt/ev), n. One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attemps to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a detector of the heart. Detenebrate † (dē-ten'ē-brāt), v.t. [L. de, and tenebræ, darkness.] To remove dark-

and teneores, differents, a keeping back; Fr. détente. See Detain, [A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking wheel, and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents back motion.

Detention (dé-ten'shon), n. [See Detain,]
1. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another and ought to be restored. Detention of long since due debts. Shake.

2. State of being detained; confinement; restraint; as, detention in custody.

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms...

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms but their detention in safe custody. Spotsweet

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as, the detention of the mail by bad roads. 'Minding to proceed further south, without long detention in these parts.' Hackluyt.—House of detention, a place where offenders are kept till they are in course of law committed the priority and the supplication.

kept till they are in course of law committed to prison; a lock up; a sponging-house. Deter (de-ter), v.t. pret. & pp. deterred; ppr. deterring. [L. deterred, to frighten from, to prevent—de, from, and terreo, to frighten.] To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by danger, difficulty, or other consideration which disheartens or countervalls the motive for an act; as, we are often deterred from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may deter a man from undertaking a journey.

A million of frustrated hopes will not deter us from new experiments. F. M. Mason. SYN. Discourage, hinder, prevent, restrain, keen back. Deterge (dē-terj'), v.t. pret. & pp. deterged; ppr. deterging. [L. detergeo, to wipe away,

to cleanse by wiping—de, from, and tergeo, to wipe, to scour. See TERSE.] To cleanse; to clear away foul or offending matter from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

Detergent (de-terj'ent), a. Cleansing; purging.
The food ought to be nourishing and detergent.
Arbuting

Detergent (de-terj'ent), n. Anything that

Detergent (de-terfent), n. Anything that has a strong cleansing power; a medicine that has the power of cleansing wounds, ulcers, &c., from offending matter.
Deteriorate (de-terio-rath), vi. pret. & pp. deteriorated; ppr. deteriorating. [L. deterioro, deteriorating, of an obs. adjective deterior, compar, of an obs. adjective deterus, from de, as exterus from ex, interus from in, &c.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.
Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates.

Goldsmith.

Deteriorate (de-te'ri-ō-rāt), v.t. To make Deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), v.t. To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to deteriorate a race of men or their condition. 'At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, deteriorating the mind.' Whately.

Deterioration (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā''shon), n. A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Deteriority (dē-tē'ri-o''ni-ti), n. Worse state or quality. 'The deteriority of diet.' Ray.

Determent (dē-tē'ri-o''ni-ti), s. See Presse.'

Determent (dē-tèr'ment), n. [See DETER.]
The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.

These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you.

Boyle.

obeying you.

Determinability (dē-tér'min-a-bil''i-ti), n. Quality of being determinable.

Determinable (dē-tér'min-a-bil), a. [See DETERMINE.] That may be determined, ascertained with certainty, decided upon, or brought to a conclusion; as, a determinable freehold, that is, an estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it is created expires.

expires.
The point now before us is not wholly determinable from the bare grammatical use of the words. South, Determinableness (de-termin-a-bl-nes), n.

Determinableness (de-termina-nl-nes), n. State of being determinable. [Rare.]
Determinant (de-termin-ant), a. Serving to determine; determinant, a. Serving to determine; determinative. Coleridge.
Determinant (de-termin-ant), n. 1. That which determines or causes determination.
2. In math. the name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. The method of determinants is of great use in the solution of equations embracing several unknown quantities, enabling the student almost by inspection to write down the values of the unknown quantities in terms of the known quantiquantities in terms of the known quanti-

Determinate (dē-têr'min-āt), a. [L. determinatus, pp. of determina, determinatum. See DETERMINE.] 1. Limited; fixed; definite; as, a determinate quantity of matter. 'A determinate number of feet.' Dryden. thee, as, a acterminate quantity or matter.

A determinate number of feet. Dryden.—

2. Established; settled; positive; as, a determinate rule or order. "The determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God." Acts it. 28.—3. Decisive; conclusive. 'A determinate resolution.' Shak.—4. Resolved on. 'My determinate voyage.' Shak.—5. Fixed in purpose; resolute. 'Like men... more determinate to do, than skifful how to do.' Sidney.—Determinate inflorescence, (which see under Centrifued inflorescence (which see under Centrifued inflorescence (which see under Centrifued inflorescence (which see under Centrifued inflorescence) or of the state of the second control of the second control of solutions and the second control of solutions, being thus opposed to an indeterminate problem, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

Determinate (determinate), v.t. To bring

number of solutions.

Determinate (de-termin-at), v.t. To bring to an end; to terminate. Shak.

Determinately (de-termin-at-li), adv.

1. With certainty; precisely; with exact

specification.

The principles of religion are determinately true or false. We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and determinately with two eyes than one.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. **Peter-minately bent to marry.* Sidney.

Determinateness (de-termin-at-nes), n.
The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

precise Determination (de-ter'min-a"shon), n.
1. The act of determining or deciding.—

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her: pine, pin; note, not, move; oil, pound: ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. 2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their determination.—
3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court; as, justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.—
4. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest apparent good.

Locke. rent good

rent good.

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the determination of a will. 'A speedy determination of that war.' Ludlou.—6. The mental habit of settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to adhere to it; adherence to aims or purposes; resoluteness; as, a man of determination.—7. In chem. the ascertainment of the exact proportion of settlements are considered. chem. the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body; as, the determination of nitrogen in the atmosphere.—8. In med. afflux; tendency to flow to, more copiously than, is normal; as, determination of blood to the head.—9. In logic, the act of defining a notion or concept by adding differentia, and thus limiting it.—10. In nat. science, the re-terring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong.—Decision, Deceion, —Syn. Decision, conclusion, settlement, termination, purpose, resolution, resolve, firmness. solve, firmness

soive, minness. Determinative (dē-ter'min-āt-iv), a. 1. Having power to determine or direct to a certain end; shaping; directing; conclusive. 'Incidents'. determinative of their course.' I. Taylor.

The determinative power of a just cause.

Branchall.

2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be determinative and limit the subject.—3. Having the power of ascertaining precisely; that is employed in determining; as, determinative tables in the natural sciences, that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., and to assist in assigning them to their species.

Determinative (de-termin-āt-iv), n. An ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus the figure of a tree is in the Egyptian hieroglyphics determinative of the name of trees; but the figure so employed does not express the word of which it is the symbol. The function of a determinative may be illustrated The determinative power of a just cause

word of which it is the symbol. The function of a determinative may be illustrated in our language thus: the words man, eith, river may be considered determinatives in the following phrases: 'the man Josephus,' the city London, 'the river Dee.'

Determinator (dë-tér'min-āt-èr), n. One who determines

who determines

who determines.

Determine (de-terminin), v.t. pret. & pp. determined; ppr. determining. [L. determino,
to bound, to limit—de, intens, and termino,
to bound, from terminus, a boundary. See
TERM.] 1. To fix the bounds of; to mark off;
to settle; to fix; to establish.

(God) hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.

Acts xvii. 26.

of their habitation. Acts xvil. 26.

2. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind or to judicial decisions; as, I had determined this question in my own mind; the court has determined the cause.—3. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event determined his tate.

Milton's subject . . . does not determine the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species.

4. To set bounds to; to form the limits of; to bound; to confine; as, yonder hill determines our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been deter-mined by the view or sight. Bacon.

5. To give a direction to; as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point; hence, to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution; as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law. —6. To resolve on; to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect

I determined this with myself. 7. To put an end to; to destroy. Shak.—8. To settle or ascertain, as something un-

certain.
The character of the soul is determined by the character of its God.

F. Edwards. 9. In logic, to define and limit by adding differentia.—10. In chem to ascertain the quantity of; as, to determine the nitrogen in the atmosphere.—SYN. To conclude, decide, end, fix, limit, purpose, resolve, settle, terminate.

terminate.

Determine (dē-ter'min), v. i. 1. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision or resolution; to settle on some line of conduct with a fixed purpose to stick to it; as, he determined to remain.

He shall pay as the judges determine. Ex. xxi, 22. Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus.

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.

Sheridan.

2. To end; to terminate; as, the danger determined by the death of the conspirators. It becomes a mischief, and determines in a curse. Some estates may determine on future contingen-Blackstone,

Some estates may merching the Blackstone. cies.

Determined (dē-ter'mind), p. and a. 1. Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.—2. Having a firm or fixed purpose; as, a determined man; or manifesting a firm resolution; as, a determined countenance.—3. Definite; determined countenance.—3. Definite; Those minate: precisely marked; resolute. 'Those

decides or determines.

Determinism (de-términ-izm), n. A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives; specifically, in the scholastic philosophy, the doctrine that our will is invincibly determined by a providential motive, that is to say by a motive with which divine Providence always furnishes us, so as in our mental deliberations to make the balance incline in accordance with his views.

Determinism.—This name is applied by Sir W. Hamilton to the doctrine of Hobbes, as contradistinguished from the ancient doctrine of fatalism.

tinguished from the ancient doctrine of stailism. Fleming.

Deterration (de-te-rā'shon), n. [L. de, and terra, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. [Rare.]

Deterrence (de-terens), n. That which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Deterrent (de-ter), a. Having the power or tendency to deter; discouraging; frightenine.

ening.

The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty, Bentham Deterrent (de-terent), n. That which de-

ters or tends to deter. ters or tends to deter.

No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe, Eentham,

Detersion (de-ter'shon), n. [From L. deter.

Detersion (dē-tèr'shon). a. [From L. detergeo, detersum. See Deterre.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.
Detersive (dē-tèrs'iv). a. [Fr. dètersif. See Deterre.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offensive matter; detergent.
Detersive (dē-tèrs'iv). n. A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.
Detersively (dē-tèrs'iv-li), adv. In a detersively (dē-tèrs'iv-li), adv.

tersive manner.

Detersiveness (dē-ters'iv-nes), n. The qua-

Detersiveness (de-tersiv-nes), m. The quality of being detersive.

Detest (de-test'), v.t. [L. detestor, to invoke a deity in cursing, to detest or abominate—de, intens., and testor, to affirm or bear witness, from testis, a witness.] 1. To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to detest arises or meannes. crimes or meanness.

And love the offender, yet detest th' offence. Pope 2. † To denounce; to condemn.

The heresy of Nestorius . . . was detested in the Eastern churches.

Eastern churches.

—Hate, Abhor, Detest. See under HATE,
SYN To abhor, loathe, abominate, execrate.

Detestable (dē-test'a-bl), a. Extremely
hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy detest.

able things.

Ezek. v, II.

SYN. Abominable, odious, execrable, ab-Detestableness (de-test'a-bl-nes), n. Ex-

Detestablelless (de-test a-bil), adv. Very hatefully; abominably.

Detestatet (de-test a-bil), v.t. To detest.

Which, as a mortal enemy, the doctrine of the gos pel doth detestate and abhor.

Udali.

Detestation (dē-test-ā'shon), n. Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with of.

we are heartily agreed in our detestation of civil Burke. Detester (dē-test'er), n. One who abhors.

Detester (de-test'er), n. One who abhors. Dethrone (de-thrôn'), n.t. pret. & pp. de-throned; ppr. dethroning. [Prefix de, from, and throne, L. thronus, a throne. See THRONE.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity. 'The right of subjects to dethrone bad princes.' Macaulay.—2. To divest of rule practices of the princes.' divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. Hume.

Dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), n. Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, prince, or any supreme ruler.
Dethroner (dē-thrōn'er), n. One who de-

thrones.

Dethronization† (de-thron'iz-ā'shon), n.
The act of dethroning.
Detinet (de'tin-et). [L., he detains.] In law, formerly, a species of action of debt, which lay for the specific recovery of goods, under a contract to deliver them.
Detinue (de'tinn), n. [Fr. detenu, detained; detenu, to detain.] In law, the form of action whereby a plaintiff seeks to recover a chattel personal unlawfully detained. It differs from trover, in that in trover the object is to obtain damages for a wrongful conversion of the property to defendant's use, whereas in detinue the object is to recover the chattel itself.

cover the chattel itself.

use, whereas in detinue the object is to recover the chattel itself.

Detonate (de'tō-nāt), v.t. pret. & pp. detonated; ppr. detonating, [L. deton, detonating, to thunder down—de, and tono, to thunder.] In chem to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

Detonate (de'tō-nāt), v.i. To explode; to burn with a sudden report; as, nitre detonates with sulphur.

Detonating (de'tō-nāt-ing), p. and a. Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.—Detonating powders, or fulminating powders, certain chemical compounds, which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assuming the gaseous state. The chloride and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, fullminate of silver and of mercury, detonate by slight for the constituent parts and constituent parts an

and gold, fulminate of silver and of mercury, detonate by slight friction, by means of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—Detonating tube, a species of endiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and which are confined within it over mercury and water.

Detonation (de-tō-nā'shon), n. An explo-

Detonation (de-tō-nā'shon), n. An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

Detonator (de'tō-nāt-er), n. That which detonator

Detonization (de'tō-niz-ā"shon), n. The act of exploding, as certain combustible hodies

Detonize (de'tō-nīz), v.t. pret. & pp. deto-nized; ppr. detonizing. [See Detonate.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explo-sion; to calcine with detonation. Detonize (de'tō-nīz), v.i. To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise. Fourtrey.

Detorsion (de-tor'shon), n. Same as Detor-

Detort (de-tort'), v.t. [L. detorqueo, detor-tum—de, intens., and torqueo, to twist.] To distort; to twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

They . . . have detorted texts of Scripture.

Dryden.

Detortion (dē-tor'shon), n. A turning or wresting; perversion.
Detour (de-tor'), n. [Fr. détour.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; a deviation from the direct or shortest path,

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more detours and circumvolutions. Dr. Tucker.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

Detract (de-trakt'), v.t. [L. detracto (or de-treeto), to draw back from, to depreciate— de, and tracto, to draw, from traho, tractum, to draw.] 1. To take away from reputation or merit of, through envy, malice, or other motive; to defame; to disparage.

Nor I with biting verse, have yet Detracted any man.

2. To take away; to withdraw, in a literal

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each man's private share.

Boyle.

— Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Traduce. See under DECRY.

under DECEN.

Detract (de-trakt). v.i. To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation; to defame: followed by from. 'Detract from a lady's character.' Addison.

Detracts from the reputation of another; a detracts from the reputation of another; a detractor. 'Detracters and malicious writers.'

Month

Detractingly (de-trakt'ing-li), adv. In a detracting manner.

netracing manner.

Detraction (de-trak'shon), n. [L. detractio,
a drawing off. See DETRACT.] 1.† A withdrawing; a taking away. 'The detraction of
eggs of the said wild-fowl.' Bacon.—2. The eggs of the sam wherever. Intern.—2. The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth, the act of depreciating another from envy or malice

Black detraction will find faults where they are
Massinger,

not. Massinger.

SYN. Depreciation, disparagement, stander, calumny, aspersion, defamation, censure.

Detractious† (dē-trak'shus). a. Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

Detractive (de-trak'tiv). a. 1. Having the quality or power to take away. 'A detractive plaister.' Knight.—2. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation. 'An envious and detractive adversary.' Bp. Morton.

Detractiveness (dē-trakt'iv.nes), n. Quality of being detractive. (Rare.]

Detractor (dē-trakt'er), n. 1. One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honour of another.—2. In anat. the name given to a muscle, the office of which is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.—SYN.

attached away from some other part—SYN. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier. Detractory (de-trak'to-ri), a. Depreciatory; calumnious; defamatory by denial of desert.

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. Arbidinot.

Detractress (dē-trakt'res), n. A female Detractors (de-tractors), n. A I detractor; a censorious woman.

Detrect + (de-trekt'), v. t. and i. [1 treeto. See Detract.] To refuse.

detrect the battle.' Holinshed. [L. de-se. 'To

petrect the battle.' Hounsieve.

Do not detrect; you know the authority is mine.

B. Fonton.

The Detrectation † (dē-trekt-ā'shon), n. The act of detrecting or refusing; a declining. Cockeram.

Detriment (de'tri-ment), n. [L. detrimentum, a rubbing off, loss, detriment, from detero, detridum, to rub off or down, to wear—de, down, and tero, to rub.] 1. Loss, damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution: a word of very general application; thus, we speak of detriment to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings.—2. A charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages on the rooms they occupy.—3. In her. wane; eclipse.—SYN. Injury, loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, mischief, harm.

Detriment (de'tri-ment), v.t. To injure; to make worse; to hurt. 'Others might be detrimented thereby. Fuller.

Detrimental (de-tri-ment'al), a. Injurious; hurful; causing loss or damage. 'Rather unseemly ... than materially detrimental to its strength. Burke.—SYN. Injurious, hurful; causing loss or damage. 'Rather unseemly ... than materially detrimental to its strength. Burke.—SYN. Injurious, hurful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious. Detriment (de'tri-ment), n. [L. detrimentum.

chievous, pernicious.

Detrimental (de-tri-ment'al), n. A lover who, owing to his poverty, is ineligible as a husband; one who professes to pay attention to a lady without serious intentions of marriage. [Genteel slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a detrimental is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.

Auberon Herbert

Detrimentalness (de-tri-ment'al-nes), n. Quality of being detrimental. [Rare.] Detrital (de-trif'al), a. Of or pertaining to detritus; composed of detritus, or partaking of the nature of detritus; as, detrital matter. — Detrital rocks, the name given to such rocks as appear to have been derived from

rocks as appear to have been derived from pre-existing solid mineral matter by some abrading power.

Detrite (de-trit), a. Worn out. Clarke.

Detrition (de-trishon), n. [L. detero. See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

Detritus (de-trit'us), n. [L. detritus, worn,

pp. of detero, to wear. See DETRIMENT.]
1. In geol. a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; i. In geol. a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks; as, diluvial detritus. Detritus may consist of clay, sand, gravel, rubbly fragments, or any admixture of these, according to the nature of the mount of attrition to which the rocks have been subjected.—2. Met. waste; disintegrated material. 'Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed.' Farrar.

De trop (de trō). [Fr., too much, too many.] Not wanted: a term applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient; as, I found I was de trop, and retired accordingly.

Detrude (de-trùd'), v.t. pret. & pp. detruded; ppr. detruding. [L. detrudo, to push or thrust down-de, down, and trudo, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force; to force into, or as into, a lower place or sphere. 'Detruded down to hell.' Sir J. Davies.

Philosophers are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beasts.

Locke.

other of peasis.

It (envy) leads him into the very condition of levils, to be detruded Heaven for his mere pricle and lalice.

Feitham, malice.

Detruncate (de-trung kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. detruncated; ppr. detruncating. [L. detrunco, to lop or cut off, to behead—de, and trunco, to no por cut on, to beneatd—ac, and transco, to main, to shorten by cutting off, truncus, cut short. See TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

Detruncation (de-trung-kā/shon), n. The

Detruncation (de-trung-ka'shon), n. The act of cutting off.

Detrusion (de-tro'zhon), n. [See Detrude.]

The act of thrusting or driving down.—

Force of detrusion, in mech. the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibres, the points of support being very near and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied plied.

plied.
Dettet (det'), n. Debt.
Dettetless†a. Free from debt. Chaucer.
Detumescence! (dettimes'sens), n. [L. de, priv., and tumesco, inceptive from tumeo, to swell.] Diminution of swelling. Cudworth.
Deturb t (det-terb), v.t. To throw into confusion; to throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power.

Bp. Hall.

wan my power. Bp. Hall.

Deturn† (dē-tèrn), v.t. To turn away or aside; to divert. While the sober aspect and severity of bare precepts deturn many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. Sir K. Digbu.

Deturpate (dē-tèr'pāt), v.t. [L. deturpo, deturpatum, to disfigure—de, and turpo, from turpos, foul.] To defile. [Rare.]

Errors, superstitions heresis and inclusive mich.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impicties, which had deturbated the face of the Church.

Fer. Taylor.

Deturpation (dē-térp-ā'shon), n. The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption. 'Corrections and deturpations, and mistakes of transcribers.' Jer. Taylor.

Deuce (dūs), n. [Fr. deux, two.] Two; a card or die with two spots; a throw at dice which turns up the two.

Deuce (dûs), n. [Fr. aeux, ord.]
card or die with two spots; a throw at dice
which turns up the two.
Deuce, Deuse (dûs), n. [Explained by some
as simply an altered form of L. deus, God,
the word deus, borrowed from French usage,
being formerly used as an interjection.
Others derive it from L.G. duus, G. daus,
used similarly, and believe that it is the
same word as the preceding, the throw of
the deuce or two at dice beng unluckly.]
The devil; perdition: used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases without the
article or with the definite article; as, go
to the deuce! deuce take you!
It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

Deuce-ace (dus'as), n. A throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to. ross sain of acute-ace amounts to.

Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.

Moth. Which the base vulgar do call three. Shak.

Deuced, Deused (dūs'ed), a. Devilish; excessive; confounded: often used adverbially. [Collog.]

[Colloq.]
It'll be a deuced unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here.

Dickens.

Deucedly, Deusedly (dused-li), adv. Devilishly; confoundedly. [Colloq.]
Deused, a. See DEUCED.
Deutero-canonical (dů'tė-rō-ka-non"ik-al), a. [Gr. deuteros, second, and E. canonical.]
A term applied to those books of Scripture that were admitted into the conoc after the that were admitted into the canon after the rest

Deuterogamist (dū-tèr-og'a-mist), n.

Deuterogamis (du-ter-og a-mist), n. One who marries a second time.

Deuterogamy (dū-ter-og'a-mi), n. [Gr. deuteros, second, and gamos, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

husband or wire.

You here see that unfortunate divine who has so long, and it would ill become me to say, successfully fought against the deuterogamy of the age.

Goldsmith.

Deuteronomy (du-ter-on'o-mi), n. [Gr. deuteros, second, and nonos, law.] The second law or second statement of the law; the name given to the fifth book of the Pen-

tateuch.

Deuteropathia, Deuteropathy (dü'tér-ō-pā"thi-a, dū-tér-op'a-thi), n. [Gr. deuteros, second, and pathos, suffering, feeling.] In med. a secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another, as of headache from an overloaded stomach.

Deuteropathic (dü'tér-ō-pa"thik), a. Pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deuteroscopy (dū-tér-os'ko-pi), n. [Gr. deuteros, second, and skopeō, to see.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

sight. [Rare.]

sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes.

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. 'Not attaining the deuteroscopy or second intention of the words.' Sir T. Broune. [Rare.]

Deuterozooid (dü'ter-ō-zō''oid), n. [chr. deuteros, second, zōon, an animal, and cidos, resemblance.] A term given to a zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid.

Deuthydroguret, Deutohydroguret (düthi-drog'ü-ret, dü'tō-hī-drog''ü-ret), n. In chem. an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some

equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

other element.

Deutoplasm (dü'tō-plazni), n. In biol. a
term applied by the younger Van Beneden
to that portion of the yolk of ova which
furnishes materials for the nourishment of the embryo and its accessories (the proto-

plasm).
Deutoxide, Deutoxyde (dū-toks'īd), n. [Gr. deuteros, second, and E. oxide.] In chem. a term formerly employed to denote a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal; as, the deutoxide of

pound containing two atoms or oxygen to one or more of a metal; as, the deutoxide of copper; the deutoxide of mercury, &c.

Devall (de-väl'), v.i. [Probably from O. Fr. defallir, Mod. Fr. defaillir, to fail.] To intermit; to cease. [Scotch.]

Devall (de-väl'), n. Stop; cessation; intermission; as, it rained ten days without devall. [Scotch.]

Devaporation (de-va'per-ä'shon), n. [De, and L. vaporatio.] The change of vapour into water, as in the formation of rain.

Devast (de-vast'), v.t. [L. devasto. See DEVASTATE.] To lay waste; to devastate. 'The thirty years' war that devasted Germany.' Bolingbroke.

Devastate (de'vas-tāt), v.t. pret. & pp. devastated; ppr. devastating. [L. devasto, devastatot, to waste; Fr. devaster. See WASTE.] To lay waste; Coesolate.—Syn. To waste, ravage, desolate, harry, pillage, plunder. To waste, ravage, desolate, harry, pillage,

Devastation (de-vas-tā/shon), n. [L. devas-tatio, from devasto, devastatum. See DEVAS-TATE.] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoe; desolation.

Even now the devastation is begun, And half the business of destruction done 2. In law, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator.—

SYN. Desolation, ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, ruin, overthrow.

Devastavit (de-vas-tāvit), n. [L., he has wasted.] In law, the waste or misapplication of the assests of a deceased person com-

tion of the assess of a deceased person-committed by an executor.

Deve,† a. Deaf. Chawer.

Devel, Devle (dev'el, dev'l), n. A very hard blow. [Scotch.]

blow. [Scotch.]

Death's gien the lodge an unco devel,
Tam Samson's dead.

Burns.

Develin (de've-lin), n. The swift (Cypselus
Apus). See DEVILING. [Prov. English.]

Develop (de-vel'up), v.t. [Fr. developper,
O. Fr. desveloper, desvoleper, from prefix
des, L. dis, apart, and, according to Skeat, a
Teut. verb=O. E. wlappe, E. wrap, similarly
envelop.] 1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay
open; to disclose or make known something
concealed or withheld from notice; to unravel; as, the general began to develop the
plan of his operations; to develop a plot.

These serve to develop its teness.

Milner.

plan of his operations; to develop a plot.

These serve to develop its tenets. Mither.

2. In photog, to cause to become visible; to make use of some of the various processes employed to bring out the previously invisible or dimly visible image on the plate. See DEVELOPMENT.—3. In blot to impart the impulse or power to organized matter, which enables it to go through the process of natural evolution from an embryo state or previous stage to that, or towards that, in which the original idea is fully exhibited.—4. In math. to change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by performing certain operations on it, but without altering its value.—Syn. To uncover, unfold, disclose, exhibit, unravel, disentangle.

Develop (de-velup), v.i. 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; as, the mind develops from year to year; specifically, in biol. to go through a process of gradual evolution, passing from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity towards the perfect or finished state; as, the foctus develops in the womb; the seed develops into the plant.

Because ont poets enough to understand These serve to develop its tenets.

Because not poets enough to understand That life develops from within. E. B. Browning.

That life develops from within. E. B. Browning.

2. To be formed by natural growth; to be evolved; to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source; as, the flower develops from the bund.—3. To become visible; to show itself; as, his schemes developed at length; specifically, in photop. to become visible, as a picture does when undergoing the process of development. See DEVELOP-

Developable (dē-vel'up-a-bl) a. That may develop or be developed.

Developed (de-vel'upt), pp. 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In her. unfurled, as colours flying.

Developer (de-vel'up-èr), n. One who de-

Developer (de-vel'up-er), n. One who develops or unfolds.

Development (de-vel'up-ment), n. 1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition; the unravelling of a plot.—2. In math. a term in frequent use to denote the transformation of any function into the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equiv. also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form.—3. The exhibition of new features; gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes. 'A new development of imagination, taste, and poetry.' Channing.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of the beautiful?

A Specifically, the term used to avpress the coverage of the control of t

4. Specifically, the term used to express the or ganic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity.—5. In photog. until they arrive at maturity.—5. In photog, the process following exposure, by which the image on the plate is rendered visible by the precipitation of new material on that portion of the sensitive surface which has been acted on by light. The material deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerrotype process it is mercury; in the negative processes with the salts of silver, it is silver any horizontal varies with the results of silver, it is silver any horizontal varies with the very least of the process. is silver combined with organic matter, while in the chrysotype process it is gold.—Development theory, (a) in the the theory that man's conception of his relations to the inman's conception of his relations to the in-finite is progressive but never complete. The supporters of this theory are divided into two chief sections, one holding that these rela-tions are completely embodied in the Holy Scriptures, but that our appreciation of

scriptural truth varies in every age, advanc-ing or retrograding in accordance with the advance or retrogression of the general in-telligence, while it may be increased by ap-propriation from the contributions to scriptural elucidation made at various times. The other section maintains that Scripture is tural elucidation made at various times. The other section maintains that Scripture is nerely the expression of the highest convictions of man's relations to the infinite and his consequent duties, attained at the date of its enunciation, and consequently that neither Scripture nor any other embodiment of religious belief can adequately express the conceptions of succeeding ages. (b) In biol. the theory that plants and animais are capable of advancing, in successive generations, and through an infinite variety of stages, from a lower to a higher state of existence, and that the more highly organized forms at present existing are not the result of special creations, but are the descendants of lower forms. See Evolution.—Syn. Unfolding, unravelling, disentanglement, growth, increase, evolution, progress. Developmental (dē-vel/np-ment-al), a. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development; as, the developmental power of a germ.

Devenustate (dē-vel-nus'tāt), v.t. [L. de, and venustas, beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

and venustas, beauty.] To deprive of beauty

or grace.

Devergence, Devergency (dē-vérj'ens, dē-vérj'ensi). n. Same as Divergence.

Devest (dē-vest'), v.t. [O. Fr. devestir—de, and vestir, to clothe, L. vestiv, from vestis, a vest, a garment.] 1. To divest (which see).

2. In law, to alienate, as title or right. [Almost invariably written Divest, except in the legal sense.]

Devest (dē-vest'), v.i. In law, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

Devext (dē-vest), a. [L. devævus, sloping, from deveko, devævun, to carry down—de, down, and veho, to carry.] Bending down.

Bailey.

down, and vere, to carry.] Bending down, and vere, to carry.] Bending down, a bending or sloping down; incurvation downwards. 'The world's devex.' May. 'The Heaven's devexity,' Sir J. Davies. Devexa (de-veks'n), n. pl. A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative.

Devi (de'vi), n. See Durga.

Deviant, ta. Deviating. Chaucer.

Deviante (de'vi-āt), v. îpret. & pp. deviated; ppr. deviating, [L. devio, deviatum, to turn from the straight road, from devius, out of the way—de, from, and via, way.] 1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; to err; to swerve; as, to deviate from the common track or path, or from a true course. 'To deviate from the truth.' Worcester.

There nature deviates, and here wanders will.

SYN. To swerve, stray, wander, digress, depart, diverge, differ, vary, err.

Deviate (de vi-āt), v.t. To cause to deviate. 'To deviate a needle.' J. D. Forbes.

Deviation (de-vi-ā'shon), v. 1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line.—2. Variation from a common or established rule, from a certain standard, or from analogy. from analogy.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the deviations from it.

Helder.

3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons if inadvertently drawn into a devi-ation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground.

Richardson.

4. In com. the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.—Deviation of a falling body, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which falling bodies experience in their descent, in consequence of the rotation of the earth on its axis.—Deviation of the compass, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the near presence of iron. In iron ships the amount of deviation depends upon the direction, with regard to the magnetic meridian, In com. the voluntary departure of a iron ships the amount of deviation depends upon the direction, with regard to the magnetic meridian, in which the ship lay when being built. It is least when the ship has been built with her head south. Armourplated ships should be plated with their head in a different direction from that in which they lay when built. The mode now

generally employed to correct deviation is generally employed to correct deviation is by introducing on board ship masses of iron and magnets to exactly neutralize the ac-tion of the ship's magnetism. Compasses are sometimes carried on masts in iron vessels as a means of removing them from the disturbing influence of the iron of the hull. In this position they serve as stan-dards of comparison for the binnacle com-

dards of comparison for the binnacle compass. Wooden ships are also affected, though in a far less degree, by the direction in which they lie when building.

Device (dē-vis'), n. [Fr. deviser, It. divisare, to think, imagine, devise; lit. to arrange one's thoughts by separating or distinguishing between them, from L. divido, divisum, to divide, division of the divide, divisor disservant evides. ing between them, from L. avvaa, avvaan, to divide—di for dis, asunder, and video, visum, to see.] 1. That which is formed by design or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project: sometimes in a good sense, more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad

arposes.

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it.

Jer. li. 11.

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty.

Job v. 12.
They imagined a mischievous device. Ps. xxi. 11. 2. Invention; genius; faculty of devising. 'Full of noble device.' Shak. —3. Anything fancifully conceived, as a picture, pattern, piece of embroidery, cut or ornament of a garment, and the like.

This device was sent me by a nun. 4. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto: used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. It generally consists in a me-





1, Device of Henry VII. (Westminster Abbey).
2, Device of Anne Boleyn.

taphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plough representing agriculture. Hence— 5. The motto attached to, or suited for, such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior! Longfellow.
6.† A spectacle; a show. 'Masques and
devices welcome.' Beau. & Fl.—SYN. Con-

devices welcome. Bettl. & Fl.—SN. Contrivance, invention, design, scheme, project, stratagem, emblem, motto.

Deviceful (de-vis'ful), a. Full of, or pertaining to, devices. 'Deviceful art.' Spenser. [Rare.]

To tell the glory of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the deviceful sights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.

Devicefully (de-vis'fŋl-li), adv. In a manner curiously contrived. [Rane.]

Devil (de'vil), n. [A. Sax deofol, from L. diabolus, Gr. diabolos, the accuser, from diabolus, Gr. diabolos, the excuser, from diabolis, to accuse.] I. In theol. an evil spirit or being; specifically, the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c., and referred to under the names Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon, the Man of Sin, the Adversary, &c. 'Vexed with a devil.' Mat. xxv. 22.

Ye are of your father the devil. In. viii. 44. 2. A very wicked person; a traitor.

Have I not chosen you twelve? and one of you is a evil? In, vi. 10.

3. Any great evil.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil.

Granville.

An expletive expressing wonder, vexa-

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare; But wonder how the devil they got there. Pope. 5. An idol or false god, Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chr. b. An 1001 or false god, Lev. xvii, 7; 2 Chr. xi. 15.—6. The name popularly given in Tasmania to a marsupial animal (Dasyuris ursinus) of great ferocity. See DASYURUS.—7. A printer's errand-boy. Formerly, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press. They do commonly so black and bedanb them selves that the workmen do jocosely call them devils.

Maxon.

8. The machine through which cotton or wool is that passed to prepare it for the carding machines; a teazing machine; a machine for cutting up rags and old cloth into flock and for other purposes. A lineagency of the parkets of the parket machines; a tearing machine; a machine for cutting up rags and old cloth into flock and for other purposes.—9. In cookery, a dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with Cayenne pepper.—To play the devil with, to ruin; to destroy; to molest or hurt extremely. Shak.—To give the devil in save, to do justice to the devil or a bad man; to call a man, especially a man of bad character, no worse than he is; to give him credit for any good there is in him. 'To give the devil his due, John Calvin was a great man.' Bp. Berkeley.—To go to the devil, to go to ruin: as, he is going to the devil, this affairs are going to the devil—Go to the devil. Go about your husiness, which, for all I came, may be to the evil one!—The devil to pay. This phrase has its origin in a nautical phrase, 'the devil to pay, and no pitch hot,' the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness to caulk.

Devil (evil), v. t. pret. & pp. devilled, pp.

its awkwardness to caulk.

Devil devil), v.t. pret. & pp. devilled; ppr. devilling. 1. To make devilish, or like a devil; 2. To pepper or season excessively and broit; a term used in cookery. 'A devilled leg of turkey.' W. Irving.—3. To cut up, cloth or rags, by an instrument called a devil.

Devil-bird (devil-berd), n. The name sometimes applied to the members of the genus Dicururs, natives of India.

Pavilet, 'dev'yl-eth. n. A littile devil: n.

Devilet (de'vil-et), n. A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]
Devil-fish (de'vil-fish), n. The popular name of a large species of ray, the Lophius piscatorius, otherwise called the American parties. Exhibit fixes and dayl treed for the

piscatorius, otherwise called the American angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish, &c. See ANGLER.
Devilling (de'vil-ing), n. 1,† A young or little devil. Beau. & Fl.—2. The swift (a bird).
Devilish (de'vil-ish), a. 1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as, a devilish scheme. 'Devilish wickedness.' Sir P. Sidney.—2. Excessive; enormous; also extremely, very; a vulcar wickedness. Sur F. Sainty.—2. Excessive; enormous; also extremely, very: a vulgar intensive. 'A devilish cheat.' Addison.— Syn. Diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, mallicious.

wicked, malticious.

Devilishly (devil-ish-li), adv. 1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly.—

2. Greatly; excessively: in a vulgar sense.

Devilishness (devil-ish-nes), n. The qualities of the devil. 'The devilishness of their temper.' Edwards.

Devilism; (devil-izm), n. The state of devils; diabolical wickedness. 'Not heresy, but doublem.' Ro. Hall.

diabolical wickedness. 'Not heresy, but devilism.' Bp. Hall.
Devilize† (de'vil-iz), v.t. To place among

He that would deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that would devilize him. Bp. Hall. Devilkin (de'vil-kin), n. A little devil.

Devilled (de'vild), p. and a. Peppered excessively; as, devilled chicken; devilled kidneys. Devil-may-care (de'vil-mā-kār), a. Rollicking; reckless. [Slang.]

Ing., reckness. [Sitting.]

He was a mighty free-and-easy, roving, devil-maycare sort of person, was my uncle, gentlemen. Dickens.

Devilment (de'vil-ment), n. Trickery; roguishness; devilry; prank; sport: often used
in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice; as, he did it out of mere
devilment.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose-brought her up to town to see all the devilments and things. Morton. Devilry (de'vil-ri), n. Devilment; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief. 'Stark devilry.' Moore.

But better this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faust of Goethe.

Hazlitt.

But better his honest simplicity than the desuries of the Faust of Goethe.

Bevil's Advocate (de'vilz ad'vō-kāt), n. In the R. Cath. Ch. a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization. See Advocatus Dianoiz.

Bovil's-bit (de'vilz-bit), n. The common name of a species of scabious (Scabiosa succisa), nat. order Dipsacca. It has heads of blue flowers nearly globular, and a fleshy root, which is as it were out or bitten off abruptly. It flowers from June to October, and is common in mendows and pastures. The devil is said to have bit its root out of envy because it possessed so many virtues and was so beneficial to mankind—whence the name. It is said to yield a green dye, and to be sufficiently astringent for tanning.

Devil's Coach-horse (de'vilz koch'hors), n. The popular name of a large species of beetle (Ocupus olens), belonging to the tribe Branch and the state of the state o

chelytra, of pentamerous Coleoptera, common in this country. It has the habit of turning up the end of its body when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws and elevated tail, it presents a most diabolical appearance, whence the popular name.

diabolical appearance, whence the name.

Devil's Darning-needle (de'vilz darn'ing-nee'l), n. The popular name in the United States of various species of the dragon-fly, so called from their long cylindrical bodies resembling needles.

Devil's-dung (de'vilz-dung), n. The old pharmaceutical name of sasfetida. Devil's-duut (de'vilz-dust), n. The name given to flock made by the machine called the devil out of old woollen materials; shoddy.

Devil's-guts (de'vilz-guts), n.

dodder, or Cuscuta Epithymum, nat. order Convolvulacew, a plant which is parasitic on furze, heath, thyme, and other plants. Devilship (de'vil-ship), n. The person or character of a devil: a ludicrous title of address, on type of lordship, to the devil.

Devil's Own (de'vilz ön), n. 1. A name given by General Picton to the 88th Regiment from their bravery in the field and disorder in the camp.—2. The title humorously or sarcastically applied to the volunteer corps of the Inns of Court from the

teer corps of the Inns of Court from the members being lawyers.

Deviltry (de'vil-tri), n. Diabolical act; mischief; devilry. [Low.]

Devil-worship (de'vil-wer-ship), n. The worship paid to the devil, an evil spirit, a malignant deity, or the personified evil principle in nature, by many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the good deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and have in consequence to be of good, and have in consequence to be bribed and reconciled.

Devil-worshipper (de'vil-wur'ship-per), n. One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or evil spirit.

or evil spirit.

Devining, † n. Divination. Chaucer.

Devious (dē'vi-us), a. [L. devius—de, and via, way.] 1. Out of the common way or track; as, a devious course. 'The devious paths where wanton fancy leads.' Rove.—2. Following circuitous or winding paths; rambling. rambling.

To bless the wildly devious morning walk. Thomson 3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the

divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremu-lous gleam of the moonlight, Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit,

Longfellow.

Syn. Circuitous, roundabout, erratic, roving, rambling, erring, straying.

Deviously (de'vi-us-li), adv. In a devious

Deviousness (de'vi-us-nes), n. Departure

Deviousness (de'vi-us-nes), n. Departure from a regular course; wandering. Devirginate (de-ver'jin-at), v.t. pret. & pp. devirginate (de-ver'jin-at), v.t. pret. & pp. devirginate (de-ver'jin-at), v.t. pret. & pp. devirginate, ppr. devirginatum, to deflower.] To deprive of virginity; to deflowr. Sandys. Devirginate; (de-ver'jin-at), p. and a. Deprived of virginity. Tair Hero, left devirginate. Chapman & Marlowe. Devirgination (de-ver'jin-a'shen), n. Deprivation of virginity. Feltham. Devisable (de-viz'n-b), a. (See the verb.) I. That may be bequeathed or given by will.—2. That can be invented or contrived. Devise (de-viz') v.t. pret. & pp. devised; ppr. devising. [Fr. deviser, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. divisure, to think, divide, or share, from L. divisus, divide. See Device.] I. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts: to strike out by thought; to plan to by new combinations of ideas, new applica-tions of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; to excogitate; to com-pose; as, to devise an engine or machine; to devise a new mode of writing; to devise a plan of defence; to devise arguments: 'De-vising their own daughter's death.' Tenny-

To devise curious works, to work in gold and silver,

For thirty pence he (Judas) did my death devise, Who at three hundred did the ointment prize. G. Herbert. 2. In law, to give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to devise their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands?

Hallam.

3.† To think of; to guess at. Spenser.—4.† To plan or scheme for; to purpose to

Fools they therefore are, Which fortunes do by vows devise.

Spenser. 5. † To direct; to order. Chaucer. - Syn. To invent, contrive, exceptiate, plan, scheme, concoct, mature, bequeath.

Devise (de-viz), v. t. To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme; to

excogitate.

Devise how you will use him when he comes. Shak. Formerly followed by of. 'Let us devise of

ease.' Spenser.

Devise (de-viz'), n. [See DRVISE, v.t.] 1. Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator.—
2. A will or testament.—3. A share of estate bequeathed.—4.† Contrivance; scheme invented; device; hence, direction, in accordance with plan devised. "We wol ben reuled at his devise." Chaucer.

Devisee (de-vi-ze), "n. The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is becomested.

begneathed.

bequeathed.

Deviser (de-viz'er), n. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Devisor (de-viz'er), n. One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

Devitable † (de'vit-a-bl), a. [L. devito, devitatum, to avoid-de, and vito, to shun, avoid.] Avoidable. Bailey.

Devitalize (de-vital-iz), vt. To deprive of vitality; to take away life from. See extract under Devive.

under DEVIVE.
Devitation† (de-vitā'shon), n. [L. devitatio.
See DEVITABLE.] An escaping. Bailey.
Devitrification(dē-vi'tri-fi-kā'shon), n. [Pre-fix de, priv., and vitrification.] The act of depriving glass of its transparency and converting ithinto a gray opaque substance.
Devitrify (dē-vi'tri-fī), v.t. pret. & pp. devitrified.; ppr. devitrifying. To deprive of fustre and transparency; to deprive of the character or appearance of glass.
Devive (dē-vīv'), v.t. [L. de, priv., and vivus, living.] To deprive of life; to render inert or unconscious.
Prof. Owen has remarked that 'there are organisms

Prof. Owen has remarked that 'there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, devive and revive many times.'

Beale.

review many times.' Beale.

Devocation † (de-vō-kā/shon), n. [L. devoeatio, from devoco, devocatum, to call down,
off, or away—de, down, and voco, to call.] A
calling away; seduction. 'Flattering devoeations.' Hallywell.

Devoid (de-void), a. [De and void. See
Void.] 1.† Void; empty; vacant: applied to

I awoke, and found her place devoid. Spenser. 2. Destitute; not possessing; as, devoid of understanding.

Her life was beast-like and devoid of pity. Shak. Devoir (de-ywar), n. [Fr., from L. debeo, debere, to owe.] Service or duty; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our devoirs to the queen, or to the ladies.

Madam, if any service or devoir
Of a poor errant knight may right your wrongs,
Command it,
Beau. & Fl.

Devolute † (de-vō-lūt'), v.t. To devolve. Government was devoluted and brought into the priests' hands.

prests nands.

Devolution (de-vō-lū'shon), n. [L.L. devolutio, from L. devolvo, devolution, to roll down. See DEVOLVE.] 1. The act of rolling down. 'The devolution of earth upon the valleys.' Woodward.—2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

There never was any devolution to release but the

There never was any devolution to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. Brougham. people of the power to govern team. Brognam.

3. In Scots law, a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference; also, the falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for reversers of the price within the time. for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

Devolve (de-volv), v.t. pret & pp. devolved; ppr. devolving. [L. devolvo—de, and volvo, to roll.] 1. To roll down.

Every headlong stream

Devolves his winding waters to the main. Akenside. 2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from, one possessor to a successor.

Upon the Duke of Ormond the king had wholly

devolved the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. Sir W. Temple.

Devolve (dē-volv'), v.i. To roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. 'Streams that had devolved into the rivers below.' Lord.

Upon ministers, therefore, devolved the entire urden of public affairs. Sir Erskine May. His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death devolved to Lord Somerville of Scotland.

Johnson.

Devolvement (de-volv'ment), n. The act of

devolving.

Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), \(\alpha \). Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England; specifically, in geol. a term applied by Murchison to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with 'old red sandstone,' for which terms handstone, and the sandstone, it is the control of the sandstone, it is the sandstone of the sandstone. as synonymous when one rett santsonic, for which term he substituted it, 'because the strata of that age in Devonshire—litho-logically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks. Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonport (de'von-port), n. A sort of small, generally ornamental, writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

Devonshire Colic (de'von-shir kol'ik), n. A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead mines of Devonshire.

the workers in the lead mines of Devonshire It is also called *Painter's Colic*.

It is also called Painter's Colic.

Devoration (de-vō-rā/shon), n. [See Devour.]

The act of devouring. Holinshed. [Rare.]

Devotaryt (dē-vōt'a-rī), n. A votary. 'A

more famous and frequent pilgrimage of

devoturies.' Gregory.

Devote (dē-vōt'), v.t. pret. & pp. devoted;

ppr. devoting. [L. devoveo, devotum, to vow

anything to a deity, to devote—de, intens.,

and voveo, to vow; Fr. dévouer. See Vow.]

1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or

dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate.

No devoted thing that a man shall devote to the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed. Every devoted thing is most holy to the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to devote one's self to science; to devote ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.

They devoted themselves unto all wickedness. Grew. 3. To give up; to resign; as, the city was devoted to the flames.

Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despight. Dr. H. More.

4. To doom; to consign over; as to devote one to destruction. —5.†To execrate; to doom to evil.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,

Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. Rowe. SYN. To addict, apply, dedicate, consecrate, resign, destine, doom, consign.

Devote(dē-vōt'), a. Devoted; devout. [Rare.]

Know, then, O child! devote to fates severe, The good shall hate thy name, the wise shall fear.

Devote (dē-vōt'), n. A devotee. Sandys.
Devoted (dē-vōt'ed), p. and a. 1. Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.—2. Ardent; zealous; strongly attached. 'The most devoted champion.' Macaulay.
Devotedness (dē-vōt'ed-nes), n. The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as, devotedness to religion. 'A devotedness unto God.' Grew.

Devotee (de-vō-tē'), n. [Fr. dévot. See DE-vote, vō-te'), n. [Fr. dévot. See DE-vote, v.t.] One who is wholly devoted or occupied; a votary; particularly, one given wholly to religiou; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions.

Spectator.

Devotement (de-vot'ment), n. The act of devoting or appropriating by a vow; the state of being devoted,

Her (Iphigenia's) devotement was the demand of Apollo.

Bp. Hurd.

Devoter (de-vot'er), n. One that devotes;

also, a worshipper.

Devotion (de-vo'shon), n. 1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.—2. A

solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affec-tions to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.

19

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, depth of devotion, in which lay all her strength

3. Something consecrated; an object of de-

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions*. Acts xvii, 23, Churches and altars, priests and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos, Beau. & Fl.

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being; performance of religious duties: now generally used in the plural; as, a Christian will be regular in his devotions.

An aged, holy man, That day and night said his devotion. Spenser. 5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast? Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there.

6. Ardent love or affection; manifestation of such love; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his devotion to the king, and to the interest of the nation.

She . . . would often, when they met, Sigh fully, or all silent gaze upon him With such a fix devation, that the old man, Tho doubtful, felt the flattery. Tennyson.

7. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him.

Shak. 8. † An act manifesting devotedness or affec-

tion: a gift. You ask devotion like a bashful beggar. Massinger.

9 † Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. Clarendon.

Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. See ELIGION.—SYN. Consecration, devoutness, Religiousness, piety, attachment, affection, devotedness, ardour, eagerness, earnestness. Devotional (de-vö'shon-al), a. Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion; as, a devotional posture; devotional exercises; a devotional frame of mind. Devotionalist, Devotionist (de-vö'shon-alist, de-vö'shon-ist), a. A person given to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devont.

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotionalist.

Coventry. There are certain zealous devotionists, which ab-hor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation.

Devotionally (de-vo'shon-al-li), adv. In a devotional manner; towards devotion; as, devotionally inclined.

Devotiousness† (dē-vô'shus-nes), n. Devoutness; piety. Hammond.
Devoto† (dē-vō'tō), n. [It.] A devotee.

Devotor' (dē-vö'tèr), n. One who reverences or worships. Beau. & Fl.
Devour (dē-vour'), v.t. [L. devoro—de, intens., and voro, to eat greedily.] 1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey or as a hungry man.

We will say, some evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii, 33.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence; to annihilate; to waste. As soon as this thy son had come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots. Luke xv.30.

3. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. Dryden.

Devour (de-vour'), v.i. To act as a devourer; to consume. [Rare.] A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii, 3.

hame burneth. Deel ii. 3. Deel ii. 3. Devourable (de-vour'a-bl), a. Capable of or fit for being devoured.

Devourer (de-vour'er), n. One who devours; he who or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

Devouring (de-vour'ing), p. and a. 1. Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.—2. In her. same as Vorant (which see

(which see) Devouringly (de-vouring-li), adv. In a de-

Devouringry (de-vouring-n), acc. In a de-vouring manner.

Devout (de-vout'), a. [Fr. dévot, devout, and devoud; devoted; L. devotus. See Divorre, v.t.] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, par-ticularly in prayer; pious; devoted to reli-gion; religious.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of Rogers.

The same man was just and devout. Luke ii. 25. The same man was just and account.

Devout men carried Stephen to his burial.

Acts viii. 2.

2. Expressing devotion or piety. With uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to heaven. Milton.

Grateful to heaven.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my devout wishes for your safety.—Syn. Holy, pure, religious, prayerful, earnest, pious, godly, saintly.

Devoutril (de-vout'), n. A devotee. Sheldon. Devoutril (de-vout'), a. 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—

2. Sacred.

To take her from austerer check of parents, To make her his by most devoutful rights, Marston.

Devoutless (de-voutles), a. Destitute of

Devoutlessness (de-voutles-nes), n. Want

of devotion. Bp. of Chichester.

Devoutly (de-vout'li), adv. 1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.

Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed devoutly.
Shak.
2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

Bacon.

3. Sincerely, solemnly; earnestly. 'A consummation devoutly to be wished.' Shah. Devoutness (de-voutness, n. The quality or state of being devout.

Devover (de-vov), v.t. [L. devoveo. See Dr. VOTE.] To yow to; to dedicate or destine;

to devote; to doom to destruction; to des-tine for a sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved, His own victorious son whom he devoved. Cowley.

Devowt (de-vou'), v.t. To give up; to devote.

To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so devowed itself.

B. Fonson

Devowt (de-vou'), v.t. To disavow; to dis-

claim.

There too the armies angelic devow'd
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
Devoyret(de-voir'), n. Devoir; duty. Spenser.
Dew (dn), n. [A. Sax. deðw. Cog. D. dawn,
Dan. dwg, G. thaw—dew.] 1. The aqueous
vapour or moisture which is deposited by
condensation, especially during the night,
from the atmosphere, in the form of minute
globules, on the surfaces of bodies when
they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere. Dew appears chiefly on
calm and clear nights. It is never seen on
nights both cloudy and windy. It is much
more copiously deposited on horizontal than
on inclined surfaces. In winter dew becomes on inclined surfaces. In winter dew becomes

The dews of the evening most carefully shun, Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun. Chesterfield

I thought for thee, I thought for all My gamesome imps that round me grew, The deux of blessing heaviest fall Where care falls too. Fean Ingelow.

2. Anything which falls lightly, or so as to refresh. 'The golden dew of sleep.' Shak.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed; A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us; His deres fall everywhere.

Shak.

3. Used as an emblem of freshness, because it is visible only in the early morning, when all is suggestive of freshness and youth, Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon com-

plexion, Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

Dew (du), v.t. To wet with dew; to moisten; to bedew. 'Dewed with showery drops.' to bedew. Tennyson.

Dewt (du), a. Due. 'With reverence dew.'

Spenser.

Dewn (dü., n. Duty. Spenser.

Dewan (dü-an'), n. In the East Indies, the head officer of finance and revenue.

Dewanny (dü-an'ni), n. [Hind.] An Indian court for trying revenue and other civil

causes.

Dewberry (dū'bė-ri), n. The popular name of the Rubus cæsius, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields. The fruit is black, with a bluish bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste, and bears the same name.

Dew-claw (dū'kla), n. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot; the uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground. 'Some cut off the dew-claws.' Stonehenge.

Dewdrop (du'drop), n. A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

Eyes
Of microscopic powers that could discern
The population of a dewire.

Dewfall (duffal), n The falling of dew, or
the time when dew begins to fall.

Dewiness (duff-nes), n. State of being dewy.

Dewitt (de-witf), n. [Atter two Dutch statesmen named De Witt, opponents of the Prince
of Orange, massacred in 1672 by the mob,
without subsequent inquiry.] To murder;
to assassinate. [Rare.]

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great
sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had
not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the
Channel, Dewitted the nonjuring prelatess. Macaulary.

Dewlap (diffan), n. [Dew, and lap, to lick 1

Dewlap (diffap), a. [Deu, and lap, to liek.]

1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, which laps or lieks the dew in grazing.—2. The fiesh on the throat become flaceld with age.

And when she drinks against her lips I bob, And on the withered develop pour the ale. Shak.

Dewlapt (dulapt), a. Furnished with a dewlap, or similar appendage.

Mountaineers

Perwiast* like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em Wallets of fiesh.

Devices like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em wallets of fiesh.

Dew-point (difpoint), n. The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. It varies with the degree of the humidity of the atmosphere. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface.

Dew-retting (diffret-ing), n. In agrit the spreading of hemp or flax on grass to expose it to the action of dew, which expedites the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter.

matter.

Dew-stone (dū'stōn), n. A species of limestone in Nottinghamshire, which collects a
large quantity of dew on its surface.

Dew-worm (dū'wėrm), n. The common
earth-worm (Lumbricus terrestris).

Dewy (dū'i), a. 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet, And a dewy splendour falls On the little flower.

2. Partaking of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew; as, dewy tears.

A detay mist Went up and watered all the ground. Milton. 3. Moist with, or as with, dew; as, dewy

His dewy locks distilled Ambrosia.

Ambrosia.

Ambrosia.

Milton.

Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew. 'Dauy eve.' Milton. — 5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew. 'Deuy sleep ambrosial.' Couper. — 6. In bot. appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexiarias (deks-i-āri-ē), n. pl. A family of dipterous insects (files) of inoffensive habits, and usually seen on flowers.

Dexter (deks-fer). a. [L. deater, akin to Gr. deatos, Skr. daksha, on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand right as opposed to left; as, the deater side of a shield.

On sounding wings a deater

of a shield.

On sounding wings a dexterengle flew.

Pope.

The dexter side of the escutcheon is opposite to the left hand... of the person who looks thereon. Encyc. Brit.

Dexter chief point, in her. a point in the right hand upper corner of the shield, being in the dexter extremity of the chief, as A in the cut.

Dexterity (deks-te'ri-ti), n. [L. dexteritas, from dexter, right, fit, prompt.] 1. Ability to use the right hand more readily than the left; right-handedness.

A, Dexter chief point.

Descrity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately.

Lancet.

2. Suppleness of limbs; advoitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; as, a man handles an instrument or cludes a thrust with dexterity.

Desterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.

A. Smith.

3. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to ac-

complish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations; as the negotiation was conducted with dexte-

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and dexterity. South.

dexterity. South.

Syn. Adroitness, activity, expertness, art, skill, ability, address, tact, cleverness, factility, aptness, aptitude.

Dexterous, Dextrous (deks'ter-us, deks'trus), a. 1. Able or disposed to use the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; active; ready; as, a dexterous hand; a dexterous workman.

Expert their dextracts hands the lange could yield

For both their dext'rous hands the lance could wield.

3. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a dexterous manager.

The desterous Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. Macaulay.

a lock of ns nair, or a crop of ins blood. **manuary.*

4. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity, and as dexterous management. **Dexterous sleights of hand. **Trench.—SYN. Adroit, active, expert, skilful, clever, able, ready, apt.

**Dexterously, Dextrously (deks'ter-us-li, deks'trus-li), adv. With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

**Dexterousness, Dextrousness (deks'ter-us-nes, deks'trus-nes), n. Dexterity; adroitly-ness

Dextrad (deks'trad), adv. In med. towards the dextral aspect, as of the body; towards the right of the mesial plane. Barclay.

the right of the mesial plane. Earctay. [Rare.]

Dextral (deks'tral), a. Right, as opposed to left. Sir T. Browne.— Dextral shell, in conch. a shell which has its convolutions from right to left when the mouth is turned downward: opposed to sinistral shell.

Dextrality (deks-tral)-i-i), n. The state of being on the right side.

Dextrine (deks-tral)-i-i), n. [From L. dexter, right as opposed to left.] (C₆ H₁₀ O₅.) The soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grapesugar. It is white, insipid, and without smell. It is a good substitute for gum-arabic in medicine. in medicine.

m meacene.

Dextro-compound (deks'trō-kom-pound),

n. In chem. a compound body which causes
the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate
to the right. Dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, cinchonine, are dextro-compounds.

Dextro-changes (debelted all light)

parte acit, mane acid, cincionine, are textro-compounds.

Dextro-glucose (deks'trō-glū-kōs), n. In chem, ordinary glucose or granular sugar, called also grape, fruit, honey, starch, diabetic, urine, chestnut, and rag sugar, according to its origin. It has its name from its property of turning the plane of polarization to the right. It occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, honey, many animal tissues and liquids, as the liver, amniotic and allantoic liquors, the blood, the chyle, the yolk and white of hens' eggs, in urine, and in unnaturally large quantity in diabetic urine. It is said to occur in certain fern-impressions from the clay-slate of Petit Cour of Savoy.

Dextro-gyrate (deks-trō-jir'āt), a. [From rrom the clay-state of reut Cour or savoy.

Dextro-gyrate (deks-tro-jir*st), a. [From
dexter, and gyrate (which see).] Causing to
turn towards the right hand; as, dextrogyrate crystal, that is, a crystal which in
circular polarization turns rays of light to

the right. If the analyzer (a slice of quartz) has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or dextrogyrate.

Rodwell,

Dextrorse, Dextrorsal (deks-trors', deks-trors'al), a. [Formed from L adv. dextrorsum, towards the right side, contr. from dextrovorsum,—dexter, right, and vorsum, for versum, versus, in the direction of, from verto, versum, to turn.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing-plant. plant

Dextrose (deks'tros), n. ($C_{12}H_{12}O_{6}$.) A name for grape-sugar, so called from its

solution rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right.

Dextrous, a. See Dexterous.
Dey (da), n. [Turk ddi, a maternal uncle; hence, a title applied by the Janizaries to a person of mature or advanced age, and more specifically to their commander, who frequently came to the pashaship or regency of a province. [The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the protection of the Sultan of Turkey.

Dey, † Deye†(dā), n. [See Dairy.] A female, sometimes a male, servant who had the charge of the dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general. Chaucer. Deye,† v. To die. Chaucer.

Deye,† v. To die. Chaucer.
Deye,† v. To die. Chaucer.
Deye,† v. To die. Chaucer.
Deye,† v. To die. Chaucer.

D.F. Abbreviation for defensor fidet, defender of the faith.

D.G. Abbreviation for Dei gratia, by the grace of God.

Dhole (döl), n. The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India (Canis dukhunensis), in size between a wolf and jackal, and of a rich bay colour. It hunts in packs, and runs down almost every animal except the elephant and rhinoceros.

Dholl (döl), n. The Indian name for Cytisus Cajan, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pea supplied, dried and split, in India to the navy.

Dhoney, Dhony (dö'ni), n. Same as Don.

Dhotee, Dhoty (dö'tê, dö'ti), n. A long narrow strip of cotton or gauze sometimes ornamented with a silk border, worn by the male Hindus instead of pantaloon.

male Hindus instead of pantaloon.

Dhow (dou), n. An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in



Slave Dhow, east coast of Africa.

carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Fersian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Dhu, Dubh (du). [Gael.] A common element in Celtic place and personal names, signifying black, as Dublin (Dubh livin), the black pool: Dhu Loch, the black loch; Roderick Dhu, the black Roderick.

Dhurra, Dourah (du'ra), n. [Ar. duraw.] Indian millet, the seed of Sorghum vulgare, after wheat the chief cereal crop of the Mediterranean region, and largely used in those countries by the labouring classes for food. Varieties are grown in many parts of Africa. It is imported into this country from the Levant. In Nublai it is used for currency. See MILLET.

Di-, [Gr. di, dis, twice.] A common Greek prefix meaning twofold or double; as, dipterous, two-winged; diptych, a tablet folded in two leaves; diarchy, government by two. In chemical words, prefixed to a radicle occurring in any compound it denotes that the compound contains two atoms of the radicle; thus, dichloride of tin contains two atoms of chlorine and one of tin; dioxide of tin, two atoms of oxygen and two of tin.

Ji-, Dia-, [Gr. did. through.] A prefix in

atoms of chlorine and one of tin; dioxide of tin, two atoms of oxygen and two of tin.

Di. Dia. [Gr. dia, through.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, which in some words signifies through, by, or throughout, in others division or diversity. Sometimes it appears to be merely intensive, increasing the positive meaning of the word.

Di., Dis., Dif. [L. die, asunder, apart.] A frequent prefix implying separation, distribution, and the like; as, divide, disrupt, differ.

differ.

DiaDase (dľa-bās), n. [Prefix di, two (in this word with an erroneous form), and base—rock with two bases.] Diorite; greenstone: a name given by Brongniart, but afterwards abandoned by him.

DiaDaterial (dľa-bā-tē'/ri-al), a. [Gr. diabatēria (hiera), offerings before crossing the

borders, from diabaino. See DIABETES.]
Passing beyond the borders of a place. Passing Mitford.

Diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), n. [Gr. diabētēs, from diabatina, to pass through—dia, and batina, to go or pass. In med. a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine. There are two varieties; the one is merely a fest alteration in the secretion of urine. There are two varieties; the one is merely a superabundant discharge of ordinary urine, and is termed diabetes insipidus; in the other the urine has a sweet taste, and contains abundance of a peculiar saccharine matter (diabetic sugar); this variety is called diabetes mellitus. This disease usually attacks persons of a debilitated constitution towards the decline of life, and generally without any obvious cause. Thirst and a voracious appetite are its first symptoms; the urine gradually increases in quantity; and then there is a sense of weight and uneasiness in the loins, emaciation, edematous legs, and heetic fever.

Diabetic, Diabetical (di-a-bët'ik, di-a-bët'ik-al), a. Pertaining to diabetes.—Diabetic sugar (C₅ H₁₂O₅, H₂O₅, the sweet principle of diabete urine. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, &c., the name common to all of which is dextroglucose. See DEXTRO-GLUCOSE.

Diablerie, Diablery (di-a'blé-ri), n. [Fr. diabetrie.] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry. Craig.—2. Incantation; sorcery; witcheraft. Clarke.

Diabolic. Diabolical (di-a-bol'ik, di-a-bol'-

Clarke.

Diabolic, Diabolical (di-a-bol'ik, di-a-bol'ik-al), a. [L. diabolus, the devil. See DEVIL.]

Devilish; pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; hence, infernal; implous; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously

miplous, according interaction, outsigned as wicked; as, a diabolical temper; a diabolical scheme or action. Diabolically (di-a-bol'ik-al-li), adv. In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefari-

ously.

Diabolicalness (di-a-bol'ik-al-nes), n. The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; outrageousness; atrocity. Warton. Diabolify (di-a-bol'i-fi), n.t. To ascribe diabolical qualities to. [Rare.]

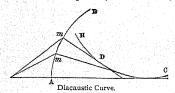
The Lutheran (turns) against the Calvinist, and diviolifies him. Farindon.

diabolism (di-ab'ol-izm), n. 1. The actions of the devil; conduct worthy of a devil. 'Guilty of diabolism.' Sir T. Browne.— 2. Possession by the devil. 'The farce of diabolisms and exorcisms.' Warburton.
Diabolize (di-ab'ol-iz), v.t. To render diabolical or devilish. Eclec. Rev. [Rare.] Diabrosis (di-a-brō'sis), n. [Gr., corrosion—dia, intens., and bibrōskō, to eat.] In surg. the action of corrosive substances, which possess a property intermediate between caustics and escharotics.
Diacatholicon (d'a-ka-thol'ik-on), n. [Gr.

caustics and escharotics.

Diacatholicon (d'a-ka-thol"ik-on), n. [Gr. dia, and katholikos, universal.] A kind of purgative medicine: so called from its general usefulness.

Diacaustic (dl-a-kas'tik), a. [Gr. prefix dia, through and E. caustic from Gr. kaustikos, from kaiō or kaō, to burn or inflame.] In math. belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays Pm. issuing from Luminous point p. be refracted by from a luminous point P, be refracted by



the curve AmB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction in a given ratio; the curve CDH, which touches all the re-fracted rays, is called the diacaustic curve or caustic by refraction. See Caustic

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, diaminst curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. Whenevell.

Diacaustic (di-a-kas'tik), n. 1. In med. that which is caustic, or burns by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a double convex lens, sometimes employed to cauterize an ulcer.-2. A diacaustic curve. See the

biachylon, Diachylum (di-a'ki-lon, di-a'-ki-lum), n. [Gr. diachylos, very juicy—dia, through, and chylos, juice.] In med. an

emollient plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs, but now made by boiling together olive-oil and finely pounded litharge. It is used for curing ulcers, and is the basis of most officinal plasters.

Diachyma (di-a'ki-ma), n. [Gr. dia, and chyma, liquid.] In bot the parenchyma, or green cellular matter of leaves.

green cellular matter of leaves.

Diaconal (di-ak'on-al), a. [L. diaconus, Gr. diakonos, a deacon.] Administering by assiduous offices; pertaining to a deacon.

Diaconate (di-ak'on-āt), a. 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

Diaconate (di-ak'on-āt), a. Superintended or managed by deacons. 'One great diaconate church.' Goodwin.

Diacope (di-a'k'op-pē), a. [Gr. diakopē, a cutting in two, a notch, a cleft—diac, and koptō, to cut.] 1. In gram. tnesis; a cutting a word in two and inserting one or more words between them; as, 'of whom be thou ware.'—2. A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii and family Percidæ, distinguished from other genera of the family by a notch at the lower part of the preopertinguished from other genera of the family by a notch at the lower part of the preoperculum, to which a projecting tubercle is attached. Many large and beautiful species of this genus inhabit the Indian seas. Some of them are upwards of 3 feet long.

Diacoustic (di-a-kous'tik), a. [Gr. diakouō, to hear—dia, and akouō, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

sounds.

Diacoustics (dī-a-kous'tiks), n. [See adjective.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums. Called also Diaphonics.

Diacritical, Diacritic (dī-a-krit'lk-al, dī-a-krit'lk, a. [Gr. dialritikos, able to distinguish, from diakrinō, to separate—dia, and krinō, to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, adiacritical point.

—Diacritical mark, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form. Thus, in the German running-hand the letter u is written thus, û, to distinguish it from n.

ning-hand the letter u is written thus, u, to distinguish it from n.

Diadelph (di'a-delf), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and adelphos, a brother.] In bot. a plant the stamens of which are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

Diadelphia (di-a-del'fi-a), n. pl. The name given by Linneus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous general.

genera:
Diadelphous, Diadelphian (di-a-delf'us,
dl-a-delf'i-an), a.
In bot. having its
stamens united in two bundles by their filaments, the

bundles being equal or unequal; D grouped together in two bundles; as, diadelphous stamens.



in two bundles; as, diadelphous stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united whil- one (the posterior one) is free. Diadem (di'a-dem), n. [Gr. diadēma, from diadeō, to gird—dia, and deō, to bind.] I. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plaju: sometimes was usually white and plain; sometimes



r, Parthian Diadem. 2, Jewelled Diadem of Constantine.—From ancient coins.

embroidered with gold or set with pearls and precious stones.—2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a

WII.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.

Byron.

With a diadem of snow.

Supreme power; sovereignty. Dryden.—

4. In her an arch rising from the rim of a crown, and sometimes of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a centre which serves, in the case of a crown, to support the globe and cross or fleur-de-lis as a creet

Diadem (dl'a-dem), v.t. To adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. 'Diadem'd with rays divine.' Pope. [Rare.] Diadem-spider (dl'a-dem-spi-der), n. A name sometimes given to the common gar-

den-spider, perhaps from the markings upon the dorsal surface of its abdomen. See GARDEN-SPIDER.

GARDEN-SPIDER.
Diadexis (di-a-deks'is), n. [Gr. diadexis, a taking from another, from diadechomai, to receive.] In pathol. a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.
Diadrom† (di'a-drom), n. [Gr. diadromos, a running librough—dia, through, and dromos, a running.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot one third of a pendulum, whose diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute.

Diæresis, Dieresis (dī-ē're-sis or dī-e're-sis), n. [Gr. diaivesis, from diaiveō, to divide—dia, and haiveō, to take, to seize.] Separaticularly of one syllable into two; also the mark ": which signifies a division, as in naï; dialysis.

also the mark": which signifies a division, as in nair, dialysis.

Diaglyphic (di-a-glif'ilk), a. [Gr. dia, and glyphō, to carve.] A term applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the objects are sunk into the general surface.

Diagnose (di-ag-nōs), v.t. pret. & pp. diagnosed; ppr. diagnosing. [See Diagnosis.] In pathol. to distinguish; to discriminate; to ascertain from symptoms the true nature and seat of, as a disease.

Diagnosis (di-ag-nō'sis), n. pl. Diagnoses (di-ag-nō'sē). [Gr. diagnosis, from diagignosis, to distinguish—dia, and gignosis, to know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of plants; more specifically, in med. the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms; the examination of a person to discover what allment affects him.

Diagnostic (di-ag-nos'tik), a. [Gr. diagnos-

person to discover what ailment affects him. Diagnostic (di-ag-nos'tik), a. [Gr. diagnostikos, able to distinguish. See Diagnosts.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.
Diagnostic (di-ag-nostik), n. 1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. Diagnostics are of two kinds—the adjunct, or such as are common to several diseases; and the special or nathomognomic, which always attend the or pathognomonic, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. 2. pl. The department of medicine consisting in the study of the symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from another; symptomatology.

But Raddilfie, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics, uttered the more alarming words—small-post full the more alarming words—small-post full diagnosticate (dI-ag-nos'tik-at), v.t. To

Diagnosticate (di-ag-nos'tik-āt), v. To diagnose (which see).

Diagnose (which see).

Diagometer (di-ag-om'e-ter), n. [Gr. diago, to conduct, and metron, a measure.] An electrical apparatus used by Rousseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of a dry pile, by means of which a current is passed through the oil, and the strength of the current is determined by a magnetized needle. Want of conducting power diminishes the current, and therefore the deviation of the needle.

Diagonal (di-agon-al), a. [Gr. diagonios,

fore the deviation of the needle.

Diagonal (di-agon-al), a. [Gr. diagonios, from angle to angle—dia, and gonia, an angle or corner.] 1. In geom. extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.—2. Being in an angular direction.— Diagonal scale, a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines drawn on a ruler, with lines crossing them at right angles and at equal distances. One of these equal divisions, namely, that at the extremity of the ruler, is subdivided into a number of equal parts, and lines are



Diagonal Scale

drawn through the points of division obliquely across the parallels. With the help of the compasses such a scale facilitates the

laying down of lines of any required length to the 200th part of an inch

Diagonal (di-ag'on-al), n. In geom. a right line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral

of a quadriateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the

Diameter, and sometimes the Diametral. Diagonally (di-ag'on-al-li), adv. In a diago-

Diagonally (underston, Diagonal; diagonal; diagonal; diagonal; diagonial contraries; Milton, Milton, To bot, having Diagonous (di-ag'on-us), a. In bot, having four corners

Tour corners.

Diagram (dia-gram), n. [Gr. diagramma, that which is marked out by lines—dia, and graphō, to write.] 1. In geom. a figure, drawing, or scheme delineated for the pur-

pose of demon-strating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. — 2. Any illustrative figure; especially, one wherein the outlines are



exclusively or chiefly delineated; an illustrative table exhibiting the outlines of any subject. Such diagrams are now much used by public lec-

diagrams are now much used by public lecturers and in educational works.—8. In ancient music, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.

Diagrammatic (difa-gram-mat'ik), a. Pertaining or relating to, or partaiking of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he dis-criminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagram-matic contrast of the figures. Sir W. Hamilton.

Diagrammatically (di'a-gram-mat'ik-alli), adv. After the manner of a diagram.

For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level. Sir W. Hamilton.

placed upon a level.

Diagraph (d'a-graf), n. [Gr. dia, and graphō, to describe.] An instrument for reproducing, without its being necessary to know drawing or prospective, the figure of objects before the eyes.

Diagraphic, Diagraphical (d'a-graf'ik, dia-graf'ik-al), a. [Gr. dia, and graphō, to describe.] Descriptive.

Diagraphics (d'a-graf'iks), n. The art of design or drawing.

Dial (dl'al), n. [L.L. dialis, daily, from L. dies, a day.] 1. An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by a stille or gnomon upon a graduated sur-

the hour of the day from the shadow herrown by a stille or gnomon upon a graduated surface. When the shadow is cast by the sun it is called a sun-dial (which see).—2. The face of a watch, clock, or other timekeeper, on which the time of the day is indicated.—2. A dealer a watch a surface of the day is indicated.—3. 3.† A clock; a watch.

8.† A CIOCK, a wave...

He drew a dial from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, 'It is ten o'clock;'
'Thus we may see,' quoth he, 'how the world wags.'
Shak.

4. A miner's compass. Wright.—5. Any plate or face on which a pointer or index revolves, moves backwards and forwards, or oscillates, marking revolutions, pressure, &c., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part; as, the dial of a steam-gauge car appear or the complete or the machinery of which it forms part; as, the dial of a steam-gauge car appear or the complete or the machinery of the gauge, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.

—Night or nocturnal dial, an instrument for —A vigit or nocurran come, an inserument to showing the hour by the shadow of the moon. Such instruments may be constructed rela-tive to the motions of the moon; or the hour may be found by calculation from the moon's shadow on a sun dial. hadow on a sun-dial.

shadow on a sun-dial.

Dial (d'al), v.t. pret. & pp. dialled; ppr. dialling. 1. To measure with, or as with, a dial; to indicate upon, or as upon, a dial.

'Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.' Talfourd.—2. In mining, to survey by means of a dial.

Dialect (d'a-lekt), n. [Gr. dialektos, conversation, speech, from dialego, to conversedia, and lego, to speak; Fr. dialecte.] 1. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people, and consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects.—the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Eolic. A dialect is the

branch of a parent language, with such local modifications as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family living in separate or remote situations. But in regard to a large portion of words many languages which are considered as distinct are really dialects of one common torgue. are really dialects of one common tongue.

In many cases dialects exhibit more accurately the ancient form of this common tongue, and are less corrupted or modified than the literary language.—2. Language; speech or manner of speaking.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? South.

SYN. Language, tongue, speech, idiom, phras-

eology.
Dialectal (di-a-lek'tal), a. Same as Dialectic.
Dialectic, Dialectical (di-a-lek'tik, di-a-lek'tik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.—2. Logical; argumental. 'Dialectical sublicties.' Boyle.
Dialectic, n. See DIALECTICS.
Dialectically (di-a-lek'tik-al-li), adv. In the manner of a dialect.

Dialectic, a. See DIALECTICS.
Dialectically (di-a-lek-tik-al-li), adv. In the manner of a dialect.
Dialectician (di'a-lek-til"shan), n. One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.
Dialectics, Dialectic (di-a-lek'tiks, di-a-lek'tik), n. (Gr. dialektike (technē), the art of discussing, from dialegō. See DIALECT.]—1. (In the first form.) The uame given to the art of reasoning or disputting, or that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the method of investigating the truth by analysis; also, the science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being. Later it came to signify the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for ruth; word-fence.—2. (Also in the first form.) The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.—3. (In the second form.) In tific deduction.—8. (In the second form.) In Kant's philos. the logic of appearance, as distinguished from universal logic, or that distinguished from universal logic, or that which teaches us to excite appearance or illusion. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error and illusion, and the mode of destroying them; as transcendental, it is the exposure of the natural and unavoidable illusion that arises from human mayondane musion that arises from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions a priori as properties achering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves.

We termed Dialectic in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful.

Kant, translated by Meiklejohn.

Kant, translated by Meiklejohn.

4. (Also in the second form.) The method of dividing and subdividing, dissecting and analyzing a topic, so that we may be directed to the various lines of argument by which it may be approached, investigated, defended, or attacked: contrasted with logic, whose province it is to criticise these arguments, so as to reject the sophistical, and allow their exact weight to the solid. Taylor.

Art does not analyze, or abstract, or classify, or generalize; it does not lay bare the mechanism of thought, or evolve by the process of a rigid dialectic the secret order and system of nature and history.

Dr. Catral.

Dialectology (di'a-lek-tol"o-ji), n. That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects. Beck.

Dialector (dī'a-lek-ter), n. One skilled in dialectics

dialectics.

Dialist (di'al-ist), n. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

Diallage (di'al-aj or di-al'la-jē), n. [Gr. diallage, an interchange, difference—dia, and allassō, to make other than it is, to change.] A silico-magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its sub-species are green diallage hypersthene and iamellar or foliated structure. Its sub-spe-cies are green dialage, hypersthene, and bronzite. The metalloidal sub-species is called schillerstein, or schiller spar. It forms dialage rock, and enters into serpentine. Diallage (di-al'la-je), n. [See previous en-try.] In rhet. a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one noint.

one point.

Diallel † (dī'al-lel), a. Meeting and inter-secting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. Ash Dialling (dī'al-ing), n. The art of construct

ing dials; the science which explains the mg dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sundial.—Dialling tines or scale, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—Dialling sphere, an instrument made of brass, with several semi-indeed lighter ever each effective for the semi-indeed lighter ever expective for the semi-indeed lighter ever each effective for the semi-indeed lighter ever expective for the ever expective for the semi-indeed lighter ever expective for the ever expective for the semi-indeed lighter ever expective for circles sliding over each other upon a mov-able horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes. Dial-lock (dī'al-lok), n.

sorts of planes.

Dial-lock (di'al-lok), n. A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner. ticular manner.

Diallogite (di-al/lo-jit), n. [See DIALLAGE.] A mineral of a rose-red colour, with a laminar structure and vitreous lustre. It is a carbonate of manganese, more or less mixed

carbonate of manganese, more or less mixed with the carbonate of lime.

Diallyl (di-al'lil), n. See ALLYL.

Dialogical (di-al-d)'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; dialogistic. Burton.

Dialogically (di-al-d)'ik-al-lil, adv. In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. Gold-with

Dialogism (dī-al'o-jizm), n. A feigned speech between two or more; a mode of writing dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect parrative

Dialogist (di-al'o-jist), n. [See DIALOGUE.]

1. A speaker in a dialogue.—2. A writer of dialogues

Dialogistic, Dialogistical (dī-al'o-jist"ik, dī-al'o-jist"ik-al), a. Having the form of a dialogue.

dialogue.

Dialogistically (di-al'o-jist"ik-al-li), adv.
In the manner of dialogue.

Dialogize (di-al'o-jiz), v. i. [See Dialogue.]
To discourse in dialogue.

Dialogue (di'a-log), n. [Fr. dialogue, from Gr. dialogue, conversation, dialogue, from dialogue, it dispute—dia, and legō, to speak.]
1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.—2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as, the Dialogues of Plato.

Dialoguet (dia-log), v.i. To discourse together; to conter. 'Dost dialogue with thy shadow?' Shale.

shadow? Shak.

Dialogue † (dia-log), v.t. To express, as in dialogue; to put in the form of a dialogue.

'And dialogued for him what he would say.'

Shak.

Dial-plate (di'al-plāt), n. 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

Dial-wheel (di'al-whel), n. One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate of a watch.

wheels place between the that and plant plate of a watch.

Dial-work (di'al-werk), n. That portion of the motion of a watch between the dial and movement-plate.

Dialycarpous (di'a-li-kärp"us), a. [Gr. dialyō, to separate, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. a term applied to a plant whose fruit is composed of distinct separate carpels.

Dialypetalæ (di'a-li-pet"a-lē), n. pl. [Gr. dialyō, to separate, and petalon, a leaf. In bot. same as Polypetalou (di'a-li-pet'al-us), a. In bot. same as Polypetalous (di'a-li-pet'al-us), a. [Gr. dialyō, to separate, and phyllon, a leaf.] Same as Dialysepalous.

Dialyphyllous (di-al-if'il-lus), a. [Gr. dialyō, to separate, and phyllon, a leaf.] Same as Dialysepalous.

Dialysepalous.

Dialysepalous (di'a-li-sep"al-us), a. Dialysepatous (dia-n-sep ar-us), t. [67]. dialyo, to separate, and L.L. sepatum, a leaf.] In bot noting a flower with a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepatous. Dialyse, Dialyse (di'a-liz), v.t. In chem. to separate by a dialyser, as substances capable of being so disengaged from a mixture; to differ by constant of the const to diffuse by, or as by, the process called dialysis. See DIALYSIS.

dialysis. See DIALYSIS.

Dialyser, Dialyzer (dl'a-liz-èr), n. The parchment paper, or septum, stretched over a wood or gutta-percha ring used in the operation of dialysis.

Dialysis (di-a'li-sis), n. [Gr. dialysis, a loosing from anything, a separation; dialyō, to dissolve—dia, and lyō, to dissolve.] 1. A mark in writing or printing consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels,

to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation, as in aer: otherwise called Diverests.—2. In rhet. asyndeton (which see).—3. In med. debility; also, a solution of continuity.—4. In chem. the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment paper stretched over a wood or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up, and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float on a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, parchment is allowed to float on a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the pure water beneath, whilst the colloid remains behind. Thus gruel or broth, containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it, gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, whilst scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use as assenic strictance passes among has a manosi anthe poisons in common use, as arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, acetate of lead, morphia, &c., are crystalloids, the toxologist is by this process furnished with a very easy mode for detecting

their presence.

Dialytic (dī-a-lit'ik), a. Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing; unbracing, as the fibres; relaxing

plamagnetic (di'a-mag-net"ik), a. [Gr. dia, and magnes, a magnet.] Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism; a term applied to a class of substances which, term applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two great divisions, the paramagnetic and diamagnetic. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet it points in a line from one freely between the poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the axial time. On the other hand, when a dia-magnetic substance is suspended in the same manner it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial

Diamagnetic (di'a-mag-net"ik), n. A sub-stance which, when magnetized and sus-pended freely, points east and west. See the

pended freely, points east and west. See the adjective.

Diamagnetism (di-a-mag'net-izm), n. 1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.—2. The action or magnetic influence which causes a diamagnetic substance, when suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet, to assume an equatorial position, or to take a direction at right angles to the axial line.

Diamantine† (di'a-man-tin), a. Adamantine†

In Destiny's hard diamantine rock.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Diameter (di-am'et-er), n. [Gr. diametros

Diameter (di-am'et-èr), n. [Gr. diametros—dia, and metron, measure.] I. A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts. Whenever any point of a figure is called a centre, any straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated by

straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated by opposite boundaries, is called a diameter. And any point which bisects all lines drawn through it from opposite boundaries is called a centre. Thus, the circle, the conic sections, the parallelogram, the sphere, the cube, and the parallelogram, the sphere, the cube, and the parallelogiand the centres, and by analogy diameters. Euclid uses the word diameter in the sense of diameter of the conic sphere of t gonal.—2. In arch. the measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which, lower part of the shaft of a column, which, being divided into sixty parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of the order are measured. The sixtieth part of the diameter is called a minute, and thirty minutes make a module.—3. The length of a right line passing through the centre of any object from one side to the other; width; thickness;

as, the diameter of a tree or of a stone or of

Diametral (di-a-met/ral), a. Diametrical (which see).

Diametral (di-a-met/ral), n. A diameter; a

Diametrally (di-a-met'ral-li), adv. Diamet-

Diametric, Diametrical (di-a-met'rik, di-a-met'rik-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.—2. Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as at the two extremities

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by diametrical opposition to the profession of his whole life.

Macaulay.

whole life. Macaulay.

Diametrically (dī-a-met'rik-al-li), adv. In a diametrical direction, directly; as, diametrically opposite. Whose principles were diametrically opposed to his. Macaulay.

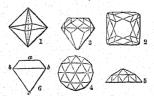
Diamond (dī'a-mond), n. [Fr. diamant, O.E. diamonte, diamant, corrupted from adamant (which see). Compare also It. and Sp. diamant, G. diamant or demant.]

1. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability. bility.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethercal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot.

Milton.

2. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes coloured, the colours being white, yellow, blue, green, black, &c. In its rough state it is commonly in the cc. In its roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of pure carbon. When placed between the poles of a powerful battery it is completely burned to carbon dioxide. When pure and transparent, diamonds are said to be of the first water, and as their transparency decreases they are classed as of the second and third water. The weight, and consequently the value, of diamonds is estimated in carats, one of of diamonds is estimated in carats, one of which is equal to 4 diamond grains or 3:174 grains troy, and the price of one diamond compared to that of another of equal colour, transparency, purity, form, &c., greatly increases with the weight. Thus, a diamond of 1 carat would bring about £21, while one of equal purity, form, &c., 2 carats in weight would bring about £80. Diamonds are valuable for many purposes. Their powder is the best for the lapidary and the gem engraver, and they are much used in the cutting of window and plate glass. They are also extensively used by copper-plate engravers as etching points, and by engineers for piercing rocks. (See DIAMOND-BORER.) The largest diamond known was found in S. Africa, weighing S71 carats, but with a large flaw in the centre. One of the most celebrated diamonds is the Kohi-noor, now belonging to the crown of Great Britain; celeprated diamonds is the Kon-i-noor, now belonging to the crown of Great Britain; it originally weighed, it is said, about 800 carats, but by subsequent recutting it has been reduced to 1032 carats. The Orlow diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighs 195 carats; and the Pitt or Regent diamond, among the French crown reveals 1241. Dispropher or the control in numer. Regent diamond, among the French crown jewels, 1969. Diamonds are found in numerous localities in Hindustan, Malacca, Borneo, and other parts in the East. In America they occur in Brazil, North Carolina, and Georgia. They have also been found in Algeria, Australia, and latterly in large quantities in South Africa. Diamonds are cut into various forms, but chiefly into brilliants and rose diamonds or rosettes. The brilliant-cut best brings out the beauty of the stone, and is the most expensive and the stone, and is the most expensive and difficult; it has an upper or principal octagonal face, surrounded with many facets; the greater the number of facets, the more valuable the diamond. The rose-cut diamond has a flat base, above which are



and variously cut.

two rows of triangular facets, the six uppermost uniting in a point. Stones too thin to

be cut as rose diamonds are cut as table-diamonds. Fig. 1 is the diamond in its rough state; fig. 2 is the vertical, and fig. 3 the lateral appearance of a brilliant; fig. 4, the vertical, and fig. 5 the lateral appearance of a rose-cut diamond; in fig. 6 the flat portion a in a cut stone is called the table; the part abb, which projects from the setting, is the front, the part bbe, sunk in the setting, is the back or culasse, while the line bb is the girdle.—3. A very small printing type.—4. A geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus.—5 One of a set of playing cards marked with the figure or cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted us to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.—Black diamond, a term applied colloquially to coal.—Diamond edition, an edition of a work be cut as rose diamonds are cut as table



Diamond Fret.

tion, an ediprinted in diaprinted in dia-mond, or very small type.— Diamond fret in arch. a spe-cies of moulding consisting

secting each other, so as to form diamonds or rhombuses. Diamond (d'a-mond), a. Resembling a diamond; as, a diamond colour; consisting of diamonds; as, a diamond necklace; or set with a diamond or diamonds; as, a diamond

ring.

Diamond-beetle (di'a-mond-bēt-1), n. The

Entimus imperialis, a splendid coleopterous insect, belonging to the family Curculionide. It is very abundant in some parts

ous insect, belonging to the family Curentionide. It is very abundant in some parts of South America.

Diamond-borer, Diamond-drill (di'amond-bōr-er, di'a-mond-bril), n. A metal bar or tube, armed at the boring extremity with one or more diamonds, by the abrasion caused by which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated. Large implements of this kind driven by steam-power are now used in mining, tunnelling, &c.

Diamonded (di'a-mond-ed), a. Having the

nelling, &c.

Diamonded (di'a-mond-ed), a. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhombus, or lozenge. 'Diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge.' Fuller.

Diamond-mine (di'a-mond-min), n. A mine in which diamonds are found. See DIA-MOND.

Diamond-shaped (di'a-mond-shapt), a. Shaped like a diamond; specifically, in bot. applied to leaves when approaching to a lozenge-shape, having those sides that are opposite equal, and the angles generally two obtuse and two acute.

Diamond-spar (dī'a-mond-spar), n. Same

Diana (di-a'na or di-an'a), n. In myth. the Latin name of the goddess known to the Greeks by the name of Artemis, the daugh-ter of Zeus or Jupiter and Leto or Latons.



-Antique statue in the Louvre

and sister of Apollo. She was the virgin goddess of the chase, and also presided over health.

Dianatic † (dī-a-nat'ik), a. [Gr. dianaō, to flow through.] Reasoning logically and

progressively from one subject to another.

progressively from one subject to another. Scott.

Diander (di-an'der), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and aner, andros, a male.] In bot. a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (di-an'dri-a), n. pl. The second class in the Linnean system, comprehending all genera with flowers having only two stamens, provided the stamens are neither united at their base, nor combined with the style and stigma, nor separated from the pistil.

Diandrian, Diandrous (di-an'dri-an, di-an'dris), a. In bot. having two stamens.

Dianoetic (di'a-ne-c'\k')k), a. (Gr. dianoetikos, from dia, and noe\(\), to revolve in the mind.]

Capable of thought, thinking, intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

Levold employ. dianoetic do denote the operators of the discursive faculty.

I would employ . . . dianoctic to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. Sir W. Hamilton.

rion of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty.

Dianoialogy (di'a-noi-al"o-ji), n. [Gr. dianoia, thought, and logos, discourse.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. Sir W. Hamilton.

Dianthus (di-an'thus), n. [Gr. dios, divine, and anthos, a flower.] The pink, a large genus of tufted herbs, nat. order Caryophylaceae, with narrow grass-like leaves, and solitary or fascicled rose, purple, or white flowers. The calyx is tubular, and the five petals have long claws. Two hundred species have been described from Europe, temperate Asia, North America, and Africa. The garden pink is derived from D. Caryophyllus, and sweet-william is D. barbatus. Four species are natives of Britain: D. Armeria (the Deptford pink), D. prolifer, D. Armeria (the Deptford pink), D. prolifer, D. deltoides (the maiden pink), and D. cessius (the Cheddar pink).

Diapase 4 (dia-paiz), n. Same as diapason. 'A tuneful diapase of pleasures: Spenser. Diapasm 1 (di'a-pazm), n. [Gr. diapasma, from diapasso, to sprinkle over.] A perfume consisting of the powder of arountic herbs, sometimes made into little balls. B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

Diapason (di-a-pā'zon), n. [Gr. diapasōn, the concord of the first of the musical scale with its eighth; the octave—a contr. for hā dia pasōn chordōn symphonia, the concord through the first and last (lit. through all) notes. Pasōn is the genit pl. fem. of Gr. adjective pas, all.] In music, (a) an old Greek term for the octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale.

The diapason or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.

(b) Proportion in the constituent parts of (a) Proportion in the constantiate parts of an octave; concord; harmony; thus, a note or instrument is said to be out of its diapason if it has not a correct relation with the other parts of the otave. 'In perfect diapason.' Milton. (c) The entire compass of the tones of a voice or of an instrument.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in Man. Dryden.

(d) A rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are adjusted, in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones. (e) One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scales of the instrument. They are of several kinds, as open diagason, stopped diagason, double diagason, and the like.

Diapason diapente (di-a-pa'zon-di-a-pen'-tè), n. In music, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a

Diapason-diatessaron (dī-a-pā/zon-dī-atessa-ron), n. In music, a compound con-cord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of 8 tones and a semitone. Diapason-ditone (di-a-pă/zon-di/tōn), n. In

Diapason-dittone (di-a-pā/zon-ditton), n. In music, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.
Diapason-semiditione (di-a-pā/zon-se-midition), n. In music, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5.
Diapensiacese (di-a-pen/si-ā/sē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, allied to the heaths, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and America, consisting of prostrate small shrubs with pentamerous gamopetalous flowers, and three-celled erect capsules. The order contains six genera, each with one or two species.
Diapente (di-a-penté), n. [Gr. dia. and Diapente (di-a-pen'te), n. [Gr. dia. and

pente, five.] 1. In music, a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave.—2. In plur, a composition of five ingredients. Diaper (dia-per), a. Fir. diapré, pp. of diaprer, to variegate with different colours; L.L. diasprus, a kind of precious cloth, from It. diaspro, jasper, a precious stone of various colours. See JASPER.] 1. A kind of textile fabric, formed of either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced by a peculiar mode of twilling. Diaper is much used for towels or napkins. Hence—2. A towel or napkin.

3. The flower-3. The hower-ing either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to gilding used to ornament a panel or flat surface.—4. In her. same as Diapering (which see).— 5. A square piece of cloth for wrapping about the hips of a child. Diaper (dī'a-



Diaper, Westminster Abbev.

per), v.t. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating fold, Engarlanded and disept d With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold. Tennyson.

Diaper (di'a-pèr), v.i. To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. 'If you diaper on folds.' Peacham.

Diapered, p. and a. Flowered.

Diapering (di'a-pèr-ing), n. In her. the covering of the surface of a shield with ornament of some kind, independently of the bearing or of the colours. It was much used in the middle ages to give a richness to highly finished work. It is sometimes only painted, as in the example here given, but sometimes it is in low relief like the specimen of wall diaper given under DIAPER, n.

Diaphane (di'a-fan), n. [Gr. dia, through, and phainō, to show.] 1. A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures.

2. In anat. an investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.



2. In anat. an investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

Diaphaned (di'a-fand), a. Transparent.

[Rare.]
Diaphaneity (di'a-fa-nē"i-ti), n. [Gr. diaphaneity, transparency, from diaphainō, to shine through—dia, and phainō, to shine through—dia, and phainō, to shine.]
The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. "The diaphaneity of the air." Boyle. [Rare.]
Diaphanic,† Diaphanous (di'a-fan'ik, di-ai'an-us), a. [See DiaphaNeITY.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, diaphanei, or transparent body, the light afterwards created easily transpired.

A crystal river

A crystal river

Diaphanous, because it travels slowly.

Wordsworth.

Diaphanometer (di'a-fan-om''et-en', n. [Gr.
diaphanes, transparent, and metron, a measure.] An instrument for estimating the

sure.] An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.

Diaphanoscope (di-a-fan/ō-skōp), n. [Gr. dia, through, phainō, to show, and skopeō, to see.] In photog. a dark box in which transparent positives are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing it its focal langth should be the for viewing it, its focal length should be the

Diaphanously (dī-af'an-us-li), adv. Trans

Diaphonic, Diaphonical (di-a-for'ik, di-a-for'ik-al), a. [Gr. dia, and phōneō, to sound.] Diacoustic.

Diaphonics (di-a-fon'iks), n. The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics (which see)

Diaphoresis (di'a-fo-rē"sis), n. [Gr. diaphorēsis, perspiration, from diaphoreo, to carry through, to throw off (as fever) by perspiration—dia, and phoreo, to carry. In med. a greater degree of perspiration than is natural, but less than in sweating.
Diaphoretic, Diaphoretical (di'a-fo-ret"ik, di'a-fo-ret"ik-al), a. [See Diaphoretis; Having the power to increase perspiration.
Diaphoretic (di'a-fo-ret"ik), n. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.
Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat.
Diaphragm (di'a-fram), n. [Gr. diaphrag-

called sweat.

Diaphragm (dl'a-fram), n. [Gr. diaphragma, a partition wall—dia, and phrassō, to
break off, to defend.] I. In anat. the midriff,
a muscle separating the chest or thorax
from the abdomen, or lower cavity of the
body. A complete diaphragm is found only
in mammalia.—2. A partition or dividing
substance, commonly with an opening
through it.—3. In optics, a circular ring
used in optical instruments to cut off margrinal portions of a beam of light, as at the used in optical instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light, as at the focus of a telescope.—4. In conch. a straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

Diaphragmatic (df'a-frag-mat"ik), a. Appertaining to the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatitis (df-a-frag-mati"tis), n. In med. inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneal coats.

Diaphysis (df-af-iss), n. [Gr. dia, through, and physis, growth.] In bot. an abnormal extension of the centre of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

extension of the centre of a nower, or of an inflorescence.

Diaplastic (di-a-plas'tik), n. A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

located limbs

Diapophysical (di'a-po-fiz''ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to a diapophysis.

Diapophysis (di-a-po'fi-sis), n. [Gr. dia, through, and apophysis, outgrowth.] In anat. the dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

Diaporesis (di'a-po-rë'sis), n. [Gr. diaporisis, a doubting, from diapore, to doubt.] In rhet. doubt; hestation; a figure in which the speaker seems to be in doubt which of two subjects he ought to begin with.

Diarchy (di'ar-ki), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and archein, to be the first, to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power

of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons. Diarial, Diarian (di-ā'ri-al, di-ā'ri-an), a. Pertaining to a diary or journal; daily. Piarist (di'a-ris'), n. One who keeps a diary. Diarist (di'a-ris'), n. One who keeps a diary. Diarrhea, Idi'a-ris'), n. (Gr. diarrhea, for m diarrhea, to flow through—dia, and rhea, to flow.) A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines, generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality, &c. Diarrheatic, Diarrheatic (di-a-ret'ik), a. Producing diarrhea or lax. Diarrheatic, Diarrheatic (di-a-ret'ik), a. Producing diarrhea or lax. Diarthrosis (di-ār-thrō'sēz), [Gr., from dia. through, asunder, and arthroo, to fasten by a joint, from arthron, a joint.) In anat. the movable connection of bones, permitting them to revolve freely on each other in every direction, as in the shoulder joint. Diary (di'a-ri), n. (L. diarium, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from dies, a day.) An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda; as, a diary of the weather.

Tecont of the second the wather.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make diaries; but in landit ravel, wherein so much is to be observed, they only it.

Eacon. Diary (dī'a-ri), a. Lasting for one day; as,

Diary (di'a-ri), a. Lasting for one day; as, a diary fever.

Diaschisma (di-a-skiz'ma), n. [Gr., a piece cut off, from diaschizō—dia, and schizō, to cut off.] In ancient music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the lesser comma.

Diaspore (di'a-spōr), n. [Gr. diaspoirō, to disperse.] A mineral, consisting of hydrate of alumina, occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray colour. It is infusible, a small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitating and being dispersed, whence its name.

Diastaltic (di-a-stalf'ik), a. [Gr. diastaltikos, dilating.] Dilated or extended: an epithet given by the Greeks to certain in-

tervals in music, as the major third, major

tervals in rausic, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh.

Diastase (dras-tas), n. [See Diastass.]
A substance existing in barley, oats, and potatoes, but only after germination, and so called because when in solution it possesses the property of causing fecula or starch to break up at the temperature of face Febru transforming it first into daytring starch to break up at the temperature of 150° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113° Fahr., a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol.

Diastastis (di-as'ta-sis), n. [Gr. diastasis, a separation—dia, asunder, and sta, root of histems, to stand.] A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

Diastem (di'a-stem), n. [Gr. diastēma, distance. See DIASTASIS.] In music, a simple interval.

Diastema (di-a-stē'ma), n. [Gr., distance,

Diastema (di-a-stē'ma), n. [Gr., distance, interval.] In zool, the term applied to the interval between any series or kinds of teeth; thus man is notable as having no diastema, his teeth forming a continuous series

Diastole (di-as'tō-lē or dī'a-stōl), n. Diastole (di-asto-le or dra-stol), n. [Gr. diastolē, a drawing asunder, from diastellō—dia, and stellō, to set, or send from.] 1. In med. a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries: opposed to systole, or contraction.

2. In gram, the extension of a syllable, or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is reade lore.

is made long.

Diastolic (di-a-stol'ik), a. Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

The other of the two sounds coincides with the diastole, and is spoken of as the second or the diastolic sound.

Watson.

Diastyle (di'a-stil), n. [Gr. diastylion, the space between columns—dia, and stylos, a column.] In with three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diatessaron (di-a-tes'sa-ron), n. [Gr. dia, and tessara, four.] 1. In ancient music, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as four to three, and it is called a perfect fourth.—2. A harmony of the four Gospels; the four Gospels.

Diathermal, Diathermanous (di-a-thermal, di-a-therman-us), a. [Gr. dia, through, and thermaino, to heat, thermos, heat.]

Freely permeable by heat: applied to certain substances, such as transparent pieces of

substances, such as transparent pieces of rock-salt, &c., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent bodies allow of the passage

as transparent bodies anow of the passage of light.

Diathermancy, Diathermaneity (di-a-therman-si, di-a-therman-e"/1-ti), n. The quality of being diathermal.

Diathermanism (di-a-therman-izm), n. [See DIATHERMAL.] The transmission of rediotherst light hypergrafters.

[See DIATHERMAL.] The transmission of radiant heat; diathermancy. Diathermanous, a. See DIATHERMAL. Diathermic, Diathermous (di-a-thermus), a. Diathermal. Diathermal. Diathersis (di-athermus), a. Diathernal. Diathesis (di-athermus), a. Diatherses (di-athermus), a. Diathermanous, a. Diathermano

rather than to others,
Diatom (di'a-tom), n. A member of the
Diatomaee (which see).
Diatoma (di'a-to-ma), n. [Gr. dia, through,
and tomē, a cutting.] In bot. a genus of



Diatomaceæ, of which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain.

zigzag chain.

Diatomaceae (dī'at-ō-mā''sē-ē), n. In bot. a natural order of confervoid algae, consisting of microscopic plants found in fresh, brackish, and salt water, and on moist plants and damp ground. The frond secretes a very large quantity of silex, which is formed in each cell into three portions, vix., two generally symmetrical valves and the connecting hoop. The valves are very various in forms, and covered with beautiful sculpturings, so as to form exquisite objects for

the microscope. The species consist of single free cells, or the cellsremain attached so as to form linear, flabelliform, circular, or geniculate fronds, or in some cases the cells or frustules are inclosed in a transparent gelatinous sheath or frond. The ordinary method of increase is by cell division. Executation by severified he seed to the contraction by the contracti sion. Reproduction by conjugation has been observed in several of the genera. Diatomaobserved in several of the general. Intenda-cea are found fossil, forming considerable deposits of tertiary age, as at Bilin, Rich-mond in the United States, &c. Fossil polishing powders, as tripoli and berg-mehl, are composed of them. They are abundant in guano

Diatomic (di-a-tom'ik), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and atomos, an atom (which see).] In chem. consisting of two atoms; as, a diatomic radicle.

They (alcohols) are divided into monatomic, dia-tomic, and triatomic alcohols, according as they are built upon the type of one, two, or three molecules of water.

Rodwell.

water. Rodwell.

Diatomous (di-at'om-us), a. [Gr. dia, through, and tomē, a cutting, from temnō, to cleave.] In mineral. having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

Diatomic (di-a-ton'ik), a. [Gr. dia, by or through, and tomos, sound.] 1. In Greek music, a term applied to one of the three genera of music, the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.—2. In modern music, applied to the major or minor. chromatic and the enharmonic.—2. In modern music, applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one key-scale. A diatonic chord is a chord having no note chromatically altered. A diatonic interval is an interval formed by two notes of the diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals. A diatonic melody is a melody composed of notes belonging to one scale only. A diatonic modulation is a transposition by which one key is changed into another closely related to it, as G is to C, D to A, and so on. Diatonically (di-a-tonik-al-li), adv. In a diatonic manner.

Diatonically (di-a-tor'ik-al-li), adv. In a diatonic manner.

Diatribe (di'a-tril), n. [Gr. diatribē, a wearing away, a loss of time—dia, through, and tribō, to rub.] A continued discourse or disputation; a strain of invective; alune; reviling. 'Her continued diatribe against intellectual people.' M. C. Clarke.

Diatribist (di-a-tril-ist), n. One who prolongs his discourse or discussion; the author of a diatribe; one who makes diatribes.

Diazutic, Diazeuctic (di-a-tit'ik, di-a-zul'tik,) a. [Gr. diazeugnunni, to disjoin—dia, priv., and zeugnunni, to join.] Disjoining.—Diazeutto tone, in ancient music, a tone which, like that from F to G in modern music, aly between two tetrachords.

music, lay between two tetrachords.
Dib (dib), v.i. In angling, to dip or dibble.
Dib (dib), n. A dub; a pool. [Scotch.]
The dibs were full; the roads foul. Gatt.

Dib (dib), n. 1. A small bone in the knee of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. [Provincial]—2. pl. A child's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then at the best of the bend in Section 4 all of on the back of the hand; in Scotland called Chuckies, and played with pebbles.—3. pl. A slang name for money; as, down with the dibs. 'Make nunky surrender his dibs.' Rejected Addresses.

auss. Make nunky surrender his auss. Rejected Addresses.

Dib, Div (dib, div). [Hind., island.] The final element of many Hindu place-names; as, Serendib, Ceylon; Maldives; Laccadives.

Dibber (dib'ber), n. [See DIBBLE.]

A dibble; an agricultural instrument having dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.

Dibble (dib'bl), n. [Like dibber, from dib, a form of dip.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c.

Dibble (dib'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. Dibble. dibbled; ppr. dibbling. To planting seeds, &c.; to make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

The clayey soil around it was dibbled thick at the

The clayey soil around it was dibbled thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. H. Miller. Dibble (dib'bl), v.i. To dip, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or dibble with, as with the drake.

I. Walton.

Dibbler (dib'bler), n. One who or that which makes holes in the ground to receive seed; a dibble.

a difficult of the first of the

which have not more than two pits or fossæ

Dibranchiata (di-brangk-i-ā/ta), n. pl. [Gr. prefix di, and branchia, gills.] An order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two on number, one situated on each side of the body. The group is divided into two tribes, the decapods and the octopods.

Dibranchiate (di-brang'ki-āt), n. A mem-

Dibranchiate (di-brangki-āt), n. A member of the Dibranchiata.

Dibranchiate (di-brangki-āt), a. Having two gills; as, the dibranchiate molluses.

Dibstone (dib'ston), n. A little stone or bone which children use in a certain game. See

Dicacious† (di-kā'shus), a. Talkative; saucy. Dicacity (di-kas'-ti), n. [L. dicacitas, rail-lery, from dicax, dicacis, talkative, witty, from dica, to say.] Pertness. [Rare or [Rare or obsolete. 1

This gave a sort of petulant dicacity to his re-

Dicæology (di-sē-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. dikaios, just, and logos, discourse.] In rhet. a figure of speech in which the orator attempts to move the audience in his favour.

Dicarbonate (di-karbon-st), n. In chem. a term sometimes applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is com-

two of the element with which it is compounded.

Dicast (di'kast), n. [Gr. dikastēs, from dikaē, instice.] In Greek antiq. an officer answering nearly to the modern juryman.

Dicastery (di-kas'tér-i), n. In Greek antiq. a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

Dice (dis), n. pl. of die; also a game with dice. See DIE, a small cube.

Dice (dis), v. To play with dice.

I . . . diced not above seven times a week. Shak.

Dice (dls), v.t. pret. & pp. diced; ppr. dicing.
1. To sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment.—2. To weave in or ornament with square or diamond-shaped

ornament with square or diamond-shaped figures.

Dice-box (dis/boks), n. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.
Dice-coal (dis/köl), n. A species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments.
Dicephalous (dis-sefal-us), a. [dr. prefix di, and kephalē, head.] Having two heads on one body.
Dicer (dis'er), n. A player at dice. 'As false as dicers' oaths.' Shat.
Dich (dik), v.i. [Probably corrupted from d'it, for do it.] Do it; may it do. 'Much good dich thy good heart.' Shak. ['It has not been met with elsewhere, nor is it known to be provincial.' Nares.]
Dichastasis (di-kas'tasis), n. [Gr., from dichasō, to disunite—dicha, in two, from dis, di, twice.] Spontaneous subdivision.
Dichastic (di-kast'lk), a. Capable of subdividing spontaneously. [Rare.]
Diche, t. t. To dig; to surround with a ditch. Chancer.

Chaucer.

Dichlamydeous (di-kla-mid'ē-us), a. [Gr. prefix di, and chlamys, a garment.] In bot. having two coverings, a calyx and a corolla. Dichobune (di-ko-būr'), n. [Gr. dicha, divided in two, and bounos, a ridge.] A genus of extinct quadrupeds, occurring in the eocene formations, presenting marked affinity to the ruminants, and coming between them and the Anoplotherium. The name is derived from the deeply cleft ridges of the upper molars.

of the upper molars.

Dichodon (di'ko-don), n. [Gr. dicha, in two parts, and odous, odontos, a tooth. A genus of extinct quadrupeds, closely allied to the

of extinct quadrupeds, closely allied to the Dichobune, whose remains occur in the eccene of Hampshire: so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of their true molars.

Dichogamous (di-kog'a-mus), a. In bot. exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

Dichogamy (di-kog'a-mi), a. [Gr. dicha, in two parts, and gamos, marriage.] In bot. a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization as where the stames. provision in hermanaronite howers to pre-vent self-fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time. Dichotomist+ (di-kot'o-mist), n. One who dichotomizes, or divides things into pairs.

Dichotomize (dī-kot'om-īz), v.t. [See DI-CHOTOMOUS.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

divide into pairs.

Dichotomous (di-kot'om-us), a. [Gr. dicha, doubly, by pairs, and temnō, to cut.] In bot. regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as, a dichotomous stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished

by the mistletoe.—Dichotomous corymbed, composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.
Dichotomously (di-kot'om-us-li), adv. In a dichotomous manner.
Dichotomy (di-kot'om-l), a. (Gr. dichotomia, a division into two parts—dicha, and tenna, to cut.] 1.† A cutting in two; division. 'A general breach or dichotomy with their church.' SirT. Browne.—2. In logic, division or distribution of ideas by pairs; especially, the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction; as, the division of the class man into white—

and not white. phase of the moon in which it ap-pears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the its disk, as at the quadratures. - 4. In bot. a term employed to express a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the first when the HISW
stem or vein of a
plant divides into
two branches,
two branches,
hwanch into



two branch into tomous Branching.

two others, and so
on. This is seen in the veins of fern leaves
and in the stems of lycopodiaceous plants.

Dichroic (dl-kro'ik). a. Characterized by
dichroism; as, a dichroic crystal.

Dichroism (dl'krō-izm), n. [Gr. prefix di,
twice, and chroa, chroiz, the surface of a body,
surface as the seat of colour.] In optics, a
term used to designate a property possessed
by several crystallized bodies, of appearing
under two distinct colours according to the
direction in which light is transmitted
through them. Thus the chloride of palladium appears of a deep red colour along the
axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a
transverse direction. Mica affords another
example, being nearly opaque when viewed
in one direction, but transparent and of a
different colour in another.

Dichroite (dl'krō-it) n. See Iolite.

Dichroite (dikrō-ih). n. See Iolite.
Dichromatic (di-krō-matik), a. [Gr. pre-ik: di, and chrōma, colour.] Having or producing two colours.

ducing two colours.

Dichroscope (dikrō-sköp), n. [Gr. prefix di,
twice, chroa, colour, and skopeō, to see.] Au
instrument, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland-spar,
fixed in a brass tube, which has a small square
hole at one end and a convex lens at the hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such a power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, and this enables the dichroism of crystal is placed in front of it the two images will appear of different colours. A dichroscope is frequently combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

Dichroscopic (di-krō-skop'ik), a. Pertaining to dichroism, or to observations with the dichroscope.

Dichroscopic (dis'ing-hous), n. A house where dice is played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public

The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted. Yer. Taylor.

The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dickens (dik'enz), interj. [Probably a fanciful euphemism for devil; comp. L. G. dülker, dulks, the deuce.] Devil: deuce: used interjectionally. 'I cannot tell what the dickens his name is.' Shak.

Dicker (dik'er), n. [L.G. and Sw. deker, G. decher, ten hides of skin, from L. L. dacra, decara, with same sense—L. decem, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; as, a dicker of hides; a dicker of gloves, &c.

Dicker (dik'ar), v. t. To barter. 'Ready to dicker and to swap.' Cooper. [American.]

Dickey, Dicky (dik'i), n. [In first two senses probably connected with D. dekken, G. decken, A. Sax. theccan, to cover. In the fourth sense (perhaps also in some of the others) may be diminuity of Richard; comp. jack in jackass.] 1. A leather apron; a child's bib.—2. A shirt-front; a front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt which the wearer does not wish to be seen.—3. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; the seat at the back part of a carriage for servants, &c. back part of a carriage for servants, &c.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the

driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little dickey at the side.

On the dicky before is scated a heap of greatcoats, with a straw hat on the top of them; while the rumble behind exhibits a male and female shrouding themselves under the coverture of the same cloak.

The Keepsake, 1829.

4. An ass, male or female.

Dicksonia (dik.sō'ni-a), n. [From James Dickson, a Scotch botanist.] A genus of tree-ferns with large much-divided fronds, and the spores inclosed in a coriaceous twovalved indusium. D. antarctica is a great ornament in our greenhouses, and is also employed as a bedding plant. It is a native

employed as a bedding plant. It is a native of Australia.

Dicky-bird (dik'i-berd), n. 1. A pet name for a little bird. —2. A louse.

Diclesium (di-kle'si-um), n. In bot. a small dry indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and formities part of the shell as in the name. forming part of the shell, as in the marvel

Diclinic, Diclinate (dī-klin'ik, di'klin-āt), a. Dictime, Dictimate (diskitting, diskittation, (Gr. prefix di for dis, twice, and klind, to incline.) In crystal, an epithet applied to crystals, in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangu-

inquest intenset, as in the confide rectaingrism.

Diclinous (dTklin-us), a. [Gr. prefix di, two-fold, and klinë, a bed.] In bot, a term applied to a plant which has the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another, as in

Diclinous (dī/klīn-us), a. In crystal. same

Dicoccous (dī-kok'us), a. [Gr. prefix di, two, and kokkos, a berry.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains; as, a dicoccous

capsure.

Diccelous (dī-sē'lus), a. [Gr. prefix di, and koilos, hollow.] In anat. characterized by having two cavities; amphiccelous. Prof.

Dicotyledon (dī'kot-il-ē"don), n. [Gr. pre-fix di, and kotylēdon, a cavity. See COTYLE-DON.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of DON.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other. Dicotyledons form a natural class of plants, deriving their name from the embryo. They are further characterized by their netted-veined leaves, the exogenous structure of their stems, and by having the parts of the flower constructed. by having the parts of the flower constructed on the plan of five. The class is divided into four sub-classes: Thalamiflora, Calyciinto four sub-classes: Thaianillora, Calyci-fore, Corolliflora, and Monochlamydea (which see respectively). The class re-ceives also the name of exogens, from their stems being formed by additions to the outer parts in the form of rings or zones. See EXOGENS.

See EXOGENS.

Dicotyledonous (di Kot-il-ë"don-us), a. In bod, having two cotyledons or seed-leaves; thus, a dicotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two cotyledons. See COTYLEDON.

Dicotyles (di-kot'il-ëz), n. [Gr. di, double, and kotyle, a cavity, a cup; referring to the gland on the back which old writers regarded account word! I stored to the seed have the seed of the seed word! as a second navel.] A genus of pachyderma-tous mammalia, containing the peccary. It possesses a curious glandular organ on the back, which secretes a strongly-scented

PECCARY. Dicranum (dī-krā'num), n. [Gr. dikranos, double-headed.] A genus of apocarpous operculate mosses, having the teeth of the peristome bifid to the middle. It includes some of the most common of British mosses, very varied in size and habit.

fluid which exudes from an orifice.

very varied in size and habit.

Dicrotic (di-krot'ik), a. [Gr. dikrotos, doublebeating, from prefix di, twice, and krotos, a
noise of beating or striking.] A term applied
to the pulse, where the artery conveys the
sensation of a double pulsation.

Dicrurinæ (di-krö-i'nė), n.pl. [From genus
Dicrurus, Gr. dikrous, forked, oura, tail.]

Drongo-shrikes, a sub-family of dentirostral
birds order Passerse and family of dentirostral

birds, order Passers and family Ampelidee. In general appearance they resemble crows. The sub-family includes the bee-eater of South Africa, called by the Hottentots devil-bird, from their believing it to be connected with their sorcerers, Dicrurus macronected with their sorcerers, Dicturus macro-cercus, the king of the crows of Bengal, D. cristatus and D. musicus, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale. The Dicturing are found in India, China, Madagascar, and South Africa. Africa.

Dicrurus (di-krö'rus), n. A genus of passerine birds of the family Ampelide and subfamily Dicrurinæ (which see).

Dicta. See DICTUM.

Dictament (dik-tā/men), n. A dictation; a precept; an injunction. Lord Falkland.

Dictament (dik-tā'meu), n. A dictation; a precept; an injunction. Lord Falkland. Dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), n. [A name adopted from Virgil, from Dicte, a mountain in Crete, where the plant abounds.] In bot. (a) a small genus of plants found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c., nat. order Rutaceæ. D. Frazinella and D. albus are both cultivated in gardens for their fragrant leaves. See Fraxinella. (b) The dittamy of Crete. See Dittany. Dictate (dik'tāt), v. t. pret. & pp. dictated; ppr. dictating. [L. dicto, dictatium, a freq. of dico, dictium, to say.] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has dictated, it is our duty to believe.—2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; as, a general dictates orders to his troops; a merchant dictates letters to his clerk. 'The mind which dictated the lilad.' Wayland.—3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind, to instigate; thus we say, the on the mind; to instigate; thus we say, the Spirit of God dictated the messages of the spire of God accurace the messages of the prophets to Israel; conscience often dictates to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

Reason will dictate unto me what is for my good and benefit. State Trials.

and benent. State Plats.

SYN. To suggest, prescribe, command, enjoin, point out, admonish.

Dictate (dik'tat), m. 1. An order delivered; a command. 'Those who servilely confine themselves to the dictates of others.' Locks.

9. A which convince convened the distinct of the property of the convened to 2. A rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority.

I credit what the Grecian dictates say. Prior.

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as, the dictates of reason or conscience.—SYN. Command, injunction, suggestion, maxim, precept, admonition. Dictation (dik-ta'shon), n. The act of dictating or directing; the act or practice of prescribing; as, you will write the following passage to my dictation.

passage to my auctation.

Before the end of the fifteenth century great military establishments were indispensable to the dignity and even to the safety of the French and Spanish monarchies. If either of these two powers had disarrned, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the dication of the other.

Macantay.

to the dictation of the other. Macaulay. Dictator (dik-tāt'er), n. [L.] 1. In ancient Rome, a magistrate created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. His term of office was six months. — 2. One invested with absolute authority. — 3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. 'The great dictator of fashions.' Pove.

or others. 'The great accustor of tashions. Pope.

Dictatorial (dik-ta-tō'ri-al), a. 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable. 'Military powers quite dictatorial.' W. Irving.—2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing. 'The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be dictatorially (dik-ta-tō'ri-al-ii), adv. In an imperious, dogmatical manner.

Dictatorially (dik-ta-tō'ri-an), a. In the manner of a dictator; arbitrary; dictatorial. 'Dictatorian power.' Sir M. Hale.

Dictatorian power.' Sir M. Hale.

Dictatorian power.' Sir M. Hale.

Dictatorian power.' Sir M. Hale.

office.—2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. 'That perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius.' Dryden.

Dictatory (dik'ta-to-ri), a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a dictatory presumption Englished.

Mitton.

Dictatress, Dictatrix (dik-tā'tres, dik-tā'triks), n. A female dictator; a female who commands authoritatively and irrespon-

Dictature (dik-tā'tūr), n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship; absolute authority.

Diction (dik'shon), n. [L. dictio, from dico, to speak.] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression; choice or selection of words.

The miserable failure of Dryden in his attempt to translate into his own diction some parts of Paradise Lost.

Macaulay. Diction, Phraseology, Style. Diction refers

chiefly to the language adopted, the words used, in any piece of composition; phraseology refers more to the manner of framing the phrases, clauses, and sentences; style includes both, referring to the thoughts as

well as the words in which they are expressed, and especially comprehends the nicetics and beauties, the higher or artistic qualities of the composition.

The style of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his diction was varied and copious; his phraseology at times was careless and cumbersome.

graces of composition; his diction was varied and copious; his phraseology at times was careless and cumbersome.

Dictionarian (dik-shon-ā/ri-an), n. The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

Dauson. [Rare.]

Dictionary (dik'shon-a-ri), n. [Fr. dictionarie, from L. L. dictionarium, from L. dictionarium, from L. dictionarium, from L. dictionarium, from L. dictionaries, a saying, a word.] 1. A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries give the etymology, pronunciation, and different forms of spelling of the words, and occasionally are enriched with illustrative engravings, &c.—2. Any work which professes to communicate information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a biographical dictionary.—Vocabulary, Dictionary, (dik'shon-a-ri), a. Of or pertaining to, contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries. 'The dictionary meaning of this term.' J. S. Mill.

Dictum (dik'tum), n. pl. Dicta (dik'ta). [L.]

1. In law, an arbitrament; an award; the sentence of an arbitrator.—2. A positive assertion; an authoritative saying. 'Critical dicta everywhere current.' Matt. Arnold.

Dictyogenous (dik-ti-o'jen-us), a. In bot.

Dictyogenous (dik-ti-o'jen-us), a. In bot. having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

with netted lear-yeins. Dictyogen (dik'ti-o-jen), n. [Gr. dictyon, net-work, and gennaō, to produce.] In bot the name given by Lindley to a group of monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons. Their annual branches or aerial stems have the endogenous structure, but the rhizomes have often nith medullary rays and circular wedge. nous structure, but the rhizomes have often pith, medullary rays, and circular, wedge-like arrangement of woody matter, as in exogens. They are distinguished also by net-veined, in place of parallel-veined, leaves, which usually disarticulate with the stem. Dioscoreacea or yarms, and Smilaceæ or sar-saparillas, are the most important natural orders referred to this class.

L

saparillas, are the most important natural orders referred to this class.

Dictyophyllum (dik-ti-of'il-lum), n. [Gr. diktyon, net-work, and phyllon, a leaf.] A provisional genus intended to include all fossil dicotyledonous leaves, the affinities of which are not known.

Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-of'tē-ē), n. pl. An order of algre, with dark seeds, superficial spores or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like, and occasionally branched and tubular. and tubular.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), n. [Gr. di for dis, two, kyon, a dog, and odous, odontos, tooth.] A fossil genus of animals occurring in South Africa, and supposed to be of triassic age, combining in structure the characters of the lizard, crocodile, and tortoise. Their most prominent feature is the possession of two large tusks like those of the walrus, pro-bably used as weapons of defence, whence the name.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin'o-don"shi-a), n. pl. See

Dicynodontia (di-sin'o-don"shi-a), n. pl. See ANOMODONTIA.

Did (did), pret. of do, formed by reduplication of the simple verb, and therefore = dodo. This is perhaps the oldest mode of indicating past time: comp. L. fallo, fefelli; cano, eccini; Gr. typto, tetypha; grapho, gayrapha. In the Tentonic tongues past time came to be indicated not by reduplicating the stem but by affixing did to it, e.g. Goth. salbodèd-um, salve (anoint)-did-we, tami-dèd-um, tame-did-we. This auxiliary did has now been attenuated to ed. It is noteworthy that in later English did comes to be again used as an auxiliary, but this time before the verb. See ED.

Didactic, Didactical (di-dak'tik, di-dak'tik-al), a. [Gr. didaktikos, from didaskō, to teach.] Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct. 'The finest diductic poem in any language.' Macaulay.

Deep obligations lie upon you . . . not only to be blameless, but to be didactic in your lives.

For. Taylor.

Didactic (di-dak'tik), n. A treatise on education. Milton.

Didactically (di-dak'tik-al-li), adv. In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.
Didactics (di-dak'tiks), n. The art or science

Didactics (ut-dak tiks), n. The art of science of teaching.

Didactyl, Didactyle (di-dak'til), a. [Gr. prefix di, and daktylos, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.

prefix dt, and daktylos, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.

Didactyl, Didactyle (di-dak'til), n. An animal having two toes only.

Didactylous (di-dak'til-us), a. Two-toed or two-fingered; having two toes only.

Didapper (did'ap-èr), n. [For divedapper (Slaak.), from dive, and dap=dip. See DAB-CHICK.] The dab-chick (Podiceps minor); the little grebe, which dives into the water.

Didascalar, Didascalic (di-daska-lèr, di-daskal'ik), a. [Gr. didaskalikos, from di-daskal'ik), w. [Gr. didaskalikos, from di-dasko, to teach.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [Rare.]

Didder (did'dep, v. i. [Same word as diddle, to tremble and to deceive; A. Sax. dyderian, to deceive, originally probably to deceive by rapid movements of sleight of hand; akin to Prov. E. dadder, dodder, to shake or tremble; G. zittern, to tremble; E. toter, and perhaps titter. See Wedgwood's explanation under DIDLE.] To shiver with or as with cold. Sherwood. [Provincial.]

Diddle (did'di), v. t. [See DIDDER. To move rapidly backwards and forwards; hence, to employ action to occupy the attention, so as to deceive when performing juggling tricks. Wedgwood.] To cheat. [Slang.]

1 should absolutely have diddled Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face fitting about

I should absolutely have diddled Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stapid brain.

Disraeli.

Diddle (did'dl), v.i. To totter, as a child in walking; to move rapidly up and down, or backwards and forwards; to jog; to shake. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, Burns. Diddler (did'dier), n. A cheat. [Slang.]
Didecahedral. (di de'ka-hē''dral), a. [Gr.
prefix di, and E. decahedral.] In crystal.
having the form of a decahedral, or tensided, prism with pentahedral, or five-sided, summîts.

sumnits.

Didelphia (di-del'fi-a), n. pl. [See DIDEL-PHYS.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs. The Didelphia are characterized by the fact that the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two distinct vagine, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are earried in the pouch or second womb till perfect. It contains but one order, the Marsupialia, represented by such animals as the kangaroos, wombats, &c., of Australia, and the opossums of American, Didelphian, Didelphia (di-del'fl-an, di-del'fik), a. Pertaining to the group Didelphia. Didelphid (di-del'fid), n. A member of the group Didelphia (di-del'fid), a. Same as Didelphian, Didelphid (di-del'fid), a. Same as Didelphian,

powers.

Didelphidæ (dī-del'fì-dē), n. pl. A family of marsupial mammals, of which the genus Didelphys is the type.

Didelphye (dī-del'fik), a. Same as Didelphye (dī-del'fik), a.

Didelphys (di-del'fis), n. [Gr. prefix di, and delphys, womb.] A genus of marsupial mammals, including the opossums of Central and Southern America. The Virginian



Virginian Opossum (Didelphys virginiana)

or common opossum (D. virginiana) has the marsupial pouch well developed; the

opossums of Guiana and Brazil have this opossums of Guiana and Brazil have this organ in a rudimentary condition. The generic name was formerly used to include all the animals now grouped under Didelphia (which see).
Diden,† pret. pl. from do. Did. Chaucer.
Dididæ (dr'dl-dē), n. pl. A family of birds of which the genus Didus is the type. See

Dono

Didine (dī'dīn), a. Pertaining to the family

Dididæ.

Didodecahedral (dī-dō'de-ka-hō''dral), a.

E dodecahedral In [Gr. prefix di, and E. dodecahedral.] In crystal, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

Didrachm, Didrachma (dr'dram, di-drak'-ma), n. [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

Didst (didst). The second pers. of the pret.

Didst (didst). The second pers. of the pret. of do.

Diducement † (di-dūs'ment), n. Division; separation into distince parts.
Diduction (di-duk'shon), n. [L. diductio—di for dis, implying separation, and duco, to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.
Diductively (di-duk'tiv-li), adv. By diduction or separation. Sir T. Browne.
Didus (di'dus), n. The generic name for the dodo (which see).
Didymium (di-di'mi-um), n. [Gr. didymos, double, twin, from dis, double. dyo, two.]
Sym. Di. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1841 in the oxide of cerium, and so named from being, as it were, the twin-brother of lanthanium, which was previously found in the same body, whose compounds those of didymium greatly resemble, and from which they are separated with great difficulty. Didymium never occurs free, nor even as a free salt, but always associated with cerium and lanthanium.
Didymograpsus (di'di-mō-grap'sus), n. [Gr. didymograpsus devible and and server or better form.

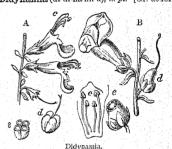
Didymograpsus (di'di-mō-grap'sus), n.

Didymograpsus (dr'di-nio-grap'sus), n. [Gr. didymos, double, and grapsus, a short form intended to mean graptolite.] A genus of Graptolitide, in which the cells are placed on one side of each of two branches which spring from a common point.
Didymous (dr'di-mus), a. [Gr. didymos, double.] In bot. twin, growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchide. orchide

orchids.

Didynam (di'di-nam), n. [Gr. prefix di, and dynamis, power. See DIDYNAMIA.] In bot. a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

Didynamia (di-di-nā'mi-a), n. pl. [Gr. di for



A, Gymnospermia (Teucrium Scorodonia). c, Stamina. d, Divided ovary. e, Section of ditto. B, Angiospermia (Antiorchinum majus). c, Stamina. d, Capsule. e, Section of ditto.

dis, twice, and dynamis, power, from the two larger stamens appearing to domineer over the shorter.] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants. The plants have four stamens, of which two are longer than the other two. It is divided into two orders—Gymnospermia, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which Linneus mistook for naked seeds, and Angiospermia, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. Didynamian, Didynamic (di-di-nā'mi-an, di-di-nam'ik), a. In bot. containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

the other.

the other.

Didynamous (di-din'am-us), a. In bot.
same as Didynamian.
Die (di), v.i. pret. & pp. died; ppr. dying.
The verb die does not appear in the A. Sax.
The earliest E. forms are such as deye,
deghen, &c.; closely allied to the O. Fris. deja,
deya, Icel. deya, deyja, Dan. döe, to die. The
A. Sax., however, has dead, dead, a kind of

participial form as well as death, death, both from this stem.] 1. To cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; to suffer death; to lose life.

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall die. 'Whom the gods love die young,' was said of yore.
Byron.

This word is followed by af or by to express the immediate cause of death; by for, to express the object or occasion; as, to die of small-pox; to die by violence.

Christ died for the ungodly. 1 Cor. xv. 3. Christ died for our sins.

2. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing. Letting the secret die within his own breast. Spectator. The year is dring in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die. Tennyson.

Ring out, wild bells, and let him die. LenegoenRy labour and intent study (which I take to be my
portion in this life), Joined with the strong propensity
of nature. I might perhaps leave something so written
to after times, as they should not willingly let it die.
Millon.

3. To sink; to faint.

His heart died within him, and he became as a rame. I Sam. xxv. 37. To languish with pleasure or tenderness:

followed by away.

To sounds of heavenly harp she dies away. Pope.

5. To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged that they died for Rebecca.

Tatler.

Rebecca.

6. To become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the senses; to become less and less; to vanish from the sight or disappear gradually; to cease gradually; generally followed by away; as, the sound died, or died away, in the distance; I watched his figure dying, or dying away, in the distance.

The living airs of middle night

Died round the bulbul as he sung. Tennyson.

The curious zigzag with which its triangles die away against the sides of the arch, exactly as waves break upon the sand, is one of the most curious leatures of the structure.

tares of the structure. Ruskin.

7. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants or seeds; as, the plant died for want of water; some plants die anualy.—8. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors.—9. In theol. to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.—10. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to die to sin.—11. To endure great danger and distress.

11 die daily. 1 Cor. xv. 81.—To die out, to become extinct gradually.

The system of bribery did not long survive the

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly died out; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. The Broking May.

and exceptional occasions. T. Erstine May.

Die (dl), n. [O.Fr. det, Fr. de, Pr. det, It. dado, derived by some from L. datum, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table; by others from Ar. daddon, a game of dice.] I. A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box.

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die. Shak.

Ant I will stand the hazard of the die. Slack.

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. Words

pasted upon little flat tablets or dicc. Watts.—3.† Hazard; chance. Such is the die of war. Spenser.—4. In arch. the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice.—5. A stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man And broke the die-in moulding Sheridan, Byron And broke the die—in moulding shendan, 1970n.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In being used they are fitted into a groove, in a contrivance called a die-stock. [In the first and second senses the plural is diec; the third sense hardly admits of a plural; in the fourth, fifth, and sixth senses the plural is recular, dies.]

sense many admits or a pinra; in the fourth, fith, and sixth senses the plural is regular, dies.]
Die† (di), v.t. To dye; to tinge. Chaucer.
Dieb (di'eb), n. A wild species of dog found in North Africa (Canis anthus).
Diecian (di-ë'shi-an), n. See DIECIAN.
Diecious (di-ë'shus), a. Same as Diaccious.
Diedral (di-ë'shus), a. [See DIHEDRAL.]
Having two sides; dihedral.
Dieffenbachia. (di-en-baki-a), n. [After M. E. Dieffenbach, a German naturalist.]
A genus of South American and West Indian plants, nat order Aracee, having large fleshy stems 2 to 8 feet long, partly lying on the ground and partly erect. D. sequina has been called dumb cane, because, from its extreme acridity, the mouth of any one who bites it swells so as to render speech impos-

sible. It is said that West Indian planters used to punish refractory slaves by causing

used to punish retractory shaves by causing them to chew it.

Diegesis (di-ë-je'sis), n. [Gr., from diegeomai, to relate, tell, recount, declare.] A narrative or history; a recital or relation.

Dielectric (di-ë-lek'trik), n. [Gr. prefix dia and E. electric.] In elect. any medium through or across which static induction takes place.

takes place.

takes place.
Dier, n. Same as Dyer.
Dieresis (di-e're-sis), n. See DIÆRESIS.
Diervilla (di-e're-li'la), n. [From M. Diervilla (di-e're-li'la), n. [From M. Dierville, who sent it from Canada to Tourne-fort.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of erect shrubs from North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped three-cleft corolla, and a two-celled capsule. Some of the species are called Weigelia in the gardens. The best known species is D. canadensis, a hardy shrub with yellow flowers which appear early in summer. early in summer.

early in summer.
Die-sinker (di'singk-èr), n. An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.
Die-sinking (di'singk-ing), n. The process of engraving dies for stamping coin, medals, &c.

Dies Iræ (dī'ez ī'rē). [L., lit. day of wrath.] The name of a famous mediæval hymn on the last judgment, probably composed by Thomas of Celano in the thirteenth century, beginning-

Dies ira, dies illa, Solvet sæclum in favilla, Teste David cum Sibylla.

Diesis (dī'e-sis), n. pl. Dieses (dī'e-sēz). [Gr. diesis, a division.] 1. In printing, the mark t. See DAGGER.—2. In music, the division of a tone less than a semitone; an interval

consisting of an imperfect semitone.

Dies non (di'êz non). [L.] In law, a day on which courts are not held, as the Sab-

on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c.; a blank day.

Die-stock (di'stok), n. The contrivance by which the dies used in screw-cutting are held. It is of various forms.

Diet (di'et), n. [Gr. diwila, (1) a way of living; (2) a prescribed manner of life, diet; (3) a dwelling, abode.] 1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome diet; flesh is a nourishing diet.

Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;
Good diet with wisdom best comforteth men.
Tusser

2. Course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; as, I adhered strictly to the prescribed diet.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons than frequent use of physic.

Bacon.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet there was a continual diet given him of the king of Babylon.

Jer. lii. 34.

Diet (di'et), v.t. 1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master diets his apprentice. —2. To prescribe food for; to regulate the food or regimen of.

We have dieted a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food. Stoift. We shall not then have his company to night? Not till after midnight, for he is dieled to his hour.

Diet (di'et), v.i. 1. To eat according to rules prescribed; as, to diet for the removal of disease.—2. To eat; to feed.

Inbred worm
That diets on the brave in battle fallen. Coroper. Diet (di'et), n. [Fr. diète; L.L. dieta, the space of a day, from L. dies, a day. Comp. G. tag, in the words Reichstag and G. Swiss Tag-satzung, and dag in D. Ryksdag—a diet. J. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, holden from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session; specifically, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire Austria &c. as the diets of man Empire, Austria, &c.; as, the diets of Worms (1495 and 1521); the diet of Spires (1529), of Augsburg (1530); the diets of the Swiss cantons, &c.—Diet of compearance, in Scots law, the day to which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court

In court.

Dietary (di'et-a-ri), a. Pertaining to diet or
the rules of diet.

Dietary (di'et-a-ri), n. A system or course
of diet; rule of diet; allowance of food, espectally that for the inmates of a prison,
poorhouse, and the like.

Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary

tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' re-ports. Disraeli.

Diet-bread (di'et-bred), n. Bread medicated or regulated by a physician.

Diet-drink (di'et-dringk), n. Medicated liquor: drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

Dieter (dl'et-er), n. One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules. 'Sauced our brothe, as Juno had been sick, and he her dieter.'

Shak.

Dietetic, Dietetical (di-et-et'ik, di-et-et'ikal), a. [Gr. diantetikos, pertaining to diet,
See DIET, food.] Pertaining to diet, or to
the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dietetically (di-et-et'ik-al-li), adv. In a
dietetical manner.

Dietetics (di-et-et'iks), n. That department
of medicine which relates to the regulation
of diet.

of diet.

Dietetist (di-et-etist), n. A physician who
treats or prescribes dietetics.

Dietine (di'et-in), n. [Fr. dietine.] A subordinate or local assembly; a diet of inferior
rank; a cantonal convention.

Dietist, Diettitan (di'et-ist, di-et-i'shan),
n. One skilled in diet; a dietetist.

Diffame, † n. [Fr.] Bad reputation. Chau-

cer.

Diffarreation (dif-fa'rê-ā''shon), n. [L. dif-farreatio—prefix dif, dis, and farreum, a spelt cake, from far, a sort of grain, spelt.]

The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of presented wife.

mony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife.

Differ (differ), v.i. [L. differo—prefix dif, dis, and fero, to bear or move apart. See BEAR.]

1. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; as, men differ from brutes; a statue differs from a picture; wisdom differs from folly.

One star differeth from another star in glory.

I Cor. xv. 41,

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion.

If the honourable gentleman differs with me on that subject, I differ as heartily with him. Canning. 3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never differ with a crowded pit.

Well never affer with a crowded pit. Keec.
[In the second sense differ is followed by
with or from; in the first sense almost
always by from.]—Syn. To vary, disagree,
dissent, dispute, contend, quarrel, wrangle.
Differ (differ), v.t. To cause to be different
or various. [Rare.]
Something 'its that differs me and thee. Cowley.

Differ (dif'fer), n. Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared, And shudder at the nifler, But cast a moment's fair regard, What mak's the mighty differ.

Difference (differens), n. 1. The state of being different, discordant, or unlike; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; change; as, there is a difference in nature between animals and plants; a difference in degrees of heat or of light.

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh!
The difference to me. Wordsworth.

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another; the opposite of resemblance; as, on difference and its opposite, resemblance, scientific classification depends.

3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference? It was a contention in public.

4. The point in dispute; ground of contro-

Are you acquainted with the difference That holds the present question in the court? Shak. 5. Evidences or marks of distinction. 'The marks and differences of sovereignty.' Davies.—6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination.

To make a difference between the clean and the unclean. Lev. xi. 47.

unclean. Lev. N. 47.

The remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted; the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—S. In logic, the same as Differentia.

9. In her. a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.—SYN. Distinction, dissimilarity, contrariety, dissimilitude, variation, diver-

sity, variety, disagreement, variance, contest, contention, dispute, controversy, debate, quarrel, wrangle, strife.

Difference (différens), v.t. pret and pp. differenced; ppr. differencing. To cause a difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.

difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.

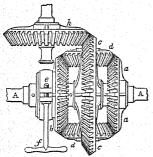
In Massinger the style is differenced, but differenced in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poerry. Coleridge.

Different (different), d. 1. Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to different churches or nations.—2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as, different kinds of food or drink; different states of health; different shapes; different degrees of excellence. [Different from is more correct than different to (as, the things are very different from each other), and the latter is to be avoided.]

to be avoided.]
Differentia (dif-fer-en'shi-a), n. In logic, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference.

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things, must express either their whole essence, which is called the species; or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called differentia, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. Whately,

or something joined to the essence. Whately,
Differential (dif-fer-en'shal), a. 1. Making
a difference or distinction; discriminating;
distinguishing; special. 'For whom he procured differential favours.' Motley.—2. In
math. an epithet applied to an infinitely
small quantity, so small as to be less than
any assignable quantity; pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical
processes in which they are employed.—
Differential calculus. See CALCULUS.—
Differential calculus the ratio of the
differential of any function of a variable Differential coefficient, the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable to the differential of the variable. See DIFFERENTIAL, n.—Differential equation, an equation involving or containing differential quantities.—Differential coup-



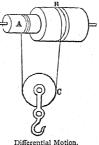
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Differential Coupling.

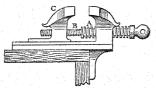
ling, in mach, a form of slip-coupling apling, in mach, a form of slip-coupling applied in light machinery for the purpose of regulating the velocity of the connected shaft at pleasure. It consists of an epicycloidal train, such as that represented by the annexed figure. The shaft A, through which the motive power is conveyed, is continuous, and the wheel a a is fast upon it, whereas those marked b and c are loose. The two ripinous Ad (only one of which is continuous, and the wheel a a is tast upon it, whereas those marked b and c are loose. The two pinions d d (only one of which is necessary) have their bearings in the wheel c c, and gear with the two wheels a a and b. Motion being given to the shaft a, the wheel b, which is loose, revolves in a direction contrary to the wheel a a, which is fixed, and the wheel c c remains at rest; but the motion of the wheel b being opposed by means of the friction-gland c, which can be tightened at pleasure by the screw f, the teeth of that wheel become fulera to the carrier-pinions d d, and these carry round the wheel c c, which, gearing with the wheel h on the second shaft, communicates motion to it of any degree of velocity not greater than half that of the driving-shaft.—Differential duties, in pol. ccon. duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries; as, when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another. Such duties are also modities from another. Such duties are also called Discriminating Duties.—Differential getr, in mech. a combination of toothed wheels, by which a differential motion is produced—as exemplified when two wheels

fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to other two wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter mentate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionally to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to their numbers of teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lattes and boring-machines.—Differential motion, in much. an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a degree of velocity, as by ordinary arrangements would require a considerable train of mechanism practically to reduce the velocity. The Chinese or differential windlass is an example of this kind of motion. The two cylinders A and B, a little different in diameter, have a common axis, and the cord winds from the one upon the other when the axis is made to revolve, by which means a vertical motion is com-

motion is communicated to the pulley c equal to half the difference of the surface veloci-ties of the two cylinders A and
B; or equal to
the velocity that
would be obtained if the
centre of the pulley c were suspended by a cord wrapped round a single barrel, whose radius is half the



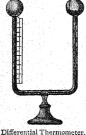
radii of the cylinders A and B. Thus, although theoretically a barrel with a radius equal to that difference would do as well as the double barrel, yet its diameter in practhe double barrel, yet its diameter in practice would be so small as to make it useless from weakness; whereas, the barrels of the differential combination may be of any diameter and strength necessary for the weights to be lifted. (See under WHIEL.) When a differential motion is effected by means of too thed wheels, the combination takes the name of differential gear (which see).—Differential screw, in mech., a compound screw, whereby a differential motion is produced—as exemplified by the annexed figure. The pitch of the threads



Differential Screen

at A and B being different, when motion is communicated to the screw, the piece of prevented from revolving) is made to slide parallel to the axis, by a quantity equal to the difference of the pitches of the two parts A and B in each revolution. Hunter's parametr to the axis, by a quantity equal to the difference of the pitches of the two parts A and B in each revolution. Hunter's screw (which see) is another example of the same kind.—Differential thermometer, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature, invented and first applied by Sir John Leslie. Two glass tubes, each terminating in a hollow ball, and having their bores somewhat widened at the other ends, a small portion of sulphuric acid tinged with carmine being introduced into the ball of one, are joined together by the flame of a blowpipe, and afterwards bent into nearly the shape of the letter U. To one of the legs of the thermometer so towards acceled is at

the thermometer so formed a scale is at-tached; and the li-quid contained in the tube is so disposed that it stands in the graduated leg opposite the zero of the scale when both balls Differential Thermometer.



are exposed to the same temperature, so that the instrument is affected only by the difference of heat of

the two balls. As long as both balls are of the same temperature the coloured liquid remains stationary; but if, for instance, the ball which holds a portion of the liquid be warmer than the other, the superior elasticity of the confined air will drive it forwards, and make it rise in the opposite branch above the zero, to an elevation proportional to the excess of elasticity, or of heat.

Differential (dif-fer-en'shal), n. In math. an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to variations of value, their differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero. and nearer to zero.

Differentiate (dif-fér-en'shi-āt), v.t. 1. To produce, or lead to, a difference.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail.

A. R. Waltace.

2. To mark or distinguish by a difference; as, colour of skin differentiates the races of man.—3. To assign a specific act or agency to; to set aside for a definite or specific pur-

plose.

In zoology, the vital functions are said to be more and more differentiated, when, instead of several functions being performed by the same organ, each function is performed by an organ specially devoted to it.

Page.

4. In logic, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the marks of differentiation, or the differentia -5. In math. entiation, of the differential, or the differential coefficient of; as, to differentiate an equation. Differentiate (dif-fer-en'shi-nt), v.i. To acquire a distinct and separate character. Huxley.

Differentiation (dif-fer-en'shi-a"shon), Differentiation (differentiation), a. The formation or discrimination of differences or varieties. 'The mode of the differentiation of species.' Agassiz.—2. The assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function, as the assignment of a particular faculty in a university to the study and teaching of a particular branch of knowledge.

lar branch of knowledge. The Faculties arose by process of natural differentiation out of the primitive University. History.

3. In biol. the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development, as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the seed, or of a piant are developed from the seed, or the leaves, branches, and flowers from the stem, or when animals, as they advance in type of organization, acquire, more and more, specific organs for the performance of specific functions, in place of one organ, as in the lower organisms, serving for heart, stomach, lungs, &c.; specialization.

Differentiation is, therefore, a mark of higher organization—the higher the animal in the scale of being, the more specialized is its organization.

Page. 4. In math the act of differentiating; the operation of finding the differential of any function.

Differently (different-li), adv. In a different manner; variously; as, men are differently affected with the same eloquence.

Differingly (differing-li), adv. In a different

manner.

Difficile (dif'fi-sil), a. Difficult: hard; scrupulous. 'The cardinal finding the pope difficile in granting the dispensation.' Bacon.

Latin was no more difficile,
Than to a blackbird tis to whistle. Hudibras.

Difficileness† (diffi-sil-nes), n. Difficulty; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; impracticability; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or difficieness, or the like.

Eacon.

difficieness, or the like.

Difficult (diffi-kult), a. [From difficulty.]

1. Hard to make, do, or perform; not easy; attended with labour and pains; arduous; as, our task is difficult; it is difficult to persuade men to abandon vice; it is difficult to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.—2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a difficult man; a person of a difficult temper.—3. Hard to understand; occasioning labour or pains; as, a difficult passage in an author.—Arduous, Difficult, Hard. See under Arduous.—Syn.

Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, labo-

Armons, paintil, crabbed, perplexed, falorious, unaccommodating, austere, rigid.
Difficult + (diffi-kult), w.t. To make difficult; to impede. Their pretensions had difficulted the peace. Sir W. Temple.
Difficultate + (diffi-kult-āt), v.t. To render difficult Catanase. difficult. Cotp ave.
Difficultly (diffi-kult-li), adv. Hardly; with

Difficultly (diffi-kult-li), adv. Hardly; with difficulty. He himself had been only gully, and the other had been very difficulty prevalled on to do what he did. Difficulty, (diffi-kult-li), n. [Fr. difficulty. L. difficults, from difficul, old form of difficults and facilis—dis, priv., and facilis, easy to be made or done, from facio, to make or do.] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance lahorious or perplexing: opposed to easiness or facility; as, the difficulty of a task or enterprise; a work of labour and difficulty. 2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted; as, we often mistake difficulties for impossibilities; to overcome difficulties is an evidence of a great mind.

is an evidence of a great mind. The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.

Rowe.

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever perplexes, or renders progress or execution of designs laborious.

More than once, in days of difficulty
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave.

Tennyson.

4. Objection; cavil; obstacle to belief. 'Raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion.' Swift.—5. An embroilment; a serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; a falling out; a controversy; a variance or quarrel. 'Measures for terminating all. difficulties.' Bancoft.—
SYN. Laboriousness, hardness, troublesomeness, obstacle, impediment, obstruction, embarrassment, awkwardness, perplexity, exigency, distress, trouble, trial, objection,

cavil.

Diffide (dif-fid'), v.i. [L. diffido — dis, and fido, to trust.] To distrust; to have no confidence. [Rare.]

The man diffide in his own augury And doubts the gods.

Dryden.

Diffidence (diff-dens), n. [L. diffidentia, want of confidence, diffidens, ppr. of diffidentia, to distrust—dis, priv., and fide, to trust. See FAITH.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others. tion of others.

To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt In feeble hearts. Milton.

In feeble hearts,

More generally, distrust of one's self;
want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt
respecting some personal qualification;
modest reserve. 'An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address.'

Irving.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming dyndence. Pope.

— Bashfulness, Modesty, Difidence. See under
BASHFULNESS.—SYN. Distrust, doubt, fear,
timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

Diffident (diffn-dent), a. 1. Distrustful;
wanting confidence; doubting another's
power, disposition, sincerity, or intention.

'Piety so difident as to require a sign.' Bp.
Taylor.—2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency; reserved; modest; timid; as, a
difident youth.

Distress makes the humble heart difficent

Distress makes the humble heart diffident.
Richard

Syn. Distrustful, suspicious, hesitating, doubtful, modest, bashful, reserved.
Diffidently (diffident-ll), adv. With distrust, in a distrusting manner; modestly.
Diffind (dif-find), v.t. [L. diffindo, to cleave.]
To cleave in two. Bailey. [Rare.]
Diffinitive + (dif-fin'it-iv), a. Definitive; determinate. Wotton. determinate. Wotton.

Diffission (dif-fi'shon), n. The act of cleaving

asunder. [Rare.]

Difflation (dif-fla/shon), n. [From L. difflo

to blow away.] A blowing or blasting to different parts. [Rare.]

Diffluence, Diffluency (diffly-ens, diffly-ens,), [See DIFFLUENT.] A flowing or falling away on all sides, the effect of fluidity, as opposed to consistency.

ley, as opposed to consistency.

Lee is water congrealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusercy.

Diffluent (diffingent), a. [L. diffuents, diffuentis, ppr. of diffuo, to flow in different directions—dis, asunder, and floo, to flow.]

Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

Difflugia (dif-flu'ji-a), n. A genus of infusoria, inclosed in a case formed by the cosoria, inclosed in a case hesion of foreign bodies.

hesion of foreign bodies.

Difform (difform), a. [Fr. difforme, as if from a Latin adjective difformis—dif for dis, separate, and forma, shape.] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as, a difform flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; difform leaves.—2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of difform rays. Newton. Difformity † (dif-form'i-ti), n. Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

Just as seeing or hearing are not inequalities or aifformities in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul.

Clarke.

powers of the whole soul. Clarke.

Diffract (dif-frakt'), v.t. [L. diffringo, dif-fractum, to break in pieces—prefix dif, dis, and frango, to break.] To break in pieces; to bend from a right line; to deflect.

Diffraction (dif-frak'shon), v. [See DIF-FRACT.] 1. The act of breaking in pieces.—2. In optics, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection. Light, when it meets with no obstacle, proceeds in straight lines, but if it be made to pass by the boundaries of an opaque body ties turned from its rectilineal course.

Remarked by Grimaldi (1665) and referred by him to a property of light which he called diffraction.

Whewell.

Diffractive (dif-frakt'iv), a. Causing dif-fraction.

Diffractive (dif-fraktiv), a. Causing diffraction.

Diffranchise, Diffranchisement (dif-franshiz, dif-fran'shiz-ment). Same as Disfranchise, Disfranchisement.

Diffuse (dif-fuz'), v.t. pret. & pp. diffused;
ppr. diffusing. [L. diffundo, diffusum, to
pour in different directions, to spread—prefix dif, dis, and fundo, to pour.] 1. To pour
out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow
and spread; as, the river rose and diffused
its waters over the adjacent plain.—2. To
spread; to send out or extend in all directions. 'The pure delight of love by sound
diffused.' Wordsworth. 'A central warmth
diffusing bliss.' Tennyson.—Syn. To spread,
circulate, extend, scatter, disseminate, dispersed.—2. Copious; prolix; using many
words; verbose: said of speakers and writers
or their style.

or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style diffuse and verbose. F. Warton. 3. In pathol. applied to diseases which spread widely and have no distinctively defined imits, as opposed to those which are circumscribed.—4. In bot. spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.

Diffused (diffuzd), p. and a. 1. Spread;

dispersed Diffused knowledge immortalizes itself.
Sir James Mackintosh.

Loose; flowing; wild. 'Diffused attire.'

Diffusedly (dif-fūz'ed-li), adv. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion; wearing one's dress in a loose or neglectful manner.

Go not so diffusedly;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Beau. & Fl.
Diffusedness (dif-fuz'ed-nes), n. The state

of being widely spread.

Diffusely (dif-fūs'li), adv. 1. Widely; extensively.—2. Copiously; with many words;

Diffuseness (dif-fūs'nes), n. The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, superfluous wordiness, arising either from undue enumeration of non-essential or collateral details or redundant treatment of the main subject; want of due concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

Of COMMENSIONS, PROLECTION.

There is the learning, and the evidence of a wide desultory reading, as well as the diffuseriess of style that characterize his (De Quincey's) writings. Lancet.

His proclivity towards diffuseriess was exemplified by the abundance of his preliminary matter.

Softsman newspaper.

Diffuser (dif-fuz'er), n. which diffuses. One who or that

Diffusibility (dif-fuz'i-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being diffusible; capability of being spread; as, the diffusibility of clay in

Diffusible (dif-fūz'i-bl), a. Capable of being spread in all directions: that may be dispersed.

Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

H. Spencer. ${f Diffusibleness}$ (dif-fūz'i-bl-nes), n. Diffusi

Diffusion (dif-fuzhon), n. 1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as, the diffusion of water; the diffusion of air or light.—2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as, a diffusion of dust or of seeds.
3. A spreading; extension; propagation. 'A diffusion of knowledge which has undermined superstition.' Burke.—4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style.—Diffusion of heat, a term employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz. by conduction, radiation, and by convection.—Diffusion of gases. When two gaseous bodies which do not act chemically upon each other are mixed together in any relative probodies which do not act chemically upon each other are mixed together in any relative proportions they gradually diffuse themselves through each other; so that after a sufficient time has elapsed for the purpose, whatever may have been their relative densities, they are found intimately blended; the heavier gas does not fall, nor does the lighter one rise. —Diffusion of liquids. When two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are put in contact, they gradually diffuse one into the other in spite of the action of gravity. A mixture of alcohol and water occupies less space than the separate two liquids do, as if the molecular intersices of one or both of the liquids were partially filled by the other liquid. —Diffusion tially filled by the other liquid.—Diffusion volume, a term employed to express the difvolume, a term employed to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles. Thus the diffusion volume of air is 1, and that of hydrogen gas 3:83.—Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—Diffusion tube, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—SYN. Extension, spread, propagation, circulation, expansion, dispersion.

Diffusive (dif.fūs'iv), a. 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odours are diffusive.

All liquid bodies are diffusive.

T. Burnet.
2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive; as, diffusive charity or be-nevolence.

nevolence.

Diffusively (dif-fūs'iv-li), adv. Widely; extensively; every way.

Diffusiveness (dif-fūs'iv-nes), n. 1. The power of diffusing or state of being diffused; dispersion.—2. Wide reach; extensiveness; as, the diffusiveness of benevolence.—3. The quality or state of being diffuse as an extensiveness. quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent diffusiveness Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example. Biair. Diffusivity (dif-fus-iv'i-ti), n. The power of diffusion.

Professor Loschmidt of Vienna has determined the diffusivity, in square metres per hour, for ten pairs of the most important gases. J. T. Bettomley.

Diffuan (diffu-an), n. A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble

acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Dig (dig), v.t. pret. & pp. digged or dug; ppr. digging. [The origin of this word is obscure. Wedgwood says the root is dag (see the obsolete DAG, a dagger), and that dig comes through the Norm. diguer, to prick. The origin is most probably seen in dike or dyke (with its softened form ditch). A. Sax. die, a dike or a ditch, dician, Dan. dige, to make a dike or a ditch.] I. To open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument. sharp instrument.

Be first to dig the ground. 2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to dig a well, a pit, or a mine. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 17.

To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

Still for the growing liver digged his breast

Still for the growing liver digged his breast.

Dryden.

4. To win or obtain by digging; as, to dig coals, fossils, &c.—To dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to dig down a wall.—To dig in, to put in the earth by digging;—To dig out, to dig up, to obtain by digging; to unearth; as, to dig out a rat, a rabbit, &c.; to dig up clay.

Dig (dig), v.i. 1. To work with a spade or other similar instrument; to do servile work.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. a

2. To work in search of; to search.

Dig for it, more than for hid treasures. Job iii. 2x. -To dig in, to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument; to make an excavation in.

Son of man, dig now in the wall. Ezek. viii. 8.

-To dig through, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the

Dig (dig), n. 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke; as, a dig in the ribs.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [United States.]

ding student. [United States.] Digamma (di-gam'ma), n. [Gr. prefix di, twice, and gumma: so called because when written it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, as F, the gamma being represented thus F.] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks and belonged to the appraise of the Arolans. It was a true consonant, and appears to have had the force of wor v. It was attached had the force of w or v. It was attached to several words which in the more familiar to several words which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing. It is frequently represented in Latin by 0, when lost in the Greek synonym; thus, Gr. oinos, wine, L. vinum; Gr. oikos, a house, L. vicus; Gr. etdő, I see, L. video. Digamous; dig'a-mus), a. [Gr. digamos, married a second time—prefix di, and grands of the constraints of the second time of the constraints of the second time.

mos, marriage.] Relating to digamy or a second marriage.

Become marriage.

Digamyf (dig'a-mi), n. Second marriage.

Digastric (di-gastrik), a. [Gr. prefix di, and gastër, belly.] Having a double belly.

—Digastric muscle, a double muscle, situ-—Digastric muscle, a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and mastoid process, the central tendon being attached to the hyoid bone. It pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards, and when the jaws are shut it draws the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.—Digastric groope, a longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, a celled from its giving attachment to the so called from its giving attachment to the

so called from its giving attachment to the digastric muscle. Digenesis (di-gen'ē-sis), n. [Gr. prefix di, and genesis.] In physiol. parthenogenesis (which see). Digerenti (di'fer-ent), a. [L. digerens, ppr. of digero. See Digest, v.t.] Digesting. Digest (di'fest), n. [L. digestus, put in order, pp. of digero, digestum. See the verb.] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; the Pandects.—2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary, as of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; a compendium; a summary; an abridgment; as, the Digest of summary; an abridgment; as, the Digest of Comyns.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and digest of anarchy, called the rights of man. Burke.

diger of anarchy, called the rights of man. Burke.

Digest (di-jest'), v.t. [L. digero, digestum, to carry asunder, to spread—di for dis, asunder, and gero, to bear, carry, or wear.]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to digest the Roman laws or the common law.—2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; to settle in one's mind; to think out; as, to digest a nlan or scheme. as, to digest a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not digested, when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not.

G. Herbert,

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to separate into nutritive and innutritious elements and prepare the former for entering the circulatory system; to convert into chyme.—4. In chem. to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle least in believe we have the second of the heat in a boiler or matruss, as a preparation for operations.—5. To bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to receive without resentment; to put up with; to endure.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, I will digest it.

I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

Coleridge.

works. Coleridye.

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to digest a discourse or sermon.—7. In med. to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.—8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—9. To mature; to ripen. 'Well-digested fruits.' Jer. Taylor.

Digest (di-jest'), v.2. 1. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook: my labour brings me meat.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat, Which best digests when it is sauced with sweat. Brome

2. To be prepared by heat. -3. To suppurate: 4. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

as substances in composite of the distribution of the distribution

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. Brougham.

2. One who digests his food, or that which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine 2. One who digests his rood, or that which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.—3. A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, usually in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with a screwed-down air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. Into this vessel animal or other substances are placed, immersed in water, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which the solvent power of the water is so increased that bones are converted into a jelly. The safety-valve prevents the bursting of the vessel.

Digestibility (di-jesti-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being digestible.

Digestible (di-jest'i-bl), a. Capable of being

digested.

Digestibleness (di-jest'i-bl-nes), n. Quality of being digestible.

Digestion (di-jest'yon), n. [L. digestio, an orderly distribution, digestion, from digero, digestum. See DIGEST.] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. According to Liebig digestion is effected without the aid of the vital force, by a metamorphosis analogous to fermentation, by which a new arrangement of the particles is effected. pnosis analogous to fermentation, by which a new arrangement of the particles is effected. It is a chemical process regulated by vital action. The gastric juice, which so greatly assists in digestion, is secreted by glands situated in the lining membrane of the stomach, which is in a state of progressive change, and the change or motion is propa-gated from this to the particles of the food under certain conditions, such as a certain temperature. &c. The oxygen introduced temperature, &c. The oxygen introduced with the saliva during mastication assists in with the saliva during mastication assists in the process.—2. In chem. the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. 3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made senate. Sir W. Temple.

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.—5. The process of

the generation of matter.—5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

Digestive (di-jestiv), a. 1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a digestive preparation of medicine.—2. In chem. capable of softening and preparing by heat.—3. Methodizing; reducing to order. 'Digestive thought.' Dryden.— 4. In surg. causing maturation in wounds or

Digestive (di-jest'iv), n. 1. In med. any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—2. In surg. an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

Digestor (di-jest/er), n. Same as Digester.
Digesture † (di-jest/ur), n. Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; a, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for disessive.

Apotherms of King James, 1669.

Diggable (dig'ga-bl), a. That may be digged. Digger (dig'ger), n. One who or that which

digs.

Digging (dig'ging), n. In mining, (a) the operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke of their tools turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called Hatches or Essay-hatches.

(b) pl. A word first used at the western lead-mines in the United States, to denote places where the ore was dug. It is now employed almost exclusively to denote the

different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained.

New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained.

In 'placer-digrings' the gold is scattered all through the surface difft, in 'pocket-digrings' it is concentrated in one little spot; in 'quartz' the gold is in a solid continuous vein of rock, inclosed between distinct walls of some other kinds of stone—and this is the most laborious and expensive of all the different kinds of mining.

(c) pl. The place where one resides or is employed; lodgings. [Colloq.]

Dight (dit), v.t. pret. & pp. dight. [A. Sax. dihtan, O. E. dighten, to set in order, to arrange; from L. dictare, to dictate, indite, frequentative of diezer, to say. The G. dichten, O. G. tichton, to write, to compose poetry or faction of any kind, is of the same origin.]

1. To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress or put on; to arrany; to adorn. [Obsolete, or used only in poetry.]

On his head his dreadful hat he dight,

On his head his dreadful hat he dight, Which maketh him invisible to sight. Spenser. Which maketn min invision to spirit.

Thy sommer prowde, with daffadilies dight.

The snorting steed in harness newly dight.

T. Buillie.

2. [Scotch.] (dicht). To wipe; to clean by rubbing.

Let me ryke up to dight that tear. Digit (di'jit), n. (L. digitus, a finger; Gr. daktylos. Root dik, to point out, as in Gr. deitnymi, and L. dico.] 1. A finger.

The innermost digit is often stunted or absent,

2. The measure of a finger's breadth or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch.
3. In astron. the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six digits is one which hides one-half of the disk.—4. In arith. any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are the digits. fingers; the digits.

Digit (di'jit), v.t. To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be digited with a 'That is he.' Digital (di'jit-al), a. [L. digitalis, from digitus, a finger.] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.

or to digits. Digitalia (id-jit-ā'li-a), n. Same as Digitalia. Digitaliform (id-jit-ā'li-form), a. In bot like the corolla of Digitalis. Digitalin, Digitalin, Digitalin, Oligitalin, Oligitalin, Oligitalin (id'jit-a-lin, id'jit-a-lin), n. (C_x $H_{a0}O_{18}$). A vegetable alkali, the active principle of Digitalis purpurea, or foxglove. It is white, difficult to crystalize involvents has a hitter teste and is a lize, inodorous, has a bitter taste, and is a

the active principle of Digitalis purpurea, or forglove. It is white, difficult to crystalize, inodorous, has a bitter taste, and is a strong poison.

Digitalina (dijit-a-li'na), n. A genus of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, belonging to the family of infusorial animals Vorticellide. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, &c., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (di-jit-ā-lis), n. [L. digitalis, pertaining to the finger, from digitus, a finger, because the flowers are put on the fingers by children.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceae, containing about twenty species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and Western Asia. One species, D. purpurea (the foxglove), is a common wild flower in Britain. (See FOXGLOVE.) Several other species are grown in gardens, as D. grandifora, D. lutea, and D. ferruginea.

Digitaria (di-jit-ā'ri-a), n. Finger-grass, a genus of grasses characterized by the spikes being digitate. It is generally considered to be only a section of Panicum. One species, D. humifusa, is found in the sandy soils of the south of England.

Digitate, Digitated (di'jit-āt, di'jit-āt-ēd), a. [L. digitatus, having fingers or toes, from digitus, a finger.] In bot. branched out into divisions like fingers. A digitate root is one in which branches into several distinct leaflets, or in which a petiole supports several leaflets at its apex. A digitate root is one in which the tubercles are divided into lobes like fingers, the division extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some plants of the genus Orchis.

Digitately (di'jit-āt-li), ale. In a digitate manner. — Digitately pinnate, in bot. applied to digitate leaves, the leaflets of which are pinnate.

Digitation (id-jit-ā'shon), n. In anat. a division into finger-like processes.

plied to digitate leaves, the leanets of which are pinnate.

Digitation (di-jit-ā'shon), n. In anat. a division into finger-like processes.

Digitiform (di'jit-i-form), a. Formed like fingers; as, a digitiform leaf, root, &c.

Digitigrada (di'jit-i-grā-da), n. [L. digitus, a linger or toe, and gradior, to walk.] The second tribe, in Cuvier's arrangement, of Carnivora, including those animals which



Digitigrada .- Hind-leg of Lion,

a, Femur or thigh. b, Tibia or leg. c, Tarsus or foot. d, Calx or heel. c, Planta or sole of foot. f, Digits or toes.

walk on the toes only, such as the lion, tiger

walk on the toes only, such as the lion, tiger, cat, weasel, civet, hyena, &c.: distinguished from Plantiquade or bears, which walk on the broad palm of the foot. Digitigrade (dijit-i-grād), n. One of the digitigrada: an animal that walks on his toes or digits, as the lion, wolf, &c. Digitigrade (dijiti-i-grād), a. Walking on the toes. See the noun. Digitorium (di-jit-ö/ri-um), n. [From L. digitus, a finger.] A small instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for plane playing. It is shaped list shaped list. fingers for plano playing. It is shaped like a diminutive plano, and has a key-board

a diminiture plane, and has a key-board with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Called also Dumb Piano. Digitule (di'jit-di), n. [Dim. from L. digitus.]

1. A little imger or toe. Specifically—2. Anything resembling a little finger or toe, as one of the hairs on the tarsus of the mealy bug. Digitus (di'jit-us), n. [L.] In anat. a finger or toe.

or toe.

Digladiate (di-glā'di-āt), v.t. [L. digladior, digladiatus, to fight for life or death—di for dis, and glādius, a sword.] To fence; to quarrel. [Rare.]

Digladiation (di-glā'di-ā'/shon), v. A compet with swords: a quarrel. A word all di-

Digita(135101 (di-gia (14-2 short), n. A combat with swords; a quarrel. 'Avoid all digitaliations.' B. Jonson. [Rare.]
Diglyph (di'glif), n. [Gr. diglyphos, doubly indented—prefix di, and glypho, to carve.]
In arch, a projecting face with two panels or abannals sunk in it.

In arch. a projecting face with two panels or channels sunk in it.

Digne, i.a. [Fr.] Worthy; proud; disdainful. Chaucer.

Dignification (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [See Dignification (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), r. [See Dignification (dig'ni-fi-fi), p. and a. [See Dignified (dig'ni-fid), p. and a. [See Dignified (dignified dignified dignif

dignity; as, the dignified clergy.

Abbots are styled dignified clerks, as having some dignity in the church.

Aylifie. 2. Marked with dignity; noble; as, dignified conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. Buckminster. Stately in deportment. -SYN. Exalted, elevated, honoured, noble, august, stately,

lofty.

Dignify (dig'ni-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. dignified;
ppr. dignifying. [Fr. dignifier—L. dignus,
worthy, and fier, a degraded form of L. ficere,
the form assumed in composition by facere,
to make.] 1. To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.—2. To honour; to make
illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast. B. Jonson.

SYN. To exalt, elevate, prefer, advance, honour, adorn, ennoble.

Dignitary (digni-ta-ri), n. One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a benefice which dives him some pre-adminance of the control of the control

ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c. Dignify (digni-ti), n. [L. dignitas, worthiness, from dignus, worthy. From Indo-Eur. root dik, to point out, seen in L. dice, to say; Gr. dedenum, to bring to light, to show.] 1. True honour; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions: opposed to meanness. In this sense we speak of the dignity of mind and dignity of sentiments.

True dignity abides with her alone.

True dignity abides with her alone
Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
Can still respect, can still revere herself
In lowliness of heart. Wordsworth

2. Elevation; honourable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature; as, man is superior in dignity to brutes.—3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; as, a man of native dignity. 'Dignity of attitude.' Dr. Caird.—4. Elevation of deportment; as, discribed manners or behavior. dignity of manners or behaviour.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, In every gesture, dignity and love. Milton. 5. Height; importance; rank.

Some habits well pursued betimes May reach the dignity of crimes.

6. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it.

While dignity sinks with its own weight, the scum of mankind will naturally rise above it. Swift. 7. The rank or title of a nobleman. -8. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of dignities. 9. In rhet, one of the three parts of elocu-

tion, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—10. In astrol. an advantage which tion, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—10. In astrol. an advantage which a planet is supposed to have on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.—11.† A general maxim or principle. 'The sciences concluding from dignities, and principles known by themselves.' Sir T. Browne.

Dignotion! (dig-nō'shon), n. [L. dignosco, dynotum, to distinguish—di for dis, and (gnosco) nosco, to get a knowledge of.] Distinguishing mark; distinction.
Dignous (dig'ō-nus), a. [Gr. prefix di for dis, twice, and gōnia, an angle.] In bot, having two angles; as, a dignous stem.
Di grado (dē grā'do). [It., step by step.] In music, moving by conjunct degrees.
Digram, Digraph (di'gram, di'gran', n. [Gr. prefix di for dis, twice, and graphō, to write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice, as

representing a single sound of the voice, as ea in head, th in path. 'All improper diph-

ea in head, th in path. 'All improper diphthongs, or as I have called them, digraphs. Sheridan. Digress (di-gres'), v.i. [L. digredior, digressus, to step apart or asunder—prefix disapart, and gradior, to step. See GRADE.] 1.† To step or go from the way or road; to go out of the right way or common track: in a literal sense. in a literal sense.

Moreover she beginneth to digresse in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising.

Holland.

2.† To turn aside from the right path; to transgress; to offend.

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot on thy digressing son. Shak. 3. To depart or wander from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration: used only of speaking

or writting.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digrees into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. Locke. Let the student of our history digress into whatever other fields he will. 7. Stephens.

other fields he will.

Digress f (di-gres), n. A digression. 'A digress from my history.' Fuller.

Digress from my history.' Fuller.

Digression (di-greshon), n. [L. digressio, a stepping aside, from digredior, digressus.

See DIGRESS.] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

And there began a lang digression about the lords o' the creation.

Burns.

o the creation.

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.—3. Deviation from a regular course. 'The dispression of the sun is not equal.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.] Hence—4. Deviation from the path of virtue; transcression.

Then my digression is so vile and base, That it will live engraven in my face. Shak. That it will live engraven in my face. Shak.

5. In askron. the apparent distance of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun; elongation.

Digressional (di-gre'shon-al), a. Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Digressive (di-gres'iv), a. Departing from the main subject, partaining of the nature of digression. 'Digressive salies of imagination.' Johnson.

Digressively (di-gres'iv-li), adv. By way of Digressively (di-gres'iv-li).

Digressively (di-gres'iv-li), adv. By way of digression.

Digyn (dī'jin), n. [Gr. prefix di for dis, twice, and gynē, a female.] A plant having two pistils

two pistus.

Digynia (di-ji'ni-a), n. pl. The name given by Linneus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts.

deeply cleft into two parts.

Digynian, Digynous (di-jini-an, di'jin-us),

a. Having two pistils.

Dihedral (di-hē'dral), a. [Gr. prefix di for
dis, twice, and hedra, a seat or face.] Having
two sides, as a figure; having two pilane faces,
as a crystal.—Dihedral angle, the mutual
inclination of two intersecting planes, or the
angular space included between them.

Dihedron (di-hē'dron), n. A figure with two
sides or surfaces.

sides or surfaces

bihexahedral (di-heks'a-hē"dral), a. [Gr. prefix di, and E. hexahedral.] In crystal. having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided

having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

Dilamb, Dilambus (dif-amb, di-i-am'bus), n. In pros. a double lambus, a foot consisting of two iambuses.

Dijudicant (di-jū'di-kant), n. One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

Dijudicate (di-jū'di-kāt), n. pret. & pp. dijudicated; ppr. dijudicating. [L. dijudico, dijudicatium, to judge between, to decide by arms—prefix di for dis, intens, and judico, to judge.] To judge, determine, or decide.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in dijudicating of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself. Hates.

Dijudication (dī-jū'di-kā"shon), n. Judicial distinction. Glanville.

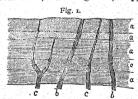
distinction. Glanville.

Dikamali, Dikamalli (dik-a-mal'i), n. The native name of a fragrant resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of Gurdenia lucida, an Indian tree. It pos-sesses a powerful fragrance, and is used in

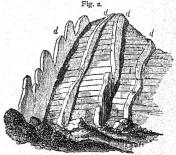
hospitals to keep away files, as well as to dress wounds and open sores.

Dike, Dyke (dik), n. [A. Sax. dic, D. dijk, Dan. dige, all signifying a bank of earth and a ditch. As the ditch is excavated and the bank formed by the same operation, it is easy to understand how they are confounded easy to understand how they are confounded under one name. Ditch is a softened form of this; hence also dig.] 1. A channel for water made by diegging; a ditch. 'Little channels or dites.' Ray.' Adown the crystal dytes at Camelot.' Tennyson.—2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; as, the low countries of Holland are defended by diles. countries of Holland are defended by diles.

3. In geol. a vein of basalt, greenstone, or other igneous rock which has been intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of rocks. When a mass of the unstratified or igneous rocks, such as granite, trap, and



lava, appears as if injected into a great rent. in the stratified rocks, cutting across the strata, it forms a dike. The illustrations show lava dikes in the Val del Bove, on the slopes of Mount Etna. In fig. 1aa are horizontal strata, bc dikes of lava forced through the strata; bb are of equal breadth through-



out their entire length, and cc decrease upwards. In fig. 2 the horizontal strata are

shown worn away by the action of the weather, and the vertical veins of lava dd (marked cb in fig. 1), being harder, have resisted its effects, and consequently remain

resisted its effects, and consequently remain projecting in the form of walls or dikes. Dike (dik), v.t. pret. & pp. diked; ppr. diking.

1. To surround with a dike; to defend by a dike or embankment.—2. To drain by one or more dikes or ditches.

Diket (dik), v.i. To dig; to work as a digger or ditcher.

It were better dike and delve, And stand upon the right faith, Than know all that the Bible saith, And erre as some clerkes do.

Dilacerate (dī-la'ser-āt), v.t. [L. dilacero, to tear in pieces—prefix di for dis, asunder, and lacero, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force; to lacerate. Sir

Dilaceration (dī-la'ser-ā"shon), n. The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending;

laceration.

laceration.

Dilaniate (di-lā'ni-āt), v.t. [L. dilanio, to tear to pieces—prefix di for dis, asunder, and lanio, to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [Rare.]

Dilaniation (di-lā'ni-ā'shon), n. A tearing in pieces. [Rare.]

Dilapidate (di-la'pi-dāt), v.i. pret. & pp. di-lapidated; ppr. dilapidating. [L. dilapido, dilapidatum, to demolish (any structure of stones)—prefix di for dis, asunder, and lapido, to throw stones, from lapis, lapidis, a stone.] To fall into partial ruin; to fall by decay.

down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., dilapidates the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church?

Blackstone.

2. To waste; to squander.

Was her moderation seen in dilapidating the revenues of the church.

Bishop Hurd.

revenues of the church. Bishop Hurd.
Dilapidated (di-la'pi-dāt-ed), p. and a.
Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to
go to ruin. 'A deserted and dilapidated
building.' Cooper.
Dilapidation (di-la'pi-dā'shon), n. 1. Eccles. a wasting or suffering to go to decay
any building or other property in possession
of an incumbent. Dilapidation is voluntary
or active when an incumbent pulls down a
building; neurosische or massing when he sufbuilding; permissive or passive when he suf-fers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or de-struction of wood and other property of the church.—2. Destruction; demolition; decay;

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation.

Goodman,

3. Peculation. (Rare.)

Dilapidator (di-la/pi-dāt-er), n. One who

Dilapidator (di-la/pi-dāt-er), n. One who causes dilapidation.
Dilatability (di-lāt'a-bil''i-ti), n. The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it: opposed to contractibility.
Dilatable (di-lāt'a-bi), a. Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: opposed to contractible; as, a bladder is dilatable by the force of air; air is dilatable by heat.
Dilatation (di-lāt-a'shon), n. The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention: opposed to contraction.

to contraction.

to contraction.

Dilate (d-lat), v.t. pret. & pp. dilated; ppr. dilating. [L. dilato, to make wider, to extend, to amplify—di for dis, asunder, and latus, proad.] 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions: opposed to contract; as, air dilates the lungs; air is dilated by reprefaction. to contract; as, air aucces one lange, and dilated by rarefaction.

Satan alarmed,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.

Milton.

2.† To enlarge upon; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.

That I would all my pilgrimage dilate, Syn. To expand, swell, distend, enlarge, spread out, amplify. Dilate (dr.lat), v. 1. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

His heart dilates and glories in his strength.

2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to descant: with on or upon. But still they on their ancient joys dilate.

Crabbe

Dilate (dī-lāt'), a. Expanded; expansive.

'So dilate and absolute a power.' B. Jon-

bilater (di-lāt/er), n. One who enlarges; that which expands.

Dilation (di-lā/shon), n. Delay.

What construction caust thou make of our wilful dilations but stubborn contempt?

Bp. Hall. Dilation (di-lā'shon), n. [See DILATE.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd Dry flame, she listening.

Tennyson.

Dry fame, she listening. Tenutycot.

Dilative (di-lativ), a. Tending to dilate; causing dilation. Coleridge.

Dilator (di-lativ), n. One who or that which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

Dilatorily (dilato-ri-il), adv. In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

Dilatoriness (di'la-to-ri-nes), n. The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness

ness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

These lamented their dilatoriness and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.

Dilatory (di'la-to-ri), a. [Fr. dilatoire; L. L. dilatorius, from L. differo, dilatom. See DELAY.] 1. Marked with procrastination or delay; slow; late; tardy: applied to things; as, dilatory measures. 'This dilatory gloth' Shak.—2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision. 'His dilatory policy.' Molley.—3. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late: applied to persons; as, a dilatory messenger; a man is dilatory when he delays attendance, or performance of business beyond the proper time.—Dilatory plea, in law, a plea offered by a defender for breaking down the conclusions of the action without entering into the merits of the cause; and the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the lis pendens without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.—Syn. Slow, tardy, sluggish, inactive, loitering, behindhand, backward, procrastinating.

Dilection tild-lek'shon), n. [L. dilectio, from diling dilectum. See DILIGENCE.] A loving; preference; choice.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

Boyle.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

Boyle.

Dilemma (di-lem'ma), n. [Gr. dilemma, a dilemma—prefix di for dis, twice, and lemma, an assumption, from lambano, to take.]

1. In logic, an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist, 'Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause.' The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude the clain by a dilemma.

'If I gain my cause I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause; The master replied, 'If you gain your cause you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.'—2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to mursue. present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case To act with infamy, or quit the place. Swift.

Horns of a dilemma, the conditions or alternatives presented to an antagonist, by accepting either of which he is, as it were,

accepting either of which he is, as it were, impaled; a difficulty of such a nature that, whatever way you turn, you are confronted by unpleasant consequences.

Diettante (di-le-tan'tā), n. pl. Diettanti (di-le-tan'tē). [Rarely diettant: from It. ditettante, properly the ppr. of ditettare, to take delight in, from L. delectare, to delight. See DELIGHE.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; one who pursues an art desultorily and for anusement: someart desultorily and for amusement: some-times applied contemptuously to one who affects a taste for, or a degree of acquain-tance with or skill in, art, which he does

not possess.

Dilettantism (di-le-tant'izm), n. The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature. Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin.

Cartyle.

Diligence (di'li-jens), n. [L. diligentia, care-

fulness, diligence, from diligo, to love earnestly—di for dis, intens., and lego, to choose.] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. Shak

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.

Keep thy heart with all diligence. Prov. iv. 23. 3. In Scots law, (a) the nature and extent of the attention incumbent on the parties to a the attention incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the care of the subject matter of the contract. (b) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (c) The process of law by which person, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt.—Diligence, Industry, Constancy, Diligence armest application to employment in which one is interested; industry, the habit of being constantly employed; diligence refers to one's present occupation, and does not imply a habit; constancy denotes the power to hold on in any particular course—steadito hold on in any particular course—steadiness of purpose.

ness of purpose.

Piligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself. **Gibbon.

Industry pays dobts, but despair increases them. **Pranklin.

True constancy no time, no power can move. **Gray.

SYN. Attention, application, industry, assiduity, constancy, assiduousness, perseverance, persistence, heed, heedfulness, care,

Diligence (dē-lē-zhāns), n. [Fr.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach.

Diligency (di'li-jen-si), n. Diligence. Mil-

Diligent (di'li-jent), a. [L. diligens, diligents, careful, diligent. See DILIGENCE.]

1. Steady in application to business; constant In secardy mapping around the observation to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent. 'Diligent cultivation of elegant literature.' Prescott.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings.

Prov. xxii, 29.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make diligent search.

The judges shall make diligent inquisition, Deut, xix, r8,

Deut. xi. r. r. syn. Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, careful. Diligently (di'li-jent-li), adv. With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

We shall civigently keep the commandments of the Lord your God.

Dill (dil), n. [A. Sax, dil, Sw. dill, G. dill, dill. Probably from its soothing qualities in dilling or dulting pain. Comp. Leel dilla, to lull a child to sleep.] An umbelliferous plant, Anethum graveolens, a native of the southern countries of Europe, the fruits, commonly but erroneously called seeds, of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic. It is cultivated as a pot or sweet herb in gardens, and employed medicinally as a carminative. In appearance it resembles the fennel. Dill-seeds yield dillwater, and an essential oil, when distilled with water. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulency and gripes of children. The same name is applied locally to other umbelliferous plants, and even to certain vetches. Dill (dil), vt. [A form of to dull.] To soothe; to still; to calm; to assuage. [Scotch and Northern English.]

Dillenia (dil-le'ni-a), n. [From Dillenius, a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, nat order Dilleniacee, consisting of lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. The poon spars used in Indian shipping are obtained from D. pentagyna. The fruit of D. speciosa is edible, but very acid.

Dilleniaceæ (dil-le'ni-a'/sē-ē), n. pl. A natural order of plants belonging to poly-

very acid.

Dilleniaceæ (dil-lë'ni-ā"sē-ē), n. pl. A natural order of plants belonging to polypetalous, albuminous exogens, nearly related to the Ranunculaceæ, from which it differs in having a persistent calyx and arillate seeds. Seventeen genera and about 200 species are included in the order. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. See DILENTA.

Dilling † (dil'ing), n. A darling; a favourite. 'The dilling of her mother.' Drayton.

ch. chain: ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY. h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; Vor. IT

Whilst the birds billing, Each one with his dilling. Dilly (diffi), n. A kind of stage-coach; a corruption of diligence.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby didly, carrying six insides.

"J. H. Frere.

Dilly-dally (dill'i.dal-li), w. [See DALLY.]
To loiter; to delay; to trifle. [Collon.]
Dilogy (di'lo-jl), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and logus, discourse.] in rhetoric, a figure in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; a speech or expression which may have two different meanings.
Dilucid (di-la'isid), a. [L. dilucidus, from diluceo, to shine. See Lucth.] Clear.
'Dilucid description.' Bucon.
Dilucidate (di-la'isid), v.t. To make clear; to elucidate.

Dilucidation; it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. Sterne.

Dilucidation (di-la'sid-ā''shon), n. The act

Dilucidation (dī-lū'sid-ā"shon), n. The act

Dilucidationt (dI-lū'sid-ā"shon), n. The act of making clear.
Dilucidity† (di-lū'sid'i-ti), n. The quality of being dilucid or clear.
Dilucidity† (di-lū'sid-il), adv. Clearly. 'Dilucidity di-lū'sid-il), adv. Clearly. 'Dilucidity and fully.' Hammond.
Dilucidity a reduction of the sound.
Dilucidity a reduction of the sound.
Dilucidit (di'lū-ent), a. [L. dilucins, dilucintis, ppr. of diluci, to wash off, to temper, to weaken. See DIJUTE.] Making liquid or more fludi: making thin; attenuating; weakening the strength of by mixture with water.
Dilucint (di'lū-ent), n. 1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid; that which weakens the strength of, as water, which mixed with wine or spirit liquid; that which weakens the strength of, as water, which mixed with wine or spirit reduces the strength of it,—2. In med a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

Dilute (di-lūt), nt. pret. & pp. diluted; ppr. diluting. [L. diluo, dilutus—prefix di for risk, and luo, to wash. See DELUGE.] I. To render liquid or more liquid; to make thing more more liquid; to make thing the strength of the prefer liquid or more liquid; to make thing the strength of the liquid or more liquid; to make thing the strength of the liquid or more liquid; to make thing the strength of the liquid or more liquid; the strength of more strength of the liquid or more liquid; the strength of the liquid or more liquid; the strength of the liquid of

render liquid or more liquid; to make thin or more fluid: thus syrup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water, and the water is said to dilute it. Hence—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—3. To make weak or weaker, as colour, by surface to reduce the strength or stonder. mixture; to reduce the strength or standard

OI.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light.

Sir I. Newton.

Dilute (di-lūt'), v.i. To become attenuated or thin; as, it dilutes easily.

Dilute (di-lūt'), a. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour; pultry;

Door.
They had but ditute ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.

Barrow. Dilutedly (di-lut/ed-li), adv. In a diluted

Dilutedness (di-lut'ed-nes), n. The state or

quality of being diluted.

Diluteness (di-lūt'nes), n. Dilutedness; thinness. Wilkins.

Diluter (di-lut'er), n. He who or that which

Dilution (di-lu'shon), n. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. 'Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening.' Arbuthnot. Diluvial. Diluvian (di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an)

a. [L. diluvium, a deluge, from diluo. See Dr. LUTE, v.t.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, a. In automain, aucting, from auto. See DI-LUTE, p. 1. 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. 2. Effected or produced by a flood, or any extraordinary rush of water; as, aliavial beds. — Diluvial formation, in geol, the name given to the superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c., conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water. Diluvial action may result from heavy rains, melting of snow, submarine earthquakes, &c. The term is now rarely used by geologists, the deposits grouped under it being assigned to the post-pilocene period. See POST-PILOCENE. Diluvialist (di-lū'vi-al-ist), n. One who explains geological phenomena by the Noa-chian deluge. Diluvian, a. See DILUVIAL. Diluvian, a. See DILUVIAL.

flood.

Diluvion (di-lü'vi-on), n. Same as Diluvium.

Diluvium (di-lü'vi-um), n. [L. See Deluge.]

1. A deluge or inundation; an overflowing.

2. In geol. a deposit of superficial loam,

sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by currents of water.

rents of water.
Dim (dim), a. [A. Sax. dim, dark, obscure.
Cog. O. Fries. dim, Icel. dimmr, dim. dimmn,
to grow dim: Lith. tamsa, darkness; Rus.
temnyi, dark; Skr. tamas, darkness.] I. Not
seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

and indistance.

My heart is breaking and my eyes are dim.

Tennyaon.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; faint; vague; as, a dim prospect; a dim recollection.

The intellectual power, through words and things, Went sounding on, a tim and perilous way.

Wordsworth.

Dim with the mist of years, gray filts the shade of power.

Eyron.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous;

as, a dim shade. And storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light.

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions. 'The understanding is dim.' Rogers. -5. Having its lustre obscured; sullegisterialists.' lied: tarnished.

How is the gold become diml

How is the gold become dim!

SYN. Obscure, dusky, dark, mysterious, indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, imperfect, dull, sullied, tarnished.

Dim (dim), v.t. pret. & pp. dimmed; ppr. dimming. To render less bright; to render less clear or distinct; to becloud; to obscure; to tarnish or sully; to becloud the understanding of; to render dull the mental powers of; as, to dim the eye; to dim the vision; to dim the prospect; to dim gold.

Fach passion dimmed his face.

Millou.

Each passion dimmed his face.

The eyes that shone,
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken. Moore. Now set the sun and twilight dimm'd the ways.

Dimble† (dim'bl), n. [Probably another form of or connected with dimple, and signifying originally a hollow or cavity.] A bower; a cell or retreat; a dingle.

Within a bushy dimble she doth dwell. B. Fonson, Dime (dim), n. [Fr. dime, a tenth, a tithe; O.Fr. disme, from L. decimus, the tenth, from decem, ten.] A silver coin of the United States of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5d.

tenth of a dollar, of about 5d.

Dimension (di-men'shon), n. (L. dimensio, from dimetior, to measure—di for dis, and metior, to mete. See METE and MEASURE.]

1. Extension in a single line or direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth; as, a line has one dimension or length; as a line has one dimensioned length; as as, a line has one aumentum or length; a superficies has two dimensions length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the dimensions of a room, or of a ship; the dimensions of a farm, of a kingolom, for mensions of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.

ensions of a min, of a mension drew.

Milton Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses affections, passions.

Mutton.

Shak.

affections, passions.

2.† Outline; shape. 'In dimension, and the shape of nature, a gracious person.' Shak.

3. Fig. bulk; consequence; importance; as, the question is assuming great dimensions.

4. In alg. a term used in the same sense as degree. Thus, in a simple equation, the unknown quantity is of one dimension or degree; in a quadratic equation it is of two dimensions; in a cubic equation it is of three dimensions, and so on. In general, an equation is said to be of as many dimensions in the property of the same sense as the same se sions as there are units in the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity. Dimension† (di-men'shon), v.č. To suit or proportion as to size; to make agree in mea-

Dimensioned (di-men'shond), a. Having dimensions. [Rare except in composition.]

Dimensity†(di-men'si-ti), n. Dimension; ex-

tent; capacity. Of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensity. Hornell.

Dimensive (di-mens'iv), a. That marks the boundaries or outlines. Who can draw the soul's dimensive lines? Davies.

Dimera (di'me-ra), n. pl. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and meros, a part.] A section of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the aphides.

Dimeran (di'me-ran), n. An individual of the section of insects Dimera.

Dimerosomata (di'me-ro-sô'ma-ta), n. pl. [Gr. di for dis, twice, meros, part, and sōma, body.] An order of Arachnida, comprising the true spiders, so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen. The name Araneides is usually employed for the order. Dimerous (di'me-rus), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and meros, part.] Having its parts in pairs; composed of two unrelated pieces or

Dimeter (di'me-ter), a. [L., from Gr. di-metros—di for dis, twice, and metron, a measure.] Having two poetical measures. Dimeter (di'me-ter), n. A verse of two measures

Dimetric (di-metrik), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and metron, measure.] In crystal. a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square Dimetric (dî-met'rik), a.

is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron.

Dimication † (di-mi-kā'shon), a. [L. dimicatia, a fight, from dimica, dimicatum, to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, to fight—di for dis, and mica, to move quickly in a vibrating manner.] A battle or fight; contest. 'Unbrotherly dimications.' Ro Hall Hall

Bp. Hall.
Dimidiate (di-mi'di-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. dimidiated; ppr. dimidiating. [L. dimidio,
dimidiatum, to divide into halves, from
dimidium, the half—di for dis, asunder,
and medius, the middle, 1. To divide into
two equal parts.—2. In her. to
represent the half of.

Dimidiate (di midi is), a. 1. Di

represent the half of.

Dimidiate (di-mi'di-āt), a. 1. Divided into two equal parts;
halved.—2. In bot. applied to
an organ when half of it is so
much smaller than the other
as to appear to be missing; as,
a dimidiate leaf; also, split into
two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses.—3. In zool.
having the organs of one side
of different functions from the
corresponding organs on the corresponding organs on the other, as where those on one side are male, and on the other

female. Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided, or dimidiate hermaphroditism, Owen, Dimidiation (di-mi'di-ā''shon), n. 1. The act of halving; division into equal parts.—2. In her. an obsolete variety of impalement

(which see).

Diminish (di-min'ish), v.t. [O.Fr. demenuiser; Fr. diminuer, from L. diminuo, to
lessen—di for dis, asunder, and minuere, to lessen. As for das, asunder, and minutere, to lessen. Root min, in minor, less.] 1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means: opposed to increase and augment; as, to diminish the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to diminish a number by subtraction; to diminish the revenue by limiting commerce or reducing the customs; to diminish strength or safety; to diminish the heat of a room.—2. To lessen; to immire to degrade: to observe the description of the de to impair; to degrade; to abase.

I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

3.† To take away; to subtract: with from, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it.

Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

Sir J. Hayward.

4. In music, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.—Syn. To lessen, decrease, abate, reduce, impair.

Diminish (di-min'ish), v.i. To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller; as, the apparent size of an object diminishes as we recede from it.

What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes.

Dryden.

Decrease, Diminish. See under DECREASE.

SYN. To lessen, decrease, dwindle, contract, shrink, subside, abate.

Diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), a. Capable of being reduced in size or quality.

Diminished (di-min'isht), p. and a. Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; decreded; tracted; degraded.

In whose sight all the stars
Hide their diminished heads, Millon.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semi-—Diminished arch, an arch less than a semi-circle.—Diminished bar, in joinery, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge. —Diminished interval, in music, an interval made less than minor, thus G sharp to F natural is a diminished seventh, G to F



Dimidiate Ca-lyptra.

being a minor seventh, and G sharp being a semitone less than the minor interval.— Diminished subject, in music, a subject introduced with notes half or quarter the value of those in which they were originally enunciated.— Diminished triad, in music, the chord consisting of two thirds on the subtonic, as B, D, F, in the key of C. Diminisher (di-min'ish-er), n. He who or that which diminishes.

Diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), adv. In a manner to lessen reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak diminishingly of any one who was absent. Locke.

diminishing-stuff (dl-min'sh-ing-stuff, va. In ship-building, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom

Diminishment † (di-min'ish-ment), n. Di-

[Kare or Obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a diminute term.

By Sanderson.

Diminute† (di'min-ūt), a. Small. 'Prices made diminute.' Jer. Taylor.

Diminutely† (di'min-ūt-il), adv. In a diminute manner; in a manner which lessens. An execration only; but that too, elliptically and diminutely uttered.

Bp. Sanderson.

diminately unered.

Diminution (di-min-ū'shon), n. [L. diminution (deminutio), a lessening, from diminuo (deminuo), to lessen by taking something from—de, and minuo, to lessen, from minus, less.]

1. The act of diminishing or lessening; a making smaller: opposed to augmentation; as, the diminution of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.—2. The state of becoming or appearing less: opposed to increase; as, the diminution of the apparent diameter of a receding body; the diminution of the velocity of a projectile.—3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd

Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd In military honour next. Philip.

Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or diminution of me.

Bp. Gauden.

diminition of me.

5. In music, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.—6. In law, an omission in the record, or in some point of the proceedings, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either plaintiff or defendant.—7. In her, the defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.—8. In arch. the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. See Entasis.—Syn. Decrease, lessening, reduction, abridgment, abatement, deduction.

Diminutive (di-min'ut-iv), a. [Fr. diminu-

ment, deduction.

Diminutive (di-min'tit-iv), a. [Fr. diminutif; It. diminutivo. See DIMINUTION.]

1. Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a diminutive race of men or other animals; a diminutive thought.—2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; that alridges or decreases; tending to diminish. 'Diminutive (di-min'tit-iv), n. 1; Anything of very small size.

Ah how the more world is pastered with such

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such waterflies, diminutives of nature. Shak. 2.† Anything of very small value; a small

Most monster-like, be shown For poor'st diminutives, for doits. 3.† In old med. anything that diminishes or

Diet, diminutives, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before.

as before. Euron.

4. In gram. a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, lapillus, a little stone, from lapis; cellula, a little cell, from cella, a cell; in French, maisonnette, a little house, from maison, a house; in English, manikin, a little man, from man; rivulet, which is a double diminuitye, being from L. rivulus, a diminuity of rivules, a river with the Franch of the state of t adminutive of rivue, a river, with the English diminutive termination -et. 'Babyisms and dear diminutives.' Tennyson. Diminutively (di-min'ūt-iv-li), adv. In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak diminutively of another.

Diminutiveness(di-min'ut-iv-nes), n. Small-ness; littleness; want of bulk; want of

Dimish (dim'ish), a. Same as Dimmish. Dimission † (di-mi'shon), n. Leave to de-

part.

Dimissory (di-mis'so-ri), a. [L.L. dimissorius. See DISMISS.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction—2. Granting leave to depart.—Letter dimissory, a letter given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

Dimit's (di-mit'), ut. [L. dimitto, to send different ways, to let go. See DISMISS.] To permit to go; to grant; to farm; to let.

Dimity (di'mi-ti), n. [It. dimito; L.L. dimitum, from Gr. dimitos, of double thread—as a noun, dimity—di for dis, twice, and mitos, a thread. Another etymology refers it to Damietta.] A stout cotton fabric ormanented in the loom by ralsed stripes or fancy figures;

in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures; it is rarely dyed, but usually employed white for bed and bed-room furniture.

Dimly (dim'li), adv. [See DIM.] 1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. 2. Not brightly or clearly; with a faint

light.
Their temples dimly shone. Dimmish (dim'ish), a. 1. Somewhat dim; obscure.—2. Somewhat dim-sighted.

My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown.

my eyes are somewhat dinmish grown. Swift.

Dimmy (dim'i), a. Somewhat dim. 'Yon dinmy clouds.' Sir P. Sidney.

Dimness (dim'nes), n. 1. Dulness of sight; as, the dinmess of the eyes.—2. State of being dim or obscure; want of clearness: applied to the medium through which anything is seen.

With such thick dimness . . . filled the air.

Want of distinctness; faintness: applied to the object looked at; as, the dimness of a view or of a colour.—4. Want of brightness; as, the dimness of gold or silver.—5. Want of clear apprehension; vagueness; dulness; as. dimness of memory.

Answerable to this dimness of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion.

Dr. H. More. -Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness. See DARK-

NESS.
Di molto (dē mōl'tō). [It] In music, very; as, largo di molto, very much largo.
Dimorphic (di-morfik), a. Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus dimorphic,
Nat. Hist. Rev.

comates near only flowers thus dimorphic. Nat. Hist. Rev.

Dimorphism (di-mor'fixm), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and morphē, form.] 1. In erystal. the property of assuming two incompatible forms; the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct species. Thus, carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, &c.—2. In bot. the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms.

In the oak, beech, chestnut, and nine, for example.

In the oak, beech, chestnut, and pine, for example, this dimorphism is extreme. In the stamen-bearing flowers, we find no rudiment of a pstill—in the pistilbearing, no rudiment of a stamen. Nat. Hist. Rev.

3. In zool. difference of form between members of the same species, as when the females vary according to the season, or the males are constantly unlike the females.

Dimorphism has been observed by Kölliker in the Pennatulidæ (Octocoralla). Each compound organism, or polypary, presents two different kinds of polypes—one of which is tentaculiferous and provided with sexual organs, while the other has neither tentacles nor any sexual apparatus. Huxley.

provided with sexual organs, while the other has neither tentacles nor any sexual apparatus. Hindey.

Dimorphous (di-morfus), a. 1. In crystal. a term applied to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, the crystals of sulphate of nickel, if deposited from an acid solution, are square prisms; but if from a neutral solution, they are right rhombic prisms.—2. In bot. and zool. characterized by dimorphism.

Dimple (dim'pl.), n. [Probably a diminutive form from an intens of dip or deep. Comp. G. dümpel, timpel, a pool.] 1. A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin; a slight interruption to the uniform rounded flow of the facial lines, appearing especially in youth

and in smiling, and hence regarded as a sign of good-humour, happiness, or merriment.

Smiles
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek
And love to live in dimple sleek. Millon.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any

Surnec.

Dimple (din'pl), v.i. pret. & pp. dimpled;
ppr. dimpling. To form dimples; to sink
into depressions or little inequalities. 'As
shallow streams run dimpling all the way.'

Dimple (dim'pl), v.t. To mark with dimples. Dimpled (dim'pld), a. Set with dimples; having cheeks marked by dimples.

On each side her Stood pretty dimpled boys like smiling Cupids.

Dimplement (dim'pl-ment), n. State of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

sions. [Raire or poemean.]
I dared to rest, or wander,—like a rest,—
And view the ground's most gentle dimplement,
(As if God's finger touched, but did not press,
In making England) E. B. Browning.

Dimply (dim'pil), a. Full of dimples or
small depressions. 'The dimply flood.' J.

Warton.'

sman depressions. 'The dimpty flood.' J. Warton.

Dimyaria (di-mi-ā'ri-a), n.pl. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and mys, a muscle.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel.

removed from each other, as in the mussel. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell.

Dimyary (di'mi-a-ri), n. A bivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two adductor muscles.

Dimyary (di'mi-a-ri), a. Pertaining or belonging to the Dimyaria.

Din (din), n. [A. Sax. dyn, dyne, noise, thunder; eorth-dyne, an earthquake. Cog. Icel. dyn, din, dyng, to resound; from the same root as Skr. dhvan, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; as, the din of arms; the din of war. 'The dust, and din, and steam of town.' Tennyson. nyson.

The guests are met, the feast is set,—
May'st hear the merry din. Coleridge.

Din(din) at pret &pp. dinned; ppr. dinning. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour. *Din your ears with hungry cries.' Otway. This hath been often dinned in my ears.'

Dinar (de-nar), n. [Ar. and Per., from L. denarius.] An oriental coin and money. Dindle (din'dl), n. A local name for the common and corn sow-thistles, as also for hawk-weed.

hawk-weed.

Dine (din), v.i. pret. & pp. dined; ppr. dining. [Fr. diner, O. F. disner, Pr. disner, L. L. disnare, the origin of which is very doubtful, but which probably arose from decenare, a verb hypothetically formed from L. de, and cærna, dinner or supper. By the shifting of the accent decenare would become décenare, then desnare and disnare. This is the view taken by Diez, and supported by Scheler and Pott. Littré, Mahn, and others, derive it from disjejunare, from L. prefix dis, and jejunare, to fast (whence dijeuner). Some derive it from L. desinere, to leave off—the hour of dinner implying the cessation of labour.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign, And wretches hang, that jurymen may dine. Pope.

And wretches hing, that jurymen may drive. Popt.

—To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere
than at one's own residence. —To dine
with Duke Humphrey, to be dinnerless; a
phrase said to have originated from the
circumstance that a part of the public
walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called
Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his
tomb), and that those who could not pay
for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed
to promenade here in the hope of meeting
an acquaintance, and getting an invitation an acquaintance, and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be con-nected with the report that Duke Hum-phrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death

Dine (din), v.t. pret & pp. dined; ppr. din-ing. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to afford convenience for dining; as, the landlord dined a hundred

A table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. Sir W. Scott. Dine (din), n. Dinner-time; mid-day. [Scotch.]

We two hae paidl't i' the burn From morning sun till dine. Burns

Diner-out (din'er-out), n. One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who receives and accepts many invitations to dinner. 'A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out.' E. B. Browning.
Dinetical! (dinet'ik-al), a. [Gr. dined, to whirl round, from dine, a whirl.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning. Sir T. Browne.

T. Browne.

T. Browne.

Dinette (di-net'), n. [Dim. of Fr. diner, dinner, A sort of preliminary dinner about 2 o'clock; a luncheon. See extract under THINNER.

DINNER.
Ding (ding), v.t. pret. and pp. dung or dinged.
[A. Sax. denegan, Icel. dengia, Sw. dinge,
to knock, to beat. Probably of onomatopoetic origin.] I. To throw or dash with violence. "To ding the book a colt's distance
from him." Mitton. [Rare.]—2. [O.E. and
Scotch.] (a) To dash; to pound; to break.

To see his nega sald mitter's pret.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus dung in staves.

Burns.

(b) To prove too much for; to beat; to pose;

Ding (ding), v.i. 1. To bluster; to bounce.

He huffs and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of Lord Strut.

To sound, as a bell; to ring. W. Irving.—

In Scotch, (a) to descend; to fall: used as in the phrase 'It's dingin' on,' which is applied to a fall of rain, hall, or snow. (b) To be defeated; to be gainsaid; to be overturned. turned.

But facts are chiels that winna ding And downa be disputed.

Burns.

Ding-dong (ding'dong). The sound of bells or any similar sound of continuous strokes -To go at or to it ding-dong, to fight in right

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush, And thus they went to it ding-dong. Old ballad.

And thus they went to it ding-dong. Out ballad.

Dinghy, Dingey (ding-gi), n. A boat varying in size in different localities; the dinghies of Bombay are 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Cutch are 30 to 50 feet long, and 20 to 100 tons burden; bullt of jungle and teak wood, and have a crew of twelve to twenty men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil, which imparts to them a sombre colour. This name is now also applied to a slip's small-boat. Spelled also Dhingy, Dingy.

Dinginess (din'ji-nes), n. The quality of being dingy; a dusky or dark hue; brown-

ness.

Dingle (ding'gl), n. [Apparently a form of dinble and dinple.] A narrow date or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley. 'Dingle, or bushy dell.' Milton.

Dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), adv. Loosely; in a dangling manner. 'Boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of the dell.'

Warton.

Dingo (ding'gō), n. The Australian dog (Canis Dingo), of a wolf-like appearance, and extremely flerce. The ears are short and erect, the tail rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun colour. It is very destructive to the flocks, killing more than it eats; so it is systematically destroyed. It is supposed to be an importation, but whence is uncertain.

Dingthrift† (ding'thrift), n. A spendthrift. Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be, A dingthrift and a knave? Drant.

Dingy (din'ji), a. [Probably from dung.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun.

Even the Position and the Position, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosper-ous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingry paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.

enough for street ballads.

Macaulay.

Dining-room (din'ing-rom), n. A room for
a family or for company to dine or take
their principal meals in; a place for public
dining; a room for entertainments.

Dink (dingk), a. [A nasalized form akin to
dight, deck. See DECK, DIGHT.] Neatly
dressed; trim; tidy; pert; contemptuous.

[Scotch.] [Scotch.]

My lady's dink, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy of the west.

Dink (dingk), v.t. [See above.] To dress; to adorn. Sir W. Scott. [Scotch.] Dinmont (din'mont), n. A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [Scotch.] Dinna (din'na). Do not. [Scotch.] Dinna (din'na). Do not. [Scotch.] Dinner (din'ner), n. Fr. diner. See DINE.] 1. The principal meal of the day, in which respect it may be said to correspond with the deipnon of the Greeks and the coma of the Romans, both these meals being of the most elaborate kind and taken in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the last century, was to take this meal about mid-day. Since that time the hour of dinner has been gradually put back till it has reached from six to eight in the evening among the wealthire classes.

The Court dinner-hour, in the reign of George III.

among the wealthier classes.

The Court dinner-hour, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four oclock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six oclock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court dinner-hour became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dintette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repeat, which has exploded the old fashioned luncheon of cold viands.

The Queen.

2. An entertainment; a feast.

Behold, I have prepared my dinner. Mat. xxii. 4. Dinner (din'ner), v.i. To take dinner; to dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae, I dinner'd wi' a lord.

Dinner-hour (dinner-our), n. The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining. See DINNER.
Dinnerless (dinner-les), a. Having no dinner. 'Tausty mowers labouring dinnerless.'

Tennyson.

Dinnerly (din'ner-li), a. Of or pertaining

Dinnerty (thi ner-li), a. Or or pertaining to dinner. Copley.

Dinner-table (din'nèr-tā-bl), a. A table at which dinner is taken.

Dinner-time (din'nèr-tim), a. The usual time of dining.

Dinnle (din'nl), a. [Freq. and dim. of din, noise.] A tremulous motion, especially with a respectation, a vibration, a tablil with a respectation. reverberation; a vibration; a thrill.

(Scotch.) Ane aye thinks at the first divinte o' the sentence, they hae heart aneugh to die rather than bide out for sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.

Sir W. Scott.

Dinnle (din'nl), v.i. To shake with a tremulous motion, accompanied by a corresponding sound; to reverberate; to thrill; to vibrate. [Scotch.]

The chief piper of . Mac-Ivor was perambulating the court before the door of his chieftain's quarters, and, as Mrs. Flockhart was pleased to observe, 'garring the vera stane and lime wa's atmite wi'his screeching.'

wi his screeching.' Sir W. Scatt.
Dinornis, Deinornis (di-nornis), n. [Gr.
deinos, terrible, and ornis, a bird.] A genus
of extinct cursorial birds, of a gigantic size,
which formerly inhabited New Zealand.
The species (of which five have been recognized) resembled in general form the ostrich,
but were of a much larger size. The largest



Dinornis (pelvic and leg bones and outline of body).

must have stood at least 14 feet in height, and probably more; several of its bones are at least twice the size of those of the ostrich; but the body seems to have been more bulky in proportion, and the tarsus was shorter and stouter, in order to sustain its weight. By the natives of New Zealand they are called moa. It is supposed probable that they became extinct in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, as traditions are still current among the natives concerning them.

DIOCESE

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sa/ri-a), n. See DEINO-

Dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), n. Same as Dino-

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), n. [Gr. deinos, terrible, and thērion, wild beast.] A



Dinotherium restored

genus of extinct gigantic mammals occur-ring in the strata of the tertiary formation. ring in the strata of the tertary formanon. The remains have been found most abundantly at Epplesheim in Hesse Darmstadt, but fragments occur also in several parts of France, Bavaria, and Austria. The largest species hitherto discovered (D. giganteum) is calculated to have attained the length of 18 feet. It had a proboscis and two tusks placed at the anterior extremity of the lower jaw, and curved downwards somewhat after the manner of those in the unper jaw of the jaw, and curved downwards somewhat arter the manner of those in the upper jaw of the walrus. The zoological position of the Dino-therium (of which there seem to be several species) is that of a proboscidean allied to the elephant. The skull, molar teeth, and scapular bone are the only portions yet dis-covered. Kaup regards it as intermediate between the mastodons and tapirs, and ter-restrial, while Blainville and Pictet regard it as allied to the searcows and inhabiting it as allied to the sea-cows, and inhabiting the embouchure of great rivers, and uproot-

ing the marsh and aquatic plants which constituted its food with its tusks.

Dinoxide (din-ois id), n. Same as Dioxide.

Dinsome (din'sum), a. Full of din; giving forth a loud sound; noisy. 'The dinsome toun,' Burns. [Scotch.]

Block and studdie ring and reel Wi' dinsome clamour. Burns.

Dint (dint), n. [Probably an imitative word.
A. Sax. dynt, a blow, O.E. and Sc. dunt, Icel.
dynt, a stroke. Akin to din and ding. See
DENT.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

That mortal dint,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. Milton.

2. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; a dent.

His hands had made a dint. -By dint of, by the force or power of; by means of; as, to win by dint of arms, by dint of war, by dint of argument or importunity. And now by dint of fingers and of eyes, And words repeated after her, he took A lesson in her tongue. Byron.

Dint (dint), v.t. To make a mark or depression on or in, as by a blow or by pressure; to dent. Spenser.

Dintless (dintles), a. Without a dint.

(Lichen and mosses), meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks.

Ruskin.

Dinumeration (dī-nū'mer-ā"shon), n. The

Dinumeration (di-nu'mer-a'shon), n. The act of numbering singly. (Bare.)

Diocesan (di-os'es-an or di'ō-sēs-an), a. [See Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts. See Consistory.

Diocesan (di-os'es-an or di'ō-sēs-an), n. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

Diocesa (di'ō-sēs). n. [Gr. diolkēsis, admini-

ecclesiastical prisaliction over it.

Diocese (dio-ses), n. [cr. diotikėsis, administration, a province or jurisdiction—dia, and oikėsis, residence, from oikės, to dwell, oikos, a house.] 1 † A district or division of

a country; a province. Wild boars are no rarity in this diocese, which the loors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.

L. Addison.

2. The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, each archdeaconry (nominally) into

rural deaneries (see DEAN), and every dean-

rural deaneries (see DEAN), and every deanery into parishes.

Diocesener† (df'o-sēs-nèr), n. One who belongs to a diocese. 'Parishioners or dioceseners' Bacon.

Diocese, (df'o-ses), n. Same as Diocese.

Diocese, (df'o-ses), n. Same as Diocese.

Diocahedral (df-ok'ta-hē"dral), a. [Gr. prefix di, dis, twice, and E. oetahedral.] In prystal. having the form of an oetahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Diodia (df-odi-a), n. [Gr. diodos, a passage through—di for dia, through, along, and hodos, a way, many of the species growing by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, nat. order Rubincee, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers.

Diodon (df'o-don), n. [Gr. di, dis, twice, and adous, adontos, a tooth.] A Linnean genus of teleostean fishes now giving its name to a family, Diodontidæ (Gymnodontes of Cuvier), of the order Plectognathi, so called because their jaws are not divided, and only exhibit one piece of bony substance above and another below, so that the creature appears only to have two teeth. They are all natives of warm climates, and live on crusall natives of warm climates, and live on crus-



Diodon Hystrix

aceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which their mouth is admirably adapted. Several of them, especially of the genera Diodon and Tetraodon, are remarkable for the array of spiny points which they bear on their skin, and for the power they have of inflating the belly, which then gives them the appearance of the bristly husk of a chestnut, hence the French call them orbes épineux. For the same reason they have been designated Procupine Fish, Sea-hedgehops, and Prickly Globe-ish. This family includes the sun-fish.

Diodontidæ (di-o-donti-de), n. pl. A family of fishes. See Diodon.

Diocoia (di-ĕ'shi-a), n. [Gr. di, dis, double, and oikos, house.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linneus.



Diœcia. - Male and Female Plants of Vallis-neria spiralis.

It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another,

as willows.

Dieccious, Dieccian (di-e'shus, di-e'shi-an), a.

In bot. having stamens on one plant and pistils on another. The willow, the poplar, &c., are dieccious.—2. In 200l. noting those animals in which the sexes are distinct; that is, in which the germ-cell or ovum is produced by one individual (female), and the sperm-cell, or spermatozoid, by another (male). Opposed to monaccious.

Diecciousness (di-e'shus-nes), n. The state or quality of being dieccious.

Dieccism (di-e'sizm). Same as Diecciousness.

Sachs.

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj'en-ēz-krab), n. A species of Cœnobita, somewhat like our hermit-crab, found in the West Indies; so called from its selecting a shell for its residence, as the Cynic philosopher did his tub.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj'en-ēz-kup), n. In anat.

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a term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal hone of the little finger.

Diotcous, Diote (di-o'fkus, di'o'ik), a. Dioctous (which see).

Diomedea (di-o'mē-dē''a), n. [From the hero Diomēdēa, whose companions were fabled to have been turned into sea-birds.] A genus of swimming-birds to which belong the most common species of albatross.

Dion, Dioon (di'on, di-o'on), n. [Gr. di, double, dom, an egg.] A genus of plants, nat order Cycadaceæ. The seeds of D. edude, a Mexican plant, yield a kind of arrow-root. Dionea, didi-o-në'a), n. [From Dionē, one of the names of Venus.] A genus of plants, nat order Droseraceæ. Only

eraceæ. Only one species is known, D. mus-cipula (Venus' fly-trap), a na-tive of the sandy savannas of Car-olina and Flori-da. It has a rosette of root leaves, from leaves, from which rises a naked scape bear-ing a corymb of largish white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly-stalked 2-lobed lamina, with lamina, with three short stiff bristles on each lobe. The bris-tles are remark-



ably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on and capture the insect. It is said to digest the food thus captured by means of a fluid which dissolves it exactly like ordinary gastric juice.

ordinary gastric juice.

Dionysos, Dionysus (dī-ō-ni'sos, dī-ō-ni'sus), m. In Greek myth. the youthful, beautiful, effeminate god of wine, called also Bakchos by the Greeks, and Bacchus by the Romans. See Bacchus.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan'tin), a. Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, the first Greek writer on algebra, who flourished, according to some about the middle of the fourth century, according to others about the end of the sixth.—Diophantine apullusis that branch of alcebra which treats about the end of the sixth.—Diophantine analysis, that branch of algebra which treats of indeterminate questions, of which the following are examples:—To find two whole numbers the sum of whose squares is a square. To find three commensurable numbers such that the sum of the squares of two of them shall be equal to the square of the third.

third.

Diopside (di-op'sid), n. [Gr. diopsis, a view through—di for dia, through, and opsis, a view.] A rare mineral, a variety or subspecies of augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous lustre, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. A variety with four-sided prisms has been called mussite, from Mussa in Piedmont. It resembles sahlite. It is a monosilicate of lime and magnesia.

Phonysis (di-op'sis). a. [Gr. di. dis. double.

Diopsis (di-op'sis), n. [Gr. di, dis, double, and ôps, eye.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, family Muscidæ, the

members which are of remarkable for the immense pro-longation of the sides of the head, the head appearing as if it were furnish-ed with two long horns, each hav



norms, each naving a knot at its Diopsis.

apex. All the known species are from the tropical parts of the Old World.—2. A genus of turbellarian worms.

rian worms.

Dioptase (di-op'tās), n. [Fr., from Gr. di for dia, through, and optazē, from optomai, to see.] Emerald copper ore, silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

Diopter, Dioptra (di-op'ter, di-op'tra), n. [See DIOPTRIC.] An instrument once em-

ployed in measuring the altitude of distant objects, and for taking levels. Dioptric, Dioptrical (di-op'trik, di-op'trik-al), a. [Gr. dioptrikos, from dia, through, and the root op, to see.] 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a dioptrick glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows.

Dr. H. More.

class, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows.

2. Pertaining to dioptries, or the science of refracted light.—Dioptrie system, in lighthouses, the mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Called also the Refracting System.

Dioptries (di-optriks), n. That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of refraction (which see). See also Lens, Lieht, Optics.

Diorama (di-ōrā/ma), n. [Gr. dia, and horama, a view, from horad, to see, I. A mode of painting and of scenic exhibition invented by Messrs. Dagnetre and Bouton. It produces a far greater degree of optical illusion than the panorama, and is suitable as well for architectural and interior views as for landscape. The peculiar and almost magical effect of the diorama arises in a considerable measure from the contrivance employed in exhibiting the painting, which is viewed through a large aperture or proseenium, partly by reflected and partly by employed the entitled and parting or pro-scenium, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, and light and shade are produced by coloured screens or blinds.— 2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

Dioramic (di-ö-ram'ik), a. Pertaining to

diorama. (dfö-rizm), n. [Gr. diorismos, a distinction, from diorizā, to draw a boundary through—di for dia, through, and hores, a boundary.] Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

boundary.] Distinction; definition. [Rare.] Dioristic, Dioristical (di-ō-ris'tik, di-ō-ris'tik-dl), a. Distinguishing; defining. [Rare.] Dioristically (di-ō-rist'ik-al-li), adv. In a distinguishing manner. [Rare.] Diorite (di'o-rit), n. [Gr. diorizo, to draw a boundary through, to separate—the stone being formed of distinct portions. See DIORISM.] A tough crystalline trap-rock, of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black. It consists of hornblende and a triclinic felspar albite or oligoclase. It may be either metamorphic or volcanic in origin. in origin.

in origin.

Diorthosis (dī-or-thō'sis), n. [Gr., from dior-thos, to make straight—di for dia, through, and orthos, straight.] A putting right, straight, or in proper order; rectification; restoration of a limb to shape or position.

Diorthotic (dī-or-thōt'ik), a. [Gr. diorthōtic, corrective. See DiortHosts.] Relating to the emendation or correction of ancient

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

Lond. Quart. Rev.

Dioscorea (di-os-kô'rê-a), n. [After P. Dioscorides, the Greek physician.] The genus of plants, nat, order Dioscoreacen, which furnish the tropical esculents called yams. They are perennial fleshy-rooted, or tuberous dioecious plants, with annual twining stems, and loose clusters of small green flowers. The species are found in Asia and America, and the roots or tubers of D. alata, D. aculeatus, D. Batatas, and D. sativa, are important articles of food in tropical climates, and are caten as the potato is with us. See YAM.

Dioscoreaceæ (di-os-kô'rē-ā''sē-ē), n.pl. A

mates, and are eaten as the potato is with us. See YAM.

Dioscoreaceæ (dł-os-kö'rē-ā''sē-ē), n.pl. A nat, order of endogenous plants, with alternate, reticulate-veined leaves, belonging to Lindley's Dictyogens. They have tuberous are small and unisexual. There are six genera with about 100 species. The acrid and poisonous root-stocks or yams are nutritious when cooked. Black bryony is the only British representative. See Dioscorea.

Diosma, (dł-oz'ma), n. [Gr. dłos, dlvine, and osmē, odour, from czo, to smell.] A genus of rutaceous plants inhabiting Southern Africa. They have alternate or opposite simple leaves, strongly marked with dots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful

odonr when bruised. Some species are cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers. Diospyros (di-os'pi-ros), n. [Gr. dios, divine, and puros, wheat—lit. celestial food.] A large genus of trees or shrubs, natives of the warmer regions of the world, nat. order Ebenacee. The trees of this genus supply elony wood. That from Ceylon is the wood of D. Ebenum; from India, of D. melanayylon and D. Ebenaster; and that from Mauritius D. reticulatic. The D. Lotos is the Indian date-plum. It is by some supposed to have been the lotus-tree of the ancients, whose fruit was said to produce oblivion.

oblivion.

Diota (di-ō'ta), n. [L., from Gr. diōtos, having two handles—di, dis, twice, and ous, ōtos, an ear, a handle.] In anc. sculp. a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine.

Dioxide (di-oksid), n. [Prefix di, dis, twice, and axide.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a watch and two atoms of covered and two atoms of covered.

and axide. An oxide consisting or one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

Dip (dip), v.t. pret. & pp. dipped or dipt; ppr. dipping. [A. Sax. dippan, dyppan, to dip. Cog. Fris. dippe. D. doopen, G. taufen, to dip, to baptize; A. Sax. depan, to dip or baptize, diffan, to dive, deep, deep; E. deep, dive.] 1. To plunge or immerse for a moment or short time in water or other liquid; to cut into a faile and with leave. to put into a fluid and withdraw.

The priest shall dip his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.

So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd they sink again,
And dif their wings again to fly.
Sz

2. To take or bale out, as with a ladle or other vessel; as, to dip water from a boiler: often with out; as, to dip out water.—3. To plunge, as into a difficulty or dangerous undertaking; to engage.

undertaking; to engage.

He was a little dipt in the rebellion of the commons.

Dryden.

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage.

'Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.'

Drydea.—5. To moist; to wet. [Rare.] 'A
cold, shuddering dew dips me all o'er.'

Milton.—6. To haptize by immersion. Fuller.

Dip (dip), v.i. 1. To plunge into a liquid and
quickly emerge; to dive partially or to a
small depth.

Liverget the vater ford way disk

Unharmed the water-fowl may dip
In the Volsinian mere, Macaulay.

2. To penetrate; to pierce. 'The vulture dipping in Prometheus' side.' Granville.—
3. To engage in a desultory way; to concern one self; as, to dip into the funds.—4. To look cursorily; to read passages here and there; as, to dip into a volume of history. We dipt in all That treats of whatsoever is.

5. To make use of a ladle or similar utensil; hence, to make a random selection.

Suppose
I dipped among the worst and Staius chose. Dryden. 6. To incline downward; to sink, as below the horizon; as, the magnetic needle dips.

The sun's rim dips, the stars rush out. Coleridge. 7. In geol. to incline downwards; to slope, Dip (dip), n. 1. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—2. A candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: opposed to mould.

It is a solitary purser's dip, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays.

Marryat.

sea, conting but feeble rays.

3. Immersion in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; as, the dip of oars; a dip in the sea.

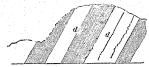
—Dip of the needle, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its centre of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is more scientifically termed the inclination of the needle.—Dip or depression of the horizon.

zon, the angle con-tained by two straight lines drawn



straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to a point in the visible horizon, and the other parallel to the horizon, the eye of the observer being supposed to be elevated above the level of the sea. Hence the greater the elevation of the observer's eye, the greater the dip of the horizon. In the fig. 0 represents the earth's centre, E the observer's eye, E A its height above the level of the sea, B and D points in the visible horizon, H E O a horizontal line; the angle B E O or D E H the dip of the horizon.—The dip of strata, in geol. the

inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon



Geological Dip. dd, Direction or Angle of Dip

or level. The opposite of dip is the term rise, and either may be used according to the position of the observer; thus, a bed of coal which has a dip to the south when spoken of from the surface, will have a rise to the north when spoken of from the bottom of the mine. The term strike is often used in connection with dip, being the line or direction at right angles to the dip. See STRIKE.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of dip, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of dip.

Dipaschal (dl-pas'kal), a. [Gr. di, dis, twice, and E. paschal.] Including two passovers. Dipchick (dip'chik), n. A small bird that dives. See DABCHICK.

dives. See D.Archiox.

Dipetalous (di-pet'al-us), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and petalon, a leaf or petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Di petto (dē pet'tō). [It., lit from the breast.] In music, with the natural voice, as opposed to falsetto.

Diphda (dif'da), n. [Ar.] The star β of the constellation Cetus.

Diphtheria (dif-thē'ri-a), n. [Gr. diphthera, a membrane.] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane. It is most common in the crowded districts of large cities, non in the crowded districts of large cities, and is attributed to the action of putrid effluvia on the fauces, especially the foul air of sewers and cess-pools. It frequently proves fatal.

proves fatal.

Diphtheritic (dif-thē-rit'ik), a. Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria.

'A diphtheritic deposit.' West.

Diphthong (dif'thong or dip'thong), n. [Gr. diphthongos—di, dis, twice, and phthongos, sound; L. diphthongus.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable as in inc. the two sounds are so bended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in joy, noise, bound, out.—Improper diphthong, a union of two or more wowls in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded, as ea in breach, so in people, at in rain, each in beach eau in beau.

Diphthongal (dif-thong'gal or dip-thong'gal), a. Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one

syllable.

Diphthongally (dif-thong'gal-li or diptiong'gal-li), adv. In a diphthongal manner.

Diphthongation (dif-thong-ga'shon or diptiong-ga'shon), n. In philot. the formation of a diphthong; specifically, in the development of language, the conversion of a simple vowel, as a, e, in the root of a word, into a diphthong by affixing another vowel, as i; thus, Gr. root phan, stem phain, verb phaino; Gr. root tan, weakened form ten, stem tein, verb teino; Gr. root da, stem dai, verb daiö.

Diphycerc Diphycercal (diff-serk di-fi-

verb daio.

Diphycerc, Diphycercal (di'fi-serk, di-fi-serk'al), a. [Gr. diphyēs, of a double nature, and kerkos, the tail.] A term applied to those fishes whose vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail. The tail may be equally lobed (homocercal) as in the salmon, unequally (heterocercal) as in the slark.

Diphyes, Diphydæ (di'fi-ëz, di'fi-de), n. pl. [Gr. diphyēs, of double nature.] A genus and family of colenterate animals, order Calycophoridæ, characterized by the combination of many individuals or zoöids on a common body, from which one or two swimming discs are developed. The genera are oceanic.

Diphyllous (di-fil'us), a. [Gr. di, dis, twice, and phyllon, a leaf.] In bot having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

Diphyddont (diffi-o-dont), n. [Gr. diphyēs, double—di, dis, twice, and phyō, to produce—and odous, odontos, tooth.] One of that group of the mammalia which possess

two successive sets of teeth-a deciduous or milk set, and a permanent set—a distin-guished from the monophyodonts, which develop only one set. The majority of mamdevelop only one set. The majority of mam-mals are diphyodonts, though the number of teeth replaced may vary; thus, in man, twenty teeth of the adult are preceded by a milk set, while in the hare the anterior incisors are not so preceded, but the pos-terior smaller incisors replace an earlier

Diphyozooid (dī'fi-o-zō"oid), n. [Gr. di, dis,

terior smaller incisors replace an earner pair.

Diphyozooid (di'fi-o-zō''oid), n. [Gr. di, dis, twice, phyō, to produce, zōon, an animal, and eidos, resemblance.] One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa named Calycophoridæ. Diphyozooids swim about by means of their calyx.

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan'thus), n. [Gr. diyloos, double, and akantha, a spine.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes occurring in the old red sandstone, characterized by very small scales, a heterocercal tail, and two dorsal fins, which, like the other fins, were armed with a strong spine in front. Dipleidoscope (di-pli'do-skōp), n. [Gr. diyloos, double, eidos, appearance, and skopeō, to see.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side towards the object. So long as the object, has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directily from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass, are not coincident, but they gradually approach, as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the centre of the object is on the meridian; when an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking to the transparent side sees only one object.

Diploe (dip'lō-ē), n. [Gr. diploos, double.] In anat. the soft medulary substance or

Diploe (dip'lō-ē), n. [Gr. diploos, double.] In anat. the soft medullary substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

Diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), a. [Gr. diploos, double, and gennaö, to produce.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

of two bodies.

Diplograpsus (dip-lō-grap'sus), n. [Gr. diploos, double, and grapsus, a modern form standing for graptolite.] A genus of Graptolitide, in which the cells are arranged back to back on each of a common axis, as are the barbs on the shaft of a feather.

ther.

Diploma (di-plō'ma), n. [Gr. diplōma, a paper folded double, a license by a person in authority, from diploō, to double or fold.] Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, any letter, literary monument, or public document; now, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent. authority conferring some power, writiles. authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like.

their profession, and the like.

This it the state) may, by proper examinations, ascertain the qualifications to practise medicine or law, and upon those who come up out the discribed mark of fitness it may confer diplomae, or authorities to practise. The granting of diplomae by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.

Sir G. C. Lewis, "Dirallofma, a.t. To furnish with a

Diploma (di-plō/ma), v.t. To furnish with a diploma; to fortify by a diploma.

Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. Cartyle.

Diplomacy (di-plo'ma-si), n. 1. The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the branch of knowledge which deals with the relations. of independent states to one another; the agency or management of envoys accredited to a foreign court; the forms of international negotiations. 'The tactics of practised diplomacy.' Sparks.—2. A diplomatic body;

the whole body of ministers at a foreign

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The diplomacy, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with 'the pride, pomp, and circumstance' of this majestic senate.

Burke.

of this majestic senate.

3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; tact. Diplomat, Diplomate (dip'lō-mat, dip'lo-mat), n. A diplomatist.

Unless the diplomats of Europe are strangely mis-informed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under dis-cussion. Sat. Rev.

cussion.

Diplomate (dip'lō-māt), n. One who has obtained a diploma.

Diplomate (di-plō'māt), v.t. To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma. [Rare.]

He was diplomated doctor of divinity in 1669.

A. Wood.

A. Woo

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity.

Astle.

Other monuments of antiquity.

Diplomatic (dip-16-mat/ik), n. 1. A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatical.—2. Diplomatically (dip-16-mat/ik-al-ii), adv. According to the rules or art of diplomacy; authuly.

artfully.

Diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), n. The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.; paleography.

Diplomatism (di-plō'mat-izm), n. Diplomatism (di-plō'mat-izm), n. Diplomatism (di-plō'mat-izm), n.

macy.

Diplomatist (di-plō'mat-ist), n.
skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat. A person

The talents and accomplishments of a diplomatist are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.

times. Macailay. Diplopy, (di-plo'pi-a, dip'lo-pi), n. [Gr. dip'los, double, and ops, the eye.] A disease of the eye, in which the patient sees an object double or even triple. Diplopod (dip'lo-pod), n. One of the Diplopoda of Chilognatha.
Diplopoda (di-ploy'o-da), n. pl. [Gr. diploos, double, and pous, podos, a foot.] One of the two divisions of the Myriapoda, synonymous with Chilognatha.

two divisions of the Myriapoda, synonymous with Chilognatha.
Diploptera (di-plop'ter-a), n. pl. [Gr. diploos, double, and pteron, a wing.] A group of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the upper wings folded longitudinally when at rest, as in the hornet, &c. This division forms three families, Eumenide, Masaride, and Vespida. See WASP.
Diplopterus (di-plop'ter-us), n. [Gr. diploos, double, and pteron, a wing or flu.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of four species, belonging to the old red sandstone. The tail is heterocercal, the dorsal fins are two, and the scales perforated with small foramina.
Diplostemonous (dip-lo-ste*mon-us), a. [Gr. diploos, double, and stenon, a thread of warp.] In bot. having twice as many stamens as petals.
Diplotaxis (dip-lo-taks'is), n. [Gr. diploos, double, and taxis, arrangement.] A genus of plants, nat order Cruciferre, consisting of twenty species of herbs, natives of the northern temperate regions of the old world. They have pinnatifid leaves, yellow flowers, a compressed pod and sub-convex valves, with the seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows. There are two British species, buplocation of plants with large yellow flowers, and growing on old walls.
Diplozoom (dip-lo-zō'on), n. [Gr. diploos, Diplozoom (dip-lo-zō'on), n. [Gr. diploos,

fetid plant with large yellow flowers, and growing on old walls.

Diplozoon (dip-16-zō'on), n. [Gr. diploos, double, and zōon, an animal.] A parasitic trematode worm which infests the gills of the bream, and which appears to be formed of two distinct bodies united in the middle, and resembling an X or St. Andrew's cross, two sexually mature individuals being thus mitad. nnited

Dipnoi (dip'noi), n. pl. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pnoë, breath.] An order of fishes, including only the singular mud-fishes (Lepidosiren), important as exhibiting the transition between fishes and the amphibia. Formerly Lepidosiren was reckoned the lowest of the amphibia, now it constitutes the highest order of fishes. The body is fish-like in shape, covered with small horny scales of a cycloid character; the pectoral and ventral fins are represented by two pairs of long filiform organs; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle, and the respiratory organs are twofold, consisting of ordinary gills opening externally, and of true lungs—formed by the modified swimming-bladder—communicating with the ecsophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea, whence the name. They are also called Protopteri.

Dipodidæ (di-pod'i-dê), n. pl. [Genus Dipus (which see), and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] The jerboas, a family of rodents, mainly characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind-limbs as compared with the forelimbs. The tail is long and hairy. The jerboas are of small size, live in troops, and inhabit Russia, North Africa, and North America. The best known members of the family are the common jerboa (Dipus egypticus), the jumping-hare (Pedetes capensis) of South Africa, and the jumping-mouse (Merimes hudsonicus) of North America.

Dipody (dip'o-di), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pous, podos, foot.] In pros. two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

Dippel's Oil (dip'pelz oil), n. An animal oil.

of two feet.

Dippel's Oil (dip'pelz oil), n. An animal oil, originally prepared by Dippel, an apothecary of the seventeenth century, by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances. It was considered a valuable therapeutic

of albuminous and gelatinous substances. It was considered a valuable therapeutic agent, as an antispasmodic and stimulant of the vascular and nervous systems. In large doses it is a powerful poison. It is now no longer used in medicine.

Dipper (dip'er), a. 1. One that dips; he or that which dips.—2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladde. [United States.]—3. One of a sect of American Baptists, called also Dunkers, Tunkers, and Tumblers. They have the name of Dippers from their employing immersion in baptism. See TUNKER.—4. The popular name, in the United States, of the seven principal stars in the Great Bear, so called from their being arranged in the form of a dipper or ladle.—5. A genus of birds (Cinclus) belonging to the dentirostral division of the great order Passeres, and to the thrush family (Merulide) in that order. The dipper has received a great many popular names; thus, in England it is called the water-ouzel, the Penrith ouzel, the water-crake, and by a variety of other names; in Scotland the water-pyet,



Dipper (Cinclus aquaticus).

the water-craw, &c. It has received the name disper from its usual action, when sitting, of bending down the head, and fifting up the tail at the same time.

Dipping (diping), n. 1. The act of plunging

or immersing.

or immersing.
That which is dyed with many dippings, is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. Fer. Taylor.

2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; as, the dipping of the needle.—3. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.—4. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first 'pickling' it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterwards plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure

nitric acid.—5. The process of colouring jewellery by dipping, thus covering it with a thin coating of fine metal.

Dipping-needle (dip/ing-në-dl), n. An instrument for showing the direction of one of the components of the earth's magnetism. of the components of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the centre of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and, if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. The intersection of two or more directions, found by making the experiment at different places, indicates the place of the magnetic pole.

enti places, indicates the place of the magnetic pole.

Diprismatic (di-priz-mat'ik), a. [Prefix difor dis, twice, and prismatic.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In crystal. having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

prism.

Diprotodon (di-prōt'o-don), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, prōtos, first, and odous, odontos, tooth.] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal, characterized by two large upper incisor teeth; it is found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia. It is allied to the kangaroo, but is much larger, the head of a specimen in the British Museum measuring 3 feet in length.

Dipsaceæ, Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa'sē-ē, dip-sa-kā'sē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. dipsaō, to thirst, from the bases of the leaves of some of the species



Fuller's Teasel (Dipsacus Fullonum). a, Scale of the receptacle.

forming a cavity which contains water ready to quench thirst.] A nat. order of exogenous plants with monopetalous flowers, nearly allied to Composite, but having the anthers quite free. None of the species are of any importance except the common teasel (Dipseuse Fullonum), whose prickly flower-heads are employed in woollen factories to raise a near or aloth.

sate and modelen factories to raise a nap on cloth.

Dipsas (dips'as), n. [Gr.] 1. A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

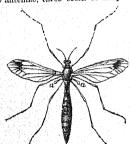
Milton.—2. A genus of Asiatic and tropical American non-venomous serpents of the family Colubridæ, of very elongated, and in some cases of a very attenuated form.

3. A name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of fresh-water bivulves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

Dipsomania (dip-sō-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. dipsaō, to thirst, and mania, madness.] The name given to that condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrol-

crumards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants. In severe cases the moral powers are so weakened, and the mind so enfeebled, that the dipsomaniac is incapable of resisting the morbid impulse, which is also usually attended by ennui, irritability, painful sense of sinking at the epigastrium, and restlessness. The desire to appease this instinctive craving is, at last, imperative. When gratified, the patient becomes violent, maniacal, and dangerous to himself and to those around him. He continues to swallow the intoxicating fluids as long as he can procure them, or as long as he has the power of doing so, until the paroxysm terminates. Dipsomania is regarded by some as occurring likewise as a primary disease, the craving for drink being the accompaniment of moral perver-

sion, and is probably always indicative of some kind of physical disorder. Dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), n. A victim of the so-called disease dipsomania. Dipsomaniacal (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak-al), a. Pertaining to dipsomania. Dipsosis (dip-sō'sis), n. [Gn., from dipsa, thirst.] In mad. merbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinkins. Dipbera (dip'ter-a), n. pl. [Gr. di, dis, double, and pteron, a wing.] An order of insects having only two wines, with two halteres or poisers instead of the hinder pair. The common house-fly and the blue-bottle fly are examples. They have six legs, furnished with five-jointed tarsi, two maxillary palpi, two antenne, three ocelli or simple eyes,



Diptera (Ctenophora festiva). a a, Halteres, Balancers, or Poisers.

placed upon the crown of the head, and a mouth formed for suction. The true eyes are large and compound, often containing thousands of facets. The power, which many of these animals have, of walking on smooth surfaces with the back downwards, is probably due to the fact that the feet are beset with hairs each terminating in a minute disc which acts as a sucker, the discs at the same time exuding a liquid which renders adhesion more perfect. The metamorphosis is complete.

more perfect. The metamorphosis is complete.

Dipteracese, Dipterocarpese (dip-tér-ā/sē-ē, dip'tér-ō-kirp'ē-ē). n.pl. [Gr. di for dis, see, dip'tér-ō-kirp'ē-ē). n.pl. [Gr. di for dis, see, dip'tér-ō-kirp'ē-ē). n.pl. [Gr. di for dis, see, dip'ter-ō-kirp'ē-ē]. Nalidie see, dip'ter-ō-kirp'ē-ē]. n.pl. [Gr. di for dis, see, dip'ter-ō-kirp'ē-ē]. Nalidie see,

or the commonest produce pitches.

Dipteral (dip'teral), a. 1. In entom. having two wings only; dipterous.—

2. In arch. a term applied to a temple having a double having a double row of columns on each of its flanks. It usually had eight or ten in the front row of the end por-ticos, and fifteen at

ticos, and fifteen at the sides.

Dipteral (dip'teral), n. In arch. a dipteral temple.

Dipteran (dip'teran), n. A dipterous insect; a member of the order Diptera.

Lintary: Dipterany (dip'tor ils) a figure

order Diptera.

Dipterix, Dipteryx (dip'ter-iks), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pteryx, a wing.] A genus of Leguminosæ found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, &c., and yielding the Tonquin or Tonka bean used for scenting snuff. The tree grows 60 to 80 feet high.

Dipterocarpeæ. See DIPTERACEÆ.

Dipterocarpus (dip'ter-ö-kärp-us), n. A genus of East Indian, and chiefly insular trees, nat order Dipterocarpeæ. The species are enormous trees, abounding in resinder

dies are enormous trees, abounding in resinous juice, with erect trunks, an ash-coloured bark, strong spreading limbs, and oval leathery entire leaves with pinnated veins.

Dipteros (dip'tér-os), n. In arch. a dipteral temple

Dipterous (dip'ter-us), a. 1. In entom having two wings; pertaining to the order of insects called Diptera.—2. In bot a term

applied to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings.

Dipterus (dip'tér-us), n. A genus of old red sandstone fishes, of which there are two species, and which derive their name from their most distinguishing characteristic, their double anal and dorsal fins. Dipterygian (dip'tér-ij-i-an), n. pl. [Gr. difor dis, twice, and pterygion, a fin.] One of a family of fishes, comprising those which have only two dorsal fins.

Diptote (dip'tōt), n. [Gr. from di, dis, twice, and ptôsis, a case, from piptō, to fall.] In gram. a noun which has only two cases; as. L. suppetie, suppetias, assistance.

Diptych (dip'tik), n. [Gr. diptychos—difor dis, and ptysso, ptyzō, to fold.] In Greek and Rom. antig. a public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates; in later times a list of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians; so called because it consisted usually of two leaves folded. The sacred diptych consisted of two tables, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be mentioned in the prayers of the church.

Diptychum, Diptychus (dip'tik-um, dip'tik-um, dip'tik-um, J. Same as Diptych.

prayers of the church.

Diptychum, Diptychus (dip'tik-um, dip'tik-us), a. Same as Diptych.

Dipus (di'pus), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pous, a foot.] The jerboas proper, a genus of rodents of the family Dipodide, so named from the fact that, like the kangaroos, they generally stand on their hindlegs, which are disproportionally long, and move by bounds. See DIPODIDÆ, JERBOA.

Dip-working (dip'werk-ing), n. In mining, a working in mineral lying at a lower level than the pit bottom. Called in Scotland Dook.

Dook.

Dipyre (di-pir'), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pyr, fire.] A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime.

Dipyrenous (di-pire'nus). a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and pypēn, the stone of stone-fruit.] In bot. containing two stones or pyrenes.

pyrenes.

Diradiation (di-rā'di-ā'shon), n. [L. diradiatio—di for dis, asunder, and radius, a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

An American genus of

light from a luminous body.

Dirca (der'ka), n. An American genus of plants, nat order Thymelaceæ. There is only a single species, D. palustris, which grows in watery places. It is remarkably tough in all its parts; the twigs are used for making rods, the bark for ropes, baskets, &c. The bark is acrid, and produces heat in the stomach, and brings on vomiting; in small doses it acts as a cathartic. The fruit possesses marcotic properties.

Dirdum(dir'dum), n. [Scotch.] 1. Tumult; unroar.

There is such a dirdum forsooth for the loss of your gear and your means.

Guthrie. 2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; evil consequences or result.

This is a wan dividum than we got frae Mr. Gud-yill when yegar'd me refuse to eat the plumb-parridge on Yule eve, as if it were ony matter to God or man whether a ploughman lad supped on minced pies or sour sowens.

3. A scolding; severe reprehension.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth.

Petiticaat Tales.

Dire (dīr), a. [L. dirus, terrible.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great

Arms on armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding wheels Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise Of conflict.

Profuse in garniture of wooden cuts
Strange and uncouth; dire faces, figures dire,
Sharp-knee'd, sharp-elbowed. Wordsworth.

SYN. Dreadful, dismal, fearful, terrible, horrible, portentous, tremendous, terrifle, gloomy, mournful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive.

Direct (direkt), a. [L. dirigo, directum, to set in a straight line, to direct—di for dis, intens., and rego, rectum, to make straight. See Right.] 1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a direct line from one body or place to

another. It is opposed to crooked, circuitous, oblique. It is also opposed to refracted; as, a direct ray of light.—2. In astron. appearing to move forward in the zodiac, according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to retrograde; as, the motion of a planet is direct.

3. In the line of father and son: opposed to collateral; as, a descendant in the direct line.—4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; as, a direct course: a direct way. as, a direct course; a direct way.

It was no time by direct means to seek her. 5. Not given to equivocation or ambiguous-ness; straightforward; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct; not crafty and involved.

Bacon.

6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he made a direct acknowledgment.

He nowhere says it in direct words. He nowhere says it in direct words. Locke.

—Direct interval, in music, an interval which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as the fifth, major third, and octave.—Direct tax, a tax assessed directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; and is opposed to indirect tax, which is imposed on marketable articles, such as tea and tobacco, and is paid by the purchaser indirectly.—Direct ratio or direct proportion. See RATIO, PROPORTION.

Precertatio or arect propertion. See Early, Proportion.

Direct (di-rekt'), v.t. [See the adjective.]

1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object; as, to direct an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to direct the eye; to direct a course or flight.

The increased ardour in the common pursuit, the co-operation, the division of labour, the mutual regulation, and submission to a common leader, when directed to a worthy purpose, must be instruments of good.

Sir G. C. Lewis.

2. To show; to show the right road or course to; as, he directed me to the left-hand road. Direct me where Aufidius lives.

To prescribe a course to; to regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to direct the affairs of a nation.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform, Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.

4. To order; to instruct; to point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; to prescribe to.

I'll first direct my men what they shall do. Shak. To inscribe with the address; to super-5. To inscribe with the address; to superscribe with the name, or with the name and abode of the person to whom a letter or other thing is to be sent; to address. [Rare, address being now more commonly used.] 6. To aim or point at, as discourse; to address. 'Words sweetly placed and modestly directed.' Shak.—Guide, Direct, Sway. See under Guide.—Syn. To point, aim, show, guide, lead, conduct, dispose, manage, regulate, govern, rule, order, instruct, command.

Direct (di-rekt'), v.i. To act as a guide; to point out a course. 'Wisdom is profitable

point out a course. 'Wisdom is profitable to direct.' Eccl. x. 10.

Direct (di-rekt'), n. In music, the sign W placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

Directer (di-rekt'ér), n. A director (which

Directing Plane (di-rekt/ing plan), n

Directing Plane (di-rekt'ing plān), n. In persy. a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture. Directing Point (di-rekt'ing point), n. In persy. the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

Direction (di-rek'shon), n. [L. directio, a setting straight, from dirigo, directum. See DIRECT.] 1. The act of directing aiming, or pointing; as, the direction of good works to a good end.—2. The end or object towards which anything is directed.

Demand for commodities is not demand for labour.

Demand for commodities is not demand for labour. The demand for commodities determines in what particular branch of production the labour and capital shall be employed; it determines the direction of the labour, but nor the more or less of the labour, itself, or of the maintenance or payment of the labour, itself, or fithe minimum or payment of the labour. S. S. Mill.

3. The line in which a body moves or to which the more of the labour when the labour when the labour when the labour when the labour which are not strongly as the labour.

its position is referred; course; as, matter cannot alter the direction of its own motion; afstar appeared in the direction of a certain tower; the ship sailed in a south-easterly direction.—4. The act of governing; admini-stration; management; guidance; superintendence; as, the direction of public affairs; direction of domestic concerns; the direction of a bank.

I will put myself to thy direction.

All nature is but art unknown to thee. All chance, direction which thou canst not see. Pope. 5. Eccles, especially in the R. Cath. Ch. the guidance of a spiritual adviser; the function of a director. See DIRECTOR, 2 of orritor, instruction in what manner to

proceed

proceed.

Iago hath direction what to do.

Jago hath direction what to do.

The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.—8. A body or board of directors; directorate.—Line of direction, (a) in gun. the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (b) In mech. the line in which a body moves or endeavours to proceed according to the force impressed upon it: thus, if a body fall freely by gravity its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's centre; also, a line drawn from the centre of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—Angle of direction, see under ANGLE.—SYN. Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government, control, order, command, instruction.

Directive (di-rekt'iv), a. Having the power of direction; pointing out the direction; showing the way; instructing; informing; guiding. 'Freepts directive of our practice in relation to God.' Barrow.

Nor visited by one directive ray, From contraws streaming, or from airy hall. Thomson. Iago hath direction what to do.

Nor visited by one directive ray, From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. Thomson.

Directly (di-rekt'li), adv. 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; not in a winding course; as, aim directly at the object; gravity tends directly to the centre of the earth.—2. Straightway; immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us directly.

He will directly to the lords, I fear.

3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences. No man hath been so impious as directly to condemn

4. On the instant that; as soon as; immediately when. [Incorrect.]

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four

men. Dickens.
—In math. quantities are said to be directly proportional when the proportion is according to the order of the terms, in contradistinction to inversely or reciprocally proportional, which is taking the proportion contrary to the order of the terms. See RATIO, PROPORTION.—In mech. a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another body when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centres.—SYN. Immediately, soon, promptly, instantly, instantaneously, openly, expressly.

pressly.

Directness (di-rekt'nes), n. Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way; straightforwardness; immediateness.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, directness of conception. Cariyle.

Director (di-rekt'er), n. 1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor.—

2. Eccles., especially in the R. Cath. Ch., one who directs another in affairs of the mainting accordance of a circular sections. spirit or conscience; a spiritual guide.— 3. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd Directors to a noble mind.

4. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as, the director of a bank or of a railway company.—5. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct.

Hamilton.

arrector of national conduct. Institution, 6. In surp, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistule; a guide for an incision-knife.—7. In elect. a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to a part of the body to which a shock is to be sent. s to be sent.

Directorate (di-rek'ter-at), n. 1. The office of a director. —2. A body of directors.

Directorial (di-rek-tō'ri-al), α. 1. That directs; containing direction or command.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. Guthrie. 2. Belonging to directors, or the French

Directory.

Directorship (di-rekt/er-ship), n. The con-

Directors and the condition or office of a director.

Directory (di-rek'to-ri), n. 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship or religious services; as, the Bible is our best directory in faith and practice.—2.† Eccles. directory in faith and practice.—2.4 Eccles. the title of a book containing the systematic list to be inquired into at confession.—3. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, and the like, with their places of business and abode.—4. The executive power of the French Republic, A. D. 1795–96. It consisted of five persons called directors, and was quashed by Napoleon Bonaparte at the suggestion of Sièves, and the Consulate established on its ruin.—5. Board of directors; directorate.

directorate.

Directory (direct, from diriyo, directorius, serving to direct, from diriyo, directum. See DIRECT.] 1. That guides or directs.

This needle the mariners call their directory needle.

Gregory.

2. Directing; commanding; enjoining; instructing. Blackstone.

Directress (di-rekt/res), n. A female who directs or manages.

Directrix (di-rekt/riks), n. 1. A female who governs or directs.—2. In math. a line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section, and so placed that the distance from it of any point in the curve is to the distance of the same point from the fo-

same point from the focus in a constant ratio; also, the name given to any line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve. —Directrix of a parabola, a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus AB is the directrix of the parabola VED, of which F is the focus. Direful (dirfqll), a. [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as, direful fiend; a direful misfortune. Achilles' wrath to Greece, the direful spring



Achilles' wrath to Greece, the direful spring Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing! Pope. Direfully (dir'ful-li), adv. Dreadfully; ter-

pirefulness (dīr'fulnes), n. The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness;

horror.

The direfulness of this postilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. Wardon.

The direct manufact.

Direly (dir'li), adv. In a dire manner.

And of his death he direly had forethought, Drayton. Dirempt (di-remt'), a. Parted; separated.

Stow.

Dirempt (di-remt'), v.t. [L. dirimo, diremptum, to take apart, from dis, asunder, and emo, to buy, originally to take.] To take asunder, to separate by violence; to break off. Holinshed.

off. Holmsnea.

Diremption†(di-rem'shon), n. A separation.

Direness (dir'nes), n. Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught rous thoughts, Cannot once start me. Shak

Direption † (di-rep'shon), n. [L. direptio, from diripto, direption, to tear asunder, from di, for dis, asunder, and rapio, to snatch.] The act of plundering.

This lord for some direptions being cast Into close prison. Heywood.

Direptitiously † (di-rep-ti/shus-li), adv. By way of direption or robbery. 'Grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.'

Strype. Olirge (derj), n. [Believed to be a contraction of L. dirige ('direct,' imperative of dirigere to direct), a word holding a prominent place in some psalm or hymn formerly sung attunerals—the particular psalm or hymn being doubtful.] A song or tune intended to express grief sorrow, and mourntended to express grief, sorrow, and mourn-ing; as, a funeral dirge.

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage, In equal scale weighing delight and dole. Shak. Dirge (der'jë), n. In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

Dirige† (di'ri-ji), n. [See DIRGE.] A dirge, Dirigent (di'ri-jent), n. [L. dirigens, dirigents, ppr. of dirige, to direct. See DIRECT.] In geom. the line of motion along which the and geometric time or moral along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

Dirigent (diri-jent), a.

CECTES STATES

Dirigent (diri-jent), a. Directing. Dirigent (diri-ji-bl), a. Capable of being directed, guided, or steered; as. advigible balloon. Diriment (diri-ment), a. (From L. dirimo. See DIREMPT] Hindering, frustrating, or nullifying; as, a diriment impediment to matrimony. Dirk (derk), n. [Formerly dork; a word of doubtful etymology; comp. D. Dan, and Sw. dolk, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard; a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland, and still worn as essential and still worn as essential to complete the Highland

to complete the Highland costume.

Dirk (front and profile).

Dirk (derk), v.t. To point of the sound produced by rapid vibrations.]

To vibrate or shake, especially with a reverberating noise; to have trenulous motion; to tingle; to thrill. [Scotch.]

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirt. Eu-

Dirl (dirl), n. A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

It just played diri on the bane. Dirt (dert), n. [Icel. drit, dirt, excrement; drita, Sc. drite, A. Sax. (ge)dritan, to go to stool.] 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, mire, dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul

Whose waters cast up mire and dirt. Is, lvii, 20.

The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages in all times assert;
The happy man's without a shirt. Heywood,
2. A gold-miner's name for the material, as 2. A gold-line is finite to the material, as earth, gravel, &c., put into his cradle to be washed.—3.† Meanness; sordidness.

Honours which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy.

Melmoti.

4. Abusive or scurrilous language.

Dirt (dérf), v.t. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile; to dirty.

Ill company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he loves best. Swift.

Dirt-bed (dert/bed), n. A hed or layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working the freestone in the colite formation of Portland. They are evidently the soil in which the cycads, zamias, and conifers of the period grew. The thickest layer is from 12 to 18 inchestible. thick

Dirt-eating (dert'et-ing), n. 1. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive func-Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbance of the feminine health, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirk.—2. The practice of certain tribes of South America, as the Ottomacs, of using certain kinds of clay for food.

Dirtily (derti-in), adv. [From dirty.] 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtiness (derti-nes), n. 1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—3. Moistness; sloppiness; uncomfortableness; as, dirtiness of the weather.

ther.

Dirt-pie (dert'pi), n. Clay moulded by children in imitation a pie.

Dirty (dert'i), a. 1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; impure; turbid; as, dirty hands; dirty water; a dirty employment.—2. Dark-coloured; impure; dusky; as, a dirty white.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered to a dirty one.

Locke.

3. Mean; base; low; despicable; grovelling; as, a dirty fellow; a dirty job or trick.

Marriages should be made upon more natural mo-tives than mere dirty interests. Sir W. Temple.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w. wig: wh. whig: zh. azure. - See KEY. 4. (Applied to the weather) foul; sleety; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable.

When this snow is dissolved a great deal of dirty year, Taylor,

Dirty (dert'i), v.t. pret. & pp. dirtied; ppr. dirtying. 1. To defile; to make filthy; to soil; as, to dirty the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak

plain, Like a very foul mop, dirty more than they clean.

To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize: ap-

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize: applied to reputation.
Diruption (di-rup'shon), n. [L. diruptio. See DISRUFT] A bursting or rending asunder. See DISRUFTON.
DIS-(dis), a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, denoting separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, or reversal of the action implied in the word to which it is prefixed, as in disarm, disoblige, disagree. In many cases it retains its primary sense of separation, as in distribute, disconnect.

Disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), n. [Prefix dis, neg. or priv., and abitity.] 1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; weakness; imposence; as, disability arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his disability.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his disability.

Rancogi.

2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity; as, the disability of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts. — 3. Want of competent means or instruments; inability. — 4. Want of legal qualifications; legal incapacity; the state of being legally incapacitated; incapacity to do any legal act. It is divided into vo classes, absolute and partial. Absolute disability, as outlawry, excommunication, attainder, while it continues, wholly disables the person; partial disability includes infancy, idiotcy, lunacy, drunkenness, and coverture. coverture.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a disability to receive Church prefer-ments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test.

—Disability, Inability. Disability implies deprivation or loss of power, inability in-dicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from inability to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it from some external disability disqualifying him for being chosen.—SYN. Weakness, inability, incompetence, impotence, incapa-

ofty.

Disable (dis-ā'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. disabled;
ppr. disabling. [Prefix dis, priv., and able.]

I. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power; to weaken
so as to render incapable of action; as, a
fleet is disabled by a storm or by a battle; a
chin is disabled. We the loss of her masts or ship is disabled by the loss of her masts or

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure disables him.

Fer. Taylor.

2. To deprive of mental power, as by de-stroying or weakening the understanding.— 3. To deprive of adequate means, instru-3. To deprive of adequate means, instru-ments, or resources; as, a nation is disabled to carry on war by want of money; the loss of a ship may disable a man to prosecute commerce or to pay his debts.—4. To im-pair; to diminish; to impoverish.

Thave disabled nine estate By showing something a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. Shak.

5. To deprive of legal qualifications or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and disables his children to inherit. Blackstone.

An attainer of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and disablee his children to inherit. Blackstone.

6.† To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; to disparage; to undervalue.

'He disabled my judgment.' Shak.—SYN.
To weaken, unfit, disquality, incapacitate.
Disablet (dis-abl), a. Wanting ability. 'Our disable and unactive force.' Daniell.

Disablement (dis-abl), a. Wanting ability. 'Our disable and unactive force.' Daniell.

Disablement (dis-abl), a. Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability; weakness. 'Disablement to take any promotion.' Bacon. 'Disablement to take any promotion.' Bacon. 'Disablement Disabuse (dis-a-bix), v.t. pret. & pp. disabused; ppr. disabusing. [Fr. desabuser, to disabuse. See Abuse.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disentangle from fallacy or deception; to set right; as, it is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices. tions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to disabus

themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history.

Dr. Horne justly supposed that the admirers of Hume were more likely to be disabused of their error by the fear of derision, than by any force of argumentation.

Disaccommodate (dis-ak-kom'mō-dāt), v.t. pret. & pp. disaccommodated; ppr. disac-commodating. [Prefix dis, priv., and accom-modate.] To put to inconvenience. [Rare.]

I hope this will not disaccommodate you.

By, Warburton.

Disaccommodation (dis'ak-kom-mō-dā'-shon), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and accommodation.] State of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared. Hale.

Disaccord † (dis-ak-kord'), v.i. [Prefix dis, neg., and accord.] To disagree; to refuse assent

But she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. Spenser.

Disaccordant (dis-ak-kord'ant), a. Not accordant; not agreeing.

Disaccustom (dis-ak-kus'tum), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and accustom.] To destroy the force of habit in by disuse; to render unaccustomed; as, he has disaccustomed himself to receive. self to exercise.

sen to exercise.

Disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fi), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and acidify.] To deprive of the quality of acidity; to free from acid; to neutralize the acid present in.

Disacknowledge † (dis-ak-no'lej), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and acknowledge.] To deny; to disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and disacknowledge it.

Disacquaint (dis-ak-kwānt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and acquaint.] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; to estrange.

Ye must now disacquaint and estrange yourselves from the sour old wine of Moses' law. Udall,

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is disacquarited never. Herrick. Disacquaintance (dis-ak-kwant'ans), n. Neglect or disuse of familiarity or familiar

Knowledge.
Conscience by a long neglect of, and disacquaintance with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soft.

Disadorn (dis-ad-orn'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and adorn.] To deprive of ornaments.

Deform his beard and disadorn thy head. Congreve Disadvance † (dis-ad-yans'), v.t. or i. check; to halt; to lower; to draw back.

Forced him his shield to disadvance. Spenser. Disadvantage (dis-ad-vantāj), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and advantage.] 1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation; any unfavourable circumstance or state; as, the army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its position.

I was . . . under the disadvantage of being un-known by sight to any of you. Burke.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to disadvantage. They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. Bancroft.

SYN. Detriment, injury, hurt, drawback,

harm, loss, damage.
Disadvantage† (dis-ad-van'tāj), v.t. To injure in interest; to do something prejudicial or injurious to.

Violences, so far from advancing Christianity, extremely weaken and disadvantage it. Dr. H. More. Disadvantageable † (dis-ad-van'tāj-a-bl), a. Not advantageous; contrary to profit; producing loss.

Hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as interest. Bacon,

interest. Bacen.

Disadvantageous (dis-ad'van-tāj"us), a.

1. Attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, the situation of an army is disadvantageous for attack or defence; we are apt to view characters in the most disadvantageous lights.—2.† Unfavourable; biassed or characterized by prejudice.

Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may

Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice.

Hume.

Disadvantageously (dis-ad'van-tāj"us-li), adv. In a mamer not favourable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

Disadvantageousness (dis-ad'van-tāj"us-nes), n. Unfavourableness to success; inconvenience. loss

convenience; loss.

Disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), n. [Prefix dis, in a bad sense, equivalent to mis, and adventure.] Misfortune.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into disadventure. Sir W. Raleigh.

Disadventurous † (dis-ad-ven'tur-us), a.

Unprosperous. Spenser.

Disadvise (dis-ad-viz'), v.t. [Prefix dis, and advise.] (dis-ad-viz'), to dissuade from; to deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to disadvise the purchase of Boyle.

Disaffect (dis-af-fekt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, and affect.] 1. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to disaffect the army.— 2.† To lack affection or esteem for; to disdain; to dislike.

Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them disaffeet, only because it hath not been well represented to them.

Chillingworth.

3.† To throw into disorder.

It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails.

Hammond.

4. † To shun; as, to disaffect society.

Disaffected (dis-af-fekt'ed), p. and a. [Pre-fix dis, priv., and affected.] 1. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; discontented: usually applied to persons who are hostile to an existing government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as disaffected to the emperor.

Stilling fleet.

2. Morbid; diseased. Hudibras. Disaffectedly (dis-af-fekt/ed-li), adv. In a

disaffected manner.

disaffected manner.

Disaffectedness (dis-af-fekt'ed-nes), n. The
quality of being disaffected.

Disaffection (dis-af-fek'shon), n. 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will;
want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty; as, the disaffection of people to
their prince or government; the disaffection
of allies; disaffection to religion.—2† in a
physical sense, disorder; bad constitution.
[Rare.] [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the disaf-fection of the part. Wiseman.

SYN. Unfriendliness, ill-will, alienation, dis-

loyalty, enmity, hostility.

Disaffectionate(dis-af-fek/shon-āt), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and affectionate.] Not well disposed; not friendly; disaffected. A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.

Disaffirm (dis-af-ferm'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and affirm.] 1. To deny; to contradict.—2. In law, to overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tributed.

decision, by a contrary judgment of a su-perior tribunal. Disaffirmance (dis-af-ferm'ans), n. 1.† De-nial; negation; refutation. 'A demonstra-tion in disaffirmance of anything that is affirmed.' Sir M. Hale.—2. In law, over-throw or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, disaffirmance of judg-ment.

superior tribunal; as, assagiomance of judgment.

Disaffirmation (dis-afferm-ā/shon), n. Act of disaffirming; disaffirmance.

Disafforest (dis-af-forest), v.t. [Prefix dis, and afforest.] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By Charter 9 Henry III., many forests were dis-afforested. Blackstone.

Disaggregate (dis-ag'grē-gāt), v.t. [Prefix dis, and aggregate.] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts. Disaggregation (dis-ag'grē-gā/shon), v. The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

body into its component parts. Disagree (dis-a-gre), v. pret. & pp. dis-agreed; ppr. disagreeing. [Prefix dis, neg., and agree.] 1. To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar; as, two ideas disagree when they are not exactly alike; narratives of the same fact offen disagree. fact often disagree.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to disagree; that is, the one not to be the other.

Locke.

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree ! Pope. 3. To be unsuitable; as medicine sometimes disagrees with the patient; food often dis-

agrees with the stomach or the taste.—
4. To differ; to be in opposition; not to accord or harmonize.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to disagree with what they call reason. Atterbu

5. To be in a state of discord; to quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd By our accord, shall disagree no more. Comper.

Syn. To differ, vary, dissent.

Disagreeable (dis-a-gre'a-bl), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and agreeable.] 1. Not agreeable; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous.

Some demon had forced her to a conduct disagree able to her sincerity.

Broone.

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; repugnant; as, behaviour may be disagreeable to our minds; food may be disagreeable to the taste.

That which is disagreeable to one is many times agreeable to another, or disagreeable in a less degree.

3.† Not agreeing; discordant, discrepant,

o.t Not agreeing; discordant, discrepant, Disagreeableness (dis-a-gre a-bl-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being disagreeable; unsuitableness; contrariety. — 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses; as, the disagreeableness of another; manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound, or smell.

Tisagreeably (dis-a-greeableness)

Bound, or smen.

Disagreeably (dis-a-gré'a-bli), adv. Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

Disagreeance (dis-a-gré-ans), n. Disagree-

There is no disagreeance where is faith in Jesus Christ, and consent of mind together in one accord, Udall.

Disagreement (dis-a-gre'ment), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and agreement.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as, the disagreement of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

They carry plain and evident notes either of disagreement or affinity. Woodward.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, in truth their disagreement is not great.

Hooker.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others.

Clarke.

ment of some things to others. Clarke.

4. A falling out; a quarrel; discord.—SYN.
Difference, diversity, unlikeness, discrepancy, variance, dissent, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, discord.
Disalliege † (dis-al-lej'), v. t. Prefix dis, priv., and allegiance, influenced by liege.]
To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?

Disallow (dis-al-lou'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and allow.] 1. To refuse permission; not to permit; to refuse to sanction; not to grant; not to make or regard as lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove.

They disaltowed self-defence, second marriages, and usury.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to

refuse assent. But if her father shall disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows or her bonds . . . shall stand.

Num. xxx. 5.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject;

To whom coming, as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious.

I Pet ii. 4.

Not to allow; to reject or strike out, as illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like; as, the auditor disallowed a number of items in the account.—SYN. To disapprove, probibit, earner a conderny reject.

prohibit, censure, condemn, reject.

Disallow (dis-al-lou'), v.i. To refuse permission or assent; not to permit. What follows if we disallow of this?

What follows if we disattlew of this? Shak.

Disallowable (disal-lou'a-bl). a. [Prefix dis, neg., and allowable.] Not allowable; not to be suffered or permitted.

Disallowableness (disal-lou'a-bl-nes), n. The state of being disallowable.

Disallowance (dis-al-lou'ans), n. Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection

bition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and disallowance of it.

South.

Disally (dis-al-li'), v.t. [Prefix dis = mis, in a bad sense.] To join in, or as in, an unholy or illegal alliance. 'So loosely disallied their nuptials.' Mitton, Sams. Ayon. 1.1022.

Disanchort (dis-angk'er), v.t. [Dis and an-chor.] To force from its anchors, as a ship; to raise the anchor of; to free from the

disance of the control of the contro

The presence of a king engenders love among his subjects, as it disanimates his enemies. Shak.

Disanimation (dis-an'i-mā'shon), n. I.†Privation of life. 'Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation.' Sir T.

me, and depart upon disanimation. Sir T. Browne.—2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]
Disannex (dis-an-neks'), v.t. [Prefix dis, and annex.] To separate; to disunite.
Disannul (dis-an-null), v.t. [Prefix dis, intens., and annul.] To make void; to annul; to deprive of force or authority; to cancel.

Now trust me were it not arrived on the content.

Now trust me were it not against our laws, Against my crown, my oath, my dignity, Which princes, would they, may not disannul, My soul should sue as advocate for thee. Shak.

Disannuller (dis-an-nul'èr), n. One who makes null. Beau. & Fl.
Disannulment (dis-an-nul'ment), n. An-

nulment Disanoint (dis-an-oint'), v.t. priv., and anomil.] To render consecration of invalid; to deprive of the effects of being anointed. [Rare or obsolete.]

After they have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, disancinted him, nay cursed him, all over in their pulpits.

Millon.

Disapparel (dis-ap-pa'rel), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and appurel.] To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

pisappear (dis-ap-pēr'), v.i. [Dis and appear.] 1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to go away or out of sight; to ease to appear or to be perceived; to be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.

The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears: Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Tennyson.

2. To cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist; as, the epidemic has disappeared. n. Act of Disappearance (dis-ap-per'ans), a disappearing; removal from sight.

Disappendency (dis-ap-pend'en-si), n. Detachment from a former connection; separation. Burn.

ration. Burn.

Disappoint (dis-ap-point), v.t. [Fr. désappointer, it. to remove from an appointment.]

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected; as, a man is disappointed of his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires intentions or expectations are discussionally intentions or expectations are discussionally desires intentions or expectations are discussionally desired intentions. desires, intentions, or expectations are dis-appointed; a bad season disappoints the farmer of his crops; a defeat disappoints an enemy of his spoil.

Without counsel purposes are disappointed, Prov. xv. 22.

2. To frustrate; to hinder of intended effect;

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and disappoints the
blow.

Addison. SYN. To frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil,

Disappointed (dis-ap-point'ed), p. and a. Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; having suffered disappointment. Disappointed† (dis-ap-point'ed), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and appointed.] Not or ill appointed or prepared; unprepared.

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd.

Disappointment (dis-ap-point/ment), a. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or

Piaul.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our disappointment will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. Disappreciate (dis-ap-pré'shi-āt), v.t. [Pre-fix dis, and appreciate.] To undervalue; not to appreciate.

to appreciate.

Disapprobation (dis-ap' prō-bā'shon), a.

[Prefix dis, priv., and approbation.] The act
of disapproving; disapproval; the act of the
mind which condemns what is supposed to
be wrong, whether the act is expressed or
not; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified dis-approbation of all the steps. Burke.

Disapprobatory (dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ri), a. Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Disappropriate (dis-ap-pro/pri-āt), Disappropriate (disap-propriate), a. Disappropriate. Not appropriated, or not possessing appropriated church property; a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the cliurch become disappropriate, two ways. Blackstone.

Disappropriate (dis-ap-prō'pri-āt), v. t. 1. To remove from individual possession or owner-

ship. How much more law-like were it to assist nature in disappropriating that evil, which by confining proper becomes destructive.

Millon.

2. Specifically, to sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appro-

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, disappropriated.

Blackstone.

would have been, by the rules of the common law, disapprepriated.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; to release from possession.

Disappropriation (dis-ap-propriate appropriation), n. 1. The act of withdrawing from its appropriate use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

Disapproval (dis-ap-proval), n. Disapprobation; dislike. 'There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion.' Glanvill.

Disapprove (dis-ap-prov), v.t. pret. & pp. disapprove (dis-ap-prov); v.t. pret. & pp. disapproved; ppr. disapproving. [Prefix dis, priv., and approve; Fr. désupprouven.]

1. To dislike; to condemm in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong; as, we often disapprove the conduct of others or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not.—2. To refuse official approbation to; to reject, as not approved of; to decline to or not.—2. To relias of metal approved of; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was disapproved by the commander-in-chief.

Disapprove (dis-ap-pröv'), v.i. To express or feel disapproval. It is generally followed by of; as, to disapprove of behaviour.

There is no reason to believe that they ever dis-approve where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor. Emperor, Brownham

or some order unquestionary processing from the Emperor.

Disapprovingly (dis-ap-pröv'ing-li), adv. By disapprobation.

Disard † (dis-ard'), n. [A. Sax. dysig, foolish.] A foolish fellow; a dizzard.

Disarm (dis-arm'), v. [Prefix dis, priv., and arm.] 1. To deprive of arms: to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he disarmed his foes; the prince gave orders to disarm his subjects: with of before the thing taken away; as, to disarm one of his weapons. Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defence; to render innocnous or defenceless; as, to disarm a venomous serpent.

Security disarms the best appointed army.

Security disarms the best appointed army.

Fuller. 4. To deprive of force, strength, means of annoyance, or power to terrify; to render harmless; to quell; as, to disarm rage or passion; religion disarms death of its ter-

rors.

Disarm (dis-arm'), v.t. To lay down arms: specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; to dismiss or disband troops; as, the nations were them disarming.

nations were then assurming.

Disarmament (dis-arm'a-ment), n. Act of
disarming; the reduction of military and
naval forces from a war to a peace footing.

Disarmature (dis-arm'a-tūr), n. The act
of disarming; the act of divesting one's self
or another of any equipment; divestiture.

On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature. Sir W. Hamilton.

Disarmed (dis-ärmd'), p. and a. 1. Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defence or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

or amoyance; remered narmies, studence.

2. In her. a term applied to an animal or bird of prey without claws, teeth, or beak.

Disarmer (dis-ārm'ér), n. One who disarms.

Disarrange (dis-ārm'f), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and arrange.] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to derange.

ingement of; to derange.

This disarranges all our established ideas.

Warton.

We could hardly after one word, or disarrange one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. Blair.

Disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment), n. The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. Disarray (disa-rāt), n.t. [Prefix dis priv., and array,] 1. To undress; to divest of clothes. 'Half disarrayed us to her rest.' Tennyson...2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with firry steeds Oft disarratyed the foes in battle ranged. Fenton, Disarray (dis-a-rā'), v.i. To undress or strip

Disarray (dis-a-rā'), n. 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. Desarray and shameful rout ensue. Dryden.

2. Undress.

And him behold a wicked hag did stalke,
In regged robes and filthy disarry. Spenser.

Disarticulate (dis-in-tik'ū-lāt), v. t. To
divide, separate, or sunder the foints of.
Disassent (dis-as-sent'), n. Dissent. 'Assent or disassent'. Hall.

Disassenter † (dis-as-sent'er), n. One who
refuses to assent or concur, a dissenter.

refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter. State Trials.

Disassiduity (dis-as-si-dü'i-ti), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and assiduity.] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

He came in . . . and, through disassiduity, drew the curtain between himself and her grace.

Sir R. Naunton.

the curtain between himself and her grace.

Disassociate (dis-as-sō'shi-āt), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and associate.] To disunite; to disconnect things associated. 'Our mind disassociating herself from the body. Florio. Disaster (diz-aster) n. [Fr. désastre; It. disastro—dis, and L. astrum, Gr. astrom, a star. A word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. disastrous with til-starred; and see STAR.] 1.† An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. 'Disasters in the sun.' Shak.—2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune: as, we met with many disasters on the road.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record dis-

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record dis-asters mingled with triumphs, and great national crines and follies far more humiliating than any dis-aster. Macanday,

anter.

—Misfortune, Calamity, Disaster. See under MISFORTUNE.—SYN. Misfortune, mishap, calamity, mischance, misadventure, adversity, blow, infliction, catastrophe, reverse. Disaster (diz-as'tér), v.t. 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. Spenser.—2. To injure; to afflict. Thomson.—3. To blemish; to disfigure.

The holes where are chold be white title.

The holes where eyes should be which pitifully disaster the cheeks. Shak,

Disasterly† (diz-as'ter-li), adv. Disastrously.

Disastrous (diz-as'trus), a. 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun . . . In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds. Millon. 2. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was disastrous; the battle proved disastrous.

Fly the pursuit of my disastrous love. Dryden.

Fly the pursuit of my disastrons love. Dryden.
Disastronsly (diz-as'trus-li), adv. Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
Disastrousness (diz-as'trus-nes), n. Unfortunateness; calamitousness.
Disattach (dis-at-tach'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and attach.] To unfasten; to unloose; to sever; to break the connection of.
Disattachment (dis-at-tach'ment), n. The act of unixing, or state of being unfixed; disengagement; separation; detachment.
Disauthorize (dis-g'thor-iz), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority. [Rare.]
Disavaunce,† v.t. [Fr.] To drive back.
Chaucer.

Disaventure, † n. [Fr.] Misfortune. Chau-

cer.

Disavouch† (dis-a-vouch'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and avouch. See Vow.] To disavow. Disavow (dis-a-vou'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and avouc. See Avow.] 1. To deny; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embez-zlement, but he disavows the fact, he may disavouc his name or signature. Opposed to omo or acknowledge.—2. To disclaim or deny responsibility for; to disown; to reject.

Kinsy may say. We cannot trust this ambassador's

Kings may say, We cannot trust this ambassador's undertakings, because his senate may disavor him. Brougham.

3. To disprove; to prove the contrary of.

Yet can they never Toss into air the freedom of my birth, Or disavou my blood Plantagener's.

Disavowal (dis-a-vou'al), n. Denial; dis-owning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear.

Richardson.

Disavowance † (dis-a-vou'ans), n. Disavowal. 'Denial and disavowance of this ayowal. 'Den

Disavower (dis-a-vou'er), n. One who dis-

avows.

Disavowment † (dis-a-vou'ment), n. Denial; a disowning.

Dispand (dis-band'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv.,
and band; Fr. debander.] 1. To dismiss
from military service; to break up, as a band
or body of men enlisted; as, to disband an
army or a regiment; to disband troops.—
2. To scatter; to disperse.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all disbanded again, and annihilated. Woodward.

3.† To loosen; to unbind; to set free; to divorce; to dismiss; to discard.

And therefore . . . she ought to be disbanded

Disband (dis-band'), v.i. 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, dis-

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding.

To separate; to dissolve connection. [Rare.] Human society may disband.

3.† To be dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall dishand.

G. Herbert.

Dishandment (dis-band'ment), n. The act

Disbandment (dis-band'ment), n. The act of disbanding.
Disbar (dis-bar'), v.t. pret. & pp. disbarred; ppr. disbarring. In law, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; as, the benchers of the four Inns of Court have the power of disbarring a barrister, subject to an appeal to the judges; in Scotland the Faculty of Advocates can disbar a member.
Disbark (dis-bark'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bark, a small ship; Fr. debarquer.] To land from a ship; to put on shore; to disembark. (Rare.]
Disbark (dis-bark'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bark.] To strip off the bark; to divest of bark. 'Fir-trees unsquared and only disbarked.' Boyle.
Disbecomet (dis-bë-kum'), v.t. To misbecome. Massinger.

come. Massinger.
Dishelief (dis-bē-lēt'), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and belief.] 1. Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; unbelief.

Our belief or dishelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

Tillotson.

2. A system of error. 'Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with.' J. Taylor.

Disbelieve (dis-bë-lëv'), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-believed; ppr. disbelieving. [Prefix dis, neg., and believe.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit; as, some men disbelieve the inspiration of the Scriptures and the immortality of the

Disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), v.i. Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe in anything; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they disbelieve outright. Card. Manning.

Disbeliever (dis-bē-lēv'er), n. One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the Church. Watts.

Dispench (dis-bensh'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bench.] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.] Sir, I hope my words disbench dyou not. Shak.

2. In law, to deprive of the status and privi-

leges of a bencher.

Disbend† (dis-bend'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bend.] To unbend; to relax; hence, fig. to render unfit for efficient action. As liberty a conrage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, else break, the heart, Stirling.

Disbind † (dis-bind'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bind.] To unbind; to loosen. Mede. Disblame; (dis-blām'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and binme.] To concerate from blame. Disbodied† (dis-bo'did), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and body.] Disembodied. 'Disbodied souls.' Glanvill.

Disbord† (dis-bord'), v.i. [Fr. deborder, to disembark — de, and bord, a bank, border.] To disembark. Chapman.

Disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shon), n. The act of disafforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. Scott.

Disbowel (dis-bor'el), v.t. pret. & pp disbowelting; [Prefix dis, and bowelt.] To take out the intestines; to disembowel. Spenser. [Rare.]

Disbranch (dis-bransh'), v.t. [Prefix dis, and branch.] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [Rare.]

Disbud (dis-bud'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and bud.] To deprive of buds or shoots; to remove the buds of, as a tree, before they have had time to grow into young branches. This is done not only for the purpose of training, but also in order that there may be a greater supply of nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain. Disburden (dis-ber'den), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and burden. See Burden, 1. To renove a burden from; to rid of a burden; to relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; to disencumber; to unburden.

He did it to disburden a conscience. Feltham.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus disburdened. Sir P. Sidney. 2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; to get rid of; to relieve one's self

I yet may disburden a passion. Disburden all thy cares on me. Addison.

Disburgeon (dis-ber'jon), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and burgeon.] To strip of buds or burgeons.

Disburse (dis-bers'), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-bursed; ppr. disbursing. [Prefix dis, and burse, Fr. bourse, a purse. See Burse.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to expend.

Disbursement (dis-bers'ment), n. [See Dis-Disbursement (dis-bers'ment), n. [See Dis-Bursel.] 1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.—2. The money or sum paid out; expenditure; as, the annual disbursements exceed the income. Disburser (dis-bers'er), n. One who pays out or disburses money. Disburthen (dis-ber'ffen), v.t. and i. To disburden (which see). Disc, Disk (disk), n. [L. discus. See DISH and DESK.] 1. A quoit; a circular piece of stone, iron, or copper, used by the ancients in games.

in games.

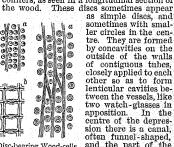
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart,

2. Any flat, circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet, as it appears projected in the heavens, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass, &c.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand, Came to an open space and saw the disk of the ocean.

Longfellow.

3. In bot. (a) the name given to the markings on the woody fibre of certain trees, as the conifers, as seen in a longitudinal section of



Disc-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine.

tre. They are formed by concavities on the by concavities on the outside of the walls of contiguous tubes, closely applied to each other so as to form lenticular cavities between the vessels, like two watch-glasses in the apposition. In the two watch-glasses in apposition. In the centre of the depression there is a canal, often funnel-shaped, and the part of the tube corresponding to

of the Pine. tube corresponding to the heat the surrounding texture gives the aspect of the smaller circle in the centre. When this smaller circle appears in the centre of the discs the woody tissue is said to be glandular or punctated. Figs. a α show the discs. When a thin section is

tube, tub, bull;

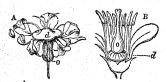
made through two parallel lines of puncta-tion the slits or fissures are seen which give rise to the markings,

as in fig. b. (b) The whole surface of a leaf. (c) The central part of a radiate compound flower. (d) A projec-tion or cup at the base of the stamens, which takes a variety of forms. The disc con-Flower sists in some cases of rudimentary stamens, in others of the modi-



wer of Common Daisy (Bellis perennis). rr, Ray. d, Disc.

first or index of the motion of the summit of the ovary when the latter is inferior, as in the Umbellifere. Hypogynous disc is under the ovary. Perigynous disc,



Epigynous and Hypogynous Discs.—A, Umbelliferous flower: d, Disc; o, Ovary. B, Flower of the orange family: d, Disc; o, Ovary.

one formed by a more or less thick fleshy substance spread out upon the inner wall of the calyx, as in the cherry and almond. Discal (disk'al), a. Pertaining to or resem-bling a disc.

oling a disc.

Discalceate † (dis-kal'sē-āt), v.t. [L. discalcaatus, unshod—dis, priv., and calceus, a
shoe.] To pull or strip off shoes or sandals
from. Cockerum.

Discalceation † (dis-kal-sē-ā'shon), n. The Discalced to On T (uts-kni-se-a snon), n. The east of pulling off shoes or sandals. The custom of discalceation, or putting off their shoes at meals. Str T. Browne, Discalced (dis-kalst'), a. [See DISCALCEATE.] Not wearing shoes; barefooted: said of some Carmelite monks.

some Carmente monks.

Discampf (dis-kamp'), v.t. To force from a camp. Holland.

Discander' (dis-kand'er), v.i. See DISCANDY.

Discander' (dis-kand'di), v.i. [Prefix dis, and candy.] To melt; to dissolve.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless.
Shak.

[This is the common reading of this passage: the old editions, followed by Knight, have

Discapacitate (dis-ka-pas'i-tāt), v.t. [Pre-fix dis, priv., and capacitate.] To incapaci-

tate.

Discard (dis-kard'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and card. The Sp. descartar is to throw cards out of one's hands at certain games; hence, to put away, to reject.] 1. To throw out of the hand, applied to such cards as are not played in the course of the game.—2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off.

They blame the favouries, and think it nothing

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should ... resolve to discard them. Swift.

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to discard prejudices.

A man discards the follies of boyhood. F. Taylor. SYN. To dismiss, reject, cast off, discharge,

Discard (dis-kard'), v.i. In card-playing, to throw out of the hand such cards as are not to be played in the course of the game.

The players take up their cards, and either proceed to play them or to discard. Eng. Ency.

Discard (dis-kard'), n. In card-playing, (a) the act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game.

After the discard, or, if there is no discard, after the deal, the non-dealer leads any card he deems fit. Eng. Ency.
(b) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The discard must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's discard.

Cavendish.

Discardment, Discardure (dis-kārd'ment, dis-kārd'ūr), n. The act of discarding; dismissal; rejection. 'The discardure of religion.' Hayter.

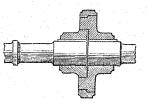
Discarnate + (dis-kar'nat), a. [L. dis, priv., and care, carnis, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. and care, carnis, flesh.] Stripped of flesh.
'A load of broken and discarnate bones.'
Glanville.

Discase (dis-kās'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and case.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.

45

Discuse thee instantly, and change garments with this gentleman. Shak.

Disc-coupling (disk'ku-pl-ing), n. In mach. a kind of permanent coupling consisting of two discs keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the discs are two recesses, into which two corresponding pro-



Disc-coupling.

jections on the other disc are received, and thus the two discs become locked together. thus the two discs become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected. Disceptation (dis-sep-takshon), n. [L. disceptatio, from discepto, to settle a dispute, to dispute—dis, and capto, to catch at, from capto, to take.] Controversy.

The proposition is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any disceptation. Barrow.

mitted in any science or any disceptation. Barrow.

Disceptator† (dis'sep-tāt-er), n. [L. See
DISCEPTATION.] A disputant.

The inquisitive disceptators of this age would, at
the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo
into amen to the evangelical philosopher. Cowley.

Discern (diz-zern'), v.t. [L. discerno—dis,
and cerno, to separate or distinguish, Gr.
krino, to distinguish; to judge; Skr. kri, to
separate, to know.] 1. To distinguish; to see
the difference between two or more things: the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to discern the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.

Discern thou what is thine. Gen. xxxi. 32. 2.† To constitute the difference between.

We are so good, or bad, just at a price; For nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice. 3. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the

eye.
I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding.

Prov. vii. 7.

4. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

So is my lord the king to discern good and bad.

A wise man's heart discerneth time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5. SYN. To distinguish, discover, see, perceive, behold, recognize, mark, espy, descry, discriminate.

Discern (diz-zern'), v.i. 1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to discern between good and evil, truth and falsehood. 'To discern between a subject and a rebel.' Locke.—2.† To have judi-

cial cognizance.
It discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various, of stellionate, &c.
Bacon.
Discernable, a. Same as Discernible.

Discernance † (dis-sern'ans), n. Discern-

ment.
Discerner (diz-zern'er), n. 1. One who sees,
discovers, or distinguishes; an observer.—
2. One who knows and judges; one who has
the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and discerner of men's natures and humours. Clarendon.

3. That which distinguishes or separates; that which enables us to understand.

The word of God is quick and powerful . . . discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

Heb. iv. 12.

Discernible (diz-zern'i-bl), a. That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanting; distinguishable; as, the star is discernible by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is discernible by the understanding. understanding.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were discernible till the close of the war.

SYN. Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident,

manifest. Discernibleness (diz-zern'i-bl-nes), n. Vis-

ibleness.

Discernibly (diz-zern'i-bli), adv. In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.

Discerning (diz-zern'ing), p. and a. 1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.—2. Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as, a discerning man or mind.

as, a discerning man or mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more discerning heads.

By Atterbury.

Discerning (diz-zern'ing), n. The act or power of discerning; discernment.

Where are his eyes,

Either his motion weakens, or his discernings

Are lethargied.

Discerningly (diz-zern'ing-li), adv. With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

fully.

Discernment (diz-zern'ment), n. 1. The act of discerning.—2. The power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment. of discernment.

The third operation of the mind is discernment, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. SYN. Judgment, acuteness, discrimination, acumen, clear-sightedness, penetration, sarácity.

placerpt (dis-serp'), v.t. [L. discerpo, to pluck—dis, asunder, and carpo, to pluck.]

1. To tear in pieces; to rend.

This (sedition) divides, yea, and discerps a city.

Dr. Griffith.

2. To separate; to select; to disjoin. War-

Discerptibility, Discerptibility (dis-serp'i-bil''i-ti, dis-serp'ti-bil''i-ti), n. Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

bil"i-ti, dis-serp'ti-bil"i-ti), n. Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited. Discerpible, Discerpible (dis-serp't-bil, dis-serp'ti-bil), a. [L. discerpo, to pluck—dis, asunder, and carpo, to seize, to tear.]. That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

Discerption (dis-serp'shon), n. The act of pulling to pieces or of separating the parts. Discerptive (dis-serp'shon), n. Capable of separating or dividing. N. B. Rev.

Discessiont (dis-ses'nbon), n. [L. discessio, a separating dearnture—dis, asunder, and cedo, cessum, to go.] Departure.

Discharge (dis-chari'), v.t. pret. & pp. discharge. Fr. decharger, to discharge.] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo: applied both to the ship and the loading. We say, to discharge a ship; but more generally, to discharge a cargo or the lading of the ship. 2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, discharged of business. 3. In arch. to relieve a beam or any other piece of timber too much loaded by an incumbent weight is said to be discharge; to distribute or relieve the pressure of.—4. To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to make the charge of to ity off; to fire off; as, to discharge a bow, a catapult, a pistol.

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows. catapult, a pistol.

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows.

discharge their great pieces against the city.

Knolles.

5. To let fly: to shoot: to emit, or send out: 5. To let fly; to shoot; to emit, or send out; to give vent to; as, to discharge a ball or grape-shot; a pipe discharges water; an ulcer discharges blood; to discharge fury or vengeance; applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., charged with electricity, to signify the removing of the charge.
They do discharge their shot of courtesy. Shak.

6. To deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to pay; as, to discharge a debt, a bond, a note.

I will discharge my bond.

Shak.

7. To satisfy, as a person to whom anything is due; to pay one's debt to; as, he discharged his creditors.—8. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance, or a receipt infull to, as to a debtor; as, the creditor discharged his debtor.—9. To free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to relieve; as, to discharge a man from further duty or service to discharge a strety. vice; to discharge a surety.

It is when Milton escapes from the shackles of the dialogue, when he is discharged from the labour of untiling two incongruous styles, when he is at liberty to include his choral raptures without reserve, that he rises even above himself.

Macaulay 10. To clear from an accusation or crime; to

acquit; to absolve; to set free: with wf; as, to discharge a man of all blame.—11. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge; as, one man discharges the office of a sheriff, another that of a priest

The sun will set before I shall discharge What I must strive to do.

12. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to discharge a steward or a servant; to discharge a soldier or scannan; to discharge a jury.

Grindal . . . was discharged the government of Milton.

13. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to discharge a prisoner.—14.† To clear one's self of, as by explanation; to account

for.
At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Cease to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doings to discharge.
Spenser.

Discharge (dis-charj'), v.i. To break up. The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not dis-charge. Bacon.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge.

Discharge (dis-chärj'), n. 1. The act of unloading; as, the discharge of a ship; the act of taking out; as, the discharge of a cargo.—

2. The act of freeing of the missile with which anything is loaded; the act of firing off or unloading; as, a discharge of fire-arms.

3. A throwing out; vent; emission: applied to a fluid, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as, the discharge of water from a spring or from a spout: applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., to signify the removal of the charge by forming a communication between the positive and negative surfaces.—4. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as, a thin serous discharge; a purulent discharge. E. Dismissal from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismissal; as, the soldier obtained his discharge.—6. Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a discharge. Secure of our discharge from penalty. Millon.—7. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance.

Which word imports an acquitance or discharge of a man upon ... full trial and cognizance of his

Which word imports an acquittance or discharge of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause. South.

8. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliv-

rance.

Death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge. Milton.*

9. Performance; execution: applied to an office, trust, or duty; as, a good man is faithful in the discharge of his duties. Indefatigable in the discharge of business. Motley.—10. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.—11. Payment, as of a debt.

My lord of Somerset will keep me here, Without discharge, money, or furniture. Shak.

12. In arch, the relief given to a beam or other piece of timber when too much loaded by a superincumbent weight.—13. A substance, such as chloride of lime or nitric acid, used by calteo printers to remove a colour from the parts on which the discharge is printed. It acts either upon the colouring matter directly or upon the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the colouring matter.—Discharge of fluids, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—Discharge style, a method of calico printing in which a piece of cloth is coloured, and from parts of the forming a pattern—the colour is afterwards removed 12. In arch, the relief given to a beam or

wardsremoved by a discharge. Discharger (dis-charj'er), n. 1. He who or that which dis-

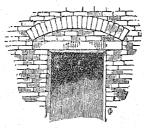
that which discharges; specifically, (a) in elect. an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, dec., by making a connection between the two surfaces. (b) In ealies printing, a discharge. See DISCHARGE, 13.

Discharge - valve (dis-charj'valv), n. In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top

of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upwards. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston

from returning.

Discharging Arch (dis-chärjing ärch), n.
In arch, an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it



Discharging Arch

from the superincumbent weight. Such arches are commonly used over lintels and

fat-headed openings. Discharging Rod (dis-chärj'ing-rod), n. In elect. same as Dischargtr. Discharity (dis-cha'ri-ti), n. Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by discharity towards his creatures.

Brougham.

Dischevele, pp. With the head uncovered.

Dischidia (dis-ki'di-a), n. [Gr. dis, twice, and schizō, to split, from an obscure process in the conformation of the flower.] A genus of Asclepiadaceæ found in India, the Indian



Dischidia Rafflesiana

Archipelago, and Australia. They are herbs or under shrubs, with small white or red flowers. One species, *D. Raflesiana*, is remarkable for its numerous pitcher-like ap-

pendages. Dischurch (dis-cherch'), v. t. [Prefix dis, priv., and church.] To deprive of the rank of a church.

Discide† (dis-sīd'), v.t. [L. dis, asunder, and scindo, scidi, to split.] To divide; to cut in pieces; to cleave in two.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided, And both the parts did speake, and both contended; And as her tongue so was her hart discided, And in were thought one thing, but doubly stil was guided.

Disciform (dis'si-form), a. [L. discus, a quoit, and forma, form.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape.

or quoit in shape.

Discinct (dis-singkt), a. [L. dis, asunder, and cinctus, pp. of cingo, to gird.] Ungirded.

Discind† (dis-sind'), v.t. [L. dis, asunder, and scindo, to cut.] To cut in two. 'Nations discinded by the main.' Howell.

Disciple (dis-sipl), n. [L. discipulus, from disco, to learn.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as, the disciples of Plato. 2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another; as, the disciples of Christ.—SYN. Learner, scholar, pupil, follower, adherent. Disciple (dis-sipl), v.t. pret. & pp. discipled: Disciple (dis-sī'pl), v.t. pret. & pp. discipled; ppr. discipling. 1. To teach; to train or ppr. disc bring up.

That better were in vertues discipled,
Than with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies
fed.

Spenser.

[In this extract discipled is pronounced dis'si-pled.]—2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to disciple all nations.

E. D. Griffin.

3. + To punish; to discipline.

But for your carnival concupiscence. Her will I disciple.

But for your carnival concupiscence. B. Fonson.

Disciple-like (dis-si'pl-lik), a. Becoming a disciple. 'A son-like and disciple-like reverence.' Milton.

Discipleship (dis-si'pl-ship), n. The state of being a disciple or follower in doctrines and precents.

and precepts.

and precepts.

Disciplinable (dis'si-plin-a-bl), a. [See DIS-GPLINE.] 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning. 'Humble and disciplinable.' Hale.—2. That may be made matter of discipline; as, a disciplinable offence in church government.—3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

Disciplinableness (dis'si-plin-a-bl-nes), n.

1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education.—2. The state of being subject to discipline.

Disciplinal (dis'si-plin-al), a. Relating to

discipline.

Disciplinal (dis'si-plin-al), a. Relating to discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

Disciplinant (dis'si-plin-ant), n. One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or undergoing other rigid discipline.

Disciplinarian (dis'si-plin-ā"ri-an), a. Pertaining to discipline.

Disciplinarian (dis'si-plin-ā"ri-an), n. 1. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres; one who enforces rigid discipline; a martinet.

He, being a strict disciplinarian, would punish

He, being a strict disciplinarian, would punish their vicious manners. Fuller.

their vicious manners.

2. † A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

Bp. Sanderson.

Disciplinary (dis'si-plin-a-ri), a. 1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promotting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are disciplinary.

The wife of life, puts sichness losses sorrow.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are disciplinary and remedial.

Buckminster.

2. Relating to a regular course of education. Studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way. Millon. Discipline (dis'si-plin), n. [L. disciplina, from disciplina, from disco, to learn.]
1. Education; instruction; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners;

He openeth also the ear to discipline. Job xxxvi. 10. Wife and children are a kind of discipline of huma-ity Bacon.

2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; the training to act in accordance with rules; drill; as, military discipline.

Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part, Obey the rules and discipline of art. Dryden.

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as, the discipline prescribed for the church.—4. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline.

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like.

Without discipline, the favourite child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. Cowper. A sharp discipline of half a century had sufficed to educate us. Macantay.

6. In R. Cath Ch. (a) chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent; or that chastisement or external mortificaor that chastisement or external mortifica-tion which a penitent inflicts on himself.
(b) The scourge a delinquent uses in self-chastisement; or that wielded by his con-fessor or his confessor's substitute.—7.+ Any-thing taught; branch of knowledge; art.
'Mechanical disciplines.' Wilkins.—8. Eccles.
the application in a church of those prin-ciples and rules which regard the purity, order, and peace of its members.—Books of discipline, in the Sootch Church, two books drawn up for the reformation of the church and the uniformity of its discipline and policy—the first by Knox and four other ministers in 1560, in which rules for the election of ministers, elders, and deacons, and the examination of the first, and especially for dealing with persons guilty of offences, are laid down. The second was compiled by a committee of Assembly of 1578, in which Andrew Melville took a leading part. It is still appealed to as the most complete and authoritative exhibition of Scottish Pres-byterianism.—Syn. Education, instruction, culture, correction, chastisement. training culture, correction, chastisement, training,

drin.

Discipline (dis'si-plin), v.t. pret. & pp. disciplined; ppr. disciplining. 1. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind of, to prepare by instruction; to train; as, to discipline youth for a profession or for future useful-

ness.
They were with care prepared and disciplined for confirmation.
Addison.

Commandation.

2. To accustom to systematic action; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to drill; as, to discipline troops. 'His mind imperfectly disciplined by nature.' Macaulay. — 3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

Has he not disciplined Aufidius soundly? Shak. 4. To execute the laws of a Church on with a view to bring to repentance and reformation of life.—5. To keep in subjection; to regulate; to govern. *Disciplining them (appetites) with fasting.* Scott.—SYN. To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate, correct, chastise, punish.

Discipliner (dis-i-plin-èr), n. One who disciplines or teaches.

Disclaim (dis-klām'), v.t. [Prefix dis, and claim.] 1. To deny or relinquish all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one's self: to renounce; as, he disclaims any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbour; he disclaims all pretension to military skill.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shak.* 4. To execute the laws of a Church on with

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. 2. To deny responsibility for or approval of;

to disavow; to disown. He calls the gods to witness their offence, Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. Dryden. Each disclaimed all knowledge of us. Tennyson.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce; He disclaims the authority of Jesus. Farmer.

In law, (a) to deny or disavow, as another's

A vassal who deliberately disclaims his superior on frivolous grounds incurs a forfeiture of the fee.

Bell's Dict.

(b) To decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—SYN. To disown, disavow, deny, reject, renounce.

Disclaim (disklam'), v.i. To disavow all claim, part, or share. [Rare.]

Nature disclaims in thee. Disclaimer (dis-kläm'er), n. 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—2. Act of disclaiming; abnegation of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of the proceedings of this society.

Burke.

this society. 3. In law, (a) a renunciation, by plea or otherwise, of any trust, interest, or estate, as an executor under a will or trustee under a deed. (b) In equity proceedings, a plea by a defendant renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (c) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

Disclamation (dis-klam-ā/shon), n. act of disclaiming; a disavowing: specifi-cally, in Scots law, the act of a vassal disavow-ing or disclaiming a person as his super-ior, whether the person so disclaimed be the

10r, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

Disclame† (dis-klām'), v. t. To refuse to have anything to do with; to disavow. 'Money did love disclame.' Spenser.

Disclander,† v.t. [Prefix dis, intens., and slander.] To slander. Chaucer.

Disclander† (dis-klan'der, or. Slander. Hall.
Disclanderous† (dis-klan'der-us), a. Slanderous Fahuan.

Discisanderoust (us-kiar der-us), a. onan-derous. Fabyan.

Discloak (dis-klōk'), v.t. To uncloak; to discover. [Rare.]

Disclose (dis-klōz'), v.t. pret. & pp. disclosed; ppr. disclosing. [Prefix dis, and close. See CLOSE.] 1. To uncover; to lay open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is disclosed. Woodward.

2. To cause to appear; to allow to be seen;

to bring to light; as, events have disclosed the designs of the ministry.

How softly on the Spanish shore she plays, Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!

3. To make known; to reveal; to tell; to uter; as, to disclose the secret thoughts of the heart. 'She that could think and ne'er disclose her mind.' Shak.

If I disclose my passion
Our friendship's at an end. Addison. 4.† To open; to hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them. Bacon. SYN. To uncover, unveil, discover, reveal,

SYN. To uncover, unven, divulge, tell, utter. Disclose (dis-klöz), v.i. To burst open; to open; to gape. Thomson.

Disclose † (dis-klöz), n. Disclosure; discovery. 'The disclose of fine-spun nature.'

Disclosed (dis-klōzd'), p. and a. 1. Uncovered; exposed to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.—2. In her. a term applied to tame fowls to applied to tame fowls to denote that the wings are spread open or expanded on each side, but with their points downwards.

— Disclosed elevated is when the wings are spread out in such a way that the points are elevated.

Discloser (dis-klöz'er), n. One who discloses or reveals

or reveals

Disclosure (dis-klō'zhūr), n. 1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery; exposition; exhibition.

An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service, than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.

as adversaries now they may do him a mischet. Boyle.

2. The act of making known or revealing: utterance of what was secret; a telling. 'A sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind.' Bacom.—3. That which is disclosed or made known; as, these disclosures are afterwards fold to the king. Discloud† (dis. kloud), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and cloud.] To free from clouds; to free from whatever obscures. 'Had disclouded his darkened heart.' Feltham.

Disclout† (dis. klout), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and clout.] To divest of a clout or covering. Bp. Hall.

Disclusion (dis. klū'zhon), n. [L. disclusio,

Bp. Hall.
Disclusion (dis-klū'zhon), n. [L. disclusio, a separation, from discludo, disclusum, to separate—dis, priv., and claudo, to shut.] An emission; a throwing out. [Rare.]
Discoast.] To depart; to quit the coast; to quit the neighbourhood of any place or thing; to be separated.

be separated.

To discoast from the plain and simple way of speech. As far as Heaven and earth discoasted lie

Discobolus (dis-ko'ho-lus), n. pl. Discoboli (dis-ko'ho-lī). [L. discobolus; Gr. diskobolos-diskos, a disk or quoit, and ballō, to throw.] 1. In class. antiq. a thrower of the discus or



Discobolus throwing the Discus.—Townley Marbles, British Museum,

quoit; aquoit-player.—2. pl. The name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes with the ventrals under the pectorals. They are so called from the ven-tral fins forming a disc on the under part

of the body, by means of which the fishes are enabled to hold on upon the points of rocks, and there each their food. The lumpfish (Cyclepterus Lumpus) is a good example

nsn (Cyteopter us Transpers) as a Scientific From Discocarpium (disk'o-karp, disk-o-karp'i-um), n. [Gr. diskos, a disc, and karpos, fruit.] In bot a collection of fruit in a hollow receptacle, as in many rose-

worts.

Discoherent† (dis-kō-hē'rent), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and coherent.] Incoherent.

Discoid, Discoidal (disk'oid, disk'oid-al), a. [Gr. diskos, a quoit, and eidos, resemblance.]

1. Having the form of a disk.—2. In conch. applied to certain univalve shells. See the applied to certain univalve shells. See the noun.—Discoid or discous flowers, compound flowers not radiated, but with florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c.—Discoid pith is when there are numerous air cavities dividing the pith into compartments which are separated by disc-like partitions, as in the walnut.—Discoidal placentæ, placentæ or after-births which have the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, the quadruman hats insections and the the quadrumana, bats, insectivora, and the

rodents. **Discoid** (disk'oid), n. Something in the form of a discus or disc; specifically, a univalve shell whose whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disc, as the Planorbis. **Discolith** (dis'kō-lith), n. [Gr. diskos, a round plate, and lithos, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in halthyling (which see).

embedded in bathybius (which see).

Discolor (dis/kō-lor), a. [L., particoloured.]

In bot. applied to parts, one of whose surfaces has one colour and the other another colour.

Discoloration (dis-kul'er-ä"shon), n. 1. The Discoloration (dis-karer-a shoh, h. 1 ine act of discolouring, or state of being discoloured; alteration of colour.—2. That which is discoloured; a discoloured spot; stain; as, spots and discolorations of the skin.—3. Alteration of complexion, aspect, or appearance of anything; as, the discolor-ation of ideas.

acum of ideas.

Discolour (dis-kul'er), v.t. [L. discoloro—
dis, and coloro, from color, colour.] 1. To
alter the natural lue or colour of; to change
to a different colour or shade; to stain; to
tinge; as, sea water discolours silver.

Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with nalt. Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; to change the appearance of; to give a false tinge to; as, to discolour ideas.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, Dryden,

Discoloured (dis-kul'erd), p, and a. 1. Altered in colour; stained -2. Variegated; being of diverse colours. [In this use influenced by L. discolor, particoloured.]

Menesthius was one That ever wore discolour'd arms, Chapman,

Discomfit (dis-kum'fit), v.t. [0.Fr. disconfire, disconfit; Fr. deconfire—L. dis, priv., and conficere, to finish, complete, achieve—con, intens, and facere, to do.]
1. To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to there to recruish cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword, Ex. xvii. 13. He, fugitive, declined superior strength, Discomfited, pursued. Philips.

2. To disconcert; to foil; to frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection.
Well, go with me, and be not so discomfited. Shak.

Discomfit† (dis-kum'fit), n. Discomfiture; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.
Dagon must stop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him. Millon.

Discomfiture (dis-kum'fit-ūr), n. 1. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great discomfiture. z Sam. xiv. 20. 2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune, resigns the task in disconfiture and despair.

Disraeli.

Discomfort (dis-kum'fert), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and comfort.] Absence or opposite of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; inquie-

tude. What mean you, sir,
To give them this discomfort? Look, they weep.
Shak.

I will strike him dead
For this discomfort he hath done the house.

Tennyson.

Discomfort (dis-kum'fért), v.t. To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. To disturb

Her champion went away discomforted as much as discomited. Sir P. Sidney.

discomated.

Discomfortable (dis-kum'fert-a-bl), a.
1† Causing uncasiness; unpleasant; giving
pain; making sad. 'No other news but
discomfortable.' Sir P. Sidney.—2.† Uneasy;
melameholy; refusing comfort. 'Discomfortable cousin.' Shak.—3. Wanting in comfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. 'A
labyrinth of little discomfortable garrets.'
Thackervy.
Discomforten.† v.t. To discourage Chau

Discomforten, + v.t. To discourage. Chau-

Discommend (dis-kom-mend'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and commend.] 1. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation. I do not discommend the lofty style in tragedy.

2. To put out of favour with; to expose to

censure or bad feeling.

A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry. Discommendable (dis-kom-mend'a-bl), a. Blamable; censurable; deserving disappro-

Discommendableness (dis-kom-mend'a-bl-

bation.

Discommendableness (dis-kom-mend'a-bines), n. Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

Discommendation (dis-kom'mend-ā"shon), n. Blame; censure; reproach.

Discommender (dis-kom-mend'er), n. One who discommends; a dispraiser.

Discommission (dis-kom-mission.] To deprive of a commission. Abp. Laud.

Discommodate (dis-kom'mō-dāt), v.t. [L. dis, priv., and commodo, commodatum, to make fit or suitable, from commodus, fit.] To incommode (dis-kom'mōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. discommode (dis-kom'mōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. discommodo (dis-kom'mōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. discommodo (dis-kom'mōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. discommodo (dis-kom'mōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. discommodous (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & propulse (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & promodious (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & promodious (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & promodious (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & placommodious manner.

Discommodious (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & placommodious manner.

Discommodiousness (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & placommodious manner.

Discommodiousness (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. pret. & placommodiousness (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. placommodiousnes (dis-kom-mōd'), v.t. placommodiousness (d

min. In a discommodious manner.

Discommodiousness (dis-kom-mô'di-us-nes), n. Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble. 'The discommodiousness of the place.' North.

Discommodity (dis-kom-mo'di-ti), n. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity. C. Lamb.

Discommon (dis-kom'mon), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and common.] 1. To make to cease to be common land, to appropriate, as common land, by separating and inclosing.—2. To deprive of the right of a common.

eprive of the right of a commonest thy neighbour's kyne.

Bp. Hall. 3. To deprive of the privileges of a place, as

of a university. Bishop King, then Vice chancellor, discommon three or four townsmen together. State Trials.

hree of four townsmen together. State Trials.

Discompanied (dis-kum'pan-ed), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and company.] Free from company; unaccompanied. If she be alone now, and discompanied. B. Jonson. Discomplexion! (dis-kom-plek'shon), v.t. [Prefix dis and complexion.] To change the complexion or colour of. Beau. & Fl. Discompliance (dis-kom-pli'ans), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and compliance.] Non-compliance. A discomposangiance (will discommend me) to my lord-chancellor.' Pepys.

Discompose (dis-kom-pox'), v.t. pret. & pp. discomposed; ppr. discomposing. [Prefix dis, priv., and compose.] 1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; to disarrange; to interfere with; to break up.

with; to break up.

A great implety . . hath stained the honour of a family, and discomposed its title to the divine mercles.

Fer. Taylor. Now Betty from her master's bed had flown, And softly stole to discompose her own. Swift.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; to agitate; to ruffle; applied to the temper or mind.

Ill in death it shows, Your peace of mind by rage to discompose. Dryden. 3.† To displace; to discard; to discharge. He never put down or discomposed counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. Bacon.

SYN. To disorder, derange, unsettle, disturb, disconcert, aditate, ruffle, fret, vex. Discomposedness (dis-kom-pôz'ed-nes), n. The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Discomposition † (dis-kom-poz-i'shon), n. Inconsistency; incongruity. O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! Donne.

O miserance control of many Discomposure (dis-kom-pō'zhūr), n. 1. The state of heing discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, discomposure of mind. — 2.† Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me.

Boyle.

Discompt (dis-kount'), v.t. To discount.

Hutibras.

Disconcert (dis-kon-sert), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and concert.] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to undo, as a scheme or plan; to defeat; to frustrate; as, the emperor disconcerted the plans of his enemy; their schemes were disconcerted.—2. To unsettle the mind of; to discompose; to disturb the self-possession of; to confuse.

The embrace disconcerted the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobaccomight well do. Thackeray. SYN. To discompose, derange, ruffle, confuse,

disturb, defeat, frustrate.

Disconcert † (dis-kon'sert), n. Disunion;

Disconcertion (dis-kon-ser'shon), n. The act of disconcerting; the state of being disconcerted; confusion; dejection.

concerted; contusion, adjected.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours.

State Trials.

Disconducive (dis-kon-düs'iv), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and conducive.] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. Disconformable(dis-kon-form'a-bl),a. [Prefix dis, neg., and conformable.] Not conformable.

formable.

Disconformity (dis-kon-form'i-ti), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and conformity.] Want agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Discongruity (dis-kon-grui-ti), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and congruity.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsist-

Disconnect (dis-kon-nekt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and connect.] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality.

Burke. This restriction disconnects bank paper and the precious metals. Walsh.

—To disconnect an engine, in mach. to remove the connecting-rod.

Disconnection (dis-kon-nek'shon), n. The act of separating, or disuniting, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, disconnection, and confusion.

Burke.

Disconsecrate (dis-kon'sē-krāt), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and consecrate.] To deprive of sacredness; to descrate. [Rare.]
Disconsent (dis-kon-sent'), v.i. [Prefix dis, neg., and consent.] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

If therefore the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and disconsenting from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular minds, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy.

Millon.

Disconsolacy † (dis-kon'sō-la-si), n. Disconsolateness. Penury, baseness, and disconsolateness. 'Penury, baseness, and discon-solacy.' Barrow.
Disconsolance + Disconsolancy + (dis-kon'sō-lans, dis-kon'sō-lan-si), n. Discon-

solateness

Someticss.

Disconsolate (dis-kon'sō-lāt), a. [L. dis, priv., and consolatus, pp. of consolor, to console, to be consoled. See Console 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; de-jected; melancholy; as, a parent bereaved of an only child and disconsolate.

One morn a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate,

Or soen stood assensetate.

2. Not affording confort; cheerless; saddening; gloomy. 'The disconsolate darkness of our winter nights.' Ray.

Disconsolately (dis-kon'sō-lāt-li), adv. In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Disconsolateness (dis-kon'sō-lāt-nes), n.

The state of being disconsolate or comfortless

Disconsolation (dis-kon'sō-lā"shon), n. Want of comfort. 'Disconsolation and heaviness. 'Bp. Hall. [Rare or obsolete.] Discontent (dis-kon-tent), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and content.] 1. Want of content; un-

easiness or inquietude of mind: dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious summer by this sun of York. Shak.

2. One who is discontented; a malcontent. 'Fickle changelings and poor discontents.'

Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), a. Uneasy; dis-satisfied. 'More miserable than discontent.' Uneasy; dissatisfied. Shak.

Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), v.t. To mal uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

Those that were there thought it not fit To discontent so ancient a wit. Such!

Discontented (dis-kon-tent'ed), p. and a. Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet. 'A diseased body and a discontented mind.' Tillotson.

Discontentedly (dis-kon-tent'ed-li), adv. In a discontented manner or mood. Discontentedness (dis-kon-tent'ed-nes), n. Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfac-

Discontentful (dis-kon-tent/ful), a. Full of discontent. Howe.

Discontenting (dis-kon-tent/ing), a. 1. Giv-

ing uneasiness.

How unpleasing and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable.

Milton.

cannot be sociated. **muon. 2.† Discontented; feeling discontent. 'Your discontenting father.' Shak.

Discontentment (discontent/ment), n.
The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

ness; inquientue, assertion.

The politic and artificial nourishing of hopes . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of dis
Bacon.

Discontiguous (dis-kon-tig'ū-us), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and contiguous] Not contiguous; as, discontiguous lands.

Discontinuable (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), a. That

as, discontinuous lands.

Discontinuable (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), a. That may be discontinued.

Discontinuance (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), n. [See DiscontinuE] 1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance. 'Long discontinuance of our conversation with him.' Atterbury.—

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption. 'Round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body (water) most from discontinuance.' Bacon. [Rare or obsolete.]—3. In law, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in feesimple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do. In this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffer; but if he retain possession after the death of the feoffor it is an injury, which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinuated till a recovery can be had in law.—Discontinuation (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā''shon), n. Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series. 'Discontinuation of parts.' Newton.

Discontinued, ppr. discontinuing. [Prefix discontinued, ppr. discontinuing.]

of parts. Newton. Discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), v.t. pret. & pp. discontinued; ppr. discontinuing. [Prefix dis, neg., and continue.] 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to discontinue the interpreparate use of spirits. the intemperate use of spirits.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be discontinued.

T. Pickering. 2. To break off; to interrupt; to break the

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

Holder.

3. To cease to take or receive; to give up; to cease to use; as, to discontinue a daily

Taught the Greek tongue, discontinued before in these parts the space of seven hundred years, Daniel,

Discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), v.i. 1. To cease to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Thyself shall discontinue from thine heritage Jer. xvii. 4. 2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer dis-ruption or separation of substance. Bacon.

Rare. Discontinuee (dis-kon-tin'ū-ë'), n. In law, one of whom something is discontinued.

Discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ū-er), n. One who discontinues a rule or practice.

Discontinuity (dis-kon'tin-ü"i-ti), n. Want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished without any blemishing discontinuity of surface. *Eoyle*.

Milton, in regard to the discontinuity of agency, is in the same predicament as Homer. Landor. Discontinuor (dis-kon-tin'ū-ėr), n. In law,

one who discontinues.

Discontinuous (dis-kon-tin'ū-us), a. 1. Bro-Discontinuous (dis-kon-tin'u-us), a. 1. Bro-ken off; interrupted. 'A path that is zigasg, discontinuous, and intersected.' De Quimecy. 2.† Separated; wide; gaping. 'Discontinu-ous wound.' Milton. Disconvenience† (dis-kon-vē'ni-ens), n. [Profix dis, priv., and convenience.] Incon-venience; incongruity; disagreement. A necessary disconvenience, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. "Enterpy."

Disconvenient (dis-kon-ve'ni-ent), a.

Disconvenient (dis-kon-venient), a. Inconvenient; incongruous.

Discophora (dis-kof'o-pa), n. pl. [Gr. diskos, a quoit, and phero, to carry,] 1. A sub-class of the Hydrozoa, comprising most of the organisms known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles, the last name being derived from the power which they possess, in common with all members of the class, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The body is composed of a soft gelatinous tissue, but contains so little solid matter that a medusa weighing several pounds when alive is reduced nearly to as many grains that a medusa weighing several pounds when alive is reduced nearly to as many grains when dried. From the centre of the umbrella-like disc a single polypite or digestive individual is suspended.—2. A name sometimes given to the order of annelids, Hirudinea, to which the leech belongs. See LEECH.

diskos, a quoit, a disc, and pous, podos, a foot.] In bot. the foot or stalk on which some kinds of discs are elevated.

Discord (dis'kord), n. [Fr. discorde; L. discordia, disagreement, from discors, discordant—dis, and cor, cordis, the heart.]

1. Disagreement; want of concord or harmony: said of persons or things. Applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, listigation, or war.

Peace to arise out of universal discord fomented in all parts of the empire.

All discord, harmony not understood.

Pope.

All discord, harmony not understood. 2. In music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmoance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear, or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the key-note and the second, when sounded together, make a discord. The term discord is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval, but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to concord.

pposed to concora.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord.

But if there were
A music harmonizing our wild cries,
Why that would make our passion far too like
The discords dear to the musician. Tennyson.

The discords dear to the missican. Tempson. SYN. Disagreement, discordance, variance, difference, opposition, dissension, contention, strife, rupture, clashing, dissonance. Discord (dis-kord), v.z. To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. 'The one discording with the other.' Bacon. Discordable (dis-kord'a-bl), a. Discordant.

Discordablet (dis-Kord'a-bl), a. Discordant. Chaucer, Gower.
Discordance, Discordancy (dis-kord'ans, dis-kord'an-si), n. [See DISCORDANT.] Discordance of these errors. Bp. Horsley. 'The discordance of these errors.' Bp. Horsley, 'Discordance's of interest.' T. Warton. Discordant (dis-kord'ant), a. [L. discordans, ppr. of discord, to be at variance, to disagree, from discors, disagreeable. See DISCORD.]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as, discordant opinions; discordant rules or principles.

The discordant elements out of which the em-

discordant rules or principles.

The discordant elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce.

Motley.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident, as the discordant attractions of comets or of different planets.—3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring; as, discordant notes or sounds.— SYN. Disagreeing, incongruous, contradic-

Sin. Disagreening incorporate, contravioury, repugnant, opposite, contravy, contravious, dissonant, harsh, jarring.

Discordantly (diskord'ant-li), adv. Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another or with itself.

Discordantness (dis-kord'ant-nes), n. The Discordantness (dis-kord'ant-nes), u. The state of being discordant; inharmoniousness. Discordful (dis-kord'ful), a. Quarrelsome; contentious. 'Stirred by his discordful dame.' Spenser. Discordous' (dis-kord'us), a. Discordant; dissonant. 'Discordous jars' Bp. Hall. Discorporate + (dis-kor'por-āt), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and corporate.] Deprived of corporate privileges. Discounsel + (dis-kor'por-āt), v.t. To dissuade. Him the Palmer from that vanity

Discounsel (dis-koun'sel), v.t. To dissuade.

Him the Palmer from that vanity
With temperate voice discounselled.

Discount(dis Kount), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and
count. Fr. discompte;) of Fr. descompte.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced
payment; an allowance or deduction from
a sum due or from a credit; a certain rate
per cent. deducted from the credit price of
goods sold on account of prompt payment,
or any deduction from the customary price,
or from a sum due or to be due at a future
time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit
of three months will deduct a certain rate
per cent. for payment in hand, and the time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a discount.—2. In banking, a charge made for interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower and deducted from the sum borrowed at the commencement of the credit.—3. The act of discounting; as, a note is lodged in the bank for discount; the banks have suspended discounts.—At a discount, below par; opposite at a premium; hence, in low esteem; in disfavour; as, alchemy is now at a discount. Discount (dis-kount), v.t. 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum; as, a merchant discounts 5 or 6 per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment.—2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal at the time of the loan or advance; as, the banks discount notes and bills of exchange on good security.

The first rule... to discount only unexceptionable paper.

The first rule . . . to discount only unexception able paper. Walsh.

3. To leave out of account; to disregard.

His application is to be discounted, as here irreleant.

Sir W. Hamilton.

4. To estimate a matter or take it into account 4. To estimate a native or taken in account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer anything by anticipation; to discuss and form conclusions concerning any event before it occurs; as, he discounted all the pleasure of the journey before setting out.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully discounted that it is shorn of much of its interest.

Scotynam newspaper.

Discount (dis-kount'), v.i. To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan; as, the banks discount for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

discount for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

Discountable (dis-kount'a-bl), a. That may be discounted; as, certain forms are necessary to render notes discountable at a bank; a bill may be discountable for more than sixty days.

Discount-broker (dis'kount-brok-er), n. One who cashes bills of exchange, and makes advances on securities

who cashes bills of exchange, and makes advances on securities.

Discoun mance (dis-kountten-ans), v. t. (Prefix dis, priv., and countenance.] 1. To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance.

How would one look from his majestic brow . . . Discountenance her despised. Mitton. The hermit was somewhat discountenanced by this bservation. Sir W. Scott.

observation.

2. To set one's countenance against; to testify disapprobation of; to discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment: said of persons and things.

Unwilling they were to discountenance any man who was willing to serve them. Clarendon.

wno was willing to serve them. Clarendon.

Be careful to discountenance in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. Titlokson.

Discountenance (dis-kount'ten-ans), n. Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfrendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little discountenance on those per sons would suppress that spirit. Clarendon. Discountenancer (dis-kount'ten-ans-èr), n.

One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

Discounter (dis kount-èr), n. One who discounts or advances money on bills, &c. Discourage (dis-kurfaj), nt. pret. & pp. discouraged; ppr. discouraging. [Prefix dis, priv., and courage; Fr. decourager. See COURAGE.] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged.

Col. ili. 21.

2. To attempt to repress or prevent: to dis-

2. To attempt to repress or prevent; to discountenance; to dissuade from; as, to discourage an effort.

The apostle discourages too unreasonable a presumption.

Dr. J. Rogers. SYN. To dishearten, dispirit, depress, deject,

discountenance.

Discourage (dis-ku'rāj), n. Want of courage; cowardice.

Elyott.

Discouragement (dis-ku'rāj-ment), n. 1. The

Discouragement (dis-ku'rāj-ment), m. 1. The act of disheartening or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.—2. That which discourages; that which abates or depresses courage, confidence, or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything. 'Persevering to the end under all discouragements.' Clarke,

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and discouragements from vice.

3. The state of being discouraged; depres-Over-great discouragement might make them des-State Trials:

perate.

Discourager (dis-ku'rāj-ēr), n. One who or that which discourages; one who or that which disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertak-

ing.

Discouraging (dis-ku'rāj-ing), a. Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening; as, discouraging prospects.

Discouragingly (dis-ku'rāj-ing-li), adv. In a discouraging manner.

Discourse (dis-kors), n. [Fr. discours; L. discoursus, a running about, a conversation, from discurro, to ramble—dis, and curro, to run; It discorso.] 1.† Lit. a running about, thence, a shifting of ground, and traversing to and fro as a combatant.

to and fro as a combatant.

At last the caytive after long discourse,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one to assemble all his force;
2.† The act of the understanding by which it
passes from premises to consequences; the
act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them; reasoning;
reason; an act or exercise of reason.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To rust in us unused.

Shak.

Difficult, strange, and harsh to the discourses of natural reason. South.

Difficult, strange, and harsh to the discourses of natural reason.

3. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation. 'Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse.' Locke.

The vanquished party with the victors joined, Nor vanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; a homily; a sermon; as, the discourse of Plutarch on garrulity; of Gicero on old age; an eloquent discourse.—5.† Intercourse; dealing; transaction. Beau. & Fl.

Discourse (dis-kors), v.t. pret. & pp. discoursed; ppr. discoursing. 1. To communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse; as, to discourse on the properties of the circle; the preacher discoursed on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?

Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.

White and encodes a man.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?

Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.

Thu. But well, when I discourse of love and peace.

Shak.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind.

Locke. 3. To reason; to pass from premises to con.

sequences.

Brutes do want that quick discoursing power.

Shak.

Discourse (dis-kors'), v.t. 1.† To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Let us discourse our fortunes.

2. To utter or give forth. It will discourse most elequent music.

3.† To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to disceurse the minister about it. Evelyn. Discourser (dis-kors'er), n. 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

In his conversation he was the most

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation. 2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

Discoursive (dis-körs'ty), a. 1. Having the character of discourse; reasoning; passing from premises to consequences; discursive.

Milton—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or discoursive Dryden.

Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and licenstrice.

Life of A. Wood.

Discourteous (dis-kōr'tē-us), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and courteous.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant.

uneivil; rude; uncompaisant.

He resolved to unhorse the first discourteous knight.

Transl. of Don Quixole.

Discourteously (dis-kör'te-is-sil), adv. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Discourteousness (dis-kör'te-us-nes), n. Incivility; discourtesy.

Discourtesy (dis-kör'te-si), n. [Prefx dis, priv., and courtesy.] Incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespace.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth discourtesy. G. Herbert.

Discourtship † (dis-kört'ship), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and courtship.] Want of respect.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

B. Jonson.

salared. B. Jonson.

Discous (disk'us), a. [From L. discus.]

Disc-shaped; discoid. See Discoid.

Discovenant (diskuv'en-ant), v.t. To dissolve covenant with.

Discover (diskuv'er), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and cover (which see).] 1. To uncover; to lay open to view; to disclose: to make visible; hence, to show; to exhibit; to let be seen and known. and known.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover. The several caskets to this noble prince. Shak. A short time I hope will discover the generosity of his sentiments and convince you that my opinion of him has been more just than yours. Goldsmith.

The truth reveals itself in proportion to our patience and knowledge, discovers itself kindly to our pleading, and leads us, as it is discovered, into deeper truths.

Rushim

2. To reveal; to make known; to tell. cover . . . what cause that was,' Then, Joan, discover thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.
Shak.

3. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at the mast-head discovered land.

When we had discovered Cyprus we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3. Acts xxi. 3.

4. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown; as, Columbus discovered the variation of the magnetic needle; we often discover our mistakes too late. 'Some to discover islands far away.' Shak.—5. To find out, as something concealed; to detect; as, we discovered the artifice; the thief, finding himself discovered, attempted to escape.—6.† To make anything cense to be a covering.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve and discovereth the forests.

Ps. xxix. 9.

For the greatness of thy injuity are thy skirts dis-

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

coverex and thy neets made pare. Jer. xm. 22.

—Discover, Invent. Both agree in signifying to find out; but we discover what before existed, though to us unknown; we invent what did not before exist. See INVENTION.

SYN. To disclose, exhibit, show, manifest, reveal, communicate, impart, tell, espy, find out details.

Discovert (dis-kuv'er), v.i. To uncover; to unmask one's self. 'This done they discover.'

Decker.

Discoverable (dis-kuv'er-a-bl), a. 1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known; as, many minute animals are discoverable only by the help of the microscope; the Scriptures reveal many things not discoverable by the light of reason.—2. Apparent; exposed to view.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered.

Rentley.

Discoverer (dis-kuv'ér-èr), n. 1. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something. 'The discoverers and searchers of the land.' Sir W. Raleigh.—2.† A scout; an explorer.

Send discoverers forth To know the numbers of our enemies.

Discovert (dis-kuv'ert), a. In law, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony; applied either to a woman who has never been maror to a widow.

Discoverte, † a. [O.Fr.] Uncovered; naked; unprotected.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; thereas deviles may shoot at him discoverte by temptation on every side.

Chaucer.

Discoverture (dis-kuv'ert-ur), n. [Fr. dé-ouvert, uncovered.] A state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

the coverture of a nussand.

Discovery (dis-kuv'ė-ri), n. 1. The action
of disclosing to view, or bringing to light;
as, by the discovery of a plot the public
peace is preserved.—2. The act of revealing;
a making known; a declaration; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of
his estate and effects.

She dares not thereof make discovery. Then covenant and take oath To my discovery. Chapm

3. The act of finding out or of bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge. 'Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood.' Sir W. Hamilton. 'Territory extended by a brilliant career of discovery and conquest.' Prescott.—4. The act of espying; first sight of.

On the discovery of land I ordered the lead to be kept going.

Capt. Thomas.

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known; as, the properties of the magnet were an important discovery.

In religion there have been many discoveries, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions.

Abp. Trench.

6. In the drama, the unravelling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In law, the act of revealing or disclosing any matter by a defendant in his answer to a bill of chancery.—Invention, Discovery, See INVENTION. Discradle! (dis-Knd'dl), vi. Prefix dis, and cradle!) To come forth from, or as from a cradle; to emerge or originate.

This airy apparation first discording.

This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal.

Discrase (dis'krās), n. [Gr. dis, double, and krasis, mixture.] A rare but valuable ore of silver, consisting of antimony and silver. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, massive, dis-seminated or granular. It is found in meta-morphic strata, alone or associated with

morphic strata, alone or associated with other ores.

Discredit (dis-kred'it), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and credit.] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things; as, frands in manufactures bring them into discredit.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or discredit his life may bring on his profession. Regers.

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence: disbelief; as, later accounts have bro-ght the story into discredit.—SYN. Discr. eem, disrepute, dishonour, unbelief, disbelief, distributed.

trust.

Discredit (dis-kred'it), v.t. 1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is discredited.—2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into discateem; to bring into some degree of disgrace or into disrepute.

He least discretic his travels who returns the

He least discredits his travels who returns the same man he went.

Wotton.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame, Far liefer than so much discredit him. Tennyson, To deprive of credibility; to destroy con-

fidence or trust in. He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have discredited to him, and now is he resolved to die.

Shak.

Discreditable (dis kred'it-a-bl), a. Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

This point Hume has laboured, with an art which is as discreditable in a historical work as it would be admirable in a forensic address.

Macaulay.

Discreditably (dis-kred'it-a-bli), adv. In a discreditable manner.

Discreditor (dis-kred'it-èr), n.

discredits discredits.

Discreet (dis-krēt'), a. [Fr. discret, from L. discretus, pp. of discerno, to separate, distinguish between, discern. See DISCERN.]

1.† Distinct; distinguishable.

The waters' fall, with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did cail. Spenser. 2. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious;

wary; not rash. It is the discreet man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.

Addison.

measures to society.

A room in a sober, discreet family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, discreet, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character.

Hume.

3. Civil: polite, [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera discreet o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. Blackwood's Mag. -Cautious, Wary, Circumspect, Prudent,

—Cattions, wary, Circumspect, Franch, Discreet. See under CAUTIOUS.
Discreetly (dis-krēt'li), adv. Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got, Could it be known what they discreetly blot. Waller.

Discreetness (dis-krët'nes), n. The quality

Discreetness (dis-kretnes), n. The quanty of being discreet, discretion.

Discrepance, Discrepancy (dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'ans, dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'ans, sis' hrep-ans or dis-krep'ans, in, [L. discrepantia, from discrepo, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar—dis, and crepo, to creak. See CREPITATE.] Difference; disagreement; contrariety: applicable to facts or opinions.

That is no real discretance between these two

There is no real discrepancy between these two genealogies. Faher.

Discrepant (dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant), a. Different; disagreeing; contrary; dissimilar.

As our degrees are in order distant, So the degrees of our strengths are disc

Discrepant (dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant), One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence. Fer. Taylor.

Discrete (dis'krēt), a. [L. discretus. See DISCREET.] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. The parts are not discrete or dissentany. Milton.

The parts are not discrete or dissentany. Milton. 2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honour, is a discrete proposition.—3. In music, applied to a movement in which each successive note varies considerably in pitch: opposed to converte (which see).—Discrete proportion, proportion where the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3:6::8:16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued at proportion; as, 3:6::12:24.—A discrete quantity, a quantity which is not continued and joined together in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units: opposed to continued quantity, as duration or extension.

Discrete* (dis*kret), v.t. To separate; to discrete

Discretet (dis'kret), v.t. To separate; to dis-

continue.

Discretion (dis-kre'shon), n. [Fr. discretion, from L. discretio, a separating; discretius, discretius, discretius. See Discreti. 1.1 Disjunction; separation. Mede.—2. The quality of being discreet; prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Discretion is the victor of the war, Valour the pupil. Massinger. The better part of valour is discretion. Shar. The happiness of life depends on our discretion.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the dismanagement of affairs was left to the dis-cretion of the prince; he is left to his own discretion; hence, to surrender at discre-tion, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self enthely to the power of the conqueror. It is a rule of the law of England, that where anything is left to another to be done according to his discretion it must be done with sound dis-

cretion and according to law. This rule is also fully recognized in the law of Scotland. Discretionarily, Discretionally (dis-kre'shon-al-ril, dis-kre'shon-al-li), adv. At discretion; according to discretion.
Discretionary, Discretional (dis-kre'shon-arl, dis-kre'shon-al), a. Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is, to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, an ambassador at a foreign court is in certain cases invested with discretionary powers, to act according to circumstances.

Discretive (dis-kret'iv), a. [See DISCREET

to circumstances.

Discretive (dis-krētiv), a. [See DISCREET and DISCREET.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. 'A discretive conceptualist.' Coleridge. [Rare.]—2. Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.] Discretive proposition, in logic, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of but, though, yet, &c.; as, travellers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.—Discretive distinction, in gram. a distinction implying opposition as well as difference; as, not a man, but a beast.

Discretively (dis-krēt'iv-li), adv. In a discretively.

man, but a beast.

Discretively (dis-krēt'iv-li), adv. In a discretive manner.

Discriminable (dis-krim'in-a-bl), a. That may be discriminated. Bailey. [Rare or obsolete.1

obsolete.]
Discriminal (dis-krim'in-al), a. [L. discriminalis, that serves to divide, from discrimino. See DISCRIMINATE.] In palmistry, a term applied to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm, called

ation between the hand and the arm, called also the Dragon's-trü!.

Discriminate (dis-krim'in-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. discrimination (II. discrimination). It discrimination (II. discrimino, discriment, discrimination), that which separates or divides, from dis, asunder, and root kri, separation, knowledge, the same root as cer in cerno. See CRIME, I. To distinguish; to observe the difference between as we may usually discriminate true. tween; as, we may usually discriminate true from false modesty.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colours or recognize faces.

Macaulay.

2. To separate; to select; as, in the last indement the righteous will be discriminated from the wicked.—3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark; as, we discriminate animals by names, as nature has discriminated them by different shapes and habits.

In outward fashion . . . discriminated from all the nations of the earth, Hammond,

Discriminate (dis-krim'in-at), v.i. To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in the application of law and the punishment the application of law and the punishment of crimes the judge should discriminate between degrees of guilt; in judging of evidence, we should be careful to discriminate between probability and slight presumption. Discriminate (dis-krim'in-āt), a. Distinguished; having the difference marked. 'No discriminate sex.' Bacon.

Discriminately (dis-krim'in-āt-il), adv. Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

larly

larly.

Discriminateness (dis-krim'in-āt-nes), n.

Distinctness; marked difference.

Discriminating (dis-krim'in-āt-ing), p. and
a. 1. Separating; distinguishing; marking
with notes of difference.—2. Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; distinctive;
as, the discriminating doctrines of the
government. gospel.

Souls have no discriminating hue, Alike important in their Maker's view,

3. That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as, a discriminating mind.

Discrimination (dis-krim'in-a"shon), n.

1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; as, the discrimination between right and wrong a The faulty of distinction. and wrong.—2. The faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; judgment; as, a man of nice discrimination.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God, as to baffle their discrimination.

3. The state of being discriminated, distin-guished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. Stilling fleet.

4. That which discriminates; mark of dis-

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public discriminations in matters of religion.

SYN. Discernment, penetration, clearness, acuteness, acument, judgment, distinction.

Discriminative (dis-krim'in-āt-iv), a. 1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; utility discriminative description. tutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as, the discriminative features of men.—
2. That observes distinction. 'Discriminative Providence.' More.
Discriminatively (dis-krim'in-āt-iv-li), adv. With discrimination or distinction. 'Discriminatively used.' Made.
Discriminator (dis-krim'in-āt-èr), n. One who discriminator.

who discriminates.

Discriminatory (dis-krim'in-ā-to-ri), a.

Discriminative. Discriminous† (dis-krim'in-us), a. Hazard-

ous; critical; decisive. Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very dis-criminous state. Harvey,

Discrown (dis-kroun'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and crown.] To deprive of a crown.

The chief Seems royal still, though with her head discrowned.

Discubitory (dis-kū'bi-to-rī). a. [L.L. discubitorius, from L. discubitorius, [Prefix discubitorius], ppr. discubitorius, [Prefix discubitorius], a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

How hast thou escand from the fixed from the f

How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it. My poverty, said the peasant calmly, will discutfate them. Horace Walpole.

Disculpation (dis-kul-pā/shon), n. Excul-

Disculpatory (dis-kul'pa-to-ri), a. Tending

Discumbency (dis-kum'ben-si), n. [L. dis-cumbens, ppr of discumbo. See DISCUER-TORX.] The act of leaning at meat, accord-ing to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of dis-timbency at meals. Sir T. Browne.

Discumber (dis-kum'ber), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and evanber.] To unburden; to throw off anything cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight or impediment; to disencumber. 'His limbs discumber'd of the clinging vest.' Pope. [Rare or obsolete.] Discuret (dis-kür), v.t. [Cont. from O. E. discover for discover.] To discover; to reveal. 'The plain truth unto me discover.'

Discurrent (dis-kurrent), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and eurrent.] Not current.
Discursion (dis-kershon), n. [L. discurro, to run different ways—dis, apart, and eurro, to run.] 1. A running or rambling about.—2. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. Hobbes,

The act of discoursing or reasoning. Colevidae Discursist (dis-kers'ist), n. [See DISCUR-

DISCUITSING (100 MILE)
SION.] A disputer.
Great discursists were apt . . to dispute the prince's resolution and stir up the people. Addition. . . to dispute the

Discursive (dis-kėrs'iv), a. [Fr. discursif, from L. discursus. See Discourse. 1. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

Into these discursive notices we have allowed our selves to enter. De Quincey.

2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; rational. Sometimes written Discoursive.

Whence the soul
Reason receives; and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive.

Millon.

Discursively (dis-kers'iv-li), adv. Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument.

ment.

Discursiveness (dis-kers'iv-nes), n. Range or gradation of argument.

Discursory (dis-kersori), a. Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here your Majesty will find . . . positive theology with polemical, textual with discursory. Bp. Hall

Discursus (dis-kers'us), n. [L.] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

Discus (dis/kus), n. [L. See DISH and DISC.]

1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone. to be thrown in play, used by the ancients, See cut DISCOBOLUS.—2. A disc (which see).

Discuss (dis-kus'), v.t. [L. discutio, discussum, to shake or strike asunder, break up, scatter, dissipate-dis, asunder, and quatio, to shake, strike, drive.] 1. To shake or strike asunder, to break up; to disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to discuss a tumour. 'A pomade... of virtue to discuss pimples.' Rambler.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. Sir T. Browne. 2.† To shake off; to put away.

All regard of shame she had discust.

A To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood.

We might discuss the Northern sin, Which made a selfish war begin. Tennyson.

4.† To speak; to declare; to explain.

Discuss unto me; art thou officer,
Or art thou base, common, and popular? Shak.
Discuss the same in French to him. Shak.

Discuss the same in French to him. Stak.

5. To make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume; as, to discuss a foul; to discuss a bottle of wine. [Colloq.]—6. In Scots law, (a) to do diligence against a principal debtor, under any obligation, before proceeding against his cautioner or cautioners; in a case where the parties were not bound jointly and severally. (b) To sue an heir for any debt due by his ancestor, in respect of the particular subject inherited, before proceeding against any of the other heirs; also, to do diligence against an heir who has been burdened with a special debt, before insisting against the heir-at-law.

Discussable (dis-kus'a-bl), a. That may be discussed, debated, or reasoned about. J. S. Mu.

S. Mill.
Discusser (dis-kus'er), n. One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.
Discussion (dis-ku'shon), n. 1. The act or process of discussing, breaking up, or resolving; dispersion, as of a tumour, coagulated matter, and the like. —2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument to clear it of difficulties and separate truth from falsehood. culties and separate truth from falsehood.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of alsenssion and of individual action never before known.

Macaulay,

Macaulay,

3. In Scots law, a technical term signifying the doing diligence against a principal debtor in a cautionary obligation before proceeding against the cautioners, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject to which he has succeeded before proceeding against the other heirs, &c. See Discuss, 6.

Discussional (dis-kn'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to discussion. Eddin Rev.

Discuissional (dis-ku'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to discussion. Edin. Rev.

Discussive (dis-kus'iv), a. 1. Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumours or congulated matter.—2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. 'Unless the spirit of God comes in by its undeniable witness to silence all its objections, and to resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and discussive voice.' Hopkins.

Discussive (dis-kus'iv), n. A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

Discussive (dis-kus'iv), n. A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

Discussive (discussive). A. A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

Discutient (dis-kü'shent), a. [L. discutiens, ppr. of discutio. See Discuss.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

Discutient (dis-kü'shent), n. A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Disdain (dis-dain), v.t. [O.Fr. desdaigner; Fr. dédaigner; It. disdegnare, from L. disp. priv., and dignor, to deem worthy, from dignus, worthy. See DEIGN.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to contemp. To contemp. To reject as unworthy of one's self; as, the man of elevated mind disdains a mean action; Goliath disdained David.

Whose fathers I would have disdained to set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. r. 'Tis great, 'tis manly, to disdain disguise. Young.

Disdain (dis-dan'), v.i. To be filled with scorn, anger, or impatience; to be indig-

Hant.
Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, disdaring, and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson.

Disdain (dis-dan'), n. 1. A feeling of con-

tempt, mingled with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; contempt; scorn. 'Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain.' Shak.

How my soul is moved with just disdain. Pope.

You sought to prove how I could love.

You sought to prove how I could love.

And my disadar is my reply.

2.† State of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disserted.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle and struck him down, the disadar and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking. Shak. 3.f. That which is worthy of disadain. 'Most

3.† That which is worthy of disdain. 3.† That which is worthy of disdain. 'Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile disdain.' Spenser.—SYN. Scorn, scornfulness, contempt, arrogance, haughtiness, pride, superclifousness.

Disdained (dis-dand'), p. and a. 1. Despised; contemned; scorned.—2.† Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt Of this proud king. Shak

Disdainful (dis-dar'ful), a. Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful, haughty; indignant; as, disdainful soul; a disdainful look. 'A disdainful smile.'

Gray.

From these
Turning distainful to an equal good. Akenside.

Disdainfully (dis-dān'ful-li), adv. Contemptiously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfulness (dis-dān'ful-nes), n. Contempt; contempt; contempt contempt; contempt dis-dān'ing), n. Contempt;

Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. Donne.

Disdainous,† Disdeinous† (dis-dān'us), α. Disdainful. Chaucer.

Disdainouslyt (dis-dan'us-li), adv. Disdain-

Disda:nous:jy(uis-daii us-i), wer. Disda:nous:jy(uis-di-a-pā/zon), n. [See Disda:apason (dis'di-a-pā/zon), n. [See Dis-pason.] In music, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4:1 or 8:2.

Disease (diz-ēz'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and euse.] 1.† Lack or absence of ease; pain; uneasiness; distress; trouble; trial; discomfort

TE.
All that night they past in great disease
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.

Spenser.

Five days we do allot thee, for provision To shield thee from diseases of the world

2. Any morbid state of the body generally, or of any particular organ or part of the body; the cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disruption of parts by violence, which is called a wound. Diseases may be local, constitutional, specific, idiopathic, symptomatic or sympathetic, periodical, acute, chronic, sporadic, epidemic, endemic, intercurrent, contagious or infectious, congenital, hereditary, acquired, sthenic, asthenic. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants. 2. Any morbid state of the body generally, plants.

platius,

The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such
a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human
life is tarkened by their number, and the escape of
an individual becomes almost miraculous.

Buckminster.

3. Any disorder, or deprayed condition or element, moral, mental, social, political,

&c.

An't please you, it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled Shak.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our disease and tend to our cure.

Tilletson.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have everywhere perished,

Madison.

SYN. Distemper, ailment, malady, disorder, sickness, illness, indisposition, complaint, infirmity.

Disease † (diz-êz'), v.t. To pain; to make uneasy; to distress.

His double burden did him sore disease. Though great light be insufferable to the eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them.

Diseased (diz- $\bar{e}zd'$), p. and a. 1.† III at ease. Would on her own palfrey him have eased, For pitty of his dame whom she saw so diseased.

2. Having the vital functions deranged; af-

feeted or afflicted with disease; disordered; deranged; distempered; sick.

He was diseased in body and mind. Macaulay. Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth In strange eruptions. Shak.

Diseasedness (diz-ēz'ed-nes), n. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. Diseaseful (diz-ēz'ful), a. 1. Abounding with disease; producing disease; as, a diseaseful climate.—2. Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome. Bacon.

Diseasefulness (diz-ez/ful-nes), n. State of being diseaseful; trouble; trial. Sir P. Sid-

Diseasement (diz-ēz'ment), n. Uneasiness; inconvenience

Disedge (dis-ej'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and edge.] To deprive of an edge; to blunt; to make dull. [Rare.]

make dull. [Kare.]

Served a little to disedge
The sharpness of the pain about her heart.

Tempson.

Disedify t (dis-ed'i-fi), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and ediyi.] To fail of edifying. warnurton.

Disembark (dis-em-bark'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embark.] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore: applied particularly to the landing of troops and munitions of war; as, the reneral disembarked the troops at sunthe general disembarked the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay and disembark my coffers. Shak.

Disembark (dis-em-bark'), v.i. To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not disembark at Malta.

Disembarkation (dis-em'bark-a''shon), n.

The act of disembarking.

Disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'ment), n.
The act of disembarking.

Disembarrass (dis-em-bāras), n.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embarrass.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate

We have disembarrassed it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five, *Blair*. Disembarrassment (dis-em-ba/ras-ment),

Disembarrasment (dis-em-ba'ras-ment), n. The act of extricating from perplexity. Disembay (dis-em-ba'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embay.] To navigate clear out of a bay. Disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embellish.] To deprive of embellishment. Carlyle. Disembitter (dis-em-bit'ter), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embitten.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or nleasant.

sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.

Addison.

Disembodied (dis-em-bo'did), a. 1. Divested of the body. How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps The disembodied spirits of the dead? Bryant.

2. Discharged from military incorporation. Disembodiment (dis-em-bo'di-ment), n

J. The act of disembodying.—2. The condition of being disembodying.—2. The condition of being disembodied.

Disembody (dis-em-bo'di), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embody.] 1. To divest of body; to free from flesh.—2. To discharge from military incorporation; as, the militia was disembodied.

disembodied.

Disembogue (dis-em-bög'), v.t. pret. & pp.
disembogued; ppr. disemboguing. [Prefix
dis, and embogue. See EMBOGUE.] To pour
out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream;
to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a

Rolling down the steep Timavus raves, And through nine channels disembogues his waves.

Disembogue (dis-em-bog'), v.i. 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; to become discharged; to gain a vent; as, innumerable rivers dis-embogue into the ocean.

Volcanoes bellow ere they disembogue. Young. Naut to pass across, or out of the mouth of a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.
 Disemboguement (dis-em-bög'ment), n.
 Discharge of waters into the ocean or a

lake

Disembosom (dis-em-bö'zum), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embosom.] To separate from the bosom.

the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth.

Young.

Disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), v. pret. & pp. disembowelled; ppr. disembowelling,
[Frefix dis, priv., and embowel.] I. To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to

the bowels; to eviscerate.—2. To take or drawfrom the bowels, as the web of a spider. 'Disembowelled web.' Philips.
Disembowered (dis-em-bou'erd), a. Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.

Disembrangle† (dis-em-brang'gl), v.t. [Dis, priv., em for en, verb-forming prefix, and brangle.] To free from litigation; to free from dispute, squabbling, and quarrelling.

For Golfs sake disperbrangle these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.

Disembroil (dis-em-broil'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and embroil.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. Addison.

Disemploy (dis-em-ploi'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and employ.] To throw out of employment; to relieve or dismiss from business.

Iness.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disconfley the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.

The Taylor, The Company of the Company of

Disenable (dis-en-a'bl), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv. and enable.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means means.

The sight of it may damp me and disenable me speak.

State Trials

Disenamoured (dis-en-am'erd), p. and a. [Prefix dis, priv., and enamoured.] Freed from the bonds of love. 'Don Quixote disenamoured of Dulcinea del Toboso.' Skel-

Disenchant (dis-en-chant'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and enchant.] To free from enchant-ment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delu-

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the gre

Disenchanter (dis-en-chant'er), n. He who or that which disenchants.

Disenchantment (dis-en-chant'ment), n. Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

Disenchanted.

Disencharm (dis-en-charm'), v.t. [Prefix dis priv., en, verb-forming prefix, and charm.]
To free from incantation; to disenchant.

Fear of sin had disencharmed him, and caused him to take care lest he lose the substance out of greediness to possess the shadow. Fer. Taylor.

Disencrese, † n. [Dis, priv., and O.E. encrese, E. increase.] Diminution. Chaucer.
Disencrese, † v.i. [Fr.] To decrease. Chau-

Disencumber (dis-en-kum'ber), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and encumber.] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to disencumber troops of their baggage; to disencumber the mind of its cares and griefs; to disencumber the estate of debt.

Ere dim night had disencumbered Heaven.

Milton.

I have disencumbered myself from rhyme, Disencumbrance (dis-en-kumbrans), n. Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or anything burdensome or troublesome; release from debt; as, the disencumbrance of on estable of the state o of an estate.

Disendow (dis-en-dou'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and endow.] To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.

Disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment), n. The act of depriving or divesting of an endow-

act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

Disenfranchise (dis-en-franchize, n.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and enfranchise.] To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise.

Disenfranchisement (dis-en-fran'chizment), n. The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement.

practisement. Disengage (dis-en-gāj'), v.t. pret. & pp. disengaged; ppr. disengaging. [Frefix dis, priv., and engage.] 1. To separate, as a substance from anything with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to disengage a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be disengaged during the rocess.

Lavoisier.

2. To separate from that to which one ad-2. To separate from that to which one adheres or is attached; as, to disengage a man from a party.—3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities; as, to disengage one from broils or controversies.—4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to disengage the heart or affections from early pursuits.—5. To free from anything that commands the mind or employs the attention; as, to

disengage the mind from study; to disengage one's self from business.—6. To release or assengage the mind from study; to testingage one's self from business.—6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men who were enlisted are now disengaged; the lady who had promised to give her hand

the lady who had promised to give her hand in marriage is dise-gaged.—SYN-TO separate, liberate, free, loose, extricate, clear, disentangle, detach, withdraw, wean.

Disengage (dis-en-gäi'), v.i. To withdraw one's self; to set one's self free; to withdraw one's affections; to release one's self from any engagement. 'To disengage from the world.' Jeremy Collier.

From a friend's grave how soon we disengage.

Disengaged (dis-en-gājd'), p. and a. 1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.—2. Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.—3. Expressive of freedom from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and disen gaged manner.

Speciation

gaged manner.

Disengagedness (dis-en-gāj'ed-nes), n.

1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.—

2. Freedom from care or attention.

Disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment), n. 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this disengagement of caloric and light evident to the senses. Lavoisier.

2. The state of being disengaged or set free. The disengagement of the spirit is to be studied and intended.

Montagu.

3. Liberation or release from obligation .-4. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoy-

Disennoble (dis-en-nō'bl), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and ennoble.] To deprive of title or of that which ennobles; to render ignoble; to

degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world.

Guardian.

Disenroll, Disenrol (dis-en-rôl'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and enrol.] To erase from a roll or list.

Disensanity†(dis-en-san'i-ti), n. [Prefix dis, priv., en, in, and sanity.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and disensanity
Is here among you? Bean, & Fl.

is nere among you? Eean. & Fl.

Disenslave! (dis-en-slav), v.t. [Prefix dispriv., and enslave.] To free from bondage.

They expected such an one as should disenstave them from the Roman yoke.

South.

them from the Roman yoke.

Disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and endangle.] 1. To unravel; to untwist: to loose, separate, or disconnect from being interwoven or united without order; as, to disentangle net-work; to disentangle a skein of yarn.—2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complications; to set free; to separate; as, to disentangle and from the service one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and tempolitical affairs or from the cares and tempolitical services. political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life. 'To disentangle truth from error.' D. Stewart.—Syn. To unravel, unerror. D. Stewert.—51N. 10 mirave, un-twist, loosen, extricate, disembarrass, disem-broil, clear, disengage, separate. Disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), v. Act of disentangling; freedom from diffi-

nulty.

Disenter (dis-en-ter), v.t. Same as Disinter.

Disenthrall (dis-en-thral), v.t. [Prefix dispriv, and enthrall.] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me disenthral.

-4 /dis-en-thral

Disenthralment (dis-en-thral/ment), n. Liberation from bondage; emancipation from

Disenthrone† (dis-en-thron'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and enthrone.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

To disenthrone the King of Heaven We war. Milton.

Disentitle (dis-en-tī'tl) v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and entitle.] To deprive of title or claim. [Rare.]

Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father, South

Disentomb (dis-en-tom'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and entomb.] To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

Disentrail, Disentraylet (dis-en/tral), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and entrail.] To deprive of the entrails or bowels; to disembowel; to draw forth.

All the while the disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed.

Disentrance (dis-en-trans'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and entrance.] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie; to free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time disentrane'd, Upon his bum himself advanced, Hudibras.

Disentwine (dis-en-twin'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and entuine.] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; to untwine; to

untwist. Shelley.

Disert (dis-ert'), a. [L. disertus, eloquent, from dis, and sero, to connect.] Eloquent.

Disesperaunce, † n. [Prefix dis, priv., and Fr. espérance, hope.] Despair.

Send me such penance As liketh thee, but from me disesperanno

Disespouse † (dis-es-pouz'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and espouse.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespoused. Milton.

Disestablish (disestablish), vt. [Prefix dis, priv, and establish] 1. To remove from establishment; to cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw, as a church, from its connection with the state.

control, from its connection with the state. 2, † To unsettle; to break up.

Disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), n.
The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; specifically, the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the tests. connection with the state.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, 'as a special matter affecting its members,' and the disestablishment and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

Sai. Rev.

Disesteem (dis-es-tem'), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and esteem.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard

They go on in opposition to general disesteem

Disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), v. t. 1. To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you disesteem. Denham. 2.† To bring into disrepute or disfavour; to lower in esteem or estimation; to detract from the worth of.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed, Antiquities searched, opinions disesteemed?

B. Fonson.

Disestimation (dis-es'ti-mā'shon), n. Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt; disestimation, disappointment, calumny.

Bp. Reynolds.

Disexercise† (dis-eks'ér-siz), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and exercise.] To deprive of exercise; to cease to use. 'By disexercising our abilities', Witten Milton.

Disfancy † (dis-fan'si), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and fancy.] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies. Hammond,

to all others that he disfrancies. Hammond.

Disfashion† (dis-fa'shon), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and fashion.] To put out of fashion or shape; to disfigure. 'It (gluttony)... disfashioneth the body.' Sir T. More.

Disfavour (dis-fa've'n), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and favour.] 1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavourable regard; disseatem: as the conduct of the minister increase.

esteem; as, the conduct of the minister in-curred the disfavour of his sovereign.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic sentiment of disfavour against its ally. Gladstone. 2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; as, to be in disfavour at court.—3. An ill or disobliging act; an unkindness; as, no generous man will do a disfavour to the meanest of his species.

He might dispense favours and disfavours.

Clarendon.

—To speak, insimuate, de., in disfavour of a person, to speak, insimuate, de., to his disadvantage, and with the view of putting him out of favour; to speak, insimuate, de., unfavourably of him.

Those enemies of Joseph insimuated to her a thousand things in his disfavour. Fielding.

Disfavour (dis-fā'ver), v.t. To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one favour, friendship, or support; to check

or oppose by disapprobation. 'Countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey.' Smift

Swift.

Disfavourable (dis-fă'ver-a-bl), a. Unfavourable. 'Fortune disfavourable.' Stow.

Disfavourably (dis-fă'ver-a-bli), adv. Unfavourably. Mountaque.

Disfavourar (dis-fă'ver-er), n. One who

discountenances.

Disfeature (dis-fe'tūr), v.t. pret. & pp. disjeatured; ppr. disfeaturing. [Prefix dis,
priv., and feature.] To deprive of features;

priv., and jeature.] To deprive or reatures; to disfigure.

Disfiguration (dis-fi'gür-fi'shon), n. [See DISFIGURE.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring external form; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; de-

formity.

Disfigure (dis-fi'gūr), v.t. pret. & pp. disfigured; ppr. disfiguring. [Prefix dis, priv.,
and figure.] To change to a worse form; to
mar the external figure of; to impair the
shape or form of; to injure the beauty,
symmetry, or excellence of; to deface; to
deform. 'Disfiguring not God's likeness but
their own. 'Mitton.—Syn. To deface, deform, mar, injure.
Disfiguret (dis-fi'gūr), n. Deformity. Chaucer.

Disfigurement (dis-fi'gūr-ment), n. 1. The act Disingurement(us-ingur-menc), n. 1.1 ne act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured; change of external form to the worse. 'Their foul disfigurement.' Milton.—2. That which disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse. Hume. Disfigurer (dis-fi'gur-er), n. One who dis-

nightes. Disflesh (dis-flesh'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to render less obese. Skelton.

Disforest (dis-forest), v.t. Same as Disaf-

forest.

Disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz), v.t. pret. & pp.
disfranchised; ppr. disfranchishy. [Prefix
dis, priv., and franchise.] To deprive of the
rights and privileges of a free citizen; to
deprive of chartered rights and immunities;
to deprive of any franchise, as of the right
of voting in elections, &c.
Disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), n.
The act of disfranchising, or state of being
disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges
of a free citizen, or of some particular im-

of a free citizen, or of some particular im-

of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

Disfriar! (dis-fr'ér), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and friar.] To depose from being a friar; to divest of the office and privileges of a friar; to unfrock. Sir T. More.

Disflurnish (dis-fernish), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and furnish.] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage; to divest.

I am a thing obscure, disfurnish'd of Massinger.

Dispage t (dis.gāi') at [Prefix dis, priv.]

Disgage † (dis-gāj'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and gage.] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn; to redeem.

rolin picuge or parti, or constitution of the taketh those who had liever lay to gare and awn their goods, and remain under the burden of sury, than to sell up all and disgage themselves at Holdand.

Disgallant† (dis-gal'lant), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and gallant.] To strip or divest of gallantry or courage.

Sir, let not this discountenance or dispallant you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster. Disgarland † (dis-garland), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and garland.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee, Thy locks disgarland. Drumm

Thy locks aisgarland. Drummond. Disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), vt. [Prefix dis, priv., and gurnish.] 1. To divest of garniture or ornaments. 'Not disgarnished nor unprovided of the same.' Bp. Hall.—2. To deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus; to degarnish.

Disgarrison (dis-garl-son), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and garrison.] To deprive of a garrison.

ion.

son.

Disgavel (dis-ga'vel), v.t. pret. & pp. disgavelled; ppr. disgavelling. [See GAVELKIND.] In law, to take away the tenure of
gavel-kind from: said of lands.

Disgesti (dis-jest'), v.t. To digest. Bacon.

Disgestion + (dis-jest'yon), v. Digestion.

Disglorify (dis-glö'ri-fi), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and glorify.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. [Very rare.] So Dagon shall be magnified, and God. Besides whom is no God, compar'd with idols, Shall be disglorified, blasphem d, and had in scorn.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY. Disglory † (dis-glô'ri), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and glory.] Deprivation of glory; dishonom. To the disglory of God's name.' Northbrooke.

Northbrooke
Disgorge(dis-gorj'), v.t. pret. & pp. disgorged;
ppr. disgorging. [O.Fr. desgorger, to vomit;
Fr. digorger, to clear—L. dis. from, and gorge,
the throat. See GORGE.] I. To cject or
discharge from, or as from, the stomach,
throat, or mouth; to vomit; to discharge
to give up. To see his heaving breast
disgorge the briny draught. Dryden.

The deep-drawing barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage.

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge

violently; as, volcanoes disgorge streams of burning lava, ashes, and stones.

nrning lava, asnes, and soons.

Four infernal rivers, that disgorge
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Millon.

3. To yield, as what has been taken wrong-

3. To yield, as what has been taken wrongfully; to give up; to surrender; as, to dispoye his ill-gotten gains.

Disgorgement (dis-gor] ment), n. The act of disgorging. 'Loathsome disgorgements of their wicked biasphemics.' Bp. Hall.

Disgospel! (dis-gos) pel.), v.i. [Prefix dis. priv., and gospel.] To be inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel, to pervert or abuse the gospel. Milton.

Disgrace (dis-gräs), n. [Prefix dis. priv., and grace.] 1 A state of being out of favour; disavour; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in disgrace.—2. State of genominy; dishonour; shame. ignominy; dishonour; shame.

These old pheasant lords,
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert—why, the greater their disgrace!
Tennyson.

3. Cause of shame; as, every vice is a disgrace to a rational being.

And is it not a foul disgrace To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 4. † Want of grace of person; physical deformity:-

Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet, Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. Spenser.

5.† Act of unkindness.

The interchange continually of favours and dis-

graces.

SYN. Disfavour, disesteem, opprobrium, reproach, discredit, disparagement, ignominy, dishonour, shame, infamy.

Disgrace (dis-gras'), v. t. pret. & pp. disgraced; ppr. disgracing.

1. To put out of favour; to dismiss with disnonur. 'Flatterers of the disgraced minister.' Macaulay.—2. To treat ignominiously; to do disfavour to; to bring shame or reproach on; to sink in esteem or estimation; to dishonour.

Shall bean with homours bim they now discrete.

Shall heap with honours him they now disgrace. Pope.

His ignorance disgraced him. Johnson 3.† To revile; to upbraid; to heap reproaches upon

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her disgrace

Syn. To degrade, humiliate, humble, disparage, defame, dishonour.

Disgraceful (disgrasful), a. Shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

To retire behind their chariots was as little dis-graceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. Pope.

Disgracefully (dis-gras'ful-li), adv. In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace; as, the troops fied disgracefully.

The senate have cast you forth disgracefully,

SYN. Shamefully, ignominiously, dishonourably, basely, vilely.

Disgracefulness (dis-gras'ful-nes), n. Ignominy; shamefulness.

Disgracer (dis-gras'en), n. One who or that which disgraces, or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

who or that which brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

Disgracious (dis-gra'shus), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and gracious.] Ungracious; unpleasing. 'If I be so disgracious in your sight.' Shak. Disgracivet (dis-gra'siv), a. 'Tending to disgrace.' 'Every disgracive word which he hears is spoken of him.' Feltham.

Disgradation (dis-gra-dis'shon), n. In Scots daw, degradation, deposition; specifically, the stripping of a person of a dignity or degree of honour, and taking away the title

gree of honour, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

Disgrade † (dis-grad'), v.t. To degrade.

Disgregate † (dis'gre-gāt), v.t. [L. disgrego, disgregatum, to separate—dis, asunder, and

grex, gregis, a flock.] To separate; to dis-

r mask.

Bunyan was forced to disguise himself as a wagMacaulay.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to disguise anger, sentiments, or intentions.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style All are either ruins, or fragments disguised by resto ruins.

3. To disfigure; to alter the form of.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death. Dryden.

4. To change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor; to intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the whole magistracy was pretty well disgrused before I gave them the slip.

them the silp.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is disguised in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are
disguised by sobriety, and it is when they are
drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.

De Quintey.

- Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete. See under CONCEAL

under Conceal.

Disguise (dis-giz), n. 1. A counterfeit habit;
a dress intended to conceal the person who
wears it; as, by the laws of England persons
doing unlawful acts in disguise are subjected to heavy penalties, and in some cases de-clared felons.—2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; artificial or assumed lan-guage or appearance intended to deceive; as, a treacherous design is often concealed under the disguise of great candour.

Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise. Pope. Change of manners and behaviour by drink; intoxication. [Colloq.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost Antickt us.

Shak.

4.† A masque; an interlude. '(He) that made disguises for the king's sons.' B. Jon-80n. O, what a mask was there, what a disguise! Millon.

Disguisedly (dis-giz'ed-li), adv. With dis-

Disguisedly (dis-giz'ed-ii), aav. With asguise.
Disguisedness (dis-giz'ed-nes), n. The state of being disguised. Bp. Hall. [Rare.]
Disguisement | (dis-giz'ment), n. Act of disguising; dress of concealment; false appearance. Spenser.
Disguiser (dis-giz'en), n. 1. One who conceals another by a disguise; a disfigurer. (Death's a great disguiser; Shak.—2. One who assumes a disguise. 'You are a very dexterous disguiser. Swift.
Disguising (dis-giz'ing), n. 1. The act of giving a false appearance.—2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time

At such a time
As Christmas, when disguising is o' foot. B. Fonson. As Christmas, when disguisting is o' foot. B. Jonson. Disgust (dis-gust'), n. [O.Fr. desgoust; Fr. degoût, from L. dis, priv., and gustus, taste.]
1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, and when extreme producing loathing or nausea.—2. Repugnance to anything offensive or loathsome; unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others; dislike or aversion arising from satiety, disappointment, and the like. the like.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only disgress. Macaulay. SYN. Aversion, distaste, disrelish, loathing,

repugnance, distile.

Disgust (disgust'), v.t. 1. To excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of. 2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste of: with at or with, formerly with from; as, to be disgusted at foppery or with vulgar managers. manners.

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience.

Swift.

3.† To taste with dislike; to feel a distaste for; to have an aversion to; to disrelish.

By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, disgusting the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. Abp. Tillotson. Disgustful (dis-gust'ful), a. Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

The crooked, curving lip by instinct taught, In imitation of disgustful things. F. Baillie.

Disgustfulness (dis-gust'ful-nes), n. State

Disgustfulness (dis-gust'ni-nes), n. State of being disgustful.

Disgustingly (dis-gust'ng-li), adv. In a manner such as to give disgust.

Dish (dish), n. [A. Sax. dise, a plate, table, dish; like D. diseh, G. tisch, a table, from L. diseus, Gr. diskos, a quoti or flat circle of stone, wood, or metal, hence, a trencher, a dish. See DESK, DISC.] 1. A broad open vessel made of various materials used for searning a vest and materials. als, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep hollow vessel for liquors.—
2. The meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; as, a dish of veal or venison; a cold dish; a warm dish; a delicious dish.—3. In mining, a trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide.—4. In apri. a hollow place in a field in which water lies.—5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity; as, the dish of a wheel.

wheel

Dish (dish), v.i. To be concave or have
a form resembling that of a dish: said of
wheels; as, this wheel dishes very much.
(See DISH, v.t.)

Dish (dish), v.t. 1. To put in a dish; as, the
meat is all dished and ready for the table.

For conspiracy
I know not how it tastes; though it be dish'd
For me to try.

For me to try.

For me to try.

2. In mech. to make concave. A carriage wheel is said to be dished when the spokes are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side, or of the form of a dish, while the other side, which is placed next the carriage, is convex.—To dish out, to form coves by wooden ribs.—3. To frustrate or disappoint; to render useless; to damage; to ruin; to cheat. 'To dish the Whigs.' Lord Derby. [Slang.]

Where's Brummell? Dished. Eyron.

Dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tat), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and habilitate.] To disqualify; to disentitle.

Dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil'it-ā"shon), n. Disqualification: a term used by old Scots law authorities to signify the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for

Dishabille (dis'a-bil), n. An undress; deshabille (which see).

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, called a dishabile; everything is thrown on with a loose and careless air. Guardian.

Dishabit † (dis-hab'it), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and habit for inhabit.] To drive from a habitation; to dislodge.

Those stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime Had been dishabited. Shak.

Dishable, † v.t. [L. dis, priv., and hable, an old form of E. able.] 1. To disable.—2. To disparage.

She oft him blamed . . , and him dishabled.

Spenser.

Disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), a. [Pre-

Disharmonious, inharmonious.] Incongruous; inharmonious.

Disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and harmony.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A disharmony in the different impulses that constitute it (our nature), Coleridge,

Dishaunt (dis-hant'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and haunt.] To cease to haunt; to cease to frequent. Dish-catch (dish'kach), n. A rack for

Dish-cloth, Dish-clout (dish'kloth, dish'-klout), n. A cloth used for washing and klout), n. A wiping dishes.

wiping dishes.

Dishearten (dis-hart'n), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and hearten.] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be disheartened by small obstacles.—SYN. To dispirit, discourage, depress, deject, deter to refix.

ro trisfirt, encourage, tepress, teject, deter, terrify.

Disheir† (dis-ar'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and hew, to inherit.] To debar from inheriting.

heriting.

Dishelm (dis-helm'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and helm, helmet.] To divest of a helmet.

When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.

Tempyson.

Disherison † (dis-he'ri-son), n. [See DIS-

HERIT. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just disherizon of his father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and untrifitiess.

Disherit (dis-he'rit), v.t. [Fr. déshériter, to disinherit—des for dis. priv., and heriter, to inherit. See INHERIT, HEIR.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. Southey. Disheritance (disheritans), n. The act of disheriting or state of being disinherited.

of disheriting or state of being disinherited. Beau. & Fl.
Disheritor (dis-he'rit-èr), n. One who puts another out of his inheritance.
Dishevel (dis-he'vel), v.t. pret. & pp. dishevelled; ppr. dishevelling. [O.Fr. descheveler, Fr. dieheneler, to put the hair out of order—des for dis, priv., and O.Fr. chevel, fr. cheveu, hair, from L. capillus, the hair of the head.]
To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and uncombed: said of the hair, and used chiefly in the passive particule. chiefly in the passive participle.

Mourning matrons with dishevelled hair. Dryden. **Dishevel** (di-she'vel), v.i. To be spread or to hang in disorder.

Their hair, curling, dishevels about their shoulders.

Sir T. Herbert. Dishevele, + pp. [Fr.] Dishevelled. Chau-

Dishful (dish'ful), n. As much as a dish

will hold.

Dishonest (dis-on'est), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and honest, L. honestus, honourable.]

1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraudi applied to persons; as, a dishonest man.—2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; frauduent; knavish as a dishonest transaction lent; knavish; as, a dishonest transaction.—
3. Disgraced; dishonoured; from the sense of the Latin honestus.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious: a Latinism. Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars. Pope. 5. Unchaste: lewd.

I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman of the world (that is to be married). Shak. SYN. Unfaithful, faithless, fraudulent, knav-

ish, perfidious.

Dishonest † (dis-on'est), v.t. To disgrace; to dishonour.

I will no longer dishonest my house. Chapman. Dishonestly (dis-on'est-il), adv. 1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly.—2. Lewdly; unchastely.

She that liveth dishonestly is her father's heaviness. Ecclus xxii. 4.

3. Dishonourably; ignominiously. *Dishonourably; ignominiously. *Dishonourabl

3. Dishonourably; ignominiously. *Dishonestly slain.* Sir T. Elyot.

Dishonesty (dis-on'est-i), n. 1. Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray: applied to persons.—

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity: applied to acts.—3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness... if you suspect me of

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any dishonesty.

4. Deceit; wickedness; shame. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

Dishonorary (dis-on'e-ra-ri), a. Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. ing reputation.

Dishonour (dis-on'er), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and honour.] Want of honour; reproach; disgrace; shame; anything dishonourable.

It was not meet for us to see the king's dishonour. Ezra iv. 14. Dishonour (dis-on'er), v.t. 1. To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen in reputation; as, the impunity of the crimes of great men dishonours the administration of the laws.

Nothing . . . that may dishonour Our law or stain my vow of Nazarite. Milton.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, That hath abused and dishonouved me. Shak.

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. To violate the chastity of; to debauch.—
 To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to dishonour a bill of exchange.—
 To deprive of, or as of, ornament. 'His scalp ... dishonour'd quite of hair.' Dryden.
 SYN. To disgrace, shame, degrade, violate, debauch, pollute.
 Dishonourable (dis-on'ér-a-bl), a. 1. Shame-

ful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character and lessening reputation; as, every act of meanness and every vice is dishonourable.—2. Destitute of honour; unhonoured; as, a dishonourable

ian. We petty men . . . find ourselves dishonourable Shak. 3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty.

Ecclus x. 31.

Dishonourableness (dis-on'er-a-bl-nes), n. quality of being dishonourable.
Dishonourably (dis-on'er-a-bli), adv. Reproachtully, in a dishonourable manner.

Dishonourer (dis-on'er-er), n. One who

dishonours.

Dishorn (dishorn'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and horn.] To deprive of horns. Shak. The dishorning of cattle, though declared illegal in England, as being a cruel operation, is legal in Scotland and Ireland.

Dishorse (dishors'), v.t. To dismount from horseback; to unhorse.

Then each, dishorsed and drawing, lash'd at each,

Dishumour (dis-ū'mėr), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and humour.] Peevishness; ill humour. Spectator.

Spectator.

Dishumour † (dis-ū'mer), v.t. To put out of humour. B. Jonson.

Dish-washer (dish'wosh-er), n. 1. One who washes dishes.—2. A provincial name of the

wasse distince.—2. A provincial name of the pied wagtail.

Dish-water (dish'wa-tér), n. Water in which dishes are washed.

Disillusionize (dis-il-lū'zhon-īz), v.t. Prefix dis, priv., and illusion.] To free from illusion; to disenchant.

sion; to disenchant.

Disimpark (dis-im-park'). v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and impark.] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [Rare.]

Disimprove (dis-im-prov'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and improve.] To render worse.

Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which load the tree and disimprove the fruit. Fer. Taylor. Disimprove (dis-im-prov'), v.i. To grow

worse.

Disimprovement (dis-im-pröv'ment), n.

Reduction from a better to a worse state:
the contrary to improvement or metioration.
'An utter neglect and disimprovement of
the earth.' Norris. [Rare.]

Disincarcerate (dis-in-kin'se-rāt), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and incarcerate.] To liberate
from prison; to set free from confinement.

[Kare.]

Disinclination (dis-in/klin-ā"shon), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and inclination.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or
affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing
less than hate.

Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair sex. Arbuthnot. SYN. Unwillingness, dislike, aversion, repug-

nance.

Disincline (dis-in-klin'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and incline.] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected or unwilling; to alienate from; as, his timidity distinctioned him from such an arduous enterprise.

The tendency of such maxims is to disincline the government to any violent change in its policy.

Brougham.

Disinclose (dis-in-klōz'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and inclose.] To free from inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispere!

to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

Disincorporate† (dis-in-kor'po-rāt), a. Disunited from a body or society.

Disincorporate (dis-in-kor'po-rāt), v.t. [Pre-fix dis, priv., and incorporate.] I. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite, as that which is a corporate body or an established society.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

Disincorporation (dis-in-kor'po-rā'/shon), n. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation; detachment or separation from a corporation or society.

of a corporation; detachment or separation from a corporation or society.

Disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and infect.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

Disinfectant (dis-in-fekt'ant), n. An agent for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion; anything that purifies the air from noxious matters or removes odours or hurtful organic substances from the ground, water, &c. The more common disinfectants are chlorine, bromine, subhurous acid, nifwater, &c. The more common disinfectants are chlorine, bromine, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c. As disinfectants, ammonta, camphor, musk; and volatile oils are of doubtful efficacy; they, for the most part, merely disguise odours by substituting a more pleasant and powerful smell for an unpleasant one. Disinfection (dis-in-fet/shon), n. Purification from infecting matter.

Disingenuity (dis-in'je-nû"-ti), n. [Prefix dis.neg., and ingenuity.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candour.

A habit of ill nature and distinguish necessary to

A habit of ill nature and distingenuity necessary to their affairs. Clarendon.

Disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ā-us), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and vingenuous]. 1. Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; illiberal: applied to persons.

Persons entirely disingenuous who do not believe the opinions they defend.

Hume.

2. Not open or high-toned; unbecoming true honour and dignity; as, disingenuous con-duct; disingenuous schemes.—Syn. Unfair, uncandid, insincere, hollow, crafty, sly, cun-

Disingenuously (dis-in-jen'ū-us-li), adv. In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

and candudy, what secret management. Disingenuousness (dis-in-jen'd-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being disingenuous; unfairness; want of candour; low craft; as, the disingenuousness of a man or of his mind or conduct.

The disingenuousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.

Disinhabited† (dis-in-habit-ed), p. and a.

[Prefix dis, priv., and inhabited.] Deprived

of inhabitants

Exceeding rough mountains . . . utterly distri-habited and void of people. Hacktwyt.

Disinherison (dis-in-he'ri-son), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and inherit.] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinheriting.—2.

nerited.

Disinherit (dis-in-he'rit), v. t. [Prefix dis, priv., and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary right, to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent; as, a father sometimes distinherits his children by will; in England, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who cannot be distinherited by the will of the parent.

Disinheritance (dis-in-he'rit-ans), n. 1. Act of disinheriting —2. State of being disin-

nertted.

Disinhume (dis-in-hūm'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and inhume.] To disinter. [Rare.]

Disintegrable (dis-in'te-gra-bl), a. [See DIs-INTEGRATE.] That may be separated into particles; capable of disintegration.

Argillo-calcite is readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere.

Kirwan:

Disintegrate (dis-in'tē-grāt), v.t. IL. dis.

Disintegrate (dis-in'te-grāt), v.t. [L. dis, priv., and integro, integratum, to renew, to make sound or whole, from integer, entire, whole.] To separate the component particles of, to reduce to powder or to fragments; as, rocks are disintegrated by frost, rain, and other atmospheric influences.

Disintegration (dis-in'te-grā'/shon), n. The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements. Specifically, in geal. the wearing down of rocks, chiefly resulting from the spheric influences.

slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.

Disinter (dis-in-ter), v.t. pret. & pu. disintered; ppr. disinterring. [Prefix dis. priv., and inter.] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; as, to disinter a dead body that is buried.—2. To take out, as from a grave, to bring from obscurity into view. [Rare.]

The philosopher... may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterved.

Disinteressed (dis-in'ter-est), a. Same as

Disinterested (dis-in-ter-st), a. Same as Disinterested.
Disinterested.
Disinterestedness; impartiality.
Disinterestedness; impartiality.
Disinterest (dis-in-ter-st), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and interest.] 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage;

injury.

They ought to separate from her (Church of Rome), that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor disinterest to thy kingdom.

Dr. H. More.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to Disinterest † (dis-in'ter-est), v.t. To disengage from private interest or personal advantage.
A noble courtesy . . . disinterests man of himself.
Feltham.

Disinterested (dis-in'tér-est-ed), a. 1. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; laving no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair.

Every true patriot is disinterested.

Every true patriot is disinterested. Whately.

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a disinterested decision. 'A pure tribute of disinterested reverence for extraordinary virtue.' Whirhwall...—Syn. Unbiased, impartial, uninterested, indifferent, generous, unselfish, magnanimous. Disinterestedly (dis-in-ter-est-ed-li), adv. In a disinterested manner. Disinterestedness; (dis-in-ter-est-ed-nes), n. The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

on accounts of Princes in the control of the contro

times found in woman.

Disinteresting† (dis-in'ter-est-ing), a. Uninteresting. *Long quotations of disinteresting passages. *Warburton.

Disinterment (dis-in-therment), n. The act of disinterring or taking out of the earth or the grave; extumation.

Disinthrall (dis-in-thral), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and inthrall.] To disenthrall (which see).

Disinthralment (dis-in-thral'ment), n. Dis-

enthralment (which see).
Disintricate (dis-intri-kat), v.t. [Prefix dis, nriv., and intricate.] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

cacy; to disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to distintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.

Disfinure (dis-in-ūr'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and inure.] To deprive of familiarity or custom; to render unfamiliar or unaccustomed Mitton.

Disfinyalidity (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), n. [Prefix dis, intens., and invalidity.] Invalidity.

Mountagu.

Mountagu.

Mountagu.

Disinvestiture (dis-in-vest'i-tir), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and investiture.] The act of depriving of investiture.

Disinvitet (dis-in-vit'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and invite.] To recall an invitation.

Disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and involve.] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

Disinglit (dis-institute) and q. [A corrup-

or unrul; to usentangue.
Disjaskit (dis-jaskit), p. and a. [A corruption of O.E. and Sc. disjected, Mod.E. de-jected.] Jaded, decayed; worn out. [Scotch.] In the morning after the coronation I found mys. If in a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue. I had undergone.

I had undergone.

Disjection † (dis-jek'shon), n. [L. disjicto,
disjectum, to throw asunder, to scatter, from
dis, asunder, and jacio, to throw.] Act of
overthrowing or dissipating. 'The sudden
disjection of Pharaoh's host.' Bp. Horsley,
Disjoin (dis-join), v. t. [Frefix dis, neg., and
join.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to
sunder.

That marriage, therefore, God himself disje

SYN. To disunite, separate, sever, detach, dissever, sunder.

Disjoin (dis-join'), v.i. To be separated; to

Disjoin (dis-joint), v. To be separated; to part.

Disjoint (dis-joint), v. [Prefix dis, neg., and joint] 1. To separate the joints of; to separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; as, to disjoint the limbs; to disjoint bones; to disjoint a fowl in carving.—

2. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united; to break in pieces; as, disjointed columns; to disjoint an edifice; the disjointed parts of a ship.—

3. To break the natural order and relations of its nut out of order; to derange tions of; to put out of order; to derange.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equi-librium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be disjointed.

Disjoint (dis-joint'), v.i. To fall in pieces. But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds

suner, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. Disjoint (dis-joint), a. Disjointed. 'Dis-joint and out of frame.' Shak. Disjoint (dis-joint), n. A difficult situa-

But sith I see I stand in swiche disjoint, I wol answere you shortly to the point. Chancer.

Disjointed (dis-joint'ed), a. 1. Unconnected; incoherent; as, a disjointed discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. Sir P. Sidney. 2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; ill-

2. Out of Joine, oue of the joined together.

Melancholy books

Which make you laugh that any one should weep
In this disjointed life, for one wrong move.

E. B. Browning.

Disjointedness (dis-joint'ed-nes), n. State of being disjointed.

Disjointly (dis-joint'li), adv. In a divided

state.
Disjudication † (dis-jū'di-kā'shon), n. [See
DIJUDICATE.] Judgment; determination.
Disjunct (dis-jungkt'), a. [L. disjunctus,
pp. of disjungo-dis, and jungo, to join.]
1.† Disjoined; separated. Glanville.—2. In
entom. a term applied to an insect whose
head, thorax, and abdomen are separated
by a deep incision.—Disjunct tetrachords,
in music, tetrachords having such a relation
to each other that the lowest interval of the
unner is one note above the hierbest interval

to each other that the lowest interval or the upper is one note above the highest interval of the other.

Disjunction (dis-jungk'shon), n. [L dis-junction] 1. The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting. The disjunction of the body and the soul. South.—2. In logic, a disjunctive proposition. [Rare.]

One side or other of the following disjunction is

One side or other of the following disjunction is Disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), a. 1. Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining. -2. Incapable of union. [Rare.]

Atoms of that disjunctive nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

Grew.

3. In gram. marking separation or opposition; a term applied to a word or particle which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but disjoins the sense; as, I love him, or I fear him; I neither love him nor fear him.—4. In logic, a term applied to a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives; as, it is either day or night; a term applied to a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive; as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.—5. In music, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords; as, a disjunctive in-

disjunct tetrachorus; as, a disjunctive interval.

Disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), n. 1. In gram. a word that disjoins, as or, nor, neither.—

2. In logic, a disjunctive proposition.

Disjunctively (dis-jungk'tiv-li), ado. In a disjunctive manner; separately.

Disjuncture (dis-jungk'tiv), n. 1. The act of disjointive manner; separately.

Disjunctures, and brokenness of bones.'

Goodwin.—2. Separation; disunion. Wotton.

Disjunctures, and brokenness of bones.'

Goodwin.—2. Separation; disunion. Wotton.

Disjunc, Dejune (dis-jön', de-jön'), n. [See Detrunre.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

Did I not tell you, Mysic, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his disjunce at Tillietudlem.

Disk, n. See Disc.

Disk, n. See Disc.
Diskindness (dis-kind'nes), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and kindness.] I. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. [Rare.]

injury; detriment. [Rare.]

The discourse is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause, that it does it a real service.

Disladet (dis-lād'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and lade.] To unlade. Heywood.

Disladyt (dis-lā'dl), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and lady.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. B. Jonson.

Disladit (dis-lā'dl), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and ledt.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent. Spenser.

Dislikable (dis-līk'a-bl), a. Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful.

One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings; but, on the whole, as matters go, that is not the most dislikable.

Dislike (dis-lik'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and like.] I Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. 'Of their doings great dislike declared.' Milton,

You discover not only your dislike of another, but of himself,

Addison. Our likings and dislikes are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. L'Estrange.

2.† Discord; disagreement.

That showed dislike among the Christian peers.

SYN. Disapprobation, disinclination, displeasure, disrelish, dishaste, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, disgust.

Dislike (dis-lik'), v.t. pret. & pp. disliked; ppr. disliking. 1. To disapprove of; to regard with some aversion or displeasure; to disrelish; as, we dislike proceedings which we deem wrong; we dislike persons of evil habits; we dislike whatever gives us pain; we dislike certain dishes.—2. To displease.

'I'll do't; but it dislikes me.' Shak.—3.† To express disapprobation of. 'I never heard any soldier dislike it.' Shak.

Dislikeful† (dis-lik'ful), a. Full of dislike; Spenser.

Spenser.

Dislikelihood (dis-lik'li-hnd), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and likelihood.] Wunt of likelihood; improbability. Sir W. Scott.

Disliken (dis-lik'n), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and liken.] To make unlike; to disguise. [Pare.]

Dismantle you; and, as you can, distition The truth of your own seeming.

Dismikeness t (dis-lik'nes), n. [Prefix dis, priv, and likeness.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. Looke.

Disliker (dis-lik'er), n. One who disapproves or disrelishes.

Dislimik dis-limit and the limit of the limit

or disrelishes.

Dislimb (dis-lim'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and limb.] To tear the limbs from.

Dislimm (dis-lim'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and limm.] To destroy the outlines of: to obliterate; to efface; to cause to vanish.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought, The rack dislimns, and makes it indistinct. Shak. Dislink (dis-lingk'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and link.] To unlink; to disjoin; to sepa-

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter. Tennyson.

Distinct'd with shrieks and laughter. Tennyson. Dislive† (dis-liv), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and live.] To deprive of life. 'Telemachus dislived Amphimedon.' Chapman.
Dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. dislocated; ppr. dislocating. [Prefix dis, priv., and locate.] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move, as a hone, from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

The strate on all sides of the sloke were dislocated.

The strata on all sides of the globe were dislocated, and their situation varied. Woodward.

The archbishop's see, dislocated or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.

Fuller,

Dislocate (dis'lo-kāt), a. Dislocated. Mont-

Dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), a. Dislocated. Montgomery.
Dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), n. 1. The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence it is called primitive or accidental; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the textures forming the joint, it is called consecutive or spontaneous. A simple dislocation is one unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a compound dislocation is one which is attended by such a wound.—2. The state of being displaced, or of being out of joint; disorder or derangement of parts. disorder or derangement of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel; Only infinite jumble and mess and dislocation.

3. In geol. the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied: usually applied to faults (which see).

Dislodge (dis-loj'), v.t. pret. & pp. dislodged; ppr. dislodging. [Prefix dis, priv., and lodge, 1]. To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits.

The shell-sish which are resident in the depths, live

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths, live and die there, and are never distodged or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. Woodward.

2. To drive from any place of hiding or defence, or from any station; as, to dislodge the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.—3. To remove to other quarters,

The Volscians are dislodged, and Marcius gone. Dislodge (dis-loj'), v.i. To go from a place

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him

Dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), n. The act of

dislodging, or state of being dislodged; dis-

Dislogistic (dis-lō-jis'tik), a. Erroneous spelling of dyslogistic (which see). Disloign † (dis-loin'), v.t. [Prefix dis, asunder, and Fr. tloigner, to remove.] To re-

move to a distance.

move to a distance.

Low looking dales, disloign'd from common gaze.

Spenser.

Disloyal (dis-loi'al), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and loyal.] 1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as, a disloyal subject.—2. False; perfidious; treacherous. 'A false disloyal knave.' Shak.—3. Not true to the marriage bed; false in love. 'The lady is disloyal.' Shak.—4. Not constant. 'Disloyal love.' Spenser.—SYN. Faithless, false, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant.

stant.

Disloyally (dis-loi'al-li), adv. In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), a. 1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.

2. Want of fidelity in love. 'Disloyalty to the king's bed.' Spectator.

Dismail, † Dismayl† (dis-māl'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and maul.] To divest of a coat of mail, to cleave off a coat of mail.

mall; to cleave off a coat of mail.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismay/d, And naked made each others manly spalles.

Dismal (dizmal), a. [From L. dies malus, an evil day (dies, day, malus, evil). It is explained that according to a superstition of the middle ages there were a certain number of days deemed unlucky—dies malus, on the middle ages there were a certain number of days deemed unlucky—dies malus—occurring throughout the year, and it was from this belief that the word arose; 'the dismal' and 'the dismal days' being the earliest expressions in which it is found.]

1. Dark; gloomy; as, a dismal shade.—2. Cheerless; depressing; gloomy.

This festival, on which honest George spent a great deal of money, was the very dismalized of all the entertainments which Amelia had in her honeymoon.

Thackery,

3. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy;

3. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as, a dismal accident; dismal effects.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. Goldsmith.

4. Frightful; horrible; as, a dismal scream.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir,
As life were in't.

Shak.

Would at a dismat treatise rouse, and stir. As life were in't.

SYN. Dreary, gloomy, dark, doleful, horrid, dire, direful, frightful, horrible, lamentable, dolorous, calamitous, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy.

Dismally (diz'mal-li), adv. Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably; cheerlessly; depressingly.

Dismalness (diz'mal-nes), n. The state of being dismal; gloominess; horror.

Disman† (dis-man'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and man.] To unman. Feltham.

Dismantle (dis-man'tl), vt. pret. & pp. dismantled; ppr. dismantling. [Prefix dis, priv., and mantle; Fr. demantler.] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. 'Dismantly him of his honour,' South.—2. To loose; to throw open or off; to undo.

That she, that even but now was your best object, Darect and best chould be the select of the content of the select of

That she, that even but now was your best object, Dearest and best, should in this trice of time, Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of favour.

Shak.

Shak.

3. More generally, to deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like; to unrig; as, to dismantle a ship; to dismantle a fortress; to dismantle a town.—4.† To break down; to make useless; to destroy.

His nose dismantled in his mouth is found.

Dismarry† (dis-ma'ri), v.t. To remove the bonds of marriage from; to divorce.

Dismarshal (dis-mär'shal), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and marshal.] To derange; to disorder. [Rare.]

Dismask (dis-mask'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and mask.] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals; to unmask. Shak

Shak.

Dismast (dis-mast'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and mast.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm dismasted the ship.

Dismastment (dis-mast/ment), n. The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.

Rare.]

Dismaw + (dis-ma'), v.t. To disgorge from

the maw.
Now, Mistress Rodriquez, you may unrip yourself

and dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

and grieved entrails. Skelton.

Dismay (dis-mā'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and Goth. magan, to be able, to be strong, to prevail=A.Sax. magan, to be able, E. man, the word having passed from the Tentonic to the Romance languages and thence into English. Comp. O. Fr. esmaier, to discourage, Sp. and Pg. desmayar, to fall into a swoon, &c. See Amax.] 1. To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress in spirits or resolution: to sink or depress in spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed. Josh, i. 9.

2.† To subdue; to defeat.

2.† To subdue; to deleas.

When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay.

Spenser.

3.† To disquiet.

He showed himself to be dismay'd, More for the love which he had left behind.

Syn. To terrify, fright, affright, frighten, appal, daunt, dishearten, dispirit, discourage, deject, depress.

Dismay (disma'), v.i. To be daunted; to stand aghast with fear; to be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident, Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered. Shak.

Dismay (dis-mā'), n. 1. Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

ar impressed; terror feit.
And each
In other's countenance read his own dismay.
Milton.

2.† Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dismay. Spenser. SYN. Dejection, discouragement, depression,

fear, fright, terror.

Dismayd (dis-mād'), u. [Prand made.] Ugly; ill-shaped. [Prefix dis=mis.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to apes, dismayd. Spenser. Dismayedness † (dis-mād'nes), n. A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward dismayedness, and yet the fearfulest is ashamed fully to show it.

Sir P. Sidney.

Dismayful † (dis-mā/ful), a. Full of dismay;

causing dismay. Spenser.

Disme (dēm), n. [O.Fr. See DIME.] 1. A tenth part; a tithe.—2. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, mongst many thousand dismas, Hath been as dear as Helen.

Shak.

Dismember (dis-member), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and member,] 1. To divide limb from limb; to separate the members of; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

Fowls obscene dismembered his remains. Pope. 2. To strip of its members or constituent parts; to sever and distribute the parts of; to separate from the main body; to divide; as, to dismember a kingdom.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would dismember that mighty empire (Spain).

Buckle.

mpire (Spain).

The châtenie of Arth, which France had dismenseed

Sir W. Temple.

bered.

SYN. To disjoint, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide, sever.

Dismembered (dis-mem'berd), p. and a.

1. Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.—2. In her. a term applied to birds that have neither feet nor lace; and also to lions and other arrivals.

term applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; and also to lions and other animals whose members are separated.

Dismemberment (dis-mem'ber-ment), n.
The act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separa-tion.

The Castilians would doubtless have resented the dismemberment of the unwieldy body of which they were the head.

Macaulay.

were the head. Macaulay.

Dismettled (dis-met'tld), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and mettled.] Destitute of fire or spirit. Llewellen. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dismiss (dis-mis'), vt. [L. dimitto (for dismitto), dimissum—di for dis, priv., and mitto, to send.] 1. To send away; to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keen.

He (the town-clerk) dismissed the assembly.

Acts xix. 41.

With thanks and pardon to you all, I do dismiss you to your several countries. Shak, 2. To dissard; to remove from office, service, or employment; as, the king dismisses his ministers; the master dismisses his servant.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. Tempson

To every gust of chance. Tempon.

3. In law, to remove from a docket; to discontinue; to reject as unworthy of notice, or of being granted; as, to dismiss a bill in chancery; to dismiss a petition or a motion in a court.

Dismiss † (dis-mis'), n. Discharge; dismission. 'Grief for their dismiss.' Sir T. Herbert.

Dismissal (dis-mis'al), n. 1. Dismission; discharge

discharge.

He wept, he prayed
For his dismissal. Wordsworth.

2. Liberation; manumission.

All those wronged and wretched creatures, By his hand were freed again. He recorded their dismissal, And the monk replied 'Amen!' Longfe

And the monk replied 'Amen!' Longellow.

Dismission (dis-mi/shon), n. [L. dimissio.]

1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as, the dismission of the grand jury.—2. Removal from office or employment, discharge, either with honour or disgrace.—3.† An act requiring departure; an order to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer, your dismission Is come from Cassar.

Shak.

In law, removal of a suit in equity; rejec-

4. In the two periods of a stut in equity, rejection of something as unworthy of notice or of being granted.

Dismissive (dis-mis'iv), a. Giving dismission. 'The dismissive writing.' Milton.

Dismortgage (dis-mor'gaj), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and mortgage.] To redeem from mortgage.

He dismortgaged the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. Howell.

Dismount (dis-mount'), v.i. [Prefix dis, priv. and mount; Fr. démonter.] 1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to dismount.—2. To descend from an elevation; to come or go down. Now the bright sun gynneth to dismount. Spenser.

Dismount (dismount), v.t. 1. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier dismounted his adversary.—2. To remove from a norse; to uniforse; as, the soldier dismounted his adversary.—2. To throw or bring down from any elevation, place, or post of authority, and the like. Samuel... ungratefully and injuriously dismounted from his authority. Barrow. [Rare or obsolete.]—3. To throw or remove, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages; to break the carriages or wheels of, as guns; to shatter, as the parapet of an entrenchment or of a wall by cannon-balls, so that it cannot be defended.—4; To draw from a scabbard. 'Dismount thy tuck' (£.e. rapier). Shak.—Dismount thy tuck' (£.e. rapier). Shak.—Dismount thy datteries (milit.), batteries intended to throw down the parapets of fortifications and disable the enemy's cannon.

Dismaturalize (dis-na'tur-al-iz), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and naturalize.] To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Dismatured (dis-na'tūrd), a. Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.

The king

The king Remembered his departure, and he felt Feelings, which long from his disnatured breast Ambition had expelled. Southey.

Ambition had expelled.

Disnest (dis-nest), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and nest.] To dislodge, as from a nest. Dryden.

Disnobedience (dis-ō-be'di-ens), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and obedience.] I. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority. by authority.

Thou, Posthumus, thou that didst set up My disobedience gainst the king my father, Shak. By one man's disobedience many were made sinners.

2. Non-compliance, or the want of compliance, as with a natural law or some exterior influence. 'This disobedience of the moon.'

Blackmore.

Disobediency † (dis-ō-bĕ'di-en-si), n. Disobedience. Taylor.

Disobedient (dis-ō-bĕ'di-ent), a. 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what
is commanded, or doing what is prohibited;
refractory; not observant of duty or rules
prescribed by authority; as, children disobedient to parents; citizens disobedient to
the laws.

I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision.

Acts xxvi. 19.

Not yielding to exciting force or power; uninfluenced, or not to be influenced.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system desolvation to stimuli.

Dr. E. Darwin.

Disobediently (dis-ō-bê'di-ent-li), adv. In a

Disobediently (dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li), adv. In a disobedient manner.
Disobeisant, † a. [Fr.] Disobedient. Chaucer.
Disobey (dis-ō-bā'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and obey.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse obedience to; to transgress or violate an order or injunction; to refuse submission to; as, refractory children disobey their parents; men disobey their Maker and the laws.

I needs must disobey him for his gradient.

I needs must disobey him for his good; How should I dare obey him to his harm?

Tempson.

Disobey (dis-ō-bā'), v.i. To refuse obedience;
to disregard orders.

He durst not know how to disobey. Sir P. Sidney.

Disobeyer (dis-ô-bā/er), n. One who dis-

oneys. Disobligation (dis-ob'li-gā"shon), n. [From disobliga.] The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

It would be such a disobligation to the prince that he would never forget it. Clarendon.

he would never forget it.

Disobligation (dis-ob'li-gā'shon), n. [Prerix dis, priv., and obligation.] Freedom from
obligation. 'The conscience is restored to
liberty and disobligation.' Jer. Taylor.
Disobligatory (dis-ob'li-ga-to-ri), a. Releasing obligation.

Disoblige (dis-ō-blij'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg.,
and oblige.] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to
offend by an act of unkindness or incivility;
to injure in a slight degree; to be unaccommodating to. modating to.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to disoblige. Addison.

whom it would not be very safe to also safe. Autoson, Disoblige (dis-o-blij'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and oblige.] To release from obligation.

The unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or disoblige us from the duties annaxed thereto.

Barrow.

Disobligement (dis-ō-blīj'ment), n. The act of disobliging. Milton.

Disobliger (dis-ō-blīj'er), n. One who dis-

obliges.

Disobliging (dis-ō-blīj'ing), a. Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offen-

other; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as, a disobliging coachman.

Disobligingly (dis-ō-blij/ing-il), adv. In a disobliging manner; offensively.

Disobligingness (dis-ō-blij/ing-nes), n. Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

Disoccident! (dis-ok'si-dent), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and cecident.] To throw out of reckoning; to confuse as to longitude. 'Disoccidented our geographer.' Marvell. See DISORIENT.

DISOCUPATION (dis-ok'kū-pā'shon), n. [Pre-Disoccipation] (dis-ok'kū-pā'shon), n. [Pre-Disoccipation]

Disoccupation (dis-ok/kū-pā/shon), n. [Pre-fix dis, neg., and occupation.] Want of occu-pation. [Rare.]

pation. [Rare.]
Disomatous (di-sō'ma-tus), a. [Gr. di for dis, bisonia cous (urso in a viss), a. (Gr. at 107 ats), twice, and soma, body.] Two-bodied; specifically, applied to any monster consisting of two bodies united, as the Siamese twins. Disopinion (dis-o-pin'i-on), a. Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disapinion.

Bp. Reynolds.

opinion. Bp. Reynolds.

Disorbed (dis-orbd'), a. [Frefix dis, priv., and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

'A star disorbed.' Shale.

Disordeined, †pp. [Er.] Disorderly. Chaucer.

Disorder (dis-or'der), n. [Frefix dis, neg., and order; Fr. desordre.] 1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion: a word of several applications of the tracer were methodical application; confusion: a word of general application; as, the troops were thrown into disorder; the papers are in disorder.—2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the disorders of its citizens.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting With most admir'd disorder. Shak.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. Pope.

Breach of laws; violation of standing rules or institutions.—5. Irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; disease; distemper; sickness; derangement. 6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of

I will not keep this form upon my head, When there is such disorder in my wit. Shab SYN. Irregularity, disarrangement, confusion, tumult, bustle, disturbance, illness, indisposition, siekness, malady, distemper,

Disorder (dis-or'der), v.t. 1. To break the order of: to derange; to disturb the regular order of; to derange; to disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse: applicable to everything susceptible of order.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations disordered the affairs of the Roman Empire.

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural func tions of, as the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition in; to disturb the sickness or indisposition in; to disture the regular operations of, as reason or judgment; to derange; as, the man's reason is disordered. 'A man whose judgment was so much disordered by party spirit.' Macaulay.—3. To discompose or disturb, as the mind; to ruffle. 'Disordered into a wanton frame.' Barrow.—4.† To depose from holy evidore.

Let him be stripped and disordered, I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.

Dryden.

SYN. To disarrange, derange, confuse, dis-

SYN. 10 disarrange, derrange, comuse, discumpose, disturb, ruffle.

Disordered (dis-or/derd), a. 1. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour. 'Men so disordered, so debauched and bold.' Shak.—2. Deranged; out of order; as, a disordered stomach.

Disorderedness (dis-or/derd-nes), n. A state

of disorder or irregularity; confusion. Disorderliness (dis-or'der-li-nes), n. State

DISOTRETIMESS (dis-or der-it-ites), ν. Scale of being disorderly, Disorderly (dis-or der-li), α. 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; immethodical; irregular; as, the books and papers are in a disorderly state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd, Heartless, unarmed, disorderly, and loud. Cowley.

2. Tumultuous; irregular; turbulent; rebellious.

If we subdue our unruly and disorderly passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others.

Stilling fleet.

quiety with others.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; violating the restraints of morality; of bad repute; as, disorderly people; drunk and disorderly.—4. Not regulated according to laws, rules, or ordinances duly enacted; forming a nuisance; disreputable; as, a disorderly house.—5. Inclined to break loose from restraint; anruly; as, disorderly cattle.
6. Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.—SYN. Irregular, immethodical, confused, tumultuous, inordinate, intenuperate, uuruly, lawless, vicious, loose. vicious, loose

Disorderly (dis-or'der-li), adv. 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting disorderly with stones. Raleigh 2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, 2 Thes. iii, 6.

Disordinate† (dis-or'din-āt), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and ordinate.] Disorderly; living irregularly.

These not disordinate, yet causeless suffer The punishment of dissolute days. Milton. Disordinately† (dis-or'din-āt-li), adv. Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

Disordination† (dis-or'din-ā''shon), n. Dis-

arrangement.

Disordinaunce, † n. [Fr.] Irregularity.

Chaucer.

Disorganization (dis-organ-iz-ā"shon), n. [See DISORGANIZE.] 1. The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure or connected system; the act of destroying order.—2. The state of being disorganized; as, the disorganization of government, or of society, or of an army.

Disorganize (dis-organ-iz), n.t. [Prefix dis. neg., and organize.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts: to

dissolve regular system or union of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; as, to dis-

currow muo confusion or disorder; as, to disorganize an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to disorganize the church.

Elio's Biog. Dict. Disorganizer (dis-or'gan-iz-er), n. One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts

to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion. Disorient (dis-ori-ent), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and orient.] To throw out of reckoning; to confuse as to longitude. [Rare.]

I doubt then the learned professor was a little dis-oriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. Ep. Warburton.

Disorientated (dis-o'ri-ent-āt-ed), p. and a. Turned from the east or the right direction;

Turned from the east or the right direction; thrown out of one's reckoning.

Discown (dis-ōn'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and own.] 1. To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; not to own; to repudiate; as, a parent can hardly discoun his child; an author will sometimes discoun his writings.—2. To deny; not to allow; to refuse to admit to admit.

Then they, who brother's better claim discoun, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.

Dryden

SYN. To disavow, disclaim, deny, renounce,

disallow.

Disownment (dis-ön'ment), n. Act of disowning; repudiation. J. J. Gurney. [Rure.]

Disoxidate (dis-oks'id-āt), v.t. pret. and pp.
disoxidated; ppr. disoxidating. [Prefix dis,
priv., and oxidate.] To reduce from oxidation; to reduce from the state of an oxidauon; to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengating oxygen from a substance; to-deoxidate; as, to discoxidate iron or copper. Disoxidation (dis-oks/id-a-shou), n. The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxide; deoxi-dation.

dation.

Disoxygenate (dis-oks'i-jen-āt), v. t. [Pre-fix dis, priv., and oxygenate.] To deprive of oxygen.

Disoxygenation (dis-oks'i-jen-ā"shon), n. The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it; deoxidation.

Dispacet (dis-pās'), v.i. [L. dis, asunder, to and fro, and spatier, to walk about.] To range about.

When he spide the joyous butterflie, In this faire plot dispacing to and fro. Spenser.

Dispair (dis-par'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and pair.] To separate: said of a pair or couple. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady, dispair'd two doves. Beau. & Fl.

Forgive me, lady.

I have ... dispair'd two doves. Beau. & Fl.

Dispandt (dis-pand'), v.t. [L. dispando, to stretch out—dis, as under, and pando, to stretch out—dis, as under, and pando, to spread.] To display. Bailey.

Dispansion! (dis-pan'shon), v. The act of spreading or displaying. Bailey.

Disparadised (dis-pa'na-dist), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and paradise.] Removed from paradise. [Rare.]

Disparage (dis-pa'rāj), v.t. pret. & pp. disparage, ppr. disparaging. (O.Fr. desparager, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man unfit or unworthy; to impose unworthy conditions—des for dispriv., and parage, equality in blood, descent, lineage, from L. par, equal.] 1. † To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonour by an unequal match marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonour by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency; to match unequally; to injure or dishonour by union with something of inferior excellence. 'To disparage my daughter.' Chaucer.—2. To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.—3. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to villify: to reproach. to vilify; to reproach.

to vility; to reproach.

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms. Millon.

4. To bring reproach on; to lower the estimation or worth of; to debase; to dishonour.

'With fear disparaged.' Spenser.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes disparage the actions of men sincerely plous.

SYN. To depreciate, undervalue, vility, reproach, detract from, derogate from, derogate from despenses.

proach, detract from, derogate from, decry, degrade.

Disparaget (dis-pa-rāj'), n. [Fr.] A disparagement; an unequal marriage.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage, Dissuaded her from such a disparage. Spenser

Disparagement (dis-pa/rāj-ment), n. 1.†The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a foul disparagement

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

He chill'd the popular praises of the king, With silent smiles of slow disparagement,

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonour; followed by to.

It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun.

South.

Together the soundary soundary

SYN. Derogation, detraction, reproach, dis SYN. Derogation, detraction, reproach, dishonour, debasement, degradation, disgrace.

Disparager (dis-pa'rāj-er), n. One who disparages or dishonours; one who vilifies or disgraces.

Disparagingly (dis-pa'rāj-ing-li), adv. In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

Disparate (dis-pa-rāt), a. (L. disparatus, pp. of dispara, to part, separate—dis, asunder, and para, to make ready, to prepare.]

1. Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

Connecting distarate thoughs, purely by means

Connecting disparate thoughts, purely by means of resemblance in the words expressing them.

Coleridge.

2. In logic, pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

species or divisions.

Disparate (disparāt), n. One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Disparition; (disparifshon), n. [Contr. for disapparition—prefix dis, priv., and apparition. See APPARITION.] Disappearance.

In the disparation of that other light, there is a perpetually fixed star, shining in the writings of the prophets.

Disparity, (disparitie) on the disparation of the disparation of the prophets.

prophets.

Disparity (dis-pa'ri-ti), n. [Fr. disparite, from L. dispar, unequal—dis, and par, equal.

1. Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence: followed by in or of; as, disparity in or of years, age, circumstances, condition—2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness: followed by between, betwiet.

Just such disparity
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.

Syn. Inequality, unlikeness, dissimilitude,

disproportion.

Dispark (dis-pink'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and park.] 1. To throw open, as a park; to lay open; to divest of the character of a

park, as land.

You have fed upon my signories,

Dispark'a my parks, and fell'd my forest woods

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement. 'He disparks his seraglio.' Sir T. Herbert.

Sir T. Herbert.

Disparkle (dis-pür'kl), v. t. [Prefix, dis, asunder, and sparkle, in the sense of to scatter.]

To scatter abroad; to disperse; to divide.

The sect of Libertines began but lately, but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn disparked over all lands.

Clarke

Dispart (dis-part), v.t. [Prefix dis, asunder, and part.] To divide into parts; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or splitt to distract; as, disparted air; disparted towers; disparted chaos.

towers; disparted chaos.

When all three kinds of love together meet, And doe dispart the hart with power extreme.

Spenser.

Dispart (dis-part'), v.i. To separate; to open; to cleave. 'The silver clouds disparted.' Shelley.

Dispart (dis'part), n. In gun. (a) the difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (b) A dispart-sight.

Tispart (dispart') v.t. In gun. (a) to set a

part-sight.

Dispart (dis-part'), v.t. In gun. (a) to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ord-nance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (b) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every genner, before he shoots, must truly dispart his piece.

Dispart-sight (dispart-sit), n. In gun. a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight par-

of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

Dispassion (dis-pa'shon), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and passion.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Dispassionate (dis-pa'shon-āt), a. 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by feelings: applied to persons; as, dispassionate men or judges. 'Quiet, dispassionate, and cold.' Tennyson.—2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to things; as, dispassionate proceedings.—SYN. Calm, cool, composed, serene, temperate, moderate, impartial.

Dispassionately (dis-pa'shon-āt-li), adv. Without passion; calmly; coolly. Dispassioned (dis-pa'shond), a. Free from

passion.

Dispatch (dis-pach'). For this word, as well as its derivatives and compounds, see DES-PATCH.

Dispathy (dis'pa-thi), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and pathy, seen in apathy, from Gr. pathos, suffering. See Parnos.] I. Want of passion. 2. Absence of sympathy: an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Who (Sir Thomas More) recognizes in me some dispathies, but more points of agreement. Southey.

Dispauper (dis-pa/per), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and pauper.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing in forma paupers; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be disparapered. Phillimore.

Dispauperize (dis-pa'per-Iz), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and pauperize.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; to free

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been dispat-perized by adopting strict rules of poor-law adminis-tration. J. S. Mill.

Dispeace (dis-pes'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and peace.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. Dispead (dis-ped'), v.t. To despatch; to dismiss. [Rare.]

To that end he dispeeded an embassadour to Poland.

Knolles.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeading, he withdrew. Southey.

Dispel (dis-pel'), v.t. pret. & pp. dispelled; ppr. dispelling. [L. dispello, to drive asunder, to disperse—dis, asunder, and pello, to drive.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to drive away; as, to dispel vapours; to dispel darkness or gloom; to dispel fears; to dispel cares or sorrows; to dispel doubts.

I loved, and love dispelled the fear That I should die an early death. Tennyson.

SYN. To scatter, dissipate, disperse, drive away, banish, remove.

Dispel (dis-pel'), v.i. To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear; as, the clouds

Dispeller (dis-pel'er), n. He who or that which dispels; as, the sun is the dispeller of darkness.

darkness. Dispend (dis-pend'), v.t. [L. dispendo, to weigh out, to distribute—dis, and pendo, to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume; to expend. [Rare or obsolete.]

Able to dispend yearly twenty pounds and above.

Dispender (dis-pend'èr), n. One that distributes. [Rare.]
Dispensable (dis-pens'a-bl), a. 1. That may be dispensed or administered. 'Laws of the land... dispensable by the ordinary courts.'
State Trials, 1680.—2. That may be spared or dispensed with. 'Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.' Coleridge.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is mis-placed or dispensable. Swinburne.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or dispensable.

Dispensableness (dis-pens'a-bl-nes), n. The capability of being dispensed with.

Dispensary (dis-pens'a-r), n. 1. A shop in which medicines are compounded; a laboratory.—2. A house, place, or store in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

Dispensation (dis-pens-k'shon), n. [L. dispensatio, economical management, superintendence, from dispenso. See DISPENSE.]

1.† Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places. 'A dispensation of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.' Woodward. Specifically—2. The dealing of God with his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural and moral, in the divine government.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. Rogers.

in his dispensations to each private man. Regers.

2. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the Church, but has no right to grant dispensations to the injury of a third person.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow
Ward to marry

to marky.

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; specifically, in theol. a system of principles and rights enjoined; as, the Mosale dispensation; the Gospel dispensation; including, the former, the Levitical law and rites; the latter, the scheme of redemption by Christ.

Dispensative (dispens'ativ), a. Granting dispensation dispensation.

Dispensatively (dis-pens'a-tiv-li), adv. By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. Sir H. Wotton.

before but dispensatively.

Dispensator (dispens-āt-èr), n. [L.] A dispenser (which see).

Dispensatorily (dis-pens'a-to-ri-li), adv. By dispensation; dispensatively. Goodwin.

Dispensatory (dis-pens'a-to-ri-l), a. Having power to grant dispensations.

Dispensatory (dis-pens'a-to-ri), n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them; a pharmacoposia.

ingredients, and the methods of preparing them; a pharmacopoia.

Dispense (dis-pens'), v.t. pret. & pp. dispensed; ppr. dispensing. [L. dispense, to weigh out or pay; hence, to manage household affairs, to act as steward or paymaster—dis, distrib, and penso, freq. of pendo, to weigh.] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; as, to dispense charity, medicines, &c.; God dispenses his favours according to his good pleasure.

He is delicited to dispense a share of it to all the

He is delighted to dispense a share of it to all the supparty.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

While you dispense the laws and guide the state. 3. To atone for; to compensate; to grant par-

don for.

His sin was dispensed With gold, Gower.

4. To grant dispensation from; to relieve; to excuse; to set free from an obligation; to exempt.

It was resolved that all members of the House, who held commissions, should be dispensed from parliamentary attendance.

Macaulay.

Dispense (dis-pens), v.i. 1. To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to compound: used most frequently with the person who is able to grant the dispensation as the subject.

The king, of special grace, dispensid with him of the two first peynes. Capprave.

He hath dispensed with a man to marry his own brother's wife.

Bp. Fewel. brother's wife.

Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath?

Shak.

From the idea of bargaining for a dispensation, or compounding for the performance of something forbidden or the non-performance of something enjoined, are deducible senses (a), (b), (c), (d), of to dispense with: (a) to put up with; to connive at; to allow. 'Conniving and dispensing with open and common adultery.' Milton. (b) To excuse; to exempt; to relieve; to set free, as from an obligation.

Though he may be dispensed with in not speaking with his tongue, yet his heart must crie. Hieron. I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprea. Addison.

(c) To go back from; to break, as one's

I never knew her dispense with her word but once, Richardson,

(d) To permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to suspend the operation of, as a law; to give up, release, or do without, as services, attendance, article of dress, &c.

(The Pope) hath dispensed with the oath and duty of subjects to their prince against the fifth commandment.

Bp. Andrewes,

ment. Bp. Andrewes.

Many Catholics did then, and do now, think better to dispense with the law of continency, than, by retaining it, to open a gareto unclean single life, leaving marriage free for al.

When art and counterfeit discourse is designed for the benefit of a person, when you can't serve him any other way, when you are morally assured he will dispense with his right to clear information, and thank you for the expedient; in this case, I say, I'm strongly of opinion that swerring from truth is not unjustifiable.

Jeremy Collier.

There are other uses of to dispense with whose connection with the foregoing does not clearly appear: us, (e) to do or perform; as, to dispense with miracles. Waller. (f) To dispose of; to consume.

Several of my friends were, this morning, got together over a dish of tea, in very good health,

though we lisd celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have dispensed with, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. Steele.

2.† To make amends; to compensate.

One loving hour For many years of sorrow can dispense. Spenser. Dispense† (dis-pens'), n. 1. Dispensation, Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls. Milton 2. Expense; profusion.

It was a vault built for great dispense. Spenser.

Dispenser (dis-pens'er), n. One who or that which dispenses or distributes; one who or that which administers; as, a dispenser of favours or of the laws.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good O'er the mute city stole with folded wings

O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.

Tempyson.

Dispensing (dis-pens'ing), a. 1. That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as, a dispensing power.—2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes; as, a dispensing chemist.

Dispeople (dis-per), v.t. (Perix dis, priv., and people.) To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means. other means.

inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.

Let his heart exalt him in the harm Already done, to have disperphed Heaven.

Dispeopler (dis-pé'plèr), n. One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants. 'Stern dispeopler of the plain.' Lewis.

Disperance, in. [Fr.] Despair. Chaucer. Disperget (dis-pérj'), v.t. [L. disperyo, to strew or scatter about—dis, distrib., and sparyo, to scatter.] To sprinkle.

Dispermous (di-spèrm'us), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and sperma, seed.] In bot. two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are dispermous.

Disperplet (dis-pér'pl), v.t. [A corruption of disparkle (which see).] To disperse; to sprinkle; to scatter.

Lostied, and corous water was

I bathed, and odorous water was

Disperpted lightly on my head and neck.

Chapman.

Dispersal (dis-pers'al), n. Dispersion.
Disperse (dis-pers'), n.t. pret. & pp. dispersed;
ppr. dispersing. [L. dispersus, from dispergo—di for dis, distrib., and spargo, to scatter;
fr. disperser.] 1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are dispersed among all nations.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves disperse. Chapman

2. To diffuse; to spread.

The lips of the wise disperse knowledge. Prov. xv. 7. 3. To dissipate; to cause to vanish; as, the fog is dispersed.—4. To distribute; to dis-

pense:
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which disperseth that blood. Bacon. 5.† To make known; to publish.

The poet entering on the stage to disperse the argument.

B. Fonson.

—Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter. See DISSI-PATE.—SYN. To scatter, dissipate, dispel, spread, diffuse, distribute, deal out, dissemi-

naue.

Disperse (dis-pers'), v.i. 1. To be scattered;
to separate; to go or move into different
parts; as, the company dispersed at ten
o'clock.—2. To break up; to vanish, as fog or vapours.

Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought. Shak. Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself. Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought. Shak. Dispersed (disperself), p. and a. 1. Scattered. 2.† Published; divulged. Their own divulged and dispersed ignominy. Passenger of Benvenuto.—Dispersed harmony, inmusio, harmony in which the tones for the various parts are at a wide interval from each other. Dispersed y (dispersed-il), adv. In a dispersed manner; separately. Dispersed manner; separately. Dispersed of being dispersed or scattered. Disperseness (dispersed or scattered. Disperseness; ascattered state. "Disperseness of habitations." Brerewood. [Rare.] Disperser (disperser), n. One who disperser; (disperser), n. 1. The act of scattering.—2. The state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews in their dispersion retain their rites and ceremonies; there was a great dispersion of the humon rapily at the brildity of Rabe.

monies; there was a great dispersion of the human family at the building of Babel.—
3. In optics, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different coloured rays in refraction, aris-

ing from their different refrangibilities. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of the sun's light is made to pass through prisms of different substances it is found that spectra are formed of different lengths, which is occasioned by the prisms refracting the coloured rays at different angles. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism. The oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the glass, or to have a greater unproposer. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the coloured spaces have not the same ratio to one another as the length of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the brationality of dispersion or of the coloured spaces in the spectrum.—4. In med. and sury, the removing of inflammation from a part and restoring it to its natural state.

Dispersive (dis-persiv), a. Tending to scatter or dissipate.

Dispersonate (dis-person-āt), v.t. [Prefx.]

scatter or dissipate.

Dispersonate (dis-per'son-āt), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and personate.] To divest of personality or individuality. Hare.

Dispirit (dis-pirit), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and spirit.] 1. To depress the spirits of; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. 'Not dispirited with my afflictions.' Dryden.

Our men are dispirited, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. 2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigour of.

He has dispirited himself by a debauch. Collier.

SYN. To dishearten, discourage, damp, depress, cast down, int damp, daunt. depress, intimidate,

daun.

Dispirited (dis-pi'rit-ed), p. and a. 1. Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.—2. Spiritless; tame; wanting energy; as, a poor dispirited style. 'Dispirited recitations.' Hammond.

Dispiritedly (dis-pi'rit-ed-li), adv. Deject-cally.

Dispiritedness (dis-pi'rit-ed-nes), n.

of courage; depression of spirits.

Dispiritment (dis-pi'rit-ment), n. The act of dispiriting, or state of being dispirited; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, dispiriments, and contradictions, having now done with it all.

Cartyle.

Dispiteous † (dis-pi'tē-us), a. [See DES-PITEOUS.] Having no pity; cruel; furious.

When him he spied
Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous. Spenser.

Spuring so hote with rage dispiteous. Spenser. Dispitously,† a. Same as Despitously.
Dispitously,† adv. Same as Despiteously.
Dispilace (dis-plās'), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-placed; ppr. dis-placed; [Prefix dis, priv., and place; Fr. deplacer.] I. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all displaced.—2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; as, to displace an officer of the revenue.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be displaced, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. Brougham. 3. To disorder; to disturb; to destroy.

You have displaced the mirth. Displaceable (dis-plas'a-bl), a. That may be displaced or removed. Displacement (dis-plas'ment), n. 1. The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office. 'The displacement of the centres of the circles.' Asiat. Researches. 'Unnecessary displacement of funds.' Hamilton.—2. The quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship. Its weight is equal to that of the displacing body.—8. In med. chem. the method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body is first reduced to a powder, and then subjected to the action of a liquid, which dissolves the soluble matter. When it has been sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or of another liquid. Displaceable (dis-plas'a-bl), a. That may

nqua.

Displacency† (dis-plā'sen-si), n. [L.L.

displacentia for L. displicentia, from displace, to displease—dis, priv., and placeo,
to please, I incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

With displacency, or, to use a more common word,
with displacency, or, to use a more common word,

Beattle.

Displant (dis-plant'), v.t. [Frefix dis, priv., and plant.] I. To pluck up or to remove what is planted.—2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to displant the people of a country.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom. Shak. 3. To strip of what is planted or settled; as,

3. To strip of what is planted or settled; as, to displant a country of inhabitants.

Displatation (dis-plant-ā shon), n. The act of displanting; removal; displatement.

Displat (dis-plat), v. t. (Prefix dis, priv., and plat.] To untwist; to uneurl.

Display (dis-plā), v. t. [O.Fr. desployer; Fr. deployer—des, equal to L. dis, priv., and player, same as plier, from L. plico, to fold. Akin deploy, employ.] 1.† To unfold; to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his place did broad district.

The northern wind his wings did broad display

2. To spread before the view; to set in view ostentationsly; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest. 'Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.' Tennyson. 'Proudly displaying the insignia of their order.' Prescott.

His growth now to youth's full flower displaying All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve Things highest, greatest.

Milton.
3,† To carve: to disease one a willow.

3.† To carve; to dissect and open.—4.† To discover; to descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to display
The city so adorned with towers. Chapman,

5. † To open: to unlock.

Her left (had holds) a curious bunch of keys, With which heavn's gate she locketh and displays.

Syn. To exhibit, show, spread out, parade. Display (dis-pla'), v.i. 1. To make a show or display—2. To lay anything open, as in carving or dissection.

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.

Display'd so saucily against your highness. Shak. Display (dis-play), n. 1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view.—2. Ostentatious show; exhibition; parade; as, they make a great display of troops; a great display of magnificence.

He died, as erring men should die, Without display, without parade. Displayed (dis-plad'), p. and a. 1. Unfolded;

ad), p. and a. 1. Onfolded; opened; spread; exhibited to view; manifested.—2. In her. a term used to express the position of any bird of prey when it is erect, with the view expended. its wings expanded.

Displayer (dis-pla'er), n.

He who or that which

displays.

Disple† (dis'pl), v.t. To discipline; to inflict pe-

Displayed. nitentiary whippings.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. Spenser.

Displeasance † (dis-plez'ans), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and pleasance.] Displeasure; anger; discontent. 'Him to displeasance moov'd.'

Spenser.

Displeasant + (dis-plez'ant), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and pleasant.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. 'Odour noxious and displeasant.' Glanville.

ant.' Glanville.

Displeasantly† (dis-plez'ant-li), adv. Unpleasantly; offensively. Strype.

Displease (dis-plez'), v.t. pret. & pp. displeased; ppr. displeasing. [Prefix dis, neg.,
and please.] 1. Not to please; to dissatisfy;
to offend; to make angry, sometimes in a
light demo. It is neglectories less than light degree. It usually expresses less than anger, vex, irritate, and provoke.

Adversity is so wholesome . . . why should we be displeased with it.

Barrow. God was displeased with this thing; therefore he note Israel.

1 Chr. xxi. 7.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; to be disagreeable to; as, acrid and rancid substances displease the taste; a distorted figure displeases the eye.—3.† To make sad; to grieve.

Soon as the unwelcome news From earth arrived at Heaven-gate, displeased All were who heard. Milton.

4. † To fail to accomplish or satisfy; to miss of. I shall displease my ends else. Beau. & Fl.

SYN. To offend, dissatisfy, annoy, disgust, vex, chafe, anger. Displease (dis-plēz'), v.i. To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite memory of foul things, than in the immediate the mer

Displeasedly (dis-plez/ed-li), adv. In a displeased manner; in the manner of one who pieaseu man. is displeased.

He looks down displeasedly upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment. Bp. Hall. Displeasedness (dis-plez'ed-nes), n. Disasure; uneasiness

Displeaser (dis-plēz/er), n. One who dis-

pleases.

Displeasing (dis-plēzing), a. Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disgusting; disagreeable.

Displeasingness (dis-plēzing-nes), n.

disagreeable.

Displeasingness (dis-plēz'ing-nes), n.
Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

Displeasure (dis-ple'zhūr), n. 1. The feeling of one who is displeased; irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety; as, a man incurs the displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the displeasure of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience displeasure at any violation of right or decorum.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate when a governor gives displeasure. Erougham. 2. That which displeases; cause of irritation;

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure. Judg. xv. 3. 3.† State of disgrace or disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the pope for overmuch familiarity. Peacham.

SYN. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, annoyance, offence.

annoyance, offence.

Displeasure † (dis-ple'zhūr), v.t. To displease. Bacon.

Displicence, † Displicency † (dis'pli-sens,
dis'pli-sen-si), n. [L. displicentia. See
DISPLACENOY.] Dislike; displeasure. 'Interjections of displicence and ill humour.'

W. Montague.

I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of displicency with them, as mere creatures.

Goodwin.

Displode (dis-plōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-ploded; ppr. disploding. [L. displode, to dilate, to burst—dis, asunder, and plaudo, to clap, strike, beat.] To vent, discharge, or burst with a loud noise; to explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row, In posture to displace their second tire Of thunder. Milton.

Of thunder.

Displode (dis-plod'), v.i. To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor disploded with a tremendous sound. [Rare.]

Displosion (dis-plo'zhon), n. The act of the control of the con Displosion (dis-plō'zhon), n. The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion. [Rare.]

The vast displosion dissipates the clouds. Young.

ne vast asspasson dissipates the clouds. Young. Displosive (dis-plō'siv), a. Tending to displode or explode; explosive. [Rare.] Displume (dis-plūm'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv, and plume.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour. 'Displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them.' Burke.

no longer know them. Burke.

Dispondee (di-spon'dē), n. [Gr. prefix di for dis, twice, and spondee.] In pros. a double spondee, consisting of four long cyllchile.

syllables.

Dispone (dis-pōn'), v.t. pret. & pp. disponed; ppr. disponing. [L. dispone, to
distribute, to dispose—dis, distrib., and
pono, to place.] 1. † To dispose of.

And of my movable thou dispone
Right as thee seemeth best is for to done.
Chaucer.
In Scots law, to make over or convey to

another in a legal form.

He has disponed... the whole estate. Sir W. Scott.

Disponee (dis-pōn-ē'), n. In Scots law,
one to whom anything is disponed or made over

Disponer (dis-pōn'er), n. In Scots law, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

Disponge (di-spunj'), v.t. [Prefix dis, distrib., and sponge.] To discharge, as from a sponge; to distil or drop. [Rare.] O sovereign mistress of true melancholy, Thy poisonous damp of night dispose upon me. Shak.

Disport (dis-port'), n. [O.Fr. desport, Fr. deport, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts; It. disporto,

disport, solace; L.L. deporto, to divert one's self; the O. Fr. desport is from prefix dis, and L. porto, to carry (whence export, &c.). Sport is an abbrev. of disport.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. 'Love's disport.' Milton.

Disport (dis-port), v.i. To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety; as, lambs disporting on the mead.

Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. Pope.

Disport (dis-port), v.t. To divert or amuse; as, he disports himself.
Disport (dis-port), v.t. [L. dis, asunder, and E. port, a harbour.] To remove from a port.

(Rare l

Disportment (dis-port/ment), n. Act of

disporting; play.

Disposable (dis-poz-a-bl), a. [See Disrose.]

Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed. as occasion may require; as, the whole disposable force consisted of a regiment of light infantry and a troop of cavalry.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the disposable ability of the country.

Sir H. Maine.

Disposal (dis-pōz'al), n. [See Disposal]

1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; as, the disposal of the troops in two lines.—

2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things in the moral government of God; disposed the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine disposal.

3. Power of ordering; arranging or distributing; government; management; as, everything is left to his disposal.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his disposal.

Bp. Atterbury.

A Power or right of bestowing: the act of parting with; bestowal; alienation; regulation of the condition, fate, or application of anything; as, the disposal of money by will; the disposal of an estate by sale; the offices are at the disposal of the premier; the father hear the disposal of the dependent of the has the disposal of his daughter in mar-

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the disposal of my sister Jenny for life.

SYN. Disposition, dispensation, management, conduct, government, distribution. Dispose (dispoz), v.t. pret. & pp. disposed, ppr. disposing. [Fr. disposer, to dispose, arrange—prefix dis, and poser, to place (E. pose). See Compose.] 1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange: used with reference to order; as, the ships were discount in the form of a present; the trace description. posed in the form of a crescent; the trees are disposed in the form of a quincunx.—2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to dispose. Dryden. 3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow. 'You have disposed much in works of public plety.' Sprat. 4. To set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose
To future good our past and present woes.

Dryden.

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose. Then must thou thee dispose another way.

Hubberd's Tale.

6. To set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline.

Suspicions dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy.

Bacon. 7. To sell; to dispose of; as, he disposed all church preferments to the highest bidder. Swift.—Syn. To set, arrange, order, distribute, adjust, regulate, adapt, fit, incline,

bestow, give.

Dispose (dis-pōz'), v.i. 1. To regulate; to determine; to settle.

Man proposes, God disposes. 2. To bargain; to make terms.

You did suspect She had disposed with Casar.

She had disposed with Cresar. Shak.

—To dispose of, to come to a determination concerning; to make a disposal of; specifically, (a) to part with; to alienate; to sell; as, the man has disposed of his house and removed. (b) To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has disposed of his daughter to a man of great worth. (c) To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge disposed of beauty's prize. Walter.

(d) To direct the course of. Prov.xvi.33. (e) To

place in any condition; as, how will you dispose of your son? (f) To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to dispose of themselves. (g) To use or employ; as, they know not how to dispose of their time. (h) To put away; to get rid of; as, the stream supplies more water than can be disposed of.

Disposet (dis-pôz'), n. 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy dispose. 2. Dispensation; act of government; management

gement.
But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of emSpeed.

3. Cast of behaviour; demeanour.

He hath a person and a smooth dispose
To be suspected, framed to make women false.

Shak.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his dispose, Without observance or respect of any. Shak.

Disposed (dis-pōzd'), p, and a. 1. Inclined; minded.

He was disposed to pass into Achaia. Acts xviil, 27. A man might do this now, if he were maliciously disposed, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity.

Dryden. 2.† Prone to mirth; merry; jolly. Beau. & Fl.

Disposedness (dis-poz'ed-nes), n. Disposi-

tion; inclination.

Disposer (dis-pōz'er), n. 1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a disposer of gifts.—2. A director; a regulator; an arranger.

Leave events to their Disposer. I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff.

3. That which disposes.

Disposingly (dis-pōz/ing-li), adv. In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern. Mount-

Disposition (dis-pō-zi'shon), n. [L. disposi-tio, regular disposition, arrangement—dis, distrib., and pono, positium, to place.] I. The act of disposing or state of being disposed. 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement; as, the disposition of the Infantry and cavalry of an army; the disposition of the-trees in an orchard; the disposition of the-several parts of an edifice or of figures in painting.—3. Natural fitness or tendency; as, the disposition to putrefaction. Bacon. 4. Temper or natural constitution of the-mind; as, an amiable or an iritable disposi-mind; as, an amiable or an iritable disposi-4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as, an amiable or an irritable disposition. 'The villanous inconstancy of man's disposition.' Shak...-5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects; as, a disposition to undertake a particular work; a dissention in the properties of the disposition of the properties of the disposition of the properties of the prope position friendly to any design.

The contemplation of the structure of other governments as well as of that under which we live, and the comparison of the defects and disadvantages of our own with those of other systems, can hardly fail to produce a happy effect upon the dispositions of any people in tolerably happy circumstances.

Brougham.

6. In Scots law, (a) disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made disposition of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious disposition of his property. (b) A unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable, is conveyed.—7. One of the six essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view); and differs from distribution, which signifies the particular arrangements of the internal parts of a building.—Disposition and settlement, in Scots law, the name usually given to a deed, by which a person provides for the a deed, by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—Syn. Disposal, adjustment, regulation, arrangement, distribution, order, method, adaptation, inclination, tendency, propensity, temper, be-stowment, alienation.

stowment, alienation.

Dispositional (dis-pō-zi'shon-al), a. Pertaining to disposition.

Dispositive (dis-poz'it-iv), a. 1.† That implies disposal; disposing or regulating. 'His dispositive wisdom and power.' Bates.—2.† Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition. 'Dispositive holiness.' Jer. Taylor.—Dispositive clause, in Scots law, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which pro-

perty, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, inter vices or mortis causa, that is, between the living or in contemplation of death. Dispositively † (dis-pozitivil), ade. 1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. Sir T. Browne.—2. By natural or moral disposition.

ten commandments at once. Beyle.

Dispositor i(dis-poz'it-er), n. 1. A disposer.

2. In astrol. the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

Dispossess (dis-poz-zes), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and possess.] To put out-of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dislotder; to disselze: usually followed by of, before the thing taken away; as, to dispossess a king of his crown.

Ye shall dispossess the inhabitants of the land and

to, no troposecos is thing of macro-Ye shall disposecs the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 54. It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dis-posecs and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. South.

Dispossessed (dis-poz-zest'), a. Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, disposessed, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Dispossession (dis-poz-ze'shon), n. 1. The act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed.

That heart (Mary Magdalene's) was freed from Satan by that powerful dispossession. Bp. Hall. 2. In law, same as Ouster (which see).

Dispossessor (dis-poz-zes'er), n. One who dispossesses.

Dispost (dis-post), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and post.] To remove from a post; to displace. [Rare.]

place. [Rare.]

Disposure (dis-pô'zhūr), n. [See DISPOSE.]

Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. 'Give up my estate to his disposure.' Massinger.—2.† State; posture; disposition. 'In a kind of warlike disposure.' Wotton.—3. Distribution; allocation wit; as, the disposure of employments.

Swift. Swift

Swyt.

Dispraise (dis-praz'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and praise.] I. Blame; censure.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing dispraise.

Because their natures are little. Tennyson.

2. Reproach; dishonour.

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no dispraise to Bertran's.

Dryden,

SYN. Blame, censure, dishonour, reproach. Dispraise (dis-praz), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-praised; ppr. dispraising. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I dispraised him before the wicked. Dispraiser (dis-praz'er), n. One who blames

or dispraises Dispraisingly (dis-praz'ing-li), adv. By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

reproach.

Dispread (dis-pred'), v.t. [Prefix dis, distrib.,
and spread. See SPREAD.] To spread in dirferent ways; to extend or flow in different
directions; to expand to the full width.

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes dispread Upon that town. Fairfax.

Dispread (dis-pred'), v.i. To expand or be extended; to spread widely. 'Heat dispreading through the sky.' Thomson. [Rare.]
Dispreader (dis-pred'er), n. A publisher;

Dispreader † (dis-pred'er), n. a puonsner, a divulger.

Dispreise, † v.t. To dispraise; to undervalue. Chaucer.

Disprejudice † (dis-pre'jū-dis), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and prejudice.] To free from prejudice. Mountague.

Disprepare† (dis-pre-pār'), v.t. To render unprepared. Hobbes.

Disprince (dis-prins'), v.t. To deprive of the rank and dignity of a prince; to divest of the character or appearance of a prince. For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with

And, all one rag, disprinced from head to heel.

Disprison (dis-pri/zon), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and prison.] To let loose from prison; to set at liherty.

Disprivilege (dis-pri/vi-lej), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and privilege.] To deprive of a privilege.

Disprize (dis-priz'), v.t. To undervalue; to depreciate. [Rare.]
Disprofess (dis-pro-fes'), v.i. [Prefix dis, priv., and profess.] To renounce the profession of.

His arms which he had vowed to disprofesse, She gathered up. Spenser.

Disprofit (dis-profit), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and profit.] Loss; detriment; damage. Foxv. [Rare.]

Disproof (dis-prof), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and

proof.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in disproof of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation.

anegation.

Bent as he was
To make disproof of scorn, and strong in hopes.

Pennyson.

Disproperty † (dis-pro/per-ti), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and property.] To deprive of property; to dispossess. 'Silenced their pleaders, and disproportied their freedoms.'

State.

Shuk.

Disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), n. [Pre-fix dis, priv., and proportion.] 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; as, the disproportion of a man's arms to his body; the disproportion of the length of an edifice to its height.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world; for instance, the disproportion between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants.

physical wants.

2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the disproportion of the ingredients in a compound.—3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the disproportion of strength or means to an object.

Disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), v.t. To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly; to be out of harmony with.

with.
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part.
Till disproportion

Till disproportioned sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime, and with harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord.

Millon.

Disproportionable (dis-pro-por'shon-a-bl), a. Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity, to something else; disproportionate; inadequate.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions; through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, disproportionable to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. Sir J. Suckling.

shadows, disproportionable to the truth, and strangerly longer than the true substance. Sir y. Suckling.

Disproportionableness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), n. Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

Disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), adv. With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.

Disproportional (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al), a. Not having due proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate; as, a disproportional limb constitutes deformity in the body; the studies of youth should not be disproportional to their capacities.

Disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al"i-ti), n. The state of being disproportional. Disproportional viable, unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally. Disproportionalness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-nes), n. Want of proportion; disproportionateness. [Rare].

Disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), a. Not proportionat unsuits.

Disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), a. Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

None of our members are disproportionate to the rest, either in excess or defect. It is plain that men have agreed to a disproper tionate and unequal possession of the earth.

Disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), adv. In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.
Disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), n. Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.
Dispropriate (dis-prō/pri-āt), v.t. [L. dispropriate of the proportion of

priv., and proprio, propriation, to. [L. aug. priv., and proprio, propriate, from proprius, one's own; whence also appropriate, propriety, property, &c.] To destroy the appropriation of; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to disappropriate.

Disprovable (dis-pröv'a-bl), a. Capable of being disproved or refuted. Disproval (dis-pröv'al), n. Act of disproving; disproof.

Ing. (asproof. Disprove (dis-prov'), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-proved; ppr. disproving. [Prefix dis, neg., and prove.] 1. To prove to be false or erron-cous; to confute; to refute; as, to disprove an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

That false supposition I advanced in order to dis-.† To convict of the practice of error.

Hooker.-3.† To disallow or disapprove. Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not disproved, nor disallowed of God for them.

Hooker.

Disprover (dis-prov'er), n. One that dis-

Disprover (dis-prov'er), n. One that dis-proves or confutes.
Dispuncti (dis-pungkt), v.t. [L. dispungo, dispunctum. See DISPUNGE.] To point or mark off; to separate. Foce.
Dispuncti (dis-pungkt'), a. Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.
'That were dispunct to the ladies.' B. Lousm.

Dispunge † (dis-punj'), v.t. [L. dispungo, to examine, to check an account—dis, and pungo, to pierce, to penetrate. See Ex-PUNGE.] To expunge; to erase.

Thou then that has dispung'd my score, And dying wast the death of death. Sir H. Wotton.

Dispunge (di-spunj'), v.t. Same as Disponge

Dispunge (di-spun'), v.t. Same as Disponge (which see).

Dispunishable (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), a. (Prefix dis, neg., and punishable.) Without penal restraint; not punishable. Swift.

Dispurpose (dis-pér'pos), v.t. (Prefix dis, priv., and purpose.]

To dissuade; to turn from a purpose.

Dispurse † (dis-pers'), v.t. To disburse.

Dispurvey† (dis-per-va'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and purvey.] To deprive of provision; to empty; to strip.

They dispurvey their vestry of such treasure As they may spare. Heywood.

Dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā/ans), n. Want of provisions; lack of food.

Daily siege, through dispurveyance long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.

Dispurveyed† (dis-per-vād'), p. and a.
1. Emptied or stripped.—2. Unprovided for Paston Letters.

Paston Letters.
Disputable (dis-put/a-bl), a. [See DISPUTE.]
1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty; as, disputable opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.—2. Disputatious; contentious. 'He is too disputable for my company.' Shak.
Disputableness (dis-put/a-bl-nes), n. State of being disputable.

of being disputable.

Disputacity (dis-pūt-as'i-ti), n. Proneness to dispute. [Rare or obsolete.]

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the excise of reasoning (and) abate the disputacity of t nation.

Bp. Ward.

nauon.

Disputtant (dis'pūt-ant), n. One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition. 'A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious disputant.' Macaulay.

Disputant (dis'pūt-ant), a. Disputing; engaged in controversy.

There thou wast found Among the gravest Rabbis, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair

On points and questions atting Moses: chair.

Disputation (dis-put-ā'shon), n. [L. disputation. See DISPUTE.] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.—2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Disputations (dis-pūt-ā'shus), a. Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; characterized by disputes; as, a disputations person or temper.

person or temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no re-commendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that disputations period. Buckminster

Disputatiously (dis-pūt-ā/shus-li), adv. In

Disputatiously (dis-put-a'snus-fi), adv. In a disputatious manner.

Disputatiousness (dis-pūt-ā'shus-nes), n. The quality of being disputatious.

Disputative (dis-pūt'a-tiv), a. Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a disputative temper.

Dispute (dis pût), v.i. pret. & pp. disputed; ppr. disputing. (L. dispute, to cast or reckon up; to compute; hence, to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss—dis, asunder, apart, and puto, to clean, prune, clear up, adjust, reckon.] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altereate; to wrangle; as, the disciples of Christ disputed among themselves who should be the greatest.

Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the ews.

Acts xvii. 17.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we disputed for the prize.

Dispute (dis-put'), v.t. 1.† To make the subject of a disputation; to argue; to dis-

The rest I reserve until it be disputed how the magistrate is to do herein.

Milton.

What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

2. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert; as, to dispute an assertion, opinion, claim, and the like.

We might discuss the Northern sin
Which made a selfish war begin;
Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win? Tennyson

3. To contend or strive for. 'So dispute the prize.' Dryden.—4. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning.

Now I am sent, and am not to dispute
My prince's orders, but to execute.

Dryden.

My prince's orders, but to execute. Dryden.

5. To strive to maintain; to contest; as, to
dispute every inch of ground. 'To dispute
the possession of the ground with the Spaniards.' Prescott.—6; To encounter; to
meet. 'Dispute it (calamity) like a man.'
Shak.—Arytte, Dispute, Debate. See under
ARGUE.—Syn. To controvert, contest, doubt,
question, argue, debate.
Dispute (dis-pūt'), n. 1. Strife or contest in
words or by arguments; an attempt to prove
and maintain one's own opinions or claims
by arguments or statements, in opposition

by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words.

Could we forbear dispute and practise love, We should agree as angels do above. Walter.

2. Quarrel; contention; strife; contest.

Willeren; concentration,

Nor is it aught but just;

That he, who in debate of truth hath won,

Should win in arms, in both disputes alike victor.

Millon.

—Beyond or without dispute, indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned without dispute. Through all the realms of nonsense absolute. Dryden.

Disputer (dis-pūt'er), n. One who disputes or who is given to disputes; a controvertist. Where is the disputer of this world? I Cor. i. 20.

Where is the disputer of this world? I Cor. I. 20. Disputison,† n. [Fr.] Dispute. Chanuer. Disqualification (dis-kwo'li-fi-kk's)-shon), n. [See DISQUALIFY.] 1. The act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified; disability; hence, the act of depriving of legal power or capacity; legal disability or incapacity; as, the disqualification of the burgh was brought about by corrupt practices; a conviction for crime is the cause of his disqualification.—2. Want of qualification. [In this sense the word is compounded of the prefix dis, neg., and qualification.]

I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir J. Shore.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates; as, conviction of a crime is a disqualification for office; sickness is a disqualification for labour.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, 'God forgive him.'

forgive him.

Disqualify (dis-kwo'li-fi), v.t. pret. & pp.
disqualified; ppr. disqualifying. [Prefix
dis, neg., and qualify.] 1. To make unfit,
to deprive of natural power, or the qualities
or properties necessary for any purpose;
used generally with for, as, indisposition disqualifies the body for labour and the mind
for study.

Men are not disqualified by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. Southey, 2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable; as, a conviction of perjury disqualifies a man for being a witness.

In spite of the law disqualifying hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money,

C. H. Peurson.

Disquantity † (dis-kwon'ti-ti), v.t.

63 fix dis, priv., and quantity.] To diminish the quantity of; to lessen.

Be then desired A little to disquantity your train. Disquiet (dis-kwi'et), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and quiet.] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet. Shak.

Disquiet (dis-kwi'et), n. Want of quiet; Disquiet (dis-kwi'et), n. Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. 'Long disquiet merged in rest.' Tennyson. Disquiet (dis-kwi'et), v.t. To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon.

Jer. 1, 34.

Why hast thou disquieted me? 1 Sam, xxviii. 15.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why at thou disquieted within me?

Ps. xliii. 5.

thou despited within mer

Disquietal! (dis-kwi'et-al), n. Want of quiet;
disquietude; unrest. Dr. H. More.
Disquieter (dis-kwi'et-er), n. One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.
Disquietful (dis-kwi'et-ful), a. Producing inscriptude.

inquietude. (dis-kwi'et-ing), a. Tending to disturb the mind; disturbing; as, disquieting apprehensions; disquieting rumours.

Disquietive (dis-kwi'et-iv), a. Tending to

Disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), adv. 1. Without

Disquietly (dis-kwi'et-ll), adv. 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; measily; anxiously; as, he rested disquietly that night. [Rare.]—2. In a disquieting manner; in a manner so as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. 'All ruinous disorders follow us disquietly to our graves.' Shak. [Rare.]
Disquietment (dis-kwi'et-ment), n. Act of disquieting or state of being disquieted. 'Disquietments of conscience.' Hopkins.
Disquietments (dis-kwi'et-nes), n. Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.
Disquietoust (dis-kwi'et-us), a. Causing

body or mind.

Disquietous † (dis-kwi'et-us), a. Causing uneasiness. 'Distasteful and disquietous to a number of men.' Milton.

Disquietude (dis-kwi'et-ūd), n. Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

By delaying it (to keep God's commandments) we necessarily prepare fears and disquietude. Sharp.

Disquisition (dis-kwi-zi'shon), n. [L. dis-Disquisition (dis-kwi-zi'shon), n. [L. dis-quisitio, inquiry, investigation, from dis-quiro, disquisitum, to investigate—dis, dis-trib, and quero, queesitum, to ask.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circunstances that may elucidate truth; an argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion or treatise on any matter; exposition; dis-sertation; essay; as, a disquisition on go-vernment or morals; a disquisition on the influence of mind on matter.

His (our Saviour's) lessons did not consist of disquisitions.

Paley.

For accurate research or grave disquisition he was not well qualified.

Macaillay. Disquisitional, Disquisitionary (dis-kwizi'shon-al, dis-kwizi'shon-a-ri), a. Relating to disquisition.

to disquisition.

Disquisitive (dis-kwi'zit-iv), a. Relating to disquisitive, examining; fond of discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

Disquisitory, Disquisitorial (dis-kwi'zi-to-ri, dis-kwi'zi-tō-ri-al), a. Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. Edin. Rev.

Disrank (dis-rank), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and rank.] 1. To degrade from rank.—2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene; Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action. Decker.

Disrate (dis-rāt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and rate.] Naut. to degrade in rank or station; to disrank.

Disrayt (dis-rā'), n. Disarray; disorder.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in disray. Holland.

Disregard (dis-rē-gard), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and regard.] Neglect; omission of notice; want of attention; slight; as, to pass one with disregard. 'Disregard of experience.'

Disregard (dis-rē-gard'), v.t. To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice; as, to disregard the wants of the poor or the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man disregarded fame.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Disregarder (dis-re-gard'er), n. One who

Disregardful (dis-rē-gard'ful), a. Neglect-

Disregardful (dis-re-girdful), a. Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

Disregardfully (dis-re-girdful-li), adv.
Negligently; heedlessly.

Disregulari (dis-regu-ler), a. [Prefix dis,
neg., and regular.] Irregular. 'Disregular
passions.' Evelyn.

Disrelish (dis-rel'ish), n. [Prefix dis, priv.,
and relish.] I. Distaste; dislike of the palate;
some degree of disgust; as, men generally
have a disrelish for tobacco till the taste is
reconciled to it by custom —2. Absence of nave a assense for longered fill the taste is reconciled to it by custom.—2. Absence of any quality that gives relish; bad taste; nauseousness. 'Hatefullest disretish.' Milton.—3. Distaste, in a figurative sense; dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. Burke,

treme disrelish to be told of their duty. ** **Rueke.**

Disrelish (dis-rel'ish), **v.t.* 1. To dislike the taste of; as, to disrelish a particular kind of food. **—2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [Rare.] **

Savoury fruits, of taste to please True appetite, and not disrelish thirst Of nectarous draughts between. ***

Millon.**

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to disrelish vulcar iasts

disrelish vulgar jests.

All private enjoyments are lost or disrelished. Pope. Disremember (dis-re-mem'ber), v.t. [L. dis, priv., and E. remember.] To forget; to choose to forget. [American and Irish.]

I'll thank you, when we meet again, not to disre-member the old saying, but let every man skin his own skunks. David Crockett.

Disrepair (dis-re-par'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and repair.] A state of being not in repair or good condition; state of wanting repara-

The fortifications were ancient and in disrepair.

Sir W. Scott.

Disreputability (dis-re'pūt-a-bil'i-ti), n. The state of being disreputable.

Disreputable (dis-re'pūt-a-bil), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and reputable.] Not reputable; not in esteem; not honourable; dishonourable; disgracing reputation; discreditable; low; mean; as, disreputable company; it is disreputable to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

The House of Commons is a more aristocratic body than the House of Lords. The fact is, a great peer would be a greater man now in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords. Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals.

duals. Dishonourable, discreditable, low, mean, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous. Disreputably (dis-re'pūt-a-bll), adv. In a disreputable manner. Disreputation! (dis-re'pūt-ā'shon), n. [Prefix dis. priv., and reputation.] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; discredit dishonour, disreper, discredit. esteem; dishonour; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no disreputation to follow.

Bacon.

Disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and repute.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

At the beginning of the 18th century astrology fell into general disrepute. Sir IV. Scott. SYN. Disesteem, discredit, dishonour, dis-

grace.

Disrepute† (dis-rē-pūt'), v.t. To bring into disreputation. 'More inclined to love them than to disrepute them.' Jer. Taylor.

Disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and respect or reverence; disesteem.

Such fancies do we then affect, In luxury of disrespect To our own prodigal excess Of too familiar happiness. Wordsworth.

2. An act of incivility, irreverence, or rude-

ness. 'The vain disrespects of ignorant persons.' Bp. Wilkins.

What is more usual to warriors than imputience of bearing the least affront or disrespect Pope.

Disrespect (dis-re-spect), vt. To have no respect or esteem for; to show disrespect

to.
We have disrespected and slighted God. Camber.

We have disrespected and slighted God. Context Disrespecter (dis-rē-spekt/ér), n. One who disrespects; one who wishes to cast disre-spect on. 'Witty disrespecters of the Scrip-ture.' Boyle. Disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt/ful), a. Want-ing in respect; inreverent; uncivil; as, a disrespectful thought or opinion; disrespect-ful behaviour. 'Slovenly in dress, and dis-respectful in manner.' Godwin.

Disrespectfully (dis-re-spekt/ful-li), adv. In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; mainty, uncivilly.

Disrespectfulness (dis-re-spekt/ful-nes), n.

Want of respect, the re-spekt/ful-nes, a. Disre-

Disprespectifilines (dis-re-spectifil-des), n. Want of respect.

Disprespective (dis-re-spekt'iv), a. Dispesspectful. 'A disprespective forgotfulness of thy mercies.' Bp. Hall.

Disprespection of the dispression of the mercies.' Bp. Hall.

Disprespective (dis-re've-rens), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and reverence.] To deprive of reverence; to treat irreverently; to dishonour. Sir T. More.

Disprespective (dis-re've-rens), v.t. pret. & pp. disrobed; ppr. disrobing. [Prefix dis, priv., and robe.] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to divest of any enveloping appendage; to uncover; as, autumn disrobes the fields of verdure.

These two peers were disrobed of their glory.

These two peers were disrobed of their glory.

Disrober (dis-rob'er), n. One that strips of

Disroder (dis-röb'er), n. One that strips of robes or clothing.

Disroot (dis-röt'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and root.]

1. To tear up the roots of, or by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here. Tennyson. 2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or

undermine.

A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by subterraneous inundations.

Goldsmith.

Disrulily† (dis-röl'i-li), adv. [Prefix dis, priv., and rule.] Irregularly. Chaucer.
Disruly† (dis-röl'i), a. Unruly; turbulent.

Chauser.

Disrupt (dis-rupt'), a. [L. disruptus, pp. of disrumpt (dirumpo), to break or burst asunder—dis, asunder, and rumpo, to burst.]

Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking. [Rare or obsolete.]

Disrupt (dis-rupt'), v.t. To separate; to break asundar

break asunder.

Dreak asunder.

Disruption (dis-rup'shon), n. [L. disruptio, from disrumpo. See DISRUPT.] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; dilaceration; break-up; as, the disruption of rocks in an earthquake; the disruption of a stratum of carth

Sought To make disruption in the table round. Tempson. 2. Eccles, the term applied to the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when 474 ministers and professors demitted their charges. Those of Scotland in 1843, when 474 ministers and professors demitted their charges. Those of them who had been sent up as commissioners to the General Assembly to meet on May 18th, 1843, refused to take part in constituting it, protesting that the spiritual independence of the church had been violated by the civil power, and retiring from the appointed place of meeting to another hall, constituted themselves into the General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland. The controversy preceding the rupture had lasted for ten years, having originated in the passing of the Veto Act, and has been called 'the ten years' conflict.' Disruptive (dis-rupt'iv), a. 1. Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through; accompanied by disruption; as, disruptive froces.—2. Produced by or following on disruption; as, disruptive (effects.

Disrupture (dis-rupt'ūr), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and rupture.] To rupture; to rend; to sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

Disrupture (dis-rup'tūr), n. Disruption; a

Disrupture (dis-ruptur), n. Disruption; a rending asunder.

Dissatisfaction (dis-sa'tis-fak"shon), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

expectations.

The ambitious man is subject to uneadissatisfaction.

disantisfaction.

SYN. Discontent, discontentment, mortification, disappointment, displeasure, disapprobation, disataste, dislike.

Dissatisfactoriness (dis-sa'tis-fak"to-rines), n. Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.
Dissatisfactory (dis-sa'tis-fak"to-ri), a. Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; mortifying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states, to one uniform rule, would probably have been as dissatisfactory to some of the States, as difficult for the convention.

Dissatisfied (dis-sa'tis-fid), p. and a. Discon-

Dissatisfied (dis-sa'tis-fid), p. and α. Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. 'The dissatisfied factions of the autocracy.' Bancroft.

Dissatisfy (dis-sa'tis-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. dis-satisfied; ppr. dissatisfying. [Prefix dis, priv., and satisfy.] To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness in by frus-trating wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by what-ever means, the people are commonly dissatisfied.

Dissaventure,† n. [It. dissaventura, misfortune, mishap. See DISADVENTURE.] Misfortune; mishap; mischance.

Never knight . . . more luckless dissaventures did

Disscatter† (dis-skat/ter), v.t. To scatter abroad; to disperse. 'The broken remnants of disscattered pow'r. 'Daniel.' Disseat (dis-set'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and seat.] To remove from a seat.

This push
Will cheer me ever or disseat me now.

Will cheer me ever or dissect me now. State.

Dissect (dis-sekt). At. It. disseco, dissectum,
to cut asunder, to cut up—dis, asunder, and
seo, to cut.] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide, as
an animal body, with a cutting instrument,
by separating the joints; as, to dissect a
fowl. Hence appropriately—2. To cut in
pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the
purpose of examining the structure and use
of its several parts, or to observe morbid
affections of its tissues; to anatomize.
Following life in creatures we dissect.

Following life in creatures we dissect, We lose it in the moment we detect.

To divide into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination; to analyse for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy. 'To dissect... fabled knights...; or to describe races and games.' Milton.

Dissected (dis-sekt'ed), p. and a. 1. Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

Ruskin.

2. In bot a term sometimes applied synony-mously with incised and laciniated to leaves which are cut, as it were, into numerous irregular portions.

Dissectible (dis-sekt/i-bl), a. That may be

dissected.

Dissecting (dis-sekt/ing), a. Used in dissecting; as, a dissecting knife.

Dissection (dis-sek/shon), n. 1. The act of dissecting, or of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy. 2. The act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Such strict enoughes into power of the purpose.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a dissection of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.

Granville.

Dissector (dis-sekt'er), n. One who dissects; an anatomist.

an anatomist.

Disseise, Disselze (dis-sēz), v.t. pret. & pp.

disseized; ppr. disseizing. [Prefix dis, neg.,
and seize; Fr. dessaisir, to dispossess.] In

law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of
actual seizin or possession: followed by of;
as, to disseize a tenant of his freehold.

A man may suppose himself disseized, when he is not so.

Blackstone.

not so.

And pilfring what I once did give,

Disseize thee of thy right. G. Herbert.

Disseize (dis-sez-e), n. In law, a person
put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

Disseizing (dis-sez-in), n. In law, the act of
disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a
person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actral seizin tual seizin.

tual seizin.

Disseizor (dis-sēz-or'), n. In law, one who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

Disseizoress (dis-sēz/or-es), n. In law, a woman who puts another out of possession.

Dissemblable (dis-sem'bla-bl), a. Not resembling; unlike. Puttenham.

Dissemblance† (dis-sem'blans), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and semblance.] Want of resemblance.

Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between

Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another.

Osborne. Dissemblance (dis-sem'blans), n. The act

of, or faculty for, dissembling.

I wanted these old instruments of state,

Dissemblance and suspect. Old play.

Dissemble (dissembl), v.t. pret & pp. dissembled; ppr. dissembling. [O.Fr. dissembler (Fr. dissembler), from L. dissembler (Fr. dissembler), from L. dissembler to teign that a thing is not that which it is—dis, priv., and simulo, to make one thing like another, to feign that a thing is that

which it is not, from similis, like. See ASSEMBLE.] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I cannot dissemble my real sentiments.

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, But—why did you kick me downstairs? J. P. Kemble.

2.† To pretend that to be which is not; to put on the semblance of; to simulate.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both dissemble deeply their affections. Shak.

3.† To appear like; to imitate.

The gold dissembled well her yellow hair. Dryden. 4.† To make unrecognizable; to disguise.

I'll put it (a gown) on, and I will dissemble myself in't, Shak SYN. To disguise, conceal, cloak, cover.

Dissemble (dis-sem'bl), v.č. 1. To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

Ye dissembled in your hearts when ye sent n unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

2.† To give a false appearance; to represent or mirror falsely.

Mirror misery.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne,
Shak

Dissembler (dis-sem'bler), n. One who dis-sembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false ap-pearance; one who pretends that not to be which is; one who feigns what he does not feel or think. 'Dissembler of his woes.' Beau. & Fl. 'A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of religion.' Mitton.— Dissembler, Hypocrite. Dissembler, one that conceals what he is; hypocrite, one that tries to make himself appear that which he is not, especially to make himself appear better than he is. than he is

Dissembling (dis-sem'bl-ing), n. 1. The act of concealing under a false appearance; dissimulation.—2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

Good now, play one scene
Of excellent dissembling. Shak.

Of excellent dissembling! Shak.

Dissemblingly (dis-sem'bling-li), adv. With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

Disseminate (dis-se'min-at), v.t. pret. & pp. disseminated; ppr. disseminating. [L. dissemino, to sow, from semen, seed.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed. [Rare.]—2. To scatter morally for growth and propagation; to spread; to spread abroad.

Nor can we certainly learn that are one chiles.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and disseminated, and taken deep root.

By, Atterbury.

3. To spread by diffusion or dispersion. A uniform heat disseminated through the body of the earth, Woodward.

The Jews are disseminated through all the trading parts of the world.

**Addison.

ing parts of the world.

Syn. To spread, diffuse, propagate, publish, promulgate, circulate, disperse.

Dissemination (dis-se min-a"shon), n. The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. "The dissemination of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man." Ro. Howlen. Bp. Horsley.

Horsley.

The Gospel is of universal dissemination.

For. Taylor. Disseminative (dis-se'min-āt-iv), a. Tending to disseminate; tending to become dis-

seminated or spread. Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and dissemi-ative. Fer. Taylor.

Disseminator (dis-se'min-āt-ér), n. One who disseminates; one who spreads and

who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

Dissension (dis-sen'shon), n. [L. dissensio, difference of opinion, from dissentio, dissensum. See Dissent.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, dissensions, uproars are thy joys. Dryden. Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with them.

Acts xv. 2.

SYN. Contention, discord, dispute, disagreement, strife, quarrel.

Dissensious, Dissentious (dis-sen'shus), a.
Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [Rare.]

In religion they have a dissensions head; in the commonwealth a factious head.

Ascham.

DISSENSIOUSLY Dissensiously + (dis-sen'shus-li), adv. In a dissensious or quarrelsome manner. Chap-

man.

Dissent (dis-sent'), v.i. [L. dissentio, to think otherwise, to dissent—dis, asunder, and sentio, to perceive.] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner: with from; as, they discont from each other. sent from each other.

The bill passed . . . without a dissenting voice
Hallam

2. Eccles. to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—3.† To differ; to be of a contrary

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent. Hooker.

Dissent (dis-sent'), n. 1. Difference of opinion; disagreement.

Suspense or dissent are voluntary actions. Locke. 2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their dissent on the journals of the house.—3. Ecoles. separation from an established church, especially that of England.—4.† Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. 'The dissent of the metals.' Racon

Dissentaneous (dis-sen-tā/nē-us), a. Dis-agreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disapprove it as dissentaneous to the Christian religion.

Sir P. Rycaut.

Dissentany + (dis'sen-ta-ni), a. Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.

Millon.

[Some authorities read the word in this pas-

sage dissentary.]

Dissentation (dis-sen-tā/shon), n. Act of

Dissentation (dis-sen-tā'shon), n. Act of dissenting.

Dissenter (dis-sent'er), n. 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement. 'The dissenters from this doctrine.' Mountague.—2. Excles. one who separates from the service and worship of any established church; specifically, one who separates from, or who does not unite with, the Church of England. Dissenterism (dis-sent'er-izm), n. The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters.

Dissentient (dis-sen'shi-ent), a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently. 'Without one dissentient voice.' Knox. Dissentient (dissentient voice.' Knox.

Dissentient (dissentishi-ent), n. One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

Dissenting (dissentian)

disagrees and declares his dissent.

Dissenting (dis-senting), p. and a. Disagreeing in opinion; separating from an established church; having the character of dissent; helonging to or connected with a body of dissenters; as, a dissenting minister or congregation; a dissenting chapel.

Dissentious. See DISSENSIOUS.

Disseptiment (dis-se'pi-ment), n. [L. disseptimentum, a partition—dis, asunder, and septo, to hedge in, inclose, from sepes, a hedge] 1. In bot. a partition formed in an ovary by the united sides of cohering carpels, and se-

overy by the tinteet sites of se-cohering carpels, and se-parating the inside into cells. — Spurious dissepi-ments are divisions in ova-ries not formed by the sides of the carpels. — 2. In zool. a name given to the imper-

a mane given would make $a\alpha$. Disseptments connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi inclosed between the septa into a series of cells communicating with each other.

Dissert (dis-sert'), v.i. [L. dissero, dissertum,

to set asunder or apart; hence, to examine, argue, discuss—dis, asunder, and sero, to sow, to plant.] To discourse or dispute.

A venerable sage, whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion.

Harris.

Dissertate (dissert-āt), v.i. To deal in dissertation; to write dissertations; to discourse. J. Foster.
Dissertation (dissert-ā'shon), n. (L. dissertation)

Dissertation (dis-sert-a'shon), n. [L. dissertatio, a disquisition, from disserta, a freq. of dissero. See DISSERT.] 1. A discourse, usually a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.—2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, Newton's dissertations on the prophecies. 'Plutarch, in his dissertation upon the poets.' Broome.
Dissertational (dis-sert-a'shon-al), a. Relating to dissertations, disquisitional lating to dissertations: disquisitional.

Dissertationist (dis-ser-ta/shon-ist), n. One who writes dissertations; a dissertator.

Dissertator (dis/ser-tat-er), n. One who

writes a dissertation; one who debates. 'Our dissertator learnedly argues.' Boyle. Disserve (disserve), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and serve.] To serve badly; to injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to. [Rare.]

He took the first opportunity to disserve him

He would receive no person who had disserved him into any favour or trust, without her privity and Brougham.

Disservice (dis-sérvis), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and service.] Injury; harm; mischief.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their relators.

Sir T. Browne.

Disserviceable (dis-ser'vis-a-bl), a. Injuri-

ous; hurtful.

Disserviceableness (dis-servis-a-bl-nes), n.
The quality of being injurious; tendency to

Disserviceably (dis-ser'vis-a-bli), adv. Injuriously.

Dissettle† (dis-set'tl), v.t. To unsettle. Dr.

H. More.
Dissettlement (dis-set'tl-ment), n. Act of

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a dissettlement of the whole birthright of England.

Marvell.

Dissever (dis-sev'er), v.t. [Prefix dis, asunder, and sever.] To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not; as, the Reformation dissevered the Catholic Church.

Dissever your united strengths
And part your mingled colours once again. Shak. Disseverance (dis-sev'er-ans), n. The act

of dissevering; separation.

Disseveration (dis-sev-er-ā/shon), n. Act

of dissevering.

Disshadow† (dis-sha/dō), v.t. To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again disshadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.

Dissheathet (dis-shēth'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and sheath.] To unsheath. Dissheathet (dis-shēth'), v.i. To drop or fall from a sheath.

And in mounting hastily on horseback, his sword dissheathing pierced his own thigh. Raleigh.

Disship+ (dis-ship'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and ship.] To remove from a ship.

Disshiver+ (dis-shi'ver), v.t. [Prefix dis, asunder, and shiver.] To shiver in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.

Dissidence (dissidens), n. [See Dissidence).
Dissidence (dissidens), n. [See Dissident].
Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.
Dissidence in Foland is dissent in England.
Dir. R. G. Latham.

Dissident (dis'si-dent), a. [L. dissidens, dissidentis, ppr. of dissideo, to disagree—dis, asunder, and sedeo, to sit.] 1.† Not agree ing; varying.

g; varying.

Our life and manners be dissident from theirs.

Sir T. More. 2. Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from the established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough.

Dissident (dis'si-dent), n. One who dissents from others; one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others; specifically, (a) a dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass, and then . . we shall find all the popular literature deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from dissidents as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry.

Sat. Rev.

More specifically, (b) a Lutheran, Calvinist, or adherent of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the dissidents.

Lord Chesterfield.

Dissight (dis-sit'), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and sight.] An eyesore; anything offensive to the

Dissillence (dis-si'li-ens), n. [L. disilio, to leap asunder—dis, asunder, and salio, to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder. Dissillent (dis-si'li-ent), a. [See DISSULENCE.] Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as, a dissilient pericarp.

Dissilition (dis-si-li'shon), n. The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways. Boyle. [Rare.]

Dissimilar (dis-si'mi-ler), a. [Prefix dis, neg., and similar.] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; Dissilience (dis-si'li-ens), n. [L. disilio, to

heterogeneous; as, the tempers of men are as dissimilar as their features. Dissimilarity (dis-si'mi-la'ri-ti), n. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as, the dissimilarity of human faces and forms

Dissimilarly (dis-si'mi-ler-li), adv. In a

Dissimilarly (dis-srini-ter-li), att. In a dissimilar manner.

Dissimile (dis-si'mi-lē), n. [Prefix dis, neg., and simile (which see).] Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Rare.]

Dissimilitude (dis-si-mil'i-thd), n. [L. dis-similitudo—dis, neg., and similitudo, likeness, from similis, like.] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as, a dissimilitude of form or character.

Thereupon grew marvellous dissimilitudes, and y reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and iscords.

Hooker.

2. In rhet. a comparison by contrast; a dis-

Dissimulate (dis-si'mū-lāt), v.i. To dis-semble; to make pretence; to feign. North British Rev.

Dissimulate, † a. Dissembling; feigning. Under smiling she was dissimulate. Chancer.

Dissimulation (dis-si'mū-lā"shon), n. [L. dissimulatio, a dissembling, from dissimulo, cossimulation, to dissemiling, from dissemilation, to feign that a thing is not what it is—dis, priv., simulo, to make like, from similis, like. See DISSEMBLE, I The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypnoxisy

Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. xii. 9. Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and dissimulation. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation as Concealment of what is.

Tatler,

Dissimule† (dis-si'mūl), v.t. To dissemble;

Howbeit this one thing he could neither dissimule nor pass over in silence. Holland.

Dissimuler† (dissi'mu-ler), n. A dissembler. Order of Com. Prayer, Ed. VI.
Dissimuling, † n. The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissemblance; dissimulation. 'Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulatings.' Chaucer.

Dissimuloure,† n. A dissembler. Chancer. Dissipable (dis'si-pa-bl), a. [See DISSIPATE.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scat-

tered or dispersed. Pred of unsperson.

The heat of those plants is very dissipable.

Bacon.

Dissipate (dis'si-pāt), v.t. pret. & pp. dissipated; ppr. dissipating. [L. dissipo, dissipating. [L. dissipo, dissipating. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse—dis, asunder, and the rare sipo, supo, to throw. Allied probably to E. verb to sweep.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive away. Wind dissipates fog; the heat of the sun dissipates vapour; mirth dissipates care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to dissipate serious reflections. serious reflections.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . dissipated those foggy mists of error. Selden.

2. To spend lavishly; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years dissipated.

Burnet.

3. To weaken, as the mind or intellect, by giving one's self up to too many pursuits; to squander upon, or devote to, too many different subjects.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy. Hazlit. an menecural energy.

— Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter. These words are in many cases synonymous, or nearly so. Dissipate, however, properly applies to the dispersion of things that vanish or are not afterwards collected; as, to dissipate vapour; to dissipate a fortune. Scatter and disperse are applied to things which do not necessarily vanish, and which may be again brought together; as, to scatter or disperse troops; to scatter or disperse trees over a field.—SYN. To disperse, trees over a field.—SYN. To disperse, trees over a field.—SYN. To disperse, exteter, dispel, spend, expend, squander, waste, consume. Dissipate (dissipath) a. 1. To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish; as, a fog or cloud gradually dissipates before the rays or heat of the sun.—2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to indulge in dissipation; to practise debauchery or loose conduct; to live idly and luxuriously.

Dissipated (dissi-pāt-ed), a. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expendi--Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter. These words

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY. ch, chain; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; VOL. II.

ture of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as, a dissipated man; a dissipated life. Dissipation (dis-si-pa'shon), n. 1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as, the dissipation of vapour or beet

offispersed; as, the dissipation of vapour or heat.

For dissipation followed, and forced rout.

2. In physics, the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear.—3. The act of weakening the mind or intellect by giving it up to too many pursuits; devotion of the attention to too many different subjects; scattered or distracted attention.—4. That which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. 'Provented from finishing them (letters) by a thousand avocations and dissipations. Swift.—5. Indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

What is it proposed then to reclaim the spend-thrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money?

Wh. Wirt.

—Circle of dissipation, in optics, the circu-

tion.

Dissite (dis'sit), a. [L. dissitus—dis, asunder, and situs, placed.] Situated apart; scattered; separate 'Lands far dissite and remote asunder.' Holland.

Dissociability (dis-so'shi-a-bil'i-ti), n.
Want of sociability. Pp. Warburton. [Rare.]

Dissociable (dis-so'shi-a-bil), a. [See DISSOCIATE.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not recognilible. concilable.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissociable manner. Speciator.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is dissociable with all truth.

Warburton.

2. Having a power or tendency to dissolve social connections; unsuitable to society. Dissocial (dissofshi-al), a. [Dis and social.] Disnelined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish; as, a dissocial nassion

Dissocialize (dis-sō'shi-al-īz), v.t. To make

unsocial: to disunite.

unsocial; to disunite.

Dissociate (disso'shi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp.
dissociated; ppr. dissociating. [L. dissocio,
dissociatum—dis, and socio, to unite, from
socius, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to dissociate the particles
of a concrete substance. 'Dissociating every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd. Burke.

Dissociation (dis-sō'shi-ā''shon), n. The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion. It will add to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. Burke.

Dissolubility (dis'so-lū-bil''i-ti), n. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

Dissoluble (dis'so-lū-bil), a. [L. dissolubilis. See Dissolve] 1. Capable of being dissolved, that may be melted; having its parts appropriate the converted of the converted of

separable, as by heat or moisture; converti-ble into a fluid; susceptible of decomposition or decay.

If all be atoms, how then should the gods
Being atomic not be dissoluble? Tennyson.

2. That may be disunited.

2. That may be disunited.

Dissolubleness (dis'so-lū-bl-nes), n. The quality of being dissoluble.

Dissolute (dis'sō-lūt), a. [L. dissolutus, pp. of dissolvo. See Dissolve.] 1.† Enfeebled, reluxed. Spenser.—2. Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxnirons; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as, a dissolute man; dissolute company. 'A wild and dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as, a dissolute life.—SYN. Uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, wanton, luxurious, vicious, lewd, rakish, debauched. Dissoluted† (dis'sō-lūt-ed), p. and a. Loosened; unconfined. 'Dissoluted hair.' C. Smart.

Dissolutely (dis'sō-lūt-li), adv. 1.† In a loose

Dissolutely (dis'sō-lūt-li), adv. 1.† In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

ee.
Then were the prisons dissolutely freed
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Dryden.

2. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly, in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live dissolutely.

Dissoluteness (dissolutely, Dissoluteness), n. Looseness

of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and de-banchery; dissipation; as, dissoluteness of life or manners. 'Chivalry had the vices of

buttehery; dissipation; as, tissoitateness of life or manners. Chivalry had the vices of dissolutions (dissolution), n. [L. dissolutio, a breaking up, a loosening, from dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; the state of undercoing liquefying, liquefying a melting: going liquefaction; liquefaction; a melting; a thawing; as, the dissolution of snow and ice, which converts them into water.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. Shak.

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest 2. The reduction of a body into its sinalities, parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.—
3. The separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.—4.† The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstrum; solution. Bacon.—5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.

We expected
Immediate dissolution, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. Millon.

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; as, the dissolution of nature; the dissolution of government. 'To make a present dissolution of the world.' Hooker.—7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to the action of the world.' to its existence.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament.

Blackstone.

8.† The act of relaxing or weakening; ener-vation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness. 'A universal dis-solution of manners.' Atterbury.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.

wandering. Jer. Taylor.

—Dissolution of the blood, in med. that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on its cooling, when withdrawn from the body, as in malignant fevers.—Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution. See under Adjournment, Thissolvability (diz-zolv'a-bil')-ti), a. Capability of being dissolved; solubility. Dissolvable (diz-zolv'a-bil), a. [See Dissolvable (diz-zolv'a-bil), a. [See Dissolvable that may be converted into a fluid; as, sugar and ice are dissolvable bodies.

hodies Dissolvableness (diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), n. State

Dissolvableness (diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), n. State of being dissolvable.

Dissolve (diz-zolv'), v.t. pret. & pp. dissolved; ppr. dissolving, [L. dissolvo, to break up, to separate—dis, asunder, and solvo, to lose, to free. See Solvel 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture. To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by being dissolved. To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the particles of a solid water by being dissolved. To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the particles of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute particles which may be sustained in that fluid; as, water dissolves salt and sucer.

Sugar. A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution: in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance dissolves without alteration of its chemical nature.

2. To disunite; to break up; to separate; to lossen; to destroy any connected system or body; to put an end to; as, to dissolve a government; to dissolve parliament; to dissolve a corporation.—3. To loosen morally; to break; as, to dissolve an alliance; to dissolve and the dissolve the dissolve and the di solve the bonds of friendship.

To dissolve
Allegiance to the acknowledged Power suprem

4. To clear; to solve; to remove; to explain; to resolve.

Thou canst . . . dissolve doubts. Dan. v. 16. Dissolve this doubtful riddle. Massinger. 5. To destroy the power of; to deprive of force; as, to dissolve a charm, spell, or enchantment.

The running stream dissolved the spell, And his own elvish shape he took. Sir W. Scott. 6. To consume; to cause to vanish or perish; to destroy, as by fire. Thou . . . dissolvest my substance. Job xxx. 22.

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

conversation and godliness? Pet. iii. rt.
7. To annul; to rescind; as, to dissolve an injunction.—Dissolved blood, blood that does not readily coagulate.—Melt, Dissolve, Thaw. See under MELT.
Dissolve (diz-zolv'), v.i. 1. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar dissolves in water.—2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. 'The charm dissolves apace' Shak.—3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.—4. To fall usunder; to crumble; to be broken; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; as, a government may dissolve by its own weight or extent; flesh dissolves by putrefaction.

The great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve. 5. To lose physical strength; to faint; to die. If there be more, more woeful, hold it in; For I am almost ready to dissolve, Hearing of this.

6. To be dismissed; to separate; to break up; as, the council dissolved.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd, Muttering, dissolved. Temyson.

Dissolvent (diz-zolv'ent), a. Having power to melt or dissolve; as, the dissolvent juices of the stomach.

of the stomach.

Dissolvent (diz-zolv'ent), n. 1. Anything which has the power or quality of melting or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a dissolvent of salts and earths. It is otherwise added a markingura or colored wise called a menstruum or solvent.—
2. That which dissolves, breaks up, or loosens: in a figurative sense.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate dissolvent to the truce.

Modley.

3. In med. a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c. Dissolver (dis-zolv'er), n. One who or that which dissolves or has the power of dissolv-

ing; as, heat is the most powerful dissolver of substances.

of substances.

Dissolvible† (diz-zolv'i-bl), a. Liable to dissolution. Man... of his nature dissolution. Man... of his nature dissolvible.' Sir M. Hale.

Dissolving (diz-zolv'ing), p. and a. Melting; making or becoming liquid; breaking up; separating; vanishing.—Dissolving views, views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns can be under to an of the magic lanterns. particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, others replacing them. Thus, one view appears of great size and with great distinctness on a screen, and then, by the gradual removal of the slide from the focus, it gradually becomes fainter and ultimately vanishes; while another, faintly at first, but with progressively increasing intensity, replaces it. There are other modes of producing this effect.

Dissonance (disfab-nans), n. [Fr. dissonance, from L. dissonantia, discordance—dis, asunder, and sona, to sound. See SOUND.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasant to the car; as, the dissonance of notes or sounds.

notes or sounds.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods, And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance. Milton. 2. Disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency,

Dissonancy (dis'sō-nan-si), n. Discord; dis-sonance; incongruity; inconsistency. 'The ugliness of sin and the dissonancy of it unto reason.' Jer. Taylor.

reason. Jer. Taylor.

Dissonant (dis'sō-nant), a. 1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as, dissonant notes or intervals. Dire were the strain, and dissonant to sing.

Thom:

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; as, he advanced propositions very dissonant from truth.

When (conscience) reports anything dissonant to these, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it.

South.

by it. South.

Dissoned, † pp. [Fr.] Dissonant. Chaucer.

Disspirit, v.t. Same as Dispirit.

Dissuade (dis-swad), v.t. pret. & pp. dissuaded, ppr. dissuading. [L. dissuadeo, to
advise or incite to anything.] 1. To advise
or exhort against; to attempt to draw or
divert from a measure by reason or offering
motives; as the minister strongly dissuaded the prince from adopting the measure, but his arguments were not success-

ful. -2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by argument; to render

averse.

We submit to Casar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were dissuaded by our wicked queen. Shak. 3. To represent as unfit, improper, or dan-

gerous.

War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice dissuades.

Millon.

My voice dissuades. Millon.

Dissuader (dis-swād'er), n. He that dissuades; a dehorter.

Dissuasion (dis-swā'zhon), n. 1. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. 'In spite of all the dissuasive motive. [Rare.] Dissuasive motive. [Rare.] Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), a. Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory. 'Dissuasive gasonines.' Abv.

dehortatory. 'Dissuasive reasonings.' Abp.

4

Secker.

Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), n. Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. 'A hearty dissuasive from . . the practice of swearing and cursing. Sharp.

Dissuasively (dis-swā'siv-li), adv. In a dissuasively (dis-swā'siv-li), adv. In a dissuasively dis-swā'siv-li).

snasive manner.

Dissuasory (dis-swa'so-ri), n. A dissuasion. This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his dissuasories. Feffrey.

Dissuasory (dis-swa'so-ri), a. Dissuasive.

Dissunder (dis-sun'der), v.t. [Prefix dis, asunder, and sunder.] To separate; to rend. Chapman. [Rare or obsolete.] Dissweeten (dis-swet'n), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and sweeten.] To deprive of sweetness. By excess the sweetest comforts will be dissweetened.

Dissyllabic (dis-sil-lab'ik), a. Consisting of two syllables only; as, a dissyllabic foot in

poetry.

Dissyllabification (dis-sil-lab'i-fi-kā"shon),

n. Act of forming into two syllables.

Dissyllabify (dis-sil-lab'i-fi), v.t. To form into two syllables.

Dissyllabize (dis'sil-la-biz), v.t. To form into or express in two syllables.

Dissyllable (dis'sil-la-bi), n. [Gr. dis, double or twice, and syllabē, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only; as, paper, whiteness, wirkue.

whiteness, virtue.

consisting of two synaples only; as, puper, whiteness, wirtue.

Dissympathy (dis-sim'pa-thif), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and sympathy.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. [Rare.]

Distackle (dis-tak'l), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and tackle.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

Distackle (dis-tak'l), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and tackle.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

Distack (dis-tak'l), n. pl. Distaffs (dis-tafs), very rarely Distaves (dis-tatv). [A. Sax. distaff, from staff and an old word signifying tow or flax, seen in the O. E. dise, to put the flax on the distaff; allied to L.G. diesse, the bunch of flax on the distaff; allied to L.G. diesse, tow, oakum.] 1. The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed,

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed,
With spongy colls of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.

Trans. of Catulius.

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their distares, and to hang him were to cast away a rope.

Beau. & Fl.

2. Fig. a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a distaff on the throne. Dryden. Distaff-thistle (dis'taf-this-l), n. The popular name of Carthamus alatus, a composite plant.

plant.

Distain (dis-tan'), v.t. [O.Fr. desteindre, Fr. déteindre, to cause anything to lose its colour—des for L. dis, priv., and teindre, from L. tingere, to stain.] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different colour from the natural or proper one; to discolour; as, a sword distained with blood.

Place on their heads that crown distained with gore.

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

She distained her honourable blood. Spenser. The worthiness of praise distains his worth. Shak. 3.† To take away the colour of, and hence to weaken the effect of by comparison; to cause to pale; to outvie.

Pale; 50 outere.

And thou Tisbe, that hast of love such pain,
My lady commeth, that all this may distain.

Chaucer.

Distal (dis'tal), a. [From distant: formed on the type of central.] In anal. bot. and zool. applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ applied to the effect of sole, limb, or organization of the organism of a hydrozon; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre; as, the distal aspect

of a bone.

Distally (distal-li), adv. Towards the distal end; towards the extremity; remotely.

Distance (distans), n. [Fr.; L. distantia, a standing apart, distance, from disto, to stand apart—dis, apart, and sto, to stand.]

An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which interpared between two things that are securetic. venes between two things that are separate; as, a great or small distance.—2. Remoteness of place; a remote place: often with at.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue. Campbell. He waits at distance till he hears from Cato

3. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the distance of an hour, of a year, of an age.

Where was he,
So blunt in memory, so old at heart,
At such a distance from his youth in grief,
That, having seen, forgot? Tennyson.

4. Ideal space or separation.

Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no distance between them.

Locke.

5. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy, So he is mine, and in such bloody distance. Shak. 6. The remoteness which respect requires: often preceded by thy, his, her, your, their; as, keep your distance; hence, respect.

I hope your modesty
Will know what distance to the crown is due.

'Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld.

Atterbury.

7. The remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.: often preceded by my, our, &c.; as, I will keep my distance from that fellow; hence, reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

On the part of heaven, Now alienated, distance and distaste.

8. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the distance between a descendant and as, the distance between a descendant and his ancestor.—9. In music, the interval between two notes; as, the distance of a fourth or seventh.—10. In horse-rucing, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, at which point is placed the distance-post. If any horse has not reached this distance-post before the first horse in that heat has reached the winning-post, such horse is distanced, and disqualified for running again during that race.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of distance.

L'Estrange.

11. Milit. space between bodies of troops 11. Mult. space between bodies of troops measured from front to rear. Goodrick.—
Mean distance of the planets, in astron. a mean between their aphelion and perihelion distances. See APHELION, PERHIELION.—
Proportional distances of the planets, the distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as unity.—Real distances, the absolute distances of those bodies as the absolute distances of those bodies as compared with any terrestrial measure, as miles, leagues, &c. — Law of distances, a law observed by Prof. Bode of Berlin, thus expressed: The intervals between the planetary orbits go on doubling as we recede from the sun, or nearly so.'—Curtate distance. See CURTATE.—Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any lineal measure.—Inaccessible distances, such as cannot be measured by the application of any lineal measure, but by means of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulae.—Apparent distance but by means of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulæ. Apparent distance. See APPARENT. Meridian distance. See MERIDIAN.—Line of distance, in persp. a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane. —Point of distance, in persp. that point in the horizontal noint in the horizontal noint as the same distance from the principal point as the Angular Distance.

principal point as the Angular Distance.

eye is from the same.

—Angular distance, the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include.

Thus, if the spectator's eye be at any point o, and straight lines be drawn from that point to two objects A and B separated from each other, the angle AOB contained by these lines is called the angular distance of the two objects. In the apparent sphere of the heavens distance always means angular distance. The term apparent distance is frequently applied in the same case.

Distance (dis'tans), v.t. pret. & pp. distanced; ppr. distancing. 1. To place at a distance or remote.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty niles distanced thence. Fuller. 2. In racing, to leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority; more specifically, to overcome in a race by at least the space between the distance and winning posts.—3. To leave at a great distance behind; to outdo; to excel greatly.

He distanced the most skilful of his cotemporaries.

Milner.

4. To cause to appear at a distance; to cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of distancing an object to aggrandize his space.

H. Miller.

dize his space.

Distance-signal (dis'tans-sig-nal), n. In rail, the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

Distancy; (distan-si); n. Distance.
Distant; (distant); n. Distance.
Distant (distant), a. [L. distans, standing apart, ppr. of disto. See DISTANCE.] 1. Separate; apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; as, one point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth distant from another. Saturn is supposed to from another; Saturn is supposed to be nearly 900,000,000 miles distant from the sun. 2. Remote; as, (a) in place; as, a distant object appears under a small angle. (b) In object appears under a small angle. (b) In time, past or future; as, a distant age or period of the world. (c) In the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as, a distant descendant; a distant ancestor; distant posterity. (d) In natural connection or consanguinity; as, a distant relation; distant kindred; a distant collateral line. (e) In kind or nature; hence, not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as, practice very distant from principles or profession.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely distant from it? Government of the Tongue. (f) In view or prospect; hence, not very likely to be realized; slight; faint; as, a distant glimpse; a distant hope or prospect, (g) In connection; hence, slight; faint; as, a distant idea; a distant resemblance.

3. Sounding remote or as if remote; sounding tentions of the content of the ing faintly.

The boy's cry came to her from the field, More and more distant. Tenns

4. Indirect; not obvious or plain. 'In modest terms and distant phrases.' Addison. 5. Not cordial; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, indifference, or disrespect; reserved; shy; as, the manners of a person are distant. are distant.

He passed me with a distant bow.

SYN. Separate, remote, removed, apart, far, slight, faint, indirect, indistinct, shy, cold, haughty, cool.
Distantial† (dis-tan'shi-al), a. Remote in

Distantial (dis-tan'shi-al), a. Remote in place; distant.
Distantly (dis'tant-li), adv. Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.
Distaste (dis-tast'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and taste.] 1. Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it.—2. Discomfort; uneasiness

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes.

Bacon.

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affec-

On the part of Heaven Now alienated, distance and distaste. Milton. SYN. Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, dis-

Syn. Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disgust
Distaste (dis-täst'), v.t. pret. & pp. distasted;
ppr. distasting. 1. To disrelish; to dislike;
to loathe; as, to distaste drugs or poisons.—
2. To offend; to disgust; to vex; to displease;
to sour. 'Suitors are so distasted with delays and abuses.' Bacon.

He thought it no policy to distaste the English or

He thought it no policy to distaste the English or Irish, but sought to please them.

Davies. 3. To spoil the taste or relish of; to change to the worse; to corrupt.

the worse; to correspond the worse, the brain-sick raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honours all engaged
Shak. [Rare in all its senses.]

Distasteful (dis-tāst'ful), a. 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.—2. Offensive; displeasing; as a distasteful truth.

3. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent. 'Distasteful looks.' Shak.—Syn. Nauseous, offensive, displeasing displeasing displeasing displeasing display.

looks.' Shak.—SYN. Nauseous, offensive, displeasing, dissatisfactory.
Distastefully (dis-tastful-li), adv. In a displeasing or offensive manner.
Distastefulness (dis-tastful-nes), n. Disagreeableness, dislike.
Distastive (dis-tastfiv), n. That which gives disrelish or aversion.
Distasture + (dis-tastfur), n. The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.
Speed.

Speed.

Distemper (dis-tem'per), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and temper.] 1. An undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence—2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on: most commonly applied to the diseases

brutes.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.

Dryden.

Specifically—3. A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder, and in general characterized by a running and in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms; it is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh, and loss of strength and spirits.—4.† Want of due temperature: ap-plied to climate; extreme weather, whether hot or cold.

Countries under the tropic of a distemper unin habitable. Raleigh.

5. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.— 6.† Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and distemper (of empire) consist of contraries

7.† Ill humour; bad temper.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parlia ment. Eikon Basilikē.

8. Political disorder; tumult.
9. Uneasiness. Waller. -

There is a sickness Which puts some of us in distemper. SYN. Disorder, disease, sickness, malady, in-

disposition.

Distemper (dis-tem'per), n. [It. distemperare, to dissolve or mix with liquid.] In painting, (a) a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera. (b) A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration. Spelled also Declarates.

painting and interior decoration. Speried also Destemper (dis-tem'per), v. t. 1,† To change the due proportions or temper of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete, the humours in his body ben distempered.

Chancer.

2) To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind.—3. To deprive of temper or moderation; to ruffle; to

isturn.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.

Coleridge.

4. To make disaffected, ill-humoured, or malignant.—5. To disorder the intellect of; to intoxicate. Massinger:
Distemper (dis-tem'per), v.t. [See DISTEMPER, a kind of painting.] To make into distemper. Distempering the colours with ox-gall.' Petty.
Distemperancet (dis-tem'per-pur) and Distemperancet (dis-tem'per-pur).

Distemperance (dis-tem'per-ans), n. Distemperature.

They (meats) annoy the body in causing distem-Distemperate (dis-tem'per-at), a. 1. Immo-

derate. [Rare.] Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.

Raleigh.

2.† Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain distemperate and out of rule.

Wodroephe.

Distemperature (dis-tem'per-a-tur), n Distemperature (dis-tem'per-a-tur), n.

Bad temperature; intemperature, excess
of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a
noxious state; as, the distemperature of the
climate. 'The distemperature of the air'
Abbot.—2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.—3. Perturbation of mind. 'Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his distemperature.' Sir W. Scott.—4. Confusion;
commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. — 5. Illness; indisposition. 'Pale distemperatures and foes to life.' Shalt. Distempered (dis-tem'perd), p. and a. 1. Diseased in body or disordered in mind; as, a distempered body; a distempered limb; a distempered head or brain. —2. Put out of temper; disturbed; ruffled; ill-humoured.

The king is marvellous distempered. 3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as, distempered zeal.—4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as, minds distempered by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely distempered, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties.

is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. Euckminister.
5. Disaffected; made malevolent. 'Distempered lords.' Shak.
Distemperedness (dis-tem/perd-nes), n. State of being distempered.
Distemperment† (dis-tem/per-ment), n. Distempered state; distemperature. Feltham.

tham.

Distend (dis-tend'), v.t. [L. distendo, to stretch asunder, stretch out—dis, asunder, and tendo, to tend, to stretch, from the root tened, to hold, seen in Gr. teinō, to stretch.] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to distend a bladder; to distend the lungs. the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to distend the stomach.

Prichard.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power (Ideas not absurd) distend the thought! Young. 2.† To spread apart; as, to distend the legs. 3. To stretch out in length; to extend.

Upon the earth my body I distend. Stirling.
What mean these coloured streaks in heaven distended?

Milton.

SYN. To dilate, expand, enlarge, swell. **Distend** (dis-tend'), v.i. To become inflated or distended; to swell. And now his heart distends with pride. Milton

Distensibility (dis-tens'i-bil''i-ti), n. The quality or capacity of being distensible. Distensible (dis-tens'i-bl), a. Capable of being distended or dilated.

Distension (distension), a Same as distention (which see).

Distensive (distensiv), a. 1. That may be distended.—2. That distends.

1. That may be

Distent (distent'), a. Spread; distended. Some others were new driven, and distent Into great ingowes and to wedges square.

Distent† (dis-tent'), n. Breadth.
Distention (dis-tent'shon), n. [L. distentio, a stretching out, from distendo. See DISTEND.] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the distention of the lungs or bowels.—2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.—3. The act of spreading or setting mark

Our legs do labour more in elevation than disten.

Dister † (dis-ter'), v.t. [L. dis, asunder, and terra, the earth.] To banish from a country. (The Jews) were all suddenly disterred and exterminated.

Howell.

Disterminate† (dis-termin-āt), a. [L. dis-terminatus, pp. of distermino, distermina-tum, to separate by a boundary—dis, asun-der, and terminus, a boundary.] Separated by bounds. Bp. Hall. Distermination† (dis-termin-ā"shon), n.

Separation

Disthene (disthen), n. [Gr. dis, two, and sthenos, force.] Kyanite; a mineral so called by Haüy, on account of its unequal hard-ness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

nigativery.

Disthrone,† Disthronize† (dis-thron', dis-thron'z), v.t. To dethrone. 'Vigent him disthronized.' Spenser.

Nothing can possibly disthrone them, but that hich cast the augels from heaven, and man out of anadise.

Smith. paradise.

Distich (dis'tik), n. [Gr. distichon, a distich —di for dis, twice, and stichos, a row, a line of writing, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

an epigram of two verses.

Distichous, Distich (dis'tik-us, dis'tik), a.

Having two rows, or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, and the florets in a spikelet of quaking-grass. Distichous spike, a spike having all the flowers pointing two ways.

Distil, Distill (dis-til), v.i. pret. & pp. distilled; ppr. distilling. [Fr. distiller, from

L. destillo, to trickle down, to distil—de, down, and stillo, to drop, from stilla, u drop.] 1. To drop; to fall or issue in drops. Soft showers distilled, and suns grew warm in vain.

2. To flow gently or in a small stream. The Euphrates distilleth out of the mountains of Raleigh.

3. To use a still; to practise distillation.

Distill, Distill (dis-til), v.t. 1. To yield, give forth, or let fall in drops; to drop.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good, O'er the mute city stole with folded wings, Distilling odours on me as they went.

To greet their fairer sisters of the East.

Tennyson.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had distilled, Drayton,

The evening had distilled.

2. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation; as, to distil brandy from wine.

3. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify; as, to distil molasses; to distil water.—4. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force distilled.

Distillable (dis-til'a-bl), a. That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

Distillate (dis-til'at), n. In chem. a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a dis-

distilling apparatus.

Distillation (dis-til-ā/shon), n. 1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.—2. The volatilizathrowing down in drops—2. The votabiliza-tion and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refriger-atory, or of a retort and receiver; the oper-ation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectifica-tion. In the commercial language of this country distillation means the manufacture country distribution means the maintracture of intoxicating spirits, under which are comprehended the four processes of mashing the vegetable materials, cooling the worts, exciting the vinus fermentation, and separating, by a peculiar vessel called a still, the alcohol, combined with more or less water. alcohol, combined with more or less water. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a copper vessel called the still, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the xorn that passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized and rises in vapour into the head of the still, whence passing down the curved tube or worm it becomes condensed by the cold water, and vapour into vapour the read the sain, whence passing down the curved tube or worm it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its ext in a liquid state. This liquid consists of alcohol mixed with a large portion of water. It then undergoes the process of reetification, in which the spirit is concentrated and purified principally by means of re-distillation. Distillation is of great importance, not only in obtaining spirituous liquors, but also in procuring essences, essential oils, &c. In practical chemistry it is indispensably necessary.—Destructive distillation. See DESTRUCTIVE.—Dry distillation a term applied to the distillation of substances per se, or without the addition of water.—3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in, like a strong distillation, with stinking clothes.

Shak.

4. That which falls in drops. Johnson.

Distillatory (dis-til'a-to-ri), a. Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as, distillatory vessels.

morny vessess. Distillatory (dis-til'a-to-ri), n. 1. An apparatus used in distillation; a still.—2. In her. a charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned 'a distillatory double

armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt-receivers.' Called also Limbeck.

Distiller (dis-il'er), n. One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.

distillation.

Distillerry (dis-til'è-ri), n. 1. The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—2. The building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distilment (dis-til'ment), n. That which is drawn by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour The leperous distilment.

Shak.

I ne seperous distilment.

Distinct (dis-tingkt), a. [L. distinctus, pp. of distinguo. See DISTINGUISH.] I. Having the difference marked; separated or distinguished by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; marked out; specified.

Dominion hold

Dominion hold Over all things that move on th' earth, Wherever thus created, for no place Is yet distinct by name. Millon 2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he is known by distinct titles

To offend and judge are distinct offices. Shak.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct.

The two armies which marched out together should afterward be distinct.

Clarendon. 4. So separated or distinguished as not to be

confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused; as, to reason correctly we must have distinct ideas.

HAVE MISTANCE LUCAGE.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sat side by side, full summ'd in all their powers . .

Distinct in individualities,
But like each other ev'n as those who love,

Tennyson.

5.† Spotted; variegated.

D.1 Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four.
Distinct with eyes.

SYN. Separate, different, disjoined, disunited, well-marked, clear, plain, obvious.
Distinct,† v.t. To distinguish. Chancer.
Distinction (dis-tingk'shon),n. [L. distinctio,
a marking off, distinction, from distinguo.
See DISTINGUISH.] 1. The act of separating
or distinguishing; separation; division. 'The
distinction of tragedy into acts.' Dryden.
Standards and ronfalons

2. A note or mark of difference; as, the only 2. A note or mark of difference; as, the only distinction between the two is the colour.—
3. Distinguishing quality; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another; as, a distinction between matter and spirit; a distinction between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a distinction between good and evil, right and wrong, between sound reasoning and sophistry.

Solining and sopians 1.

If he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our species.

Boxwell's Johnson.

4. Difference regarded; regard to distinguishing characteristics or circumstances; as in the phrase, without distinction, which denotes promiscuously, indiscriminately, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, without distinction, fall

5. The power of distinguishing in what respect two things differ; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She (Nature) left the eye distinction, to cull out The one from the other.

Bean, & Fl.

6. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honourable estimation; as, men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services, or worth, are called men of distinction, as being raised above others by restling institutions as being raised. are called men of distinction, as being raised above others by positive institutions or by reputation.—7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favour. 'Loaded with literary distinctions.' Macaulay.—SYN. Division, difference, separation, discernment, discrimination, rank, note, eminence.

Distinctive (dis-tingkt'iv), a. 1. That marks distinction or difference; as, distinctive names or titles. 'The distinctive character of the war.' Burke.—2. Having the power to distinguish and discern.

Credulous and vulvar auditors readily believe it.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not reject it.

Sir T. Browne.

Distinctively (dis-tingkt/iv-li), adv. With distinction; plainly. Distinctiveness (dis-tingkt/iv-nes), n. The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; peculiar or special individuality. ality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the distinctiveness, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. Ruskin.

Distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), adv. 1. With distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, a proposition distinctly understood; a figure distinctly defined. Hence—2. Clearly; plain-ly. 'The object I could first distinctly riew'. Dryden.—3. Separately; in different places.

Sometimes I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit would I flame distinctly.

4. † With meaning; intelligibly; significantly.

Thou dost snore distinctly; there's meaning in thy

SYN. Clearly, explicitly, definitely, precisely, plainly, obviously.

Distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), n. 1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as, the distinctness of two ideas or of distant objects. 'The soul's distinctness from the body.' Cudworth.—2. Nice discrimination; hence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great distinctness.—Syn. Plainness, clearness, precision.

Distinctor (dis-tingkt'er), n. One who distinguishes or makes distinctions. Holin-

snea.

Distincture (dis-tingkt'ūr), n. Distinctness.

Edin. Rev. [Rare.]

Distingued,† pp. [Fr. distingué.] Distinguished. Chaucer.

guished. Chaucer.
Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), v.t. [L. distinguo, to mark off, to distinguish—di for dis, asunder, and stinguo, to mark. See STIGMA.] 1. To indicate difference by some external mark; to set apart as distinct; as, the farmer distinguishes his sheep by marking their ears.—2. To perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note that there as difference between their see difference there are difference to the process. by marking their ears.—2. To perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note one thing as differing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference. (a) By sight; as, to distinguish one's own children from others by their features. (b) By feeling. A blind man distinguishes an egg from an orange, but rarely distinguishes colours. (c) By smell; as, it is easy to distinguish the smell of a peach from that of an apple. (d) By taste; as, to distinguish a plum from a pear. (e) By hearing; as, to distinguish the sound of a drum from that of a violin. (f) By the understanding; as, to distinguish vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.—3. To classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; as, we distinguish sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave; we distinguish causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.—4. To discern critically; to judge. cally; to judge.

Nor more can you distinguish of a man, Than of his outward show. Shak.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; as, Homer and Virgil are distinguished as poets, Demosthenes and Cicero as orators.—6. To make eminent or

To distinguish themselves by means never known Foliason.

Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), v. i. 1. Tomake a distinction; to find or show the difference; as, it is the province of a judge to distinguish between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

The reader must learn by all means to distinguish between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation.

Swift.

2.† To become distinct or distinguishable; to become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the leart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days abode, grows into little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.

become eyes. Ser. Taylor.

Distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), a.

1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known, or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference; capable of recognition; as, a tree at a distance is distinguishable from a shrub; a simple idea is not distinguishable into different ideas.—2. Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something distinguishable, instead of my seeking them. Swift.

of my seeking them.

Swift.

Distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. State of being distinguishable.

Distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), adv.
So as to be distinguished.

Distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht, p. and a.
1. Separated or known by a mark of difference or by different qualities. —2. Separated

ence or by different qualities.—2 separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated; as, we admire distinguished men, distinguished talents or virtues, and distinguished services.—Syn. Marked, noted, famous, constitutes, and distinguished transcendent with the contraction of the contractio spicuous, celebrated, transcendent, eminent,

Distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), adv. In a distinguished manner; eminently.

Distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-er), n. 1. He who or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents.

Dryden. of mani talents.

2. One who discerns accurately the difference

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer. Distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), a. Constituting difference or distinction from everything else; peculiar; characteristic. "The distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion." Locke.—Distinguishing pennant, the special flag of a ship, or a particular pennant hoisted to call attention to signals. Distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), adv. With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been distinguishingly favourable to me.

Distinguishment (dis-ting'gwish-ment), n. Distinction; observation of difference.

Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly distinguishment leave out Betwirt the prince and beggar.

Distitle (distitl), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and title.] To deprive of right.

Distoma (disto-ma), n. [Gr. dis, twice, and stoma, the mouth.] A genus of trematode or suctorial parasitical worms or flukes, inhabiting various parts in different animals. D. hepaticum, or common liver fluke, is the best known. It inhabits the gall-bladder or ducts of the liver in sheep, and is the cause of the disease known as the rot bladder or ducts of the liver in sheep, and is the cause of the disease known as the rot. They have also been discovered in man (though rarely), the horse, the hog, the rabbit, birds, &c. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the aperture of the mouth. A branched water-vascular system is present, and opens posterically by a small aperture. In D. Canposteriorly by a small aperture. In *D. lan-ceolatum* the intestine is divided into two branches, but these are simple tubes, and are not branched. All the animals of this genus present the strange phenomenon known as

present the strange phenomenon known as 'alternation of generation.'

Distort (dis-tort'), v.t. [L. distorqueo, distortum, to turn different ways, to twist, to distort—dis, asunder, and torqueo, to twist.]

1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to distort the neck, the limbs, or the body; to distort the features.—2. To force that the contract of the two parts and instinct. or put out of the true bent or direction; to

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge distort the understanding.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to perort; as, to distort passages of Scripture, or their meaning.—Syn. To twist, wrest, deform, pervert, bend.

Distort+ (distort), a. Distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth distort.

Distorted (dis-tort'ed), p. and a. Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

The sick man is distorted grown and changed, Fearful to look upon.

J. Baillie,

Distorter (dis-tort'er), n. One who or that which distorts.

which distortion (distortion), n. [L. distortio, a distorting, from distorqueo. See DISTORT.]

1. The act of distorting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the distortions of the face or body.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.; crookedness.—3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish distortion of my words.

Bp. Wren.

Distortive (dis-tortiv), a. 1. That distorts; causing distortions. Quar. Rev.—2. Having distortion (distortion), a. [L.L.] One who or that which distorts.—Distortor oris, in anat. a name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its distorting the mouth, as in reas extincting.

in rage, grinning, &c.

Distourble, † v.t. [Fr.] To disturb.

Muche they distourbled me, For sore I drad to harmed be. Chaucer.

For sore I drad to named De. Chauser.

Distract (dis-trakt), v.t. [L. distraho, distratum, to drag or pull asunder, to perplex—dis, asunder, and traho, to draw; whence tractable, trace, &c. The old participle distraught is obsolete as a part of the verb. See DISTRAUGHT.] 1. To draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate; hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense.

Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. Sha

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects; as, to dis-

or toward various other objects; as, to distract the attention.

If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it by a multiplicity of the object.

South.

To draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to hurass; as, to distract the mind with cares; you distract me with your

A thousand external details must be left out as ir-relevant and only serving to distract and mislead the observer. Dr. Caird.

4. To disorder the reason of; to derange the regular operations of the intellect of; to render insame: most frequently used in the participle distracted (which see).

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath distracted her.

Distractt (dis-trakt'), a. Mad.

With this she fell distract,
And, her attendants absent, swallowed fire. Shak. Distracted (dis-trakt'ed), a. Disordered in intellect; deranged; perplexed; mad; fran-

Remember thee!

Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat In this distracted globe.

Shak.

In this distracted globe.

Distractedly (dis-trakt'ed-li), adv. Madly; insauely; wildly.

Distractedness (dis-trakt'ed-nes), n. A state of being mad; madness.

Distracter (dis-trakt'er), n. One who or that which distracts.

Distractful (dis-trakt'ful), a. Distracting.

Tare.

[Rare.]
Distractible (dis-trakt'i-bl), a. Capable of

Distractible (dis-trakt'i-bl), a. Capable of being drawn aside. Distractile (dis-trakt'il), n. In bot a term invented by Richard to denote a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, and the other not, as in the plants of the sage genus. Distraction (dis-trak'shon), n. [L. distractio, a pulling asunder, dissension, from distracting: a drawing apart; separation. (Uncapable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one. By. Hall.—2. Confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perplexity; embarrassment.

That we may attend upon the Lord without dis-

That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vii. 35.

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political distractions.

ns. pointest assertations.

Never was known a night of such distraction.

Dryden.

Madness; a state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity. 'In the distraction of his madding fever.' Shak. This savours not much of distraction.

Folly in the extreme, or amounting to

On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than distraction.

Buckminster.

6. Violent mental excitement; extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; as, this toothache drives me to distraction.

This quiet sail is a noiseless wing To waft me from distraction. The distraction of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart.

Tatter.

7.† Diversity of direction; variety of route. While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such distractions, as Beguiled all spies. Shak.

His power went out in such distractions, as Beguilled all spies. Shak.

[The meaning of the term in this extract, however, is rather doubtful, and some commentators understand by it detachments, or separate bodies of men.]—8. Anything calling the mind away from business, study, care, or the like; anything giving the mind a new and less onerous octupation; a diversion; as, after a spell of hard work I found boating a wholesome distraction; the distractions of a city are enemies to study.—SYN. Perplexity, emharnasment, disturbance, disorder, dissension, tunuit, derangement, insanity, madness, frenzy, diversion, recreation.

Distractious† (dis-trak'shus), a. Distractive.

tive.
Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and distractions.

Cudworth.

Distractive (dis-trakt'iv), a. Causing per-

Distractive (dis-traktiv), a. Causing perplexity; as, distractive cares.

Distrain (dis-tran'), v.t. [O.Fr. destraindre, from L. distringere, to hold or draw in different directions, to detain, hinder, molest, and, in L.L., to exercise severity upon with the view of constraining a person to do something by the exaction of a pledge, by fine or imprisonment—dis, asunder, and stringere, to draw tight, to strain. See Strain. Akin distress, district.] 1.4 To rend: to tear asunder. rend: to tear asunder.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither force nor guile might it asstraine.
Spenser.

2.† To seize; to take possession of.

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king, Hath here distrain'd the Tower to his use. Shak. 3. In law, to seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-

sonal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compet the performance of a duty; as, to distrain goods for rent or for an amercement. —4.1 To restrain; to bind; to confine. "Distrained with chains." Chaucer. Distrain (distrain, v.i. To make seizure of goods. "On whom I cannot distrain for dot." Canadar.

of goods. 'On which debt.' Camden.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court or other personal service, the lord may distrain of common right.

Rlackstone.

mon tight.

Distrainable (dis-trān'a-bl), a. That is liable to be taken for distress.

Distrainer, Distrainor (dis-trān'er), n. He who seizes goods for debt or service.

Distraint (dis-trānt'), n. A distress or distraint

raining.

Distrait (dis-trā), a. [Fr.] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

Distraught + (dis-trat'), p. and a. 1. Drawn apart: separated.

His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught.

Spenser.

2. Distracted: perplexed.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most distraught and full of pain.
E. B. Browning.

Distream (dis-trem'), v.i. [Prefix dis, asunder, and stream.] To spread or flow over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush distreams a tear.

Distress (dis-tres'), n. [O.Fr. destresse, destreee, oppression, from destreeer, to oppress, from the hypothetical L.L. destrictiare, from L. districtus, pp. of distringo, to draw apart, to bind, hinder, molest. See DISTRAIN.] I. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great distress from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.

With sorrow and hearts distress

With sorrow and heart's distress
Wearied I fell asleep.

Milton. 2. That which causes suffering; affliction;

calamity; adversity; misery. On earth distress of nations,

On earth distress of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

A state of danger; as, a ship in distress, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c. -4. In law, earth can be considered and the constant of the constant possession of an alleged defaulter or wrong-doer, for the purpose of compelling him, through the inconvenience resulting from the withholding of such personal chattels, to perform the act in respect of which he is a defaulter, or to make compensation for the wrong which he has committed. Distresses may be had for various kinds of injuries, and as a means of enforcing process, or the performance of certain acts in various cases, but the most usual injury for which a disand as a means of emoting factors, access, but the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken is that of non-payment of rent. The subject of distress is one of great extent, and in the English law involves a great number of particular cases.

Infinite distress, one that has no bounds with regard to its quantity, and may be repeated from time to time until the stubbornness of the party is conquered. Such are distresses for fealty or suit of court, and for compelling jurors to attend. (b) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

A distress of household goods shall be impounted

A distress of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient distress on the premises, &c. Blackstone. (c) In Scots law, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs, for their good behaviour, which, at the end of the fair or market, was delivered back if no harm were

done.—SYN. Suffering, pain, agony, misery, calamity, misfortune, adversity. Distress (dis-tres'), v.t. 1. To afflict greatly; to afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to oppress or crush with calamity; to make miserable.

Distress not the Moabites. We are troubled on every side, but not distressed. 2. To compel or constrain by pain or suffer-

Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty.

Hamilton.

3. In law, to seize for debt; to distrain. SYN. To pain, grieve, afflict, harass, trouble, perplex.

perplex. Distressed, Distress (dis-trest'), p. and c. Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune. 'Afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate.' Book of Common Percentage.

Of all the griefs that harass the distrest, Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest. Foliason.

Sure the most bitter is a sconful jest. Foluson.

Distressedness (dis-trest'nes), n. A state
of being greatly pained.

Distressful (dis-tresful), a. 1. Inflicting
or bringing distress; calamitous; as, a distressful event. 'A distressful stroke.' Shak.
2. Indicating distress; proceeding from
pain or anguish; as, distressful cries.—
3. Attended with poverty or misery; gained

by severe toil Not all these, laid in bed majestical, Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave, Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind Gets him to rest, craum'd with distressful bread.

Distressfully (dis-tres/ful-li), adv. In a

Distressinity (dis-tres'inj-ii), aav. In a painful manner.

Distressing (dis-tres'ing), a. Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as, a distressing sickness.

Distressingly (dis-tres'ing-ii), adv. In a distressing manner; with great pain.

Distreyne,† v.t. [See DISTRAIN.] To constrain.

The holy chirche distreyneth him for to do open penance.

Chancer.

penance. Chaucer.

Distributable (dis-tri'būt-a-bl), a. [See DISTRIBUTE.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. Distributary (dis-tribut-a-ri), a. That distributes or is distributed; distributive.

Distribute (dis-tribūt), a. t. pret. & pp. distributed; ppr. distributed; distribute, to divide, distribute—dis, distrib, and tribute, to give or divide.] 1. To divide among two or more; to deal out; to give or bestow in parts or portions; as, Moses distributed lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ distributed the loaves to his disciples.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole.

Tennyson.

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to distribute justice.—3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, genera, and species.—4. In printing, to separate, as types, and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—5. In logic, to employ in its full extent, as a term. See DISTRIBUTED.—SYN. To dispense, deal out, apportion, partition, allot, share, assign.

Distribute (dis-tri'būt, v.i. To make distribution; to exercise charity. 'Distributing to the necessity of saints.' Rom. xii. 13.

Distributed (dis-tri'būt-ed), p. and a. Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.—Distributed term, in logic, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable.

Distributer (dis-tri'būt-èr), n. One who

applicable.

Distributer (dis-tribut-er), n. One who or that which divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

Distribution (dis-tri-bu'shon), n. [L. dis-tributio, a division, distribution, from dis-tributo. See DISTRIBUTE.] 1. The act of dividing among a number; allotment in parts or portions; as, the distribution of an estate among heirs or children.—2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in portions.

Of great riches there is no real use except it be in the distribution, Bacon.

3. Dispensation: administration to numbers: 3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as, the distribution of justice. —4. The act of separating; into distinct parts or classes; classification; systematic arrangement; as, the distribution of plants into genera and species. —'The regular distribution of power into distinct departments.' Hamilton.—5. In logic,

the distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds or species; thus differing from division, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts.—6. In arch. the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—7. In rhet. a division and enumeration of the several qualities of asubject.—8. In printing, the taking a forme apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper box or compartment in the cases.—9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.—10. That which is distributed. "Our charitable distributions." Atterbury.—Distribution of electricity, a term employed to signify the densities of the electric fluid in different bodies placed so as to act electricity. bution of electricity, a term employed to signify the densities of the electric fluid in different bodies placed so as to act electrically upon one another; or in different parts of the same body, when the latter has been subjected to the electrical influence of another body,—Distribution of heat, a term expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission—Ecopyaphical distribution, in bot. and zool, that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine its occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the flora and fauna of the different countries of the world.—Statute of distributions, in law, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.—Syn. Apportionment, allotment, partition, arrangement, classification disposal of the safety of dispensation disposal

regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.—Syn. Apportionment, allotment, partition, arrangement, classification, dispensation, disposal.

Distributive (dis-tribut-iv), a. 1. That distributes; that deals to each his proper share.

'Distributive justice.' Swift.—2. In logic, that assigns the various species of a general term.—3. Expressing separation or division; as, a distributive prefix; specifically, in gram, an epithet applied to certain words which denote the persons or things that make a number, as taken separately and singly, or separation and division in general. The distributive pronouns are each, every, either, neither.—Distributive finding of the issue, in law, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.

Distributive (dis-tribut-iv), n. In gram, a

the defendant.

Distributive (dis-tribut-iv), n. In gram. a word that divides or distributes, as each and every, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

Distributively (dis-tribut-iv-li), adv. By distribution; singly; not collectively.

Distributiveness (dis-tribut-iv-nes), n. Desire of distribution; send; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural distributioness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.

or every person.

District (dis'trikt), n. [L.L. districtum, a
district subject to one jurisdiction, from
districtus, pp. of distringo. See DISTRAIN.]

1. A limited extent of country; a circuit or
territory within which a person may be compelled to legal appearance, or within which
power, right, or authority may be exercised,
and to which it is restrained: a word applicable to any novitor of lead or country. and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement.—2. A region; a territory within given lines; as, the district of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.—3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as, the districts of Russia covered by forest.—SYN. Division, quarter, locality, province, tract. region, country.

SYN. Division, quarter, locality, province, tract, region, country.

District (district), v.t. To divide into districts or limited portions of territory; thus, in the United States, some states are districted for the choice of senators, &c.; some towns are districted for the purpose of establishing and upholding schools, and for other nurposes

other purposes.

District (dis'trikt), a. Stringent; rigorous;

severe.
Punishing with the rod of district severity.

District-court (dis'trikt-kort), n. In the United States, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. Distriction (dis-trik'shon), n. Sudden dis-

Distriction (dis-trik'shon), n. Sudden display. [Rare.]
District-judge (dis'trikt-juj), n. In the United States, the judge of a district-court. Districtly † (dis'trikt-li), adv. In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously. Fox.
District-parish (distrikt-par-ish), n. In England, an ecclesiastical division of parishes for all purposes of worship, and for the celebration of marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials. In Scotland there are similar divisions of parishes, called quadi-sacra parishes.
District-school (dis'trikt-sköl), n. In the United States, a school within a certain district of a town.

District-school (district-skil), n. In the United States, a school within a certain district of a town.

Distringas (dis-tring'gas), n. [L. See DISTRAIN.] In law, (a) a writ of distraint formerly issued against a defendant who did not appear. (b) A writ after judgment for the plaintiff in the action of dethiue, to compel the defendant by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (c) An old writ, in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (d) The process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (e) An order of the Court of Chancery, obtained in favour of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank, desiring them not to permit a transfer of any given stock, or not to pay any dividend on it.

Distrouble† (dis-tru'bl), v.t. To disturb; to trouble greatly. 'Passions of distroubled spright.' Spenser, v.t. [Prefix dis, priv. Distrust (dis-trust'), vt. [Prefix dis, priv.]

route greatly. Passions of astrouted spright. Spenser.

Distrust (dis-trust), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and trust.] 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; not to give credence to; as, to distrust a man's veracity, &c.

I am ready to distrust my eyes.

2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm; to question the reality, sufficiency, or goodness of. 'To distrust the justice of our cause.' Dryden.—3. To suspect of an evil tendency or of hostility; as, I distrust his intentions.

Distrust (distrust), n. 1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of conficience, faith, or reliance; as, sycophants should be heard with distrust.—2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence.

loss of credit or confidence.

To me reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. Milton. 3. Suspicion of evil designs; as, the attitude of Russia is regarded with distrust.

USSIA 18 Pegarucu was selected above the baseness of distrust;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.

Dryden

Distruster (dis-trust'er), n. One who dis-

Distrustful (dis-trust'ful), a. 1. Apt to dis-trust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mis-trustful; apprehensive.

These men are too distrustful, and much to blame to use such speeches.

Burton.

2. Not confident; diffident; modest; as, distrustful of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speak

Distrustfully (dis-trust'ful-li), adv. distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they
That of my life distrustfully thus say,
No help for him in God there lies. Milton.

Distrustfulness (dis-trustful-nes), n. The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

Distrusting (dis-trust/ing), n. Want of confidence; suspicion.

Use him (the physician) temperately, without vio-lent confidences; and sweetly, without uncivil dis-trustings. Fer. Taylor.

Distrustingly (dis-trust'ing-li), adv. Suspictously; with distrust.

Distrustless (dis-trust'les), a. Free from distrust or suspicion. 'A distrustless reliance on God.' Boyle.

Distune (dis-tim'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and tune.] To put out of tune.

Distune (dis-terb'), v.t. [L. disturbo, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder—dis, asunder, and turbo, to confuse, from turba, a crowd, tumult, confusion.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; as, the man is asleep, do not disturb him; do not move the liquor, you will disturb the sedi-

ment.—2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to throw into confusion or disorder.

Preparing to disturb
With all-confounding war the realms above

3. To excite uneasiness in the mind of; to move the passions of; to disquiet; to render uneasy; to ruffle.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light, As something had disturbed your noble sprite. Dryden.

4. To move from any regular course, opera-tion, or purpose; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular; to cause to deviate; as, the approach of a comet may disturb the motions of the planets.

And disturb
His inmost counsels from their destined aim. Milton.

5. To interfere with; to interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. 'Care disturbs study.' Johnson.

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do, was to disturb authority.

Burke.

SYN. To disorder, disquiet, agitate, discompose, molest, perplex, trouble, incommode, hinder, rufle, stir, move.

Disturb† (dis-térb'), n. Confusion; disorder.

Instant without disturb they took alarm, And onward moved embattled. Milton.

And onward moved embattled. *Mitton*.

Disturbance (dis-terty'ans), n. 1. A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter a house without making disturbance.—2. Interruption of a settled state of things; violent change; derangement; as, a disturbance of the electric current.—3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation; as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent disturbance.—4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.

Thus, can survey, a wright of complicated idea.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance. Watts.

5. Agitation in the body politic; disorder;

The disturbance was made to support a general accusation against the province.

Bancroft. accusation against the province. Bancroft.

6. In law, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the disturbance of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage. Disturbant† (dis-terb'ant), a. Causing disturbance; disturbing; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions to the winds that swell him into disturbant waves.

Feltham.

Disturbation (disterb-a'shon), n. Dis-

Since by the way
All future disturbations would desist. Daniel,

Disturbed (dis-terbd'), p. and a. 1. Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy; as, a disturbed countenance.—2. In geol. thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, disturbed strata.

disturbed strata.

Disturber (dis-terb'er), n. 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tunults or disorders. 'A needless disturber of the peace of God's church.'

Hooker.—2. He who or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation. 'My sweet sleep's disturbers.'

State.—3. In Jan. one that interprets of the control of perturbation. Any sweet sleep scatterrors. Shakt.—3. In law, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.—4. Eccles. a bishop who refuses or neglects to examine or admit a patron's clerk, without reason assigned or notice given.

notice given.

Disturbing (dis-terb'ing), p. and a. Causing disturbance, or calculated to cause disturbance; as, a disturbing element.

Disturn i (dis-tern), v.t. [Prefix dis, apart, and turn.] To turn aside.

Glad was to dicturn that furious streame Of war on us, that else had swallowed them. Daniel.

Distutor† (dis-tū'tor), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and tutor.] To divest of the state, office, or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and super-stitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was dis-tutored.

A. Wood.

Distyle (distil), n. [Gr. distylos—di for dis, twice, and stylos, a pillar.] A portice of two columns. It applies rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to the mere

with two columns in antis than to the mere two-columned porch.

Disulphate (di-sul'fāt), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and sulphate.] In chem. a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid and two equivalents of the base.

Disulphide (di-sul'fil), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and sulphide.] In chem. a sulphide containing two atoms of sulphur.

Disuniform † (dis-u'ni-form), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and uniform.] Not uniform.
Disunion (dis-un'yon), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and union.] 1. Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. 'The disunion of these two constituent parts.' Horsley, 2. A breach of concord and its effect, contention. 'A disunion between the two houses.' Clarendom.—3. In America, the separation or withdrawal of any state from the federal union of the United States. 'The precipice of disunion.' D. Webster.
Disunionist (dis-un'yon-ist), n. An advocate of disunion.

Disunionist (dis-un'yon-ist), n. An advocate of disunion.
Disunite (dis-u-nit), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and unite.] 1. To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to disunite particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and disunite.
The ribs and limbs.

2. To set at variance; to alienate in spirit; to interrupt the harmony of 'O nations, never be disunited.' Milton.
Disunite (dis-u-nit), v.t. To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

The interrupt they notified of separate and dispenses of the body notified of separate and dispenses.

The joints of the body politic do separate and dis-unite. South.

Disuniter (dis-ū-nīt'er), n. He who or that

which disjoins.

Disunity (dis-ū'ni-ti), n. 1. Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.

2. The absence of unity of feeling; a want of concord.

of concord.

Disnsage (dis-ūz'āj), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and usage.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

The rest to be abolished by disusage.'

Hooker.

Disuse (dis-us'), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and use.] I. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by disuse; language is altered by the disuse of words.—2. Cessation of custom; desuctude. 'Church discipline then fell into disuse.' Southey.

Disuse (dis-uz'), v.t. 1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise. 'Arms long disused.' Denham.—2. To disaccustom: with from, in, or to; as, disused to toils; disused from pain. 'Priam in arms disused.' Dryden.

Druden

Disused (dis-uzd'), a. No longer used; obsolete; as, disused words.
Disvaluation (dis-va'lu-a''shon), n. [See DISVALUE.] Disesteem; disreputation.
Disvalue† (dis-va'lu), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and value.] To diminish in value; to devenite. preciate.

Her reputation was disvalued. Disvaluet (dis-va'lū), n. Disesteem; disre-

Cresar's self is brought in disvalue. B. Fonson

cesar's sen is brought in discadue. B. Fonson.

Disvantageous † (dis-van-tāj'us), a. Disadvantageous. Drayton.

Disvelloped (dis-vel'upt), pp. In her. a term used to signify displayed, as an ensign or colours when open and flying.

Disvelop† (dis-vel'up), v.t. To develop.

Disventure† (dis-ven'tūr), n. Disadventure.

Skelton.

Disyouch (dis-vouch'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and vouch.] To discredit; to contradict. Every letter he hath writ hath disvouch'd other

Diswarn† (dis-warn'), v.t. [Prefix dis, away from, and warn.] To direct or dissuade by previous notice. 'Lord Brook diswarning me from coming to Theobald's this day. Williams.

Williams.

Diswittedt (dis-wit'ed), a. [Prefix dis, priv., and witted.] Deprived of wits or understanding. Drayton.

Diswortt (dis-wont'), v.t. [Prefix dis, priv., and wont.] To deprive of wonted usage; to disaccustom. Ep. Hall.

Disworkmanship! (dis-werk'man-ship), n. [Prefix dis and workmanship.] Bad workmanship.

manship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own diaworkmanship.

Heywood.

Disworship † (dis-weirship), n. [Prefix dis, priv., and worship.] A perversion or deprivation of worship or honour; a disgrace; a discredit. 'A reproach and disworship.

Barret.

Disworship† (dis-wer'ship), v.t. To dishonour in worship; to deprive of worship or dignity. Udall.

Disworth† (dis-werth), v.t. To diminish the worth of; to degrade.

There is nothing that discoorties a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. Feltham.

Disyoke (dis-yōk'), v.t. [Prefix dis, neg., and yoke.] To unyoke; to free from any and yoke.] trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom. Tennyson.

Ditt (dit), n. 1. A ditty. -2. A word; a de-

Dit (10t), n. 1. A unity.—2. A word; a decree.

Dit (dit), v. (A. Sax. dyttan, to close.] To close or stop up. [Old English and Scotch.]

Foul sluggish fat dits up your dulled eye.

Ditationt (di-tā'shon), n. [L. dito, to enrich, from dits elives, rich.] The act of making rich. Bp. Hall.

Ditch (dich), n. (This is merely a softened form of dike (comp. church and kirk, &c.), and formerly both were applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. See DIKE and Dra.] I. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense it is called also a fosse or moat, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.—2. Any long, is due round the rampart of want between the scarp and counterscarp.—2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.—To die in the last ditch, to resist to the last extremity; to fight to the bitter end; to die rather than yield. [A saying first used by William of Orange. See extract.]

Orange. See extract.;
When Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces, and asked him whether he did not see that the commonwealth was ruined, 'There is one certain means,' replied the prince, 'by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the last ditch.'

Hung.

Ditch (dich), v.i. To dig or make a ditch or

Ottenes.

Ditch (dich), v.t. 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to ditch moist land.—2. To surround with a ditch. 'Ditch'd and wall'd with turt.' Shak.

Ditch-dog (dich'dog), n. A dead dog thrown into a ditch. [But possibly it may be the water vole that is here meant.]

Poor Tom! . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the ditch-dog. Shak.

lows the old rat and the dithridag. Shah.

Ditcher (dich'er), m. One who digs ditches.

Ditch-water (dich'wa-ter), m. The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

Dite (dit), v. t. [See INNITE.] 1. To dictate; as, you write, I'll dite.—2. To write. Chaucer.

[Old English and Scotch.]

Dite! (dit), v. t. To dight; to make ready; to memore

Dite† (dit), v.t. To dight; to make ready; to prepare.
With which his hideous club aloft he dites. And at his foe with furious rigor smites. Spenser.
Dites,† Dities,† n. pl. Ditties; roders; directions. Chaucer, Spenser.
Dibetrahedral (di-tet'ra-hē'dral), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and E. tetrahedral.] In crystal. having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.
Dithecal (di-thē'kal), a. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and thēkā, a case.] In bot. having two loculaments or cavities in the ovary.
Ditheism (di'thē-izm), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and theos, a god.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good, and evil) or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles; dualism; Manicheism. See MANI-CHEISM Ditheist (dī'thē-ist), n. One who believes in

ditheism.

ditheism.

Ditheistic, Ditheistical (di-the-ist/ik, di-the-ist/ik-al), a. Pertaining to ditheism.

Dithyramb, Dithyrambus (di'thi-ramb, di-thi-ramb'us), n. [Gr. dithyrambos.] 1. In ancient Greek poetry, a hymn originally in honour of Bacchus, afterwards of other gods, composed in an elevated style, and sung to the music of the flute.

He knows how to lead off the dithyramb, the beautiful song of Dionysos, when his mind is inflamed with wine.

Trans. of Archilochus.

2. In modern poetry, an ode of an impetuous and irregular character.

Dithyrambic (di-thi-ramb'ik), n. 1. A hymn in honour of Bacchus or some of the other Greek divinities; a dithyramb.—2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains

written in wild enthusiastic strains. Pindar, and other writers of dithyrambics. Walsh.

Dithyrambic (di-thi-ramb'ik), a. Wild; en-

thusiastic.
Even Redi, though he chaunted
Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys,
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyyambic sallies Z

Dition (di'shon), n. [L. ditio, dominion, power.] Rule; power; government; dominion. [Rare.]

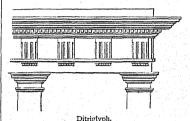
Ditionary† (di'shon-a-ri), a. Under rule; subject; bributary. Chapman.

Ditionary† (di'shon-a-ri), n. A subject; a tributary. Eden.

Ditone (di'ton), n. [Gr. dis, twice, and tonos, tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semiditone, 5:6.

Ditrichotomous (di-tri-kot'o-mus), a. [Gr. dis, twice, treis, three, dicha, asunder, and tenno, to cut.] I. Divided into twos and threes.—2. In bot, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.

contamany dividing into double of theme ramifications. **Ditriglyph** (di'trī-glif), n. [Gr. dis, twice, and triglyph (which see).] In arch. an interval between two columns, admitting two



triglyphs in the entablature: used in the Doric order.

trigrypns in the entablature: used in the Doric order.

Ditrihedria (di-tri-hē'dri-a), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice three, three, and hedra, a seat, twice three sides.] In mineral, a genus of spars with six sides or planes, being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

Ditrocheean (di-trō-kē'an), a. Containing two trochees.

Ditrochee (di-trō-kē'an), n. [Gr. di for dis, twice, and trochee, In pros. a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees. Dittl (dit), n. A dittly. 'No song but did contain a lovely ditt.' Spenser.

Dittander (di-tau'der), n. Pepper-wort, the popular name of Lepidium latifolium, a cruciferous herb, found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used in lieu of pepper.

Pittany (dif'ta:n) n. [L. dictammus trou

a cruciferous herb, found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used in lieu of pepper.

Dittany (dit'ta-ni), n. [L. dictammus, from Gr. diktammos, a plant growing abundantly on Mount Dicte in Crete.] The popular name of the plants of the genus Dictamnus, arutaceous herb, found in the Mediterraneau region. The leaves are pinnate, the large white or rose-coloured flowers are in terminal racemes. The whole plant is covered with oily glands, and the secreted oil is so volatile that in hot weather the air round the plant becomes inflammable. D. Frazinella and D. albus are found in our gardens. The dittany of the United States is Cunila Mariana. The dittany of Crete is Origanum Dictammus, and the bastard dittany is a species of Marubhium.

Dittay (dit'ta), n. [O.Fr. ditte, dicte, L. dictatum, something dictated or written, from dictare, freq. of dico, dictum, to say, to tell. See Ditty.] In Scots law, a technical term signifying the matter of charge or ground of indictment against a person accused of a crime; also, the charge itself.

Dittied (dit'tid), a. [See Ditty.] Sung; adapted to music.

He with his soft pipe and smooth dittied song.

Millon

Ditto (dit'tō), n. [It. ditto, from L. dictum, dictus, said.] That which has been said; aforesaid; the same thing: an abbreviation used to save repetition.

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller dillos in the corners.

Dickens.

Contracted into Do. in accounts, &c. Ditto (dit'tō), adv. As before; in the same

Ditto (dit'tō), adv. As before; in the same manner; also Dittology (dit-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. dittologia, repetition of words—dittos, twofold, and lego, to speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a Scripture text.

Ditty (dit'ti), n. [0. Fr. dietk, ditté, recitation of an adventure, story, poem, &c., from L. dietatum, pp. of dietare, to dietate, freq. of dieto, to say. See DreHr. which is from the same word.] 1. A saying, especially one frequently repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dwing

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty. Sir T. Browne.

2. A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.
And to the warbling lute soft ditties sing.

Ditty (dit'ti), v.i. To sing; to warble a little

Diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), n. [Gr. diourēsis, from dioureō. See Diuretic.] In med. an excesdioureo. See DIUI sive flow of urine.

sive flow of urine. Diuretic (di-ū-retrik), a. [Gr. diourētikos, from dioureō, to pass into urine—dia, and oureō, to make water, from ouron, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine; urine.

Diuretic (di-u-ret'ik), n. A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.

Diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), n. A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.

Diureticalness(dī-ū-ret'ik-al-nes),n. Quality of being diuretic. [Rare.]

Diurna (dī-ērn'a), n. pl. [See Diurnal.] According to Latreille, a section of lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnean genus Papilio, or butterflies, chiefly characterized by having club-shaped antenne. They receive this name from the fact that they show themselves only during day. The term is also applied occasionally to such insects as do not live more than twenty-four hours, as the Ephemere.

Diurnal (dī-ērn'al), a. [L. diurnalis, from dies, a day. Journalis the same word, but passed through the French.] I. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night; as, diurnal heat: diurnal hours; diurnal butterflies.—2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as, a diurnal task.—3. Constituting the measure of a day; as, the diurnal revolution of the earth; as applied to another planet, constituting the measure of its own day, or relating to the revolution of the planet about its own axis.—4. In med. an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; as, a diurnal fever.—Diurnal are, the apparent are described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.—Diurnal notion of a planet, the number of degrees, minutes, &c., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.—Diurnal planers, (a) flowers which open during the day and close during the night. (b) Flowers which endure but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

Diurnal (dī-ērn'al), n. 1. A day-book; a journal.—2. In zool. (a) a raptorial bird, which flies by day and has lateral eyes. (b) A lepidopterous insect which is active only during the day.

the day.

Diurnalist† (dī-ern'al-ist), n. A journalist.

Bp. Hall,
Diurnally (di-ern'al-li), adv. Daily; every

Diurnalness (dī-ėru'al-nes), n. The quality

of being diurnal.

Diurnation (di-ern-ā-shon), n. A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity

Diuturnal (di-ū-tern'al), a. [L. diuturnus.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.] Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and dinturnal. Millon.

Diuturnity (dī-ū-tern'i-ti), n. [L. diuturnitas: See above.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare,]

Div (div). Scotch form of do, auxiliary.

And div ye think that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? Sir W. Scott.

Divagation (dī-va-gā'shon), r. [L. divagor, divagatus, to wander about—di for dis, asunder, and vagor, to wander.] A going astray; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further divagation, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there.

Thackeray.

speeds there. Thackeray.

Divan (di-van'), n. [Per. divān, a collection of writings, register, account-book, custom-house, council, council-chamber, raised seat.]

1. Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice or a council.—2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state or reception room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.—3. Any council assembled.

4. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobaceo is the principal enjoyment.—5. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: it has this sense from the fact that in the divan, in sense No. 2, are ranged low sofas covered with rich carpets and provided with many cushions.—

6. A book, especially a collection of poems by one and the same author; as, the divan of Sadi

Divaporation, Divaporization (di-va/por-n''shon, di-va/por-iz-n''shon), n. The driving out of vapours by heat.

ar snot, al-varpor-te-ar snot), n. The driving out of vapours by heat.

Divaricate (di-vari-kāt), v.i. [L. divarico, divariadum, to spread asunder and to be spread out—di for dis, asunder, and varico, to straddle.] 1. To open; to fork; to part into two branches.—2. In bot. to diverge at an obtuse angle; to diverge widely.

Divaricate (di-vari-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. divaricated; ppr. divaricating. To divide into two branches; to cause to branch apart. Divaricated:(di-vari-kāt), v.t. In bot. branching off as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; turning off so as to form an obtuse angle above and an acute angle below.—2. In zool. applied to the divisions of any part that spread out widely.

Divarication(di-vari-kār'shon), v. 1. A parting; a separation into two branches; a forking.—2. In bot. and zool. a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.—3. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable divarient the curve is beliefly specified.

To take away all doubt, or any probable divaria-tion, the curse is plainly specified. Sir T. Browne, tion, the curse is plainly specified. Sir T. Brewne.
Dive (div), v.i. pret. dived, O.E. and Amer.
dove; pp. dived; ppr. diving. [A. Sax.
dyfan, to dive; Icel. dyfa, to dip, to dive.
Aldin deep, dip.] 1. To descend or plunge
into water, as an animal head first; to
thrust the body into water or other fluid,
or if already in the fluid to plunge deeper;
as, in the pearl-fishery men are employed
to dive for shells. 'Dove as if he were
a beaver.' Longfellow.—2. To go deep into
any subject; as, to dive into the nature of
things, into arts or science.—3. To plunge
into any business or condition, so as to be
thoroughly engaged in it.

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights. Tennyson.

4. To sink: to penetrate.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. Dive (div), v.t. To explore by diving. [Rare.] The Curtii bravely dived the gulf of fame.

Dive (div), n. 1. The act of one who dives; a plunge of a person into water head first; as, he made a dive from the bridge. —2. A sudden dart or rush.—3. A sort of cellar or room in the basement of a building, kept as a place where drink is sold, or some kind of low entertainment given.

a piace where arms is soid, or some kind of low entertainment given.

Divedapper (div'dap-er), n. Same as Didapper (which see).

Divel, † n. An old form of devil.

Divel, † n. An old form of devil.

Divel, † n. An old form of devil.

Divelent (di-vel'), v.t. [See next article.] To pull asunder; to rend. Sir T. Browne.

Divellent (di-vel'lent), a. [L. divellens, divellents, pp. of divello, to pluek or pull asunder—di for dis, asunder, and vello, to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating.

Divellicate (di-vel'li-kāt), v.t. [L. dis, and vellicate (di-vel'li-kāt), v.t. [L. dis, and vellica, to pluck.] To pull in pieces. [Rare.]

Diver (div'er), n. 1. One who dives; one who sinks by effort; as, a diver in the pearlishery.—2. One who goes deeply into a subject or enters deeply into study.—3. A bird remarkable for its habit of diving. The divers (Colymbida) are a family of swimming birds (Natatores), characterized by a characterized trainly to who entered ming birds (Natatores), characterized by a strong, straight, rather compressed pointed bill about as long as the head; a short and



Red-throated Diver (Colymbus septentrionalis).

rounded tail: short wings; thin, compressed rounded tail; short wings; thin, compressed legs, placed very far back, and the toes completely webbed. They prey upon fish, which they pursue under water, making use partly of their wings, but chiefly of their legs and webbed feet in their subaqueous progression. Cuvier makes the divers a family consisting of three genera—the divers properly so called, the grebes, and the guillemots—but

the word diver is in this country restricted to the genus Colymbus. The leading species are the great northern diver, the red-throated diver, and the black-throated diver (C arcticus). These birds inhabit the Arctic seas
of the New and Old Worlds; they are very
abundant in the Hebrides, Norway, Sweden,
and Russia. The great northern diver, Joon,
immer, or ember goose (C. glacialis), is about
2\(^2\) feet long, and is of handsome plumage.
Diverb (div'erb), n. [L. diverbium, the
dialogue of a comedy—dl for dis, twice,
and verbum, a word.] A saying in which
the two members of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb.
Encland is a nardise for women, a hell for horses; diver, and the black-throated diver (C. arcti-

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the diverb goes.

Burton.

Diverberation (dī-ver'ber-ā"shon), n. [L. Diverberation (di-verber-a"shon), n. [L. diverbero, diverberatum, to strike asunder—di for dis, asunder, and verbero, to whip, beat. See Verberater 1, a sounding through. Diverge (di-verj'), v.i. pret. & pp. diverged; ppr. diverging. [L. di for dis, asunder, and veryo, to incline. See Verber 1. To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line: opposed to converge.

The rays proceeding from pich objects do more.

The rays proceeding from nigh objects do more diverge, and those from distant objects less.

Derham.

2. To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal state.—3. To vary from the truth.

Divergement (di-verj'ment), n. diverging.

diverging
Divergence, Divergency (di-vėrj'ens, divėrj'en-sl), n. A receding from each other;
a going farther apart; as, the divergence of
lines, or the angle of divergence. 'Divergence of sound.' Sir W. Jones.
Divergent (di-vėrj'ent), a. Separating or
receding from each other, as lines which
proceed from the same point: opposed to
convergent.—Divergent rays, rays which,
proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from each other in
proportion as they recede from the object. proportion as they recede from the object. Concave lenses render the rays of light divergent, and convex ones convergent. They are opposed to convergent rays.—Divergent series, same as Diverging Series. See DIVERGING.

See Diverging (di-verj'ing), p. and a. Receding from each other as they proceed, as rays.

— Diverging series, in math. a series the terms of which increase more and more the further they are continued.—Diverying rays, same as Divergent Rays. See DIVER-

GENT.

Divergingly (di-verj'ing-ii), adv. In a diverging manner.

Divers (di'verz), a. [Fr divers; L diversus, from diverto, to turn different ways—di for dis, distrib., and verto, to turn.] 1. Different; various.

Various.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers

Deut. xxii. 9. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with divers kinds.

Lev. xix. 19.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not 2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; as, we have divers examples of this kind.—Divers, Diverse. Divers implies difference only; diverse difference with opposition. Thus the same evangelists narrate the same events in divers manners, but

not in diverse. Trench.

Diverse (di-vérs' or di'vérs), a. [L. diversus. See DIVERS.] 1. Different; differing; un-

Woman is not undeveloped man But diverse. Tenn

Four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another.

Dan. vii. 3. 2.† Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.
Eloquence is a diverse thing.

B. Tonson. -Divers, Diverse. See under DIVERS.

Diverse (di-vers'), adv. In different direc-

And with tendrils creep diverse.

Diverse, † n.t. To diversify. Chaucer. Diverse † (di-vers'), n.i. To turn aside; to turn out of one's way.

The red-cross knight diverst, but forth rode Britomart,

Diversely (di-vers'li or di'vers-li), adv. 1. In diverse or different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of Scripture diversely interpreted or understood. —2. In different directions: to different registrations. directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail. Pope, Diversifiable (di-vers'i-fi-a-bl), a. That may be diversified or varied. Boyle. Diversification (di-vers'i-fi-kā''shon), n. [See DIVERSIFY.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various.—2. State of diversity or variation; change; alteration. 'Accents and diversification of voice.' Sir M. Hale.

a. Hate.

Diversified (di-vers'i-fid), a. Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, diversified scenery; a diversified landscape.

as, accersion scenery; a accersion and scape.

Diversiflorous (di-ver'si-fio'rus), a. In bot, a term applied to a plant or inflorescence bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

Diversiform (di-vers'i-form), a. [L. diversus, turned in different directions, different, and forma, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

Diversify (di-vers'i-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. diversified; ppr. diversifying. [Fr. diversifier; L. diversus, and facio, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate; as, to diversify the colours of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes diversify the landscape.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals than for Milton to diversify his infernal council with proper characters. Addison.

infernal council with proper characters. Addition.

Diversiloquent (di-versil'ō-kwent), a. [L. diversus, different ways.

Diversion (di-vershon), n. [Fr., from L. diverts. See Divers.] 1. The act of turning aside from any course; as, the diversion of a stream from its usual channel; the diversion of the mind from business or study.

2. That which diverts; the cause by which anything is turned from its proper or natural course or tendency; that which turns or draws the mind from eare, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as, the diversions of youth; works of wit and humour furnish an agreeable diversion to humour furnish an agreeable diversion to

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere diversions from love's proper object,
Which only is itself.

Sir J. Denham. The word diversion means no more than that which diverts or turns us aside from ourselves, and in this way helps us to forget ourselves for a little.

Tresich.

3. Mill. the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the other wing or centre is intended for the wind of the control of the wind o principal attack; hence generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object.—Syn. Amusement, entertainment, pastime, solace,

recreation, sport, game, play.

Diversity (di-vers'i-ti), n. [L. diversitas, contrariety, difference; Fr. diversité, from L. diversus, from diverto. See DIVERT.]

I. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; as, there may be diversity without contrariety.

Then is there in this diversity no contrariety.

Hooker,

2. Multiplicity with difference; variety; as, a diversity of ceremonies in churches.

Strange and several noises of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains, and more diversity of sounds.

Stak.

And more average of sounds.

3. Distinctness or separateness of being as opposed to identity. 'The ideas of identity and diversity.' Locke.—4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright diversities of day. Pope.

—Diversity of person, in law, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.

he is not the same who was attainted.

Divert (di-vert), v.t. [L. diverte, to turn different ways, to separate—di for dis, distrib., and verte, to turn; Fr. divertir.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; as, to divert a river from its usual course; to divert appropriated money to other objects; to amuse; to entertain; as, children are diverted with sports; men are diverted with works of wit and humour. 'Divert the kingdom by his papers.' Swift.—3. To draw to a different point, as the forces of an enemy.—4 † To subvert; to destroy.

Prights, changes, horors

Frights, changes, horrors

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. Shak. —Amuse, Divert, Entertain. See under AMUSE.—Syn. To please, gratify, amuse, entertain, delight. See under Divert + (di-vert'), v.i. To turn aside; to turn out of one's way; to digress.

I diverted to see one of the prince's palaces. Evelyn.

I diverted to see one of the prince's palaces. Evelyn.

Diverter (di-vèrt'èr), n. One who or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

Diverticle† (di-vèrt'i-kl), n. [L. diverticutum, deverticutum, a by-road, from deverto, to turn away—de, away, and verto, to turn.]

1. A turning; a by-way. 'The diverticles and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread.' Hales.—2. In anat. a blind tube or cocum branching out of the course of a longer one either normally or

course of a longer one, either normally or as a malformation.

Diverticulum (di-ver-tik/ū-lum), n. In anat. same as Divertice.

Divertimento (dē-vūr-tē-men'tō), n. [It.] In music, a short pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style.

Diverting (di-verting), a. Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a diverting scene or sport.

Divertingly (di-verting)

sport.

Divertingly (di-verting-li), adv. In a manner that diverts.

Divertingness (di-verting-nes), n. The quality of affording diversion. [Rare.]

Divertiset (di-vertiz), v.t. [Fr. divertir, divertisant. See DIVERT.] To divert; to please; to entertain.

Let orators instruct, let them divertise, and let them move us.

Dryden.

Divertisement (di-vert'iz-ment), n. 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

In these disagreeable divertisements the morning crept away as it could. Sir W. Scott.

In these disagreeable divertisements the morning crept away as it could.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. [In this sense pronounced de-ver-tez-mon, but the Fr. divertissement (de-ver-tissmon), n. [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. See DIVERTISEMENT, 2. Divertive (di-vertiv), a. Tending to divert; amusing. 'Things of a pleasant and divertive nature.' Rogers. [Rare.]
Divest (di-vest'), v.t. [O.Fr. devestir; Fr. dévetir, from L. devestio, to undress—de, priv., and vestio, to clothe. It is the same word as devest, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]
1. To strip of, or as of clothes, arms, or equipage; to strip of anything that surrounds or attends: opposed to invest; to divest one of his glory; to divest a subject of deceptive appearances or false ornaments.

Like bride and groom

Divesting them for bed.

2. To deprive; as, to divest one of his rights or privileges; to divest one of title or pro-

Divestible (di-vest'i-bl), a. Capable of being divested or freed from.

divested of freed from. Divestiture, Divesture (di-vest'i-tūr, di-vest'ur), n. 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.—2. In law, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to investiture.

opposed to investiture.
Divestment (divestment), n. The act of divesting. [Rare.]
Dividable (divid'a-bl), a. [See DIVIDE.]
1. That may be or capable of being divided.
'Hard and not easily dividable.' Pearce.
2.1 Separate; parted.
Pearchic compare from dividable shores. Shake Peaceful commerce from dividable shores. Shak.

Dividant + (di-vid'ant), a. Different; sepa-Twinn'd brothers of one womb, Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is dividant. Shak.

Scarce is divident.

State.

Divide (di-vid'), v.t. pret. & pp. divided; ppr.
dividing. [L. divido, to divide—di for dis,
asunder, and vid, a root signifying to cut or
separate, seen also in Skr. vyadh, to penerate. Hence divisor, divisible, &c.] 1. To
part or separate into pieces; to cut or otherwise separate into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two.

1 Kl. iii. 25.

Divide the living child in two. A. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit; as, a wall divides two houses; the equator divides the earth into two hemi-

spheres Let it (the firmament) divide the waters from the sters. Gen. i. 6.

3. To make partition of among a number. Ye shall divide the land by lot. Num. xxxiii. 54. 4. To open; to cleave.

Thou didst divide the sea. Neh. ix. 11. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house divided, three against two.

Luke xii. 52. 6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he divided unto them his living. Luke xv. 12. 7. To make a dividend of; as, the bank divides six per cent.—8. To enjoy a share of in common; to have a portion of in common with another or others; to share: followed by with.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night— Sunset divides the sky with her. Egyon. 9. To embarrass by indecision; to allow to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions; as, he was very much divided in his mind.

This way and that dividing the swift mind.

Tennyson.

10. In *music*, to vary a simple theme or melody with a course of notes so connected as to form one series.

Most heavenly melody About the bed sweet music did divide. Spenser. 11. To mark graduated divisions on; to grad-

11. To mark graduated divisions on; to graduate; as, to divide a sextant.—To divide the house or meeting, to put to the vote: this use of the word originates in the fact that in some meetings, as in the House of Commons, parties when voting go to different parts of the building.—SYN. To sever, sunder, cleave, deal out, distribute, share.

Divide (di-vid'), v. û. 1. To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave.—2. To break friendship. 'Brothers divide.' Shak.—3. To go into separate places for the purpose of recording or notifying a vote; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts. The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their

The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals.

Gibbon.

Divide (di-vid'), n. The watershed of a district; the ridge of land dividing the tributaries of one stream from those of another.

Divided (di-vid'ed), p. and a. 1. Parted; separated; disunited; distributed.—2. In bot. a term applied to a leaf which is cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

midrib.

Dividedly (di-vid'ed-li), adv. Separately.

Dividend (di'vi-dend), n. 1. A sum to be divided; the amount of profit which a joint-stock company has available for distribution among the shareholders; also, the share of such sum falling to each shareholder according to his proportion of the capital.

Through life's dark road his sordid way he wends, An incarnation of fat dividends.

Sprague.

On habitantaly the share of any inade.

An incarnation of fat dividends. Sprague.

2. In bankruptey, the share of any inadequate fund realized from the assets or effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt for which a creditor is ranked upon the estate.—3. In arith, the number to be divided.—Dividend of stocks, the share or proportion of the interest of stocks erected on public funds, divided among and paid to the proprietors half-yearly.

unued among and paid to the proprietors half-yearly.
Divider (di-vid'er), n. 1. He who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.—2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or divider over you?

Luke xii. 14.

Luke xii. 14.

3. He who or that which disunites. 'Money, the great divider of the world.' Swift.—

4. A soup-ladle.—5. pl. A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.

Dividing (di-vid'ing), p. and a. That indicates separation or difference; as, a dividing line.—Dividing engine, an apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and nilosophical

limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments.

Dividingly (di-vid'ing-li), adv. By division. Divi-divi (di'vi-di'vi), n. The native and commercial name of Cæsalpinia Coriaria



Divi-divi (Cæsalpinia Coriaria).

and its pods. These, which are about 2 inches long by \$\frac{3}{2}\$ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are excessively astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, for which reason

they are used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America. Dividual† (di-vid'ū-al), a. [L. dividuus, di-visible, from divido. See Divide.] Divided, shared, or participated in common with

And her reign With thousand lesser lights dividual holds. Milton. With thousand lesser lights dividual holds. Millon. Dividual, (di-vid'1-al), n. In arith, and algone of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.
Dividually † (di-vid'a-al-li), adv. By dividing; in a divided manner.
Dividuous (di-vid'ū-us), a. Divided; dividual lesser lesser lights and lights.

dual. [Rare.]

He so often substantiates distinctions into dividu-ous, self-subsistent. Coleridor

ore, self-subsistent.

Divination (di-vin-d'shon), n. [L. divination, the faculty of foreseeing, divination, from divino, to foretell, from divinus, divinely inspired, prophetic. See DiVINE.] I. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. In ancient times divination was divided into two kinds, natural and artificial. Natural divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or artificial. Natural divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; artificial divination was effected by certain rites, experiments, or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c.—2. Conjectural presage; prediction; an indicating of the future, expert, exercise. indication of the future; omen; augury

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Birds which do give a happy divination of things

to come. North.

Divinator (divin-āt-èr), n. One who pretends to divination.

Divinatory (di-vin'a-to-ri), a. Professing or pertaining to divination.

Divine (di-vin'), a. [L. divinus, from divus. See Derry.] I. Pertaining to God; as, the divine nature; divine perfections.—2. Pertaining to a heathen deity or to false gods; as, divine honours were paid to Caligula.—3. Partaking of the nature of God. 'Half human, half divine.' Dryden.—4. Proceeding from God; as, divine judgments.—5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what gree; extraordinary; apparently above what

gree; cauches
is human.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king.
Prov. xvi. 10.

The light of a deeper, diviner blessedness has kindled in many a human face since pagan art passed away.

Dr. Caird. 6.† Divining; presageful; foreboding; pre-

scient.
Yet off his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him.

A colchysting h

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as, divine songs; divine worship.—8. Spiritual; spiritualized.

My body shall make good upon this earth, Or my divine soul answer it in heaven. Shak.

My body shall make good upon this carth, Or my divine soil answer it in heaven. Shak.

9. Relating to divinity or theology, 'Church history and other divine learning.' South.—
Divine right, the claim set up by soverigns to the absolute obedience of their subjects as ruling by appointment of God, insomuch that, although they may themselves submit to restrictions on their authority, yet subjects endeavouring to enforce those restrictions by resistance to their unlawful acts are considered guilty of a sin. This doctrine, so celebrated in English constitutional history, has been maintained on very different grounds, but in this country it may now be considered to be exploded. — Divine service (tenure by), in law, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain divine services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, &c. SYN. Supernatural, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred.

Divine (did-vin'), n. 1 + Divinity.—2. Aminister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions.

It is a good divine that follows his own instruc-tions. 3. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian;

as, a great divine.

Divine (di-vin'), v.t. pret. & pp. divined; ppr. divining. [L. divino. See DIVINATION.]

1. To foretell; to predict.

Darest thou divine his downfall? 2. To make out by observation or otherwise; to conjecture; to guess.

She is not of us, I divine.

Tennyson. By the exercise of a curious, swift, subtle sympathy he seemed to *divine* what would be the notious of a girl in this new country. W. Black. 3.† To render divine; to deify; to consecrate; to sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of angels' race, Living on earth like angel new divinde. Spenser.

Syn. To foretell, predict, presage, prognos-

Divine (di-vin'), v.i. 1. To use or practise divination.—2. To afford or impart presages of the future; to utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof divine for money. Mic, iii, 11, 3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts. Shak. 4. To guess or conjecture.

Divinely (di-vin'i), dv. 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity. -2. By the agency or influence of God; as, a prophet divinely inspired; divinely taught

As when a painter, poring on a face,

Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man

Behind it.

Tennyson.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as, divinely fair; divinely brave.

The Grecians most divinely have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness.

Hooker.

Divinement + (di-vin'ment), n. Divination.

Divineness (di-vīn'nes), n. 1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as, the divineness of the Scriptures.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of divineness.

Cartyle.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

Behold divineness No elder than a boy.

Diviner (di-vin'er), n. 1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural

means.

These nations . . . hearkened . . . unto diversers.

Deut. xviii. 14.

One who conesses : a conjecturer. 'A

These nations ... hearkened ... unto diveners.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. 'A
notable diviner of thoughts.' Locke.

Divineress(di-vin'er-es), n. A female diviner;
a woman professing divination.

Diving (div'ing), n. The art or act of descending into water to considerable depths, and
remaining there for a time. The uses of
diving are important, particularly in fishing
for pearls, corals, sponges, examining the
foundations of bridges, recovering valuables
from sunken ships, and the like. Various
methods have been proposed and engines
contrived to render diving more safe and
easy. The great object in all these is to
furnish the diver with fresh air, without
which he must either make but a short stay
under water or perish. See next article.

under water or perish. See next article.

Diving-bell (diving-bel), n. A contrivance for the purpose of enabling persons to descend and to remain below the surface

of water for a length of time, to perform va-rious opera-tions, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blast-ing rocks, re-covering treasurefrom sunken vessels, &c. Diving - bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end close, and the larger one. which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained with-

Diving-bell.

in these vessels prevents them from being

in these vessels prevents them from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in them and breathe freely for a long time, provided he can be furnished with a new supply of fresh air when the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom. It has several strong convex lenses set in the upper side or roof of the bell, to admit

light to the persons within. It is suspended by chains from a barge or lighter, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure upon signals being given by the persons within, who are being given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flex-ible pipe by means of forcing pumps (B) placed in the lighters, while the heated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the nauthus, has been invented which en-ables the occupants, and not the attendants of the property of the property of the pro-

the nantilus, has been invented which enables the occupants, and not the attendants above as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.

Diving-dress of india-rubber used by professional divers, having a head-piece of light metal furnished with strong glass eyes and two pliable pipes to maintain a supply of air. Leaden weights are attached to the sides of the diver, and his shoes are weighted, that he may be able to descend a ladder, walk about below, &c.

Divining-stone (diving-ston), n. A name given to a species of jasper.

Divining-rod(di-vining-rod), n. A rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover minerals or water under ground. The rod, if carried slowly along in suspension, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where the concealed mineral or water is to be found.

Divinity (di-vin'i-ti), n. [L. divinitas, from divinus, divus, divine; Fr. divinité. See DIVINE, DEITY.] 1. The state of being divine; divine nature; as, Christians ascribe divinity to one Supreme Being only.

When he attributes divinity to other things than

to one Supreme Being only.

When he attributes divinity to other things than God, it is only a divinity by way of participation.

Stillingfleet.

Tis the divinity that stirs within us,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter.

Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter.

Addition.

God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; with

the.—3. A celestial being; a being divine or

regarded as divine; one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion. Beastly

divinties and droves of gods. Prior.

That air of victorious screnity which (Greek) art

imprints on brow and face and form of its beautiful,

humanized divinities.

Dr. Catra.

A Something, spreamentarel.

4. Something supernatural; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers. Shak.

They say there is accumy in our numbers. States.

5. Awe-inspiring character or influence; the sacredness peculiar to kings, due to the notion that they rule by 'divine right.'

There's such devinity doth hedge a king, That treason can but peep to what it would, Acts little of his will.

5. Mac.

6. The science of divine things; the science of the science of divine unings, the science which unfolds the character of God. his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology, as, the study of divinity; a system of divinity.

ity.

Hear him but reason on divinity,
And all-admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Stak.

One ounce of practical divinity is worth a painted ship-load of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.

Divinize (di'vin-iz), v.t. To deify; to render divine; to regard as divine. 'Man had divinized all those objects of awe.' Milman.

divinized an inose or consideration (Rare.)
Divisibility (di.viz'i-bil'i-ti), n. [Fr. divisibility, from L. divisibility, divisible, from divido, divisim. See Divide.] The quality of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. All bodies which possess sensible extension may be divided into several parts, and these bodies which possess sensible extension may be divided into several parts, and these again may be subdivided into particles more or less small, and so on to an extreme degree of minuteness. Numerous examples of the division of matter to a degree almost exceeding belief, may be found in experimental inquiries in physical science; the useful arts furnish many not less striking; but perhaps the most conspicuous proofs of the extreme minuteness of which the parts of matter are susceptible are to be found in the organized world. 'Divisibility ... is a primary attribute of matter.' Sir W. Hamilton.

Divisible (di-vizit-bl.), a. [L. divisibilits, from

Divisible (di-viz'i-bl), a. [L. divisibilis, from divido. See DIVIDE] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable; as, matter is divisible indefinitely.

Divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), n. Divisibility; capacity of being separated.
Divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), adv. In a divisible

manner.
Division (di-vizhon), n. [L. divisio, a division, partition, from divido, divisum. See Phylde I. The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body.—2. The state of being divided; separation.—3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.—4. The part separated from the rest as by a partition, line, dec., real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; as, the divisions of a field. A separate body of men. Communities and divisions of men. Addison.—6. A part or distinct portion; as, the divisions of a discourse.

Express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you can.

Swift.

7. (a) A part of an army or militia or other 7. (c) A part of an army or militia or other organized body of men, as a police force, &c.; a body consisting, in the army, of a certain number of brigades, usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army or other force, as to a brigade, a squadron, or platoon. (b) A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.—8. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a division among the people. John vii. 43. 9. The variation of a simple theme or melodic passage by a number of notes so con-nected as to form one series, and when written for the voice meant to be sung with one breath to one syllable.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd, Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower, With ravishing division to her lute. Shak.

10. A difference of condition; distinction.

I will put a division between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 22.

It. The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. 'The motion passed without a division.' Macaulay.—12. In arith. the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how extra any number. one of the four fundamental rates, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another. The number to be divided is the dividend, the number which divides is the divisor, and the result of the division is the quotient. Division is the converse of multiplication.—13. In logic, the separation of a genus into its constituent separation of a genus into its constituent species; the enumeration of several things signified by a common name; as the division of tree into oak, ash, elm, &c.—Syn. Compartment, section, portion, detachment, separation, partition, difference, discord, digunton.

dismion. Divisionary (di-vi'zhon-al, di-vi'zhon-a-ri), a. 1. Pertaining to division; noting or making division; as, a divisional line.—2. Belonging to a division or district; as, divisional surgeon of police. Divisioner† (di-vi'zhon-èr), n. One who

Divisive (di-viz'iv), a. 1. Forming division or distribution. 'Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or divisive, terni, quaterni,' &c. Mede.—2. Creating division or discord; as, divisive courses.

This remonstrance was condemned as divisive, factions, and scandalous.

By, Burnet.

This remonstrance was condemned as divisive, factious, and scandalous.

Divisor (di-viz/er), n. In arith. the number by which the dividend is divided.—Common divisor, that number which will exactly divide two or more given numbers.

Divorce (di-vis/s), n. [Fr. divorce; L. divortium, a separation, a point of separation, a divorce, from divorto, a different orthography of diverto, to turn away. See DIVERT.] I. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In England there were formerly two kinds of legal separation between man and wife called divorces; first, that a mensa et thoro (more correctly designated separation from bed and board), and pronounced, after due inquiry, by the spiritual courts; and secondly, divorce a vinctulo authrimonsi, or complete divorce, which could only be obtained by a special act of parliament for each case. In 1857 a special court for matrimonial causes was established, and by it divorces were granted without an act of parliament. In 1875 it was merged in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice in which divorce cases are now brought. The husband may get divorce on the ground of adultery, may get divorce on the ground of adultery,

but the wife must prove cruelty or desertion but the wife must prove cruelty or desertion as well. The court may also pronounce a decree of judicial separation; but such separation, although restoring to the wife full power over her property, does not entitle the parties to narry again. As to a decree nisi in a divorce case see under DECIFE. Besides adultery, cruelty, and desertion, the principal grounds for divorce are bigamy, rape, incest, &c. In Scotland the grounds of divorce are adultery by either party when of divorce are adultery by either party whe-ther coupled by desertion or cruelty or not, or wilful desertion for four years or more on the part of either husband or wife. The jurisdiction in divorce cases, by act Wm. IV. lxix., was given to the Court of Session. In the United States and some countries on the Continent, divorce can be obtained on much Comment, arroree can be obtained on much slighter grounds.—2. Separation; disunion of things closely united. 'To make divorce of their incorporate league.' Shak.—3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.—4.† Cause of penal separation. 'The long divorce of steel falls on me.'

Divorce (di-vŏrs'), v.t. pret. & pp. divorced; ppr. divorcing. 1. To dissolve the marriage ppr. divorcing. 1. To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the con-dition of husband and wife.—2. To separate or disunite from close connection; to force

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,

Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
For every gust of chance.

Tennyson.

3. To take away; to put away.

Nothing but death Shall e'er divorce my dignities. Shak. Divorceable (di-vors'a-bl), a. That can be

Divorcee (di-vörs-ē'), n. A person divorced. Divorcement (di-vörs'ment), n. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of divorcement.

Deut, xxiv. r

Divorcer (di-vörs'er), n. 1. One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage. Drummond.

2. One of a sect who advocate divorce for slight reasons; said to have sprung from Milton.

Divorcible (di-vors'i-bl), a. Divorceable.

Divorcive (di-vors'iv), a. Having power to

Norce.
All the divorcive engines in heaven and earth.
Millon.

Divot (div'ot), n. A piece of turf, often used for building dikes, &c. [Scotch.]

The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat without the door mending his shoe. Hogg. Divoto (de-vo'to). [It.] In music, devout;

grave: solemn. grave; solemn.

Divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), v.t. [L. divulgo, divulgatum, to spread among the people. See Divulgat.] To spread abroad; to publish. 'Which (thing) is divulgated or spread abroad.' Huloet.

abroad. Huloet.

Divulgate! (di-vul'gat), a. Published. 'By which the faith was divulgate and spread.'

Dr. H. More.

Dr. H. More.

Divulgation (di-vul-gā'shon), n. The act of divulging or publishing. Bp. Hall. [Rare.]

Divulge (di-vul]), v.t. pret. & pp. divulged; ppr. divulging. IL divulgot, to spread among the people—di for dis, distrib., and vulgo, to make public, from vulgus, the common people, as publish, public, from L. populus, people.] 1. To make public, to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to divulge the secret sentiments of a friend; to divulge the proceedings of the cabinet.—2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Rare.]

The just man and divulges him through heaven.

Millon. 3.† To impart, as a gift or faculty; to com-

Think the same vouchsafed To cattle and each beast! which would not be To them made common, and divulg'd. Milton. SYN. To publish, disclose, discover, reveal,

communicate, impart.

Divulge (di-vulj'), v.i. To become public; to be made known.

To keep it (disease) from divulging, let it feed Even on the pith of life. Shak.

Divulgement (di-vulj'ment), n. The act of divulging. [Rare.]
Divulger (di-vulj'er), n. One who or that which divulges or reveals.
Divulsion (di-vul'shon), n. [L. divulsio, a tearing asunder, from divello, divulsum, to

pluck or pull asunder—di for dis, asunder, and vello, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation; laceration. 'The divulsion of the spirit from the body.' Is Taylor. 'The divulsion of a good handful of hair.' Landor, Divulsive (di-vuls'iv), a. That pulls asunder; that rends. that rends.

Dizen (diz'n), v.t. [No doubt from the obsclete dise, dyse, the first part of distaff (which see). Hence bedizen.] 1.† To put clothes on; to dress; to attire.

Come, Doll, Doll, dizen me. To dress gaily or gaudily; to deck; to bedizen.

While on each hand the titled great, Standing in discri'd rows, were seen. F. Baillie. Dizz† (diz), v.t. [See Dizzv.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.

Dizzard (diz/end), a. [See Dizzv.] A block-head. Spelled also Dizzurd, Disard.

We accuse others of madness, of folly, and are the veriest disarrad ourselves.

Eurton.

Dizzardly + (diz'erd-li), a. Like a dizzard or

Dizzily (diz'zi-li), adv. In a dizzy or giddy

manner.

Dizziness (diz'zi-nes), n. [See Dizzy,] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

Dizzy (diz'zi), a. [A. Sax. dysig, foolish. Cog.

L.G. dwsig, dösig, giddy, dizzy; O.D. dwyzigh,
dizzy, Mod. D. dwizelig, dizzy; stunned,
giddy; Dan. dösig, drowsy; O.E. to dizze, to
stun. Akin daze, dazzle, doze.] 1. Giddy;
having a sensation of whirling in the head,
with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous —2. Cansing giddiness: as a dizzy

ginous.—2. Causing giddiness; as, a dizzy height. How fearful And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes below. Shak,

3. Arising from, or caused by, giddiness. A dizzy mist of darkness swims around,

4. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless. 'The dizzy multitude,' Milton.

Dizzy (diz'zi), v.t. pret. & pp. dizzied; ppr. dizzying. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. 'If the jangling of thy bells had not dizzied thy understanding.' Sir W.

Diebel (jeb'el). An Arabian word signifying mountain; as, Djebel-el-Mousa, the mountain of Moses; Djebel-el-Tarik, the mountain of Tarik (Gibraltar). Written also

Jebel.

Djereed, Djerrid (je-rëd'), n. [Ar. jerid, a palm-branch, a spear,] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports. It may be the purpose of the thrower either to throw it to as great a distance as possible, and then riding quickly after lift it from the ground in passing; to hit a distant mark, or throw it through as many rings as possible; or to strike an opponent whose skill is shown in evading and catching it as it files.

Bight through hing and ring runs the direct.

evading and caucing as as Right through ring and ring runs the djere South

Right through ring and ring runs the diereed. Southey.

Do (dö), v.t. or auxiliary; pret. did; pp. done; ppr. doing. This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I do, thou doest or dost, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. [A. Sax. don; indic. pres. sing. do, dest, deth; pl. doth; imperf. dide, -est, -e; pl. didon. Cog. D. doen, G. thun, to do, L. do in abdo, I put away, condo, I put together (perf. abdidi, condidi, where -did - Eing. did), Gr. theinai, Skr. dhâ, to place.] 1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labour or power for bringing anything to the state desired, or to completion; as, this man does his work well; he does more in one day than some men will do in two days. some men will do in two days.

Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work. Toward evening she wandered out among her flower-beds to do a little thinking. Harper's Monthly.

2. To practise; to perform; to observe. We lie and do not the truth. I John i. 6.

3. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to effect. Till I know what God will do for me. I Sam. xxii, 3.

He waved indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm.

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, do a message to the king. 'Do a fair message to his kingly ears.' Shak.—5. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9. In this sense do before such nouns as grace, reverence, favour, honour, &c., takes an indirect objective, as him, her, &c., and is nearly equal to the English verb-forming prefix be, implying action or exertion, the noun to which it is prefixed regulating the mode of action. To do honour is thus equivalent to a hypothetical form behonour, where do, taken in connection with the noun, simply energizes it into a verb. 'None so poor to do him reverence.' Shak.—6. To transact; as, to do business with another.—7. To finish to execute or transact and 7. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion; to bring to an end by action; as, we will do the business and adjourn; we did the business and dined.—8. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis we know not what to do.

What will ye do in the day of visitation? Is. x. 3. 9.† To make or cause.

Nothing but death can do me to respire. Spenser. othing but death can as me to be endure,
For she, that deth me all this we endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer

10. To put or bring into any state, or condition or form: with to, on, off, away, into, &c.; as, to do to death, to put to death; to &c.; as, to do to death, to put to death; to away, to put away, remove, annul, annihilate; as, to do away with abuses; 'the difficulty is done away' (Paley); to don, contracted for to do on, to put on, to dress; to doff, for to do off, to put off, to undress; to dup, for to do up, to open; to do into, to put into the form of; hence, with a language, to render, to translate.

Who should do the Duke to death? But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder, Shall wholly do away, I ween, The marks of that which once hath been.

When he wrote for publication, he (Johnson) did is sentences out of English into Johnsonese.

Macaulay.

11. To hoax; to cheat; to swindle; to humbug; to overreach; as, he did me out of five shillings. [Familiar or slang.]—12. To out-do, as in fighting; to beat.

I have done the Jew and am in good health.
Rich. Humphreys.

13. To inspect the sights of; to visit the principal objects of interest in; to explore completely; as, I have *done* France and Italy, [A tourist's expression]—14. To prepare; to cook; as, be sure to *do* the meat thoroughly. cook; as, be sure to do the meat thoroughly.

—To do over, (a) to perform again; to repeat; as, do your exercise over again. (b) To put a coating, as of paint, upon; to smear; as, I intend doing the roof over with tar.—To do up, (a) to put up, as a parcel; to tie up; to pack; as, do up these books neatly and despatch them. (b) To open: in this sense usually contracted into dup. [Obsolete.]—To do with, (a) to get off one's hands; to dispose of; to employ; to occupy; as, I don't know what to do with myself, or my leisure. (b) To have concern or business with; to deal with; to get on with; as, I can do nothing with this obstinate fellow.—To have to do with, (a) to have concern with.

What have I to do with you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

What have I to do with you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10. (b) To have carnal connection with. - What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about? Shak.—To do is also used colloquially, as a noun, to signify bustle,

Do (dö), v.i. [Here we have two verbs of dif-ferent origin under one form—the one the intransitive form of the preceding verb, the other from A. Sax. dugan, to avail, to fare, to prosper, the same word as G. taugen, to be worth, and Sc. dow, to be able, but the senses appropriate to each are so intermingled that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate them.] 1. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's

They fear not the Lord, neither do they after their statutes. 2 Kings xvii. 34.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; as, we asked him how he did; how do you do?—3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice; as, will this plan do?—4. To find means; to contrive; to shift; as, how shall we do for money for these wars? Shale.

How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last letters. Richardson.

last letters. Richardson.
—To do for, (a) to suit; to be adapted for; to answer the design of; to serve as; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, this piece of timber will do for the corner post; a trusty stick will do for a weapon; five shillings a day will do for food; very plain food will do for me. (b) To provide for in a bad sense; to ruin; to put an end to; as, I'll do for him. [Low or slang.] (e) To attend on;

to serve; as, the charwoman does for two gentlemen in the Temple. [Low]—To do without, to shift without; to put up without; to dispense with; as, I can do without the book till Saturday.—To have done, to have made an end; to have come to a conclusion; to have finished.—To have done with, to have done to an end of, to have done with, to case to have part or interest in or connection with; as, I have done with speculating; I have done with you for the future.—Well-I nave aone star you to the Hubert.—Wete-to-do, in good circumstances; having a fair measure of worldly prosperity; as, a well-to-do farmer.—Do is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I do not, you must not wait; that is, if I do not come, if I come not. As an auxiliary, do is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences; as, do you intend to go? does he wish me to come?—Do is also used to express emphasis; as, she is coquettish, but still I do love her. In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command; as, do come, help me, do; make haste, do. In the past tense, it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true tense, it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now. 'My lord, you once did love me.' Shak.—It is sometimes used as an auxiliary without adding anything to the meaning of the verb to which it is joined. This just reproach their virtue does excite. Dryden,

Expletives their feeble aid do join. [Common with negatives and interrogatives.] **Do, Doe,** n. [See Add.] 1.† What one has to do; a feat.

No sooner does he peep into The world but he has done his doe. Hudibras. 2.† To-do: bustle: tumult: stir. 'A great deal of do, and a great deal of trouble.' Selden.—3. A cheat; an imposture. [Colloq.] Do (dō), n. In music, the name given by the Italians and the English to the first of the syllables used in solmization, and answering to the ut of the French.

An abbreviation of ditto, and usually

pronounced ditto.

Doab, Dooab (do'ab, do'ab), n. In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers.

Doable (do'a-bl), a. That can be done or executed.

Doand, ppr. Doing. Chaucer.
Doasta (dō-asta), n. [Hind.] An inferior
Indian ardent spirit, often drugged and
given to sailors in low houses in Calcutta

and other Indian ports.

Doat ($d\bar{o}t$), v.i. To dote.

Dobbin (dob'in), n. A common old English name for a work-horse. horse. Shak. 'Dobbin, my thill

Dobchick (dob'chik), n. Same as Dabchick. Dobee (dob'ë), n. In the East Indies, a native washer-man

Dobereiner's Lamp (dob-er-in'erz lamp), n. Donerenier: Lamp (doi-er-in erz lamp), a. A contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas
upon recently-prepared spongy platinum,
when the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas. The action depends upon the readiness with which depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum that chemical union, attended with evolution of light, takes place.

Dobhash (dob'hash), m. [Hind. do-bhashiya, an interpreter—do, two, and bhashiya, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two languages.
Dobhle (dob'ul), n. A fresh-water fish (Leuciseus dobula), allied to the roach, found in some of the rivers and streams of this country.

Docent (do'sent), a. [L. docens, docentis, ppr. of doceo, to teach.] Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is docent and regent, as it teaches and governs.

Abp. Land.

Docetæ (dō-sē'te), n. pl. [Gr. dokeō, to seem.]

An ancient heretical sect, who maintained that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance

pearance.

Docetic (dō-set'ik), a. Of, or pertaining to, or held by, the Doceta. 'Docetic gnosticism.' Plumptre.

Doch-an-doris, Doch-an-dorach (doch'an-dō-ris, doch'an-dō-rach), n. [Gael. decolan-dorus, drink at the door, the stirrup-and-docatal documents of the dock of the stirrup-and-documents of the dock of the stirrup-and-documents. cup.] Astirrup-cup; a parting cup. [Scotch.] Spelled variously Deuch-an-dorach, Deuchan-doris, &c.

Dochmiac (dok'mi-ak), a. Of or belonging

To a documus.

Dochmius (dok'mi-us), n. [L., from Gr. dochmios, across, oblique.] In Greek pros. a foot of five syllables, the first and fourth short and the others long, but admitting of variations

Docibility, Docibleness (do-si-bil'i-ti, do'si-bl-nes), n. Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn. 'Persons of docibility.' Boyle. 'The docibleness of dogs.' Walton. [Rare

or obsolete.]

Docible (do'si-bl), a. [See Docile 1 1, That. may be taught; teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. 'Sober, humble, docible persons.' Bp. Bull. [Rare or observed.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is docible,

Ep Hacket.

Docile (dō'sil or do'sil), a. [L. docilis, from doceo, to teach; allied to G. zeigen, to show, and E. teach, 1 Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.

Ellis.

Syn. Teachable, tractable, pliant, yielding. Docility (dō-si'li-ti), n. Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

The humble docidity of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.

Beattle.

Docimacy, Docimacy (do'si-ma-si), n. [Gr. dokimasia. See the next word 1 1 The art dokimacy, Docimacy (dosi-ma-si), n. [Gr. dokimacia. See the next word.] 1. The arts or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore-

determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral; metallurgy.—2. The art of ascertaining the nature and qualities of medicines, or of facts pertaining to physiology.

Docimastic (do-si-mas'til), a. [Gr. dokimastickos, from dokimas, broved, tested.] Proving by experiments or tests; essaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals; as, the docimastic art, that is metallurgy.

Docimology (do-si-mol'o-ji), n. A treatise on the art of essaying or examining metallic bodies, &c.

Docity (dos'i-til), n. Quickness of comprehension; docility. [Provincial English and colloquial, United States.]

Dock (dok), n. [A. Sax. doce, G. docke, a word forming part of the name of various plants both in England and Germany, perhaps allied to L. davenm, Gr. davkon, a kind of parsnip or carrot growing in Crete, used in medicine.] The common name of the species of Rumex, nat, order Polygonacæ,

or parsing or carrot growing in cree, usen in medicine.] The common name of the species of Rumex, nat. order Polygonacea, the leaves of which are not hastate. They are perennial herbs, with stout rootstocks, erect stems, very abundant in waste ground and pastures. There are eleven species in Britain, most of them troublesome weeds. Dock (dok), n. [Icel. dockr, a short tail; G. docke, a bunch of thread, a plug, a thick short piece of anything; Fris. dok, a small bundle, bunch, or ball. Cog. W. toe, anything short or abrupt, tociaue, to curtail.] I. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail. —2. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

Dock (dok), w. t. [See Dock, the tail of a beast cut short]. I. To cut off, as the end a taing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as,

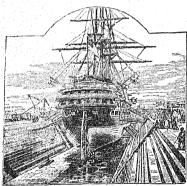
a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to dock the tail of a horse.

To pluck the eyes of sentiment, And dock the tail of rhyme. Holmes

2. To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to dock an account.—3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar; as, to dock an entail.

an entail.

Dock (dok), n. [D. dok, G. docke, Sw. docka, a
dock. Probably from the L.L. doga, doha, a
ditch; L. doga, a kind of vessel; Gr. dochē, receptacle, dechomai, to receive.] 1. The place
where a criminal stands in court.—2. A place
artificially formed on the side of a harbour
or the bank of a vivor four the recention artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. In America, the spaces between wharves are called docks. There are two kinds of docks, dry or graving docks and wet-docks. The former are used for receiving ships in order to their being inspected and repaired. For this purpose the dock must be so contrived that the water may be admitted or excluded at pleasure, so that a vessel can be floated in when the tide is high, and the water run out with the fall of the tide, or pumped out, the closing of the gates preventing its return. Wet-dooks are formed for the pur-pose of keeping vessels always afloat. The



Dry or Graving Dock, Sydney, N.S.W.

name of dock has sometimes been applied or a considerable part of it, runs in and out with the tide, but such an excavation out with the tide, but such an excavation is more properly an artificial basin or harbour than a dock. One of the chief uses of a wet-dock is to keep a uniform level of water, so that the business of loading and unloading ships can be carried on without any interruption. In a wider sense dock signifies both the dock proper and all buildings, as storehouses, workshops, &c., connected with it. Floating dock, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.

of the tanks round its sides.

Dock (dok), v.t. To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—To dock a vessel, to place her in a dry-dock, maintaining her in an upright position upon blocks by the assistance of shores or sliding-blocks.

Dockage (dok'āi), n.; Dock—dues (dok'diz), n. pl. Charges for the use of docks.

Dock-cress (dok'kres), n. A common name for the plant Lapsana communis (nipplewort).

Docken (dok'en), n. The dock, a plant of the

word. (dok'en), n. The dock, a plant of the genus Rumex. [Scotch.]

Docket, Docquet (dok'et), n. [A dim of dock, anything curtailed or cut short. See Dock, the tail of a beast cutishort.] 1. In law, (a) a summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (b) A register of judgments. (c) An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the United States this is the principal or only use of the word. (d) The copy of a decree in chancery, made out and left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment. —To strike a docket, in law, to give a bond to the lord-chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a flat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor; said of a creditor.—2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods specifying their measurement. See Ticket.

Docket, Docquet (dok'et), v. t. 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as judgments regularly docketed.

2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

They were all docketed and marked, and tied with red tape.

Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket.

3. To mark with a docket.
Dock-master (dok'mas-têr), n. One who has the superintendence of docks.
Dock-rent (dok'rent), n. Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.
Dock-warrant (dok'wo-rant), n. A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks. When a transfer is made the certificate is endorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the nurchaser. The warliver the goods to the nurchaser. The warliver the goods to the nurchaser. liver the goods to the purchaser. The war-rant thus becomes an order or authority for the removal of the goods.

Dockyard (dok'yard), n. A yard or maga-zine near a harbour, for containing all kinds

of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government usually consist of dry-docks for repairing ships, and of slips on which new vessels are built; besides which they comprise naval store-houses and workshops in which different pro-cesses relative to ship-building are car-

Docquet, n. and n.t. See DOCKET.

Doctor (dok'tér), n. [L., from doceo, doctum, to teach. See DOCILE.] 1. A teacher: an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a profession.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law Acts v. 34.

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free. Old proverb.

2. In a university one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subthereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty; as, a doctor in divinity, in physic, in law. The degree of doctor is often merely honorary, but is conferred on physicians as a professional degree. 3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

When ill, indeed, E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always succeed.

A term applied to various mechanical contrivances for performing certain subsidiary operations in a machine or train of contrivances for performing certain subsidiary operations in a machine or train of machinery, as a scraper to receive superfluous colouring matter from the cylinder in calico-printing.—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine—6. Brown sherry, so called because it is concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled Mosto stock. This syrup being added to fresh must ferments, and the luscious produce is used for doctoring very inferior qualities of wine. See Mosto.—Doctors' Commons. See under Commons.

Doctor (dok'têr), v.t. 1. To apply medicines for the cure of; to treat as a physician; hence, to repair; to mend; to patch up. [Colloq.]—2. To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor. [Colloq.]—3. To drug or adulterate, as wine, more particularly by treating with the compound known as 'the doctor.' [Colloq or slang.]—4. To falsify; to cook; as, to doctor an account. [Colloq or slang.]

Doctor (dok'tèr), v.t. To practise physic.
Doctoral (dok'tèr-al), a. Relating to the degree of a doctor. [Rare.]

The bed of a sick man is a school, a doctoral chair of learning and discipline.

By King.
Doctorally (dok'tèr-al-li), adv. In the manuar of a doctor.

Doctorally (dok'ter-al-li), adv. In the man-

Doctorate (dok'ter-at), n. Degree of a doc-

I thank you for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate. Rb. Hurd.

Doctorate (dok'ter-āt), v.t. To make a doctor of by conferring the degree of doctor; to confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare

or obsolete.]

Doctor-fish (dol'ter-fish), a. A name applied to the species of fishes belonging to the genus Acanthurus, from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which they are armed on each side of the tail, so that they cannot be handled incantiously with impunity. All belong to the tropics. Called also Surgeon-fish.

Doctorly' (dok'ter-li), a. Of, or pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. Bp. Hall.

Doctorly (dok'ter-li), a. Of, or pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly.

Doctorship (dok'ter-ship), n. The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate. Doctress, Doctoress (dok'tres, dok'ter-es), n. A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the doctor rould have a shaking fit of laughter. Whitlock

would have a shaking fit of laughter. Whittock.

Doctrinaire (dok'trin-ar'), n. [Fr., as if from doctrinarius, a hypothetical adjective from L.L. doctrinare, to teach, from L. doctrina, instruction, learning. See DOCTRINE.]

1. The name originally applied to one of a section of French politicians of moderately liberal principles, who occupied a place in the Chambers after the restoration of 1816, between the deputies of the centre, who always supported ministers, and the extremeleft. They maintained the doctrines attendant on the theory of representative government in a mixed monarchy, especially such as that of Britain, but were opposed to sudden changes, above all, to such as tended

to republicanism They were in consequence, much ridiculed and maligned, and received the name of dostrinuires as being received the name of doctrinaires as being mere theoretical constitution-makers rather than practical politicians. Hence—2. Popularly, one who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist.

Doctrinal (dol'trin-al), a. [See Doctrinal]

1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as, a doctrinal observation.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition which shall be our subject.

South. 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teach-

The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.

Hooker.

Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), n. Something that is a part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in dectrinals to deny Christ. South.

Doctrinally (dok'trin-al-li), adv. In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

Doctrinarian (dok-trin-z'ri-an), n. A doctrinarie; a political theorist. J. H. New-

man.

Doctrinarianism (dok-trin-ā/ri-an-izm), n.
The principles or practices of the Doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical suggestions.

Doctrine (dok'trin), n. [L. doctrine, instruction, learning, from docco, to teach.] 1. In
a general sense, whatever is taught; hence,
a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor
or master; as, the doctrines of the gospel; the
doctrines of Plato. doctrines of Plato.

And prove their do.trine orthodox, By apostolic blows and knocks, Hudibras.

By apostone plows and shouse. The bold teacher's doctrine sanctified
By truth shall spread, throughout the world dispersed.

Wordsworth.

2. The act of teaching; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

Some to church repair
Not for the doctrine, but the music there. Pope. 3. Learning: knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand doctrine?

Is. xxviii. 9. 4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

Tit. ii. 1.

Document (do'kū-ment), n. [L. documentum, a lesson, a pattern, a proof, from doceo, to teach.] 1. That which is taught; precept; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time.

Watts.

2. More generally, in present usage, written 2. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence, or proof, any official or authoritative paper containing instruc-tions or proof, for information, establish-ment of facts, and the like; any printed or written paper.

Document (do'kū-ment), v.t. 1. To furnish

with documents; to furnish with instruc-tions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; as, a ship should be docu-mented according to the directions of law.— 2. To teach; to instruct; to school. [Rare.]

I am finely documented by mine own daughter

Documental (do'kū-ment-al), a. Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as, docu-

mental testimony.

Documentary (do'kū-ment-a-ri), a. Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents. 'Documentary evidence.' Mac-

Documentation (do'kū-ment-ā"shon), n.

Documentation (do'kū-ment-a"snon), n. Instruction; teaching. Richardson.

Documentize (do'kū-ment-īz), v.i. To be didactic. Richardson.

Dod (dod), n. [Gael.] A fit of ill-humour or sullenness. [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the dod's, now and then.

and then.

Dod, Dodd (dod), v.t. [Origin doubtful.] To cut or lop the top or head from; to remove the horns of; to cut or clip the hair of; to snip off, as wool. [Prov. English.]

Doddard† (dod'erd), a. Pollard; having lost the top or head, as an old tree.

Doddard (dod'erd), m. [Origin doubtful.] A name for the game of hockey, and for the stick used in playing it, Halliwell.

Doddaed (dod'ed), a. [See Don, v.t.] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle. [Scotch.]

Dodder (dod'der), n. [The same word as Dan. dodder, G. dotter, Sw. dodra—dodder, a term of unknown derivation.] The common name of the plants of the genus Cuscuta, a group of slender, branched, twining, leadess pink or white annual parasites. The seeds germinate on the ground, but the young plant speedily attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Four species are common in England—C. europæa, found on nettles and



Lesser Dodder (Cuscuta Epithymum)

vetches; C. Epithymum, on furze, thyme, and heather; C. trijolii, on clover; and C. Epithum, on cultivated flax. See CUSCUTA. Dodder (dod'der), v.i. [Akin didder, totter.] To shake. 'The doddering mast.' Thomson. Doddered (dod'derd), a. [See DODDARD.] Having lost the top, as an old tree; shattered. 'Rots like a doddered oak.' Thomson. Doddte, Doddy (dod'd), n. [See DODDED.] A cow without horns. [Scotch.]
Doddy (dod'f), a. [See DOD.] Ill-natured; snappish. [Scotch.]

If fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.

and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. Galt.

Dodecagon (dō-de'ka-gon), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and gōnāa, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

Dodecagyn (dō-de'ka-jin), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and gynā, a female.] In bot. a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia, (dō-de'ka-ji'ni-a), n. pl. The name given by Linneus to the orders which in his system have twelve styles.

Dodecagynian, Dodecagynous (dō-de'ka-ji'ni-an, dō-de-ka'jin-us), a. In bot. having twelve styles.

Dodecahedral (dō-de'ka-hē''dral), a. Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of

bodecahedral (dō-de'ka-hē''dral), a. Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—Dodecahedral corundum, a mineral, the spinelle and pleonaste of Haüy; there are two varieties, the ceylanite and spinel ruby.—Dodecahedral garnet, a species of garnet containing ten sub-species or varieties, amongst which is the common garnet, or brown and green variety.—Dodecahedral mercury, a mixture of mercury and silver in which the former is to the latter in the proportion of three to one nearly. It is called also native amalgam, and is found in quicksilver mines together with chinabar.

Dodecahedron (dō-de'ka-hē''dron), n. [Gr. dödeka, twelve, and hedra, a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal

regular pentagons, or having twelve equal

Dodecander (dö-de-kan'dér), n. [Gr. dödeka, twelve, and anër, a male.] In bot. a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-a), n. pl. A Lin-



Common Houseleek

næan class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen

inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments

Dodecandrian, Dodecandrous (dō de-kan'dri-an, dō-de-kan'drus), a. Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have from twelve to nineteen free stamens.

from tweive to mineteen free stamens.

Dodecapetalous (dö-de'ka-pe'tal-us), a. In

bot. having twelve petals; having a corolla

consisting of twelve parts.

Dodecastyle (dö-de'ka-stil), n. [Gr. dödeka,

and stylos, a column.] In arch. a portico

having twelve columns in front.

having twelve columns in front.

Dodecasyllable (do-de'ka-sil-la-la), n. [Gr. dödeka, twelve, and syllable (which see).]

A word of twelve syllables.

Dodecatemorion (dō-de'ka-te-mō'ri-on), n. [Gr. dödekatos, twelfth, and morion, part.]

A twelfth part. [Rare.]

Dodecatemory (dō-de'kat-em'o-ri), n. A donomination sometimes given to each of denomination sometimes given to each of

denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [Obsolete

or rare.]
Dodge (doj), v.i. pret. & pp. dodged; ppr.
dodging. [Etym. doubtful, but probably
connected with duck, to stoop or bend down
the head, G. ducken, to bow, to stoop. It is
sometimes regarded as a modified form of the
verb dog, with which the meaning partly corresponds.] 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift
place by a sudden start.—2. To follow the footsteps of a person, or walk along with him;
to accompany or be on the same road with a
person. but so as to escape his observation. person, but so as to escape his observation.

For he had any time this ten years full, Dodg'd with him between Cambridge and the Bull.

3. To play tricks; to be evasive; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. [Colloq.]

I must dodge And palter in the shifts of lowness. You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she dodged with me above thirty years.

Addison.

Dodge (doj), v.t. 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to dodge a blow.

To dodge the sharp sword set against my life.

E. B. Browning

2. To pursue by rapid movements in varying directions.

directions.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist,
And still it neared and neared,
As if it dadged a water-sprite,
It plunged and tacked and veered. Coloridge.

3. To practise mean tricks upon; to play fast and loose with; to baffle by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery.

[Familiar.]

amiliar.]

He dodged me with a long and loose account

Tennyse

Dodge (doj), v. A trick; an artifice; an evasion. [Colloq.]

Sion. [U0fl0q.1]
Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent dadges, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries.

Dodger (doj'er), n. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges; as, 'the artful dodger.' Dickens: 'A sourvy haggler, a lousy dodger, or a cruel extortioner.' Cotgrave.
Dodgery (doj'e-ri), n. Trickery; a trick.
When he had put this dodgery upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a least of laughter to him.
Dodinate Dodinal! (dod's nit dod's nil)

Dodipate, Dodipoll (dod'i-pāt, dod'i-pöl), n. A stupid person; a thick-head.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head, a dodipoll.

Latimer.

adarput.

Dodkin, Dotkin (dod'kin, dot'kin), n. [D. duitkin, a dim of duit, a doit. See Dorr.]

A little doit; a small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. 'She's not worth a dodkin.' Skelton.

Skelton.

Dodman (dod'man), n. 1. An animal that casts its shell like the lobster and crab. Bacon.—2. A shell-snail.

Dodo (dö'dö), n. [Pg. doudo, silly.] An extinct genus of birds (Didus), assigned to the order columbe, and constituting a new family, Dididæ. One species (D. ineptus) was abundant in the Mauritius on its discovery in 1598, and it is from its bones, which have been found in the fluviatile detritus of that siland, as well as from old pictures and designed. been found in the fluviatile detritus of that island, as well as from old pictures and descriptions, that our knowledge of the animal is derived. It was a massive clumsy bird, larger than a swan, covered with down instead of feathers, with short extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight. Its extinction was due to its organization not being adapted

to the new conditions which colonization and cultivation introduced. Other species



Dodo, from a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

existed in Rodriguez, and possibly in Bour-

Donarns (dö'dranz), n. [L., for dequadrans (lit less one-fourth), three-fourths—de, and quadrans, a fourth part, from quatuor, four.] A Roman measure equal to about 9 inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the

ne tany extended. It is about equal to the pathn.

Dodrum (dod'rum), n. A whim; a crotchet. [Scotch.] 'Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums.' Galt.

Doe (dō), n. [A. Sax. dā, dama, along with Dan. daa, G. dam in Damhirsch, Damthier, derived from L. dama, a fallow-deer; connected with Skr. dam, to tame: the primitive meaning being the docile or timid animal.] The female of buck; the female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit.

Doe † (dō), n. A feat. See Do.

Doe (dö) v.t. or i. for do.

Doer (dö'cr), n. [From do.] I. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 'Talkers are no great doers.' Shak.—2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.

The doers of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13

The doers of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

The doers of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

3. In Seots law, an agent or attorney.

Does (duz), the third person of the verb do, indicative mood, present tense, weakened and contracted from doeth.

Doeskin (dő'skin), n. 1. The skin of a doe.

2. A compact twilled woollen cloth.

Doff (dof), v.t. [Contr. for do-off. Comp. dom.]

1. To put off, as dress.

And made us doff our easy robes of peace. Shak. 2. To strip or divest. 'Heaven's king who doff's himself our flesh to wear.' Crashaw.—3. To put off; to shift off, with a view to 3. To delay.

Every day thou doff'st me with some device. Shak. Doff (dof), v.i. To divest one's self of something, as a garment; to bare the head out of respect or friendship; to make a salute by lifting the hat or head-covering. [Rare.]

And feeding high, and living soft, Grew plump and able-bodied; Until the grave churchwarden doff d, The parson smirk'd and nodded. *Tennyson*.

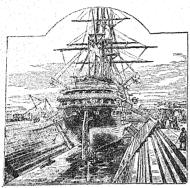
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden deg d.
The parson smirk'd and nodded. Tempson.

Doffer (dof'er), a. He who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards.

Dog (dog), n. [This word hardly occurs in English till after the A. Sax, period (ab. 1220), and its history is doubtful. It is the same word as D. dog, Dan. dogge, Sw. dogg, all applied to large dogs of the mastiff or bull-dog kind. Hound (A. Sax, hund) was originally the English word for dog.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Canis (C. familiaris). The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. A satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has not yet been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections—(1) the wolf-dogs, including the Siberian, Esquimaux, Newfoundland, sheep, Great St. Bernard, &c.; (2) watch and cattle dogs, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, &c.; (3) the grey-hounds, as the different kinds of greyhound,

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEX.

out with the fall of the tide, or pumped out, the closing of the gates preventing its return. Wet-docks are formed for the purpose of keeping vessels always affont. The



Dry or Graving Dock, Sydney, N.S.W

name of dock has sometimes been applied name of dock has sometimes been applied to an excavation, from which the water, or a considerable part of it, runs in and out with the tide, but such an excavation is more properly an artificial basin or harbour than a dock. One of the chief uses of a wet-dock is to keep a uniform level of a test as that the hydrogeneral leading of water, so that the business of loading and unloading ships can be carried on without any interruption. In a wider sense dock signiany interruption. In a wider sense dock signifies both the dock proper and all buildings, as storehouses, workshops, &c., connected with it. Floating dock, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.

Dock (dok), v.t. To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—To dock a vessel, to place her in a dry-dock, maintaining her in an upright position upon blocks by the assistance of shores or sliding-blocks.

Dockage (dok 'aj), n.; Dock-dues (dok'diz), n. pl. Charges for the use of docks.

Dock-cress (dok'kres), n. A common name for the plant Lapsana communis (nipple-

for the plant Lapsana communis (nipple-

for the plant Lapsana communis (nipplewort).

Docken (dok'en), n. The dock, a plant of the genus Rumex. [Scotch.]

Docket, Docquet (dok'et), n. [A dim. of dock, anything curtailed or cut short. See Dock, the tail of a beast cut[short.] In law, (a) a summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (b) A register of judgments. (c) An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the United States this is the principal or only use of the word. (d) The copy of a decree in chancery, made out and left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—To strike a docket, in law, to give a bond to the lord-chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptey is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.—2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods specifying their measurement. See Ticker. Docket, Docquet (dok'eb), v. t. 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly docketed. 2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

They were all docketed and marked, and tied with red tape. Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket,

3. To mark with a docket.

Dock-master (dok'mas-ter), n. One who has the superintendence of docks.

Dock-rent (dok'rent), n. Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

Dock-warrant (dok'wo-rant), n. A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks. When a transfer is made the certificate is endorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an order or authority for the removal of the goods.

Dockyard (dok'yard), n. A yard or magazine near a harbour, for containing all kinds

of naval stores and timber. Dockyards beon many somes and amore. Doctylerus be-longing to the government usually consist of dry-docks for repairing ships, and of slips on which new vessels are built; besides

which they comprise naval store-houses and workshops in which different pro-cesses relative to ship-building are carried on.

Docquet, n. and v.t. See Docket.

Doctor (dok'fer), n. [L., from doceo, doctum, to teach. See Docket.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a profession.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law.

Acts v. 34.

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free. Old proverb.

Disciples then are tree. Ota provers.

2. In a university one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty; as, a doctor in divinity, in physic, in law. The degree of doctor is often merely honorary, but is conferred on physicians as a professional degree. 3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

When ill, indeed, E'en dismissing the doctor don't always succeed.

4. A term applied to various mechanical contrivances for performing certain subsidiary operations in a machine or train of contrivatees no performing certain substactions of operations in a machine or train of machinery, as a scraper to receive superflucus colouring matter from the cylinder in calico-printing.—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine—6. Brown sherry, so called because it is concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled Mosto stock. This syrup being added to fresh must ferments, and the luscious produce is used for doctoring very inferior qualities of wine. See MoSTO.— Doctors' Commons. See under COMMONS.

Doctor (dok'te'r), v.t. 1. To apply medicines for the cure of; to treat as a physician; hence, to repair; to mend; to patch up. [Colloq.]—2. To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor. [Colloq.]—3. To

[Colloq.]—2. To conter the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor. [Colloq.]—3. To drug or adulterate, as wine, more particularly by treating with the compound known as 'the doctor.' [Colloq. or slang.]—4. To falsify; to cook; as, to doctor an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

falsify; to cook; as, to doctor an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

Doctor (dok'ter), v.i. To practise physic.

Doctoral (dok'ter-al), a. Relating to the degree of a doctor. [Rare.]

The bed of a sick man is a school, a doctoral chair of learning and discipline.

E. King.

Doctorally (dok'ter-al-li), adv. In the man-

Doctorate (dok'ter-at), n. Degree of a doc-

I thank you for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate, Bp. Hurd.

Doctorate (dok'têr-ât), v.t. To make a doctor of by conferring the degree of doctor; to confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare or obsolete.]

or obsolete.]
Doctor-fish(dok'ter-fish),n. A name applied
to the species of fishes belonging to the
genus Acanthurus, from the sharp and glassy,
lancet-like, movable spines with which they
are armed on each side of the tail, so that they cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All belong to the tropics. Called

ampunity. All belong to the tropics. Called also Surgeon-fish.

Dottorlyt (dok'ter-li), a. Of, or pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. Bp. Hall.

Doctorship (dok'ter-ship), n. The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate. Doctress, Doctoress (dok'tres, dok'ter-es), n. A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the doctor would have a shaking fit of laughter. Whitlock

would have a shaking it of laighter. Whitdock.

Doctrinaire (dok'trin-ār'), n. [Fr., as if from doctrinarius, a hypothetical adjective from L.L. doctrinare, to teach, from L. doctrina, instruction, learning. See Doctrina_1.

1. The name originally applied to one of a section of French politicians of moderately liberal principles, who occupied a place in the Chambers after the restoration of 1816, between the downing of the contraction. between the deputies of the centre, who always supported ministers, and the extreme left. They maintained the doctrines atten-dant on the theory of representative government in a mixed monarchy, especially such as that of Britain, but were opposed to sudden changes, above all, to such as tended

to republicanism. They were, in consequence, much ridiculed and maligned, and received the name of doctrinaires as being mere theoretical constitution-makers rather their theoretical constitution-makers rather than practical politicians. Hence—2. Popularly, one who theorizes without a suffi-cient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist.

Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), a. [See Doctrine.]

1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as, a doctrinal cheavaries.

The verse naturally affords us the doctrinal proposition which shall be our subject, South. 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teach-

ing.
The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.

Hooker.

Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), n. Something that is a part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ, South.

Doctrinally (dok'trin-al-ii), adv. In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

Doctrinarian (dok-trin-a'ri-an), n. A doctrinaire; a political theorist. J. H. New-

Doctrinarianism (dok-trin-ā'ri-an-izm), n. The principles or practices of the Doctrin-aires; mere theorizing or speculation, as op-

aires, mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical suggestions. Doctrine (dok'trin), n. [L. doctrina, instruction, learning, from doceo, to teach.] 1. In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; as, the doctrines of the gospel; the doctrines of Plato.

And prove their do.trine orthodox, By apostolic blows and knocks. Hudibras. The bold teacher's doctrine sanctified By truth shall spread, throughout the world dispersed. Wordsworth.

2. The act of teaching; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

Some to church repair
Not for the doctrine, but the music there. Pope. 3. Learning: knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand doctrine?

Is, xxviii, 9. 4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

Document (do'kū-ment), n. [L. document tum, a lesson, a pattern, a proof, from doceo, to teach.] 1. That which is taught; precept; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time.

Watts. 2. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any printed or written paper.

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Document (do/kū-ment), v.t. 1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; as, a ship should be documented according to the directions of law.—2. To teach; to instruct; to school. [Rare.]

I am finely documented by mine own daughter.

Documental (do'kū-ment-al), a. Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as, documental testimony.

Documentary (do'kū-ment-a-ri), a. Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents. 'Documentary evidence.' Macaulani.

aulay.

Documentation (do 'kū-ment-ā''shon), n. Instruction; teaching. Richardson.

Documentize (do 'kū-ment-īz), v.i. To be didactic. Richardson.

Dod (dod), n. [Gael.] A fit of ill-humour or sullenness. [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the dods, now and then.

and then.

Dod, Dodd (dod), v.t. [Origin doubtful.] To cut or lop the top or head from; to remove the horns of; to cut or elip the hair of; to snip off, as wool. [Prov. English.]

Doddard† (dod'erd), a. Pollard; having lost the top or head, as an old tree.

Doddart (dod'ert), m. [Origin doubtful.] A name for the game of hockey, and for the stick used in playing it. Halliwell.

Dodded (dod'ed), a. [See Don, v.t.] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle. [Scotch.]

Dodder (dod'der), n. [The same word as Dan. dodder, G. dotter, Sw. dodra—dodder, a term of unknown derivation.] The common name of the plants of the genus Cuscuta, a group of slender, branched, twining, leafless pink or white annual parasites. The seeds germinate on the ground, but the young plant speedily attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Every species are common in Engagement. ment. Four species are common in England—C. europæa, found on nettles and



Lesser Dodder (Cuscuta Epithymum)

vetches; C. Epithymum, on furze, thyme, and heather; C. trifulii, on clover; and C. Epithmum, on cultivated flax. See CUSCUTA. Dodder (dod'den), v. i Akin didder, totter.] To shake. 'The doddering mast.' Thomson. Doddered (dod'derd), a. [See DODARD.] Having lost the top, as an old tree; shattered. 'Rots like a doddered oak.' Thomson. Dodder, Doddy (dod'd), a. [See DODED.] A cow without horns. [Sootch.] Doddy (dod'd), a. [See DoD.] Ill-natured; snappish. [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. Gall.

Doddecagon (dō-de'ka-gon), n. [Gr. dodeta,

Dodecagon (dō-de'ka-gon), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and gōnia, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

Dodecagyn (dō-de'ka-jin), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and gynē, a female.] In bot. a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia. (dō-de'ka-ji'mi-a), n. pl. The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system have twelve styles.

Dodecagynian. Dodecagynian (dō-de'ka-ji'mi-a), r. pl. dodecagynian.

in ins system nave twelve styles. Dodecagymian, Dodecagymous (dō-de'ka-ji''ni-an, dō-de-ka'jin-us), a. In bot. having twelve styles.

Dodecahedral (dō-de'ka-hē''dral), a. Per-

bweive styles. Dodecahedral, a. Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—Dodecahedral corvadum, a mineral, the spinelle and pleomaste of Haity; there are two varieties, the ceylanite and spinel ruby.—Dodecahedral garnet, a species of garnet containing ten sub-species or varieties, amongst which is the common garnet, or brown and green variety.—Dodecahedral mercury, a mixture of mercury and silver in which the former is to the latter in the proportion of three to one nearly. It is called also native amalgam, and is found in quicksilver mines together with cinnabar.
Dodecahedron (dò-de'ka-hē"dron), n. [Gr. dödeka, twelve, and hedra, a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal

regular pentagons, or having twelve equal

Dodecander (dō-de-kan'der), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and anër, a male,] In bot. a plant having twelve stamens: one of the class

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-a), n. pl. A Lin-



Common Houseleek

nœan class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen

inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments

inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments.

Dodecandrian, Dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'dri-an, dō-de-kan'dri-an), a. Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have from twelve to nineteen free stamens.

Dodecapetalous (dō-de-kap-e'hal-us), a. In bot. having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

Dodecastyle (dō-de'ka-stil), n. [Gr. dōdeka, and stylos, a column.] In arch. a portico having twelve columns in front.

Dodecastyllable (dō-de'ka-stil-a-bl), n. [Gr. dōdeka, twelve, and syllable (which see).] A word of twelve syllables.

Dodecatemorion (dō-de'ka-te-mō'ri-on), n. [Gr. dōdekatos, twelfth, and morion, part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

Dodecatemory (dō-de'ka-te-m'o-ri), n. A denomination sometimes given to each of

denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [Obsolete

the twelve signs of the zodiac. [Obsolete or rare.]
Dodge (doi), v.i. pret. & pp. dodged; ppr. dodging. [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with duck, to stoop or bend down the head, G. ducken, to bow, to stoop. It is sometimes regarded as a modified form of the verb dog, with which the meaning partly corresponds.] 1.To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start.—2.To follow the footsteps of a person, or walk along with him; to accompany or be on the same road with a person, but so as to escape his observation. person, but so as to escape his observation.

For he had any time this ten years full, Dodg'd with him between Cambridge and the Bull,

3. To play tricks; to be evasive; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. [Colloq.]

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she dodged with me above thirty years.

Addison. Dodge (doj), v.t. 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to dodge a blow.

, to dodge a DIOW.

It seemed next worth while
To dodge the sharp sword set against my life.
E. E. Browning.

2. To pursue by rapid movements in varying directions.

directions.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist, And still it neared and neared, As if it dageat a water-sprite, It plunged and tacked and veered. Coleridge.

To practise mean tricks upon; to play fast and loose with; to bafile by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery.

[Familiar.]

He dodged me with a long and loose account. **Dodge** (doj), κ . A trick; an artifice; an evasion. [Colloq.]

sion. [Collou.]

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent douges, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that hats become vertacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries.

Thackery,

Dodger (doj'er), n. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges; as, 'the artful dodger', Dickens, 'A scurvy haggler, a lousy dodger, or a cruel extortioner.' Cotgrave.

Dodgery (doj'e-ri), 'a. Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this dodgery upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a least of laughter to him.

By Hacket.

Tedianta Dodinoll (dod'i pit dod'i pit)

Dodipate, Dodipoll (dod'i-pāt, dod'i-pōl),

n. A stupid person; a thick-head.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head, a dodipoll.

Latimer.

a datigati.

Dodkin, Dotkin (dod'kin, dot'kin), n. [D.

datikin, a dim of datit, a doit. See Dott.]

A little doit; a small coin, the eighth part
of a stiver. 'She's not worth a dodkin.'

or a suver. She's not worth a doubt. Skelton.

Dodman (dod'man), n. 1. An animal that casts its shell like the lobster and crab. Bacon.—2. A shell-snail.

Dodo (do'do), n. [Pg. doudo, silly.] An extinct genus of birds (Didus), assigned to the order Columbæ, and constituting a new family, Dididæ. One species (D. ineptus) was abundant in the Mauritius on its discovery in 1898, and it is from its bones, which have been found in the fluviatile detritus of that island, as well as from old pictures and descriptions, that our knowledge of the animal is derived. It was a massive clumsy bird, larger than a swan, covered with down instead of feathers, with short extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight. Its extinction was due to its organization not being adapted due to its organization not being adapted

to the new conditions which colonization and cultivation introduced. Other species



Dodo, from a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

existed in Rodriguez, and possibly in Bour-

bon.

Dodrans (dō'dranz), n. [L., for dequadrans (lit. less one-fourth), three-fourths—de, and quadrans, a fourth part, from quatuer, four.] A Roman measure equal to about 0 inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the

are fully extended. It is about equal to the pathn.

Dodrum (dod'rum), n. A whin; a crotchet. [Scotch.] 'Ne'er insh your head wi' your father's dodrums. Galt.

Doe (do), n. [A. Sax. dat, dama, along with Dan. daa, G. dam in Damhirsch, Damthier, derived from L. dama, a fallow-deer; connected with Skr. dam, to tame: the primitive meaning being the docile or timid animal.] The female of buck; the female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit.

Doe† (dö), n. A feat. See Do.
Doer (dö'er), n. [From do.] 1. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 'Talkers are no great doers.' Shak.—2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.

The doers of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

The doers of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13. 3. In Scots law, an agent or attorney.

3. In Scots tate, an agent or attorney.

Does (duz), the third person of the verb do, indicative mood, present tense, weakened and contracted from doeth.

Doeskin (do'skin), n. 1. The skin of a doe.

2. A compact twilled woollen cloth.

Doff (dof), n. t. [Contr. for do-off. Comp. dom.]

1. To put off, as dress.

And made us doff our easy robes of peace. Shak. 2. To strip or divest. 'Heaven's king who doffs himself our flesh to wear.' Crashaw.— S. To put off; to shift off, with a view to delay.

Every day thou doff'st me with some device. Shak. Doff (dof), v.i. To divest one's self of something, as a garment; to have the head out of respect or friendship; to make a salute by lifting the hat or head-covering. [Rare.]

And feeding high, and living soft, Grew plump and able-bodied; Until the grave churchwarden aoff a, The parson smirk'd and nodded. Tennyson.

Grew plump and able-bodded;
Until the grave churchwarden acg a.

The parson smirk d and nodded. Tempson.

Doffer (dof'er), a. He who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards.

Dog (dog), n. [This word hardly occurs in English till after the A. Sax, period (ab. 1220), and its history is doubtful. It is the same word as D. dog, Dan. dogge, Sw. dogg, all applied to large dogs of the mastiff or bull-dog kind. Hound (A. Sax hund) was originally the English word for dog.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Canis (C. familiaris). The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. A satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has not yet been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections—(1) the wolf-dogs, including the Siberian, Esquimaux, Newfoundland, sheep, GreatSt. Bernard, &c.; (2) watch and cattle dogs, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, &c.; (3) the grey-hounds, as the different kinds of greyhound,
w, wig; wh, whig; zh, zure.—See KEY.

Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street dog, &c.; (4) the hounds, as the bloodhound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, &c.; (5) the cws, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the mastiffs, including the different kinds of mastiffs, bulldog, pug-dog, &c. In systematic zoology the wolf and fox are included under the general designation Canis.—2. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow. mean, worthless fellow.

mean, worthless fellow.

What men have 11 Degs1 Cowards! Shah.

3. A gay young man; a buck. 'I love the young dags of this age.' Johnson.—4. A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, Canis Major and Canis Minor, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog.—5. A name applied to several devices, tools, pieces of machinery, &c., generally iron, which have some peculiarity, as a curved neck, &c., suggesting an analogous quality of a dog; as, (a) a kind of trestle to lay wood upon in a fire-place; an andiron; (b) the hammer of a firelock or pistol, called also the Dog-head; (c) a sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it by means of a rope fastened to it; (d) an iron with fangs for fastening a logdin a saw-pit or on the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool.—Dog is often used in composition for male; as, doy-fox, dog-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, doy-fox, dog-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, doy-fox, dog-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, doy-tax the down way as useless.

The net the down to the dags, I'll none of it. Shak. What men have I? Dags! Cowards!

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it. Shak -To go to the dogs, to be ruined. -Dog in the manger, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another

Dog (dog), v.t. pret. & pp. dogged; ppr. dog-ging. To hunt; to follow insidiously or in-defatlgably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, dogged, and waylaid. Pope Dogal (dog'al), a. [L.L. dogalis, for ducalis. See Doge.] Belonging or pertaining to a

doge. [Rare.]
Dogana (dō-gā/nā), n. [It.] A custom-house.
Dog-ape (dog'āp), n. A male ape.

If ever I thank a man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog ages.

Shak.

Dogate (dog'āt), n. [See Doge.] The office or dignity of a doge.

Dogbane (dog'bān), n. Dog's-bane (which

see).

Dog-bee (dog'bē), n. 1. A drone or male bee.

2. A fly troublesome to dogs.

Dogbelt (dog'belt), n. A term used in some coal-mines for a strong broad piece of leather round the waist, to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing the dans or sledges in the

low works.

Dogberry (dog'be-ri), n. The berry of the dogwood (Cornus sanguinea).

Dogberry-tree (dog'be-ri-tre), n. The dogwood (which see).

wood (which see).

Dog-holt (dog'bôlt), n. [A corruption of
A. Sax. dokybote—doky, a wound, and bote,
recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first
provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor.] A common old English
term expressing supreme contempt.

O, ye dog-bolts ! That fear no hell but Dunkirk. Beau. & Fl. In his reply he doth nothing but quarrel, like a dog-bolt lawyer. Fulke.

Dog-brier (dog'brī-er), n. A brier; the dog-rose, or Rosa canina. Dog-cabbage (dog'kab-bāj). See Dog's-

CABBAGE.

Dog-cart (dog'kärt), n. A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig for four persons, those before and those behind sitting back to back; it is usually furnished with a boot for holding dogs.

for holding dogs.

Dogcheap (dogchep), a. [Perhaps lit. cheap
or worthiess as a dog; comp. dog-tired, dogtrick.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Good store of harlots, say you, and dog-cheap? Dryden.

The nearest to the Charonean in virtue and wis dom is Trajan, who holds all the gods dog-cheap.

Landor.

Dog-day (dog'dā), n. One of the days when Sirius or the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. The dog-days last for forty days, twenty before and twenty after the heliacal rising of Sirius, beginning on the 3d of July and ending on the 11th of August.

Dogdraw (dog'dra), n. In English forest law, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand, especially after a deer which he had wounded with cross or long how. long bow.

long now.

Doge (döj), n. [It.; L. dux; E. duke, from
L. duce, to lead.] The chief magistrate of
the republics of Venice and Genoa. The
first Doge of Venice was Anafeste (Paoluccio,
created 697; the first Doge of Genoa, Simon
Boccanera, elected 1339. In both cities the



Doge of Venice.--Vecellio.

office disappeared in 1797, when the republican form of government was abolished by

But if the peers have ceased to be magnificos, may it not also happen that the sovereign may cease to be a doge! Disraeli.

be a doget Dog-eared (dog'erd), a. An epithet applied to a book having the corners of the leaves turned down. Statute books before unopened, not dog-eared. Lord Mansfeld. Dogeate (doj'at), n. Same as Dogate. Dog-fancier (dog fan-si-ér), n. One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale

sale.

Dog-fish (dog'fish), n. A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dog-fish, the picked dog-fish, &c. They are arranged by Curier under his subgenus Scyllium. The rough skin of one of the species of spotted dog-fish (Scyllium catulus), the large-spotted dog-fish, is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, particularly wood. S. various substances, particularly wood. S. canicula is the largest of the two most common species; in length it is from 3 to 5 feet. It is blackish-brown in colour, marked with numerous small dark spots. Both species



Small-spotted Dog-fish (Scyllium canicula).

are used for food in Orkney. The common or picked dog-fish belongs to the genus Acanthias (A. vulgaris).

Dog-fisher (dog'fish-er), n. The dog-fish

The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness.

Dog-fly (dog'fli), n. A voracious biting fly, common among woods and bushes and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles

the black fly which infests cattle.

Dog-fox (dog'foks), n. 1. The male of the fox.—2. A name given to certain small burrowing animals of the dog family (Canide), allied to the corsak. They inhabit the warm parts of kais and Africe. parts of Asia and Africa.

Dogged (dog'ed), a. Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe; obstinate.

Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest, And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.

Doggedly(dog'ed-li), adv. Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely; obstinately.

He (Johnson) verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself doggedly to it.

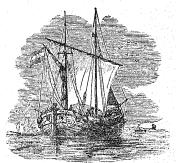
Bastuell.

Doggedness (dog'ed-nes), n. moroseness; obstinacy. Sullenness;

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into diggedness.

Disraeli,

Dogger (dog'ger), n. [D. dogger-boot—dogger, a codfish, and boot, a boat.] A Dutch fishing



Dutch Dogger.-From sketch by Capt. May.

vessel used in the German Ocean, particularly in the cod and herring fisheries. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, somewhat resembling a

ketch.

Dogger (dog'ger), n. A sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, consisting chiefly of silica and iron, but containing some alum.

Doggerel (dog'ger-el), a. [Possibly from dog.] An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras, but now more generally applied to mean verses, defective alike in sense and rhythm. alike in sense and rhythm.

Two fools that . . . Shall live in spite of their own dogg'rel rhymes.

Dryden

Doggerel (dog'ger-el), n. 1. Originally, bur-lesque poetry, generally in irregular mea-sure. 'Doggerel like that of Hudibras.' Addison.—2. Mean, worthless, contemptible verses, defective in sense, rhythm, and

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of doggerel, which only the ignorant class style poetry.

W. Chambers.

Doggerelist (dog'ger-el-ist), n. A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern doggerelist was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. W. Chambers.

scurrious verses fil several volumes. W. Chambers.

Doggerman (dog'ger-man), n. A sailor belonging to a dogger.

Doggery (dog'ger-i), n. Anything of a mean or worthless quality; quackery. Carlyle.

Dogget (dog'et), n. A docket (which see).

Doggish (dog'ish), a. Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

Doggishness (dog'ish-nes), n. The quality of being doggish.

Dog-grass (dog'gras), n. [Supposed to be eaten by dogs.] Triticum caninum, a grass common in woods, banks, and waste places. It has a fibrous root, and slender stems from 1 to 3 feet high, and the leaves bright green.

green. Doggrel (dog'rel), a, and n. Same as Dog-

Dog-head (dog'hed), n. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer which strikes the percussion cap. [Scotch.]

cussion cap. [Scotch.] **Dog-headed** (dog'hed-ed), a. A term applied

Dog-hearted (dog'hart-ed), a. Cruel; pitiless; malicious. 'His (Lear's) dog-hearted (dag'hart-ed), a. Cruel; pitiless; malicious. 'His (Lear's) dog-hearted (daughters.' Shah.

Doghole (dog'hōl), n. A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation.

France is a doghole, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot.

Skak.

Dog-hook (dog'hök), n. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-

rods.

Dog-Latin (dog'la-tin), n. Barbarous Latin.

Dog-leach, Dog-leech (dog'lech), n. One who cures the diseases of dogs.

Dog-legged (dog'legd), a. In arch a term applied to stairs which have no well hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

Dog-lichen (dog'li-ken or dog'lich-en), n. The popular name of a plant, Peliidea

canina, nat order Lichenes. It is a prostrate membranaceous leaf of irregular shape, brownish-green or grayish colour, whitish and spongiose below. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia. Also known as Ash-coloured Ground Livernort.

Ground Liverwort.

Dog-louse (dog lous), n. Hæmotopinus piliferus, a parasitic insect of an ashy flesh colour which infests dogs.

Doglyt (dog'li), a. Like a dog; churlish.

Dogma (dog'ma), n. [Gr. dogma, that which seems true to one, an opinion, from doked, to think.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a principle or doctrine propounded for reception without sufficient evidence; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration. 'The infallibility dogma.' Sat. Rev.

It was before he had attained his twentieth year

It was before he had attained his twentieth year that he (Descartes) threw up the dogmas he had been taught by the Jesuits at La Flèche, and determined by the simple energy of his own mind to create a new philosophy.

new philosophy. J. D. Moreu.

Dog-mad (dog-mad), a. Mad as a dog sometimes is. Swift.

Dogmatic, Dogmatical (dog-mat'ik, dogmat'ik.al), a. 1. Pertaining to a dogma or to settled opinion.—2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintinia and included the property as a set of the property a taining opinions: applied to persons; as, a dogmatic schoolman or philosopher.

One of these authors is so grave, sententious, dog-matical a rogue, that there is no enduring him.

3. Positive; asserted with authority; authority; ritative; as, a dogmatical opinion.

Critics write in a positive dogmatic way, withou either language, genius, or imagination. Spectator

— Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant. See under Magisterial.—Syn. Positive, confi-dent, magisterial, authoritative, dictatorial,

arrogant.

Dogmatic (dog-mat/ik), n. One of a sect of ancient physicians, called also Dogmatists, in contradistinction to Empiries and Methodists. See DogMATIST, n.

Dogmatically (dog-mat/ik-al-ii), adv. Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

Dogmaticalness (dog-mat/ik-al-nes), n.

The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

Dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), n. The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of Christian doctrine; doctrinal theo-

Dogmatism (dog'mat-izm), n. The quality of being dogmatic; positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion. 'The self-importance of his demeanour and the dogmatism of his conversation.' Sir W. Scott.

Dogmatism is the maturity of puppyism.

Douglas Jerrold.

Dogmatist (dog'mat-ist), n. 1. A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.—2. One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences, which they considered might be logically defended or proved. Dogmatize (dog'mat-iz), a. by pet. & pp. dogmatized; ppr. dogmatizing. To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance. 'Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize.' Pope. Dogmatize (dog'mat-iz), at. To assert or

Dogmatize (dog'mat-īz), v.t. To assert or deliver as a dogma.

Then they would not endure persons that did dog-matize anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest. Jer. Taylor.

Dogmatizer (dogmat-īz-er), n. One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

Dogmatory (dog'ma-to-ri), a. Dogmatical. Dig-parsley (dog pars-li), a. (Parsley for a dog, i.e. worthless parsley.] Ethusa Cynanium, or fool's parsley, a common British weed in cultivated grounds, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It has a nauseous odour, thricepinnate leaves and small irregular white flowers, and is a virulent poison.

flowers, and is a virulent poison.

Dog-rose (dog'rōz), n. The Rosa canina, or
wild brier, nat. order Rosaceæ. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and
hedges. The fruit is known as the hip.

Dog's-bane (dogz'bān), n. [Because the
plant was thought to be poisonous to dogs.]

The popular name of Apocynum androsæmifolium. The dog's-bane is milky; the root

is intensely bitter and nauseous, and is em-ployed in America instead of ipecacuanha. It is found in North America from Canada

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to sound in North America from Canada to Carolina. See APOCYNUM.

Dog's-cabbage, Dog-cabbage (dogz'kabbaj), n. Thebygonum Cynocrambe, a smooth succulent herb, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, found in the south of Europe. Though it is slightly acrid and appropriate it is constituent used as a not both.

Europe. Though it is slightly acrid and purgative it is sometimes used as a pot herb. Dog's-ear (dogz'er), n. The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear. Dog's-ear (dogz'er), v.t. To turn down in dog's ears, as the leaves in a book. Dog's-fennel (dogz'fen-nel), n. A plant or weed, found in cultivated fields (Anthemis Cotula), called also Stinking May-veed, with acrid, emetic properties. It derives its name of dog's-fennel from some resemblance of its leaf to fennel and from its bad smell. Dog's-grass (dogz'gras), n. Same as Dog-

grass.

Dogship (dog'ship), n. Curship; the quality or individuality of a dog.

Dog-shore (dog'shor), n. Naut. one of the pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting while the keel blocks are in the act of being taken out, preparatory to layuehing. launching.

launching.

Dog-sick (dog'sik), a. Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit.

Dog-skin (dog'skin), a. Made of the skin of a dog. Tatter.

Dog-sleep (dog'slep), n. Pretended sleep. 'What the common people call dog-sleep.'

Addison.

Dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), n. Refuse; offal; meat for dogs

Dog's-mercury (dogz'mér-kū-ri), n. The common name of Mercurialis perennis, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, a herb common in woods and roadsides.

Dog's-nose (dogz'nŏz), n. A mixture of gin and beer, of rum and ale, or other similar

'Dog's-nose, which is, I believe, a mixture of gin and beer.' 'So it is,' said an old lady. Dickens.

Dog's-rue (dogz'rö), n. A plant, Scrophularia canina, a species of fig-wort found on the Continent, but not a native of Britain.

the Continent, but not a native of Britain.

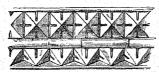
Dog's-tail Grass (dogz'täl gras), n. The
popular name of the species of Cynosurus,
a genus of grasses found in temperate countries in the northern hemisphere. The
common species (C. vristatus) is a perennial
grass with a tufted stoloniferous root, a stem
I to 2 feet high, slightly hairy leaves, and a
linear one-sided spike. See CYNOSURUS.
Dog-star (dog'stän, n. Sirius, a star of the
first magnitude, whose rising and setting
with the sun gives name to the dog-days.
Dog-stone (dog'stön), n. A rough or shaped
stone imported for a millistone.
Dog-stones (dog'stönz), n. A plant, fool-

bog-stones (dog'stônz), n. A plant, fool-stones, a species of Orchis.

Dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), n. A plant, Cyno-glossum officinale (hound's-tongue), so called from its soft leaf. Dog's-tooth (dogz'toth), n. A canine tooth;

a dogtooth (which see)."

Dog's-tooth dogz'töth), a. In arch. a term applied, with no very apparent reason, to



Dog's-tooth Moulding

an ornament or moulding characteristic of the early English style of Gothic architecture

ture.

Dog's-tooth Spar (dogz'töth spär), n. A name given to a variety of calcite, from a fancied resemblance the pyramidal form of its crystals suggests to the canine teeth.

Dog's-tooth Violet, Dog's-tooth Grass (dogz'töth vi-let, dogz'töth gras), n. Evithronium dens canis, a nearly stemless bulbous plant, with two smooth leaves generally spotted with purple; the scape bears one large, nodding, lily-like, purple flower. It is a native of Southern Europe, and is an ornament of our gardens.

tr is a native of Southern Europe, and is an ornament of our gardens.

Dog-tired (dog'tird), a. Quite tired. 'Dog-tired of sitting tongue-tied.' Hughes.

Dog-tooth(dog'toth),n. pl. Dog-teeth(dog'teth). A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the fore-teeth and grinders,

and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also Canine-tooth and Eye-tooth. Dog-tooth (dog-töth), a. Same as Dog's-tooth, a.

Dog-trick (dog'trik), n. A currish trick; brutal treatment; an ill-natured practical ioke

ortal treatment; an lif-natured practical joke.

Dog-trot (dog'trot), n. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

Dog-vane (dog'van), n. Naut. a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or buntine, placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind. Dog-watch (dog'woch), n. Naut. a watch of two hours, arranged so as to make an uneven number of watches (7 instead of 6) throughout the 24 hours; and so to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same watch would stand during the same hours for the whole voyage: Watch 8 to 12 night A, 12 to 4 morning B, 4 to 8 morning A, 8 to 12 morning B, 12 to 4 afternoon A, dog, 6 to 12 night B. Dogweary (dog'wê-ri), a. Quite tired; much fatigued.

1 have watched so long that I'm degweary. Shak.

I have watched so long that I'm dogweary. Shak. Dog-wheat (dog'whet), n. Dog-grass (which

see).

Dog-whelk (dog'whelk), n. A popular name of the Nassa reticulata, a species of univalve shells common on the British coast.

Dogwood (dog'wholk), n. A common name of the genus Cornus, but specifically applied to C. sanguinea. It is a common shrub in copses and hedges in England; the small cream-white flowers are borne in dense roundish clusters. The branchlets and leaves become red in autumn. The wood is used for skewers, and for charcoal for gunpowder. The C. mascula (the cornel-tree) bears a berry often used for culinary purposes. See CORNEL and CORNUS. CORNEL and CORNUS.

Dogwood - tree (dog'wud-tre), n. 1. The dogwood. - 2. The Piscidia Erythrina, a papillonaceous tree growing in the West Indies.

Dohl, n. A kind of foreign pulse resembling

Indies.

Dohl, n. A kind of foreign pulse resembling dried pease.

Doily (doi'li), n. [Named after a Mr. Doily, Doyly, or Doyley, a London draper of the latter half of the seventeenth century. His name was first attached to the stuff, and then to the small napkins originally made of it.] 1.† A species of thin woollen stuff formerly in use for summer wear: generally used adjectively.—2. A small ornamental napkin, used at table to put glasses on during dessert; any similar article for a similar purpose: originally called a 'Doiley napkin'.

Doing (dö'ing), n. The act of one who does; acting; performance; carrying out; bringing about; as, it was none of my doing.

Doings (dö'ing), n. pl. 1. Actions; modes or ways of acting; behaviour; conduct. Yet have I found thy works ungodly, and thy doings wile and abominable.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High. Hocker.

2. Deeds; things done; transactions; ongoings. 'The long fantastic night with all its doings.' Tennyson.

Doit (doit), n. [D. duit, the origin of which is doubtful. Mahn derives it from Fr. Chutt, of eight, as the eighth part of a stiver or penny; Wedgwood, rather improbably, from Venet. daoto, a piece of eight soldi (da oto soldi).]

1. A small Dutch copper coin, formerly in circulation in England as well as in the Low Countries, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing.—2. Any very



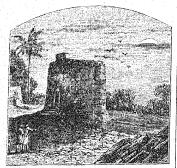
Doit, from British Museum

small piece of money; any insignificant sum. 'The beggarly last doit.' Cowper.—3. A trifle; a tittle; a jot; as, I care not a doit. Doited (doit'ed), a. Turned to dotage; stupid; confused. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' doited lear, Thou cheers the heart o' drooping care. Burns. Doitkin (doit'kin), n. [Dim. of doit.] A very small coin; a doit. Doke, † n. A duck. Chaucer.

Dokimastic (do-ki-mas'tik), a. Same as

Dokmeh, Dokma (dok'me, dok'ma), n. [Parsee, lit. tower of silence.] A Parsee



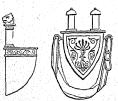
Dokmeh, Malabar Hill, Bombay,

receptacle for dead bodies, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies of de-ceased persons are exposed till they drop through the grating into the body of the tower. Similar structures are scattered about the hills which surround Lake Titi-eran in Peru.

about the hills which surround Lake Truence in Peru.

Dolabella (dol-a-bel'la), n. [L., a little hatchet.] A genus of tectibranchiate molluses, closely allied to the sea-hares (Aplysia). The species are found in the Mediterranean and the eastern seas, and are so named from their shell being in shape like a little hatchet; it is quite concealed by the animal.

Dolabra, Dolabre (do-lāb'ra, do-lā'br), n. [L., from dolo, to chip, to hew.] A variety



Pontifical Dolabræ.-From Hope's Costumes

of celt resembling a chisel or latchet. Dolabre were used by the Roman soldiers for making entrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used for lopping off the branches of vines, &c. Dolabriform (dol-abri-form), &c. [L. dolabra, an axe, and forna, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet. (a) In bot. applied to certain fleshy

certain fleshy leaves, which are straight at the front, ta-per at the base, comper as the base, com-pressed, dila-ted, rounded, and thinned anthemim dolabriforme.



and thinned
away at the upper end at the back. (b) In
zool. applied to the foot of certain hivalves.
Dolce, Dolcemente (dol'chā, dol-chāmen'tā). [It.] In music, an instruction to
the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.
Doldrum (döl'drum). Perhaps connected
with dolt, dull.] A dull or slow fellow.—
The doldrums, (a) low spirits; the dumps.—
(b) The state of a vessel when becalmed.—(c)
The parts of the ocean near the equator that
abound in calms and light baffling winds.
This region of variable winds extends as far as

abound in calms and light baffling winds.
This region of variable winds extends as far as a w. W. Ion., and the names by which it is known are:
Region of Equatorial Calms, Region of Variable Calms, Region of Variable Calms, Region of Constant Precipitation, Doldrums, or Rains of carlier navigators.

Dole (döl), m. [See DEAL, n.] 1, † The act of dealing or distributing; as, the power of dole and donative.

It was your presumise
That in the dole of blows your son might drop. Shak.

2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion; lot; fortune. If it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. 3. That which is given in charity; gratuity.

4.† Boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's doles or marks.

Homities.

5. A void space left in tillage; a part or portion of a meadow where several persons have shares. **Dole** (döl), v.t. pret. & pp. doled; ppr. doling.

To deal; to distribute. The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends doled out their praises to him.

De Quincey.

Dole (döl), n. [L. dolus, wile, deceit.] In Scots law, a term for malevolent intention, and an essential ingredient to constitute an

and an essential ingredient to constitute an action criminal.

Dole (dol), n. [From O.Fr. dol, dole, Fr. deuil, mourning, and that from L. doleo, to grieve; Sc. dool.] Grief; sorrow.

She died
So that day there was dole in Astolat. Tennyson. Dole-beer † (dol'ber), n. Beer given in alms.

Dole-bread † (dôl'bred), n. Bread given to

the poor. Nares. Dole-fish (dol'fish), n. The portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who

that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.

Doleful (döl'ful), a. 1. Full of dole or grief; sorrowful; expressing grief; as, a dole-ful whine; a doleful cry. 'The dolefullest ditty.' Shah.—2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted. 'My doleful sire.' P. Sidney. 'My doleful days.' Shak.—3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy. 'Doleful shades.' Mitton.—SYN. Piteous, mournful, sorrowful, woful, melancholy, sad, gloomy, dismal.

Dolefullness (döl'ful-in, adv. In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

Dolefulness (döl'ful-nes), n. Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

Dole-meadow (döl'me-dö), n. A meadow

Dole-meadow (döl'me-dö), n. A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or landmarks.

Dolent † (döl'ent), a. [L. dolens, dolentis, ppr. of doleo, to grieve.] Sorrowful.

Dolentte (döl'er-ti), n. [Gr. doleros, deceptive.] One of the varieties of the traprocks, composed of augite and labradorite. A finer-grained variety is anamesite and the very fine compact form basalt. It is named from the difficulty of discriminating its component parts.

polent parts.

Dolertific (dol-ér-it/ik), a. Consisting of, or of the nature of, dolerite; as, dolerite; lava.

Dolesome (dôl/sum), a. Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

The dolesome passage to th' infernal sky. Pope. Dolesomely + (dol'sum-li), adv. In a dolesome manner

Dolesomeness † (dol'sum-nes), n. Gloom; dismalness

dismalness.

Doli capax (dö'lī kā'paks). [L.] In law, lit. capable of criminal intention; hence, of the age to distinguish between right and wrong; of the age of discretion.

Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalous (do'li-ko-se-fal'ik, do'li-ko-sef'al-us), a. [Gr. dolichos, long, and kephalē, the head.] Longheaded: a term used in ethnology to denote those skulls in which the diameter from side to side or the transverse diameter. from side to side, or the transverse diameter, bears a less proportion to the longitudinal diameter (or that from front to back) than 8 to 10. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Compare Brachycephalic.

Dolichocephaly, Dolichocephalism (do'li-ko-se"fa-li, do'li-ko-sef"al-izm), n. In ethn. quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichokephalic, Dolichokephalous (do'-li-ko-ke-fal'ik, do'li-ko-kef''al-us), a. Same as Dolichocephalic.

as Dolichocephalic.

Dolichopodidas (do'li-ko-po''di-dē), n. pl. [Gr. dolichos, long, pous, podos, a foot, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, comprising a number of flies with brilliant metallic colours and long legs. The well-washers (Hydrophorus) belong to this family.

Dolichos (do'li-kos), n. [Gr., long; named from the length of its pod.] A genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, found in the tropical and

temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and America, and closely allied to the kidneybean. Several of the herbaceous species are cultivated on account of their seeds or their young pods, which are used for table. D. sesquipedalis has been introduced into France. Its pods are from 1 foot to 1½ foot long. The well-known Chinese sance or ketchup called soy is made from D. Soya, the soy-bean. Some species, as the D. tuberosus of Martinique, are cultivated for their roots as well as for their pods. Dolichosaurus (1071-10-sa/Tus), n. [Gr. dolichos, long, and sauros, a lizard. Lit. long-lizard.] An extinct snake-like reptile found in the chalk, whose remains indicate a creature of aquatic habits from 2 to 3 feet in length.

3 feet in length.

Dolichurus (do-li-kū'rus), n. [L., from Gr. dotichouros, long-tailed—dolichos, long, and oura, a tail.] In pros. a verse with a redundant foot or syllable.

Doliman (do'l-man), n. See Dolman, l.

Doliolum (do-li'o-lum), n. A genus of oceanic ascidians, allied to the Salpre, and like them exhibiting interesting forms of alternate generation.

oceanic asciding, anied to the sapic, and like them exhibiting interesting forms of alternate generation.

Dolium (do'fi-um), n. [L., a very large jar, a tun.] A genus of mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells, found in the Indian, African, and South American seas. The shell is large, light, and oval or globular; the mouth wide and notched. One species (D. perdix) is known by the name of the partridge-shell.

Doll (dol) n. [Many etymologies have been suggested, as E. idol, W. delu, an image, A. Sax. and D. dol, stapid; but the most probable seems to be Johnson's suggestion that it is a contr. of Dorothy.] 1. A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form for the amusement of children.—2. A girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

Dollar (do'l'er), n. [D. Dan, and Sw. daler,

looks than intelligence.

Dollar (dol'lér), n. [D. Dan. and Sw. daler, all from G. thaler, so named from G. thal, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's. Thal, in Bohemia, in 1518.] 1. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or rather above 4s. sterling.—2. The English name of a coin of the same general weight and value, though differing somewhat in different countries, current in Mexico, a great part of South America, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, &c.—3. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

Dolly (dol'li), n. In mining, a perforated board placed over a tub containing the ore to be washed.

to be washed.

to be washed.

Dolly-shop (dol'li-shop), n: A shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; illegal pawn-shop; so called from the black dol'l suspended over the door as a sign.

Dolman (dol'man), n: [Fr. dolman, doliman, from Turk döldinan, 1: A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. Also written Doliman.—2. A kind of garment somewhat of the nature of a wide lacket, worn by ladies.

nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies.

Dolmen (dol'men), n. [Armor. dolmen; Gael. tolmen—dol, tol, a table, and men, a stone; lit. table-stone, or stone-table.]

A term frequently used as synonymous with cromlech, but properly applied to one large where yet one recognition. unhewn stone resting on two or more un-hewn stones placed erect in the earth. The name is sometimes applied also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is pro-



Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall

bably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end and four on the top. The dolmen repre-sented in accompanying cut consists of a vast stone 33 feet long, 14½ deep and 18½ across. This stone is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterwards they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of the first rude dwelling creeted by man, and sometimes may have been the actual structure in which he sheltered himself, converted afterwards into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identify of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much import-ance may be attached to this, as the dolmen is really the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would natur-ally erect for shelter. See CROMLECH, MENHIE

MENHIN.

The second class is that of dataseus, too often called cromisches in this country. ... It may probably be assumed that the dataseu was originally a stone cities in the centre of a tumulus, meant to contain either one or more bodies. This afterwards was expanded into a chamber for the accommodation of several. In the third stage it was furnished with a passage or avenue of entrance so as to be permanently accessible. In the fourth stage the covering tumulus was dispensed with; but the last form most probably was when the datase mere ornament or simulated tomb. Quart. Rev.

Dolomite (do'lo-mit), n. A compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist Dolomicu. It may be granular, crystalline, or schistose. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.

Donates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:b.

It (dolonite) was selected by a Royal Commission as the material for the erection of the present Houses of Parliament. The expectations of the Commissioners with regard to its durability have, however, scarcely been realised. The Piccadilly front of the Royal School of Mines is also constructed of dolonite. In this case the material was carefully selected and stands well.

Davis.

-Dolomite marble, a variety of dolomite of a white colour occurring in granular con-cretions, often very loosely united.

cretions, often very loosely united.
Dolomitic (do-lo-mitris), a. Containing dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.
Dolor† (do'lor), n. [L.] 1. Pain; pang; suffering; distress. "The dolors of death." Bacon.
2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. "The abundant dolor of the heart." Shak.
Doloriferous (do'lor-if'er-us), a. [L. dolor,
pain, and fero, to produce.] Producing

nain

Dolorific, Dolorifical (dō-lor-if'ik, dō-lor-if'-JOIOTINE, JOIOTINEA, (Go-167-1718, no-167-1718-11), a. (L. L. doloryficus—L. dolor, grief, pain, and facto, to make.] 1. That causes pain or grief.—2 Expressing pain or grief.

Doloroso (dō-lō-rō'sō). [It.] In music, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

Dolorous (dō-lē-rus), a. [L. dolor, pain, grief, from doleo, to grieve.] 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; exciting sorrow or grief; as, a dolorous object; a dolorous region.

But when the dolorous day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North, Tennyson.

2. Painful; giving pain.

Their despatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear.

Dr. H. More. Expressing pain or grief; as, dolorous

Dolorously (do'ler-us-li), adv. Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

Dolorousness (do'ler-us-nes), n. Sorrowful-

ness.
Dolour (dö'lèr). n. [See above.] Grief; lamentation. 'Her wretched days in dolour she mote waste.' Spenser. [Now only poetical.]—Our Lady of Dolours, in the R. Cath. Ch. the Virgin Mary, so called on account of her sorrows at the passion of our Lord.

The feast of St. Joseph over, the Novena or Septena of his inmaculate spouse, our Lady of Dolours, shortly afterwards begins. Our blessed Lady is honoured in Spain under the title of her Dolours more perhaps than under any other, unless it be her immaculate conception.

Dubtin Review.

Dolphin (dol'fin), n. [O.Fr. daulphin, Mod. Doipnin (dofin), n. [O.Fr. daulphin, Mod. Fr. daulphin, a dolphin, the dauphin, Pr. dau-fin, L. delphinus, Gr. delphinu.] 1. The popular name of several species of Delphinus, a genus of cetaceous mammalia, characterized by having numerous, similar, nearly conical teeth in both jaws, comprehending the dolphin proper, the bottle-nosed dolphin the grampus, &c. The common dolphin (Delphinus Delphis) bears a great resemblance to the porpoise, but has a much longer and sharper snout. It is a peculiarly agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describ-



Common Dolphin (Delphinus Delphis).

ing semicircular curves so as to bring the air-hole above the surface of the water for respiratory purposes. It measures from 6 to 10 feet in length.—2. A name given by poets and others to the coryphene (Coryphene hippuris, Linn.), a teleostean fish, long celebrated for the swiftness of its swimning, and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in succession in the act of dying. It is about 5 feet long. It is about 5 feet long.

Parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray.

Research

As an increase an increase and a special and a superior of a down upon an enemy's ships.—4. Naut. (a) a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually suplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (b) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to each other, in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-post placed along a quay or wharf.—5. Mill. a handle of a gun or mortar made in the form of a along a quay or wharf.—5. Milit. a handle of a gun or mortar made in the form of a dolphin.—6. In astron. a constellation, so called from its fancied resemblance to a dolphin.—7. In arch. (a) a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. (b) An emblem of love and social feeling frequently introduced as an ornament to coronas suspended in churches.—Dolphin of the mast (naut.), a kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts of a yessel as a support to the puddening of a vessel as a support to the puddening. See PUDDENING

of a vessel as a support to the puddening. See PUDDENING.
Dolphinet (dol'fin-et), n. A female dolphin.
Dolphin-fly (dol'fin-fli), n. An insect of the aphis tribe (Aphis fabea), which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary amount of seeds to perfection. Called also, from its black colour, the Collier Aphis.
Dolt (dölt), n. [Probably derived from or connected with A. Sax dol, dull, stupid; dwelan, to err, to be stupid; dwelan, to err.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull. 'Asses, fools, dolts.' Shak.
Dolt (dölt), v.i. To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly. [Rare.]
Doltish (dölt'ish), a. Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish. 'The most arrant doltish clown.' Sir P. Sidney.
Doltishly (dölt'ish-li), adv. In a doltish manner; stupidly.
Dolten, t pp. from delve. Buried.
All quicke I would be dolven deepe. Chaucer.

All quicke I would be dolven deepe. Chaucer. Dom (dom), n. [L. dominus, a master, a lord.] A title in the middle ages given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders. In Portugal and Brazil this title is universally given to the higher classes.

given to the higher classes.

Dom (dom). [A. Sax. dom, judgment, authority = E. doom; Icel. donn; O. H. G. tuon; G.-thum.] A termination used to denote jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, doom, judgment; as in kingdom, earldom. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in wisdom, freedom.

Domable (don'a-bl), a. [L. domo, to tame. Root in Skr. dam, to be tame. Akin tame.] That may be tamed.

Domableness (dom'a-bl-nes), n. Capability of being tamed.

of being tamed.

Domage † (dom'āj), n. Damage; injury. Domaget (dom'āj), n. Subjugation. Hobbes. Domain (dō-mān'), n. [Fr. domaine, from

I. I. domanium, a form of I. dominium, ownership, property, from dominus, a lord or master. Demesne is another form with the or inster: Demesia is another form what the same origin.] 1. Dominion; authority.—2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth; as, the domains of the Russian emperor.

Thetis wooes thee with her blue domain. Mickle,

3. An estate in land; landed property. The large domain his greedy sons divide. Pope.

The large domain his greedy sons divide. Pope.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—

5. In law, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership: permanent or ultimate ownership. In the two last senses the word coincides with demain, demesne.—Right of eminent domain, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken. taken.

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
The right of eminent domain. Longfellow.

Domal (dōm'al), a. [L. domus, a house.] Pertaining to a house in astrology. Domanial (dō-mā'ni-al), a. Relating to do-mains or landed estates.

In all domanial and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competi-tion with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enor-mous and superior advantages. Hallam.

now and superior advantages. Haltan.

Dombe,† a. Dumb. Chaucer.
Dombeya (dom-bé'a), n. [In honour of J. Dombey, a French botanist. A name given by botanists to a sterculiaceous genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Bytheriacee, inhabiting the East Indies and the Isle of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar.

Dom-boc (dom'bok), n. [A. Sax.] Lit. doombook; the book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom.

Dome (dom), n. [Fr. dôme, from Eccles. L. doma, a house, a roof; Gr. dôma, a house, from demō, to build. Akin L. domus, a house.] 1. A building; a house; a fabric. [Poetical.]

Approach the dome, the social banquet share.

Approach the dome, the social banquet share.

2. [G. dom, a cathedral.] A cathedral. [Rare.] There reigns in his (Böhme's) writings a twilight, so speak, as in a Gothic dome, into which the light light through the windows variously stained. —Trans. Schwegler's Hist. of Philos. by Dr. H. Stirling.

In using the phrase the translator had really not a cupola but a cathedral interior in his eye, and he sees no reason against extending the English dome into the German dom (domns), to say nothing of doma being presumably the warrant in the one case as in the other.

the orner.

3. In arch, in a limited sense, a tholus or cupola in the form of an inverted cup; the hamispherical coving of a building. This eupola in the form of an inverted cup; the hemispherical coving of a building. This restriction of the application of the term appears to have arisen from the Italian custom of calling an archiepiscopal church Il duomo, and from the circumstance that the chief churches of Italy were at one time almost universally so roofed.—4. Anything shaped like a dome; as, (a) a hemispherical arch. (b) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (c) In chem. the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called reverberating furnaces.—5. In crystal. a termination of a naces.—5. In crystal a termination of a prism by two planes meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.

Dome,† n. [See Doom, DEEM.] Doom; judgment. Chaucer.

Dome-book, Doom-book (döm'bık), n. Same as Dom-boo.
Domed (dömd), a. Furnished with a dome.
Domedday (dömz'dā), n. Same as Dooms-day.

Domesday-book (dömz'dā-buk), n. Same as Doomsday-book.

Domesman† (dömz'man), n. Same as Dooms-

Domestic (dō-mes'tik), a. [L. domesticus, bonnestic (no-lies aix), a. In. amesicals, pertaining to the house, pertaining to one's family, from domus, a house,] 1. Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family; as, domestic concerns; domestic life; domestic duties; domestic affairs; domestic contensions of the description of the descr tions; domestic worship.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall! Comper. 2. Remaining much at home; living in re-tirement; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a domestic man or woman.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his domestic feelings were unusually strong, Macaulay.

S. Living in or near the habitations of man; kept for the use of man; tame; not wild; as, domestic animals.—4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, domestic troubles; domestic dissensions.—5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, domestic manufactures.—Domestic architecture, the art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, &c..—Domestic economy, the economical management of all household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thrifties transner.—Domestic medicine and thrifties transner.—Domestic medicine in their own families.

Domestic (dō-mes'tik), n. 1. One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service; a servant or hired labourer residing with a family.—2.† A native of a country. 3. Living in or near the habitations of man;

country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a domestick in heart.

Bp. Hall. 3.† A domicile; a home.

3.† A domicile; a nome.

I found myself so unif for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own domestick.

Str W. Temple.

4. A carriage for general use.—5. pl. Articles of home manufacture; especially, cotton goods. [United States.]

Domestical† (dō-mestik-al), a. Domestic.

*Our private and domestical matter.' Sidney.

**Powertical* (dō mestif): al). a. I. A family.

Our private and domestical matter.' Sidney.
Domestical. (do-mes tik-al). n. 1. A family;
a household. Nicolis.—2. A domestic; a
servant. Southwell.
Domestically (do-mes'tik-al-li), adv. 1. In
relation to domestic affairs.—2. Privately;
as one of a family.
Domesticanti (do-mes'tik-at), a. Forming
part of the same family.
Domesticate (do-mes'tik-āt), v.t. pret. & pp.
domesticate (do-mes'tik-āt), v.t. pret. & pp.
domesticate (do-mes'tik-āt) or remain much
at home; as, to domesticate one's self.—2. To
make familiar, as if at home.
Having the entry into your house, and being half

Having the entry into your house, and being half donesticated by their situation.

Burke.

demesticated by their situation.

3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to domesticate wild animals.—4. To introduce into the garden, green-house, and the like; to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition; to cultivate; as, to domesticate a plant.

Domestication (do-mestiki-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home.—2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.—3. The act of introducing into the garden, greenhouse, and the like; the act of reducing from a wild to a cultivated condition; cultivation; as, the domestication of plants.

tivation; as, the domestication of plants.

Domesticity (dō-mes-tisf-ti), n. 1. State of being domestic.—2. A domestic affair or habit. 'The domesticities of life. J. Mar-

Domett (dom'et), n. A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen. Domical (dōm'ik-al), a. Related to orshaped

Domical (dom'ik-al), a. Related to or shaped like a dome.

Domical (do'm'is-al), n. [L. domicilium, a mansion, from domes, a house, and probably root of colere, to inhabit.] 1. In general, a place of residence of an individual or family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time.—2. In law, the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence and principal place of business. The constitution of domicile depends on the concurrence of two elements—1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the party to make that place his home. Domicile is of three kinds—1st, domicile of origin or nativity, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, domicile of choice, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, domicile by operation of law, as that of a wife, arising from marriage. The term domicile is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction.

Domicile (do'mi-sil), v.t. pret. & pp. domiciled; ppr. domiciling. To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate.
Domiciliar (do-mi-sili-er), v. A domestic; a member of a household. Sterne.
Domiciliary (do-mi-sili-ari), a. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. 'The personal and domiciliary rights of the citizen.' Motley.—Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority.

visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority.

Domiciliate (do-mi-si'li-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. domiciliated; ppr. domiciliating. 1. To domicile.—2.† To render domestic; to tame. 'The domiciliated animals.' Pownall.

Domiciliation (do-mi-si'li-ā''shon), n. Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

Domiciliation (do-mi-si'li-ā''shon), n. Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

Domiculture (do'mi-kul-tūr), n. [L. domus, a house, and cultura, cultivation.] A term applied to housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. [Rare.]

Domify (do'mi-fi), v.t. [L. domus, a house, and facio, to make.] In astrol. to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called circles of position. Domify † (do'mi-fi), v.t. [L. domo, to tame, and facio, to make.] To tame. Bailey.

Domina (dom'in-a), n. [L., a lady, a mistres, a dame.] In law, a title given to honour rable women, who anciently, in their own right, held a barony.

Dominance, Dominancy (dom 'in-ans, dom'in-an-si), n. Predominance; ascendency; rule; authority.

Dominant (dom'in-ant), a. [L. dominans, ppr. of dominor, to rule; dominus, lord, master. See DAME and TAME! Ruling: pre-

Dominant (dom'in-ant), a. [L. dominans, ppr. of dominor, to rule; dominus, lord, master. See Danks and Tame.] Ruline; prevailing; governing; predominant; as, the dominant party or faction.—Dominant chord, in music, that which is formed by grouping three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. It occurs almost invariably immediately before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.—Dominant tenement, in Scots law, the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the servient.

Dominant (dom'in-ant), n. In music, the

ment, called the servient.

Dominant (dom'in-ant), n. In music, the fifth tone of the diatonic scale, and which assumes the character of a key-note itself when there is a modulation into the first sharp remove. Thus, G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the tender of C.

the scale of G.

the scale of G.

Dominated; ppr. dominating. [L. dominatus, dominor. See DOMINANT.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine.' Dr. Cairol.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated, Tooke, Dominate (dom'in-at), v.i. To predominate.

The system of Aristotle, however, still dominated in the universities.

Hallam.

Domination (dom-in-ā'shon), n. L. domin-atio, rule, dominion, from dominor, domin-atus. See Dominatil 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government.

power in ruling; dominion; government.

Then and thine usurp
The dominations, royalties, and rights,
Of this oppressed boy.

2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny. 'The unjust domination of Opillius Macrinus.' Arbuthnot. — 3. A ruling party; a party in power. 'That austere and insolent domination.' Burke. — 4. pl. One of the supposed orders of angelic beings, the fourth according to the arrangement of the schools.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.
Millon. Dominative (dom'in-āt-iv), a. 1. Presiding; governing. 'Wisdom and dominative virtue'. Sir E. Sandys.—2. Imperious; inso-

Dominator (dom'in-āt-er), n. A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power. 'Sole dominator of Navarre.'

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this north-west part of the world.

Camden.

Domineer (dom-in-ēr'), v.i. [From D. do-mineren, from L. dominari, to rule. See DOMINANT.] 1. To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway.

As when the feucial lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy,

when the towns and their factions domineered, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens.

Brougham.

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with con-scious superiority or haughtiness.

Go to the feast, revel, and domineer. Domineer (dom-in-er'), v.t. To govern; to

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble

fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable domineers in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves. H. Walpole.

Domineering (dom-in-ër'ing), p. and a.

Domineering (uomin-allo) Overbearing.

Dominical (dō-min'ik-al), a. [L.L. dominicalis, connected with Sunday, for L. dominicals (dies dominica, Sunday), pertaining to a look overbearter from dominica, lord.] 1. That lord or master, from dominus, lord.] 1. That notes the Lord's day or Sunday.—2. Relating to our Lord; as, the dominical prayer.

Some words altered in the dominical gospels.

Some words altered in the dominical gospels.

Fuller,
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanaes, &c., to
mark the Sundays throughout the year. The
first seven days of the year being marked in
their order by the above letters in their
order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the
year are similarly marked, so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls
the letter which marks it will mark all the
other Sundays of the year. After twentyeight years the same letters return in their
order.

Dominical† (dō-min'ik-al), n. [See above.]

1. The Lord's day.—2. A kind of veil worn by women at communion.

women at communon.

Dominican (dō-min'ik-an), a. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.

Dominican (dō-min'ik-an), n. 1. A member of a religious order, instituted in 1216 at Touof a religious order, instituted in 1216 at Tou-louse, France, under the name of Frères prêcheurs (Predicants or Preaching Brethren or Friars) by Dominic de Guzman (after-wards St. Dominic), with the special purpose of combating the doctrines of the Albi-genses, against which this saint contended with great zeal. They were under the rule of St. Augustine, somewhat modified, and took a vow of poverty, receiving in 1272 the privileges of a mendicant order. Originally



Dominican or Black Friar

they were black friars, but subsequently they adopted a white serge tunic resembling that of the Carthusians, with a black cloak and pointed cap of the same colour. Within six years of their institution the order spread and pointed eap of the same colour. Within six years of their institution the order spread to England, and founded a monastery at Cxford, and they found a munificent patron in Alexander II. of Scotland. In France they were called Jacobins, because their first convent in Paris was built in the Rue St. Jacques. The Dominicans figure prominently in the history of the Inquisition, and a member of the order is always master of the Vatican, the interpreter of Scripture, and censor of books.—2. One of an order of cloistered nums founded by St. Dominic in 1206, following the same rule as the friars, but pledged to industry.—3. One of an order of knights founded in 1224 also by St. Dominic for the express purpose of making war on heretics, and who called themselves the knights or soldiery of Christ. The order was the outcome of De Montfort's crusade of 1208, undertaken by the barons of France

lent

at the instigation of St. Dominic for the extrpation of the Albigenses. They were known also as Tertiary Dominicas and Penilents of St. Dominic.

Dominicide (do-min'i-sid), n. [L. dominus, a lord or master, and ceedo, to kill.] 1. The act of murdering a master.—2. One who kills bis moster.

net of murdering a masser.—2. One who kins his master.

Dominie (dom'i-ni), n. [From L. domine, vocative case of dominus, a lord or master.]

A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Colloq.]

Dominion (do-min'yon), n. [L. dominum. See DoMAIN.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

And I praised and honoured him that liveth for ver, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable.

He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another.

Locke.

2. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British dominions.—4. Government; right of governing; as, Jamaica is under the dominion of Great Britain.—5. Predominance: ascendency.

That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold dominion sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast.

Tennyson. What am I

6. pl. An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers.

Col. i. 16.

7. Persons governed.

Persons governed.

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his dominion.
Ps. exiv.

Syn. Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, government, territory, country, region.

Dominium (dō-min'i-um), n. [See Domain.]

A term in the Roman law used to signify ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life-interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a parson, such as a coverantee bas gening a a person, such as a covenantee has against a covenanter.—Dominium directum, in feudal law, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—Dominium utile, the property or the vassal's interest, as distinguished from the curvalut.

the vassats interest, as dissinguisated from the superiority. Domino (do'mi-nō), n.; pl. Dominos or Do-minoes (do'mi-nō), [Fr., lt., and L. L. domi-no, from (says Littré) dominicate, the headno, 'from (says Littre) dominicate, the head dress worn on going to communion, from Dominus, Our Lord.' The name has been given to the game from the black covering on the under-surface of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. A hood or cape, formerly worn in winter by priests when officiating in cold edifices.—2. A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy.—3. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.—4. A masquerade dress worn by women.—4. A masquerade dress worn



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino and Mask.—After Thackeray.

by ladies and gentlemen, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, generally of silk, with a cap and wide sleeves.—5. A half-mask formerly worn on the face by ladies, when travelling, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.—6. A person wearing a domino.—7. pl. A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with

a certain number of points of all the combinations possible between the double blank and double six.—8. One of the pieces with which the game is played.

Dominus (do'mi-nus), n. pl. Domini (do'mi-ni). [L.] 1. Master; sir; a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor.—2. In civil law, one who possesses anything by right.—3. In feudal law, one who prosters port of his action is feet to be who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.

who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.

Domitable (dom'it-a-b), a. [From L. domo, domitum, to tame.] Capable of being tamed. 'Animals . . more domitable, domestic, and subject to be governed.' Sir M. Hale. Domite (do'mit), n. An earthy variety of trachyte, named from the Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white colour, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

Don (don). [From L. dominus, a lord.] 1. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—2. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to any one giving himself airs of importance. 'The great dons of wit.' Dryden.—3. A fellow or officer of a college.

The great aons of wit. Drywn.—S. A fellow or officer of a college.

Don, v.t. pret. & pp. donned; ppr. donning.
[To do on: opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest with.

Then up he rose, and donned his clothes. Shak.

Dona (dö'nya), n. [Sp.] Same as Donna.
Donable (dou'a-bl), a. [L. dono, to give.]
That may be given. [Rare or obsolete.]
Donary (dö'na-ri), n. [L. donarium, the
place in a temple where votive offerings
were kept, an offering to a deity, from dono,
to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

Donatt (don'at), n. [From Donatus the cele

Donati (don'at), n. [From Donatus the celebrated grammarian.] A grammar. Spelled also Donat (which see).

Donatary (don'a-ta-ri), n. See Donary.

Donate (dôn'āt), n.t. To give as a donation; to contribute. [United States.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been donated... by members of his family.

Donation (dô-nā'shon), n. [L. donatio, an offering, from dono, to give; donatin, a gift, from do, to give.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

That right we hold by his donation. Milton.

That right we hold by his donation.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant;

And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers. Shak.

On the blessed lovers.

Shak.

3. In law, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift; a deed of gift; an evident of gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and done to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were given!
Permitted rather, and by thee usurped;
Other conation none thou canst produce. Millon.

—Donation mortis causa, lit. a gift by reason of death; a gift made of personal property in the last illness of the donor.
—A man on donation, a phrase for a man receiving aid from the funds of a trade's union.—SYN. Gift, grant, benefaction, present.

sent.

Donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pār'ti), n. A
party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman, assembled
together, each individual bringing some
article of food or clothing as a present to
him. [United States.]

Donatism (don'at-izm), n. The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'at-ist), n. One of a body of African schismatics of the fourth cenor Arman schismatics of the founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had carred in the father was the same substance with the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had samed in the state of the same was the same and the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had erred in his time and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it. All joining the sect required to be rebaptized, baptism by the impure church being invalid.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-at-ist'ik, don-at-ist'ik, don-at

The Romans were entertained with shows and donatives.

Dryden.

donatives. Dryden.

2. In canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

Donative (don'a-tiv), a. Vested or vesting by donation; as, a donative advowson.

Donator (do-n'iter), a. In law, a donor.

Donatory, Donatary (don'at-o-ri, don'at-a-ri), n. In Scots law, a done of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over.

Donaustri, don'nath. n. An idle, good-for-

one to whom escheated property 18, on certain conditions, made over.

Donaught (don'nat), n. An idle, good-fornothing person. 'Crafty and proud donaughts.' Granger. [Rare.] See Donnar.

Donax (dô'naks), n. [L.; Gr. donax, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish.] I. A species of grass of the genus Arundo (A. Donax), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and is used for fishing-rods, looms, &c. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass.—2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of the family Tellinide, with shells of two equal valves, which close perfectly, and are of a triangular form, prettily striated from the beak to the margin, the beak occupying the obtuse angle of the triangle. Several are found on the British coasts.

of the triangle. Several are found on the British coasts. Done (dun), pp. of do. 1. Performed executed; finished. Done was frequently used, in Old English and Scotch, as an auxiliary to express completed action; as, 'has done avance,' for 'has advanced;' 'has done compleit,' for 'has completed.'

And quhen that Noe had done espye, How that the eirth began to drye. Sir D. Lyndsay.

Although we have now lost this use of done, there are still some not very dissimilar usages among the vulgar. Compare the use of *done* among the American negroes, as in the following quotations:—

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life done picked my cotton?

I'se like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgotten.

Scribner's Magazine.

Uncle Pete is done dead and buried. E. Bartlett.

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal 2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, or making an offer, the person accepting or agreeing says, *Done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.—3. Overreached; cheated. [Colloq.]—*Done brown* (from the idea of being roasted at the fire till brown), thoroughly, rousted at the are till brown), thoroughly, effectually cheated, hamboozled.—Done for, ruined; killed; murdered.—Done up, ruined in any manner; excessively fatigued; worn out. (These three phrases are used colloquially or familiarly.)

loquially or familiarly.]

Done (dun), pp. [O.E. done, from Fr. donné, given, issued, from L. donare, to give. Comp. L. datum, given; hence, date.] Given; given out; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of formal documents, and expressing the date on which they received official sanction and became valid.

Done† (dun), v.i. and t. Old inf. and pl. form of do.

Such are the praises lovers done deserve. Old pla Sped him thence to done his lord's behest. Fairfax's Tasso.

Donee (dō-nē'), n. [From L. done, to give.]

1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.—2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as, a donee in fee-simple or fee-tail.

Donet, † n. [From Ælius Donatus, author of an Introduction to the Latin Language.] A grammar; the elements of any art. Chaucen.

grammar; the elements of any art. Chaucer. Spelled also Donat.

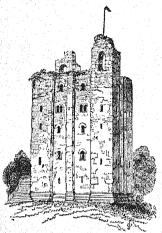
Doni (dō'ni), n. A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon; sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. The donis are about 70 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 12 feet deep;

have one mast and a lug-sail, and are navigated in fine weather only.

Doniferous (dön-ifer-us). a. [L. donum, doni, a gift, and fero, to bear.] Bearing

Donjon (don'jon), n. [Fr., from domnionen, acc. of L.L. domnio, domnionis, for L. dominio, lit. dominion, from same stem as dominate, and thus meaning a house which dominates; it is the same word as dangeon.] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually related to the principal tower of the dominion of the principal tower of a castle, which was usually related to the principal tower of the dominion of the principal tower of the principal tower of the dominion of the principal tower of the princ ally raised on a natural or artificial mound, and situated in the innermost court or ballium, into which the garrison could retreat

in case of necessity. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison. It was some-



Donjon-keep, Castle Headingham.

times called the Keep, Donjon-keep, or

Tower.

Donkey (dong'kë), n. [Lit. a little dun animal, from dun and diminutive term -key.]

1. An ass. —2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Donkey-engine (dong'kë-en-jin), n. In mach, a small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines in steam-vessels, &c., are supplied with steam from the main engine, and are used for pumping water into the boilers, raising large weights, and other similar purposes.

Donkey-man (dong'kë-man), n. 1. On who drives or lets out a donkey for hire.— 2. One who works a donkey-engine.

2. One who works a donkey-engine.
Donkey-pump (dong'kē-pump), n. A steampump for feeding bollers.
Donna (don'na), n. [It and Sp., from L. domina, a lady or mistress.] A lady; as, prima donna, the first female singer in an opera, orntorio, &c.
Donnat, Donnot (don'nat, don'not), n. [Do and naught.] An idle, good-for-nothing person. [Old English and Scotch.]
Donne, † Don, † a. Of a dun colour. Chaucer. Donne, † v.t. To do; to put on. Spenser. Donnert, Donnard, a. Grossly stupid; stunied. [Scotch.]
The donnard bodie croon'd right lowne.

The donnard bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromeb's Remains.

Cronek's Rematia.

Donnism (don'izm), n. [See Don.] Self-importance, or distance and lottiness of carriage. [University slang.]

Donor (dô'ner), n. [From L. dono, to give.]

1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—

2. In law, one who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the donor if the donee has no heirs of his body.

Do-nothing (dô'n'thing), n. [See Don.] The quality or rank of a gentleman ranking as a don; a title given to persons entitled to be styled don.

styled don.

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here only to torture
Your donships for a day or two. Eean. & Fl. Donsie (don'si), a. [Scotch.] 1. Unlucky.

Their donsie tricks, their black mistakes, Their failings and mischances. Burns.

2. Restive; unmanageable. Tho' ye was tricky, slee and funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie, Burns,

3. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a donsie wife and clean. Donzel (don'zel), n. [It. donzello, Sp. don-cel, from L.L. doncellus, dominicellus, diminitellus, dim. of L. dominus, a lord.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsels.

Butler.

Doo (dö), n. A dove. [Scotch.] Dooab (dö'ab), n. See DoAB.

Doob, Doub (döb), n. An Indian name for Cyneden Dactylon, used as a fodder grass. Doodle (dö'dl), n. [Probably from same root as dawdle, to trifle.] A trifler; a simple fel-

Doodle-sack (do'dl-sak), n. [G. dudelsack.]

Doodle-sack (dö'dl-sak), n. [G. dudelsack.]
The Scotch bagpine.
Dook, Douk, v.k. or t. To duck; to bathe;
to immerse under water. [Scotch.]
Dook (dıjk), n. 1. A piece of wood inserted
into a wall for attaching finishings to. [The
term is confined to Scotland; its English
synonym is Plug, Nog, or Wooden Brick.]—
2. The act of bathing: a bath.—3. In mining,
same as Dip-working. [Scotch.]
Dool (döl), n. [See Dolle, grief.] Grief; sorrow; cause of grief; misfortune. [Scotch.]

O' a' the numerous human dools, Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, Thou bear'st the gree.

Burns.

Doolet (dol), n. Dole; woe. 'Hapless doole.'

Doolfu' (döl'fu), a. Doleful. [Scotch.] The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer May mourn their loss wi' dooffn' clamour. Rurns.

May mourn their loss wit dooffee clamour. Rurns.

Dooly (dö'li), n. In the East Indies, a bamboo chair, carried on men's shoulders by poles, used for conveying persons, especially the sick; a palanquin; a litter.

Doom (döm), n. [A. Sax. dôm, O. Sax. O. Fris. dôm, Goth. doms, Icel. dômr, the same word as the common suffix dôm li kingdom, &c., and derived probably from do, like Gr. themis, established law, from Gr. root the, Skr. dhd, to place, which, indeed, is the ultimate root of the verb do. (See Do.)

The A. Sax. dôman, E. deem, is from dôm. 1. Judgment; judicial sentence.

Reticing, by his own doom allemated.

2. Passing of sentence; the final judgment.

2. Passing of sentence; the final judgment,

Forthwith, from all winds
The living, and forthwith the cited dead
of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten.

3. Infliction of punishment. 'To me their doom he hath assigned.' Milton.—4. The state to which one is doomed or destined.

Ill doon is mine
To war against my people and my knights.
Tempson.

Fate; fortune, generally evil; adverse others, more mild, . . . sing
Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle.

Millon.

6. Ruin; destruction.

Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom.

Pope.

7.† Discrimination; discernment.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt, He was of manners mild, of doom exact. Mir. for Mags. -Crack of doom, dissolution of nature.

What! will the line stretch out to the crack o' doom?
Shak.

"Stat. Shat.

"To false a doom,† in Soots law, to protest against a sentence.—SYN. Sentence, judgment, condemnation, decree, fate, destiny, lot, ruin, destruction.

Doom (döm), v.t. 1,† To judge; to form a judgment upon. 'Him... thou didst not doom so strictly.' Milton.—2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; as, the criminal is doomed to chains.

lains.

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden.

3. To ordain as a penalty; to decree. Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?

To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or 4. To destine; to fix irrevocably the rate or direction of; as, we are doomed to suffer for our sins and errors. 'Doomed to go in company with pain.' Wordsworth...-5. To tax by estimate or at discretion. [New England.] Doomage (döm'āj), n. In New Hampshire, a penaity or fine for neglect.
Doomer (döm'er), n. One who dooms.

The feet look of a componity littliness of a company of the company of the company of the company of the componity of the componity of the company of the comp

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the doomers of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded. Lord Lytton.

Doomful (döm'ful), a. Full of destruction.
Doom Palm. See Doum Palm.
Dooms (dömz), adv. Very; absolutely; as,
dooms bad, very bad. [Scotch.]
Doomsday (dömz'dä), n. [Doom and day.]
1. The day of the final judgment.

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until doomsday, Sir T. Browne.

2. A day of sentence or condemnation. 'My body's doomsday.' Shak.
Doomsday-book, Domesday-book(dömz'-

då-buk), n. A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes, a large folio and a quarto. The folio contains 852 double pages of vellum, written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character. It was begun in 1085, finished 1086. A record, called Exeter or Exon Domesday-book, preserved among the muniments of the cathedral of Exeter, and containing a description of the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, is supposed to contain an exact copy, so far as it goes, of the original rolls which formed the bases of the great Domesday-book.

Domsman (dömzman), n. A judge; an umpire.

Doomsman (dömz'man), n. A judge; an umpire.
Doomster, Dempster (döm'stér, dem'stér), n. [From doom and suffix ster.] The name formerly given in Scotland to the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the court of justiciary the doom or sentence was in use to be repeated by the public executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, 'This I pronounce for doom;' hence the name.
Doonga (dön'ga), n. A canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used by a miserable population, chiefly for obtaining salt, in marshy unhealthy tracts, infested with tigers.
Door (dör), n. [A. Sax. dora, duru, dure-aword found throughout the Indo-European family of languages. Comp. O. Sax. dur, dor, Icel. dyr, Goth. daur, G. thür, L. fores, Gr. thera, Lith. durris, Rus. dveri, W. dves, Ir. dorus, Skr. dvara, door.] 1. An opening or passage into a house or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter. which persons enter.

To the same end, men several paths may trend, As many deers into one temple lead. Denham. 2. The frame of boards, or any board, plank, or metal plate that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.

At last he came unto an iron door That fast was locked.

3. An entrance-way, and the house or apartment to which it leads; as, my room is the second door on the left.

Martin's office is now the second door on the street,

Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access; as, an unforgiving temper shuts the door of reconciliation.

I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved.

John x. 9. To lie at the door, or be at the door (fig.), to be imputable or chargeable to one.

) be imputable or charge and the fault lies wholly at my door.

Dryden.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
The guilt of blood is at your door. Tennyson. Next door to, near to; bordering on.

A riot unpunished is but next door to a tunult.

L'Estrange.

Out of door or doors, (a) out of the house; in the open air; abroad. (b) Quite gone; nomore to be found; lost.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors.

Locke.

—In doors, within the house; at home.— Chalking of a door, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to remove, by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer noting at the desire of the year. town officer, acting at the desire of the pro-prietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.

Door-case (dör'kās), n. The frame which incloses a door, and in which it swings; a

meroses a door, and an which is sunger, a door-frame.

Door-frame (dor'fram), n. 1. The structure in which the panels of a door are fitted, consisting of the upright pieces at the sides, the central upright pieces, the bottom rail, the central or lock rail, and the top rail.—

9. Same as Door-gase.

2. Same as Door-case.
Doorga, n. See Durga.
Dooring † (dōring), n. A door with all its.
appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of houses. . . ten miles off.

Milton.

Doorkeeper (dör'kēp-er), n. A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

Door-nail (dör'nāl), n. The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

Dead as a door-nail. Piers Plowman.

Door-plate (dôr'plāt), n. A metal plate, usually of brass, upon a door, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the resident.

Poor-stane, Dore-stane (dōr'stān), n. The door-stone; the threshold. [Scotch.]

They durstna' on only erand whatsoever gang over the dore-stane after gloaning. Sir W. Scott.

Door-stead (dor'sted), n. Entrance of or parts about a door.

Did nobody clog up the king's door-stead more than I, there would be room for all honest men.

Warburton.

I, there would be room for all honest men.

Door-step (dör-step'), n. The stepstone.

Door-stone (dör'stön), n. The stone at the threshold; the stepstone.

Door-stop (dör'stöp), n. A piece of wood against which the door shuts in its frame.

Doorway (dör'wä), n. In arch. the passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house. Doorways are found to participate in the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they have been used. In the religious edifices of the middle ages much attention was bestowed upon the designs and adornment of the entrances or doorways, particularly those in the west fronts of cathedrals.

Doorway-plame (dör'wä-plän), n. In arch.

the west fronts of cathedrals.

Doorway-plane (dörwä-plän), n. In arch, the space between the doorway, properly so called, and the larger door archway within which it is placed: this space is frequently richly ornamented with sculpture, figures in niches, &c.

Dop't (dop), v.i. [Form of dip.] To dip; to duck.

duck.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and dop.

North.

A very low bow. 'The

Dop† (dop), n. A very low bow. 'The Venetian dop, this.' B. Jonson. 'Dopper (dop'er), n. [D. dooper.] A Dutch Baptist or Anabaptist; formerly also Doper. This is a doper, a she-anabaptist! B. Jonson.

This is a dopen, a she-anabaptist! B. Fonson.
Doquet (dolv'et), m. See Docker.
Dor, Dorr (dor), n. [A. Sax. dora, drone, locust. The name is probably initiative of the sound the insect makes. Comp. drone.]
1. The black-beetle or Geotrupes stereorarius, belonging to the section Arenicolæ or sand-dwellers, of the tribe Scarabæidæ. It is one of the most common British beetles, of a stout form, less than 1 inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and may often be heard droning through the air towards the close droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight. Usually called the Dor- or Dorr-beetle, sometimes the Dor- or Dorr-ly, and provincially in England the Buzzard-clock.

What should I care what every dor doth buz In credulous ears. B. Fonson

2. In Oxfordshire, &c., a name commonly applied to the cockchafer (Melolontha vulgaris).—3. A trick; a practical joke. Beau. & Pl.—To give one the dor, to make a fool of. Fletcher

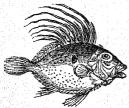
Dor,† Dorr† (dor), v.t. To hoax; to humbug; to make a fool of; to perplex. 'So easily dorred... with every sophism.' Hales.— To dor the dotteret, to humbug a simpleton. Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called dorring the dott rel?

B. Fonson.

Dorado (dō-ridō), n. [Sp. dorado, gilt, from dorar, to gild.] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also Niphias; not visible in our latitude.—2. A large fish of the genus Coryphena, resembling the dolphin of the ancients. See Convph.mm.

Dorcas Society (dor'kas sō-s'e-ti), n. [From Dorcas, mentioned in Acts ix.] An association generally composed of ladies for supplying clothes to the poor. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all recipients except the very poor.

Doree, Dory (dō'rē, dō'ri), n. A popular



Dorce (Zens Faher)

name of the acanthopterygious fish Zeus Faber, the type of the family Zeidæ. It is

occasionally found in the seas of Great Britain, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called John-Dory, a corruption of French Jaune dorée, i.e. golden-yellow. Two other fishes are erroneously called by the same name at some parts of the coast.

Dorema (dō-rē'ma), n. [Gr., a gift, referring to its product, guni ammoniae.] A genus of plants, nat, order Umbellifere. D. ammoniaeum, a Persian species, yields the ammoniaeum of commerce, a milky juice that exudes from punctures on the stem and dries in little 'tears.'

Dor-hawk (dor'hak), n. A name sometimes given to the common goat-sueker, Caprimulgus europaeus, otherwise called the Night-jar or Fern-owl.

Dorian (dō'ri-an), a. Pertaining to Doris in Greece, orits inhabitants.—Dorian or Dorie mode or mood, in music, the oldest of the authentic modes or keys of the Greeks. Its character is severe, tempered with the relicious and is adapted both to relicious

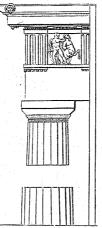
character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy, and is adapted both to religious services and to war. Many of the most cha-racteristic Gaelic airs are written in the Dorian mode.

In perfect phalanx, to the *Dorian mood*Of flutes and soft recorders.

Milton.

Dorian (dö'ri-an), n. An inhabitant of Doris

Doric (dor'ik), a. Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in



Grecian Doric Order.

Greece, who nassus. — Doric order, in arch. the oldest, strongest, and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, and the second of the Roman, coming koman, coming between the Tuscan and the Ionic. The dis-tinguishing cha-racteristic of the Doric order the Doric Order is the want of a base; the flut-ings are few, large, and not deep; the capital has no astragal, but only never more fil. one or more fil-lets, which separate the flut-ings from the torus.—The Do-ric dialect. See

DORIC, n.—The Doric mode, in music, see

Doric (dor'ik), n. The language of the Dorians; a Greek dialect characterized by its broadness and hardness; hence, applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish.

especially to the Scottish.

Doricism, Dorism (dor'is-izm, dor'izm), n.
A phrase of the Doric dialect.

Doridæ (dō'ri-dē), n. pl. The sea-lemons, a
family of naked-gilled marine gasteropa dmolluses, some of which occur more than
3 inches in length.

Dorippe (dō-rip'pi), n. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, belonging to the
subdivision in which the mouth is triangular. Dorippe has the feet of the fourth and

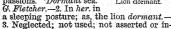
rous decapod crustaceans, belonging to the subdivision in which the month is triangular. Dorippe has the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs shortened, elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported upon simple peduncles.

Doris (doris), n. I. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857.

2. The typical genus of the Dorids.

Dorking (dorking), n. A species of barndoor fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at Dorking in Surrey.

Dormancy (dormant), a. [Fr. from dormin, L. dormant, dor sleep.] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, dormant passions. 'Dormant sea.' G. Fletcher. —2. In her. in a sleeping posture; as, the lion dormant.—3. Neelected not used not search.



sisted on; as, a dormant title; dormant pri-

vileges.
It is by lying dormant a long time or being very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people.

Eurke.

[Rape, 1]

4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [Rare.] -Dormant partner, in com. one whose name does not appear in the title of the firm; a does not appear in the title of the firm; a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share in losses: called also Seeping Partner.—Dormant state of animals, a term sometimes applied to the hibernation of animals, or that state in which they remain torpid for a period in winter.—Dormant norpid for a period in winter.—Dormant (dormant), v. 1. A beam; a sleeper. 2. In cockery, a dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, potted meats, placed down the middle of a table at large entertainments; a centre piece which is not removed. Dormar (dor'mer), n. A beam; a sleeper. Dormer-window, Dormer (dor'mer-windo, dor'mer), n. [Lit. the window of a sleep-



Dormer-window, Oxford

ing apartment. See DORMANT, a.] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bed-

Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), n. [L. dormio, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

opiate; a soporific.

Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), a. Causing or tending to cause sleep; as, the dormitive properties of opium.

Dormitory (dor'mi-to-ri), n. [L. dormito-rium, a sleeping-room, from dormio, to sleep.] I. A place, building, or room to sleep in; specifically, a gallery in convents divided into several cells where the monks or pure sleep. 2 + A buvillable.

or nuns sleep.—2.4 A burial-place.

He ... seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and domitories in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul. Pearson.

want body to each soil.

Dormouse (dormous), n. pl. Dormice (dormis). [Probably from Fr. dormouse, a sleeper (fem.), as it is called in Languedor radoumetre, dourmetre being e sleeper, and in



non Dormouse (Myoxus avellanas

Common Domouse (Myoxus aveidanarius).

Suffolk 'sleeper;' or it may be from the provincial dorm, to sleep, and mouse, meaning lit the sleeping-mouse. The origin in both cases would be the Fr. dormir, to sleep, Lat. dormire, to sleep.] The popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia. The common dormouse is the M. (Muscardinus) aveillanarius, which attains the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the M. glis, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden-dormouse is the M. (Ehomys) mitela, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid

state, only occasionally waking, and apply-ing to their stock of provisions hearded up

for that senson.

Dorn (dorn), n. [Comp. D. doorn, G. dorn, a thorn, and dorn/seh, stickleback.] A fish; the thornback.

the thornback.

Dornick, Dornic (dor'nik), n. A species of figured linen of stout fabric which derives its name from Dornick, the Flemish name for Tournay in Flanders, where it was first manufactured for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all varieties of the diaper or damask style. Also a coarse sort of damask used for carpets, haugings, &c. Written also Darnex, Darnick, Darnick, Dorneck, Dorneck,

sure of 3 inches.

Dorp (dorp), n. [D. and L.G. dorp, a word corresponding to the A. Sax, thorp, G. dorf. See Thorpe. A small village. 'A mean fishing dorp.' Hovell.

Dorr, n. See Dor.

Dorr' (dor), n.t. To deafen with noise; to cheat. See Dor.

Dorr-beetle, Dor-beetle (dor'be-tl), n. See

Dorrert (dor'er), n. A drone. 'Gentlemen content to live idle themselves like dorrers.'

Dorr-fly, Dorr-fly (dor'fli), n. See Dor, n.
Dorr-hawk (dor'hak), n. The goat-sucker
(Caprimulgus europæus). See CAPRIMUL-GID E

Caprincingus europeaus). See Caprincipal (Caprincingus). See Caprincipal (Caprincingus) at [From L dorsum, the back.] Of or pertaining to the back; as, the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal awn of a seed; dorsal veins; dorsal nerves, &c.—Dorsal vertebre, the vertebre situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebre.—Dorsal vessel of insects, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates. Dorse (dors), n. A variety of the cod-fish. Dorset (dors), n. (O.Fr. dors, dorselt; Norm. dorsalt; L.L. dorsale, tapestry, from L. dorsam, the back, so called because it hung at the back of priests officiating at the altar, or the seats in a hall. See Dosen, definition.]

1. A cloth of state hanging full over, and falling low behind, a sovereign prince's chair of state; a dosel; a canopy.

of state; a dosel; a canopy.

A dorse and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. Robinson.

ofgold, in length two yards three quarters. Robinson.

2. [Immediately from L. dorsum.] The back of a book. 'Books, all richly bound, with gilt dorses.' Wood.

Dorsel (dorsel), n. [See DORSE.] 1. A pannier for a beast of burden. See DORSER.—2. A kind of woollen stuff.—3. A rich canopy or curtain at the back of a throne or chair of state. See DORSE, DOSEL.

Dorser,† Dosser† (dorser, dos'er), n. [From L. dorserum or dorserum, from L. dorserum or dorserum, from L. dorserum or dorserum.

L.L. dosserum or dorserum, from L. dorsum, the back; Fr. dossier, a bundle.] A pannier or basket.

By this some farmer's dairymaid I may meet her, Riding from market one day 'twixt her dorsers, Borrsthranchiata (dor-si-brang' ki-ā"ta), Dorsibranchiata (dor-si-brang'kia^Hda), n. pl. [See below.] Cuvier's appellation for the second order of annelidans, now called Polychata, which have their branchie dis-

Projection with the property of the property of the project of the

back, as certain annelidans and molluses.
Dorsiferous, Dorsiparous (dor-sif'ér-us,
dor-sip'ar-us), a. [L. dorsum, the back, and
jero, or patrio, to bear.] In bat. bearing or
producing spores on the back of the fronds;
an epithet given to certain groups of ferns.
Dorsi-spinal (dor-si-spinal), a. Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.—Dorsispinal vein, in anat. one of a set of veins
forming a net-work round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of
the vertebre.

Dorso-gervical (dor-si-ser-vi/kal) a. Of or

the vertebre.

Dorso-cervical (dor-sō-sēr-vi'kal), a. Of or pertaining to the back of the neck; as, the dorso-cervical region.

Dorstenia (dor-stē'ni-a), n. [After T. Dorstenia (dor-stē'ni-a), a. [After T. Dorsten, a. German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat, order Urticacee, found in tropical America. They have their naked flowers builed in a flat, fleshy, somewhat concave receptacle. D. Contrajerva and other species have a stimulant and tonic rhizome, which is used medicinally under the name of contrayerva root (which see).

Dorsum (dor'sum), n. [L.] 1. The ridge of a hill. 'A similar ridge, which . . . sud-

denly rises into a massy dorsum. T. Warton. — 2. In anat. the back. — 3. In conch. the upper surface of the body of the shell,

the aperture being downwards.

Dortour,† Dorture,† n. [Fr. dortoir, a dormitory, from L. dormitorium.] A dormitory.

Written also Dorter.

The Monckes he chased here and there, And them pursu'd into their dortours sad. Spenser.

Dorts (dorts), n. pl. A sulky or sullen mood or humour; sulks; as, he is in the dorts.

or humour; sulks; as, he is in the aorts. [Scotch.]
Dorty (dor'ti), a. [Comp. G. trotzig, stubborn, sulky.] [Scotch.] I. Pettish; prone to sullenness; saucy. 'Dorty Jenny's pride.'
Allan Ramsay.—2. Applied to plants, delicate; ill to cultivate.
Dory (dō'ri), n. See Doree.
Dory (dō'ri), n. See Doree.
Dory (dō'ri), n. [Gr. dory, forwardt.]
Dorvohora (dō-rif'ō-ra), n. [Gr. dory, forward, forwardt.]

Doryphora (dō-rifō-ra), n. [Gr. dory, a stem, and pherō, to bear.] The name formerly given to the genus of Coleoptera which includes the Colorado beetle. See Colorado BEETLE.

pose (dos), n. [Fr., from Gr. dosis, a giving, from didomi, to give.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent doses, W. Irving.

2. Anything given to be swallowed; specifically, anything nauseous that one is obliged to take, or that is offered to one to be taken.

As fulsome a dose as you shall give him he shall readily take it down. 3. As much as a man can take; a quantity

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.

Granville.

4. What it falls to one's lot to receive.

Married his punctual dose of wives, Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. Hudibras.

Is cuckoled, and breaks, or thrives. Huddinas.

Dose (dos), v.t. pret. & pp. dosed; ppr.
dosing. [Fr. doser. See the noun.] 1. To
proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses.
2. To give doses to; to give medicine or
physic to. 'A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall dose, and bleed, and kill
him secundum artem.' South.—3. To give
anything nauseous to.
Dosein to. [Fr.] A dozen. Chancer.

anything nauseous to.

Dosein,† n. [Fr.] A dozen. Chaucer.

Dosel, Doser (dos'el, dos'er), n. [See Dorse.]

1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks, and gold and silver, placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.—2. A hanging or screen of rich stuff at the back of the dais or seat of state. See Dars, 3.

There were described by the chancel of a church.—3.

There were dosers on the deis.

Warton. Dosithean (do-si'thē-an), a. One of an ancient sect among the Samaritans, so called from their founder Dositheus, who was a contemporary and associate of Simon Magus, and lived in the first century of the Christian era. They rejected the authority of the prophets, believed in the divine inspiration of their founder, and had many one prophets, believed in the divine inspiration of their founder, and had many superstitious practices.

Dosology (do-sol'o-ji), n. [Gr. dosis, a dose, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on doses of medicine.

of medicine.

Doss (dos), v.t. 1. To attack with the horns; to toss. [Local.]—2. To pay; as, to doss down money. [Scotch.]

doss down money. [Scotch.]
DOSSET, D. See DORSER.
DOSSII (dos'sil), n. [O.E. dos'l, doselle, from
O.Fr. dos'l, dousil, a spigot, L.L. ducicules,
from duce.] In surg. a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or

tion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

Dost (dust), the second person singular of do (which see).

Dot (dot), n. [A. Sax. dott, a point, a spot, whence dyttan, to close up, the primary meaning being a small lump which stops any opening; a clot. Cog. L.G. dutte, a plug, a stopper.] 1. A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing; a spot; specifically, in music, a point or speck placed after a note or rest, in order to make such note or rest half as long again. or speck placed after a note or rest, in order to make such note or rest half as long again. In modern music a double dot is often used, in which case the second is equal to half

Revolving many memories, till the hull Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn, Tennyson.

2. A patch of plaster put on to regulate the 2. A patch of plaster put of the regarder life floating rule in making screeds and bays.

Dot (dot), v.t. pret. & pp. dotted; ppr. dotting. 1. To mark with dots.—2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects resembling dots; as, a landscape dotted with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine, Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine. Matt. Arnold.

Like ghosts, the huge guard olives sine.

Dot (dot), n. To make dots or spots.

Dot (dot), n. [Fr. dot; L. dos, dots, dowry, from do, dare, to give.] The fortune or dowry a woman brings her husband on her marriage. [United States, Louisiana.]

Dotage (dot'ā), n. [From dote.] I. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; senility; as, a venerable man now in his dotage. 'The infancy and the dotage of Greek literature.' Macaulay.

From Marborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow, And Swift expires, a driveller and a show. Folinson.

Weak and fooligh affection: excession.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness. Voluntary dotage of some mis-

2. Weak and foolish affection; Excessive fondness. 'Voluntary dotage of some mistress.' Shak.

Dotal (döt'al), a. [Fr., from L. dotalis, from dos, dower.] Pertaining to dower or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor dotal town possest, My people thin, my wretched country waste.

Dotant † (döt'ant), n. A dotard. 'A decayed dotant.' Shak.
Dotard (döt'erd), n. [From dote, and affix ard (which see).] 1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second child-head.

The sickly dotard wants a wife. 2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond. Dotardly (dôt'erd-li), α . Like a dotard;

weak.

Dotation (dō-tā'shon), n. [L.L. dotatio, from L. doto, dotatiun, to endow, to portion, from L. doto, dotatiun, to endow, to portion from dos, dotis, a dowry.] 1. The act of endowing or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.—2. Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of an hospital or other eleemosynary corporation.

Dote (dōt), a. pret. & pp. doted; ppr. dotation, [The same word as O.D. doten, to dote. From same root comes Fr. radoter, to rave. Probably akin to D. dut, a nap, dutten, to take a nap, dodderig, sleepy, stupified, and to W. dotato, to become confused. Written also Doat.] 1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly.

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. Dryden. 2. To be excessively in love; to love to excess or extravagance: usually with on or upon. What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. Pope.

Aholah... doted on her lovers, on the Assyrians. Ezek. xsiii. 5.

Dote† (dōt), n. [L. dos, dotis, a dowry.]

1. A marriage portion; a dowry. -2. pl. Natural gifts or endowments. B. Jonson. Doted † (dot'ed), a. 1. Stupid; foolish.

Whose sencelesse speach, and doted ignorance.

Spenser.

Such an old oak, though now it be doted, will not be struck down at one blow.

Bp. Howson.

be struck down at one blow. Bp. Howson.

Doter (döt'er), n. 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.—2. One who is excessively fond or weakly in love.

Doth (duth), the irregular third person singular of do (which see:

Dotingly (döt'ing-il), adv. In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness.

Dotish (döt'ish), a. Childishly fond; weak; stunid.

oil, pound:

stupid.

Dotkin, n. See Dodkin.

Dottard (dot'têrd), n. [From dote, in old sense of to decay.] A decayed tree.

Dotted (dot'ed), pp. Marked with small dots or punctures.—Dotted note, in music, a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value; thus a dotted semilrove is equal to three minims, and a dotted minim to three crotchets.—Dotted rest, a rest lengthened by a dot, in the same manner as a dotted note.

Dotterel. Dottrel (dot'têr-el, dot'trel), n.

Dotterel, Dottrel (dot'tér-el, dot'trel), n. [From dote, from the bird's supposed stupidity.] 1. Charadrius morinellus, a grallatorial bird about 10 inches long, a species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the shores of the Mediterranean. It appears on our moors and mountains in its northward migration in spring, and in its southward in autumn. Coming from regions little frequented by man it has no fear of him, and allows itself to be easily taken; hence its name. It was popularly believed to imitate the actions of any one near it, and to be taken by reason of this peculiarity. Its flesh is much esteemed.

In catching of dotterels we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.

Bacon.

In catching of dotterets we see how the foolish bird playeth the apic in gestures.

2. A booby; a dupe; a gull. 'Devout dottrels and worldly-wise people.' Bale.

Douanier, Douaneer (dwan-yā, dö-a-nēr'), n. [Fr.] An officer of the customs.

Donay Bible (dö'ā bir'bl), n. [From Douay, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, of which the New Testament was first printed at Rheims in 1582, and the Old Testament at Douay in 1609-10.

Doub, n. See Doog.

Double (du'bl), a. [Fr. double, from L. du-plus, double — dito, two, and term. -plus, from root of pleo, to fill. See Fill..] I. In pairs; representing two in a set together; coupled; composed of two mutual equivalents or corresponding parts; twofold; as, a double leaf; a double chin.

Darkness and tempest make a double night.

Darkness and tempest make a double night.

The swan, on still St. Mary's lake, Float double, swan and shadow. Wordsworth.

2. Twice as much; multiplied by two; containing the same quantity or length repeated.

Take double money in your hand. Gen. xiii. 12.

Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.

3. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

And with a double heart do they speak. Ps. xil. 2. And with a double heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

4. In bot. having two or more rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and earpels.—Double distress, in Scots law, the name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

Double (du'bl), adv. Twice.

I was double their age.

[Double is much used in composition to denote two ways, or twice the number or quantity.]

Double (du'bl), ut. pret. & pp. doubled; por.

quantity.]

Double (du'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. doubled; ppr. doubling. [See the adjective.] 1. To lay one part of anything over the other; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to double the leaf of a book; to double down a corner.—
2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; as, to double a sum of money; to double the amount; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double the length.

Thou, shalt double the sixth custom in the

Thou . . . shalt double the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

2. To be the double of; to contain twice the sum, quantity, or length of, or twice as much as; as, the enemy doubles our army in numbers.—4. To repeat; to add; as, to double blow on blow.

Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan. Milton. 5. To pass round or by; to march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of. Sailing along the coast he doubled the promontory of Carthage, Knolles.

6. Milit. to unite two ranks or files in one.o. Mult. to unite two rains or files in one.—
To double and twist, to add one thread to an
other and twist them together.—To double
upon (milt.), to inclose between two fires.
Double (divb), v.t. 1. To increase to twice
the sum, number, value, quantity, or length;
to increase or grow to twice as much.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men doubles. T. Burnet. 2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.

I am resolved to double till I win. 3. To turn back or wind in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden. 4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

What penalty and danger you accrue, If you be found to double, J. Webster.

If you be found to double. F. Webter.

5. In printing, to set up the same word or words unintentionally a second time.—
6. Milit. to march at the double. See the noun.—To double upon (milit.), to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet.

Double (du/hl), n. 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex. xxii.

In all the four great years of mortality. . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the preceding week above five times.

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers.
3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.—
4.† Strong beer; beer professing to be double the ordinary strength. 'A pot of good double.' Shak.—5. Something precisely equal or like; a counterpart; a counterfeit; a duplicate; a copy; a person's apparition or likeness appearing to himself and admonishing him of his approaching death; a wraith; as, his or her double; the double of a legal instrument. a legal instrument.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a double, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.

Atlantic Monthly.

6. A fold or plait; a doubling. Rolled up in sevenfold double.' Marston.—7. Milit. the quickest step in marching next to the run. In the double the soldier makes 165 steps, each 33 inches long, in the minute. In cases of urgency the steps may be increased up to 180 per minute. Contracted for double-quick.—8. Eccles. a fenst in which the antiphon is doubled, that is, said twice, before and after the usalms instead of only

creased up to 180 per himute. Contracted for double-quick.—S. Eccles. a feast in which the antiphon is doubled, that is, said twice, before and after the psalms, instead of only half being said, as in simple feasts.—9. A roofing slate of the smallest size, measuring about 1 foot by 6 inches.—10. In printing, several words, lines, or sentences set twice.

Double-acting (du'bl-akt-ing), p. and a. In mech. acting, or applying power in two directions: producing a double result.—Double-acting inclined plane, in rail. &c. an inclined plane worked by the gravity of the load conveyed, the loaded waggons which descend being made to pull up the empty ones by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the plane.—Double-acting pump, a pump which throws water at both the up and the down stroke.

Double-banked, Double-benched (du'bl-bangkt, du'bl-bensht), a. Naut. having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.

Double-bar (du'bl-bar), n. In music, two bars placed together at the conclusion of an air or strain. If two dots are added to anything that effects a double purpose or produces a double-barrelled (du'bl-barel), a. 1. Having two barrelled (du'bl-barel), a. 1. Having two barrelled (du'bl-barel), a. 1. Having two barrelled (du'bl-barel), a. 1. His was a double-barrelled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female,

This was a double-baryelled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.

Dickens.

Double-bass, Double-base (du'bl-bas, du'bl-bās), n. The largest musical instrument of the viol kind. In England, France, and Italy the double-base has often only three strings, which are tuned in fourths. Its compass is from the lower A of the bass clef to tenor F. In Germany a fourth string is used, and gives it a range of three notes lower.

Double-biting (du'bl-bīt-ing), a. Biting or cutting on either side; as, a double-biting

Double-breasted (du'bl-brest-ed), a. Applied to a waistcoat or coat either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat.

Dickens.

double-breasted waistcoat.

Double-charge (du'bl-chārj), v.t. To charge or intrust with a double portion. 'I will double-charge thee with dignities.' Shak.

Double-crown (du'bl-krouu), v. An English gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of 10s., afterwards raised to 11s.

Double-dealer (du'bl-dēl-èr), v. One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; a deceiful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Double-dealing (du'bl-dēl-ing), v. Artifice:

duplicity.

Double-dealing (du'bl-dēl-ing), n. Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

Double-dealing (du'bl-dēl-ing), a. Given to duplicity; deceitful.

There were parsons at Oxford as double-dealing and dangerous as any priests out of Rome.

Thackeray.

Double-dye (du'bl-di), v.t. To dye twice Double-dyed (du'bl-did), p. and a. 1. Twice

dyed.—2. Thorough; complete; utter; atro-cious; as, a double-dyed villain.

Double-eagle (du'bl-ē-gl), n. 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth \$20.—2. The representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia.

Double-edged (du'bl-ejd), a. 1. Having two

'Your Delphic sword,' the panther then replied,
'Is double-edged, and cuts on either side.'

2. Fig. applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing; or to any statement having a double mean-

Double-elephant (du'bl-el-e-fant),

large size of writing, drawing, and printing paper, 40 inches by 263.

Double-entendre (dö-bl-an-tan-dr), n. [Spurious Fr. form.] A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often somewhat obscure or indelicate.

obscure or indelicate.

Double-entry (dr'bl-en-tri), n. A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. side of one account, and the other on the Cr. side of another account, in order that the one may check the other. See BOOK-KEEPING.

Double-eyed (du'bl-id), a. Watching in all directions; keenly watchful; having keen sight.

sight.

Prevelle he (the kid) peeped out through a chinck, Yet not so prevelle but the Foxe him spyed;

For deceifull meaning is dauble-cycd. Spenser.

Double-face (du'bl-fas), n. Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same transaction

action. Double-faced (du'bl-fast), a. Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. 'Fame if not double-faced is double-monthed.' Millon. Double-first (du'bl-ferst), n. In universities, a familiar designation for (a) one who after a final or honours examination in two different subjects gains a place in the first class in each of the subjects. (b) A university degree taken with first-class honours in two subjects; as, he took a double-first int Oxford.

Oxford.

Double-floor (du'hl-flor), n. A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists.

Double-flower (du'hl-flou-er), n. A flower, whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that there are more rows of petals than the normal number. number

number.

Double-flowered (du'bl-flou-erd), a. Having double flowers, as a plant.

Double-gear (du'bl-ge), n. In mach, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

Double-gild (du'bl-gild), v.t. To gild with double-coatings of gold.

Double-glo'ster (du'bl-glos-ter), n. A rich kind of cheese, made in Gloucestershire from new milk. new milk.

Double-handed (du'bl-hand-ed), a. Having two hands; deceitful. Double-headed (du'bl-hed-ed), a. Having

Double-headed (du'bl-hed-ed), a. Having two heads.

Double-hearted (du'bl-härt-ed), a. Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

Double-hung (du'bl-hung), a. In arch. a term applied to the two sashes of a window movable, the one upwards and the other downwards, by means of pulleys and weights.

Double-letters (du'bl-let-erz), n. pl. In printing, types such as f, i, and l, which when used in combination are apt to be broken, and are therefore east in one piece, or logotype, as f, f, fl, &c. The diphthongs e and e are also cast as double-letters.

Double-lock (du'bl-lok), v.t. To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security.

Double-manned (du'bl-mand), a. Furnished with twice the complement of men or with two men instead of one.

Double-meaning (du'bl-mein-ling), a. Having two meanings; conveying two meanings; deceitful. 'A double-meaning prophesier.'

Shak

Double-minded (du'bl-mind-ed), a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways Double-natured (du'bl-nā-tūrd), a. Having a twofold nature.

a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath double-natured man,
And two of death.

Doubleness (du'bl-nes), n. 1. The state of
being doubled. 'The doubleness of the
benefit.' Shak.—2. Duplicity. 'Friends full
of doubleness.' Chaucer.

Double-octave (du'bl-ok-tāv), n. In music,
an interval composed of two octaves or fif-

teen notes in diatonic progression; a fif-

Double-plea (du'bl-plê), n. In law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different

natters in bar of the action.

Double-quarrel (di'bl-kwo-rel), n. Eccles.

a complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of

justice.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), n. Milit. the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps in the minute. See Double, n. Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), a. 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick as, double-quick step.—2. Very quick or rapid; as, he disappeared in double-quick time.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), adv. Milit. in double-quick step; as, we were marching

double-quick.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), v.i. Milit. to march in double-quick step.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), v.t. Milit. to cause to march in double-quick step; as, I double-quicked them.

Doubler (du'bler), v. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

Double-security (du'bl-sè-kū'ri-ti), v. Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

Double-shade (du'bl-shād) v.t. To double-shade (du'bl-shād) v.t. To double-shade

Double-shade (du'bl-shād), v.t. To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wing, to double-shade
The desert.
Milton.

Double-shining (du'bl-shin-ing), a. Shining

Double-shining (du'bl-shm-ing), a. Shining with double lustre.

Double-shuffle (du'bl-shuf-l), n. A low shuffling, noisy dance.

Double-star (du'bl stär), n. In astron. two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope.

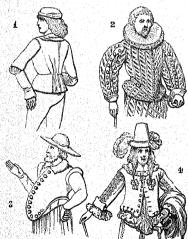
Double-stop (du'bl-stop), n.t. In music, to stop two strings simultaneously with the fligers in violin playing and thus produce two best harmony.

inigers in violin playing and thus produce two-part harmony.

Doublet (dubliet), n. [O.Fr., dim. of double, a garment of two plies, originally lined or wadded for defence.] I. A close-fitting gar-ment, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. It was introduced from France into England in the fourteenth century, and was worn by both sexes and all ranks until the time of Charles II., when it was superseded by the vest and waistcoat.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel proof,
Huddbr.

2. One of a pair. See DOUBLETS. -3. In lapi-



r, Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2, Doublet, portrait of Sir Wm. Russell: 3, Pease-cod bellied Doublet; hoth time of Elizabeth. 4, Doublet, time of Charles I.

dary work, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a colour between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were coloured.—4. In printing, a word or phrase unintentionally doubled or set up the second

time.—5. A simple form of microscope, consisting of a combination of two plano-convex lenses whose focal lengths are in the ratio of three to one, placed with their plane sides towards the object, and the lens of shortest focal length next the object. See TrIPLET.—6. A duplicate form of a word; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form, as drag and draw.

Double-tongue (du'hl-tung), v.t. In music, to apply the tongue rapidly to the roof of the mouth in flute playing so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

Double-tongued (du'hl-tung), a. Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not denble-

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not double-tongued. r Tim. iii. 8.

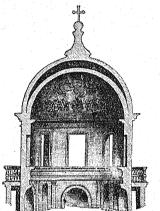
Doublets (dub'lets), n. pl. 1.† A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.—2. Two; a pair; specifically, two dice which, when thrown, come up each with the same number of spots; as, to throw doublets.

Those doublets on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.

Grew.

3. A double meaning. Mason.

Double-vault (du'bl-valt), n. In arch. one vault built over another, with a space be-



Double Vaults, dome of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome.

Montorio, Rome.

tween the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other. It is used in domes or domical roofs when they are wished to present the appearance of a dome both externally and internally, and when the outer dome, by the general proportions of the building, requires to be of a greater altitude than would be in just proportion if the interior of its concave surface were visible. The upper or exterior vault is therefore made to harmonize with the exterior, and the lower vault with the interior proportions of the building.

Doubling (du'bling), n. 1. The act of making double, —2. A fold; a plait, —3. The act of marching or sailing round a cape, promontory, or other projecting point of land. —4. In hunting, the winding and turning, as of a fox or hare, to deceive the hounds, —5. An artifice; a shift. Such like shiftings and doublings. Scott. —6. The act of marching at the double-quick. —7. In her, the lining of the mantles borne around the shield of arms. —8. In slating, the course of slates at the eaves of a house; sometimes anolied to the caves-board. the course of slates at the eaves of a house, sometimes applied to the eaves-board. Doubling-nail (du'bling-nai), n. A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports

in a ship.

in a ship.

Doubloom (dub-lön'), n. [Fr. doublon] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, originally double the value of the pistole. The doubloom of Spain is of 100 reals, and equivalent to about a guinea sterling. The double doubloom, called also doubloom or onza (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, and estimated at its mintage rate is worth 68. 8d.

Doubly (du'bli), adv. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, to be doubly sensible of an obligation.

When musing on companions some.

When musing on companions gone, We doubly feel ourselves alone. Sir W. Scott. Doubt (dout), v.i. [O.Fr. doubter; Fr. douter, from L. dubito, to doubt, a freq. from a fletive dubo, from dubius, doubtful, liable to turn out two ways, from duo, two.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined: used sometimes with of.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgment.

Haoker.

SYN. To waver, fluctuate, hesitate, demur, scruple, question, suspect.

Doubt (dout), v.t. 1. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I doubt the truth of it.—2. To suspect; to be apprehensive of; to be inclined to think.

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I doubt, Milton, I doubt there's deep resentment in his mind.

I doubt some little difficulty may arise.

Fer. Bentham.

Fer. Earthann.

Plato is clothed with the powers of a poet, stands upon the highest place of the poet, and (though I doubt he wanted the decisive gift of tyric expression), mainly is not a poet, because he chose to use the poetic gift to an ulterior purpose.

Emerson. 3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; to be diffident of; as, to doubt our ability to

execute an office. T' admire superior sense, and doubt their own.

4. † To fill with fear or distrust; to frighten;

to daunt.

One single valour.

The virtues of the valiant Caratach.
More doubts me than all Britain. Beau. & Fl.

Doubt (dout), n. 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; want of belief, unsettled state of opinion; as, to have doubts respecting the theory of the tides.

There lives more faith in honest doubt.

There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. Tennyson.

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before the xxviii. 66.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread; awe. 'Pope Urban durst not depart for doubt.' Berners.
I stand in doubt of you.

Gal. iv. 20. 4. Difficulty objected or proposed for solution; objection.

To every doubt your answer is the same.

Ringkmor

5.† Difficulty; danger. 'Well approved in many a doubt.' Spenser.

Doubtable (dout'a-bl), a. That may be doubted.

Doubted (dout/ed), p. and a. 1. Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.—2,† Redoubted; redoubtable. 'Doubted knights.'

Doubter (dout'er), n. One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one whose mind is not convinced.

Doubtful (dout'ful), a. 1. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitatopinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; applied to persons; as, we are doubtful of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.—2. Dublous; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a doubtful expression.—3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a doubtful case; a doubtful proposition; it is doubtful what will be the event of the war.—4. Of uncertain issue; hazardous; precarious. 'In such distresse and doubtful jeopardy.' Spenser.

Spenser.
We have sustained one day in doubtful fight.
Millon.

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a doubtful and a more suspicious eye towards that over which we know we have least power.

Hooker.

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

With doubtful feet, and wavering resolution,

Millon, 7. Not certain or defined; as, a doubtful hue. SYN. Wavering, hesitating, undetermined, dubious, uncertain, equivocal, ambignous, problematical, questionable, precarious,

hazardous. Doubtfully (dout'ful-li), adv. 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously; hesitatingly; as, he gave his assent, but doubtfuly.—2. With doubt; irresolutely.—3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess doubtfully declare. Dryden.

4.† In a state of dread. With that she waked full of fright And doubtfully dismayed.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin: note, not, move; tübe, tub, bull; Doubtfulness (dout'ful-nes), n. 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.—2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.—3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

dition Doubtingly (dout'ing-li), adv. In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Doubtless† (dout'les), a. Free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure. Shak.

Doubtless (dout'les), adv. Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight.

Doubtlessly (dout'les-li), adv. Unquestion-

ably.

Doubtous † (dout'us), a. Doubtful; of doubtful sense. 'Scripture . . . doubtouse and harde to understand.' Sir T. More.

Douc (dök), n. A genus of catarhine or Old World monkeys (Semmopitheeus), peculiar to South-eastern Asia and the neighbouring to South-eastern Asia and the neighborthing islands, differing from the true monkeys in having an additional small tubercle on the last of the inferior molars, and in their long limbs and tails. The species are remarkable for their varied and brilliant

colours Donce (dös), a. [Fr. doux, douce, L. dulcis, sweet.] Sober; sedate; not light or frivolous; applied both to persons and animals.

As her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be fussed, and time proved her douce and not fashious, she became quite a favourite.

Cornhill Mag.

Douced, Doucet (dös'ed, dös'et), n. [From Fr. doucet, dim. of doux, sweet.] A musical instrument, probably a dulcimer. Doucely (dös'il), adv. Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs In parliament.

Doucepere, n. [Fr.] One of the twelve peers (les douze pairs) of France renowned in fiction. Looking like a doughty doucepere.' Spenser.

Doucet,† n. [Fr.] 1. A custard.—2. The testicle of a deer. Written also Dowcet.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and doncets. B. Fonson.

3. See DOUCED.

ment

Douceur (dö'ser), n. [Fr., from doux, L. dulcis, sweet.] 1. A present or gift; a bribe. 2. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness: gentleness.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with douceur.

Chester field. 3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compli-

ment.

Douche (dösh), n. [Fr.; It. doccia, a waterpipe, from a Latin fictive verb ductiare, a freq. from duco, to conduct, as water.] A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body; employed in bathing establishments. When water is applied it is called the liquid douche, and when a current of vapour the vapour douche. According to the direction in which the current is applied it is termed the descending, the lateral, or the ascending douche.

Doucine (dösen), n. [Fr.] In arch. a moulding concave above and convex below, sery-

ing concave above and convex below, serv-ing as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a

Ing as a termanan to a tenente connec; a gula.

Doucker (duk'er), n. [From douch, duck, to dive.] A local name for a bird that dives into the water, as the members of the genera Colymbus and Podiceps.

Dough (dō), n. [A. Sax. dâg, dāh, a word general in the Teut. languages, as D. deeg, locl. and Dan. deig, Goth. daigs, G. teig, dough; allied are Goth. deigan, to mould, to form; Icel. deig, damp, deiga, to well.

1. Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not haked.—My cake is dough. See under CAKE.

2. Anything having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potter's clay, &c.

Dough-baked (dō'bākt), a. Imperfectly baked; unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

tion; soft.

This botcher looks as if he were dough-baked; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oatencake.

Beau. & Fl.

Dough-face (dő'fás), 2. A person who is pliable, and, as it were, easily moulded. [United States.]

Dough-faced (dő'fást), a. Cowardly; weakly pliable; easily moulded: said of politicians. [United States.]

Dough-faceism (dö'fäs-izm), n. Quality or character of n dough-face; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; facility.
Dough-kneaded (dö'nēd-ed), a. Soft; like dough. Milton.
Dough-nut (dö'nut), n. [Dough and nut.]
A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard

Dought (ducht), pret. of dow. Could; was able. [Scotch.]

Do what I dought to set her free, My saul lay in the mire. Burns.

Doughtily (dou'ti-li), adv. With doughti-

Doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), n. [See Doughty.] Valour; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well mane it, Tugend (Tangend, dowing, or Dought-iness), courage and the faculty to do. Carlyle.

courage and the faculty to depth.

Doughtren, † n. pl. Daughters. Chaucer.

Doughty (dou'ti), a. [A. Sax. dohtig, dyhtig, from dugan (Sc. dow), to be able, to be good for, to be of force or power; pan. dygtig, G. tüchtig, able, fit. See Do, n.i.] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a doughty hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain; But at her smile the beau revived again. Pope.

Doughty-handed (dou'ti-hand-ed), a. Strong-handed; powerful. 'Doughty-handed are you.' Shak.
Doughy (do'f), a. Like dough; yielding to pressure; flabby and pale. 'The unbaked and doughy youth of a nation.' Shak.
Douk (di)k. See Dook.
Doulia (do'li-a), n. Same as Dutia.
Doum Palm (dom pam), n. A palm-tree,



Doum Palm (Hyphæne thebaica).

Down Palm (Hyphane thebaica).

Hyphane thebaica. It is remarkable, like the other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly-branchedstem. Each branch terminates in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name gingerbread tree sometimes applies to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seed is horny, and is made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibres of the leaf-stalks. The down palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and is so numerous in some districts as to form whole forests.

Doup (doup), n. [O.E. dolp, a contr. of dollop, a lump.] Bottom; buttocks; buttend; end. [Sootch.]

Dour (dör), a. [Fr. dur, hard, stern, harsh, from L. durus, hard.] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; intreplid; hardy. [Sootch.]

He had a wife was done and din.

O Tinkler Madgie was her mither. Burns.

He had a wife was dour and din, O Tinkler Madgie was her mither. *Burns*,

Doura (dö'ra), n. In bot. heart-wood, next

the centre of the trunk. Otherwise called Duramen (which see).

Dours (dö'ra), n. A kind of millet See

Duma.

Duiria.

Dourlach (dörlach), n. [Gael. dorlach, a handful, a bundle, a quiver.] A bundle; a knapsack. Sir Walter Scott. [Scotch.]

Douroucouli (dörö-kö-i), n. The native name of a curious South American monkey (Nyetipithecus triviorgatus), with large eyes, nocturnal in its habits. It takes refuge during the day in some dark place such as the hollow of a tree, where it passes the time in sleep. Its food is mostly of an animal nature. mal nature.

mai mattre.

Douse, Dowse (dous), v.t. pret. & pp. doused;

ppr. dousing. [Doubtful, but probably connected with douche.] 1. To thrust or plunge
into water; to immerse; to dip.

I have doneed my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world.

Hammond.

2. Naut. to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, douse the top-sail.

Douse, Dowse (dous), v.i. To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing in air, or dense in water. Hudibras.

To swing in air, or dense in water. Indibras. Douse (dous), v.t. [Corrupted from dout.] To put out; to extinguish. 'Douse the glim.' Sir W. Scott. [Slang.] Dousing -chock (dous'ing-chok), n. In ship-building, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the lanightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck. Dout! (dout), e.t. [Contr. for do out. Comp. dog', don.] To put out; to quench; to extinguish.

First in the intellect it dout the light. Subsetter.

First in the intellect it douts the light. Sylvester.

The dram of base Doth all the noble substance often dotte. Shak.

The dram of lasse
Doth all the noble substance often dond. Shak.

Doutf (dout), n. Doubt; fear. Spenser.
Doutance, † n. [Fr.] Doubt. Chaucer.
Doute, † vt. [Fr.] To fear. Chaucer.
Doutelies,† Douteles,† adv. Without doubt.
Chaucer.
Doutelies,† Douteles,† adv. Without doubt.
Chaucer.
Doutelies,† Douteles,† adv. Without doubt.
Chaucer.
Dove (duv), n. [See Dout.] An extinguisher for candles.
Doutous,† a. Doubtful. Chaucer.
Dove (duv), n. [A. Sax.dafu.dafu.from dafan,
to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of
ducking the head, or from its manner of
flight. Comp. L. columba, a dove, with
Gr. kolymbos, a diver. Cog. D. dauf, Dan.
due, Sc. doo, G. taube,] I. A name sometimes extended, as that of pigeon, to the
whole family of Columbidæ, sometimes
restricted to the genus Columba of modern ornithologists. Audubon attempts
to distinguish between the names pigeon
and dove, assigning the former to such as
build their nests close together on the same
trees, and the latter to such as build solitarily; but the distinction appears arbitrary
and is contrary to British usage. The different species which are popularly called
doves are distinguished by some additional
term prefixed, as ving-dove, turile-dove, &c.
See Pigeon.—2. A word of endearment or an
emblem of innocence.
Dove-coot, Dove-cote (duv/kot), n. A small

See Pigeon.—2. A word of endearment or an emblem of innocence.

Dove-cot, Dove-cote (duv'kot), n. A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves.

Dove-eyed (duv'id), a. Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meckness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness or affection.

meekness, mindless, gentieness, tenderness or affection.

Dove-kie (duv'ki), n. The name of a webfooted bird, the black guillemot (Uriagrylle), abounding in the Arctic regions.

Dovelet (duv'let), n. A little dove; a young dove

Dovelet (duv'let), n. A little dove; a young dove.

Dover (dô'vèt), n. i. [Icel. dafwa, to be stupid; daufn, dull. See Dowr.] To slumber; to be in a state betwitt sleeping and waking. [Scotch.]

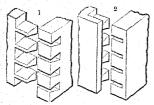
Dover's-powder (dô'vètz-pou-dèr), n. [From Dr. Dover, an English physician, its inventor.] A compound of ipecaeuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, employed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dove's-foot (duvz'fut), n. (a) The popular name of Geranium molle, a common native plant, so called from the shape of its leaf. (b) The columbine.

Doveship (duv'ship), n. The quality or character of a dove; the possession of dovelike qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, &c. 'Let our doveship approve itself in meekness of suffering.' Bp. Hall.

Dove-tail (duv'fail), n. In carp, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's

tail spread or wedge reversed, into a cor-responding cavity in another, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest all the fastenings or jointings.



r, Common Dove-tailing. 2, Lap Dove tailing.

tails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dove-tailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitred.—Dove-tail joint, in anat. the struce or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—Dove-tail moulding, an ornament in the form of dove-tails, used in Norman architecture.—Dove-tail plates, in skipbuilding, plates of metal let into the heel of the stepringst and keel of a vessel to bind building, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.—Dove-tail saw, a saw used for dove-tailing. Its plate is about 9 inches long, and contains about fifteen teeth to the inch; it is stiffened by a rigid iron or brass back. bross book

Drass orck.

Dove-tail (duv'tāl), v.t. 1. To unite by tenons in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.—2. Fig. to fit or adjust exactly and firmly; to adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and dove-tailed into it.

Brougham.

Dovish (duvish), a. Like a dove; innocent.

*Dovish simplicity. Latimer.

Dow (dou), v.i. [A. Sax. dugan, to be able.]

To be able; to possess strength; to avail; to profit. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna ding And downa be disputed.

Burns.

Dow (dou), n. An Arab boat: more commonly spelled *Dhow* (which see).
Dow† (dou), v.t. [See Dower.] To furnish with dower, to endow.

Dow (dou), n. A pigeon; a dove. [Scotch.]

Furth flew the dow at Noyis command. Sir D. Lyndsay.

Dowable (dou'a-bi), a. [See Dower.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower.
Dowager (dou'a-jer), n. (O. Fr. douagere, douagiere, from douage, dower, dower, to portion. See Dower.] 1. In law, a widow endowed or enjoying a jointure, whether derived from her doewn barvelf when his doath. derived from her deceased husband or from her dowry settled on herself after his death. 2. A title given to a widow to distin-guish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called

of rank. The widow of a king is called queen dowager.

Dowaire, † n. [Fr.] Dower. Chaucer.

Dowoet (dou'set), n. See Douger, 2.

Dowdy (dou'di), n. [Sc. dawdie, O.E. dowde, dowd, dull, sluggish, flat, dead; probably allied to E. dawdle and L.G. dödeln, to be slow; and to various other words, as Prov. E. daw, a sluggard, Sc. dow, to fade, to doze; perhaps same root as dead.] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking, or slovenly woman; a trollop.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchen, wench. Dido.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido, a dovody; Cleopatra, a gipsy. Shak.

Dowdy (dou'dl), a. Awkward; slovenly; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; applied to females.

'The dowdy creature.' Gay.

Dowdyish (dou'di-jsh), a. Like a dow-

Dowel (dou'el), n. [Fr.douille, a groove or socket, from L. duco, ductum, to lead.] 1. A wooden or iron pin or tenon



or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance. Similar and corresponding holes fitting the pin or dowel being made in each of the two

pieces, one-half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it.—2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails

of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c.

Dowel (dou'el), v.t. pret. & pp. dowelled; ppr. dowelling. To fasten two boards together by pins inserted in the edges; as, a cooper dowels pieces for the head of a cask.

Dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), n. A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

Dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), n. A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

Dower (dou'er), n. [Fr. douctire; L. L. dotarium, from L. dota, dotatum, to endow, portion—dos, dotts, a dower.] 1. That with which one is endowed; endowment; gift.

Sweet Highland girl a very slower

Sweet Highland girl! a very shower Of beauty is thy earthly dower. Wordsworth

2. The right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed, which she holds from and after his death, for her life, whether she has had issue or not.—3. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. Dower (dou'er), v.t. To furnish with dower or a portion; to endow. 'Dowered with our curse.' Shak.

Dowerless(dou'er-les), a. Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dowerly (dou'er-l), v. Same as Dowry.

Dowf, Dolf (douf, dolf), a. [leel. daufr, dull, flat, dof, torpor; root in Sc. dow, to fade or wither, to doze. Akin deaf; Sc. dove, to slumber.] I. Dull; flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; wanting force; silly; frivolous [Secteh.] 2. The right which a wife has in the third

Scotch. 1

They're (Italian lays) down and dowie at the best, Down and dowie, down and dowie, They're down and dowie at the best, Wi'a' their variorum.

J. Skinner.

2. Dull; hollow; as, a dowf sound.

2. Dull; nollow; as, a dowy sound.
Dowie (dou'l), a. Dull; melancholy; in bad
health; in bad tune. 'The dowie dens o'
Yarrow.' Border ballad. See extract under
DOWLS (dou'ls), n. [Etym. uncertain.] A
kind of coarse linen cloth.
Dowle, Dowl (doul), n. [O. Fr. dowille, doille,
soft, L. duttilis, from duce to lead or draw.]
One of the filaments which make up the
blade of a feather; a fibre of down; down blade of a feather; a fibre of down; down.

No feather or dowle of a feather but was heavy enough for him.

De Quincey.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that ears a mossy dowle or wool, whereof cloth was spun.

Hist. of Man. Arts, 1661.

Down (doun), n. [Same word as G. daune, Icel. dian, Dan. daun.—the softest kind of feathers, down. The word is connected by Grimm with G. dehnen, in the sense of to swell up, and dian, thin.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water-fowl, as the duck and swan. The eider duck valids the duck and swan. The eider duck yelds the best kind.—2. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

The first down begins to shade his face. 3. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind, as in dandelion and thistle.—4. A place, usually with the idea of softness, where one finds rest; anything that seeds are conveyed. anything that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness; down of all my cares. Southern. Down (doun), v.t. To cover, stuff, or line

with down.

Down, Dune (doun, dûn), n. [A. Sax. dûn, a hill; L.G. dûnen, Fris. dunen, D. duin, a dune; O.H.G. dûn, dûna, promontory, Sw. dial. dûn, a hill. The root appears to be common to the Teut. and Celt. languages. Fr. dune, sand-hills by the seaside, W. Ir. and Gael. dun, a hill, hillock. Comp. Gr. this, thinos, a heap of sand by the sea-shore, the shore, I. A. bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea, or drifted by the wind along or near the shore. — Downs or dunes. along or near the shore.—Downs or dunes are low hills of blown sand that skirt the shores of Holland, England, Spain, and other countries.—The term Downs is also applied as a proper name to the roadstead for ship-ping off the east coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

All in the Downs the fleet was moored. 2. A low hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep: used especially in the South of England. Seven thousand broad-tailed sheep grazed on his Sandys.

Seven thousand broad-muce sheep graded on ma Sandya.

By autumn nuters haunted, flourishes Green in a cup-like hollow of the down. Tennyson.

Down (doun), prep. [Contr. for A. Sax. addine, addown, for of-dine, off or down the hill. See Down, a hill.] I. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run down a hill; to fall down a precipice; to go down the stairs.—2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake; as, we sail or swim down a stream; we sail down the Thames from London to the Nore.—3. In a direction from the metropolis, or centre of government, of a country to the provinces, a direction from the metropolis, or centre of government, of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway and the like to its subordinate stations. — Down the sound, in the direction of the ebbtide toward the sea. — Down the country, toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean. Down (doun), adv. 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series; from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the sub-

ordinate stations; as, he is going down.—2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is down; hold him down.—3. Fig. in a low condition; in humility, dejection, calamity, &c. I am not now in fortune's power; He that is down can fall no lower. Below the horizon: as, the sun is down,-5. Into disrepute or disgrace; as, a man may sometimes preach down error; he may write down himself or his character, or run down his rival; but he can neither preach nor write down folly, vice, or fashion.—6. From a larger to a less bulk; as, to boil down, in decoctions and culinary processes. —7. From former to latter times; from a remoter or higher antiquity to more recent times.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come down to Adam. Prior.

8. At length; extended or prostrate on the s At length; extended of prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie down; he is lying down.—9. Used elliptically and sometimes interjectionally for go down, come down, kneel down, &c.; as, down! dog, down! See Down, v.i.

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. Shak.

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. Shah.

10. Followed by with, in energetic commands, elliptical for take down, throw down, put down; as, down with the sail. 'Down with the palace, fire it.' Dryden.—Down in the mouth, dispirited; dejected. [Vulgar.]—To be down upon, or come down upon; (a) to seize with avidity and with rapidity, as a bird of prey pounces down upon its victim. (b) To rate one soundly; to make a violent attack upon a person with the tongue. [Colloq.]—To be down at heel, (a) to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down; as, his shoes were down at heel. (b) To have on shoes with the heel turned down; to be slipshod or slovenly; hence, down-at-heel (a) an adjective), wearing shoes with the heel turned down; sleedy; as, he is very much down-at-heel. 'To prowl about.. in the old slipshod, purposeless, down-at-heel way.' Dickens.—Up and down, here and there; in a rambling manner.—Down east, in or into New England. [United States.]

Down! (doun), a. 1. Cast or directed downward: downcast: dejected; as, a down look. 2. Downright; plain; positive. 'Her many down denials.' Beau. & Fl.

Down (doun), a. To cause to go down; to knock down; to overthrow; to put down; to subdue; to discourage; to dishearten; to dispirit. 'To down proud hearts.' Sidney.

I remember how you downed Beaulerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. 10. Followed by with, in energetic commands,

I remember how you downed Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house.

Madame D'Arbiay.

Down (doun), v.i. To go down; to descend. Probably it will hardly down with anybody at first hearing.

Lacke.

Down (doun), n. A downward fluctuation; a depression; a low state; as, ups and downs of fortune

Downa (dou'na). [For dow not.] Cannot. See Dow, to be able. [Scotch.]
Down-bear (doun'bār), v.t. To bear down;

to depress Down-bye (doun'bi), adv. Down the way.

Downcast (doun'kast), a. Cast downward; directed to the ground; dejected; as, a downcast eye or look; a downcast spirit.

He saw her charming, but he saw not half The charms her downcast modesty concealed. Thomson.

Downcast (doun'kast), n. 1. In mining, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.—2. A downward look generally implying sadness. 'That downcast of thine eye.' Beau. & Fl. Downcasting (doun'kast-ing), a. Casting down; dejecting.

Downcastness (doun'kast-nes), n. State of being downcast; sadness.

Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer.

peing downcast; sadness. Your doubts to cheer.

Pown-draught (doun'draft), n. 1. A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c.—2. [pron. dön'dracht.] A hurden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances; as, he has been a perfect down-draught on me. [Scotch.]

Down-easter (doun-ëst'er), n. A New Eng-

Down-easter (doun-ëst'or), n. A New Englander. [United States.]
Downed (dound), a. Covered or stuffed with down. 'Their nests of deeply downed.' Young.
Downfall (doun'fal), n. 1. A falling down ward. 'Each downfall of a flood.' Dryden.
2 † What falls downward; a waterfall. 'Those cataracts or downfalls.' Holland.—3.† A precipice. Holland.—4. Sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like; loss of rank, reputation, or fortune; loss of office; ruin; lestruction; as the downfall of a city; the destruction; as, the downfall of a city; the downfall of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters; the downfall of my hopes; the downfall of the ministry.—
5. Waning or decay.

5. Wanning or decay.

'Tween the spring and downfall of the light.

Pannyson.

Downfallen (doun'falln), a. Fallen; ruined.

'Downfallen cliffs.' Carew. 'Downfallen Mortimer. 'Stak.'

Downgyvedt (doun'jivd), a. Hanging down like the loose links of fetters.

His exchinge foul'd.

His stockings foul'd, Ungarter'd, and down-gyved to his ankle. Shak. Down-haul (doun'hal), v.t. Naut. to pull

nown-haul, Down-hauler (doun'hal, doun'hal, er), n. Naut. a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jih, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.

Downhearted (doun'hist-ed), a. Dejected in spirits; low-spirited; downcast; sad. Downhill (doun-hil'), adv. Down the hill; down any slope; downwards; down.

Downhill (doun'hil), a. Dejected: Sope. 'And though 'tis downhill all' Dryden.

Downhill (doun'hil), a. Sloping downwards; doseending; sloping. 'A downhill green sward. Congreee.

Downiness (doun'i-nes), n. 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cumningness; artillness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Down-line (doun'lin), n. The line of a rail-way leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces; as, the Down-hand Down-hanler (doun'hal.doun'-

way leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces; as, the down-line to the north.

Downlooked (doun'linkt), a. Having a down-cast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen. Jealousy. ... downlooked. Dryden.

Downlying (doun'li-ing), n. 1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a mother is to give birth to a child; childbirth; as, she's at the down-lying. [Scotch.]

Downlying (doun'li-ing), a. About to lie down or be in travail of childbirth.

Downright (doun'rit), adv. 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 'A giant cleft downright.' Hudibras.—2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

We shall chide downright. 3. Completely; thoroughly; undoubtedly; as, he is downright mad.—4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell downright into a fit.

Arbuthnot.

Downright (doun'rit), a. 1. Directed straight or right down; coming down perpendicularly.

I cleft his beaver with a downright blow. Shak. 2. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; mere; sheer; as, downright nonsense; downright falsehood.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. B. Jonson. It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt.

L'Estrange.

3. Plain; artiess; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his downright way. 'Reverend Crammer, learned Ridley, downright Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.'

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Downrightly (doun'rît-li), adv. Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

Downrightness (doun'rīt-nes), n. Honest or plain dealing.

Down-rush (doun'rush), n. A rush downward or towards a centre, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

Spots (in the sun) are due to down-rushes of gases.

Pop. Ency.

Downsett (doun-set), a. See DANCETTE.

Down-share (doun'shār), n. In agri. a
breast-plough employed to pare off the turf
on downs.

Down-sitting (doun'sit-ing), n. The act of
sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-rising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2. Down-stairs (doun'starz), a. Pertaining or relating to a lower flat; as, down-stairs politics.

litics.

Down-stairs (doun'stārz), adv. Down the stairs; below; to or in a lower flat; as, he went, or is, down-stairs.

Downsteepy 1 (doun'stēp-1), a. Having a great declivity. 'A craggy and downsteepy rock. Plorio.

Down-stroke (doun'stök), n. 1. A downward stroke or blow.—2. In penmanship, a line drawn downward; hence, a thick stroke.

Down-train (doun'tran), n. A train proceeding from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces; as, the down-train centre, to the provinces; as, the down-train. centre, to the provinces; as, the down-train to Edinburgh.

to Edinburgh.

Down-trodden, Down-trod (doun'trod-n, doun'trod), a. Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over. 'The down-trodden vassals of perdition.' Miton.

Downward, Downwards(doun'werd, doun'werdz), adv. [A. Sax. dinneweard. See Down, prep, and WARD.] I. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth or not; as, to tend downward; to move or roll downward; to look downward; to take root downward. -2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; as, water flows downward to the stream.—3. In a course of nows automated toward the sea; we salted downward on the stream.—3. In a course of lineal descent from an earlier to a later period of time; as, to trace successive generations downward from Adam or Abraham.

A ring the count does wear, That downward hath descended in his house. Shak. 4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.—5. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extre-mities.

Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man, And downward fish, Milton.

And doorward fish.

Downward (doun'werd), a. 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; as, a downward course.

That drove the sand along, he took his way.

Dryden.—3. Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a downward hie of descent.—4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts I pulled.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts I pulled on wheart. Sir P. Sidney.

at the lower of my aconvara thoughts I plane at pmy heart.

5 Grovelling; stooping to baseness. 'A downward appetite.' Dryden.

Downweed (doun'wēd), n. Cottonweed.

Downy (doun'i), a. [See Down.] 1. Covered with down or nap; as, a downy feather; downy wings.—2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 'Plants that... have downy or velvet rind upon their leaves.' Bacon.—3. Made of down or soft feathers. 'Her downy pillow.' Pope.—4. Soft, calm, soothing.' Downy sleep.' Shak.—5. Resembling down.—6. Knowing; cunning; as, a downy cove. [Slang.]

Dowry (dou'ri), n. [See Dower.] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower.

tion given with a wife; dower.

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other dowry with her but such another Shak.

2. The reward paid for a wife.

Ask me never so much downy and gift.

Gen. xxxiv. 12.

3. A fortune given; a gift. Dowse† (dous), v.t. To strike on the face. Dowse (dous), n. A slap on the face. [Vul-

Humph! that's another dowse for the Baronet! I must get the old woman away. Colman.

Dowse (dous), v.t. and i. To immerse or be immersed. See Douse.
Dowsett (dou'set), v. Same as Doucet.
Dowsing-chock (dous'ing-chok), v. Same as Dousing-chock.
Dowstt (doust), v. A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst

Doxological (doks-o-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

Doxologize (doks-ol'o-jiz), v.i. To give glory to God, as in doxology

Doxologize (doks-ol'o-jiz), v.i. To give glory to God, as in doxology.

Doxology (doks-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. doxologia, a praising—doxa, praise, glory, and legō, to speak.] A short form of words giving glory to God, suitable for being sung or chanted.

Doxy (doks'), n. [Perhaps from doke, an old form of duck, with sy diminutive. But comp. G. docke, Sw. docka, a doll, a plaything.] 1. The mistress of a rogue, vagabond, or beggar; a paramour; a prostitute.

—2. A rustic wench; a sweetheart.

Doyen (dwä-yab), n. [Fr., from L. decanus, a dean.] The senior member of some body of men.

Doyley (dol'il), n. Same as Doilu.

Doyley (doi'li), n. Same as Doily.
Doylt, † Doilt† (doilt), a. Stupid; confused; crazed. [Scotch.]

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . Twins monie a poor, doylt, drucken hash, O' half his days.

Etterns.

O'narins days.

Doze (lôz), v.i. pret. & pp. dozed; ppr. dozing. [Of same origin as Dan. döse, to make dull or heavy, to doze; dös, drowsiness, G. döseln, doseln, to dose; Bavarian dosen, to slumber. No doubt akin to dizzy and to daze.] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.

L'Estrange. 2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to doze over a work.

Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign. Pope. Doze (doz), v.t. 1. To pass or spend in drow-siness; as, to doze away one's time.—2. To-make dull; to stupety. 'Dozed with his, fumes.' Dryden. 'Dozed with much work.'

Doze (dôz), n. A light sleep; a slumber. To bed, where half in doze I seem'd To float about.

To float about.

Dozen (du'zu), n. [Fr. douzaine, from douze, twelve, from L. duodectin—duo, two, and deeem, ten.] 1. A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being: used with or without of; as, a dozen eggs, or a dozen of eggs; twelve dozen gloves.—2. An indefinite or round number comprising more or less than the second control of the cont

eggs; twelve dozen gloves.—2. An indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be; as, I have a dozen things to attend to all at once, where dozen means simply a great many. Dozenth (du'anth), a. Twelfth. [Rare.] Dozer (dōz'er), n. One that dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and vacillating as if he were not fully awake. 'Calm, even-tempered dozers through life.' J. Baillie. Doziness (dōz'i-nes), n. [From dozy.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. Dozy (dōz'i), a. [See Doze.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, His lazy limbs and dozy head essays to rais Drab (drab), n. [A Celtic word: Ir. drabhog.

a slut, also dregs, lees, from drab, a spot, a stain; Gael drabach, dirty, slovenly; drabag, a dirty woman, a drab. Closely akin to draf. 1 A strumpet; a prostitute. If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves you need not to fear the bawds, Shak

2. A low, sluttish woman; a slattern.—
3. A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Drab (drab), v.i. To associate with strumpate

O, he's the most courteous physician, You may drink or *drab* in's company freely. *Beau. & Fl.*

Drab (drab), n. [Fr. drap, cloth; L.L. drappus, from a Teut root seen in E. trappings, horse furniture, probably akin to G. derb, firm, close 1 1. A thick woollen cloth of a dun or dull-brown colour.—2. A dull brownish-yellow colour.

Drab (drab), a. Reing of a drap colour. W.

ish-yellow colour.

Drab (drab), a. Being of a dun colour, likethe cloth so called.

Draba (draba), n. A genus of plants, nat.
order Crucifere, consisting of herbaceousperennials. They are usually small hoary
plants, with small white or yellow flowers,
found in cold and mountain regions, and.
especially abundant in the north polar dis-

tricts. There are about 100 species, five being found in Britain, of which the best known is *D. verna*, or early whitlow-grass, which grows on old walls and dry banks. It is one of the earliest and smallest of our flowering plants.

It is one of the earnest and similest of our dowering plants.

Drabber (drab'er), n. One who keeps company with drabs.

Drabbets (drab'ets), n. A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley.

Drabbing (drab'ing), n. The practice of associating with strumpets or drabs. 'Drunkenness and drabbing.' Beau. & Fl.

Drabbish (drab'ish), a. Having the quality of a drab; sluttish. 'The drabbish sorceress.' Drant.

Draut.
Drabbish (drab'ish), a. Somewhat of the colour of drab.
Drabbie (drab'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. drabbled; ppr. drabbing. [Freq. formed from a hypothetical transitive verb to drab, to befoul thetical translate vert to drag, to below with dregs, to dirty. See Drag, a slut.] To draggle; to make dirty, as by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to drabble a gown or cloak. [Old and provincial

English.]
Drabble (drab'bl), v.i. To fish for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

piece of feat.

Drabbler, Drabler (drab'lér), n. Naut. in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop. Dracena (dra-se'na), n. [Gr. drakaina, a female dragon.] A genus of endogenous,



Dragon's blood Tree (Dracena Drace).

evergreen trees, nat, order Liliaceæ, remarkable for their elegant palm-like appearance. As formerly constituted the genus contained As turnerly constanted are genus contained thirty-six species, but, as remodelled by Dr. Planchon, it includes only the dragon-tree of Teneriffe (D. Draco), celebrated for producing the resin called dragon's-blood, and for the age and immense proportions of an individual at Orotava in Teneriffe, totally destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, which was 48 feet in circumference, and 70 feet high. It was hollow inside and ascended by a staircase. It was of the same circumference

Dracanth (dra'kanth), n. [See Tragacanth.]
A gun; called also Gum-tragacanth. See
Tragacanth.

Drachm (dram), n. Same as Drachma and Dram (which see).

Dram (which see).

Drachma (drak'ma), n. (L., from Gr. drachma, a drachm, from drassomai, to grasp with the hand. Lit as much as one can hold in the hand. Dram is the same word under another form.]

1. A Grecian coin, having a different value in different states at different times. The average value of the Attic drachma was \$\frac{97}{4}.\$—2. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy.

Dracina, Dracine (dra-s'na, dra's'm), n. A name given to the red colouring matter of the resinous substance called dragon's blood, much used to colour varnishes. Called also Draconine.

Draconin

Draconine.
Draconine.
Draconine's No. n. [See Dragon.] 1. Incastron.
the Dragon, a constellation of the northern
hemisphere, containing, according to Flamsteed, eighty stars. The star \(\gamma\) Draconis is
cciebrated as the one used in determining
the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars.
2. A luminous exhalation from marshy
grounds.—8. A genus of rentiles. See Dragrounds.—3. A genus of reptiles. See DRA-

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sefa-lum), n. [Gr. drakōn, a dragon, and kephalē, the head, in reference to the gaping flower.] Dragon's head; a genus of odoriferous annual and perennial herbs, nat. order Labiata, mostly found in the north of Asia, Europe, and America. The best known and most generally cultivated species is the D. canariense, or canary halm of Gilead

any contracted species is the *D. contracted*, or canary balm of Gilead.

Draconic (drā-kon'ik), a. 1. Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe; sanguinary.

2. Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconine (drā-kön'in), n. See Dracina.

Dracontic (dra-kon'tils), a. [From L. caput draconts, the dragon's head, a name anciently given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.]
In astron. belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire republic of the nodes of the nodes

Dracontine (dra-kon'tin), a. Belonging to

a dragon.

Dracontium (dra-kon'shi-um), n. Dracontium (dra-kon'shi-um), n. [Gr. dra-kön, drakontos, a dragon, from the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of a serpent. See Dragon.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orontiacess. They are natives of tropical countries. The plants have fleshy rhizomes, pedate leaves, and very fetid flowers in a spadix covered with a hooded spathe spathe.

spathe.

Dracunculus (dra-kun'kū-lus), n. [L., dim. of draco, a serpent, a dragon.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly, and pedate leaves. They are natives of South Europe. D. nulgaris (green dragon) is common in our gardens. Its flowers are black, very fetid, and give out exhalations which produce headache, giddiness, and vomiting. 2. A fish of the genus Callionymus; the dragonet.—3. The Filaria medinensis, or guineaworm, found on the Guinea coast and in tropical climates, which insinuates itself under worm, found on the ordinea coast and it tro-pical climates, which instituates itself under the skin of the legs of man, causing a sup-purating sore. The worm is extracted by slowly and carefully coiling it round some solid object.

Drad † (drad), a. Dreaded; terrible. [See DREAD.] This was also the old pret. of

Beloved and drad.

Both of his lordes, and of his commune. Chaucer.

Both of his lordes, and of his commune. Chaucer.

Braff (draf), n. [Leel. draf, draff, husks; D. draf, hog's-wash, dregs, laso drab, dregs, Dan. draw, dregs, hog's-wash; closely allied to drab, a slut.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine; specifically, the refuse was given to swine, specimently, the retuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows. Eating draff and husks.' Shak. 'Mere chaff and draff much better burnt.' Tennyson.

Still swine eat all the draff. Shak. Draffish † (draf'ish), a. Worthless. 'Draff-ish declarations.' Bale. Draffy (draf'i), a. Dreggy; waste; worth-less. 'The dregs and draffy part' Beau.

Draft (draft), n. [A form of draught. A comparison of these two forms—draught and draft—illustrates a principle in lanand draft—illustrates a principle in language, namely, that when, through considerable variation in spelling, forms originally identical appear as different words, different shades of meaning are assigned to each. Comp. antique and antic; cheque and check; plain and plane; genteel and gentle; track and tract, &c.] 1. The act of drawing; as, this horse is good for draft. [In this sense generally written Draught.] 2. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection of soldiers from an army or part of an army, or any military post, to serve with some other body or in another place; or of men from various ships to serve in another ship; or of ships from various squadrons to act on or of ships from various squadrons to act on a particular expedition; as, these important posts were weakened by heavy drafts; the crew of the Warrior was completed by drafts from the Hector and Black Prince; the squadron for the African coast was com-posed of drafts from the Mediterranean and Channel fleets.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by drafts to serve for the year. Fudge Marshall,

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

I thought it most prudent to defer the drafts, till advice was received of the progress of the loan, Hamilton.

4. The first outlines of any writing, em-

bodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document.

In the original draft of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit.

Macaulay.

determined to omit.

5. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods.—6. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated.—7. Depth of water necessary to float a ship.—8. A current of air. 'A strong-floored room, where there was a... strong, thorough draft of air.' Dickens. [In the three last senses usually written Draught.]

Draft (draft), v.t. 1. To draw an outline; to delineate.—2. To compose and write; as, to draft a memorial or a lense.—3. To draw from a military force or post, or from any company, collection, or society; to select; company, collection, or society; to select; to detach.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they drafted novices to supply their colleges and temples. Holwell's Dict.

Draft-engine (draft'en-jin), n. See DRAUGHT-Draft-horse (draft'hors), n. See DRAUGHT-

Horse Horse (draft'oks), n. See Draught-OX. Draftsman (drafts'man), n. One who draws plans or designs. See Draughtsman. Drafty (draft't), a. Drafty; of no more value than draft. Chaucer.

Drag (drag), n.t. pret. & pp. dragged; ppr. dragging. [A. Sax. dragan, to drag, to dray, to bear; cog. Icel. draga, to drag, to carry; Goth. dragan, to draw, to carry; D. dragen, to carn, to bear. Some connect it with L. traho, to draw, but this is doubtful (as Latin t by Grimm's Law = English th). Draw is another form of the same word. ful (as Latin t by Grimm's Law = English th).

Draw is another form of the same word, draggle is a dim, form, and drawl, dray, dredge, drain are more or less closely akin.]

1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force: applied particularly to drawing heavy bodies with labour along the ground or other surface; as, to dray stone or timber; to dray a net in fishing. John xxi. 8.—2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow. [United States.]—3. To draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty. 'Have dragged a lingering life.' Dryden.—4. To draw along in contempt as unworthy to be carried. to be carried.

He drags me at his chariot-wheels. Stilling fleet. 5. To search with a hooked instrument a river, pond, &c., for drowned persons, &c. Hence—6. Fig. to search painfully or care-

llly. While I dragg'd my brains for such a song. Tennyson.

-To drag the anchor (naut.), to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a

Drag (drag), v.i. 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress; to be moved onward along the ground or the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.— 2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been dragging for fish all day, with little success.

3. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to move on lingeringly or with effort; as, this business drags.

As one . . . that sees a great black cloud Drag inward from the deeps, Tenn Tennyson. The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun.

Byron.

Drag (drag), n. 1. Something to be dragged along the ground; as, (a) a net or a kind of grapnel for recovering the bodies of drowned persons by dragging. (b) An apparatus consisting of a frame of iron with a bag-net attached, used to recover articles lost in the tached, used to recover articles lost II the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c., from the bottom. Called also a Drag-net. —2. A particular kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground.—3. A long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four horses; it is uncovered and seated round the sides.—4. An apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a carriage, in descending hills, slopes, &c. See SKID.—5. Next. a, kind of fleating anchor. SKID.—5. Naut. a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, to keep a ship's usually of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind or diminish leeway.—
6. Something attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a loat in tow of a ship, and the like; hence, fig. a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; as, his brother has been a great drag upon him.—7. In masonry, a

oil, pound;

thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for fluishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.—8. A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones off a field or to a foundation. [United States.]—9. In marine engin. the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different fonts of a paddle-wheel.—10. A heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected with slowness and difficulty; as, a heavy drag uphill. 'Had a drag in his walk.' Hatkitt.—11. The smell of a fox on the ground; as, the drag was taken up by the hounds.

Dragantine (dra-gan'tin), n. A mucilage

the hounds.

Dragantine (dra-gan'tin), n. A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

Drag-bar (drag'biir), n. 1. A strong iron rod, with eyeholes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring; it is also generally attached to goods-waggons.—2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

Drag-bolt (drag'bolt), n. A strong bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive-engine and tender together, and removable at pleasure.

at pleasure.

at pleasure.

Drag-chain (drag'chān), n. The strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; also the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods waggons.

Dragges, † n. pl. Drugs.

Full redy had he his apothecaries To send him dragges, Chancer,

Full redy had he his apothecaries To send him dragges. Chancer.

Draggle (drag'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. draggled; ppr. draggling. [Dim. from drag. Wedgwood, however, considers that this is not from drag, but that it is a form of drabble (which see).] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. 'With draggled nets down hanging to the tide.' Trench.

Draggle (drag'gl), v.i. To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

Draggle-tail (drag'gl-taild), a. A slut.

Draggle-tailed (drag'gl-taild), a. Untidy; draggling on the ground.

Drag-hofk (drag'flok), n. The hook by which locomotive-engines, tenders, and goods-waggons are attached to each other by means of the drag-chain.

Drag-link (drag'lingk), n. I. In marine engines, a link for connecting the crank of the main-shaft with that of the inner paddle shaft.—2. A drag-bar (which see).

Pragman (drag'man), n. A fisherman that uses a drag-net. 'The dragmen of Severn.'

Hale.

Drag-net (drag'net), n. A net to be drawn on the bottom of a viver or pond for taking

Hale.

Drag-net (drag'net), n. A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. See Drag, n. I.

Dragoman, Drogman (dra'gō-man, drog'man), n. Ia word which in the same or similar forms has entered other modern languages, from Ar. tarjuman, an interpreter, from tarjama, to interpret; Chal. targem, to interpret. Spelled also druggerman, truchman, truchman, ac. See Truchman and TARGUM.] An interpreter; an interpreter and traveller's guide or agent; an interpreter attached to an embasy or a consulate: a term in general use among travellers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters; they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. Beakeer's Guide to Palestine, &c.

of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. Backer's Guide to Pakestine, &c.

Dragon (dra/gon), n. [Fr. dragon; L. draco; Gr. drakon, from root drak or derk as in derkomat, to see; Skr. darc, to see. So called from its flery eyes. Dragon has entered modern English from the Fr., but it occurs in A. Sax. in the form draca, O.E. drake, from the Latin] 1. In nayth. a fabulous animal, conceived, physically, as a sort of winged crocodile, with flery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and, morally, as the embodiment of evil, of malicious watchfulness and oppression. The immediate source of the mediaval conception is no doubt the Scriptures, the conception being modified, however, first by the fact that in Welsh the word dragon was the highest glory of an English knight), and by the accounts brought home by Crusaders of the crocodiles they had seen in Egypt. The slaying of the dragon by St.

George is probably an allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil. The scriptural conception of the dragon was probably derived from Egypt; the Chinese dragon is probably an independent conception. In her, it is borne in shields, crests, and supporters. — 2. A capus of Sourians (Drago). and supporters. —2. A genus of saurians (Draco), distinguished from their



distinguished from their congeners in having their congeners in having their first six false ribs, instead of hooping the abdomen, extending outwards in a nearly straight line, and sustaining an extension of the skin, which forms a kind of wing comparable to that of the squirrels, but independent of the four feet. This wing sustains the animal like a parachute when it leaps from branch to branch, but does not possess the faculty of beating the air, and thus raising the reptile into flight like a bird. All the species are small and inoffensive. Draco voltans, the best type of the genus, is about 10 or 12 inches in length, the tail being extremely long in proportion to the body, which is not above 4 inches.



Flying Dragon (Draco volans).

Species of this genus are natives of Asia, Africa, and America.—3. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

Swift, swift, ye dragons of the night! that dawning May bear the raven's eye.

Shak.

4. A fierce, violent person, male or female; more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman ; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a dragon amongst all the ladies of the regiment. Thackeray.

5. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. See DRAGO.—6. A short carbine, carried by the original dragoons, attached by a swivel to the belt: so named from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle.—7. In bot. the popular name of a genus of apetalous plants, Dracontium: so called because the stem is mottled like the skin of a serpent. Green dragon is Draconculus vulgaris. See DRAGUNGULUS. S. A race of carrier pigeons of the same stock as the Persian or Bagdad carrier.—In Scrip, dragon seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, Is xxvii, I, where the leviathan is also mentioned; also Ps. 1xxiv, 13. Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. 5. A constellation of the northern hemia venomous land serpent.

Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot.

Ps. xcl. 13.

It is also used for the devil.

He laid hold of the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. Rev. xx. 2.

Dragon (dra'gon), a. Suitable for, or resembling dragons; pertaining to, performed by, or consisting of, dragons; fierce; formidable.

Beauty . . . had need the guard Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye. Millon. Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye. Millon.

Dragonade, Dragonnade (drag-on-ād', drag-on-nād'), n. [From Fr. dragon, a dragoon.] One of a series of persecutions of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV: so named from dragoons generally riding at the head of the troops and being remarkable for ferocity. The dragonades drovemany thousands of French Protestants out of France. He learnt it as he watched the dragonnades, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands.

Kingsley.

Dragon-beam, Dragon-piece (dra'gon-bem, dra'gon-pes), n. In arch, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed

piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at corners, used to receive and support the foot of the hip-rafter. Dragonet (dra'gon-et), n. 1. A little dragon. 2. The popular name of the species of a genus (Callionymus) of fishes belonging to-the goby family. See CALLIONYMUS. Dragon-fish (dra'gon-fish), n. Same as Dragonet 2

Dragon-fish (dra'gon-fish), n. Same as Dragon-fly (dra'gon-fli), n. The popular name of a family of insects, Libellulida, having large strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, a long body, and strong horny mandibles. They rival the butterflies in their hues, and are of very powerful flight. The great dragon-fly (Eshnargest of the British species. They are strong, swift of flight, and voracious, having been seen to devour a barce butterfly in less been seen to devour a large butterfly in less

been seen to devour a large butterfly. In less than a minute.

Dragonish (dra'gon-ish), a. In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Dragonnée (dra-gō-nā), a. In her. a term applied to a lion or other beast whose upper half resembles the real animal but the lower half a dragon. half a dragon.

half a dragon.

Dragon-piece. See Dragon-beam.

Dragon's-blood (dra'gonz-blud), n. The popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, as Calamus Draco, Draceana Draco, Pterocarpus Draco, &c. (See Draces, A.) Obtained from such various sources, it has various properties, and is of diverse composition. Dragon's-blood is of a red colour, and is used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth-tinetures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

tine varnishes, for tooth-tinetures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

Dragon's-head(dra'gonz-hed), n. A name of certain plants of the genus Dracocephalum (which see), of which term it is a translation.

—Dragon's head and tail, in astron, the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the calintic. ecliptic.

ecipic.

Dragon-shell (dra'gon-shel), n. A name given to a species of Patella or limpet.

Dragon's-water (dra'gonz-wa-tèr), n. A name given to a plant belonging to the genus Calla.

Dragon's-wort (dra'gonz-wert), n. A popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Artemisia.

Dragon-tree (dra'gon-tre), n. The Dracana Draco. See DRACENA.

Dragon-water (dra'gon-wa-ter), n. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Cardinis Benedictus Or dragon-water may doe good upon him, Randolph, 1640.

Or dragon-water may doe good upon him.
Remidelih, 1460.

Dragoon (dra-gön'), n. [From dragon, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1660, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] 1. A cavalry soldier. In the British army there are heavy and light dragoons, who are now nearly alike in weight of men, horses, and appointments. The Scots Greys, established in 1683, were the first dragoons in the army. Originally dragoons were a sort of mounted infantry, serving on foot and horseback, but now they serve on horseback only.—2.† A dragonade.
Bp. Bardon.—3. A kind of pigeon.

Dragoon (dra-gön'), v.t. 1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.—3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be dragooned to nothing. Price.

Dragoonade (dra-gön'ad), n. Same as Dra-

gonate.

Dragoon-bird (dra-gön'berd), n. A black
Brazilian bird (Cephalopterus ornatus), with
a curious large umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill
Dragoonert (dra-gön'er), n. A dragoon.

Drag-sheet (dragshet), n. Naut. a contri-vance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind, being a sort of float-ing anchor formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and having a beam attached to it, which serves as a float to the appropria to the apparatus.

Dragsman (dragz'man), n. A thief who

follows carriages to cut away luggage from

behind. [Slang.]

Prag-spring (drag spring), n. In rail. (a) a strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the centre to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed.

Drail † (drai), n.t. To trail. *Drailing his sheep-hook behind him.* Dr. H. More.

Drail † (drail), n.t. To trail or drag.

Drail † ((iral), v. Po trail or draig.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from draiting; in the dirt. South.

Drain (drain), v.t. [Probably from Sax dreinigen, to strain, and allied todrag (which see). The word has been borrowed by the French and German with little modification, Franchen, G. driningen, I. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.

Bacon.

2. To empty or clear of liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to exhaust any body of a liquid; as, to drain a vessel of its contents.

We will drain our dearest veins, But they shall be free. Burns.

3. To make dry; to exhaust of liquid by causing it to flow off in channels or through porous substances; as, to drain land; to drain a swanp or marsh.—4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war drains a country of specie.

war drains a country of specie.

By many a varying influence.

Drain (drain), v.i. 1. To flow of gradually;

ss, let the water of low ground drain off.—

To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and drain; let the cloth hang and drain.

Drain (drain), n. 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outdow or withdrawal.

drawal.

The drain on agricultural labour formill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery which two or three sandstorms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.

Sat. Rev.

S. A. channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink. Drains receive different names according to their constructions and uses: thus there are walled or box drains, barrel drains, trangular drains, arched drains, stone drains, brick drains, wood drains, turf drains, earth drains, &c. 3. pl. The grain from the mash-tub; as, brewer's drains.

Drainable (dran'a-bl), a. Capable of being

drained (drain'aj), n. 1. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.—2. In engin, the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like, is freed from water; as, the drainage is skilfully executed.—3. The art of draining; as, a man skilled in drainage.—4. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; as, the drainage by its streams and rivers; as, the drainage of this country is very intricate.—5. That which flows out of drains; the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels. 6. The district drained; the area drained by a river-system; as, the drainage of the Po, Thames, &c.

Drainer (dran'er), n. 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land; as, a ditcher and drainer.—2. In cookery, as, a ditcher and arainer.—2. In concery, a perforated plate for letting fluids escape.

3. A stream from a lake, morass, &c.; as, the Leven is the drainer of Loch Lomond.—4 One who or that which exhausts; as, war is a drainer of a nation's blood and treasure.

is a drainer of a nation's blood and treasure. Draining-engine (drain'ng-enjin), n. A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, &c.
Draining-plough (drain'ng-plou), n. An implement used in forming drains. A popular kind in this country has three coulters, two mould-boards, and a share. The middle coulter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side coulters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain, and the mould-boards lift the soil in are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain, and the mould-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

Drain-tile, Draining-tile (dran'til, draning-til), n. A hollow tile employed in the

formation of drains, and often used in em-bankments to carry off the water into the side-drains.

Drain-trap (dran'trap), n. A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, A contrivance



but to allow the passage of water into them. They are of various forms. In the traps represented above it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sever. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.

Drake (drak), n. [Contr. from a form enedrice, endruke (Icel. andrica, O. H.G. antrecho, antreicho), a hypothetical masculine of A. Sax. ened, a duck. This termination ric, signifying a king, a governor, is in several of the

britable of the control of the control of the control of the Teutonic tongues affixed to the name of birds to express the male. Thus we have Dan. due, a dove, duerik, a male dove; and, a duck, andrik (Sw. andrake), a drake; G. ente, a duck, enterich, a drake, gans, a goose, gänssrich, a gander, cc. Ened is cog, with L. anas, anatis, a duck.] 1. Thennale of the duck kind.—2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a drake, as the minmark. It is popularly believed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made ance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.—3. A species of fly used as bait in angling, called also *Drake-fly*. 'The dark *drake-fly*, good in August.' *Iz. Walton*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air, though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.

Iz. Walton.

Drake† (drāk), n. [L. draco, a dragon. See Dragon.] A small piece of artillery. Two or three shots made at them by a couple of drakes made them stagger. Clarendon.

Drake-fly (drāk-fli), n. See Drake, 3. Drake-stone (drāk'stōn), n. A stone made to skim along the surface of water; the sport

to skim along the surface of water; the sport of making stones so skim.

Dram (dram), n. [Contr. from drachma (which see).] 1. (a) In apotheorries' weight, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains. (b) In avoirdapois weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, -2. A small quantity. 'Any dram of mercy,' Shak. [Rare.]—3. As much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; as, a dram of bready. brandy.

But with a ling ring dram, that should not work Maliciously like poison.

Shak.

Spirits; distilled liquors. Pope.

4. Spirits; distilled liquors. Pope.

Pram(dram), v.: To drink drams; to indulge
in the use of ardent spirits.

Prama (drama), v. [Gr. drama, from drao,
to do, to act.] 1. A poem or composition
representing a picture of human life, and
accommodated to action, generally designed
to be spoken in character and represented
on the stars. The principal species of the on the stage. The principal species of the drama are tragedy, comedy, and the tragic or grand opera; inferior species are tragicomedy, opera-bouffe, farce, burletta, and melodrama.

The Scriptures afford us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon, Milton.

2. A series of real events invested with dra-matic unity and interest.

The drama and contrivance of God's providence. 3. Dramatic composition or literature.

Sophocles made the Greek drama as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. Macaulay. 4. All the circumstances contributing to the representation of a series of assumed real events on the stage, including the perform-ance of the actors, the composition of the pieces, and all the adjuncts which assist in giving reality and liveliness to the scenes; dramatic representation; as, he has a strong taste for the drama.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the drama became conformed to the character of its patrons.

Macaulay.

Dramatic, Dramatical (dra-matik, dra-matik-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical.

The materials which human life now supplies to the dramatic poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . did not and could not possess.

Dr. Caird.

pity and terror such as ancent trage art. did not and could not possess. Dr. Catrál.

2. Characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama: as, a dramatic description; a dramatic picture.

Dramatically (dra-matik-picture.
Dramatically (dra-matik-al-li), adv. By representation; in the manner of the drama; vividly and strikingly.
Dramatis personæ (dra'ma-tis pér-sö'nē), n. pl. [L.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play.
Dramatist (dra'mat-is), n. The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.
Dramatizable (dra'mat-iz-a-bl), a. That may be dramatized or converted into the form of a drama.
Dramatize (dra'mat-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. dramatize; (dra'mat-iz), r.t. pret. compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

composition the form of a play.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play, that is, a dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments.

Tooke's Kussia.

Old and New Testaments. Tooke's Russia.

Dramaturgy (dra/mat-ér-ji), n. [Gr. dramatourgia, dramatic composition—drama,
and ergon, work.] The science which treats
of the rules of composing a drama and representing it on the stage, as far as the
subject can be brought under general rules;
theat of devantic scores and recovered the art of dramatic poetry and representa-

prammen-timber, Dram-timber (drammen-timber, 'dram'timber), n. The name given to battens from Drammen, a port in Norway.

NOTWAY.

Drammock (dram'mok), n. A thick raw mixture of meal and water. [Scotch.]

Dram-shop (dram'shop), n. A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small

quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the coun-

prank, pret. of drink.

Drank (drangk), n. A local term for wild oats or darnel grass.

Drap (drin), n. [Fr.] A cloth for summer's

wear.

Drap (drap), n. A drop; a small quantity.

[Scotch.]

Drape (drap), v.t. pret. & pp. draped; ppr.
draping. [Pr. draper, to drape, from drap,
cloth.] I To cover or invest with clothing or
cloth; to dispose drapery about for use or
ornament. 'Sculpture draped from head to
foot. Termyson.—2.1 To banter; to jeer; to
satirize: this sense is derived from painters
representing ludierous or satirical scenes
on canvas, &c.

Drape† (drap), v.i. To make cloth.

Draper (drap'er), n. [Fr. drapier, from
draper, to cover with cloth, from drap,
cloth.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in
cloths; as, a linen-draper or woollen-draper.

cloths; as, a linen-draper or woollen-draper. Draperied (dra'per-id), a. Furnished with dranery

Drapery (drap'e-ri), n. [Fr. draperie. Drapery (drap'e-ri), n. [Fr. draperic. See DRAPE, v.l.] 1. The occupation of a draper; the trade of selling or making cloth.—
2. Cloth; stuffs of wool or linen.—3. The clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung; specifically, in sculp, and painting, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hancings curtains &c. hangings, curtains, &c

Drapet + (drap'et), n. Cloth; coverlet; table-Tables . . . ready dight with drafets festivall.

Drappie (drap/pi), n. A little drop; a small quantity. [Seotch.]

We're no that fou, But just a drappie in our e'e.

Drappit (drap'it), p. and a. Dropped.— Drappit-egg, a pouched egg. [Scotch.] Drastic (dras'tik), a. [Gr. drastikos, from draŭ, to do, to act.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as, a dras-tic estituctio. tic cathartic.

I incline to the belief that, as water, lime, and sand make mortar, so certain temperaments marry well, and by well managed contrarieties develop as waste a character as the English. Emerson.

Drastic (dras'tik), n. A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

Drat (drat), v.t. [Probably contracted from 'Od rot.] A verb expressive of a mild form of oath; to apply the word 'drat' to.

The quintain was 'dratted' and 'bothered, 'and venerally another matter by all the mothers who he more cons.

Trollope.

young sons. Trottope.

Draugh (draft), n. Same as Draff.

Draught (draft), n. [From draw, drag. See

DRAFT.] 1. The act of drawing; as, a horse
or ox fit for drawight.—2. The capacity of
being drawn; the yielding to a force which
draws or drags; as, a cart or plough of easy
draught.—3. The drawing of liquor into the
mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

In his hands he took the goblet, but a while the draught forbore.

Trench.

4. The quantity of liquor drunk at once. Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts in-

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c.,

described on paper; a drawing or first sketch: an outline.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed, And oft the happy draught surpass'd the image in her mind. Dryden.

6. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping of the water for fish.

Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was left.

7. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as, a draught of fishes. Luke v. 9.—8. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught

9. The act of drawing men from a military force; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. See DRAFT.—10. A sink or drain; a privy. Mat vv 17

Hang them or stab them, drown them in a draught, Confound by some course. Shak.

Confound by some course.

Shak.

11. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. See DRAFT.—12. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of 12 feet draught. If the vessel is fully laden it is termed the load-water draught.—13. A small allowance on weighable goods made by the soverign to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.—14. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy.—15. A writing composed.—16. A mustard poultice; a mild blister.—17.† Stratagem.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden dranghts upon the enemy when he looketh not for you.

Spenser.

when he looketh not for you.

18. In moulding, the bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mould.—19. In masonry, a line on the be drawn from the sand without injury to the mould.—19. In masomy, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—20. A current of air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney.—21. A move in the game of chess or in similar games. Hence—22. pl. A game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered songes. Each of the two chess played on a board divided into sixtyfour checkered squares. Each of the two
players is provided with twelve pieces or
'men' placed on every alternate square at
each end of the board. The men are moved
forward diagonally to the right or left one
square at a time, the object of each player
being to capture all his opponent's men, or
to hem them in so that they cannot move.
A piece can be captured only when the
square on the diagonal line behind it is unoccupied. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board
(the crown-head), that piece becomes a
'king,' and has the power of moving or capturing diagonally backwards or forwards.—
Draught of a chimney, the rate of motion of
the ascensional current of heated air and
other gases in a chimney, and which depends
on the difference of the density of the rarefied
column inside the chimney, as compared
with an excel column of the external trace. on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference of height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such acrial columns. Draughts may be supplied as increased (a) by a part of the same as the description of the same as th two such aerial columns. Draughts may be produced or increased (a) by a blast which rarefles the air above the fire(a blast draught), or (b) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a forced draught).—Anyle of draught. When a power is applied to drag

or roll a body over a plain surface it has to overcome two obstacles; one is the friction with the surface over which the body slides or rolls, and the other is the weight of the body istelf. There is in every case a certain direction of the drawing power which is best adapted to overcome these conjoined obstacles; and the angle made by the line of draught with the plane over which the body is drawn is termed the angle of draught. For the power to have most effect the angle body is drawn is termed the angle of draught. For the power to have most effect the angle of draught should be equal to that angle at which the plane itself should be inclined to the horizon in order to make the body move down it without any drawing force.—
On draught, drawn or to be had directly from the eask, as ale, porter, &c.
Draught (draft), v. t. To draw out; to sketch roughly; to call forth. See DRAFT.
Draught (draft), a. 1. Used for drawing; as, a draught horse.—2. That is drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kent; as, draught ale.

parrel or other receptacte in which is as kept; as draught ale.

Draught-bar (draft/bar), n. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for draught purposes; a swing-tree or swingle-tree.

Draught-board (draft'bord), n. A check-

ered board for playing draughts.

Draught-compasses (draff/kun-pas-ez),

. pl. Compasses with movable points used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical

drawings, as plans, &c.

Draught-engine (draft/en-jin), n. A steamengine used for pumping.

Draught-hook (draft/hok), n. A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draught ropes.

Draught-house (draft/hous), n. A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

Draughtsman (draftsman), n. 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.—2. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned (water gruel) may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning draughtsnen within the walls when they call for wine before noon.

Tatter.

Draughtsmanship (drafts'man-ship), n. The office or work of a draughtsman.

Draughty (draft'f), a. Of or pertaining to a draught or draughts; exposed to draughts; as, a draughty hall.

Drave (drav), the old and poetical pret of draws.

ive.
Prince Geraint
Drave the long spear a cubit thro' his breast.
Tennyson.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, the name of an old province of India; specifically, applied to a family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c., supposed by some to be Turanian, by others to belong to the Aryan class of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam or Malabar. Called

Canarese, Malayalam or Malabar. Called also Tamilian.

Draw (dra), v.t. pret. drew; pp. drawn; ppr. drawing. [A softened form of drag (which see).] 1. To pull along after one; to haul; to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end, as by a rope or chain.—2. To pull out; as, to draw a sword or dagger from its sheath; to the proof of the control of the proof it of the proof it. unsheath; hence, to draw the sword is to wage war.—3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment-seats? Jam. ii. 6.

4. To bring out from some receptacle; as, to draw water from a well.—5. To let run out; to extract: as, to draw wine from a cask; to draw blood from a vein.—6. To suck; as, to draw the breasts.—7. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself; to allure; as, a magnet draws a piece of iron.

Like birds the charming serpent draws. Tennyson. 8. To cause to turn toward the subject of the verb; to cause to be directed towards itself ver); to cause to be directed towards itself as a centre; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker draws the eyes of an assembly, or draws their attention.—9. To inhale; to take into the lungs; as, there I first draw air; I draw the sultry air.—10. To take from an oven; as, to draw bread.—11. To cause a part or parts of to slide; to pull more closely together, or apart; as, to draw a curtain; to draw a knot.—12. To extract; as, to draw a spirit from grain or juice.—13. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.

They draw themselves more westerly. Raleigh.

They drew themselves more westerly. Raleigh

14. To lengthen; to extend in length.

How long her face is drawn. In some similes, men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. Fellon.

15. To give vent to or utter in a lingering 15. To give vent to or utter in a lingering manner; as, to draw a groan; to draw a deep sigh.—16. To form between two points; to run or extend, as by a marking instrument, or by construction of any kind; as, to draw a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation.—17. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; hence to describe in words or to reimage; hence to describe in words or to represent in fancy; as, to draw the figure of a man; the orator drew an admirable picture of human misery.—18. To derive; to deduce; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to draw consolation from divine promises; to draw arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.—19. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.

Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them.

Acts xx. 30. 20. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.

My purposes do draw me much about,

21. To receive from customers or patrons: to earn; to gain; as, the shopkeeper drew a hundred pounds.—22. To receive or take, as from a fund or store; as, to draw money from a bank or from stock in trade.—23. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note draws interest from its date.—24. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence drew tears from the audias, his eloquence drew tears from the audience; to draw sighs or groans.—25. To wrest; to distort: as, to draw the Scriptures to one's fancy.—26. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to draw a memorial; to draw a deed or will.—27. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by such drawing; as, to draw a prize.—28. To extend; to stretch; as, to draw wire; to draw a piece of metal by beating, &c.—29. To sink into the water, or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship draws 15 feet of water.—30. To bend; as, to draw and quarter a felon.—32.† To take away; to withdraw.

Go wash thy face, and draw thy action. Shak.

Go wash thy face, and draw thy action. To draw a badger, fox, &c., to drag or force it from its cover.—To draw a cover, to search it for game.—To draw a game, to bring it to an inconclusive finish.—To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—To draw in, (a) to contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to draw in the reins. (b) to collect; to as, to draw in bring together.

A dispute in which everything is drawn in to give colour to the argument.

Locke.

(c) To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, to draw in others to support a measure.—To draw off, (a) to draw from or away; also, to withof, (a) to draw from or away; also, to with-draw; to abstract; as, to draw off the mind-from vain amusements. (b) To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to draw off wine or eider from a vessel. (c) To extract by distillation.—To draw on, (a) to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. The reluctant may be drawn on by kindness or correspen

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her, Some that she but held off to draw him on.

Tennyson.

(b) To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subside.

Hayward.

To draw over, (a) to raise or cause to come over, as in a still. (b) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party; as, some men may be drawn over by interest, others by fear.—To draw out, (a) to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend. (b) To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out To lingering sufferance. Strak. Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

Ps. lxxxv. 5.

(e) To cause to issue forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask. (d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (e) To bring forth; to elicit, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared; to call forth; as, to draw out facts from a witness. (f) To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to

draw out a file or party of men. (g) To range in battle; to array in a line.—To draw together, to collect or be collected.—To drawing, (a) to raise; to lift; to elevate. (b) To form in order of battle; to array. (c) To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to draw up a deed; to draw up a paper.

to draw up a paper.

Draw (dra), v.t. 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing.

An heifer . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2 To act or have influence, as a weight. Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not draw

too much.
3. To shrink; to contract. 'To draw into less room.' Racon.—4. To advance; to approach; to resort or betake one's self to; as, the day draws toward evening.

The heads of all her people drew to me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue
Tenny.

5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as 5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails draw.—6. To unsheathe a sword; as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.—7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he draws with exactness. S. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic draws well.—9. To make a fact to excite to the control of a support of a supp draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person; as, he drew upon me for fifty pounds.

end

You may draw on me for the expenses of your 10. To be susceptible to the action of draw-10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling; as, the cart draws easily.—To draw back, (a) to retire; to move back; to withdraw. (b) To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—To draw near or nigh, to approach; to come near.—To draw off, to retire: to retreat; as, the company drew off by degrees.—To draw on, (a) to advance; to approach as, the day draws on. (b) To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship draw on, the thying frieste.—To draw un to approach; as, the day draws on. (b) To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship drew on the flying frigate.—To draw up, to form in regular order; to assume a certain order or arrangement; as, the troops drew up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle.—To draw by, to come to an and

The foolish neighbours come and go, And tease her till the day draws by. Tennyson. To draw dry foot, in coursing, to trace the marks of the foot of an animal, without the scent.

A hound that runs counter and yet draws dry for

well.

Draw (dra), n. 1. The act of drawing.—

2. The lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawhridge which is drawn up.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game when neither party gains the advantage; as, the match ended in a draw.

Drawback (dra'bal), a. That may be drawn.

Drawback (dra'bal), n. 1. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on as, for instance, tobacco, &c.; paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, &c. or a certain amount of excise paid back or alor a certain amount of exise pant panet or al-lowed on the exportation of home manufac-tures.—2. Any loss of advantage or deduc-tion from profit, value, success, or the like; a discouragement or hindrance; a disad-

The avarice of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a drawback from the wisdom ascribed to him.

Hallam.

Draw-bolt (dra'bolt), n. A coupling-pin

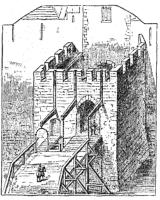
Draw-bore (dra'bor), n. In carp. a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment in which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together. -Draw-bore pin, a joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a

removed, and the note lined up with a wooden peg.

Draw-bore (dra/bör), v.t. To make a draw-bore in; as, to draw-bore a tenon.

Draw-boy (dra/boi), n. A boy who helped a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he was weaving.

Drawbridge (dra'brij), n. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Drawbridges as applied to fortifications date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the fosse joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. In case of danger the drawbridge was raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming



Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France

the fulcrum. When raised the drawbridge the fulcrum. When raised the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus offering a twofold obstacle to the assailant —a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In navigable rivers and canals, the drawbridge navigable rivers and canals, the drawbridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be opened horizontally to let a vessel pass through. Modern drawbridges to locks, docks, &c., are generally made to open horizontally, and the movable portion is called a bascule, balance, or lifting bridge, a turning, swivel, or swing bridge, or a rolling bridge, in accordance with the mode in which it is made to open.

Drawgangir (dra'kansir) a. [From Draws.]

in which it is made to open.

Drawcansir (dra'kan-sir), n. [From Drawcansir, a burlesque character of tremendous
ighting powers in the comedy of 'The Rehearsal,' written in 1663-4 by G. Villiers,
second Duke of Buckingham (died 1688). In
a battle he kills all the combatants on both
sides, 'sparing neither friend nor foe,' and
then makes a speech full of braggadocio.]
A blustering braggart; a bully.

The leader was far surpluster and ginatic tree.

The leader was of an ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe.

Addison.

ure; he acted like a Drawcansir, sparing neither friend nor foe. Addison.

Draw-out (dra/kut), n. A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c.

Drawee (dra-e), n. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

Drawer (dra/er), n. 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask; specifically, a water. Shak.—2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.—3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.—4. A sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau.—5. pl. An under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.—Chest of drawers, a case of sliding boxes or drawers for holding varisliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.

Draw-gate (dra/gat), n. The valve of a

sluice.

Draw-gear (dra'gĕr), n. 1. A harness adapted for draught-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled

parts by which ranky a carrages are coupled together, &c.

Drawgloves (dra'gluvz), n. pl. An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers.

Draw-head (dra'hed), n. 1. In rail, a buffer

Draw-nean (ura ned), n. 1. In rail, a butter to which a coupling is attached.—2. In spin-ning, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist. Drawing (dra'ing), n. 1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.—2. The act of repre-

senting the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.—3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.—4. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural.

or other trading establishment, usually in the plura! (dra'ing-al), n. An awl having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through

in sewing. Denoth (dra'ing-bensh), n. An apparatus in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.

Drawing-board (dra'ing-bord), n. A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting on in water colours, &c.

Drawing-compass (dra'ing-kom-pas), n. A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to or forming part of it. in sewing

Drawing-frame (dra'ing-fram), n. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, &c., from the carding-engine are attenuated

dc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.

Drawing-knife (dra'ing-nīf), n. In carp, an edge tool for making an incision into the surface of a piece of wood along the path which the saw is to follow, and so preventing the teeth tearing the surface.

Drawing-master (dra'ing-master), n. One who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-paper (dra'ing-pa-per), n. A large-sized variety of stout paper used for making drawings on: for pencil drawing a white sort is generally used; for chalk drawing it is usually tinted.

Drawing-pen (dra'ing-pen), n. A pen used

is usually tinted.

Drawing-pen (dra'ing-pen), n. A pen used in drawing lines.

Drawing-pencil (dra'ing-pen-sil), n. A black-lead pencil used in drawing.

Drawing-room (dra'ing-röm), n. [Contr. from nothdrawing-room, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. —2. The company to the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. —2. The company is a company of the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees.

vate persons receive parties.—2. The company assembled in a drawing-room. He would amaze a drawing room by suddenly jaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

Folinson.

3. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station; as, to hold a drawing-room.—4. The apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

Drawing-slate (dra'ing-slat), n. A fine-grained compact clay, containing a large amount of carbonneous matter and usually

amount of carbonaceous matter, and usually found in connection with metamorphic rocks, as elay-slate, gneiss, &c. It is sometimes called *Black-chalk*, and is used as a marking or drawing material.

Draw-knife (dra/nif), n. Same as Drawing-

Drawl (dral), v.t. [A dim. form from draw or drag. See Drag. Comp. D. dralen, to linger.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone; to while away in an indolent manner.

Thus, sir, does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. Foliason.

Drawl (dral), v.i. To speak with slow utter-

Drawl (dral), n. A lengthened utterance of Draw-latch + (dra'lach), n. A thief; a rob-

ber; a waster.

Drawingly (dralling-li), adv. In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or length-

ened utterance.

Drawlingness, n. A slow, protracted, or hesitating mode of utterance.

Draw-link (dralingk), n. A link for connecting two carriages of a train together.

Drawn (dran), p. and a. [See Draw.]

1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.—2. Undecided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory; as, a drawn battle. 'A drawn game.' Addison.—8. With a sword drawn. 'Why are you drawn?' Shak.—4. Movel aside, as a curtain; unclosed or closed.—5. Eviscerated; as, a drawn fowl.—Drawn aside, as a curtain; unclosed or closed.— 5. Eviscented; as, a drawn fowl.—Drawn and quartered, disembowelled and cut into pieces.—6. Induced, as by a motive; as, men

are drawn together by similar views, or by motives of interest.—7. In a diffused or melted state; as, drawn butter.

melted state; as, drawn butter.

Draw-net (dranet), n. A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

Draw-plate (dra'plāt), n. A stout plate of shear steel, pierced with a graduated series of conical holes, for drawing wire through in order to reduce and elongate it.

Draw-spring (dra'spring), n. An apparatus consisting of a cylinder, having a piston-rod with india-rubber bands fitted to it, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or cable of a ship at anchor is made fast, the olject of the apparatus being to take off the recoil or shock in case of the tow-rope or cable breaking.

on the recoil or shock in case of the tow-rope or cable breaking.

Draw-well (dra'wel), n. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

Dray (dra), n. [A. Sax. dræge, from dragan.

See Drake, Drakw.] 1. A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels, such as those used by brewers; a sledge; a rude sort of cart without wheels.—2. See Dray.

Drayage (dra'ka), n. 1. The use of a dray.—2. Charge for the use of a dray.

Dray-cart (dra'kart), n. A dray.

Dray-norse (dra'hors), n. A horse used for drawing a dray.

Drayman (dra'man), n. A man who attends a dray.

a dray.

Dray-plough (drā/plou), n. An old kind of plough.

Drazel f (draz'l), n. [O.E. drossell, a slut.

Probably from dross.] A dirty woman; a

That when the time's expir'd, the drazels
For ever may become his vassals. Hudibras.

Dread (dred), n. [A. Sax. dræd, fear, drædan, on-drædan, to fear, O.S. antdrådan, andrådan, O.H.G. intratan.] 1. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; as, the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure.—2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. zz.
Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his dread fall on you?

Job xiii. zz.

3. The cause of fear; the person or the thing

Let him be your dread. Is, viji, 13. SYN. Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror,

SAN. Awe, amright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panie.

Dread (dred), a. 1. Exciting great fear or apprehension.

'A dread eternity! how surely mine.'

Young.—2. Terrible; frightful.

So should a murderer look, so dread, so grir

3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as, dread sovereign; dread majesty; dread tribunal.

Dread (dred), v.t. To fear in a great degree; as, to dread the approach of a storm. Dread (dred), v.i. To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

Dreadable + (dred'a-bl), a. That is to be drended.

Dreader (dred'er), n. One that fears or lives

Dreadful (dred'ful), a. 1. Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as, a dreadful storm, or dreadful night.

m, or dreaujus mans.

The great and dreadful day of the Lord.

Mal. iv. 5. 2. Awful: venerable.

How dreadful is this place. Gen. xxviii. 17.

3.† Full of dread or fear.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide

awini, venerable.

Dreadful (dred'ful), n. A sensational newspaper or periodical; a print chiefly devoted to the narration of stories of criminal life, frightful accidents, &c.; as, he gloated over the penny dreadfuls.

Dreadfully (dredful-ii), adv. Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

Dreadfulness (dredful-nes), n. Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; fright-

fulness

Tulness.

Dreadingly (dred'ing-li), adv. In a manner significant of dread or terror; mistrustfully.

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he dreadingly doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square. Warner.

Dreadless (dred'les), a. 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. 'That dreadless heart.' Gascoigne...2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure. 'Safe in his dreadless

den.' Spenser.

Dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), n. Dreadlessness (ured us-nes), n. rearlossness, ness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

Dreadly! (dred'il), a. Dreadfully. 'This dreadly spectacle.' Spenser.

Dreadnaught, Dreadnought (dred'nat), n.

Dreadnaught, Dreadnought (dred'nat), a. A person or something that fears nothing; hence, a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain.—2. A garment made of such cloth.

Dream (drem), a. [Probably the same word as the A. Sax. dream, though the latter means joy, melody, song; O. Fris. drain, D. droom, G. traum, O. Sax. drom, dream.]

1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply dream, in the sincular to a series of thoughts which occurv 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply dream, in the singular, to a series of thoughts which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he magines he has a view of real things or transactions. A dream is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular.—2. In Serip, impressions on the minds of sleeping persons made by divine agency; as, God came to Abimelech and dream. Gen. xx. 3.—Joseph was warned by God in a dream. Mat. ii. 12.—3. A matter, which has only an imperious resulting ter which has only an imaginary reality; a visionary scheme or conceit; a vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

They live together and they dine together; but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.

Thackeray.

Dream (drem), v.i. pret. dreamed or dreamt; ppr. dreaming. 1. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep: with of before a noun; as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend.—2. To think; to imagine; as, he little dreamed of his approaching fate.—3. To think idly.

They dream on in a course of reading, without digesting.

Locke.

digesting.

Dream (drein), v.t. To see in a dream. 'And dream' the future fight.' Dryden.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim,
He errs because he dreams
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.

Mat. Arnold.

—To dream away, to pass in reverie or in-action; to spend idly; as, to dream away one's life.

one s nre.

Dreamer (drem'er), n. 1. One who dreams.

2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as, a poli-

tical dreamer. He must be an idle dreamer, Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. Prior.

A mope; a sluggard-4. One who has visions or dreams; an interpreter of dreams. They said one to another, Behold this dreamer

To absolve this ridde, XXVII. 19.
Diviners, dreamers, schoolmen, deep magicians, All have I try'd.

Beau. & Fl.

Dreamery (drem'e-ri), n. A habit of dreaming or musing.
Dreamful (drem'ful), α. Full of dreams.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or dreamful ease. Dreaminess (drem'i-nes), n. State of being

dreamy.

Dreamingly (drem'ing-li), adv. Sluggishly;
negligently.

Aram'land), n. The land of

Dreamland (drem'land), n. The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie; fairyland.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in dreamland. C. Lamb.

Dreamless (drēm'les), a. Free from dreams. Dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), adv. In a dream-

Dreamy (drēm'i), a. Full of dreams; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; dream-like.

All day within the dreamy house The doors upon their hinges creak'd. Tennyson. From dreamy virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. Talfourd.

Drear (drer), a. [Sax. dreorig, dreary. See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy with solitude. A drear and dying sound.

Dreart (drer), n. Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadful force. Spenser.

Drearihead,† Drearihood† (dre'ri-hed, dre'ri-hyd), n. Dismalness; gloominess.

Drearily (dre'ri-li), adv. Gloomily; dismally.

Dreariment (drëri-ment), n. Dismalness; terror; horror; dread. Spenser. Dreariness (drë'ri-nes), n. Dismalness; gloomy solitude; tiresome monotony. Drearingt (drër'ing), n. Dreariness; gloom.

All were myself, through grief, in deadly drearing.
Spenser.

Drearisome (dré'ri-sum), a. Very dreavy; gloomy; desolate.
Dreary (dré'ri), a. [A. Sax. dreôrig, bloody, sad, sorrowful, dreôr, blood, from dreôsan (Goth. driusan), to fall, to become weak, which by the common conversion of s into becomes also dreoran; akin to G. traurig, from trauern, to mourn, to grieve; Skr. dru, to flow, to drop, I. Dismal; gloomy; as, a dreary waste; dreary shades. This word intulies both solitude and gloom implies both solitude and gloom.

The breakers were right beneath her bows, She drifted a dreary wreck. Longfellow.

Sorrowful; distressing; as, dreary shrieks.
 Monotonous; tiresome; uninteresting; as,

3. Monotonous; tiresome; uninteresting; as, a dreary book.

Drede, † v. Fear; doubt. Chaucer.

Dredee, † v. t. To fear; to dread. Chaucer.

Dredeful, † a. Dreadful. Chaucer.

Dredeles, † a. Without doubt. Chaucer.

Dredge (drej), n. [From the stem of drag, the g being softened as in bridge, from older rorig, sedge, from older seg, &c.] 1. A drag-net for taking oysters, &c.—2. An apparatus for bringing up shells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation.—3. A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c. See DREDGING-MACHINE. DREDGING-MACHINE.

Dredge (drej), v.t. pret. & pp. dredged; ppr. dredging. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to remove sand, silt, or the like, from the bottoms of rivers, canals, harbours,

oc. Dredge (drej), v.t. [Wedgwood refers it to Dan. drysse, to sprinkle; allied to Sc. drush, atoms, fragments. Others refer it to the dredge of next art.] To sprinkle flour on roast meat.

Dredge (drej), n. [Fr. dragée, mixed provender for horses and cattle; It. treggéa, Gr. tragemata, dried fruits.] A mixture of oats

and barley sown together. Dredge-box (drej'boks). See DREDGING-

Dredge-box (drej'hoks). See DREDGING-BOX.

Dredgeman (drej'man), n. One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.
Dredger (drej'er), n. 1. One who fishes with a dredge.—2. A dredge. See DREDGE 2.—3. A dredging-machine (which see).

Dredger (drej'er), n. A utensil for scattering flour on meats when roasting. Called also a Dredging-box.

Dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), n. A box used for dredging meat.

Dredging- hox (drej'ing-boks), n. A box used for dredging meat.

Dredging- machine, Dredging-vessel), n. A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. Such are the spoon dredging-boat and bucket dredging-machine. The steam dredging-machine now in common use has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the depth tically adjustable so as to regulate the depth at which it works. It is worked by steam, at which it works. It is worked by steam, and discharges the mud into punts or hoppers stationed close by the end or the side. Dree (drē), v.t. [A. Sax. dreógan, to bear, to suffer, to endure.] To suffer; to endure; as, to dree penance. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

For his sake I'm slighted sair.

And dree the kintra clatter. Burns.

Dregginess (dreg'i-nes), n. State of being dreggy; fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

feculence.

Dreggish (dreg'ish), a. Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

Dreggy (dreg'l), a. [See DREGS.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

Dregs (dregy), n. pl. [Icel. dregg, Sw. drägg, sediment, dregs, lees; probably connected with drag, drain—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] I. The sediment of liquors; lees; propagate feedback. sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.

the bottom or a vesser.

From the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not giv
Dryde

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweep ings; refuse; hence, the most vile and worth-less among men; as, the dregs of society. —Dreg, in the singular, is found in Spenser and Shakspere, but is not now used. What too curious dreg espies my sweet lady in the

Dreigh (drech), a. Tardy; slow; tiresome. [Scotch.]
When thou and I were young and skeigh.
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh. Burns.

Ar stable-nears at tars were areign. Burns.

Dreint, † Drent, † pret. & pp. of drenche.

Drenched; drowned. Chaucer.

Drench (drensh), v.t. [A. Sax. drencan,
drencan, to give to drink, to drench, from
drincan, to drink. See Drink.] 1. To wet
thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with
water or other liquid; as, garments drenched
in rain or in the sea; the flood has drenched
the earth; swords drenched in blood.

As to fell is to make to fall! and 'to lay 'to

As 'to fell' is 'to make to fall,' and 'to lay, 'to make to lie,' so 'to drench' is 'to make to drink.'

Trench

To saturate with drink.—3. To force down

physic mechanically; to purge violently,
If any of your cattle are infected . . . drench them.
Mortimer.

SYN. To soak, steep, imbrue, saturate, souse,

deluge.
Drench (drensh), n. [A. Sax. drene, a drink, a draught.] A draught; a swill; a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The drawn drawn in the drenth of the dre

a diagina. A Addight, a swin, a tose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

Drench, Drenge (drench, drenj), n. In old English dava, a tenant in capita.

Drencher (drensh'er), n. One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast. Drengage! (dreng'si), n. The tenure by which a drench held land.

Drent's (drent), pp. See Dreint.

Drent's (drent), pp. See Dreint.

Dreret (dren), n. [See Drear.] Sorrow; sadness; dreariness. Spenser.

Dreriment's (dre'i-ment), n. Dreariness; darkness. Spenser.

Drerinesse, tn. Sorrow. Chaucer.

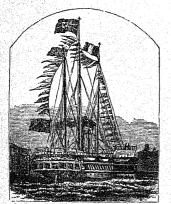
Drey; a. Sorrowful. Chaucer.

Dress (dres), a. t. pret. & pp. dressed or drest; ppr. dressing. [Fr. dresser, to make right, prepare; Pr. dressar, dreissar; It. drizzare, drizzare, from a fictive L.L. verb directuse, drieture, to make straight, from L. directus. dirizzare, from a fictive L.L. verb directiare, dreture, to make straight, from L. directus, straight, and that from di for dis, and rego, rectum, to lead in a straight line or in the right direction, to rule.] 1. To make straight or in a straight line; to adjust to a right line; as in the military phrase, dress yourranks. Hence—2. To put to right, to put in good order; as, to dress the beds of a garden; to till; to cultivate.

And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. Gen. it. 15. 3. To treat with remedies or curative ap-

5. To treat with remedies of curative appliances; as, the surgeon dresses of the linb or the wound. —4 To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit for something; as, to dress meat; to dress leather or cloth; to dress learner for the condition of the a lamp; to dress hemp or flax.

To dress a soul for a funeral is not a work to be dispatched at one meeting. Fer. Trybes. 5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to dress a horse.—6. To put on clothes; to put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; as, he dressed himself for breakfast; the lady dressed herself for a ball.—7. To break or tame and prepare for service, as a boyse. [Fare 1.—8.] pare for service, as a horse. [Rare.]—8. To cut to proper dimensions; to put the finishing touches to.—To dress up or out, to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly; as, to dress up with tinsel.—To dress a ship, to or-



H.M. Steam-yacht Dressed.

nameut her with a variety of flags, ensigns, pendants, &c. of various nations, displayed

from different parts of her masts and rigging, as on days of rejoicing.—Syn. To attire, apparel, clothe, accourre, array, robe, rig, trim, deck, adorn, embellish.

Dress (dres), v. i. 1. Millit. to arrange one's self in proper position in a line; as, look to the right and dress.—2. To clothe one's self; to set the read's comments to now restingler.

put on one's garments; to pay particular regard to dress or raiment; as, to dress rapidly;

gard to dress or raintent; as, to aress rapady, to dress handsomely.

Dress (dres), n. 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; apparel; as, the dress of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy dress is evidence of a false taste.

Style is the dress of thought.

Style is the areas of thought. Chettylea.

2. A lady's gown; as, the lady has purchased an elegant dress.—3. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, a man of dress; there is nothing but dress in his head.—SYN. Apparel, raiment, clothing; clothes, vestments, garments, habiliments, accoutrements, attire, array, habit. Dress-coat (dres'kot), n. A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat, in contradistinction to a frock-coat, so called because it is the coat in which gentlemen because it is the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, assemblies,

Dresse, tv.t. To address; to apply. Chau-

Dressed Rocks (drest roks), n. pl. The term sometimes applied to ice-worn bosses of rock, now called roches moutonnées, or sheep-back

Dresser (dres'ér), n. 1. One who dresses: Dresser (dres'er), n. 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another.—2. One who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; specifically, a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c. Dresser (dres'er), n. [Fr. dresson:] A sideboard; a table or bench on which meat and then things are dressed or reconvent for other things are dressed or prepared for use; also, a cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the dresser
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies
the sunshine.

Longfellow,

Caught and reflected the fiame, as shields of armies the sushine.

Dressing (dres/ing), n. 1. Raiment; attire.

2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.—8. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface it is called a top-dressing.—4. Correction; a flogging or beating. [Colloq.]—5. In cookery, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.; force meat. 6. In founding, the act or process of cleaning castings after they are taken from the mould; in type-founding, the scraping and notching of the letters after casting.—7. In arch. mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.—8. In masonry, the preparing of a stone for building in the wall, whether by the hammer only orby the mallet and chisel, and the rubbing the face smooth.—9. Gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.—Dressing of ores, the breaking and powdering them in the stamping-mill, and afterwards washing them in a wooden trough.

Dressing-case (dres'ing-käs), n. A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as, in the case of a gentleman, combs, shaving apparatus, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, pomatum, &c.

Dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), n. A light

matum, &c.

Dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), n. A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.

Dressing-room (dres'ing-rom), n. An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dressing-table (dres'ing-ta-bl), n. A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.

Dressmaker (dres'mak-èr), n. A maker of gowns or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

maker.

Dressy (dres'i), a. Showy in dress; very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

Dretche,† Drecche,† v.t. or i. [A. Sax. dreccan, to vex or trouble; Sc. dratch, to linger.]

To vex; to oppress; to trouble; to delay.

This chaunteclere gan gronen in his throte, As man that in his dreme is dretched sore. Chaucer.

Dretching, † n. Delay. Chaucer.
Dretl (drul), n. [A contr. of drivel (which
see)] To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue
and flow down from the mouth.

Drevillt (drev'il), n. [See DRIVEL.] A driveller; a fool. Spenser.
Drew (drö), pret. of draw. See DRAW.

Drey (drā), n. A squirrel's nest. Written also Dray.

Drib (drib), v.t. [See DRIBBLE.] To do things little by little or in driblets; hence, (a) to cut off little by little; to cheat by small and retterated tricks; to purloin; to appro-

He who drives their bargains dribs a part. Dryden. (b) To entice step by step. [Rare.]

(b) To entice step by step. [Rare.] With daily lies she driës thee into cost. Dryden. Drib (drib), v.i. To shoot at a mark at short paces: a technical term in archery. Dribt (drib), n. A drop. Dribble (drib'ol), v.t. pret. & pp. dribbled; ppr. dribbling. [A dim. from drip, and properly dripple.] 1. To throw down or let fall in drops.—2. In football, to keep the ball rolling by a succession of small kicks. Dribble (drib'ol), v.i. 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water dribbles from the eaves.—2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot.—3. To fall weakly and slowly.

fall weakly and slowly.

The dribbling dart of love.

4. To act or think feebly; to want vigour or energy. Dryden.—5. To be small or trifling. 'Some dribbling skirmishes.' Holland.
Dribble (drib'bl), n. A small quantity of anything liquid; drizzle; drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or hald, To thole the winter's sleety dribble An' cranreuch cauld! Burns.

An' craneuch căuld! Burns.

Dribblet, Driblet (drib'let), n. A small piece
or part; a small sum; a small amount of
money going to make up a sum; as, the
money was paid in dribblets.

Dridder, Dreadour (drid'er, dred'er), n.
Dread; feur. [Scotch.]

Driddle (drid'dl), v.i. 1. To play unskilfully,
as on the violin. [Scotch.]

A pigmy scraper wil his fiddle,
Whaus'd at trysts and fairs to driddle. Burns.

B. To wrader pinleadure foolsly from place.

whaus a tryst and aslays to arradae. Burns.

2. To wander aimleastly or feelly from place to place. [Scotch.]—3. To work constantly but without making much progress. [Scotch.] Drie (drê), v.t. To suffer. See DREE. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

lete and Scotch.]

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance drie,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear.

Drier (dri'er), n. One who or that which
dries or makes dry; that which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or
absorb moisture; a desiccative; specifically,
a substance added to some fixed oil to impart to it the property of drying quickly; a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint; a drying machine or stove.

or stove.

Drife, † v.t. To drive. Chaucer.

Drift (drift), n. [A. Sax. drifun, to drive;

Icel. drift, a snow-drift; Dan. drift, drift,

impulse, drove, herd. See Drive, and comp.

rive, rift; shrive, shrift; thrive, thrift.] 1. That
which is driven by any kind of force (drift

seems to be primarily a participle). Hence—

2. A heap of any matter driven together;

as, a drift of snow, called also a snow-drift;

a drift of sand.—3. A drove or flock, as of

cattle, sheep, birds, &c.

Cattle coming over the bridge, with their great

Cattle coming over the bridge, with their great drifts doing much damage to the highways.

4. A driving; a force impelling or urging

forward; impulse; overbearing power or influencé.

A bad man being under the *drift* of any passion will follow the impulse of it till something interposes.

South.

5. Course of anything; tendency; aim; as, the drift of reasoning or argument; the drift of a discourse.—6. Intention; design; pur-

pose.

The drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil,

Who knows the ways of the world, how God will bring them about?

Tennyson.

7. Anything driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a *drift* of trees carried by a stream of water without guidance.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. 8. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a drift of bullets.—9. In mining, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—10. Naut. the leeway which a vessel makes when lying-to or hours to during a goal. Drift of a grammar. hove-to during a gale.—Drift of a current, the rate at which it flows.—11. In ship-building, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it

is to be driven.—Drifts in the sheer draught, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scroles or scrolls, and called Drift-pieces.—12. In arch. the horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers.—13. In geol. a term applied to earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs or glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged, variously called Dilavium, Diluviul, Glacial, or Northern Drift, Boulder Formation, &c. Geologists now often use instead of Drift the terms stratified or unstratified Boulder Clay, which were not formerly recognized as distinct formations. It is abundant in Europe north of the 40th parallel flatifude; absent in most tropical regions, but reappears in the lands which lie south latitude, as in Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and New Zealand. It consists of a compact clay, the colour of which depends on that of the rocks whence it is derived, having boulders diffused throughout its mass, and with thin beds of gravel and sand interspersed. The boulders have not that rounded appearance produced by the action of water in a river course, but have a greater reless number of rubbed faces produced by being forced, while held in one position, over the solid rocks beneath.—14. In mechalonic is directly a drift-bolt; a punch.—15. Millt. over the sond rocks beneath.—14. In meca, a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-holt; a punch.—15. Milit. (a) a tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (b) A priming iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.—Drift of the forest, in law, a view or examination of the cattle that are in the forest, in order to know whether it be surcharged or not, or whether the beasts be commonable, &c.

Drift (drift), w. i. I. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand drifts.—2. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; as, the ship drifted astern; a raft drifted ashore. 'We drifted o'er the harbour bar.' Coleridge.

Between that grim, athetral of England and this

narrour bar. Coleriage.

Between that grim cathedral of England and this what an interval! There is a type of it in the very birds that haunt them; for, instead of the restless crowd, hoarse-voiced and sable-winged, drifting on the bleak upper air, the St. Mark's porches are full of doves.

Riskin.

3. In mining, to make a drift: to search for

a. In maning, to make a drift; to search for metals or ores. Drift (drift), v.t. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind drifts snow or sand. Drift (drift), a. Drifted; capable of being drifted by wind or currents; as, drift sand; drift ice.

Driftage (drift'āj), n. Naut. the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to lee-

Drift-bolt (drift'bolt), n. A bolt used for driving out other bolts, commonly made of

Drift-land (drift'land), n. A yearly rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

through a manor.

Driftless (drift/les), a. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. North British Rev.

Drift-net (drift/net), n. A large kind of net with meshes 1 inch wide, used in fishing for pilchard, herring, mackerel, &c.

Drift-sail (drift/sal), n. Naut. a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets, serving to keep the ship's head right upon the sea, and to prevent her driving too fast in a current.

Drift-way (drift/wä), n. 1. A common way for driving cattle in.—2. Naut. and in mining, drift.

for driving cattle in.—2. Naut. and in mining, drift.

Drift-weed (drift'wēd), n. Same as Gulf-weed (which see).

Drift-wind (drift'wind), n. A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

Drift-wood (drift'wind), n. Wood drifted or floated by water.

Drifty (drift'l), a. Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow. 'Drifty nights an' dripping summers.' Hogg.

Drigle, Dredgie, Dirgie (drif'i, drej'i, dir'ji), n. [A form of dirge (which see).] A function of the drift of the drift of the see.] A function of the drift of the see.] State of the see.

[Scotch.]

Drill (dril), v.t. [From D. drillen, to bore, and to drill soldiers, G. drillen, to bore; alied to A. Sax thyrel, thyrl, a hole. (In meaning 2, however, perhaps the same as drill, a rill.) The root is seen in O.H. G. durh, A. Sax.

thurh, through. The O.E. thirl, to bore a hole (seen in O.E. nosethirl, nosethril, our nostril), thrill, trill, are allied words.] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; as, to drill a hole through a piece of metal; to drill a cannon.—2. In agri. to sow in rows, drills, or channels; as, the field was drilled, not sown broadcast. 3. To draw through; to drain; as, waters drilled through a sandy stratum.—4. Milit. to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercises; hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—5.† To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off. put off

By such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to drill him on from one lewdness to another; by the same arts corrupting and squeezing him as they please.

She drilled him on to five and fifty. 6.† To exhaust or waste slowly; as, this accident hath drilled away the whole summer.

Swift.

Drill (dril), v.i. 1. To sow seed in drills; as, the farmer was drilling.—2. To go through the exercises prescribed to raw soldiers; to engage in training or teaching.

Drill (dril), v. 1. A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; a boring tool that other nard substances; a boring tool that cuts its way as it revolves; a drilling-ma-chine or drill-press (which see).—2. The act of training soldiers to their duty.—3. In agri. a row of seeds deposited in the earth; also, the trench or channel in which the grain or seed is deposited.—4. A machine for sowing seeds in regular rows; as, a turnip-

Drill† (dril), n. Drill† (dril), n. [Akin rill; G. rille, a chan-nel.] A small stream; a rill.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their drills. Sandys.

Drill† (dril), v.i. To flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, drilling over pebbles of amber. Sir T. Herbert.

Drill+ (dril), n. [Deriv. doubtful.] An ape;

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a drill? Sir W. Temple. Drill (dril), n. [G. drillich, from drei, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way. Comp. dimity, twill.] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth; drill-

ing.
Drill-barrow (dril'ba-rō), n. In agri. an implement for forming drills, sowing the seed, and covering it in with earth.
Drill-bow (dril'bō), n. A small bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, the string of which is used for the purpose of rapidly transites a thill

ally made of a thin slip of steel, the string of which is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill.

Drill-box (dril'boks), n. In agri. a box containing the seed for sowing in drills.

Drill-harrow (dril'ha-rō), n. A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry for extirpating weeds, and pulverizing the earth between the rows of plants.

Drill-husbandry (dril'nuz-band-ri), n. A mode of cultivation in which the sowing of seeds in drills is adopted.

Drilling (dril'ing), n. 1. In agri. that mode of sowing in which the seed is deposited in regular equidistant rows at such a depth as each kind requires for its most perfect vegetation.—2. The practice or teaching of military exercises; hence, thorough instruction in any matter.—3. The act or process of boring holes in metal.

Drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn'), n. A machine for cutting circular holes in metal by means of a revolving drill. See Drill-Press.

Drill-master (dril'mas-tèr), n. One who

Prince Transfer (dril'mas-ter), n. One who teaches drill; specifically, one who teaches drill, as a branch of gymnastics, in public institutions and private families.

The business of life, according to him (Frederick William of Prussia), was to drill and be drilled; . . . he was a drill-master rather than a soldier.

Macaulay.

Drill-plough (dril'plou), n. A plough for sowing grain in drills.
Drill-press (dril'pres), n. A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designed as vertical, horizontal, or universal, in accordance with its mode of working. Variously called Drill, Drill-machine, or Drilling-machine.
Drill-sergeant (dril'sar-jant), n. A non-

commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties, and trains them to military

in their duties, and trains them to military movements.

Drill-stock (dril'stok), n. In mech. the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

Drily. See DRYLY.

Drimys (dri'mis), n. [Gr. drimys, acrid, from the bitter tonic taste of the bark.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Magnollaceae. They are aromatic evergreen trees or shrubs, natives of South America, Australia, and Borneo. D. aromatica, found at the Straits of Magellan, furnishes the winter's bark of commerce. It is used as an aromatic, and in many respects resembles Canella bark. See CANELLA.

Drink (dringk), n. i. pret. drank or drunk; pp. drunk or drunken; ppr. drinking.

[A. Sax. drincan, G. trinken, Goth. drigkan, to drink. Hence drench (cans.) and drown.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to drink of the brook. Ye shall drink indeed of my cup. Mat. xx. 23.

Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, Mat. xx. 23. Ye shall drink indeed of my cup. Mat. xx. 23.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be an habitual drunkard.—3. To take alcoholic liquors at a feast or entertainment; to be entertained with liquors.

ment; to be entertained manner.

They drank and were merry with him.

Gen. sliii. 34.

Selving: to in-—To drink to, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

I drink to the general joy of the whole table, And to our dear friend Banquo. Sh

-To drink deep, to drink a deep draught; to indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

to indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

*Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

Pope.

*Drink (dringk), v. t. 1. To swallow, as liquids;
to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to
imbile; as, to drink water or wine.—2. To
suck in; to absorb; to imbibe. And let the purple violets drink the stream.

3. To take in through the senses, as the ear or eye; to hear; to see; as, to drink words or the voice.

My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering.

I drink delicious poison from thy eye. Pope.

4. To take in the fumes or smoke of; to inhale, as to drink the air.

Some men live ninety years and past.
Who never drank tobacco first nor last. Taylor. -To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; to subdue or extinguish; as, to drink down care; to drink extinguish; as to drink down care; to drink down unkindness.—To drink off, to drink the whole at a draught; as to drink off a cup of cordial.—To drink in, to absorb; to take or receive into by any inlet.—To drink up, to drink the whole.—To drink the health, or to the health of, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; to signify good-will to by drinking; to pledge.

Drink (dringk), n. 1. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for medicinal purposes; a draught of liquor; a potion.

We will give you sleepy drinks.

Shak.

We will give you sleepy drinks,

2. Intoxicating liquors, or the practice of taking such liquors to excess; as, drink was his ruin.—In drink, drunk; tipsy.

Drinkable (dringk'a-bl), a. That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

Drinkable (dringk'a-bl), n. A liquor that may be drunk; may be drunk.

Drinkableness (dringk'a-bl-nes), n. State of being drinkable.

Drinker (dringk'er), n. One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a

tippler.

Drinker-moth (dringk'er-moth), a. The name of a fine large British moth, the Odonestis potatoria of naturalists, and so called from its long beak-like palpi projecting somewhat like a tongue from the front of the bead.

Drinking (dringk'ing), a. Con the use of intoxicating liquors. Connected with

My uncle walked on singing, now a verse of a love ong, and then a verse of a drinking one. Dickens. Drinking-bout (dringk'ing-bout), n. A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

vivial revel; a sette at uninking. Drinking-fountain (dringking-fount-an), n. An erection on or near a public thorough-fare for supplying men, sometimes both men and animals, with water, to quench their thirst.

Drinking-horn (dringking-horn), n. 1. A horn used as a drinking-ressel by our ancestors.—2. A cup or goblet made of horn used at the present day.

used at the present day, **Drinking-house** (dringking-house, n. A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse, **Drinking-song** (dringking-song), n. A song in praise of drinking; a song suitable to be sung when drinking; a bacchanalian song.

Why should Love, like men in drinking songs, Spice his fair banquet with the dust of death?

Drinkless (dringk'les), a. Destitute of

drink.

Drink-money (dringk'nun-i), n. Money given to buy liquor for drink.

Drink-offering (dringk'of-fer-ing), n. A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

Drip (drip), v.b. pret & pp, dripped; ppr. dripping. [A. Sax. dripan, drupan, to drip, drop; a common Tentonie word; Dan. druppe, leel. driping. D. drueipen, G. triefen. Hence drop.] 1. To fall in drops; as, water drips from eaves.—2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment drips.

The dripping air of the twilight. Long-fallow.

"The dripping air of the twilight. Long-follow."

Drip (drip), v.t. To let fall in drops; as, roasting flesh drips fat. 'The lofty barn which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain.' Swift.

Drip (drip), n. 1. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; the sound of dripping. On the ear

Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. Eyron.

That which falls in drops; dripping, or melted fat from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions.

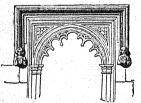
Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses. houses.

Mortimer.

3. That from which water drops, as the edge of a roof, the eaves.—4. In arch, a large flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water. See DRIPSTONE.—Right of drip, in law, an easement or servitude, in virtue of which a person has a right to let his drip fall on another person's property.

Dripping (drip'ing), n. The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

drops. Dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), n. A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting. Dripplet (drip'pl), a. Weak or rare. Dripstone drip'ston), n. 1. In arch. a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain. It is



Dripstone, Westminster Abbey.

also called a weather-moulding, or more properly hood-mould; and label when it is turned square. It is of various forms, and when a head is not used as a termina-



Dripstone Terminations

1, St. Cross, Winchester. 2, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire.

tion or support, an ornament or simple

moulding is adopted.—2. A filtering-stone, familiarly so called by seamen.

Drive (driv), v.t. pret. drove (formerly drave); pp. driven; ppx. driving. [A. Sax. drifan, O. Sax. driben, Goth. dreiban, D. driven, Dan. drive, G. treiben, to drive, to urge or

carry on. Drift and drove are derivatives, and thrive is perhaps allied.] I. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force; as, we drive a nall into wood with a hammer; the wind or steam drives a ship on the ocean.—2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to cause to move forward or onward; to impel to move or act in any way; to force; to constrain; as, to drive cattle to market; smoke drives company from the room; anger and lust often drive men into gross crimes. men into gross crimes.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee. Franklin.

3. To chase; to hunt.

To drive the deer with hound and horn, Earl Percy took his way. Chevy Chase.

4. To impel a team of horses or other animals to move forward, and to direct their mals to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to guide or regulate a machine; as, to drive a team, or to drive a curriage drawn by a team; to drive an engine.—5. To take on a drive; to convey a person in a carriage or other vehicle; as, to drive a person to his door.—6.† To overrun and devastate; to harry; to carry away property or people

M. To drive the country, force the swains away. Dryden.

7. To distress; to straiten; as, desperate men far driven.—8. To urge; to press; as, to drive an argument.—9. To carry on; to prosecute; to engage in busily; as, to drive a trade; to drive business.—10. In mining, to dig horizontally; to cut an horizontal gallery or tunnel.—To drive feathers or down, to place them in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

His three drive hed of down.—State

His thrice driven bed of down. To drive a bargain, to make a bargain.

You drive a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.

Thackeray.

Drive (drīv), v.i. I. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.

The hull drives on though mast and sail be torn,

Eyron,

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails

3. To go in a carriage; to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; as, he drove to London.—4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is driving at.—5. To aim a blow; to crible with force. strike with force.

At Anxur's shield he drove and at the blow Both shield and arm to ground together both 8.† To take the property of another; to distrain for rent; to drive eattle into a pound as a security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailliff thus to drive for rent. Cleaveland.
The term 'driving' was applied to a summary
process for recovering rent which the law in these
days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could
drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed
any rent whatever, without previous notice to the
tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand
having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was
paid. Trench: Realities of frish Life.

To let drive, to aim a blow; to strike.

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me. Shak.

Drive,† pret. & pp. of drive. Spenser. Drive (driv), n. 1. Journey or airing in a carriage; short excursion in a vehicle.—2. A course on which carriages are driven; a road course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving; as, the Queen's driven. Drivel (drivel), v. pret. & pp. drivellod; ppr. drivellod; ppr. drivellod; [A modification of dribble, from root of drip.] 1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child; idiot, or dotard.—2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a drivelling hero; drivelling love. Drivel (drivel), n. 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.—2. Silly unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.—3. † A driveller; a fool; an idiot. 'That foul aged drivel' Spenser.—4.† A servant. 'Drivel or drudge.' Huloet.

Driveller (dri'vel-er), n. A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow, And Swift expires a driveller and a show, Folmson.

Driven (driv'n), pp. [From drive.] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

Driven (driv'n), n. In mach. any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called follower. Rankine.

Driver (driv'er), n. 1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels anything else to move.—2. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.

3. One who sets something before him as an atm or object; an aimer. 'A dangerous driver atsedition.' Mountaque.—4. Naut.(a) A large quadrilateral sail, called also the Spanker, occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. It is the principal 'fore-and-aft. sail,' and is of great importance in adverse winds. (b) The foremost spur in the bulgeways.—5. In mach. (a) the main wheel by which motion is communicated to a train of wheels. (b) the wheel of a locomotive. sail, and is of great importance in adverse winds. (b) The foremost spur in the bulgeways.—5. In mach. (a) the main wheel hy which motion is communicated to a train of wheels; (b) the wheel of a locomotive to which the power is directly communicated.—6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the driver.—7. In weaving, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.—8. A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See DRIVE, v.i.

Driver-ant (driv'er-ant), n. Anomma arcens, a singular species of ant, a native of West Africa, so named from its driving before it almost every animal that comes in its way. The workers or neuters vary greatly in size, some being thrice the size of others.

Driver-boom (driv'er-böm), n. Naut. the boom to which the driver is hauled out.

Driving (driv'ing.), a. 1. Having great force of impulse; rushing with force; as, a driving wind or storm.—2. Communicating force or power; as, a driving-shaft.

Driving-box (driv'ing-aks-1), n. The axle of a driving-wheel.

Driving-notes (driv'ing-aks-1), n. Pl. In music, syncopated notes; notes which vary the natural accent in a bar.

Driving-spring (driv'ing-shaft), n. A shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to the machine.

Driving-spring (driv'ing-shaft), n. I. Inmach, a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In rail, the large wheel in a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

Driving-wheel (driv'ing-whēl), n. 1. Inmach, a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In rail, the large wheel in a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

another or to others.—2. In rail, the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main-shaft. Called also simply Driver.

Drizzle (driz'zl), v.i. pret. & pp. drizzled; ppr. drizzling. [A diminutive form, allied to or derived from A. Sax. dreosan, Goth. driusan, to fall; Prov. G. drieseln, to drizzle; Dan. drysse, to sprinkle, to fall in small particles.] To rain in small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; us, it drizzles; drizzling drops; drizzling rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection.

Drizzle (driz'zl), v.t. To shed in small drops. or particles.

The air doth drizzle dew.

Drizzle (driz'zl), n. A small rain; mizzle;

Drizzly (driz'li), a. Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's drizzly reign. Dryden.

The winter's drizzly reign. Dryden.

Drock (drok), n. A water-course.

Drofkand (drof'land), n. [A. Sax. drdf, a drove, and land.] A quit-rent or yearly payment formerly made by some tenants to the king or their landlords, for driving their cattle through a manor to fairs or markets. Called also Driftland and Drygland.

Drog, Drogue (drog), n. A buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line.

Droger, Drogher (dröger), n. 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, built for carrying goods, having long light masts and lateen sails.

Salis.

Droghing (drög'ing), n. A name given to the West Indian coasting carrying trade.

Drogman, Drogoman (drog'nan, drog'o-man), n. Same as Dragoman.

Droil† (droil), v.i. [D. druilen, to mope.]

To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals . . Drudge in the world, and for their living droit.

Droil + (droil), n. 1. A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. 'Peasants and droils.

Droil† (droil), n. 1. A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. Peasants and droils. Peasants an to the captors.

Droitural (droit/ur-al), a. In law, relating to a right to property as distinguished from

Droitzschka, Droitschka (droich 'ka), n.

possession.

Droitzschka, Droitschka (droich'ka), n.

See Drosky.

Droll (drôl), a. [The same word as Fr. drôle, D. drol, G. droll, athick, shortperson, a droll; whence, G. and D. drollig, pleasant. Grimm derives it from drillen, in the sense of turning round. Skeat takes it from Icel. and Sw. troll, a kind of imp or hobgoblin well known in fable. The Fr. drôle, according to Brachet, comes from the E. droll.] 1. Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as a droll fellow.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous; as, a droll story; a droll scene.—Syn. Comic. comical, diverting, farcical, laughable, ludicrous, odd, queer, ridiculous.

Droll (drôl), n. 1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. 'Dr. Dale who was a witty kind of droll.' Howell.—2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

Droll (drôl), n. 1. To lead or influence by jest or trick; to cajole; to cheat.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses mav yet be laughed or drolled into them.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them.

L'Estrange.

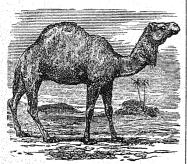
Droller† (drol'ér), n. A jester; a buffoon.
Drollery (drol'é-ri), n. [Fr. drolerie.] 1. The quality of being droll; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun; comicalness; humour. 'The rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer.'' Macaulay.
2.† Something inanimate adapted to raise mirth, as a numer. Section was numer. mirth, as a puppet-show; a puppet; a lively, comical sketch, &c.

I bought an excellent drollery, which I afterwards parted with to my brother George of Wotton, where it now hangs. Drollingly (dröling-li), adv. In a jesting

manner.

Drollish (dröl'ish), a. Somewhat droll.

Dromedary (drum'e-da-ri), n. [L. drome-darius, a dromedary, formed from Gr. dromas, dromads, running, from drom, dram, root of dramein, aor. inf. of trechő,



Dromedary (Camelus dromedarius).

to run.] 1. A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel (Camelus dromedarius), with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It is more swift of foot than the camel, being capable of travelling upwards of a hundred miles a day, and of continuing its journey at that rate for several successive days. The pace of the dromedary is a trot, often at the rate of nine miles an hour, but the joiling to the nine miles an hour, but the joiting to the rider is most uncomfortable.—2. Any quick travelling camel. See CAMEL.

Dromedary-battery (drum'e-da-ri-bat-te-ri), n. Artillery carried on the back of

ri), n. Artillery carried on the back of dromedaries.

Dromia. (dro'mi-a), n. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, with great and strong claws, found in the seas of warm climates.

elimates.

Dromiidæ (drom-l'i-dē), n. pl. A family of brachyurous crustaceans, of which Dromia is the type. See DROMIA.

Dromond! (drom'ond), n. [Gr. dromōn, a light vessel, probably from dramein, to run.] A light, fast-sailing vessel; also a ship of any kind. Fuller.

Drone (drōn), n. [A. Sax. drān, draen, the drone-bee, L.G. and Dan. drone, Sw. dron, drönje, Ger. drohne, O.H.G. treno, dreno, Lett. tranni, Rus. truten. Possibly of onomatopoetic origin. Comp. humble-bee, G. hummel, and the verb hum. Grimm connects it with Gr. anthrēnē, a bee, tentriröne, a wasp or fly, Skr. druna, a bee, lentriröne, a wasp or fly, Skr. druna, a bee.] thrēne, a wasp or fly, Skr. druna, a bee.]



Drone-bee

. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen-bee, but larger than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnat-ing the queen they are killed or driven from the hive.

All with united force combine to drive The lazy drones from the laborious hive. Dryden. Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry.—3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of hum-

If men should ever be humming the *drone* of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention.

Milton.

wakeful attention.

4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note, the key-note of the scale. In many bagpipes there is a lesser drone tuned to the fifth of the scale. Drone (dron), v.i. pret. & pp. droned; ppr. droning. 1. To live in idleness. 'Race of droning kings.' Dryden.—2. To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to snore. 'The beetle wheels his droning flight.' Gray. 'Droned her lurdane knights, slumbering.' Tennyson.—3. To make use of a dull monotonous tone; as, he drones while reading. reading.

Drone (dron), v.t. To read or speak in a

dull, monotonous, droning manner; as, he drones his sentences.

And the reader droned from the pulpit,
Like the nurmur of many hees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow.

Drone-bee (dron'be), n. The male bee. Drone-fly (dron'fi), n. A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee (Eristalis tenax). Drone-pipe (dron'pip), n. 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the drone-pipe of a humble-bee.
Comper

2. The largest tube of a bagpine which produces the droning sound; the drone.

Drongo, Drongo-shrike (drong'go, drong'gō-shrik), n. The name of a genus of flycatching birds, with long, forked tails (Edolius). They are natives of India, the Asiatic islands, and South Africa. See Droursne.

Dronish (drōn'ish), a. Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. 'The dronish monks the scorn and shame of manhood.' monks, the scorn and shame of manhood."

Dronishly (drön'ish-li), adv. In a dronish

Dronishness (drön'ish-nes), n. State of being dronish.

Dronkelew,† a. Given to drink; drunken.

Chaucer.

Dronken,† pp. from drink. Drunk. Chaucer. Drony (drōn'i), α. Sluggish; like a drone; dronish.

Drook, v.t. See DROUK.

Drooket, a. See DROUK.
Drool (dröl), v.i. [Contr. from drivel,
written formerly drivel.] To slaver, as
a child; to drivel; to drop saliva. [Provin-

cial in England; a common nursery word

cial in England; a common nursery word in United States.]

Droop (dröp), v.t. To let sink or hang down; as to droop the head.

Droop (dröp), v.t. [A form of drip, drop.]

1. To sink or hang down; to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion; as, plants droop for want of moisture; he allowed his head to droop on his breast.

Near the lake where drooped the willow, Long time ago. G. P. Morris.

2. To languish from grief or other cause; to fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother, He straight declined, droop'd, took it deeply. Shak. 3. To fail or sink; to decline; to be dispirited; as, the courage droops; the spirits droop.

But wherefore do you droop! why look you sad? Be great in act as you have been in thought. Shak. 4. To come towards an end; to proceed towards a close. 'Then day drooped.' Tenny-

son.

Drooper (dröp'er), n. One who or that which droops.

Droopingly (dröp'ing-li), adv. In a languishing manner.

Drop (drop), n. [A. Sax. dropa, drypa, O. Sax. dropa, leel. dropi, G. tropfe, D. drop, a drop. See Darp and Drop, v.t.] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as, a drop of water; a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.—2. That which resembles or hangs in the form of a drop; as, a hanging diamond ornament; an which resembles or hangs in the form of a drop; as, a hanging diamond ornament; an ear-ring; a glass pendant of a chandelier; a kind of sugar-plum.—3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drunk a drop; hence, a small quantity of anything.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a drop of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it! Shak.

4. The name of several contrivances, arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or lower other objects suddenly or gradually. Specifically, (a) that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed and which is suddenly before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped. (b) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, coal-waggons, &c., to a ship's deck. (c) The curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience.—5. In arch. a small cylinder or truncated one used in the mutules of the truncated cone used in the mutules of the Doric cornice, and in the member immediately under the triglyph of the same order.—6. Naut the depth of a sail from head to foot amidships.—7. See DROPRESS.—8. pl. A liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.—9. In mach, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.

—Drop serene. Same as Amaurosis. The phrase is a literal rendering of the LL.

—Drop serene. Same as Amaurosis. The phrase is a literal rendering of the L.L. gutta serena (which see under GUTTA).

Drop (drop), v.t. pret. & pp. dropped; ppr. dropping. [A. Sax. dropian, from the noun, like D. droppen, G. tropfen. See the noun and comp. drip.] I. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil.

His heavens shall drop down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28. 2. To let fall, as any substance; as, to dropthe anchor; to drop a stone.—To drop anchor, the same as to anchor.—3. To let go; chor, the same as to anchor.—3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to break off from; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; to omit; as, to drop an affair; to drop an acquaintance; to drop a freind; to drop a fashion; to drop one's h's; to drop a controversy; to drop a pursuit.—4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to drop a word in favour of a friend.—5. The present indirectly incidentally, or by were of arop a word in favour of a friend.—5. 10 insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to drop a word of instruction in a letter.—6. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as, a coat dropped with gold.—7. To lower; as, to drop the muzzle of a gun.—8. To send in an off-hand informal manner; as, drop are faw lines.

drop me a few lines.

Drop (drop), v. i. To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; as, water drops from the clouds or from the eaves.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven
Upon the place beneath.

Shak. To let drops fall; to drip; to discharge

itself in drops.

It was a loathsome herd, ... half bestial, half human, droping with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. Macantay.

The heavens also dropped at the presence of God.
Ps. lxviii. 7.
3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; as, ripe fruit drops from a tree.—4. To cease; to give over blowing; as, the breeze dropped.

5. To collapse suddenly; to collapse and hang loosely.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt down

6. To die, or to die suddenly; to fall, as in battle; as, we see one friend after another dropping round us.

It was your presurmise
That in the dole of blows your son might drop.
Shak.
7. To come to an end; to be allowed to cease; 7. To come to a fond, to be anowed to cease, to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair dropped.—8. To come unexpectedly: with in or into; as, my old friend dropped in a moment.—9. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it drops or overshoots. 10. To fall lower; to sink; to be depressed; as, the point of the spear dropped a little. Il. To have a certain drop or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail drops seventeen yards.

Mar. Dict.

The main top-sail arops seventeen yards. Dict.

—To drop astern (naut.), to pass of move toward the stern; to move back; to slacken the speed of a vessel so as to let another pass ahead of her.—To drop down, to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea.—Dropping fire (null.), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.

Dropax (dröpaks), n. [Gr., a pitch-plaster.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory.

Drop-drill (drop'dril), n. In agri. an agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. It consists of a frame mounted on two wheels, two boxes containing seed and manure, and a

boxes containing seed and manure, and a coulter in front for cutting a channel for the seed. The delivery of the seed and manure is regulated by slides moved by machinery connected with the driving-wheels.

Drop-hammer (drop/ham-mer), n. Same as Drop-hammer (drop/ham-mer), n. Same as

Droplet (drop'let), n. A little drop. Shak.
Drop-letter (drop'let-er), n. A letter posted
for delivery in the same town. [United States 1

Dropmeal,† Dropmele† (drop'mel), adv. Drop by drop, or in small portions at a time. 'Distilling dropmeal, or little by little.' Holland.

Dropper (drop'er), n. 1. He who or that which drops.—2. In mining, a branch vein which leaves or drops from the main lode. Dropping (drop'ing), n. 1. The act of drop-

a distilling; a falling.-2. That which

drops.

Dropping-hottle (drop'ing-bot-tl), n. An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, &c.; an edulcorator.

Dropping-tube (drop'ing-tib, n. In drops.

Dropping-tube (drop'ing-tüb), n. A glass tube with a hollow hulb near its lower end, and terminating in a small orifice: when the bulb is filled with a liquid, the liquid passes through the orifice in drops. It is used for the same purpose as the dropping-bottle. hottle.

used for the same purpose as the dropping-bottle.

Drop-press (drop'pres), n. A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil: used for embossing, punching, &c. Called also Drop-hammer, Drop.

Drop-scene (drop'sen), n. In theatres, a scenic picture, usually painted with care, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage.

Dropsical (drop'sik-al), a. [See Dropsy, -1. Diseased with dropsy; inclined to the dropsy. -2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

Dropsicalness (drop'sik-al-nes), n. The state of being dropsical.

Dropsied (drop'sid), a. Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally increased; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and victue note,

Where great additions swell, and virtue none, It is a dropsied honour. Shak.

It is a drophical honour.

Drop-stone (drop'stōn), n. Spar in the shape of drops.

Dropsy (drop'si), n. [Formerly hydropsy; Gr. hydor, water, and ops, the face, from op, root of obs. Gr. optomai, to see.] 1. In med. an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in those whose bodies are debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different

names according to the part affected; as, ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen; hydrocephalus, or water in the head; anasarca, or a watery swelling over the whole body, &c.—2. In bot. a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.

Drop-table (drop'tā-bl), n. A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

Drop-tin (drop'tin), n. Fine tin.

Dropwise (drop'wiz), adv. After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.] In mine own lady palms I culled the spring

In mine own lady palms I cuiled the spring
That gathered trickling dropwise from the cleft.

Drop-wort (drop wert), n. [From the small tubers on the fibrous roots.]—Spirce fib-pendula, nat. order Rosacea, a British plant of the same genus as queen-of-the-meadow, found in dry pastures. The hemlock drop-wort, or water drop-wort, is *Enanthe fis-*

Droschka (drosh'ka), n. See Drosky.
Droschka (drośe-ra), n. [Gr. droseros, dewy, from drosos, dew.] A genus of plants giving name to the or-

der Droseraceæ. Their leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid which glitters in the sun, hence the names Drothe names Dro-sera and in En-glish sundew. These glandu-lar hairs retain small insects that touchthem, and other hairs around those ac-

and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The insect speedily dies and decays, and according Sundew (Drosera rotundifetia). to some naturalists is taken in by the leaf as food Droseraceæ (droserā"sē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of albuminous, exogenous plants, consisting of marsh herbs, whose leaves are usually covered with glands or glandular hairs. It contains six genera, with more than a hundred species of plants, found in tropical and temperate countries over the world except in the Pacific Islands. They have no known qualities except that they are slightly bitter. The leaves are generally circimate in the bud, as in ferns. The most remarkable plant of the order is the Dionæa muscipula, or Venus's fly-trap, the leaves of which close quickly when touched. See Dionæa. DION ÆA

DIOMEA.

Drosky (dros'ki), n. [Rus. drozhki, a dim. of drogi, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of droga, a carriage-pole or shaft.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The drosky proper is without



Drosky used in St. Petersburg-

a top, and consists essentially of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of German cities, &c. Written also Drozhki, Drozchka, D

Drosonka, Droschke, Drottzenka.

Drosonketer (dro-som'et-ër), n. [Gr. drosos, dew, and metron, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drö-sof'i-la), n. [Gr. drosos, dew, and phileō, to love.] A genus of insects, one of which, Drosophila fava (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp, and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. D. cellaris attacks potatoes.

Dross (dros), n. [A. Sax. dros, drosn, connected with or derived from dredsay, to fall; D. drose, Leaf tree whitish Se drawth drags.

D. droes, Icel tros, rubbish; Sc. drush, dregs, filth; Dan. drysse, to fall, as sand.] 1. The refuse or impurities of metals; the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off in the process scales, or c

Some scumm'd the dross that from the metal came, Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,

Spenser.

2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxidation.—8. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

The world's glory is but dross unclean. Spenser. Drossel + (dros'sel), n. [See DRAZEL.] A

Now dwells each drossel in her glass. Warner.

Drossiness (dros'i-nes), n. The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; rust; im-

The penance of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly drossiness, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. Eoyle.

Drossy (dros'i), a. 1. Like dross; pertaining to dross; full of or abounding with refuse matter; as, drossy gold.—2. Worthless; foul; involve.

He, and many more . . . the drossy age doats on.

Drotchelt (droch'el), n. [For dratchel, dretchel, del. See Dretche.] An idle wench; a sluggard, Droud (droud), n. [Seotch.] 1. A cod-fish, 2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings.—3. A lazy, lumpish person.

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a droud.

Drough, t pret. of draw. Drew.

Philoctetes anon the sail up drough. Chaucer. Drought (drout), n. [See DROUTH.] 1. Dry weather; want of rain; such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops; aridness. In a drought the thirsty creatures cry. Dryden.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

As one, whose drought Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream. Millon.

3. Searcity; lack.

A drought of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history.

Droughtiness (drout'i-nes), n. Dryness; drouthiness.

droutniness.

Droughty (drout'i), a. 1. Characterized by drought; characterized by the absence of rain or moisture; arid. 'Droughty and parched countries.' Ray.

When the man of God calls to her 'Fetch me a little water' . . . it was no easy suit in so droughtie a season,

Bp. Hall.

a season.

2. Thirsty: requiring drink. 'Thy droughty throat.' Philips.

Drouk, Drook (druk), v.t. [A non-nasalized form allied to drink and drench.] To drench; to wet thoroughly. [Sootch.]

And aye she took the tither souk

To drouk the stowice tow.

Burns.

And aye she took the three sow.

Droulkit, Drooket (druk'it, druk'et), pp. or
a. Drenched. [Scotch.]

The last Halloween I was waukin
My droukit sark-sleeve, as ye ken. Burns.

Drouth, 'a. Troubled; dirty. Bacon.
Drouth (drouth), n. [Contr. from A. Sax.
drugath, drugothe, from drog, dry, dry; like D. droogte, from drog, dry. See DRY.]

1. Drought; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. 'The dust and drouth of London life.' Tennyson.—2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

One whose drouth
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites.

Drouthiness (drouth'i-nes), n. 1. A state of dryness of weather; want of rain.—2. Thirst; specifically, thirst for ardent spirits. [Scotch, rather than English.]
Drouthy(drouth'i), a. 1. Devoid of moisture; free from rain or water in general; arid.—2. Thirsty, as a man; specifically, thirsty for strong drink. [Scotch, rather than English.]

And at his elbow Souter Johnny, His ancient, trusty, drouthy cronie. There are capital points in the second (picture), which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of droudly customers. Satur. Rev.

house full of abraidly customers. Sativ. Rev. Drove (dröv), pret. of drive.
Drove (dröv), n. [A. Sax. draf, from drive.]
1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. [We speak of a herd of cattle and a flock of sheep when a number of these animals respectively is collected; it is only when a herd or flock is driven that it strictly forms a drove.]—2. Any collection of irrational animals moving or driving forward. Their finny drove. Milton.—3. A crowd of people in motion. people in motion.

Where droves, as at a city gate, may pass. Dryden. 4. A road for driving cattle.—5. In agri. a narrow channel or drain, much used in the irrigation of land.

narrow enames or drain, much used in the irrigation of land.

Droved (drövd.), a. In masonry, an epithet used in Scotland to designate what in England is said to be tooled. See Tooling.—

Droved ashlav, chiselled or random-tooled ashlar; the most inferior kind of hewn work in building.—Droved and broached, a term applied to work that has been first rough hewn, and then tooled clean.—Droved and striped, an epithet applied to work that is first droved, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

Droven (dröv'n), old pp. of drive.

Drover (dröv'n), old pp. of drive.

Drover (dröv'n), old pp. of drive.

Drover (dröv'n) on anaket; one who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another. 'A rendezvous of higlers and drovers.' South.—

2.† A boat.

2.† A boat.

He woke And saw his *drover* drive along the stream. Spenser.

And saw his drover drive along the stream. Spenser.

Droving (dröv'ing), n. In masonry, a term used in Scotland for tooling.

Drovy, † a. [A. Sax. drof, dirty. See DRAFF.] Filthy; muddy; dirty. 'Drovy or troubled water.' Chaucer.

Drow (drou), n. A cold mist; a drizzling shower. [Scotch.]

Drow, Trow (drou, trou), n. In Zetland superstition, a diminutive effish race residing in hills and caverns, curious artificers in iron and precious matella.

I hung about thy neck that effect chain, which

I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in our isles know was wrought by no earthly artist, but by the *Drows* in the secret recesses of their caverns.

Sir W. Scott.

Really the same word as Troll.

Drown (droun), v.t. [From the root of drink; A. Sax. drincan, whence adrencan, to drench; druncnian, to be drunk, to drown one's mind in drink, from druncen, pp. of drincan, to drink; Dan. druken, to drink; Dan. druken, to drown. See DRINK, DRENCH.] 1. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to suspend animation in by submersion.

The sea cannot drown me.

I swam, ere I recovered the shore, five and thirty leagues off and on.

Shak.

2. To overflow; to overwhelm in water; to inundate; as, to drown land. 'Drown the weeds.' Shak.

Galleys might be drowned in the harbour with the great ordnance before they could be rigged.

Knolles.

3. To put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming; to overpower; to overwhelm; to plunge deeply; as, to drown care; to drown one's self in sensual pleasure.

own one's self in sensual product.

My private voice is drowned amid the senate.

Addison.

And drown'd in yonder living blue, The lark becomes a sightless song. Tennyson

Drown (droun), v.i. To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

O Lord, methought what pain it was to droven.

Shak.

Drownage (droun'āj), n. The act of drowning. Carlyle. [Rare.]

Drowner (droun'èr), n. He who or that which drowns.

Drowner (droun'er), n. He who combined drowns which drowns.

Drowse (drouz), v.i. [A. Sax. drasan, drasan, to be slow, to languish; allied to dreesan, to fall, to droop; D. droosen, to doze, to slumber.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy or dull.

He drowsed upon his couch.

Drowse (drouz), v.t. To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid, **Drowse**, **Drowze** (drouz), n. A slight sleep; slumber

But smiled in a drowse of ecstacy. Browning. Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their drowse. Tennyson.

Drowsihed, † Drowsyhead † (drou'zi-hed), n. Sleepiness; tendency to sleep.

A pleasing land of drowsylicad it was, Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye

Drowsily (drou'zi-li), adv. 1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull sleepy manner; as, he drowsily raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave O'er her that was so chaste and fair. Praed.

Drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), n. 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.—2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity. Drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags.
Prov. xxiii, 21.

Drowsy (drou'zi), a. [See Drowse, v.i.]

1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose.

Drowsy am I and yet can rarely sleep.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. 'Drousy reasoning.' Atterbury.—3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, a drowsy couch. 'Drousy murmurs.' Addison.

Drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed-ed), a. Heavy;

Drowsy-neaded (drorz-nea-ed), a. neavy; having a sluggish disposition.

Droyle, † v.i. See Droil. Spenser.

Drub (drub), v.t. pret. & pp. drubbed; ppr. drubbing. [Prov. E. drab; akin to Icel. and Sw. drabba, to beat, G. treffen, to hit.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

The little thief had been soundly drubbed with a digel.

L'Estrange.

Drub (drub), n. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their follower hey have exposed them to innumerable drubs and ontusions.

Addison.

Drubber (drub'er), n. One who drubs or beats.—A drubber of sheepskin, a drummer. Sir W. Scott.

Sri W. Scott.

Drubbing (drub'ing), n. A cudgelling; a sound beating.

Drudge (druj), v.i. pret. & pp. drudged; ppr. drudging. [A softened form of O.E. drugge, drug, to drag, to work laboriously.]

To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.

In merriment did drudge and labour, Hudibras. Drudge (druj), n. One who works hard or labours with toil and fatigue; one who labours hard in servile employments; a

slave.

Drudge (druj), n. Whisky in its raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [United States.]

Drudger (druj'er), n. A drudge.

Drudger (druj'er), n. A dredging-box (which see).

Drudgery (druj'e-ri), n. Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations. vile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss . . . without drudgery or sorrow.

Paradase was a place of bilss... without arriagatery or sorrow. Locke.

Drudging-box (druj'ing-boks), n. See DREDGING-BOX.

Drudgingly (druj'ing-li), adv. With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

Of ladies love and druerie.' Chaucer.—

2. A mistress. Chaucer.

Drug (drug), n. [Fr. drogue; Pr. Sp. Pg. It. droga; all from D. droog, the same word as A. Sax. dryg, dry—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs.] I. Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any kind of ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

2. Any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market.—A mortal drug or deadly drug, poison.

deadly drug, poison.

Drug (drug), v.i. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

drugs or medicines. Drug (drug), v.t. pret. & pp. drugged; ppr. drugging. 1. To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic or ansesthetic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I've drugged their
Shak.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics to; to render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anæsthetic drug; to deaden; as, he was drugged and then robbed. 'Drug thy memories lest thou learn it.' Tennyson.—4. To surfeit; to disgust.

With pleasure drugged he almost longed for woe.

Byron.

Drug + (drug), n. A drudge. Hadst thou, like us from our first swath, proceeded The sweet degrees that this brief world affords To such as may the passive drugs of it Freely command, thou wouldst have plunged thyself In general riot.

Shak.

Drugget (drug), v.t. To drag; to drudge.

He proffered his servise
To drugge and draw. Chaucer.
Drugger† (drug'ér), n. A druggist. Burton. Druggerman (drug'ger-man), n. An interpreter. See Dragoman.

You druggerman of heaven, must I attend Your droning prayers. Dryden. Pity you was not druggerman at Babel. Pope.

Your droining prayers.

Pity you was not druggerman at Babel. Pope.

Drugget (drug'get), n. [Fr. droquet, dlm. of droque, drug, trash.] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain, used for covering carpets, and also by women of the poorer classes as an article of clothing.

Druggist (drug'ist), n. [Fr. droquiste, a seller of drugs. See DRUG.] One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. But the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

Drugster † (drug'ster), n. A druggist. 'The physician of the soul. . . the drugster of the body.' South.

Druid (drufid), n. [Fr. druide, a druid, from an old Celtic word meaning sorcerer or magician.] 1. A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. They venerated the mistletoe when growing on the oak, a tree which they likewise esteemed sacred. They had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own

the mistietoe when growing on the oak, a tree which they likewise esteemed sacred. They had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own number, and who enjoyed his dignity for life.—2. A member of a society or order, as it is called, founded in London about 1780, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges or groves in America, Australia, Germany, &c.

Druidess (dryid-es), a. A female druid.

Druidical Druidical (dryid-lik, dryi-ld'lk-al), a. Pertaining to the druids; as, druidical circles.—Druidical circles, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated of such circles in this country is that of Stonehenge, Wiltshipe.

Druidish (dru'id-ish), a. Pertaining to or like druids

Druidism (dru'id-izm), n. The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

Still the great and capital objects of their (the Saxons') worship were taken from *Druidism*.

Burke.

Still the great and capital objects of their (the Saxons') worship were taken from Druditson. Burke.

Drum (drum), n. [Probably a word of initative origin. Akin Dan. tromme, G. trommel, a drum, Dan. drum, a booming sound; Goth. drumjus, a sound. Allied to A. Sax. dream, joy, music. Comp. drone.] 1. A martial instrument of music in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or stackened at pleasure by means of cords with sliding knots or screws. The cylinders are usually made of wood, but sometimes of bruss. There are three kinds of drums—the side drum, the bass or Turkish drum, and the double drum or hettle-drum.—2. In arch. (a) the solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called the vase or basket; (b) the upright part under or above a cupola.—3. In mach. a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape, as a cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it; the harrel of a crane or windlass; a cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing; the grinding cylinder or cone of some mills.—4. The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.—5. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; as, a drum of figs.—6. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove pipe.—7. A tea before dimner: also

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

called a Kettle-drum.—S. The name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled drummajors.

Not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. Smollett.

They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's drum.

Fielding.

9. See DRUM-FISH. - 10. Abbreviation of

9. See DRUM. FISH. — 10. Abbreviation of storm-drum (which see).

Drum (drum), v.i. 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to drum on the table.—3. To beat, as the heart; to throb.

His drumming heart.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in America, to sue for partisans, customers, &c.: followed by for.
5. To resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular us.

Sir T. Browne.

This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular cars.

—To drum up, to assemble, as by beat of drum; to assemble or collect by influence and exertion; as, to drum up for recruits.

Drum (drum), v.t. pret. & pp. drummed; ppr. drumming. I To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2 To expel with beat of drum: usually followed by out; as, the disgraced soldier was drummed out of the regiment.

3. To summon, as by beat of drum. 'Such time that drums him from his sport.' Slak.

4. To din; as, to drum anything into one's cars.—5. To sue for customers or custom: often followed by up. [United States.]

Drum (drum), n. A Celtic word signifying a round knoll, a ridge, a small hill. If enters into the composition of many placenames, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as Drumcondra, Drumglass, Drumsheugh, Drumlanrig, Drumoak, and is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, estate, village, and the like.

village, and the like. **Drumble** † (drum'bl), v.i. 1. To drone; to be

Go take up these clothes here quickly . . . look how you drumble. Shak.

2. To mumble. Halliwell.—3. To sound like a drum. 'The . . . drumbling tabor.' Dray-

Drumbler (drum'bler), n. A kind of ship. She was immediately assaulted by divers English pinasses, hoyes, and arumbiers. Hackleys.

pinases, hoyes, and drumtiers. Hacking.

Drum-fish (drum'fish), n. The popular name of a genus of fishes (Pogonias), some of the species of which occur off the coast of Georgia and Florida, in the United States. They grow to a great size, some of them weighing above 100 lbs., and have their name from the extraordinary noise they are said to make under water. Called for the same reason Grunts.

Drum-head (drum'hed), n. 1. The head or top of a drum—2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See Cap-

holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See CAP-STAN.—Drumhead court-martial, a court-martial called suddenly, or on the field. Drumly (drum'li), a. [Origin doubtful.] Turbid; muddy; not clear; cloudy; gloomy. [Mainly a Scotch word.]

[Mainly a Scoten word.]

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madai it is all foul . . . it is all drumly, black, muddy.

Wodroephe.

Then bouses drienly German water, To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.

To mak himsel look fair and fatter. Burns.

Drum-major (drum'mā-jēr), n. 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment. —2. A riotous evening assembly. See DRUM. [Rare.]

Drummer (drum'er), n. 1. One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.—2. One who solicits custom. [United States.]—3. A name given in the West Indies to the Blatta yigantea, an insect which, in old timber and deal houses, has the power of making a noise at night, by knocking its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a pretty smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscotting.

Drummock (drum'ok), n. A mixture of meal and cold water. Written also Drammock. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.]

To tremble under Fortune's crummock, Wi' scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock, Wi' his proud, independent stomach Could ill agree.

Drummond Light(drum'mond lit), n. [From Capt. Drummond.] A very intense light

produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. This light was proposed by Capt. Drummond to be employed in lighthouses. Another light, previously obtained by the same gentleman, was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles sub-tended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Called Oxycalcium Light, Lime-ball Light, Lime Light.

Drum-stick (drum'stik), n. The stick with which a drum is beaten; anything supposed to resemble a drum-stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey.

Drunk (drungk), p. and a. [From drunken. See DRINK.] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.

Eph. v. 18. Drenched or saturated with moisture or

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood. Deut, xxxii. 42.

[In compound tenses drank is frequently In compound tenses drank is frequently used for drunk, the past participle of to drink. 'Make known how he hath drank.' 'You all have drank of Circe's cup.' Shak. 'Thrice have I drank of it.' Byron. The older forms of drank, drunk, and drunken are dronk and dronken.]

Drunkard (drungk'erd), n. One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.

Prov. xxiii. 21. Drunken (drungk'en), a. [Part. of drink, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to drunk.] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.—2. Given to drunkenness. 'My drunken butler.' Shak.
3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; described.

drenched. Let the earth be drunken with our blood. Shak 4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a drunken quarrel.

A drunken slaughter. Drunken (drungk'en), n. A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

Drunkenhead† (drungk'en-hed), n. Drunkenness. Gower.

Drunkenly (drungk'en-li), adv. In a drunken manner. 'Drunkenly caroused.' Shak. [Rare.]

Drunkenness (drungk'en-nes), n. 1. The state of being drunk or overpowered by alcoholic liquor; the habit of indulging in intoxication; intexciation; interiation;

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness. Rom, xiii, 13. 2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy;

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind. Spenser. Drunkenship,† Drunkship† (drungk'enship, drungk'ship), n. Drunkenness. Fox, Gower.

Drunt (drunt), n. The pet; the dumps; the buff. [Scotch.]

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt,
To be compared to Willie.

Burns.

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt,
To be compared to Willie.

Drupaceæ (dru-pā'sē-ē), n. pl. A name
given by some botanists to that division of
rosaceous plants which comprehends the
peach, the cherry, the plum, and similar
fruit-bearing trees. More generally called Amugdalæe.

Drupaceous (dru-pā'shus), a.
1. Producing drupes; as, drupaceous trees.—2. Pertaining
to drupes, or consisting of
drupes; as, drupaceous fruit.

Drupe (dröp), n. [L. drupa,
Gr. dryppa, an over-ripe clive,
from drypetēs, ripened on the
tree, ready to fall through
ripeness.—drys, an oak, a tree,
and piptō, to fall.] In bot, a
stone fruit; a fruit in which
the outer part of the pericarp
becomes fleshy or softens like
a berry while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a
stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry,
apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing

the kernel is called the endocarp, while the pulpy or succulent part is called the mesocarp. In some fruits, as those of the almond, the horse-chestant, and cocoa-nut, the mesocarp is not succulent, yet, from their possessing the other qualities of the drupe, they receive the name. The date is a drupe in which the hard stone or endocar is represed by a prophyrical.

a drupe in which the hard stone or endo-carp is replaced by a membrane.

Drupel (drö'pel), n. In bot. a little drupe.

Druse (drös), n. [G. druse, a gland, glan-ders.] In mining, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

Drused (dröth) a. Containing a druge.

its interior strake studied with crystals or filled with water.

Drused (dröst). a. Containing a druse.

Druses (drözte), n. pl. A curious people of mixed Syrian and Arabian origin, inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon and Antilebanon, in whose faith are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, part of the tenets of Christianity, the teachings of the Koran, and the Sufi allegories; they describe themselves as Unitarians and followers of Khalif Hakim-Biamr Allah, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet, and the founder of the true religion. They are nearly all taught to read and write; but are exceedingly turbulent, their conflicts with their neighbours the Maronites having often caused much trouble to the Turkish government.

Maronites having often caused much trouble to the Turkish government.

Drusy (drös'i), a. Abounding with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size to each other.

Druxy, Druxey (druks'i), a. In ship-carp, an epithet applied to timber with decayed spots or streaks of a whitish colour in it, Dry (dri), a. [A. Sax, dryge or drige. See the verb.] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; as dry land; dry clothes; dry weather; a dry March or April; dry wood; dry stubble; dry hay; dry leaves.—2. Without tears; as, dry eyes; dry mourning.—3. Not giving milk; as, the cow is dry.—4. Thirsty; craving drink.

None so dry or thirsty will touch one drop of it.

None so dry or thirsty will touch one drop of it

5. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of interest; as, a dry style; a dry subject; a dry discussion.

It is a dry fable with little or nothing in it.

L'Estra:

6. Severe; sarcastic; sneering; cynical; as, a dry remark or repartee; a dry rub. He was rather a dry shrewd kind of bod W. I

7. Severe; hard; as, a dry blow. 'A dry basting.' Shak.—8. Cold; discouraging; expressive of a degree of displeasure; as, his answer was very short and dry.
Full cold my coading.

Full cold my greeting was and dry. Tennyson. Full cold my greeting was and dry. Temyson.

9. In painting, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in colour; frigidly precise; harsh.—10. In seulp. expressing a want of luxuriousness or tenderness in the form.—Dry goods, in com. cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.—Dry money or dry cash, real coin; specie; as, he paid a hundred pounds in dry money.—Dry steam, superheated steam.—Dry stowe walls, walls built of stone without mortar.—Dry wines, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other and the terment are so exactly palaneed that they have mutually decomposed each other and no sweetness is perceptible. The best Burgundy and port are of this nature, and dry wines generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the sweet wines.

ary wines generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the sweet wines.

Dry (drl), v.t. pret. & pp. dried; ppr. drying. (A. Sax. drygan, to dry, make dry, wipe, from dryge, drige, drie, dry; D. droog, G. trocken, dry; allied words perhaps are Icel. thurr, dry; G. diirr, dry, arid; but hardly L. torreo, to parch, to scorch, Gr. tersomai, to be or become dry, Skr. trs, to thirst. Drought, drouth, and drug are derivative forms.] 1. To free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, or exhalation; to desicate; as, to dry the eyes; the sun dries a cloth; wind dries the earth.—2. To expose in order to dry; as, we dry cloth in the sun, in the open air, or before the fire.—3. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; as, to dry hay or plants.—4. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as to dry a meadow.—To dry up, to deprive wholly of water; to scorch or parch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. Is. v. 13. Dry (drī), v.i. 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; ture to become free from moisture or juice; as, the road dries fast in a clear windy day; as, the road dries fast in a clear windy day; hay will dry sufficiently in two days.—2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled: sometimes with up; as, the stream dries or dries up.—To dry up.—1. To wither, as a limb. 'Jeroboam's hand dried up.' I Ki. xiii. 4.—2. To cease talking. [Colloq.1] Dry (dri), n.—In masony, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

load

Dryad (dri'ad), n. [Gr. dryas, dryados, a nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, from drys, an oak, a tree.] In myth. a deity or nymph of the woods; a

myth a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods. Dryandra (dri-an'dra), n. [Named after Dryandra, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of Australian shrubs, with hard, dry, avergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers, nat. order Proteaces. The species are esteemed by cultivators for the variety and peculiar forms of their leaves. of their leaves

of their leaves.

Dryas (dri'as), n. [See DRYAD.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ, growing in the arctic and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. One species, D. octopetala (mountain-avens), is found on the mountains of England and Scotland.

Dryasdust (dri'ax-dust), n. [From a character introduced in the prefaces to several of Sir W. Scott's novels.] A dull, plodding, prosy writer, especially on antiquarian matters, who divests the subject on which he treats of all interest.

treats of all interest.

The Prussian Dryasdust . . . excels all other 'Dryasdusts' yet known.

Cartyle.

Drybeat† (drī/bēt), v.t. To beat severely. I will drybeat you with an iron wit.

Drybeaten (dri'bēt-n), a. Severely or hardly beaten. Shak.

Dry Blow (drī' blō), n. 1. In med. a blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.—

which neither womas nor sneds 51000.— 2.† A hard blow. Bacon.

Dry-boned (drī/bōnd), a. Having dry bones or without flesh.

Dry-castor (drī/kas-tēr), n. A species of beaver. Sometimes called the Parchment-

Dry-cupping (dri'kup-ing), n. In surg. the application of the cupping-glass without scarification, in order to produce revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

Dry Distillation (dri' dis-til-ā'shon), n. See

Dry Distillation (dri' dis-til-a'shon), n. see DISTILLATION.
Dry-dock (dri'dok), n. See under DOCK.
Dryer (dri'er), n. He who or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness. See DRIER.
Dry-fat (dri'fat), n. Same as Dry-vat.
Dry-fist (dri'fist), n. A niggardly person.
Frond.

Dry-fisted (dri'fist-ed), a. Niggardly. 'Dry-fisted patrons.' News from Parnassus.
Dryfoot (dri'fut), adv. A term applied to the manner of a dog which pursues game by

the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter and yet draws dryfoot well. Shak.

well. State.

Drying (dri'ing), a. 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a drying wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard; as, a drying oil.—Drying oil, a term generally applied to linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead; the transfer of the drying oil. they are the bases of many paints and var-nishes. When exposed to the air they ab-

they are the bases of many paints and vanishes. When exposed to the air they absorb oxygen and are converted into a transparent, tough, dry mass or vannish.

Drying-house, Drying-room (drifing-hous, dring-rom), n. A room in public works of many different kinds where goods are dried in an artificially raised temperature; specifically an apartment in factories, dyeworks, &c., heated by hot air, for drying calicoes and other textile fabries.

Drying-machine (drifing-ma-shën), n. A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated at its side with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force,

the water escapes through the holes in the side. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Called

a person randes a mop to dry it. Caned also an Extractor.

Drytte (dri'it), n. [Gr. drys, an oak, and bithos, a stone.] In geol. fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of

the wood is recognized.

Dryly, Drily (drili), adv. 1. Without moisture.—2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but dryly praised and starves. Dryden. 3. Severely; sarcastically.—4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain. 'Dryty didactive.' Goldsmith.

Dry-measure (drī'me-zhūr), n. sure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels,

Dry-multure (drī'mul-tūr), n. In Scots law, Dry-multare (drimultur), n. In scots law, a yearly sum of money or quantity of corn paid to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See THIRLAGE.

Dryness (diffnes), n. 1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; drought; with the mill or the state of the state

ture; want of water or other fluid; drought; aridity; aridness; want of juice or succulence; as, the dryness of a soil; dryness of the road; dryness of weather; dryness of the bones or fibres; dryness of hay or corn.

2. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains; as, the dryness of style or expression; the dryness of a subject.—3. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; as, dryness of spirit.—4. A term applied to a style of painting in which the outline is harsh and formal, and the colour deficient in mellowness and harmony; applied in sculpture to the want of tenderness in the forms.

Dry-nurse (dri'ners), n. 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who attends another in sickness.— 1. A nurse who 2. One who attends another in sickness.—
3. One who stands to another in a somewhat simillar relationship to that of a dry-nurse; in milit. slang, an inferior officer who instructs his superior in his duties. 'Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the Church.' Cooper. Dry-nurse (dri'ners), v.t. 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.—2. To instruct in his duties an officer superior to one's self in rank. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be dry-nursed. The inferior nurses the superiors a dry-nurse rears an infant.

Drychalanons (dri-ō-bal'an-ops). n. [Gr.

Dryobalanops (dtī-ō-bal'an-ops), n. [Gr. drys, drys, an oak, balanos, an acorn or similar fruit, and ōys, face, appearance, 1 genus of resinous, camphor-producing trees, nat. order Dipteraceæ, natives of the Indian Archipelago. They have large coriaceous leaves, and the fruit is surmounted by the enlarged leaves of the persistent calyx. Three species have been described, the best known being D. aromatica (D. camphora), from which is obtained a liquid called camphor oil, and a crystalline solid called Borneo or Sumatra camphor, highly prized by the Chinese for camphor, highly prized by the Chinese for its many virtues. The solid camphor is found in cracks or cavities in the wood of

the tree.

Dryopithecus (drī'o-pi-thē'/kus), n. [Gr.
drys, dryos, an oak, and pithēkos, an ape.]
An extinct genus of long-armed apes, found
in the miocene beds of the south of France.
Dryos (drī'os), n. A kind of mistletoe.
Dry-pile (drī'pil), n. A form of the ordinary
voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced
by some hygrometric substance, as paper
which has been moistened with sugar and
water and allowed to dry chieft useful in which has been moistened with sugar and water and allowed to dry, chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy. Called also Zamboni's or De Luc's Pile, from the names of the two earliest constructors of it.

Dry-pipe (dri'pip), n. A pipe that conducts dry steam from the boiler of a steam-engine.

Dry-point (dri'point), n. A sharp etching meedle, used to incise fine lines in copper without the plate being covered with etching-ground or the lines bit in by acid.

Dry-pointing (dri'point-ing), n. The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Dry-rent (dri'rent), n. In law, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

Dryrihed, † Dreyrled, † n. Dreariness;

Preserved without clause of distress.

Dryrihed, † Dreryhed, † n. Dreariness; dismalness; sorrow. Hideous shape of dryrihead.' Spenser.

Dry-rot (dri'rot), n. A well-known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which

penetrates the timber, destroying it. Polyporus hybridus is the dry-rot of oak-built ships; Merulius laerymans is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus in Britain, found chiefly in fir-wood; while Polyporus destructor has the same pre-eminence in Germany. Damp, unventilated



Dry-rot Fungus (Merulius lacrymans).

situations are most favourable to the destutations are most avoidable to the de-velopment of dry-rot fungi. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favour is thoroughly saturating the wood with crossote, which makes the wood unfit for vegetation. (See makes the wood unfit for vegetation. (See KYANIZING.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.

Dry-rub (dri'rub), v.t. To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

Drysalter (dri'salt-ér), n. Formerly, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but never dealer in the ctriffs chamical was

but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical pro-

Drysaltery (dri'salt-e-ri), n. The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

Dry-shod (dri'shod), α. Without wetting the feet.

Dry-shou (dri'stōn), a. A term applied to a wall not cemented with mortar. 'Drystone walls. Sir W. Scott.
Dry-stove (dri'stōv), n. A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry climates.
Dry-vat (dri'vat), n. A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Called also Dry-fat.
Duad (dū'ad), n. [Gr. dyas, dyados, duality.] Union of two; duality.
Dual (dū'al), a. [L. dualis, from duo, two.] Expressing the number two; a term applied to the form of the noun or verb used when two persons or things are spoken of. The Greek, Sanskrit, and Gothic of ancient, and the Lithuanian and Arabic of modern lanthe Lithuanian and Arabic of modern lan-guages, possess forms of the verb and noun in which two persons or things are denoted, called the dual numbers.

Dual (dival), n. In gram, that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of, whilst another number (the plural) is used of many.

Dualism (dival-izm), n. The dividing into two; a twofold division; a system founded one double privation.

on a double principle.

On a dottole principle.

An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another to make it whole; as spirit, matter; man, woman; sublective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. The same dualism underlies the nature and condition of man.

Emerson.

of man. Emerson. Hence—(a) the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other. Dualism is chiefly confined to the adoption of two fundamental beings, a good and an evil one, as is done in the oriental religions, and to the adoption of two different principles in man, viz. a spiritual and a corporeal principle. (b) In theol. the doctrine of those who maintain that only certain elected nersons are capable of admission to terms of those who manuan that only certain elected persons are capable of admission to eternal happiness, and that all the rest will be subjected to eternal condemnation. (c) Met, the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of surthing but our order. maintains we have no knowledge or assur-ance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. Dualism may correspond with realism in maintaining that our ideas of things are true transcripts of the originals or rather of the qualities inherent in them, the rather or the quanties inherent in them, the spirit acting as a mirror and reflecting their true images, or it may hold that, although produced by ontward objects, we have no assurance that in reality these at all correspond to our ideas of them, or even that they produce the same idea in two different minds.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and Dinatism. Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no the soft in. The subject would remain as dark as before; matter throws no light on it. G. H. Leace.

Dualist (du'al-ist), n. One who holds doctrine of dualism in any of its forms. One who holds the Dualistic (du-al-ist'ik), a. Consisting of two; characterized by duality. The dualistic system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that

system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive.

Duality (dis-al'i-th), n. The state of being two or of being divided into two; division; separation. 'A controversy concerning the duality or unity of wills in Christ. Hales.

Duan (divan), n. [Gael and Ir.] A division of a premy a canto; a noem; a some. Burns. a poem; a canto; a poem; a song. Burns, Byron.

Byron.

Duarchy (du'ar-ki), n. [Gr. dyō, two, and arrhō, rule.] Government by two persons.

Dub (dub), r.k. pret. & pp. dubbed; pp. dubbing. [A. Sax. dubban, to strike, to dub, to create, as in dubban to ridere, to dub knight, leel. dubba, to strike. Akin to dab.] 1. To strike with a sword and make a knight.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and diable the los mayor of London knight. Hayward.

2. To confer any dignity or new character; to entitle; to speak of as. A man of wealth is dubb'd a man of worth. Pope.

3. To ornament; to embellish.

His diadem was dropped down

Dubbed with stones. Mort d'Arthure.

4. To make smooth, or of an equal surface, by striking, rubbing, or dressing, as (a) to ent down or reduce with an adze.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then dub it smooth with my adee.

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (c) To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.—To dub a fly, to dress a fishing-fly. [Local.]—To dub out, in plaster work, to bring out a surface to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or

Dub (dub), v.i. To make a quick noise. Dub (dub), n. [See DuB, v.i.] A blow.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. Hudibras.

Dub (dub), n. [Probably of same root as dip and deep.] 1. A puddle; a small pool of foul stagnant water.—2. pl. Mire; mud. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Dubber (dub'er), n. [Hind. dubbah.] A leathern vessel, bottle, or jar used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c. Dubbers are usually made of thin untanned goat skins. Written also Dumes.

made of tim mineral also Dupper.

Dubbing (dub'ing), n. 1. The act of making a knight; entitling; dressing by means of an adze; raising a nap on cloth by teasles.

2. A kind of greasy dressing used by curture.

Dublie, n. [Ar.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Ursa Major. It is a variable star.

Dubiate (du'bi-sit), v.i.

doubt, [Rare.]

Dubiety (dū-bi'e-ti), n. [L. dubietas, from dubius. See Dubious.]

Doubtetlness.

A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied representation. by uneasiness. Dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), n. Dub doubtfulness; something doubtful. Dubiousness;

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities or certainties. Sir T. Browne.

Dubious (dd'bi-us), a. [L. dubius, moving alternately in two opposite directions, from dua, two. See DOURT] 1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a dubious state. 'Dubious policy.' Sir W. Scott.—2. Uncertain; such as that the truth is not ascertained or known; as, a dubious question.

Listened to the plea; Resolved the dubious point. 3. Not clear; not plain; occasioning or involving doubt; as, dubious light.—4. Of uncertain event or issue.

In dubious battle. SYN. Unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, ambiguous, equivocal, questionable, uncerdoubtful,

Doubtfully; Dubiously (du'bi-us-li), adv.

uncertainly; without any determination.

Dubiousness (di'bi-us-nes), n. 1. Doubtful-ness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with dubiousness.—2. Uncertainty; as, the dubiousness of the question

Dubitable (dubit-a-bl), a. [L. dubito, to go backwards and forwards from one side to the other; to waver in opinion. See Dubi-

108 ous.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain. [Rare.]

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least dubitable, their invocation is sin.

Dr. H. More.

Dubitably (du'bit-a-bli), adv. In a dubi-Dubitancy (du'bit-an-si), n. Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]
Dubitancy (du'bit-an-si), n. Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]
Dubitate (du'bi-tāt), v. i. To hesitate. [Rare.]

If, for example, he were to loiter dubitating, and not come; if he were to come, and fail. Carlyle.

Dubitation (du-bit-ā'shon), n. [L. dubitatio, from dubita, to doubt.] The act of doubting; doubt. [Rare.] Dubitative (du'bit-āt-iv), a. Tending to

doubt [Rare.]

Ducal (důk'al), a. [L. ducalis, pertaining to a commander, from dux, duvis, a leader. See DURE.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a ducal coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the ducat agents.

Brougham.

agents. Broagham.

Ducally (dūk'al-li), adv. After the manner of a duke; in relation with a duke or a ducal family; as, ducally connected.

Ducat (dul'at), n. [Probably from Dukas, the family name of the Byzantine emperors Constantine X. (1959-47) and Michael (1971-78) under whose reigns they were largely circulated; or from the motto: Sit this Clutter debts come to week into the this Christe, datus quem tu regis, iste duca-tus, be this duchy (ducatus) which you rule dedicated to Thee, O Christ, impressed on a Sicillan coin of a later date. Ducatus is from dux, ducis, a leader, a duke, from duco, to lead.] A coin formerly common in several continental states, especially in Italy, Austria, and Russia. They were either of silver or gold; average value of the former, 3s. to 4s., and of the latter about 9s. 4d. Ducatoon (duk-a-tön'), n. [Fr. ducaton, from ducat (which see).] A silver coin once common in Italy and other states, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling

of about 4s. 8d. sterling.

Duces tecum (dűséz tékum). [L., you will bring with you.] In law, a writ commanding a person to appear in a court of law, and to bring with him writings, evidences, or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence in the cause. The Scotch law diligence against havers of writings is somewhat analogous to the writ

of duces tecum.

Duchess (duch'es), n. [Fr. duchesse, from Ducness (ducn'es), n. [Fr. aucnesse, from duc, duke, 1 The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. Duchy (duch'), n. [Fr. duché. See DUKE.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as, the duchy of Lancaster.
Duchy-court (duch'i-kört), n. The court of radiathy consorties the court of the duchy consorties.

a duchy; especially the court of the duchy of Lancaster held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands holden of the crown

able interests in lands notice of the cover in right of this duchy.

Duck (duk), n. [Same word as D. dock, Sw. duk, G. tuch, cloth. Perhaps allied to L. toya, a gown, from teyo, to cover.] A species of coarse cloth made of flax, lighter and finer than canvas.

Duck (duk), n.

Duck (duk), n. [From the verb to duck.]

1. The name common to all the fowls constituting the Linnean genus Anas, now raised into a sub-family Anatine, and by some naturalists divided into two sub-families Anatine and Fuliguline, or land-ducks and sea-ducks. (See ANATINE, FULI-GULINE.) The common mallard or wild-duck (Anas Boschas) is the original of our domestic duck. In its wild state the male is characterized by the deep green of the plumage of the head and neck, by a white collar separating the green from the dark collar separating the green from the dark chestnut of the lower part of the neck, and by having the four middle feathers of the tail recurved. The wild-duck is taken in large quantities by decoys and other means, in Lincolnshire and Picardy in France. Some tame ducks have nearly the same plumage [From the verb to duck.] in Lincolnshire and Picardy in France. Some tame ducks have nearly the same plumage as the wild ones; others vary greatly, being generally duller, but all the males have the four recurved tail-feathers. The teal is a species of wild duck smaller than the common one. Other ducks are the widgeon, the gadwall, the pintail, the garganey, the pochard, the sheldrake.—2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. 'Ducks and nods.' Milton.—To play at duck and drake, to make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to make On watery surface duck-and-drake. Hudibras.

Hence, to make ducks and drakes of one's noney, to squander it in a foolish manner; to throw it away as if it were slate stones.—Lame duck. See LAME.

—Lame duck. See LAME.

Duck (duk), n. [Perhaps the same word as Dan. dukke, G. docke, a baby or puppet; it may, however, be the name of the bird, as dove, mouse, lamb, &c., are used as terms of endearment. See DOXY.] A word of endearment, fondness, admiration; as, a duck of a houngt. [Gallag 1]

of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a?

Shak.

Wil you buy any tape of rate for your cap, why dainty duck, my dear-a?

Duck (duk), v. t. [D. duiken, to bend the head, to dive, G. ducken, to stoop, tauchen, to dip, to dive, Dip, dive, and G. taufen, Dandoebe, to baptize, are probably allied forms in which labials have taken the place of the guttural.] 1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to duck a seaman.—3. To bow, stoop, or nod.—Duck up (naut.), a term used by the steersman when the mainsail, foresail, or spritsail hinders his seeing to steer by a landmark; upon which he calls out, 'Duck up the clew-lines of these sails; that is, haul the sails out of the way.

Duck (duk), v. t. 1. To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.—2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

Duck with French nods. Shak.

Shak

Duck with French nods. Duck-ant (duk'ant), n. A term applied in Jamaica to a species of Termes or white ant, which, according to Mr. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as

large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

Duck-bill, Duck-mole (duk'bil, duk'möl),

n. Ornithorhynchus; a genus of monotrematous mammals, characterized by the form of the jaws, which resemble the bill of a duck. It is peculiar to the freshwater rivers and lakes of Australia and Tasmania. See Ornithorhynchus.

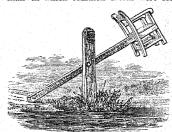
Duck-billed (duk'bild), n. pl. The broad-toed shoes of the fifteenth century.

Ducker (duk'er), n. 1. One who ducks; a plunger; a diver.—2. A cringer; a fawmer.

Duck-hawk (duk'hak), n. A bird, the moorbuzzard.

buzzard.

Ducking-stool (duk'ing-stöl), n. A stool or chair in which common scolds were for-



Ducking stool.

merly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse movable beam on which and a transverse movable beam on which the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout the country from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least—at Leominster—was used as recently as 1800

Duck-legged (duk'legd), a. Having short legs like a duck.

legs like a duck

Duck-meat, Duck's-meat (duk'mēt, duks'mēt), n. The popular name of several species
of Lemna, nat. order Lemnacea, plants
growing in ditches and shallow water, and
floating on the surface, and serving for food
for ducks and geese. Five species are known
in Britain. They consist of small fronds
bearing the naked flowers in clefts in the
margin in Lemna, and in a cavity in the
upper surface in Wolffia. The Wolffia is the
smallest flowering plant, being a rootless
frond not bigger than a grain of sand. The

starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche.

starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche. Called also Duck-weed.
Duck-mole (duk'möl), n. See Duck-bll.
Duckoy (du-koi'), n. Same as Decoy.
Duck's-foot (duks'nit), n. A plant, Podephyllum peltatum, called also May-apple.
Duck-shot (duk'shot), n. Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.
Duck-weed (duk'wéd), n. See Duck-MEAT.
Duct (dukt), n. [L. ductus, a leading, conducting, from duco, to lead. See DUKE.]
1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed; specifically, (a) in anat. one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another. (b) In bot. a long, continuous, cylindrical canal, which serves for the conveyance of fluid, having its sides marked with transverse lines, rings, or bars, or with dots. 2.† Guidance; direction; bearing. 'According to the duct of this hypothesis.' Glanwille.
Ductible (dukt'i-bl), a. Capable of being dearn out; ductile (Eare).

Ductible (dukt'i-bl), a. Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most ductible. Feltham.

Ductile (duk'til), a. [L. ductilis, that may be drawn, from duce, to lead.] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, the ductile minds of youth; a ductile people.—2. Flexible, pilels. ible; pliable.

The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold, Dryden. 3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads; as, gold is the most ductile of the

metals.

Ductilely (duk'til-li), adv. In a ductile

Ductileness (duk'til-nes), n. The quality of being ductile; the quality of suffering extension by drawing; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon The ductileness, the application. Donne.

Ductilimeter (duk-til-im'et-er), n. [L ductilis, ductile, and Gr. metron, a measure.] An instrument contrived for the purpose of showing with precision the ductility of

of showing with precision the ductility of metals.

Ductility (duk-til'i-ti), n. 1. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual fraction or separation of their parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. The following is nearly the order of ductility of the metals which possess the property in the highest degree; that of the first mentioned being the greatest: gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium, cadmium. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only more than the property obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to correct the Christ's compared are

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a ductility to comply with those commands, &c. South.

Duction (duk'shon), n. Leading; guidance. The but meanly wise and common ductions of be-misted nature, Feltham.

Ductor (duk'tér), n. A leader. Sir T. Browne.
Ducture (duk'tûr), n. [L. duco, to lead.]
Guidance. 'The ducture of his native propensities.' South.

pensities. South.

Dud (dud), n. A rag. See DUDS.

Dudder (dud'der), v.i. [See DIDDER.] To didder or dodder; to shiver or tremble, 'Tis woundy cold, sure. I dudder and shake like an aspen leat, every joint of me. Ford.

Dudder (dud'der), v.t. To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. [Provincial 1

vincial.]

Dudder (dud'ér), n. Same as Duffer.

Duddery (dud'dè-rì), n. A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. Gent. Mag., Grose.

Duddle, Duddy (dud'dì), a. [From duds.]

Ragged; tattered. [Scotch.]

Dude (dùd), n. [A word of recent introduction but of unknown origin. It probably first arose in America.] A brainless dandy or exquisite; a silly fop.

Dudgeon (du'jon), n. [Origin unknown.]

1. A small dagger.—2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

Dudgeon (du'jon), n. [W. dygen, anger,

Dudgeon (du'jon), n. [W. dygen, anger, grudge; dygn, severe, hard, painful.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

I drink it to thee in dudgeon and hostility.

Sir W. Scott.

Dudgeon (du'jon), a. Rude; unpolished. By my troth, though I am plain and dudgeon,
I would not be an ass.

Bean. & Fl.

Dudley Limestone (dud'li lim-stön), n. A highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley, and equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Called also Dudley Rock

Rock.

Duds (dudz), n. pl. [The sing, is scarcely used in English; Sc. dud, D. todde, a rag.] Old clothes; tattered garments; clothes in general. [Colloq. or low.]

Due (did), a. [Fr. dd, pp. of devoir, L. debee, to owe. See DEEF.] 1. That ought to be paid or done to another; owed by one to another, and by contract, justice, or propriety required to be paid; hence, that ought to be given or devoted to; owing to.

Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade, And win to verse the talents due to trade. Crabbe.

2. Proper; fit, appropriate; suitable; becoming; seasonable; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with due solemnities.

With dirges due in sad array, Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.

3. Exact; correct.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. Owing origin or existence; to be attributed or assigned as causing; occasioned.

This effect is due to the attraction of the sun and noon.

F. D. Forbes.

5. That ought to have arrived or to be present; bound or stipulated to arrive; as, two mails are now due.—6. That owes; indebted.

Due (dü), adv. Directly; exactly; as, a due east course.

east course.

Due (di), n. 1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice, office, rank, or station, social relations or estable. rank, or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; as, the money that I contract to pay to another is his due; the service which I covenant to perform to another is his due; respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their due. trates are their due.

For I am but an earthly Muse, And owning but a little art, To lull with song an aching heart, And render human love his *dues.* Tennyson.

And cancer minant love in Sames. Tempson.

Specifically—2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction. 'Paying yearly little dues of wheat, and wine, and oil.' Tennyson.—3. Right; just title.

Due† (dū), v.t. To pay as due; to endue.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, due thee withal.

Shak.

Due-bill (dū'bil), n. A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a
promissory note in not being payable to
order, or transferable by mere indorsement.

Dueful (dū'ful), a. Fit; becoming. [Rare.]

Duel (dū'el), n. [Fr. duel, It. duello, from L.
duellum, old form of bellum, war, from duo,
two.] 1. Single combat; a premeditated
combat between two persons with deadly
weapons, for the purpose of deciding some combat between two persons with deadly weapons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. The origin of the practice of duelling is to be referred to the trial of battle which obtained in early ages. This trial by battle or duel was resorted to in accordance with the superstitious notions of the times, as a sure means of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with a crime, or of adjudicating a disputed right. It was thought that God took care to superintend, and to see that in every case innocence was vindicated and justice observed. The combat generally takes place in the presence of witgenerally takes place in the presence of witnesses called seconds, who make arrangements as to the mode of fighting, place the weapons in the hands of the combatants, weapons in the hands of the combatants, and see that the laws they have laid down are carried out. By English law fatal duelling is considered murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been, and the seconds are liable to the same penalty as the principals. Duelling is now practically obsolete in Britain.—2. A fight between two fortresses, two encamped armies and the like, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault; as, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 was opened in Europe by an artillery duel between Kalafat and

Widdin. - 3. Any contention or contest. [Rare.]

The Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles. Millon. Duel (du'el), v.i. pret. & pp. duelled; ppr. duelling. To fight in single combat. With the king of France duelled he.' Metricul Romances

Momances.
Duel (divel), v.t. To attack or fight singly.
'The stage on which St. George duelled and
killed the dragon.' Maundrell.
Duelist, n. See Duellist.

Duelist, n. See Duellist, n. See of Duelist, n. See Duellist, n. See Duellist, Duellist, Duelist (du'el-ist), n. A combatant in single fight; a duellist, Duelist (du'el-ist), n. 1. One who fights in single combat.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a duellist who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?

One who were security?

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

Duello (dü-el'lö), n. [See DUEL.] 1. A duel; a single combat.—2. The art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it. late it.

He cannot by the duello avoid it.

He cannot by the ducilo avoid it. Shak.

Duellum (dū-el'lum), n. In old English and Scots law, a single combat to decide the merits of a suit.

Dueña (dō-ā'nya), n. [Sp.] See DUE.NA.

Dueness (dū'nes), n. [Sp. duenna, dueña, a form of doña, fem. of don, and a contr. from L. domina, a mistress.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—2. An elderly female, holding a middle station between a governess and companion, appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portuguese families.—3. An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess. 'I bribed her duenna.' Arbuthnot.

Duet, Duetto (dū-et', du-et'tō), n. [It. du-etto, from duo, two.] A musical composition for either two voices or two instruments.

Duetet n. Duty Chaver.

ments.

Duetee,† n. Duty. Chaucer,

Duff (dut), n. [A prov. form of dough.]

Naut. a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

Duffel, Duffle (duffel, duff), n. [L.G. and

D. duffel, from Duffel, a Belgian manufacturing town of the province of Antwerp.]

A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

Good duffel gray, and flannel fine. Wordsworth, Good duylet gray, and Hannel fine. Wordsworth.

Duffer (duf'er), n. 1. A pedlar; specifically,
one who sells women's clothes.—2. A hawker
of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled
articles; a hawker of sham jewelny; a dudder.
3. A person who only seemingly discharges.
the functions of his position; a sham; a useless character; a stupid person; a fogey; as,
your members are the greatest duffers in
parliament. parliament.

**Duffers* (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a duffer. Tom Hood.

Dufoil (du'foil), n. [L. duo, two, and folium, a leaf.] In her. a two-leaved flower.

Dufrenite (du fren'it), n. [From the French mineralogist Dufrenoy.] A kind of

French mineralogist *Dufrenoy*.] A kind of iron ore, of a leek-green or blackish-green colour, which changes to yellow and brown

colour, which changes to yellow and brown on exposure.

Dug (dug), n. [From same stem as O. Sw. deegga, Dan. deegge, to suckle; from root seen in Skr. duh, to milk, daughter also being derived from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or an animal. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt, but it was used formerly of a woman's breast without reproach. 'From tender dug of common nurse.' Spenser.

But, as I said,
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple
Of my dig and felt it bitter, pretty fool,
To see it tetchy and fall out with the dig.
Shak,

Dug (dug), pret. & pp. of dig; as, they dug a ditch; a ditch was dug. Dugong (du-gong'), n. [Malayan duyong.] A herbivorous mammal, the Halicore du-

A herbivorous mammal, the Hatteore agong, belonging to the order Sirenia. It is a native of the Indian Seas; possesses a tapering body, ending in a crescent-shaped fin, and is said sometimes to attain a length of 20 feet, though generally it is about 7 or 8 feet in length. Its flesh is tender, and not unlike beef. The anatomy of the dugong pre-

sents the remarkable peculiarity that the ventricles of the heart are divided from each



Dugong (Halicore dugong).

other by a deep notch at the apex. In its osteology it exhibits some points in correspondence with the Pachydermata. The fabled mermaid seems to have originated from the dugong or the manatee, these animals being known to support themselves in a semi-upright position in the water.

Dug-out (dug'out), a. In the Western States of America, the name given to a cance or boat hewn or dug out of a large log.

Duke (dük), a. [Fr. due, from L. due, dueis, a leader, from duce, to lead (whence duct, conduct, &c.); cog. A. Sax. toga, a leader, keretoga, an army-leader, from here, an army, and teôn, to pull, to tug (tug and tow being from same stem); like G. herzog, D. hertog, a duke.] 1.1 A chieft, a prince; a commander; a leader; as, the dukes of Edom. Sir T. Ekyot. Sir T. Elyot.

All were dukes once who were duces—captains or leaders of their people.

Trench.

leaders of their people.

2. In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; as, the Duke of Bedford or of Argyll. A duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves; the cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarsnet, and turned up with ermine.—3. In some countries on the Condinent, a sovereign



Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state; as, the Puke of Brunswick, of Anhalt, of Baden, &c. Dukedom (duk'dum), n. 1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a bales.

duke.

Is not a dukedom, sir, a goodly gift? Shak.

Is not a auseam, set, a goody gire. Stat.

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Dukeling (dük'ling), n. [Dim. of duke.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

Urswick, command the duketing and these fellows To Digby, the lieutenant of the Tower. Ford.

Dukeship (dük'ship), n. 1. The state or dignity of a duke.—2. A style of address used to a duke, on type of lordship.
Will your dukeship Sit down and cat some sugar-plums? Massinger.

Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? Marringer.

Dukhobortsi (duk-hō-bort'si), n. pl. A sect of Russian fanatics, remarkable for their fine form and vigorous constitution, which are said to be due to the fact that they destroy every delicate child. In 1842 and following years most of the sect were transported to the Caucasus.

Dulcamara (dul-ka'ma-ra or dul-ka-mā'ra), n. [L. dulcis, sweet, and amarus, bitter. Lit.



Bitter-sweet (Solanum Dulcamara).

bitter-sweet.] Solanum Dulcamara, a common British hedge-plant, otherwise called

Bitter-Sweet or Woody Nightshade. The root and twigs have a peculiar hitter sweet taste, and have been used in decection for the cure of diseases in the skin.

of diseases in die sain.

Dulcamarin (dul-ka-ma'rin), n. A substance obtained from the Solanum Dulcamara or bitter-sweet, forming a yellow transparent resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol,

sparingly so in ether, and very slightly solu-ble in water.

Dulcet (dulls), v.t. To make sweet; to render pleasant. Holland.
Dulceness; (duls'nes), n. Sweetness. 'Too much dulceness, goodness, and facility of nature.' Bacon.

nature.' Bacon.

Dulcet (dul'set), a. [L. dulcis, sweet.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite.
'So mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.' Lamb.

She tempers dulcet creams.

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious. 'Dulcet symphonies.' Milton. 'Dainty lays and dulcet melody.' Spenser.—3. Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a dulcet and gentle philosophy.

B. Fonson.

philosophy. Dulciana (dul-si-a'na), n. [L. dulcis, sweet.] In music, a sweet-toned organ-stop.
Dulcification (dul'si-fi-kā'shom), n. [See Dulcify.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acri-

mony.

Dulcifinous (dul-sif'ių-us), a. [L. dulcis, sweet, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing sweetly.

Dulcify (dul'si-fi), v. v. pret. & pp. dulcified; ppr. dulcifying. [Fr. dulcifier, from L. dulcis, sweet, and facio, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste. 'What affect this process might have towards in. to render more agreeable to the taste. 'What effect this process might have towards intenerating and dulcifying a substance naturally so mild and dulcet.' Lamb.—Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, dulcified spirits of nitre. Dulciloquy (dul-sif-6-kwe), m. [L. dulcis, sweet, and loguor, to speak.] A soft manner of speaking.

sweet, into toquor, to speak. I A solo manner of speaking.

Dulcimer (dulvis-mer), n. [It dokninello, from doke, L. dukis, sweet.] 1. One of the most ancient musical instruments used in most ancient musical instruments used in almost all parts of the world. The modern instrument consists of a shallow trapezium-shaped box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers. It is in much less common use in Europe now than it was a century or two ago, and is interesting chiefly as being the prototype of the piano. It is still, however, occasionally to be met with on the Continent at rustic rejoicings, and in England in the hands of street musicians. In



Italian Dulcimer.

Asia it is especially used by the Arabs and Persians, as well as by the Chinese and Japanese, with however, great modifica-tions in structure and arrangements. The ancient eastern dulcimer, as represented in Assyrian bas-reliefs, seems to have differed from the modern instrument in being carnom the modern instrument in being car-ried before the player by a belt over the shoulder, in the strings running from top to bottom, as in the violin, and in being played by one plectrum, the left hand being apparently employed either to twang the strings or to check vibration. The Hebrew psaltery is supposed to have been a variety of the dulcimer.—2.† A variety of ladies' bounct. bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal, Which they a dulcimer do call. Warton.

Dulcin, n. See DULCITE.

Dulciness (dul'si-nes), n. [L. dulcis, sweet.]
Softness; easiness of temper.
Dulcinist (dul'sin-ist), n. A follower of
Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy, in the
fourteenth century, who preached the reign
of the Holy Ghost, affirming that the Father
had reigned till Christ's incarnation, and
that the Son's reign terminated in 1300. He
was followed by a creat many results to the was followed by a great many people to the Alps, where he and his wife were taken and burned by order of Clement IV.

Dulcite, Dulcin (dul'sīt, dul'sin), n. [L. dul-tis, sweet.] ($C_0H_{14}O_0$). A substance identical in composition with mannite, but differing from it in its properties and its derivatives, obtained by Laurent from an unknown sugary substance from Madagas-car. Ithas a specific gravity of 1-46, a slightly sweet taste, no odour, and no rotatory effect upon light. Dulcite is soluble in water and combines with metallic oxides. Called also combines with metallic oxides. Called also

Dulcitude† (dul'si-tūd), n. [L. dulcitudo, sweetness, from dulcis.] Sweetness.

Dulcorate† (dul'kō-rāt), v.t. [L. dulcoro, dulcoratum, from dulcor, sweetness, from dulcis, sweet.] To sweeten; to make less activities.

Dulcoration (dul-kō-rā'shon), n. The act

Dulcoration, (uni-ko-ta short), n. The act of sweetening.
Dulcose (dul'kös), n. See DULCITE.
Dule, n. See Dool.
Duledge (dü'lei), n. In mech. a peg of wood which joins the end of the six felloes that form the round of the wheel of a gun caratrus.

Dule-tree (dul'tre), n. [Dule, sorrow, and Dule-tree (dül'trē), n. [Dule, sorrow, and tree.] The mourning-tree (see extract); similar to the dun deurshull (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community. [Scotch.]

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity, for which reason it bears the appellation of the dute-tree. Land of Burns.

Dulia (du'ii-a), n. [Gr. douleia, service, from doulos, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

Papists invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each object of worship its proper amount of reverence.

The lowest degree is the abita, which is given to saints and angels. Hyperabitia is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and latria is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel, relative abita; an image of the Blessed Virgin, relative hyperabitia; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity, relative latria. Hook.

Dull (dul), a. [A. Sax. dol. dwol. errine.

Dull (dul), a. [A. Sax. dol, dwol, erring, dull, from dwelan, to be torpid or dull; akin Goth. dwals, foolish; Icel. dul, foolishness; D. dol, G. toll, L. G. dull, mad.] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of dull genius.—2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very dull. man very dull.

Somewhat duller than at first, Nor wholly comfortable, I sit (my empty glass reversed) And thrumming on the table.

Tennyson. 3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as, a dull stream.
4. Wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses; not quick; as, dull of hearing; dull of seeing.

You never would hear it; your ears are so dull. 5. Sleepy; drowsy.—6. Sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence.

Crashaw.

 Gross; inanimate; insensible. 'Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind.' Shak,
 Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless.

ng; checriess.

I never was on the dull, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and more.
B. W. Procter.

9. Not bright or clear; clouded; farnished; as, the mirror is dull.—10. Not bright; not briskly burning; not vivid; dim; obscure; as, a dull fire; a dull light.—11. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge.

The murderous knife was dull and blunt. Shak. 12. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, dull weather.

The dull morn a sullen aspect wears. Crabbe. Dull (dul), v.t. 1. To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to render less acute; to damp; to cloy; to pall; to render lifeless; to make less eager.

Those (drugs) she has Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile. 2. To make sad or melancholy.

The nobles and the people are all dulled With this usurping king. Beau. & Fl.

3. To make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to dull the ears; to dull the wits.—4. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to dull industry.—5. To render dim; to sully; to

tarnish or cloud; as, the breath dulls a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could du
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautifi
Tennys

Dull (dul), v.i. 1. To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

Right nought am I through your doctrine, I diell under your discipline. Chaucer.

2. To become calm; to moderate; as, the wind dulled, or dulled down, about twelve

o'clock.

Dullard (dul'èrd), a. Doltish; stupid. 'My
dullard head.' Bp. Hall.

Dullard (dul'èrd), m. A stupid person; a
dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

Dullardism (dul'èrd-izm), n. Stupidity;
doltishess. [Rare.]

Dull-brained (dul'brand), a. Stupid.

The petty rebel, dull-brained Buckingham. Shak.

Dull-browed (dul'broud), a. Having a gloomy brow or look. 'Dull-browed sorrow.' Quarles.

row. Quartes. Dull-disposed (dul'dis-pōzd), a. Inclined to sadness; melancholy. Duller (dul'ér), n. He who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all dullers of the vital spirits.

Beau. & FI, Dull-eyed (dul'id), a. With eyes dull in ex-

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool. Shak,

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool. Shak. Dull-head (dull'held), n. A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead. Dullish (dul'ish), a. Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome. 'A series of dullish verses.' Prof. Wilson. Dully (dul'il), adv. Stupidly; slowly; slugishly; without life or spirit. Dulness, Dullness (dullens), n. 1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as, the dulness of a student. student.

Nor is the dulness of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. South. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to

Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good duliness, And give it way. Shak.

3. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.—

3. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.—
4. Sluggishness; slowness; want of eagerness.
5. Dinniess; want of clearness or lustre.—
6. Bluntness; want of edge.—7. Want of brightness or vividness; as, dutness of colour.
Dulocracyt (dù-lok'ra-si), n. [Gr. doulos, a slave, and kratee, to be stwong, to rule.]
Predominance of slaves.
Dulse (duls), n. [Gael dwillasy, Ir. dwileasy, dulse.] A kind of sea-weed belonging to the sub-order Ceramiacea, the Rhodomenia partanta. used in some parts of Scotland as an

sub-order Ceramiacea, the Rhodomenia palmata, used in some parts of Scotland as an edible. It has a reddish-brown, or purple, leathery, veinless frond, several inches long, and is found at low water adhering to the rocks. It is an important plant to the Icelanders, and is stored by them in casks to be eaten with fish. In Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England the name is given to the Iridæa edulis, also one of the Ceramiacea. Duly (dtvli), adv. [From due.] 1 Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be duly considered.—2. Regularly; at the proper time.

larly; at the proper time.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life; But âuty sent his family and wife. Pope.

Dum (dum), n. The name given in Cornwall to a wooden frame, like a window-frame, set in a weak place in an adit of a mine.

mine.
Dumal (dum'al), a. [L. dumus, a bush.]
Pertaining to briers; bushy.
Dumb (dum), a. [A. Sax. dumb, a word common to the other Teut. languages, as Goth.
dumbs, Dan. dum, G. dumm, dumb, stupid.
The connections of the root appear to be widely spread, such words as dim, dump,
G. dumuf, hollow, dull, as in sound, being all probably allied. Perhaps a nasalized form = Goth. daubs, deaf.] I. Mute; silent;
not speaking.

ot speaking.
I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace.
Ps. xxxix. 2.

Heaven's never deaf but when our heart is dumb. 2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the dumb brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with speech; as, a dumb show; dumb signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. Shak.

4. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a colour. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a dumb white or dun colour.

color.

—To strike dumb, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.

Dumb (dum), v.t. To silence; to overpower one sound by another; to render unheard.

Dum-barge (dum'barj), n. A barge without

Dumb-bells (dum/belz), n. pl. Weights swung in the hands for devein the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.

Dumb-bidding (dumbid-ling), n. A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick, or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

Dumb-cake (dum'kāk), n. A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands.

Dumb-cane (dum'kān), n. A plant, the



Dumb-cane (dum'kān), n. A plant, the Dieffenbachia seguina of the West Indies, so called from its acridity causing swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroying the power of speech.

the power of speech.

Dumb-chalder (dum'chal-der), n. Naut.
see CHALDER.

Dumb-craft (dum'kraft), n. An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which ram communicates the

power.

Dumb-discoursive (dum'dis-körs-iv), a. Speaking without words; silently pleading.

But I can tell that in each grace of these
There lurks a still and dumb-discoursive devil,
That tempts most cunningly.

Shak.

Dumbfound, v.t. See DUMFOUND.
Dumbledor (dum'bl-dor), n. [Dumble, imitative of the sound, and dor.] 1. The humble or bumble bee.—2. The brown cockchafer.
Dumbly (dum'ii), adv. Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly, Over her breast.

Hand.

Dumbness (dum'nes), n. 1. Muteness; si-lence; abstention from speech.—2. Incapa-city to speak; inability to articulate sounds. The most general and frequently the sole cause of dumbness is the want of the sense of hearing (see Deafness); language being originally acquired by imitating articulate

Sounds.

Dumb-show (dum'shō), n. 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.—2. Gesture without words; pantomime; as, to tell a story in dumb-show.

Dumb-waiter (dum'wāt-er), n. A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights. Also, a side

means of pulleys and weights. Also, a side table in a dining-room, with tops capable of being elevated and depressed, so as to form two or more shelves or trays at pleasure, on which dessert, &c., is placed until required.

Dumetose (dū'me-tos), a. [L. dumetum, a bush, from dumus, bramble.] In bot. bush-

Dumfound, Dumbfound (dum-found'), v.t. To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew, Dumpound Old Nick, and which from me or you Could not be forced by ipecacuanha, Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. Southey.

Drop from his oration appears.

Dumfounder (dum-found'er), v.t. 1. To strike Oumfounder (duni-tound 2,, confuse; to stupefy; to stum.—2. To strike dumb; to confound; to ruin. Swift.

And dummander, n. Same as Dummador (dum'ma-dor), n. Dumbledor.

Dummerer † (dum'mer-er), n. One who feigns dumbness. Burton.

Dummy (dum'mi), n. 1. One who is dumb.

2. The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three playing.—3. A

dumb-waiter.-4. A locomotive, furnished ith condensing engines, and hence without with condensing engines, and hence without the noise of escaping steam.—5. The name given by firemen to the jets from the mains, or chief water-pipes.—6. A hatter's pressing iron.—7. A person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—8. A general name for a class of objects which are not what their appearance indicates, but do service for real enes; as (a) empty drawers or bottles in a druggist's shop or sham readens &c. in other shorts. shop, or sham packages, &c., in other shops, generally made up so as to have the appearsnop, or sham packages, &c., in other shops, generally made up so as to have the appearance of containing goods; (b) a lay-figure in clothiers, drapers, and perruquiers' shops or windows, on which clothing, styles of dressing hair, &c., are exhibited.—Double dummy, a game at whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed. [In all its senses the word is colloquial.]

Dummy (dum'mi), a. I. Silent; mute. Clarke.—2. Sham; fletitious; feigned; as, 'a dummy watch.' Mayhen.

Dumous, Dumose (dum'as, dum'os), a. [L. dumosus, bushy, fron dumus, a bush.] I. In bot. having a compact bushy form.—2. Abounding with bushes and briers.

Dump (dump), n. [From the root of dumb (which see). It is allied to damp, G. damy, steam, vapour. Comp. dumps, melancholy, with vapours, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] 1. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.

March slowly on in solenn dump. Hudibras.

March slowly on in solemn dump, In this sense generally used in the plural, and now only when a ludicrous sense is intended.

Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your dumps, Shak.

Aludicrous, coarse, or vulgar use of a word brings it into disuse in elegant discourse. In the great ballad of Chevy-Chase a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described as being in doleful dumps. Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being in the dumps 'after the battle of Cannæ. It was in elegant use then. Trench. 2. Absence of mind; reverie.—3.† A melan-choly tune or air; a slow dance tune. To their instruments Tune a deploring dump. Shak.

4. † Any tune. 'Play me some merry dump.'

Shak.

Shak.

Dump (dump), n. [Comp. dumpy.] I. A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck-farthing.—2. A heavy knock or thud.

Dump (dump), v. l. [Unomatopoetic.] I. To throw down suddenly so as to cause a dump or thud; hence, to unload from a cart by tilting it up.—2. To discharge or deposit carelessly; to sell (goods) cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

Dumpage (dum'paj), n. 1. The privilege of dumping loads on a particular spot.—2. The fee paid for such privilege. [American in both senses.] both senses. I

both senses.]

Dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), n. A car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [United States.]

Dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), n. A piece of ground where earth, &c., is allowed to be deposited from carts.

Dumpish (dunp'ish), a. Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpish, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.

Lord Herbert of Cherhony.

Dumpishly (dump'ish-li), adv. In a moping

manner.

Dumpishness (dump'ish-nes), n. A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

Dumpling (dump'ing), n. [Connected with dump, a clumsy leaden counter, and dumpy.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it. Thus, there are suet, yeast, apple, currant, Norfolk, and several other dumplings.

Dumpy (dump'i), a. [See Dumpling.]

1. Short and thick.

Her stature tall-I hate a dumpy woman. Byron,

Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman. Eyron.

2. Dumpty-level (dum'pi-le-vel), n. A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass, used for surveying purposes. The telescope is of sufficient power to enable the surveyer to read the graduations on the staff without the aid of

graduations on the scar without the aid or an assistant.

Dumus (du'mus), n. [L.] In bot. a low, much-branched shrub.

Dun (dun), a. [A. Sax. dunn, whence dunian, to obscure, duncor (G. dunkel), dark. Cog. W. dwn, Gael. donn, dun. Comp. Gael. duin, Manx doen, to shut up.] 1. Of a dark

colour; of a grayish brown, dull brown, or smoky colour. 'Dun wreaths of distant smoke.' Sir W. Scott.—2. Dark; gloomy. Milton.

In the dun air sublime.

Dun (dun), v.t. To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun colour. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals off Portsmouth in New Hampshire the cod are taken in dean water salid and slock-salidat, then mouth in New Hampshire the cod are taken in deep water, split, and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store till July or August, when they are fit for use. [United States I States 1

States.]
Dun (dun), v.t. pret. & pp. dunned; ppr. dunning. [A. Sax. dyne, noise, din, dynian, to clamour, to din. See Din.] 1. To clamour, to repayment of a debt from; to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner from; to urge for payment with importunity; to call on for or ask for payment repeatedly.—2. To urge importunately, in a general sense.
Dun (dun), n. 1. An importunate creditor who urges for payment.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun, 'Sir, remember my bill.' 2. An urgent request or demand of payment

2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a dun. Dun (dun), n. [This word appears both in Teutonic and Celtic tongues. (See Down, a sand-hill.) Whether it is native to both classes of tongues, or whether the one has borrowed from the other, has been made subject of question.] A hill; a mound; a fort. This word enters into the composition of many place-names (frequently under the modified forms dun, don); as, Dunnore, Dunedin, Dundee, Dunbard, Dunedeld, Dunottar, Dunferies, Dumbarton, Donegal, &c. Dunbird (dun'berdy), a. The pochard (Fridgue ferrine), a common Scottish member of the duck tribe.

Dunce (duns), n. [From Duns Scotus, 'the

the duck tribe.

Dunce (duns), n. [From Duns Scotus, 'the
Subtle Doctor,' the leader of the Schoolmen
of the fourteenth century, opposed to the
revival of classical learning. His followers
were called Dunsmen, Duncemen, and
ultimately simply Dunses, Dunces. The word
is said to have been first introduced by the
Thomists or followers of Thomas Aquinas,
in contempt of their opponents the Scotists.] An ignoramus; a dullard; a dolt; a
thick-skull.

How much a dunce that has been sent to roam, Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

Duncedom (duns'dum), n. The realm or domain of dunces. Cartyle.

Duncery (duns'e-ri), n. Dulness; stupidity.
With the occasional denery of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude. Lamb.

Dunch. See Dunsh.

Dunciad (duns'i-ad), n. A famous satirical poem by Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other poetasters of the

Duncical (dun'si-kal), a. Like a dunce.

Duncify† (duns'i-fi), v.t. To make stupid in

Duncify (duns'i-fi), v.t. To make stupid in intellect.

Duncish (duns'ish), a. Like a dunce; sottish. Duncishness (duns'ish-nes), n. The character or quality of a dunce; foily.

Dun-cow (dun'kou), n. The name given on the coast of Devonshire to the species of ray Raia fullonica.

Dunder (dun'dèr), n. Dregs of sugar-cane juice atter boiling. [West Indies.]

The use of dunder in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of four.

Bryan Edwards.

Dunderhead, Dunderpate (dun'dèr-hed, dun'dèr-pât), n. [Supposed to be from dunder, equivalent to thunder, and pate, head, on the analogy of the German, in which tongue the prefix donner intensifies the bad sense of a word. Comp. Sc. donnert.] A dunce; a dull-head. 'Numskulls, doddypoles, and dunderheads.' Sterne.

Dunderheaded (dun'dèr-hed-ed), a. Like a dunderhead.

Dun-diver (dun'div-èr), n. The goosander,

Dun-diver (dun'div-er), n. The goosander, a species of duck, Mergus merganser or M. castor.

M. castor.

Dune (dun), n. 1. A hill; specifically, a low hill of sand accumulated on the sea-coast. Three great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, had deposited their slime for ages among the dunes or sand-banks heaved up by the ocean around their mouths.

Motley.

See Down, Dun.—2. The name given in several parts of Scotland to an ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof.

Dun-fish (durfish), n. Codfish cured in a particular manner.

Dung (dung), n. [A. Sax, dung or dineg, excrement] The excrement of animals.

Dung (dung), v. 1. To manure with dung.

2. In calico printing, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to fix the mordant.

the morann.

Dung (dung), v.i. To void excrement.

Dungaree (dungareë), v. [Anglo-Indian,
low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached
Indian calico, generally blue, worn by

santors.

Dungeon (dun'jon), n. [Fr. donyeon, donjon.
See DONJON.] 1. The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon.—2. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confine-

They brought him (Joseph) hastily out of the dungeon. Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd
This place our dungeon, not our safe retreat.

Milton.

Dungeon (dun'jon), v.t. To confine in a dungeon. 'Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.' Bp. Hall.

Dung-fork (dung'fork), n. A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

Dung'till (dung'hill a)

Dunghill (dunghil), n. 1. A heap of dung. 2. A mean or vile abode.—3. Any mean situ-

ation or condition. He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the dunghill.

4. † A term of reproach for a man meanly

Out, denghill! dar'st thou brave a nobleman

Dunghill (dung'hil), a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. Unfit are danghill knights to serve the town with spear in field.

spear in field. Goge.

Dungiyah (dun-ge'yä), n. A coasting vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the Gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail by the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel; are otherwise rigged. When the heavenle and grad difficult to navilonger than the vessel; are otherwise rigged like the baggala, and are difficult to navigate. They are alleged to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

Dungmeer (dung'mer), n. A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

Dungy (dung'i), a. Full of dung; filthy;

There's not a grain of it (honesty), the face to sweeten Of the whole dungy earth.

Shak.

Dung-yard (dung'yard), n. A yard or in-closure where dung is collected. Duniwassal (dun-i-was'sal), n. [Gael. duin' uusul, from duine, a man, and uasal, gentle.] adsad, from caune, a man, and adsad, gentle, A gentleman; especially, a gentleman of secondary rank among the Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank. Sir W. Scott. Dunker (dung'kër), n. A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia. Written also Tunker (which see). Dunlin (dun'lin), n. [Perhaps from dune with dim. termination -ling; or from dun,



Dunlin (Tringa variabilis)

adj.1 A bird (Tringa variabilis), a species of sandpiper, occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores. It is about 8 inches in length from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and its plumage undergoes marked variations in summer and winter, the back passing from black with reddish edges to accept feather to an about work and course to accept feather to an about work and edges to each feather, to an ashen gray, and the breast from mottled black to pure white. Called also Stint, Purre, Ox-bird, &c. Dunlop (dun-lop'), n. [A parish in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.] A rich, white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed

Dunnage (dun'āj), n. [For downage, from down; or from dun, a hillock.] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent

the cargo to not them steady and prevent injury from friction.

Dunner (dun'er), n. One who duns; one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dunniewassal, n. See DUNIWASSAL.

Dunniess (dun'i-nes), n. Deafness. [Rare.]

see DUNNY.
Dunnish (dun'ish), a. Inclined to a dun
colour; somewhat dun.
Dunnock(dun'ok), n. [From dun, a.] The common hedge-sparrow (Accentor modularis).
Dunny (dun'i), a. Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local.]

My old dame, Joan, is something dunny, and will scarce know how to manage. Sir W. Scott.

scarce know now to manage. Sir IV. Scott.

Dunset's (dun'set), n. A small hill; a person dwelling in a hilly place.

Dunsh, Dunch (dunsh), v.t. or i. To push or jog, as with the elbow. Sir W. Scott. [Scotch.]

Dunt (dunt), n. [A form of dint.] A stroke; a blow. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

I hae a guid braid sword, I'll tak dunts frae naebody. Rurns

Dunt (dunt), v.t. To strike; to give a blow to.

Dunt (dunt), v.i. To beat; to palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart with life-blood dunted
I'd bear't in mind. Burns.

A provincial name for a

Dunt (dunt), n. A provincial name for a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs.

Duo (dū'ō), n. [L., two.] A song for two voices; a composition for two instruments or for two performers on one instrument, as the organ, piano, &c; a duet.

Duodecahedral, Duodecahedron (dū-ō-de'ka-hē'dron). See Dodecahedral, dū-ō-de'ka-hē'dron). See Dodecahedral (dū-ō-de's-sn'ni-al), a. Consisting of twelve years. Ash.

Duodecimal (dū-ō-de'si-mal), a. Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, duodecimal in computation.

Duodecimal (dū-ō-de'si-mal), n. One of a system of numbers the scale of which is twelve.—2. pl. A term applied to an arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are tangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches. It is used by artificers. Called also Duodecimal or Cross Called also Duodecimal or Cross

Duodecimfid (dū-ō-de'sim-fid), a. [L. duo-decim, twelve, and findo, to cleave.] Divided

into twelve parts.

Duodecimo (du-ō-de'si-mō), a. [L. duodecim, twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sleet; as, a book of duodecimo. form or size.

Torm or size.

Duodecimo (dū-ō-de'si-mō), n. 1. A book, in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

2. The size of a book consisting of sheets solded; usually indicated thus: 12mo or 18°.

Duodecuple (dū-ō-de'kū-pl), a. [L. duo, two, and decuplus, tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

twelves. Duodenal (du-ō-de'nal), a. Connected with or relating to the duodenum; as, 'duodenal dyspepsia. Copland.
Duodenary (du-ō-den'a-ri), a. Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—Duodenary arithmetic, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of the tenfold proportion in the common ordinary arithmetic.—Duodenary scale or duodectinal scale of Duodenary scale or duodectinal scale of notation, that in which the local value of the digits increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left.

Duodenum (dù-ô-dè'num), n. [From L. duodeni, twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.]
The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

Duph (dup), v.t. [For do up.] To open.

Then up he rose and donned his clothes, And dupped the chamber door. Shak.

Dupable (dūp'a-bl), a. Dupeable (which

see).

Dupe (dūp), n. [Fr. dupe, the name sometimes given to the huppe, the hoopee, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, a slang term applied to a stupid person orone easily cheated. Comp. pigeon.] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name, Then dupe to party; child and man the same. Pope.

Dupe (dup), v.t. pret. & pp. duped; ppr. duping, [Fr. duper, from dupe. See above.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be duped by distort. flattery.

Ne'er have I duped him with base counterfeits.

Dupeability (dup-a-bil'i-ti), n. Capability of being duped; liability to be duped; facility of being duped; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the diepeability of men. Carlyle.

Dupeable (dup'a-bl), a. That can be duped. Duper (dup'er), n. One who dupes; a cheat; a swindler.

a swindier.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the dupers and the duped.

Lord Lytton.

Dupery (dup'e-ri), n. The art or practice of

It is no light evil in any community that one part of it are trained by party to trick and deception, while another are drawn into unreflecting despery,

Dupion (dū'pi-on), n. [Fr. doupion, lt. dop-pione, from doppio, double; L. dupius.] A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-

worms.

Duple (dū'pl), a. [L. duplus, double. See
Double.] Double.—Duple ratio is that of
2 to 1, S to 4, &c.—Sub-duple ratio is the
reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

Duple (dū'pl), v.t. To double. [Rare.]

Duplet (dūp'let), n. Doublet.

That is to throw three dice till duplets and a chance be thrown, and the highest duplet wins.

Duplex (du'pleks), a. [L.] Double; twofold.

Duplex querela (eccles.), a double-quarrel Diplex querela (eccles.), a double-quarrel (which see).—Duplex esapement of a watch. See ESCAPEMENT.—Duplex lathe. See LATHE. Duplicate (drpit-kat), a. [L. drpicatus, from duplico, to double, from duplex, double, twofold—druo, two, and plico, to fold. See DOUBLE.] Double; twofold.—Duplicate proportion or ratio, the proportion or ratio of squares; thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate ratio of the first to the second, or as its source is to the source of the second.

a² to b².

Duplicate (dů'pli-kūt), n. 1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind, but not necessarily alike; as, the duplicate of a natural history specime.

'I have reserved duplicates.' Woodward.
2. A copy; a transcript; thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of their miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an irriginal.

original. Wharton.

3. A pawnbroker's ticket.—4. In Iau, (a) second letters patent granted by the lord-chancellor, in the same terms as the first when the latter were void. (b) A document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of the original.

In heaving an one variety of the original.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, displicates of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the displicates are regularly executed, although the others should be defective in the necessary solemnities. Bell.

Duplicate (dű'pli-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. dupli-

Duplicate (di'pli-kât), v.t. pret. & pp. duplicated; ppr. duplicating. [L. duplice, to double. See the adjective.] 1. To double; to fold.—2. In physiol. to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division; as, the infusoria duplicate themselves.

Duplication (du-pli-kā'shon), v. 1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.—2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the duplication of a membrane.—3. In physiol. the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—Duplication of the cube, in math. a

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problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be double in solidity to a given cube. Called also <code>DelianProblem(which see)</code>. Duplicative (di'pli-kātiv), a. Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in <code>physiol</code>. having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division. 'The multiplication of cells by <code>duplicative</code> subdivision.' <code>Carpenter</code>.

supplication of cents by authorities subdivision. Carpenter.

Duplicature (dū'pli-kā-tūr), n. 1. A doubling; a fold.—2. In anat. the fold of a membrane or vessel.

Duplicity (dū-pli'si-ti), n. [Fr. duplicité; L. duplicitas, from duplex, duplicis, double. 1. The state of being double; doubleness.

1. The state of being double; doubleness.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; ... and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this duplicity, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word duplicity in no depreciatory sense.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or con-trary conduct, or uttering different or con-trary sentiments at different times in relation to the same thing; or the act of dis-sembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.—3. In luw, the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.—SYN. Doubleness, double-dealing, dissimulation, deceit, guile, deception.

Duplo- (du'plo). [L. duplus. See Double.]

Duplo- (div)lo) [L. duplus See DOUBLE.]
A term sometimes used as a prefix, and
signifying twofold or twice as much; as,
duplo-carburet, twofold carburet.
Duply (dia-plr), n. [Formed on type of reply
from L. duo, two, and plico, to fold.] In
Scots law, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.
Dupper (dup'per), n. See DUBBER.
Durability (dir-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of
being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in any given state without perishing; as, the durability of cedar or oak timber; the durability of animal and vegetable
life is very limited. life is very limited.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its durability.

Blair.

Durable (dur'a-bl), a. [L. durabilis, from duro, to last, durus, hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out, not perishable or changeable; as, durable timber; durable cloth; durable happiness.

An interest which from its object and grounds must be so durable. De Quincey.

Lasting, Durable, Permanent. See under Lasting. — Syn. Permanent, firm, stable, continuing, lasting.

Durableness (durabl-nes), n. Power of lasting; durablity; as, the durableness of honest fame.

nonest tame.

Durably (dûr'a-bli), adv. In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

Dura mater (dûr'a mâ'ter). [L.; lit. hard ner; what note continuates. Dura matter (dd'ra ma'ter). [L.; lit. hard mother.] The outer membrane of the brain: so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called pia the memorane which less under it, catted piac matter (pious mother), and which also sur-rounds the brain. [Both these membranes receive the name of mater (mother), from an old notion that they were the mothers of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain.

the brain.]

Duramen (du-rā'men), n. [L. duramen, hardness, durus, hard.] In bot the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood cells. Called by some carpenters the Spine.

See ALBURNUM. See ALBURNUM.

Durance (dūr'ans, n. [L. durans, durantis,
ppr. of duvo, to harden; in a neuter sense, to
endure, to last, from durus, hard.] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from durance.

Shak.

durance vile here must I wake and weep. Burns. 2. Continuance; duration.

Of how short durance was this new state. Dryden. 3. An epithet applied to the buff leathern dresses worn by some of the lower classes, from their durability. Called also for the same reason Everlasting. Hence—4. A stout

cloth stuff made in imitation of buff leather. formerly used for garments; tammy; everlasting.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of durance, Old play.

[In senses 3 and 4 written also Durant.]

—Robe of durance, † an enduring dress.

Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance l

Duranse,† n. A kind of apple.
Durant (durant), n. See Durance, 3 and 4.
Durante (durante). L. During; as, durante vita, during life; durante bene plactio, during pleasure.
Durate (duratte), a. [It.] In music, noting a hard, harsh sound, which naturally offends the car.

Duration (dur-ā'shon), n. 1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as, the duration of life; the duration of a partnership; the duration of any given period of time; everlasting dura-

As for the Old Woman, she was Time, Old Age, Duration. Carlyle.

2. Power of continuance.

It was proposed that the duration of Parliament should be limited.

Macazilan

should be limited. Macauley.

Durbar (dèr'bär), n. [Hind. darbär; Per. darbär, a house, court—dar, door, and bär, court, assembly, royal audience.] I. An audience room in the palaces of the native princes of India; the audience itself.—2. A state levee or audience held by the governorgeneral of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

Dure (dūr), v.i. [L. duro; Fr. durer. See DURABLE.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. 'While the world may dave.' Chauser. [Obsolete or

being; to continue; to endure. 'While the world may dure.' Chaucer. [Obsolete or

poetical.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but dureth for a while.

Mat. xiii. 21.

while. Mat. xiii. 21.

Dureful† (dür'ful), a. Lasting. 'The dureful oak whose sap is not yet dried.' Spenser.

Dureless† (dür'es), a. Not lasting; fading.'

Dureless pleasures.' Sir W. Raleigh.

Duress (dür'es), n. [O.Fr. duresse, hardship, distress, constraint, from L. duretia, harshness, hardness, strictness, from durus, hard.]

Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty. In law, duress is statistically dureful for the property of the statistical dures is set to the statistic dures in the statisti ment; restraint of liberty. In law, duress is of two kinds: duress of imprisonment, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and duress by menaces or threats (per minas), when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed or to commit an offence, in which cases the act is voidable or excusable.

Duresst (dures), v.t. To subject to duress or restraint; to imprison. If the party duressed do make any motion. Bacon.

Duressor (dures'c), v.t. In law, one who subjects another to duress. Bacon.

Duret (duret'), n. A kind of old dance.

The knights take their ladies to dance with them.

The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, durets, corantoes. Beau. & Fl.

Durga (dur'gä), n. A Hindu divinity; one of the names given to the consort of Siva, other



Durga, from Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

names being Devi, Kali, Parvati, Bhavani, Uma, &c. She is the Amazon champion and

protectress of the gods, and has been compared to the Hera (Juno), and the Pallas or armed Athene of the Greeks. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon-chief, and the tail of a screent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, axe, club, and shield. A great festival in her honour, the Durga nutit, is celebrated annually in Bengal, lasting for ten days.

Durian (diff-a), a. See DURIO.

Durian, Durion (diff-an, diff-on), a. A

puja, is celebrated annually in bengal, lasting for ten days.
Duria (dū'ri-a), n. See DURIO.
Durian, Durion (dū'ri-an, dū'ri-on), n. A kind of tree; also its fruit. See DURIO.
During (dūr'ing), ppr. of dure, used as a preposition. Continuing; lasting; in the time of; throughout the course of; as, during life, that is, life continuing; during our earthly pilgrimage; during the space of a year; during this or that. These pinnses are examples of the absolute case, or independent clauses; 'during life' corresponding to the L. durante vita, in which both words are in the 'ablative absolute.'
Durio (dū'ri-o), n. (From duryon, the Malay name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvacea. The D. zibethinus, or civet durio or durian, which is the only species, is a large

species, is a large and lofty tree grow-ing in the Malayan Archipelago. The largish flowers, of a yellow green col-our, are produced on the stem or main on the stem or main branches, and are followed by the large fetid fruit, which is of the size of a man's head, and is a favourite food of the natives during the time (May and June) when it is in season. There is usually a second crop in November. The smell is offensive, like putrid animal matter, but with this is asset.

Durio (Durio zibethinus).

but with this is associated the most deli-

but with this is associated the most delicious flavour, which places it, notwithstanding the odour, in the opinion of many, in the foremost place among tropical fruits. Written also Durita.

Durity (dü'ri-ti), n. [L. duritas, hardness, from durus, hard.] 1. Hardness; framess. 'Marble of indissoluble durity.' Sir H. Wotton.—2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. Cockervan. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

crueity. Cockeram. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]
Durous† (dūr'us), a. Hard.
Durra (du'ra), n. [Ar. duraw.] A species of grain much cultivated in Arabia, throughout Asia, and in the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn; Sorghum vulgare. Written also Dora, Dowra, and Dhurra. See SORGHUM.

Durst (derst), pret. of dare.
Duse (dus), n. A demon or evil spirit. See

DEUGE.

Dusk (dusk), a. [Probably from same root as Sw. dusk, dull melancholy weather; Icel. doska, to dawdle; L.G. dusken, to slumber, and perhaps also doze. Wedgwood is inclined to derive it from dull through the forms dulsk or dosk, dorsk, dosk,] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.—2. Tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black; swarthy.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreath'd.

Dusk (dusk), n. 1. An approach to darkness; inciplent or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the dusk of the evening.

I sleep till dusk is dipt in gray. 2. Tendency to a black colour; darkness of

Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dusk (dusk), v.t. To make dusky, or some-what dark. [Rare.]

After the sun is up, that shadow which dusketh the light of the moon must needs be under the earth.

Dusk (dusk), v.i. 1. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark.—2. To cause a dusky appearance; to produce a slightly ruffled surface. [Rare.] Little breezes dusk and shiver
Through the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot. Tennyson.

Dusken (dusk'n), v.i. To grow dusk; to become dark.

I have known the male to sing almost uninter-ruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight duskened into dark. J. R. Lowell.

Dusken (dusk'n) v.t. To make dusk, or some-

The said epigram was not utterly defaced, but only duskened or so rased, that it might be read, though that with some difficulty.

Nicolls.

Duskily (dusk'i-li), adv. With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or dark-

ness.

Duskiness (dusk'i-nes), n. Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

Duskish (dusk'ish), a. Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as, duskish smoke. 'Duskish tincture.' Wotton.

Duskishly (dusk'ish-li), adv. Cloudily; darkly

Duskishness (dusk'ish-nes), n. Duskiness;

Duskrishness (dusk'ish-nes), n. Duskiness; approach to darkness.

Dusky (dusk'i), a. 1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as, a dusky valley. 'A dusky torch.' Shak.

He (Dante) is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the dusky characters on the portal within which there is no hope.

Macanlay.

2. Tending to blackness in colour; partially black; dark-coloured; not bright; as, a dusky

I shall take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race. Tempson.

dusty race. Tempson.

3. Gloomy; sad. 'This dusty scene of horror.' Bentley.—4. Intellectually clouded; dull. 'Dusky sprite.' Pope.

Dust (dust), n. [A.Sax, dust, dust; same word as Icel. and L.D. dust. Allied to G. dunst, vapour; Gael. dus, dust.] I. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; powder; as clouds of dust and seas of blood. powder; as, clouds of dust and seas of blood

The ostric, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in dust. Job xxxix. 13, 14. Hence—2. Fig. the commotion and confusion accompanying a struggle, and the consequent obscuration of the true state of matters caused by them.

Great contest follows, and much learned dust.

Comper.

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.

Earth; unorganized carry,

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

Gen. iii. 19.

4. The grave.

For now shall I sleep in the dust. Job vii. 21. 5. A low condition.

God raiseth the poor out of the dust. 6. In bot. the pollen of the anther.-7. Money. [Colloq.] Come, fifty pounds here, down with your dus

Come, fifty pounds here, down with your dust.

O'Kecfe.

-Dust and ashes. See under ASHES.—To kick up a dust, to make a row; to cause a disturbance. [Colloq.]—To throw dust in one's eyes, to mislead; to dupe.

The allusion is to a Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of 'confounding' the enemies of the faith. This was done by Mahometon two or three occasions, as in the battle of Honein; and the Koran refers to it when it says, 'Neither didst thou, O Mahomet, cast dust into their eyes; but it was God who confounded them.'

Brewer.

Dust (dust), v.t. 1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; as, to dust a table or floor.—2. To beat.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderful prerogative in the feminine sex; ... if she be good, to dust her often hath in it a singular ... virtue.

Old play.

3. To sprinkle with dust.—4. To rub, smooth, or polish with dust or sand.—To dust one's jacket, to give one a drubbing.

Dust-brand (dust brand), n. Smut (which

see).

Dust-brush (dust/brush), n. A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture.

Dust-cart (dust/kirt), n. A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.

Duster (dust/er), n. 1. One who or that which clears from dust.—2. A sieve.—3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothing from dust. from dust

Dustiness (dust'i-nes), n. The state of being

Dust-man (dust'man), n. One whose employment is to remove dirt and filth.

Dustoorie (dus-tö'ri), n. [Hind. dasturi,

from dastur, custom. J Perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their master; the commission surreptitiously pocketed by

the commission surreptations y pocketed by servants employed in making payments, [Anglo-Indian.]

Dust-pan (dust'pan), n. A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, furniture, &c.

Dust-point't (dust'point), n. An old rural game, probably the same as Push-pin.

We to nine holes fall At dust-point or at quoits.

At dust-point or at quoits. Draylon.

Dusty (dust'i), a. 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust.—

2. Like dust; of the colour of dust; as, a dusty white; a dusty red.

Dusty-foot (dust'i-fut), n. Same as PIE-POUDER (which see).

Dutch (duch), n. [G. deutsch, German; O.H.G. diutisc, from diot, A. Sax. theod, Goth. third recove.

POUDRE (which see).

Dutch (duch), a. [G. deutsch, German; O.H.G. diutisc, from diot, A.Sax. theod, Goth thind, people.

Within the last two hundred years we have got into a strange way of using the word Dutch to mean only one particular class of Dutchmen, namely, our own Low Dutch kinsmen in Holland and the other provinces which now make up the kingdom of the Netherlands. But we formerly used the word in a much wider sense, and men use it so still in many parts of the sense, and men use it so still in many parts of the sense in the sense of the sense in the sense of the word in a much wider sense, and men use it so still in many parts of the sense in the sens

in particular, but any people whose tongue cannot be understood, the Germanic race; the German.]

1. Originally, the Germanic race; the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war (the Crusades) at this first voyage; and that other pligrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the Dutch, and called fools for their pains.

2. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch (duch), a. Pertaining to the Teutonic race; specifically, at the present day, pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants.—Dutch auction, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—Dutch courage, false or artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.—[In the above senses the epithet Dutch is equal to false, unreal. This sense is probably due to the animosity consequent on the long and severe contest for the

Dutch is equal to false, turreal. This sense is probably due to the animosity consequent on the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas between England and Holland in the seventeenth century.]

Dutch (duch), v.t. To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

Dutch Clover (duch' klō-ver), n. Trifolium, repens, commonly called white clover, a valuable pasture plant. It has a creeping stem; the leafiets are broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the centre; the white or pinkish flowers are in a globular head.

Dutch Concert (duch' kon-sèrt), n. A concert in which a company join, each singing his own song at the same time as his neighbour; also an amusement in which each member of the company sings in turn a verse of a song, some well-known chorus being used as the burden after each verse.

Dutchess+ (duch'es), n. A duchess.

Dutch Gold (duch'gold), n. An alloy of eleven parts of copper and two of zinc. Called also Pinchbeck and Tombae.

Dutch Leaf (duch' lēf), n. False gold-leaf. Dutchman (duch'man), n. A native or an inhabitant of Holland.

Dutch Metal (duch' met-al), n. Same as Dutch Gold.

Dutch Mineral (duch' min-er-al), n. Coppurch Mineral (duch mineral), a. Copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

Dutch Myrtle (duch mer-ti), n. Sweet gale (Myrica Gale), a fragrant shrub, nat. order Myricaceæ, found in bogs and moors. It is used in the country for making a tea infusion, and is popularly considered to be an insecticide.

minston, and is popularly considered to be an insecticide.

Dutch Oven (duch' uv-n), n. A tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate.

Dutch Pink (duch' pingk), n. Chalk or whiting dyed yellow with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.

Dutch Rush (duch' rush), n. Equisation hyemale, a simple-stemmed horse-tail with a firm texture and so large an amount of silex in the cuticle that it is employed as a fine sand-paper for polishing delicate woodwork. The plant is found in marshes and woods in Britain, but for economical use it is imported from Holland, whence its popular name.

Is imported from Hohand, whence its popular name.

Dutch School (duch' sköl), n. The name applied to a peculiar style of painting which has attained its highest development in Holland, characterized by the selection of Holland, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, &c., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Brower, Ostade, Jan Steen, &c., are among the best known masters of this peculiar school.

school.

Dutchyf (duch'i), n. A duchy.

Duteous (dū'tē-us), a. [From duty.] 1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obelient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as, a duteous child or subject. 'A duteous daughter and a sister kind.' Dryden.—2. Obedient; obsequious: in a good or bad sense.

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress. 3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another. 'Duteous ties.' Shak. [Rare.]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
With mine own breath release all duteous oaths.
Shak: Duteously (dű'tē-us-li), adv. In a duteous

Duteously (du'té-us-li), adv. In a duteous manner.
Duteousness (du'té-us-nes), n. Quality of being obedient or respectful.
Dutiable (du'ti-a-bl), a. [See Duty.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as, dutiable goods.
Dutied (du'tid), a. Subjected to duties or customs. [American.]
Dutiful (du'ti-ll), a. 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as, a dutiful son or daughter; a dutiful ward or servant; a dutiful subject.—2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty; as, dutiful attention. 'Dutiful reverence.' Sir P. Sidney.

attention. Dury at Teverence.

Sidney.

Dutifully (du'ti-ful-li), adv. In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

Dutifulness (du'ti-ful-nes), a. 1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

Piety or dutifillness to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

Dryden. 2. Reverence; respect.

Duty (du'ti), n. [From due, Fr. du.] 1. Whatever ought to be done; that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform; the binding or obliging force of that which is morally right; obligation to do something.

Duties are ours; events are God's. Forgetting his duty toward God, his lord, and his country. s sovereign Hallam,

2. Obedience; submission.

Every subject's duty is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own.

Shak.

3. Act of reverence or respect.

They both did duty to their lady. 4. Any service, business, or office; particularly, military or similar service; as, the regiment did duty in Flanders. 'To employ him on the hardest and most imperative

duty.' Hallam.—5. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. 6. In mech, the amount of weight which is lifted by a steamment of weight which is 6. In mech. the amount of weight which is lifted by a steam-engine, as measured by the consumption of a certain quantity of fuel.—Duty of engine, a term used in Cornwall to denote the number of millions of pounds of water raised 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 bushel or 94 lbs. of coal, without reference to time.

Duty-free (du'ti-fre), a. Free from tax or duty.

Duumvir (dū-um'vėr), n. [L. duo, two, and vir, man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public func-

tions.

Duumviral (dū-um'vėr-al), a. Pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.

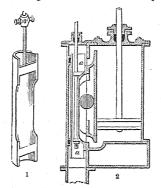
Duumvirate (dū-um'vėr-āt), n. The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

Duumviri (dū-um'vė-rī), n. [L.] Plural of daumvir (which see).

Dux (duks), n. [L.] A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in a public school.

Duyong (dū-yong), n. Same as Dugong.

D-valve (dē'valv), n. A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction pas-



D-valve.

sages of a steam-engine cylinder, so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at aa, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam cylinder and nozzles.

der and nozzles.

Dwale (dwāl), n. [A. Sax. dwala, dwola, error, from dwelian, to err, to be torpid or dull.] 1. In her. a sable or black colour.—

2. The deadly nightshade (Atropa Belladonna), which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties .- 3. † A potion serving to stupefy.

Dwam, Dwaum (dwam), n. A qualm; a swoon; a sudden fit of sickness. [Scotch.]

when a child is seized with some indescribable fit of illness, it is common to say, 'It's just some dwaum.'

Dwang (dwang), n. The Scotch term for a strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them.

Dwanf (dwarf), n. [A. Sax. dwerg, dweorg, D. dwerg, Sw. dwerg, dwerf, L.G. dwarf, a dwarf, 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. When used alone it usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a dwarf tree; dwarf-elder, dwarf-palm. Among gardeners, dwarf is a term employed to distinguish fruit-trees whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from riders, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height.

The term dwarf is a vague one, as we cannot say how small a correct must be to be a called.

The term dwarf is a vague one, as we cannot say how small a person must be to be so called. Pop En 2. In early romances, an attendant on a lady

or knight. Spenser.

Dwarf (dwarf), v.t. 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small; to prevent the due development of.

Thus it was, that the national character of the Scotch, was in the seventeenth century dwarfed and mutilated.

Buckle.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; to cause to look small by comparison; as, the monster dwarfed the houses around it.

The larger love
That dwarfs the petty love of one to

Dwarf (dwarf), v.i. To become less; to become dwarfish or stunted. 'As it grew, it dwarfed.' Buckle.
Dwarfish (dwarf'ish), a. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as, a dwarfish low; petty; despicable; as, a dwarfish animal; a dwarfish shrub. This dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. Shak.

Dwarfishly (dwarf'ish-li), adv. Like a

Dwarfishness (dwarf'ish-nes), n. Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Dwarfish (dwarf'ling), n. A diminutive dwarf; a pigmy. Chapman.

Dwarf-wall (dwarf'wal), n. A wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to those which support the sleeper joist under the lowest floor of a building.

Dwault (dwal), v.i. [A.Sax. dwelian, dwolian, to wander, to rave. See DWELL.] To be delirious.

Dwall (dwel), v.i. pret. dwelled, usually

delirious.

Dwell (dwel), v.i. pret. dwelled, usually contracted into dwelt; ppr. dwelling. [The A. Sax. dwellan, to err, to deceive, seems the immediate origin, but in sense dwell is more closely connected with Icel. dvelia, to hinder, and, in a neuter sense, to delay; Dan. dveele, to stay, lotter, delay, dwell. Comp. DWALE and DULL.] 1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanently.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.

Gen to constitute the condition: to constitute the constitute of the constitute of the constitute.

2. To be in any state or condition; to con-

To dwell in doubtful joy.

—To dwell on or upon, (a) to keep the attention fixed on; to hang upon with fondness; to regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.

Buckmenster. (b) To continue on; to occupy a long time with; to be tedious over; as, to dwell on a subject in speaking, debate, or writing; to dwell on a note in music.

I must not dwell on that defeat of fame. Tennyson, SYN. To inhabit, live, reside, sojourn, con-

timue, stay, rest, remain.

Dwell† (dwel), v.t. 1. To inhabit. 'We who dwell this wild.' Mitton.—2. To place as an inhabitant; to plant

The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them. Milton.

Dweller (dwel'er), n. An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.
Dwelling (dwel'ing), n. 1. Habitation;
place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33. 2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.
Dan, iv. 32.

The dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.

3.† Delay. Chaucer.

Dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), n. A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or other building.

Dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plas), n. The place of residence.

Dwell (dwelt), pp. of dwell.

Dwindle (dwin'dl), n.t. pret. & pp. dwindled; ppr. dwindling. [Freq. from dwine (which see).] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; as, the body dwindles by pining or consumption; an estate dwindles by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object dwindles in size as it recedes from view; an army dwindles by death or desertion.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle to monosyllables.

Addison.

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away. Religious societies may dwindle into factious clubs.

Dwindle (dwin'dl), v.t. 1. To make less; to bring low.—2. To break; to disperse.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot, and three hundred horse, left; the rest were drainaled away.

Clarendon.

Dwindle (dwin'dl), n. The process of dwindling; gradual declination to insignificance; degeneracy; decline. 'The dwindle of posterity.' Johnson.

Dwindled (dwin'dld), a. Shrunk; diminished in size. 'Filling out the leanness of their dwindled legs.' Jer. Taylor.

Dwine (dwin), v.i. [A. Sax. dwinan, to pine, to waste away. Cog. D. dwijnen, L. G. dwinen, Ieel. dzina, to cease, to dwindler, Dan. trine, to pine, to whine.] To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness; to fade: applied to nature; to decline in whatever respect. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

Still as he sickened, seemed the doves, too, dwin-

Dyad (di'ad), n. [Gr. dyas, dyados, the number two.] 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad. Cudworth.

2. In chem. an elementary substance, each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two atoms of hydro-

gen.

Dyadic (di-ad'ik), a. Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements.—Dyadic arithmetic, a system of arithmetic, in which only two significant figures, 1 and 0, are used, so that 2 is represented by 10; 3, by 11; 4, by

two significant figures, 1 and 0, are used, so that 2 is represented by 10; 3, by 11; 4, by 100; 3, by 100; 3,

They call drinking deep, dyeing scarlet.

They call drinking uce, when I cannot rest
Until the white rose, that I wear, be abeat
Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
Shak.

Dye (dī), n. stain; tinge. A colouring liquor; colour;

stain; tinge.

Dyet (di), v.i. To die. Spenser.

Dyet (di), v.i. Lot; chance; hazard. 'Such is the dye of war.' Spenser.

Dye-house (difhous), v.. A building in which dyeing is carried on.

Dyer (difv), v.. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

dye cloth and the like.

Dyer's-moss (di'etra-mos), n. A lichen,
Roccella tinetoria. Called also Orchil or
Archil. See Archil..

Dyer's-weed (di'ez-wed), n. Reseda Lute-

Dyer's-weed (dl'èrz-wed), n. Reseda Luteola, a native plant of the same genus as the
sweet-scented mignonette, otherwise called
Yetlow-weed, Weld, or Woad, nat. order Resedacea. This plant grows in waste ground;
it affords a beautiful yellow dye, and is cultivated for that purpose. — Dyer's greenweed is Genieta tinctoria.

Dye-stuff (dl'ster), n. A dyer. [Scotch.]
Dye-stuff (dl'stuf), n. Materials used in
dveine.

dyeing

Dye-wood (di'wud), n. A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.

Dye-work (di'werk), n. An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

Dyhn (din), v.t. In mining, to dig away a portion of a rock that a blast may be more efficient; otherwise called to hulk.

Dying (di'ing), a. 1. Mortal; destined to death; perishable; as dying bodies. -2. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, dying words; a dying request; dying love.

I do nophesy the election liebt.

I do prophesy the election lights On Fortinbras, he has my dying voice. Shak. 3. Supporting a dying person; as, a dying bed.—4. Pertaining to or associated with death; as, a dying hour.—5. Drawing to a close; fading away; as, the dying year.

That strain again! it had a dying fall. -Dying declaration, in law, a declaration made by a person on his death-bed. Such declarations are admitted as evidence where it can be proved that the deceased had given

up all hope of recovery.

Dying (di'ing), n. The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.

2 Cor. iv. 10.

Dyingly (di'ing-li), adv. In an expiring

Dyingness (dl'ing-nes), n. The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of dyingness; you see that picture, Foible,—a swimmingness in the eyes.

Concreve.

Dyke, n, and v. Same as Dike. Dyke, a. and v. Same as Dike.

Dynactinometer (di-nak'tin-om'et-er), n.

[Gr. dynamis, strength, aktis, aktinos, a ray, and metron, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

Dynam (di'nam), a. A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb. raised through 1 foot in a second; a foot-pound. The term was first introduced by Prench writers who called the effect of a

hot-pointd. The term was his introduced by French writers, who called the effect of a cubic metre of water raised through 1 metre a dynamic or dyname. If the quantity of work commonly called a horse-power be estimated at 33,000 lbs. raised through 1 foot in a minute, that unit will be equivalent to 550 dunams.

boo aynams.

Dynameter (di-nam'et-èr), n. [Gr. dynamis, strength, and metreō, to measure.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescopic with the discount of the strength of the streng scope, in order to measure exactly the diameter of the distinct image of the eye-glass. Dynametric, Dynametrical (di-na-met'rik, di-na-met'rik-al), a. Pertaining to a dyna-

Dynamic, Dynamical (di-nam'ik, di-nam'ik-al), a. [Gr. dynamis, power.] 1. Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics.

Science, as well as history, has its past to show-past, indeed, much larger, but its immensity is mamic not divine. F. Martineau.

2. Relating to the effects of the forces or z. Kettaing to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature; as, dynamical geology. — Dynamical electricity, current electricity. See GALVANISM.— Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavoured to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic of the contract of the co an matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called attraction and repulsion, all the predicates of which are referred to motion. Dynamically (di-nam'ik-al-li), adv. In a dynamical manner.

dynamical manner.

Dynamics (di-namiks), n. [Gr. dynamis, force or power.] 1. The science which investigates the action of force. Force, when it acts on matter, is recognized as acting in two ways: first, so as to compel rest, or to prevent change of motion; and, secondly, so as to cause or to change motion. Hence the science of dynamics is divided into two hypothese to, which the perme statics and branches, to which the names statics and kinetics are respectively given. In popular usage, however, it has been customary to give to the science of force the name mechanics, in which case the branch which treats of force applied so as to compel rest or prevent change of motion is called statics, while that which considers force applied so as to cause or change motion is called aynamics.—2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social Dynamics.

7. S. Mill.

Statics or of Social Dynamics. S. S. Mill.

8. In music, that department of musical science which relates to or treats of the force of musical sounds. Goodrich.—Geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.

Dynamism (di'nam-izm), n. The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

Dynamite (di'nam-it), n. [Gr. dynamis, strength.] An explosive substance consist-ing of a siliceous earth from Oberlole in Hanover impregnated with nitro-glycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitro-glycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Char-

about eight times that of gunpowder. Charcoal, sand, and saw-dust may be employed as substitutes for the siliceous earth.

Dynamo (di'na-mō), n. A dynamo-electric machine. See Electric in Supp.
Dynamometer (di-na-mon'et-ër), n. [See Dynamometer (di-na-mon'et-ër), n. [See Dynamometer especially that of men, animals, machines, &c. When the pull upon a draught implement, as a plough, is the point to be determined, the dynamometer is made a link in the draught chain, and then subjected to the tension which it is desired to ascertain. In such cases the instrument used is simply a spring; and by the amount of extension or collapse which it suffers the intensity of the strain which it has undergone is indicated. One of the has undergone is indicated. One of the most common dynamometers of this kind is formed of an elliptical spring, which in pro-portion to the longitudinal extension suffered when in use experiences a lateral collapse the measure of which indicates the collapse the measure of which indicates the amount of strain to which it has been subjected. In Clyburn's dynamometer the strain is indicated by the compression of a spiral spring inclosed in a cylindrical case, the extent of the strain being shown by an index moving along a scale on the outside of the instrument.

of the instrument.

Dynamometric, Dynamometrical (di'namo-metr'rik, di'na-mo-met'rik-al), a. Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measure of force.

Dynast (di'nast), n. [See DYNASTY.] 1. A ruler; a governor; a prince. 'The ancient family of Des Ewes, dynasts or lords of . . . Kessell.' A. Wood.—2. A dynasty; a government. ernment

erment.

Dynastat (di-nas'ta), n. [L., from Gr. dynastās, a lord.] A tyrant. 'Dynastas or proud monarchs.' Miton.

Dynastic (di-nas'tik), a. [Gr. dynastikos, from dynastās. See Dynasty.] Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dynastidæ (di-nas'ti-dē), n. pl. [Gr. dynastēs, a master, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, comprising several which are remarkable for their size, strength, and formidable appearance. They chiefly and formidable appearance. They chiefly inhabit the tropical regions, excavating burrows in the earth. The elephant-beetle, hercules beetle, and atlas beetle are species.

Dynastidan (di-nasti-dan), n. One of the Dynastidae (which see).

Dynasty (din'as-ti), n. [Gr. dynasteia, power, sovereignty, from dynasteia, a lord or chief, from dynamai, to be able or strong, to prevail.] I. Government; sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular sourches. or family, who govern a particular country; the period during which they rule; as, the successive dynasties of Egypt or Persia. Rateigh; Macautay.

Raleigh; Macanay.

At some time or other to be sure all the beginners of dynastics were chosen by those who called them Burke.

Dyne (din), n. [Gr. dynamis, power.] In physics, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per

second.

Dys. (dis). An inseparable Greek prefix signifying ill or evil, bad, hard, difficult.

Dysæsthesia (dis-ēs-thē'si-a), n. [Gr. dys, with difficulty, aisthēsis, perception, from aisthanomai, to perceive.] In pathol. impaired feeling; insensibility.

Dyschroa (dis'kro-a), n. [Gr. dys, and chroa, colour.] A discoloured state of the skin.

Dysclasite (dis'kla-sit), n. [Gr. dys, with difficulty, and klaō, to break.] In mineral, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish colour and somewhat pearly lustre, consisting chiefy of silicate of lime.

Dyscrasia, Dyscrasy (dis-krā'si-a, dis'kra-signification and somewhat pearly lustre, consisting chiefy of silicate of lime.

consisting chiefly of silicate of lime.

Dyscrasia, Dyscrasy (dis-kra'si-a, dis'krasi), n. [Gr. dyskrasia—dys, evil, and krasis,
habit.] In med. a bad habit of body.

Dysenteric, Dysenterical (dis-en-te'rik,
dis-en-te'rik-al), a. I. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.—2. Afflicted with dysentery; as, a dysenteric patient.

Dysenterious (dis-en-te'ri-us), a. Afflicted
with dysentery; dysenteric. [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a dysenterious person, that can relish nothing.

Gataker,

Dysentery (dis'en-te-ri), n. [L. dysenteria; Gr. dysenteria — dys. bad, and entera, intestines.] Inflammation of the mucous mem-

brane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with fever, evacuations of blood

generally with fever, evacuations of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.

Dyslogistic (dis-lō-jistik), a. [Formed on the model of eulogistic, from Gr. eulogia, well-speaking, the prefix dys signifying ill, and the word having therefore the opposite signification of eulogistic.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Applying to each enterwine.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, Destructive, and the like. Finlay.

Dyslogistically (dis-lö-jist'ik-al-li), adv. In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he (Kant) is set down as a 'Transcendentalist,' and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now dyslegisticately employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him.

T. H. Green (in Academy).

thought to be applicable to him.

T. H. Grew (in Academy).

Dysnomy (dis'no-mi), n. [Gr. dys, ill, and nomos, rule.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

Dysodile (dis'o-dil), n. [Gr. dysōdēs, fetidadys, bad, and ozō, to smell.] A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour.

Dysopsy (dis-op'si), n. [Gr. dys, ill, and ōps, the eye, from op, root of obs. optomas, to see.] Dimness of sight.

Dysorexia, Dysorexy (dis-o-rek'si-a, dis'orek-si), n. [Gr. dys, bad, and oreas, appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

Dyspepsia, Dyspepsy (dis-pep'si-a, dispep'si), n. [Gr. dyspepsia—dys, bad, and peptō, to concoot, to digest.] Bad digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance. The chief symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, nausea, pain in the epigastrium, heartburn,

acrid or fetid eructations, and sense of flut-tering at the pit of the stomach.

tering at the pit of the stomach.

Dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), n. A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dyspeptic, Dyspeptical (dis-pep'tik, dis-pep'tik-al), a. 1. Afflicted with had digestion; as, a dyspeptic person.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as, a dyspeptic complaint.

Dysphagia, Dysphagy (dis-fā'ji-a, dis'fa-ji), n. [Gr. dys, ill, and phagō, to eat.] Diffi-culty of swallowing.

Dysphonia, Dysphony (dis-fō'ni-a, dis'fō-ni), n. [Gr. dysphōnia—dys, bad, hard, and phōnd, voice.] A difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

phone, vote: I attentify to speaking of casioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-a), n. [Gr. dys, ill, and phoreō, to bear, from pherō, to bear.] Impatience under affliction.

Dyspnoea (disp-nō'a), n. [Gr. dyspnoia—dys, ill, and pneō, to breathe.] A difficulty of breathing.

Dyspnoie (disp-nō'ik), a. [Gr. dyspnoikos, short of breath. See DYSPNGA.] In med. affected with or resulting from dyspnœa.

Dysteleology (dis'te-lē-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. dys, bad, telos, teleos, purpose, end, and logos, discourse.] A word invented by Professor Hacekel of Jena for that branch of physiology which treats of the 'purposelessness' observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures.

Dysthetic (dis-thet'ik),a. Relating to a nonfebrile morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

Dysthymic (dis-thm'ik), a. [Gr. dyshymikos, melancholy.] In med. affected with despondency, depressed in spirits; dejected. Dystomic (dis'fom), a. Same as Dystomic.

Dystomic, Dystomous (dis-tom'ik, dis'tomus), a. [Gr. dys, ill, bad, and tomē, a section, from temnō, to cut.] In mineral having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

Dysuria (dis-ū'ri-a), n. Same as Dysury.

Dysuric (dis-ū'rik), a. Pertaining to dysury. Dysury (dis'ū-ri), n. [Gr. dysouria—dys, ill, and ouron, urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

Dytiscidæ (di-tis'si-dē), n. pl. [Dytiscus (which see), and Gr. eidos, likeness.] A large family of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of which the genus Dytiscus (water-heetle) is the type. They are everywhere found in fresh-water, and are almost all oval and flattened in form, with oar-shaped hindlegs.

flattened in form, with oar-shaped hindlegs.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (di-tis'kus, di'ti-kus), n.

[Gr. dytikos, fond of diving, from dyo, to
enter, plunge. Dytiscus, though common, is
wrong.] The water-beetle, agenus of coleopterous, carnivorous insects, consisting of
several species found in stagnant water.

Dyvour (di'vyr), n. [Fr. devoir, 'the judicial
sense of which, 'says Cotgrave, 'is the act
of submission and acknowledgment of duty
unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant's
mouth, hands, and oath of fealty.' See
DEVOIR.] In old Scots law, a bankrupt who
has made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Dzeren, Dzeron (dze'ren, dze'ron), n. The
Chinese antelope, a remarkably swift species of antelope (Procapra putturoso), inhabiting the dry arid deserts of Central Asia,
Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia. It is
nearly 4½ feet in length, and 2½ high at the
shoulder. When alarmed it clears 20 to
25 feet at one bound.

Dziggetai (dzig'ge-tā), n. The wild ass of
Asia (Equus hemionus), whose habits are so
graphically recorded in the book of Job, and
believed to be the hemionos of Herodotus
and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and
ass (hence the specific name hemionus, halfass), the males especially being fine animals,
standing as much as 14 hands high. It ass (hence the specific name nemionus, half-ass), the males especially being fine animals, standing as much as 14 hands high. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. Called also Kiang, Koulan, and Khur or Goor.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. It occurs more frequently in English words than any other letter of the alphabet, this frequency being partly owing to the fact that e has taken the place of the older (Anglo-Saxon) vowel endings a, o, and u. Its long or natural sound in English coincides with the sound strike the terrore of the control endings a, o, and w. Its long or natural sound in English coincides with the sound of i in the Italian and French languages, as in here, mere, me. It has also another principal sound, a short one, heard in met, men. It has besides a sound like a in name, as in there, where, &c., and the obscure sound which is heard in her. As a final letter it is generally silent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in mane, cane, plume, which, without the final e, would be pronounced man, can, plume, Atter c and g the final e serves to indicate that these letters are to have their soft sounds, c being pronounced man cans, almost with without the final e in mace (mas) this word would be pronounced mac (mas) this word would be pronounced mac (mas) and rage (rāj) would be pronounced mac (mas) and rage (rāj) would be pronounced mac (mas) and rage (rāj) would he pronounced mac (nate), and rage (rāj) would he pronounced mac (nate), and rage (rāj) would he pronounced mac (nate), and rage (rāj) would segether the sound is generally the same as that of the single e long, as in deem, estem, need (comp. however pre-exist, &c.); and when it occurs with a and i, as in mean, hear, siege, deceive, it often has the same sound. Such a combination, when only one vowel sound is heard, is called a digraph. In these combinations the sound is usually that of e long, but sometimes it is the short sound of e, as in lead (pronounced edd), pret, of read, and some long, but sometimes it is the short sound of e, as in lead (pronounced led), a metal, read (pronounced red), pret, of read, and sometimes the sound of a long, as in reign, feign. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules. See also under A.—As a numeral, E stands for 250.—In the calendar it is the fifth of the Dominical letters.—As an abbreviation it stands for East, as in charts; E. by S., east by south; in the abbreviative combination e.g., for exempti gratia, for example; and in i.e., for id est, that is.—E, in music, is the third note or degree of the

diatonic scale, answering to the mi of the Italians and French. Also, the key having four sharps in its signature; and the keynote of the church mode called Phrygian. E., A prefix, the same as ea; signifying from or out of, and in many words having a privative meaning. See EX.

Each (ech), distrib. a. pron., used either with or without a noun. [O.E. eche, ech, ych, uch, elch, elc, ilk (everithon, everyone); Sc. ilk, ilke; A. Sax. ælc, from a = aye, ever, and ic, like; similar to D. and L.G. elk, G. jeylich. Comp. such and which.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; as, the emperor distributed to each soldier in his army a liberal donative. It is used either with or without a following noun. 'In each cheek... a pretty dimple.' Shak. 'Each leaning on their elbows.' Shak. 'Wandering each his several way.' Millor. To all of them he gave each man changes of rainert.

To all of them he gave each man changes of rai-ment. Gen, xlv, 22.

ment. Gen. Mr. 22.
And the princes of Israel, being twelve men; aach one was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.
Simeon and Levi . . . took each man his sword.
To each corresponds other; as, let each esteem other better than himself; as, it is our duty to assist each other; that is, it is our duty to assist each to assist the other.
'Wink each at other.' Shak.
Eachwheret (ech'whar), adv. Everywhere.
Spenser.

Eachwherer (echiwhar), aan. Everywhere. Spenser.
Ead, Ed. An element in Anglo-Saxon names, signifying happy, fortunate, as in Edward, happy preserver; Edwin, happy conqueror. Eadish, n. See Endish.
Eager (e'ger), a. [O. E. eyre, O. Fr. eigre, Mod. Fr. aigre, eager, sharp, biting; L. acer, sharp, from root as or ak, which appears in acute, acid, acrid, &c.; Gr. ake, a point.] 1.† Sharp; sour; acid.

It doth posset

And curd like eager droppings into milk. Shak.

2. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing; as, the soldiers were eager

to engage the enemy; men are eager in the pursuit of wealth — 3. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as, eager spirits; eager zeal; eager clamours. — 4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe. 'It is a nipping and an eager air.' Shak. — 5.† Brittle; inflexible; not ductile.

Gold will be sometimes so eager . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass.

Locke. SYN. Ardent, vehement, enthusiastic, impetuous, fervent, fervid, zealous, earnest, forward.

See EAGRE. Eager, n

Eagerly, the See Eagury (e 'ge'r'-li), adv. 1. In an eager manner; with ardour; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he eagerly flew to the assistance of his friend.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men go! 2. With sharpness of temperature; keenly;

Sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so experty as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.

Knolles.

come in Kuoltes.

Eagerness (ē'ger-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being eager; ardent desire after anything; ardour; zeal; fervour; as, men pursue honour with eagerness.

The cagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it.

2 t Traverses sourcess Fragment

knowledge, if not varily regulated, is often an hinderance to it. Locke.

2.f Tartness; sourness.—Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity. Eagerness springs from an intense desire for the gratification of a strong emotion or passion, and tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of the object. Strictly, the term designs the feeling only, and although strongly stimulating to, eagerness does not necessarily involve, action. Earnestness is a more soher feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions. It has a special reference to effort, and does not necessarily imply desire for the attainment of an object. Thus we make earnest inquiries after the health of a friend, but eager inquiries after a person of whom we are in keen chase. Earnestness implies solidity, sincerity, and energy, and

conviction of the landableness of the object. Neither a flighty person, a hypocrite, nor a sluggard can be carnest in religion. Eurnestness is the more general term, and affects a person's whole character; eagerness is a specific feeling. An earnest mais eager only after what excites a specific desire. Avidity has regard to acquisition, either with the view of aggrandizing one's self or satisfying a natural craving. We cat, drink, or acquire learning with avidity, but the young soldier rushes to the fight with eagerness.—SYN. Ardour, zeal, vehemence, impetuosity, enthusiasm, heartiness, earnestness, fervour, avidity, greediness. Eagle (eigh) a. [Fr. aigle, Fr. aigle, L. aquila, an eagle, fem of the rare adj. aquilus, dark-coloured, swarthy.] 1. Aquila, a genus of raptorial birds, sub-family Aquilina, comprising the largest and most powerful members of the family Falconiad, distinguished from the falcons by the upper mandible being decurved from the end of the cere and not from the base, and the lip being destitute of teeth. The tongue is bird, the wings long and usually pointed, legs robust, claws curved, sharp and strong, and the tarsi fenthered to the very base of the talons, by which they are distinguished from the ernes or sea-eagles. There are numerous species, of which the noblest is the golden eagle (A. chrysaetos)



Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)

of Europe, found still in the more mountainous parts of Britain. The male is 3 feet, and the fernale 3½ feet long. It feeds chiefly on birds that live near the earth, and hares, rabbits, lambs, &c. Other species are the imperial eagle (A. imperialis), the spotted eagle (A. nævia), the Australian eagle (A. facosa), &c. The name eagle is applied to other members of the group, though not helonging to the genus Aquila, as the white-tailed sea-eagle of Britain (Haliactus albiculla), and the American white-headed sea-eagle (H. leucocephalus), the emblem of the United States, both of which are really ernes, and to the marsh eagle, harpy eagle, eagle-hawk of the genus Falco, &c. From its size, strength, rapidity of flight, and keenness of sight, the eagle has ever been regarded as the 'king' of birds. By the ancients it was called 'the bird of Jove,' and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many modern nations, as France under the and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many modern nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Russia, Prussia, Austria, the United States, &c., have adopted it as their national emblem. In heraldry it is one of the most noble bearings in coat armour.—2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or forty-two shillings sterling.
3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contignous to the equinoctial. See AQUILA.—4. A reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings. '(The minister) read from the eagle.' Thackeray.

Eagle-eyed (e'gl-1d), a. 1. Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

Inwardly eagle-eyed and perfectly versed in the

Inwardly eagle-eyed and perfectly versed in the unnours of his subjects.

Howell,

homours of his subjects Howell.

Eagle-flighted (e'gl-flit-ed), a. Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

Eagle-hawk (E'gl-hak), n. Morphnus, a genus of Falconidæ, consisting of species of comparatively small size, characterized by having wings shorter than the tail, by long tarst and feeble claws. The species are natives of South America.

Eagle-owl (E'gl-oul), n. One of a sub-family of owls (Buboninæ), the most remarkable species of which is the Bubo maximus (the great horned owl), little inferior in size to

the golden eagle. It is found in the mountainous parts of Central Europe. An allied species, the Virginian horned owl (B. virginianus), is found in almost every quarter of the United States. See Bubo.

Eagle-ray (Gel-ra), n. A large species of ray (Myllodotts aquila), occasionally found in the British sens.

Eagle-sighted (Egl-sit-ed), a. Having acute sight.

sight.

Eagless (ē'gl-es), n. A female or hen eagle.

Eagle-stone (ē'gl-stōn), n. A variety
of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in
masses varying from the size of a walnut to
that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes cal, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the centre a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in colour, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of eagle-stones, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her errs. tate the laying of her eggs. Eaglet (ē'glet), n. A young or a diminutive

eagle.

Eagle-winged (ē'gl-wingd), a. Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

Eagle-wood (ē'gl-wud), a. A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense, the product of the Aloexylum Agallochum. Its Malayan name is agilla, which has been corrupted into eagle. See ALDEXYLUM

which has been corrupted into eagle. See ALDEXYLUM.

Eagre, Eager (e'ge'r), n. [A. Sax. eagor, egor, the sea, water. Akin Egir, the Scandinavian god of the sea.] The whole body of spring-tide water moving up a river or estuary in one wave, or in a few successive waves, of great height, and sometimes presenting a formidable surge, as in the Ganges, Severn, Solway, &c. Called otherwise a Bore (which see). Spelled also Eger, Eygre.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Notting-ham bargemen, when the river Is in a certain flooded state, call it Eager; they cry out, 'Have a care; there is the Eager coming.'

Cartyle. A mighty eygre raised his crest. Fean Ingelow.

Ealder,† n. An elder or chief.
Ealdorman, Ealderman. See Alderman.
Eame,† n. [A. Sax eam; G. oheim.] Uncle.
Ean (en), vt. or t. To bring forth young; to
yean. See Yean.

yean. See YEAN. Eaning-time (ën'ing-tim), n. Time of bringing forth young.

offinging for an young.

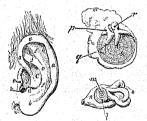
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who then conceiving, did in easing-time
Fall particoloured lambs, and those were Jacob's.

Shak.

Eanling† (ēn'ling), n. [O.E. yean, a lamb; A. Sax. eanian, to bring forth, as a ewe, and ling, dim. term.] A lamb just brought forth. All the eanlings which were streak'd and pied, Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shak.

), n. [A. Sax. eare—a widely-spread comp. G. ohr, D. oor, Icel. eyra, Ear (ēr), n. word; com



Parts of the Human Ear.

C, Concha. a, Helix. b, Lobe. c, Antihelix. d, Antitragus. c, Tragus. b, Crura of antihelix. g, Fossa navicularis. b, Fossa innominata. k, Auditory opening. b, Scala. m, Cochlea. n, Vestibule. o, Semicircular canals. b, Incus or anvil. g, Stapes. c, Malleus or hammer. (p, g, r, Ossicies or small bones.) s, Membrane of the tympanum or drum.

Dan. öre, L. auris, O.L. ausis, Gr. ous, Lith. ausis, ear.] 1. The organ of hearing, contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone, and partly projecting externally behind the joint of the lower jaw. In man and higher animals the ear is composed of the external ear, which is a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inwards; of the drum of the ear, a bony cavity lined by mucous mem-

brane, separated from the external car by a delicate membrane, and containing a chain of small bones which transmit the vibrations of the latter to the internal car, in which are the terminal expansions of the auditory nerve. The internal car consists of a bony cavity, called the vestibule, which communicates with three semicircular canals, and with a bony structure in the form of a spiral shell, called the cochlea.

2. The sense of hearing, or the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differtinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm; as, she has a delicate ear for music, or a good ear.—3. A favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard.

I cried to God... and he gave ear unto me. Ps. kxvii. r.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice. Shak.

4. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer . . . according to the style and ear of those times. Denham.

and ear of those times.

Denkani.

A part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle; as, the ears of a tub or other vessel.—To be by the ears, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears, to fight or seuffle; to quarrel.—To set by the ears, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—Up to the ears, over head and ears, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed; as, over head and ears in debt, in business.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady.

L'Estrange.

All ear, all attention.

And took in strains that might create a soul Under the ribs of death.

Millon.

Ear+ (er), v.t. To listen to eagerly; to hear with deep attention.

with deep attention.

I arred her language, lived in her eye, O coz.

Bear (er), n.t. [A. Sax. erian. Cog. O. Fris.
era, Icel. erja, L. arro, Gr. arro, Lith. arti,
to plough.] To plough or till. 'Will set
them to ear his ground.' I Sam. viii 12.

A rough valley which is neither eared nor sown.

Deut. xxi. 4.

Sax. Col. D. ear. C. dibre. on

Ear (ēr), n. [A. Sax. edr, D. aur, G. ühre, an ear.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seed.

flowers and seed.

Ear (êr), v.i. To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

Ear (âr), a. Early. [Scotch.]

Earable† (êr'a-bl), a. That can be tilled; mable.

Earache (êr'âk), n. Ache or severe pain in

the ear, as from neuralgia or inflammation. Earal† (ēr'al), a. Receiving by the ear.

Hewyt.

Ear-cap (erkap), n. A cover for the ears against cold.

Ear-cockle (erkok-1), n. A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus Vibrio. Called in some parts of England Purples.

Eard, (yend), n. Earth. (Scotch.)

Ear-drop (erdrop), n. An ornamental pendant for the ear.

Ear-drum (erdrum), n. The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. See Ear and Membrana Tympani.

Eared (erd), p. and a. Having ears. In her.

BRANA TYMPANI. Eared (ërd), p. and a. Having ears. In her. animals borne in coat armour with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned eared of such a metal or.

colour.

Ear-hole (ërhöl), n. The aperture of the ear; the opening in the ear.

Eariness (ërines), n. Same as *Beriness*.

Earing (ër'ing), n. Naut a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard; a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

Earing (ër'ing), n. [A. Sax. eriung, ploughing.] A ploughing of land. See Ear, to plough.

plough.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6. Ear-kissing (er'kis-ing), a. Slightly affecting the ear. 'Ear-kissing arguments.'

Shak.
Barl (erl), n. [A. Sax. eorl, a nobleman, a man of rank; same as O. Sax. erl, a warrior; Icel. Sw. and Dan. jarl, an earl; the origin of the word is unknown.] Among the British nobility, a nobleman, the third in rank, standing next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called shireman. After the Conquest earls

were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of counties. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix Earl, as Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Earl Russel. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, and between each pair a nearl raised on a were called counts, and from them shires

and between each pair a pearl raised on a spire higher than the leaves, cap, &c., as in a duke's coronet.



Coronet of an Earl.

a duke's coronet.

Earlap (ër'lap), n. The tip of the ear.

Earldom (er'dum), n. The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Earldorman (er'ldor-man), n. Same as Alderman. Burke.

Earles-penny (érlz'pen-ni), n. [See Arle-penny.] Money in ratification of a contract; an instalment of money given in part payment.

Earless (ēr'les), a. 1. Without ears; deprived Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe. Pope.

2. Not inclined to hear or listen. 'A surd and earless generation of men.' Sir T. Browne.

Earliness (erli-nes), n. [See Early and Err.] State of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the earliness of coming up. Bacon.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the artituses of coming up. Bacon.
Thy artituses of the assure.
Thou art up-rous'd, by some distemplrature. Shak.
Earl-marshal (érl-mar'shal), n. 1. An officer in Great Britain, whose office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of importance; the eighth great officer of state. He is the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms, to parties not possessed of hereditary arms. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. See MARSHAL.—2. Hence, one who has the chief care of military solemnities. Dryden.
Ear-lock (6rloc), n. [A. Sax. edr-loca.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock. James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or ear-locks, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory ... are yet ... but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity, &c. Prynne.

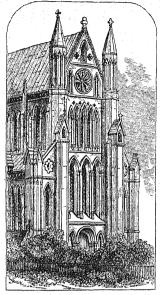
Early (er'li), a. [O.E. arliche, erliche; A. Sax. Early (er'll), a. [O. E. artiche, erliche; A. Sax. erliche, from cer, before. See ERE.] I. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward, as, early fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; early growth; early manhood; early old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age.—2. First; being at the beginning; as, early dawn. 'Early times of the church.' South. She, when apostes fled, could dangers brave, Last at his cross, and earliest at fis grave.

3. Being in good sessors as the court met.

Last at his cros, and earlied at his grave.

2. Being in good season; as, the court met at an early hour.—Early English architecture, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, and the first in which no foreign influence is perceptible: called also the First Pointed or Lancet Style. Its period is from 1189 to 1807. Its general characteristics, as distinguished from the Norman, are delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts become more slender and elegant, foliage in some instances sprouting out from the central pillar between the shafts; the mouldings are more delicactly rounded and alternated with hollows so as to give the finest effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently represent an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-moulding and coming beautifully outwards beneath the abacus; the towers are lofter and crowned by a spire; buttresses project boldly and vary little through entire length; roofs groined, with a ridge-rib added to the ribs of the Norman; wall-arcades very noble, their spandrels often filled with sculpiure. But the distinctive features of this style are pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the dog-tooth ornament. Towards the end of the

period the windows became grouped in a manner that led to the development of tra-



Early English Style,—North-west Transept of Beverley Minster.

cery, and so to the Decorated style.—SYN. Forward, timely, premature, precedous. Early (erll), adv. Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise early; come early.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me.

Prov. viii. 17

Those that seek me early shall find me.

—Early, Soon, Betimes. Early is a relative word, and means that a certain event occurred before a definite point of time, which point is fixed by taking an average of the times at which such events commonly occur; thus, 'he rose early' means that he rose earlier than the average hour of rising; 'Come early in the evening'—come earlier than it is customary, or has been appointed for others, to come in the evening. Early is used as an adjective with the same sense; as, early fruit, i.e. fruit appearing before the average time when fruit appears. Soon is shortly after the present time, or after any fixed point; as, let me see you soon; soon after entering, he left. Betimes (by time)—in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes; as, he rose betimes.

Earmark (Grinärk), n. 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known.—2. In law, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made by any one on a coin.—3. Any distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of anything is known. the ownership or relation of anything is

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no earmarks upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor.

Eurrows.

Eurrows.

no tokens of a particular proprietor. Eurrouse. Earmark (ēr'mārk), v.t. To place an earmark upon; to set apart for a special object. Earm (ērn), v.t. [A. Sax. eurritan, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours. Cop. ernen, to reap; erne, harvest.] 1. To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not.

The high repute
Which he through hazard huge must carn.

2. To gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to earn a crown a day, a good liverable where released.

ing, honours or laurels.

The bread I have earned by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow.

Eur ke.

Earn, † v.i. To yearn.

And ever as he rode, his heart did earn
To prove his puissance in battle brave. Spenser.
Earn (ern), v.i. [A. Sax. irnan, yrnan, rinnan, to run; comp. G. gerinnen, to coagulate, to curdle, from rinnen, to run, to run together.] To curdle, as milk. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Earn (ern), n. Same as Erne (which see). Earnest (ern'est), a. [A. Sax. cornest, earnest-

ness, corneste (adj.), earnest, serious. Cog. D. and G. crnst, earnest, D. crnsten, to endeavour; allied to Icel. crn, brisk.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; importunate; as, earnest in love; earnest in prayer.

They are never more earnest to disturb us than when they see us most earnest in this duty. Duppa. 2. Intent; fixed.

On that prospect strange
Their earnest eyes were fixed.

Millon. 3. Serious; important.

Life is real, life is earnest. Life is real, life is earnest. Longfellow.

They whom earnest lets do often hinder. Hooker.

SYN. Warm, eager, zealous, ardent, ani-mated, importunate, fervent. Earnest (érn'est). n. Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to earnest. Sir P. Sidney.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to carriest.

But take it—carnest wed with sport, And cittler sacred unto you.

Farnest (ern'est), n. [From W. crnes, an earnest of pledge, from crn, a pledge; allied to Gael. earlas, an earnest.] 1. In lawn, something given by the luyer to the seller, by way of token or pledge, to bind the bargain and prove the sale; a part, as of money or goods, paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or in ratification of a bargain, or as a token of more to come hereafter; a handsel. In the law of Scotland, earnest is held as evidence of the completion of the contract; and the party who resiles, besides losing the earnest he has paid, may be compelled to perform his obligation. In ordinary cases the earnest paid is trifling in value, and is not taken into account in the reckoning.—2. Fig. anything which gives assurance, pledge, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits. And give an earnest of the war's success.' Waller.

It may be looked on as a pledge and earnest of exist and renoullift.

It may be looked on as a pledge and earnest of quiet and tranquillity.

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do.

Tennyson.

Earnestly (érn'est-li), adv. 1. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly, Luke xxii. 44. That ye should earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.
A certain maid . . . earnestly looked upon him. Luke xxii 55.

Earnest-money (èr'nest-mun-i), n. Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

Earnestness (ern'est-nes), n. 1. Ardour or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with earnestness; to engage in a work with earnestness.—2. Anxious care; solicitude; intensencess of desire.—3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and earnestness.—Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity. See under Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity. See under Eagerness, e. Full of anxiety; caus-

See under EAGERNESS.
Earnful! (em'ful). a. Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or pain. 'The earnful smart which eats my breast.' P. Fletcher.
Earning (erri'mg). n. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or penformance; wages; reward: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their earnings.

Locke.

amost all their earnings.

Earpick (ër'pik), n. An instrument for cleaning the ear.

Ear-piercer (ër'pērs-èr), n. An insect, the carrying (Forficula auricularia).

Ear-piercing (ër'pērs-ing), a. Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. 'The earpiercing fite.' Shak.

Ear-reach (ër'rēch), n. Hearing distance; ear-shot

ear-shot.

All stand without ear-reach. Ear-rent | (ēr'rent), n. Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in, For which you should pay ear-rent. B. Fonson.

Ear-ring (6r'ring), n. A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. Among orientals ear-rings have been worn by both sexes from the earliest times. In England

they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined both in England and the Continent, and car-rings are neither found in graves nor discerned in paintings nor sculptures. The wearing of car-rings was re-introduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, 'The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones.' In the seventeenth century earlings were worn by male fops. Earse (êrs), n. Same as Erse.

rings were worn by mate tops.

Earse (i.e.), n. Same as Erse.

Earsh (i.e.), n. [See Ear, to plough.]

1. A ploughed field.—2. Eddish (which see).

Ear-shell (i.e.), n. Haliotis, a genus of univalve molluses. See HALIOTIS.

Ear-shot (i.e.), n. Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of ear-shot. I have some thing to say to your wife in private.

Dryden.

Earshrifft (Er'shrift), n. Auricular confession. 'The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days, earshrift.' Cartwright. Ear-sore (Er'sor), a. Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offence.

Ear-sore (ér'sor), n. Something that offends

the ear.

Earst† (erst), adv. [See Erst.] At first; formerly.—At earst, at length; nowa-days. For from the golden age, that first was named, It's now at earst become a stonic one. Spenser

It's now at earst become a stonic one. Spenser.

Earth (erth), n. [A. Sax. eorthe; Goth. airtha,
Icel. jörth, Sw. and Dan. jord, G. erde, allied
to A. Sax. eard, soil, home, dwelling, and
perhaps to Gr. era. Skr. ira—earth, and to
L. aro, to plough.] 1. The particles which
compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould
on the surface of the globe; any indefinite
mass or portion of that matter; as, we throw
up earth with a spade or plough; we fill a pit
or ditch with earth; we form a rampart
with earth. This substance being considered
by ancient philosophers as simple, was called
an element; and in popular language we still or ditch with earth, we form a rampart with earth. This substance being considered by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water.—2. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets, and the third in order from the sun, its orbit embracing those of Mercury and Venus, but being within the orbits of all the other planets. The earth is endowed with two principal motions: first, a motion round its axis, from west to east, in twenty-four hours; and secondly, a motion of revolution round the sun. It is the first of these motions which produces the phenomena of day and night, and the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavenly bodies. The time in which the earth srotation is performed is measured by the interval which elapses between two transits of the same fixed star over the meridian of any place, and this interval is always precisely the same. It is called a sidereal day, and forms a perfectly uniform measure of time. The revolution of the earth about the sun is performed in an elliptic orbit, having the sun in one of the foci, and its mean distance from the sun, as calculated by Mr. Hind from Leverrier's determination of the solar parallax, is 91,322,600 miles. The time in which the earth about the sun is performed in an elliptic orbit, having the sun in one of the foci, and its mean distance from the sun, as calculated by Mr. Hind from Leverrier's determination of the solar parallax, is 91,322,600 miles. The time in which the earth speriorms a revolution in its orbit with respect to the fixed stars is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 96 seconds. This is called the sidereal year. (See YEAR.) The plane which contains the earth's orbit is called the ecliptic. The earth's axis is inclined to this plane in an angle of 66° 32° 47°, whence the earth's equator is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of 30° 20° 71° whence the earth's surface are overed with water; its mass compared with that of the sun is nearl

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't.
Shak.

4. The inhabitants of the globe. The whole earth was of one language. Gen. xi. r. 5. Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land earth. 6. The ground; the surface of the earth; as, he fell to the earth; the ark was lifted above the earth:

In the second month . . . was the carth dried.
Gen. viii. 14.
7.† Inheritance: possession. Shak. — 8. A term of reproach to a base senseless person. Thou earth, thou, speak!

9. The hole in which a fox or other burrow-

ing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell, But live like an old badger in his carth. Tennyson.

Bat live like an old badger in his carth. Tempson.

10. In chem. the name given to certain tasteless, inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. Of these baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia are called the alkaline carths, the others being the earths proper, which consist of a metal in combination with oxygen.—Earth of alum, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potass. It is used for paints.—Earth of bone, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—Earth currents, in elect. strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic limes of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication. Apparently they depend upon alterations in the state of the earth's electrification, which produce currents in the wires by induction. They occur simultaneously with magnetic storms and aurorae.

Earth (erth), v.t. 1. To hide in the earth.

The fox is earthed.

Dryden. 10. In chem, the name given to certain

2. To cover with earth or mould. 'Earth up 2. To cover with earth or mould. **Larth up with fresh mould the roots.* **Evelyn.**
Earth (erth), v.i. To retire under ground; to hurrow. **Here foxes earthed.** Tickell.*
Earth f (erth), n. [From ear, to plough.]
The act of turning up the ground in tillage; a pleurbile.

a ploughing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two earths at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
Trisser.
Earth-apple (erth'ap-l), n. 1. A potato.

2. A cucumber.
Earth-bath (eth'bath), n. A remedy, occasionally used on the Continent, consisting literally of a bath of earth.

Earth-board (erth'bord), n. The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould-board.

mould-board.

Earth-borer (érth'bör-ér), n. A kind of auger for boring holes in the ground, the twisted shank of it revolving inside a cylindrical box, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn.

Earth-born (érth'born), a. 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; as, the fabled earth-born giants.

Creatures of other mould, earth-born, perhaps, Not spirits. Milton.

Relating to or occasioned by earthly objects.

All earth-born cares are wrong. 3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Farth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne. Smith

Earth-bound (erth/bound), a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth; firmly fixed in the earth.

Bid the tree Unfix his earth-bound root.

Earth-bred (enth'bred), a. Low; abject; grovelling. 'Peasants, ... earth-bred worms.' Brewer.
Earth-closet (erth'kloz-et), n. A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the fæces are received in a quantity

of earth. Earth-created (erth/krē-āt-ed), a. Formed of earth. Young.
Earth-din t (erth/din), n. An earthquake.
Earth-drake (erth/drāk), n. [Earth and drake. See Dragon.] In Anglo-Sazon myth. a mythical monster possessing qualities analogous to those of the dragon of chivaler.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful carth-drake or dragon. W. Spalding.

Earthen (etth'en), a. Made of earth; made of clay, or other like substance; as, an earthen vessel.

Do not grudge To pick out treasures from an earthen pot. Herbert, Earthenware (erth'en-war), n. Crockery; every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire. See POTTERY, PORCE-

LAIN.

Earth-fall (crth/fall), n. The name given to a natural phenomenon which occurs when a portion of the earth's surface is elevated by some subterranean force, then cleft asunder and depressed, the space before occupied with solid earth becoming covered with water.

Earth-fed (crth/fed), a. Fed upon earthly thinger law chicage.

things; low; abject.

Such earthfed minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love. B. Fonson.

That never tasted the true heaven of love. B. Fonson.

Earth-flax (critifiaks), n. A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible parallel filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax. Earth-house, Eird-house (erth'hous, yirdflous), n. The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground buildings known as 'Picts' houses' or 'Picts' dwellings.' The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the sidewalls gradually converging towards the top until they can be roofed by stones of 4 or 5 feet in width, all covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding district. In the more advanced form of these structures two or three chambers are found. Earth-houses are frequent in the north-east of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, and the like, are occasionally found in connection with them. Very similar structures occur also in Ireland. See BEEHIVE-HOUSE. Written also Fird-house. land. See Yird-house.

Earthiness (erth/i-nes), n. 1. The quality of being earthy or of containing earth.—2.† Intellectual coarseness; grossness. 'The grossness and earthiness of their fancy. Hammond.

grossness and caratimess of their lancy. Hammond.

Earthliness (ethli-nes), n. 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3.† Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. Fuller.

Earthling (ethl'ling), n. 1. An inhabitant of the earth; amortal; afrail creature. 'Earthlings oft her deemed a deity.' Drummond. 2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

Earthly (ethl'li), a. 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the present state of existence; as, earthly objects; earthly residence. 'Our earthly house of this tabernacle.' 2 Cor. v. 1.—2. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; mean. 'This earthly load of death called life,' Milton. Milton

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly Phil. iii, 19.

Phil, iii, 19.

Myself

Am loneller, darker, earthlier for my loss. Tennyson. 3. Made of earth; earthy. 'Earthly substance.' Holland.—4. Corporeal; not mental. Great grace that old man to him given had, For God he often saw, from heaven hight, All were his carthly eyen both blunt and bad. Spenser.

5. Among the things of this earth; possible; conceivable.

What earthly benefit can be the result? Pope.

Barthly-minded (cirth'di-mind-ed), at Mariang a mind devoted to earthly things.

Earthly-mindedness (cirth'di-mind-ed-nes), a. Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

Earth-mad (cirth'mad), n. [Earth, and mad, a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The earth-mads and all the sorts of worms . are without eyes.

are without eyes.

Barth-nut (erth'nut), n. The Bunium flexionsum, an umbelliferous plant common in woods and fields in Britain. The leaves are ternately divided, and broadly deltoid; and the small white flowers are in terminal umbels. The tuber or nut is about 4 or 6 inches below the surface, at the termination of a long slender root. It is brown, the size of a chestnut, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, resembling in taste the common chestnut. Swine are very fond of the nuts, and fatten rapidly where they are abundant. The name is frequently applied to Bunium Bulbocustanum, which has a similar tuber. The earth-nut of Egyptis the tuber of Cyperus rotundus and other species of the same genus, that of China the subter-

ranean pods of Arachis hypogæa, a legumin-

ranean pods of Arachis hypogaea, a leguminous plant. See ARACHIS, GROUND-NUT. Earth-oil (critifoil), n. A thick mineral fluid which oozes from rocks. Called also Rock-oil and Petroleum. See PETROLEUM. Earth-paea (critifo). n. A species of pea, the Lathyrus amphicarpos, a climbing plant. Earthquake (critifiwak), n. A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimesa slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. The earthquake shock generally comes on with a deep rumbling noise, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery or the bursting of a thunder-cloud; the ground is raised vertically at the centre of the disturbed tract, but the movement is more oblique the farther we proceed from that centre; and the rate of increase of obliquity furnishes material for calculating the depth centre; and the rate of increase or ofliquity furnishes material for calculating the depth of the shock below the surface. (See SEISMOM MOVEMENTS, SEISMOMETER.) The single shocks of an earthquake seldom last more than a minute, but they frequently follow one another at short intervals for a considerable length of time. During these shocks have the stress that the ground. large chasms are often made in the ground, from which sometimes smoke and flames, but more frequently stones and torrents of water, are discharged. In violent earth-quakes these chasms are sometimes so ex-tensive as to overwhelm whole cities at once. tensive as to overwhelm whole cities at once. In consequence of these shocks, also, whole islands are frequently sunk, and new ones raised; the course of rivers is changed, and seas overflow the land. There is little doubt that earthquakes and volcanoes are due to that enrthquakes and volcanoes are due to the operation of a common cause, namely, the internal igneous forces of the earth. Probably the most destructive earthquake of modern times was that which nearly destroyed Lisbon in 1755, by which from about 30,000 to 40,000 persons are said to have perished, although it lasted only the short space of six minutes. No part of the earth is entirely free from the influence of earthquakes, and in South America in particular they are almost constantly occurring. The earthquake-wave, caused by the retiring and sudden recoil of the sea upon the land, causes perhaps as much destruction as the

and sudden recoil of the sea upon the land, causes perhaps as much destruction as the earthquake itself. See VOLOANO.

Earth-shine (erth'shin), n. In astron. a name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the interest of the translation of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her. It is most conspicuous when the illuminated part of the disc is at its smallest, as soon after new moon. This phenomenon is popu-larly described as 'the old moon in the new

moon's arms.'
Earth-table (érth'tā-bl), n. In Gothic arch. Earth-table (crititi-b), n. In Gothic arch. the lowest course of stones seen, but more correctly the first table, that is, the first horizontal or slightly inclined surface. It is also called Grass-table and Ground-table. Earth-tongue (crititung), n. The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus Geoglossum, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

grassy pastures. Earthward (erth'werd), adv. Toward the

Earthwork (erth'werk), n. In engin. a term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in

apping to an operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.

Earthworm (etritwerm), n. 1. The common worm found in the soil, a type of the class Amelida (order Oligochæta), characterized by a long body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight. It moves by the contractions of successive parts of the body, aided by a double row of bristles running down the lower surface of the body, which are capable of being drawn within small hollows when not in use. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the earth, and rendering it permeable to the air. They are food for birds, fishes, &c., and their value for bait is well known to the angler. The name is common to all the species of the genus Lumbricus.—2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, cease. Norris. Earthworm oil, a green medicinal oil ob-

—*Earthworm on*, a green memorial of obtained from the common species of earthworm, and used as a remedy for earache.

Earthy (critr'i), a. 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene; as, *earthy* matter.

2. Resembling earth or some of the proper-2. Lessenburg earth of some of the properties of earth; as, an earthy taste or smell.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. 'Earthy spirits.' Dryden.—4. Gross; not refined.

spirits. Dryden.—4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So earthy as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks.

5. In mineral. without lustre, or dull and
roughish to the touch.—Earthy fracture,
the fracture of a mineral which is rough,
with minute elevations and depressions.
Ear-trumpet (@irfum.pet), a. A contriv-

Ear-trumpet (er trum-pet), n. A contriv-ance for the benefit of deaf persons. As usually constructed it resembles in shape a usually constructed it resembles in shape a marine speaking-trumpet, but is smaller, seldom exceeding 6 or 8 inches in length. The person using the trumpet inserts the small end within his ear, and the speaker applies his mouth to the wide end. Eartrumpets, however, are of various forms. Ear-wax (ferwaks), n. The cerumen, a thick viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

Earwig (érwig), n. [A. Sax. eûr-wiega, earwiga, from ear, the ear, and wiega or wigga, a creeping thing, an insect: Prov. E. exri-

Earwig (erwig), n. [A. Sax. eta-nicga, earwigga, from ear, the ear, and wiega or wigga, a creeping thing, an insect; Prov. E. erriwiggle. Most European languages give a name to this animal indicating a belief that its nature prompts it to lodge itself in the ear. Thus in Frenchit is called perceoveille (pierce-ear), in German ohren-höhler, ohrenmun (ear-borer, ear-worm), in Swedishör-matk (ear-worm), &c.] 1. The popular name of certain species of Forficula, which are orthopterous insects of the family Cursoria. The English name was given from the notion that these animals creep into the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer. Ear-wig (er wig), n.t. pret. & pp. ear-wigger; ppr. ear-wigging. To gain the ear of, and influence by covert statements or insinuations; to whisper insinuations in the ear of, against another; to fill the mind of with received any covert statements or insinuations; to whisper insinuations in the ear of, against another; to fill the mind of with against another; to fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

against another; to fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be ear-wigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.

Bar-witness (ēr'witness), a. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. 'An ear-witness of all the passages betwirk them.' Fuller.

Earwort (ēr'weit), n. An her), the Hedyotis Auricularia, a native of Ceylon, supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness. Ease (£x), n. [Fr. aise; Pr. ais, ease. The origin of the word is somewhat doubtful, but it appears to be cognate with A. Sax. eather, easy, ready, Goth. azets, easy, light, Gael. adhais, Armor. eaz. ease, L. ottum, ease. 'There is, 'says Littre,' in German and Celtic a root adh, az. ais, which is without doubt the source of the Romance forms.'] I. Rest; an undisturbed state. (a) Applied to the body, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, labour, or annoyance; as, he sits at his ease; he takes his ease. 'Refreshment after toil, ease after pain.' Milton.

Give yourself ease from the fatigue of waching.

Give yourself ease from the fatigue of watching. How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these, A youth of labour with an age of ease. Goldsmith.

(b) Applied to the mind, a quiet state; tran-quillity; freedom from pain, concern, anx-iety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at ease. Woe to them that are at ease in Zion. Am, vi. r. 2. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great 2. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labour; as, one man will perform his service with ease. 'The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.' Pope.—3. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, the ease of style

True ease in writing comes from art, not cha

4. Freedom from constraint or formality: 4. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, ease of behaviour.—At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.—Ill at ease, in a disturbed state; disquieted either mentally or bodily. I am very ill at ease, unfit for mine own purposes

—Ease, Easiness, Facility. Ease is subjective, and denotes the absence of all that annoys or demands severe exertion. It is nearly equal to comfort; as, he lies at ease; he reads with ease; he carries the load with ease. Easiness is objective, characterizing the nature of the task; as, the easiness of the task led him to despise it. Facility is subjective, and is nearly equivalent to

readiness. Facility is acquired by practice, or is the result of some special endowment. SYN. Rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, facility, readiness, lightness.

Ease (ez), v.t. pret & pp. eased; ppr. easing. 1. To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has eased the patient.—
2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance; as, the late news has eased my mind.
"My heart much eased." Milton.—3. To remove a burden from; to relieve: with of.

Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load.

Dryden.

. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to allay; to abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance. 'As if with sports my sufferings I could ease.' Dryden.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. 2 Chr. x. 4.

5. To render less difficult; to facilitate.

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing.

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing.

Easing their flight.

6. To release from pressure or restraint; to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little; as, to ease a bar or nut in machinery.—To as, to ease a bar or nut in machinery.—To ease off or ease away (naut), to slacken a rope gradually.—To ease a ship, to put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close hauled. —Ease her, the command given to reduce the speed of a command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to 'stop her,' or 'turn astern.' SYN. To relieve, quiet, calm, tranquillize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease,

Easeful (ēz'ful), a. Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. 'His (the sun's) caseful western bed.'

Easefully (ez'ful-li), adv. With ease or

quiet. Easefulness (ēz'ful-nes), n. State of being

easeful. Easel (ez/el), n. (G. esel, an ass, a wooden horse or stand.] The wooden frame on which painters place plotures while at work upon them.—Easel-pieces or easel-pictures, the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on wells cellings &c. walls, ceilings, &c. Easel (ēs'l), adv. Eastward. [Scotch.]

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden ease! to Kippel-tringan, Sir W. Scott.

Easeless (ēz'les), a. Wanting ease. Donne.

Easement (ēz'ment), n. 1. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements. Swift.

Office instants.

2. In lang, a liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way,

from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.

Easily (&z'i-i), adv. [From easy.] 1. Without difficulty or great labour; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labour or expense; as, this task may be easily performed; that event might have been easily foreseen.—2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and easily.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she easily forgives. Prior.

Not soon provoked, she easily forgives. Prior.

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.—5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves easily.

Easiness (Ezi-nes), n. 1. The state of being easy; the act of imparting ease; comfort, as, the easiness of a vehicle; the easiness of a seat.—2. Freedom from difficulty; ease. Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. Tillotson

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance; as, easiness of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your easiness.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort or formality: applied to manners or to the style of writing.

Abstract and mystic thoughts you must express With painful care, but seeming easiness,

Roscommon.

5. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great in-terest in that rest and ensiness we enjoy when asleep, -Ease, Easiness, Facility. See under Ease.

East (est), n. [A. Sax. east, G. ost, Icel. aust. By some this word is connected with the L. East (ëst), n. [A. Sux. coat, G. ost, Icel. aust. By some this word is connected with the L. currora (one. aussat), Lith. auszra, the red of morning, and Skr. ushas, the dawn, from a root us, to burn, as in L. uvere, to burn. Wedgwood thinks it may be from the Esthonian ea, ice, the ablative of which is east, from the ice, the same word signifying the east wind, pointing to the north of Europe for the origin of the term, where the east is the icy wind. The Romance languages have borrowed the word from the Tout. Fr. cst, Sp. cstz.] 1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; the point of the compass in a directionatright anglest ot hat of north and south; that point of the horizon lying on the right land when one's face is turned towards the north pole; one of the four cardinal points. 2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe or other country. In this indefinite sense the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Challea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the East, the kings of the East.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand, Showers on her kings barbarie pearl and gold.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand, Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.

Empire of the East, the empire founded

—Empire of the East, the empire founded in 395 A.D., when the emperor, Theodosius the Great, divided the Roman Empire between his two sons, Areadius and Honorius, giving the former the eastern division, the latter the western. The metropolis of this empire was Constantinople. The western division, whose capital was Rome, was called the Empire of the West.

East (6st), a. Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial; as, the east gate; the east border; the east side; the east wind is a wind that blows from the east.—East Indies, the name given to the country which includes the two great peninsulas of Southern India and the adjacent islands from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine Islands.—East India fly, a species of cantharides, of a deep azure or sea-blue colour, and about double the size of the common cantharides. These insects are found to be much more active as vesica-

of the common cantharides. These insects are found to be much more active as vesicatories than the Spanish flies.

East (5st), v.i. To move less or more in the direction of the east; to orientate.

East (5t), adv. In an easterly direction; enstwards; as, he went east.

Easter (6s'tér), n. [A. Sax. edster, edstre, Easter, from A. Sax. Eastre, Eoster, O.H.G. Ostard, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called easternity. of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called easterminath; ultimately from east.] A festival of the Christian church observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. Easter the Christian church observed in commenoration of our Saviour's resurrection. Easter
is the first Sunday after the full moon which
happens upon or next after the 21st of
March; and if the full moon happensupon a
Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; but
properly speaking, for the 'full moon' in the
above the 'fourteenth day of the moon'
should be substituted. — Easter dues or offerings, in the Church of England, certain
dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parIshioners at Easter as a compensation for
personal tithes, or the tithe for personal
abour. — Easter term, (a) in law, a term beginning on the 15th April and continuing
till about the 8th May; (b) in the English
universities, a term held in the spring and
lasting for about six weeks from Easter.
Easter-day (es'ter-da), n. The day on which
the festival of Easter is celebrated.
Easter-dues (es'ter-da), n. pl. See under
EASTER.

Easter-gift (ēs'ter-gift), n. A gift presented at Easter.

at Easter.

Easterling (est'er-ling), n. [The origin of sterling (which see).] 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; in a specific sense, formerly applied to traders and others from the shores of the Baltic.

'Merchants of Norway, Denmark... called ... Easterlings.' Holinshed.

Having off in battell vanquished Those spoyleful Ficts, and swarming Easterlings. Spenser.

2. A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II, of England.—3. A species of waterfowl.

Easterling (est/er-ling), a. Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See Sterling.

Easterly (est'er-li), u. 1. Coming from the eastward; as, an easterly wind.—2. Moving or directed eastward; as, an easterly current of the ocean; to move in an easterly direction.—3. Situated toward the east; as, the easterly side of a lake or country.—4. Looking toward the east; as, an easterly expective. posure.

Easterly (est'er-li), adv. On the east; in the direction of east.

direction of east.

Easter-man-giant (ëst'er-man-ji-ant), n.
The popular name in Cumberland for the green tops of bistort which are eaten.

Eastern (ëst'ern), a. [A. Sax. eastern.] 1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as, eastern kings; eastern countries; eastern nations.

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. Stirling. 2. Situated toward the east; on the east part; as, the eastern side of a town or church; the eastern gate.—3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an

east of m and ancestor of the east, or ways eastern voyage.

Easting (esting), n. Naut. and surv. the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for e Strait.

Macmillan's Mag. Eastlin (est'lin), a. Easterly. [Scotch.]

How do you, this blae eastlin wind, That's like to blaw a body blind? Burns. Eastward (est'werd), adv. Toward the east;

in the direction of east from some point or place; as, Edinburgh lies eastward from Glasgow; turn your eyes eastward.

Eastward (est werd), a. Having its direction towards the east.

The eastward extension of this vast track was un-

Eastwards (ēst'werdz), adv. Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts eastwards.

Marsden.

eastwards.

Easy (ēz'i), a. [See Ease.] 1. Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; as, the patient has slept well and is easy.—2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as, an easy mind. 'Keep their thoughts easy and free.' Locke.—3. Giving no pain or disturbance; not jolting; as, an easy posture; an easy carriage; the horse has an easy gait.—4. Not difficult; not heavy or burdensome; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as, an easy task. 'Tis as easy as lying.' Shak.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30. Knowledge is easy to him that understandeth. Prov. xiv. 6.

5. Not steep; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; having a gentle slope or slopes; that may be travelled with ease; as, an easy road.

The whole island was probably cut into several asy ascents.

Addison.

6. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, a ship under easy sail.—7. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their easy hearts.

Dryden. 8. Ready; not unwilling.

So merciful a king did never live, Loth to revenge, and easy to forgive. Dryden.

9. Free from want or solicitude as to the means of living; comfortable. They should be allowed such a rent as would make

10. Giving ease; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abun-

dance without toil; affluent; as, easy circumstances; an easy fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest easy, and a marriage where both meet happy.

Addison.

11. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as, easy manners; an easy address; easy move-ments in dancing.—12. Smooth; flowing; not

ments in dancing.—12. Buroom, harsh; as, an easy style. His (Sumner's translation of Latin treatise of Mil-ton) is not indeed very easy or elegant; but it is en-titled to the praise of clearness and fidelity. Macaulay.

13. In com. not straitened or restricted as regards money; as, the money-market is easy, i.e. loans may be easily procured: opposed to tight.—SYN. Quiet, tranquil, untroubled, gentle, moderate, ready, comfortable affiner.

able, affluent. Easy (ēz'i), adv. Easily.

Those move easiest that have learned to dance. Pope. Easy-chair (ēz'i-chār), n. An arm-chair padded for resting or reposing in; a chair for reclining in. 'Laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy-chair.' Pope.

for reclining in. 'Laugh and shake in Kabelais' easy-chair.' Pope.

Easy-going (ē-zi-gō-ing), a. Inclined to take matters in an easy way; good-natured.

Eat (ēb), v.t. pret. eat or ate (et, āb); pp. eat or eaten (et, ētn). [A. Sax. etan, D. eten, Icel. eta; a widely spread word, the root (ad) being seen also in L. edo, Gr. edō, Skr. ad, to eat.] 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; to partake of as food: spoken especially of solids; as, to eat bread.

They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen.

Dan. iv. 25.

2. To corrode; to wear away; to gnaw into a thing gradually; as, a cancer eats the flesh.

3. To consume; to waste. 'Princes overbold have eat our substance.' Tennyson.— 4. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land, Is. i. 10. To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

I will not eat my heart alone, Nor feed with sighs a passing wind. Tennyson.

Nor feed with sighs a passing wind. Tenuyeou.

To eat one's terms, in the inms of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.—To eat one's words, to take back what has been uttered; to retract one's assertions.—To eat out, to consume completely. Eat out the heart and comfort of it. Tillotson.—To eat up, to oppress; to consume the substance of.

Who eat up my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4. SYN. To consume, devour, gnaw, corrode,

waste.
Eat (ēt), v.i. 1. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did eat continually at the king's table.
2 Sam, ix. 13.

2 Sam. ix. r₃.

Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?

Mat. ix. r₁.

2. To make way by corrosion; to graw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance; as, a cancer eats into the flesh into the flesh.

Their word will eat as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17. The ulcer, eating thro' my skin, Betray'd my secret penance. Tennyson.

3. To taste; to relish; as, it eats like the finest peach.

Soup and potatoes eat better hot than cold.

Eatable (ët'a-bl), a. That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent. Eatable (ët'a-bl), n. Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food. 'Eatables we brought away.' Damnier.

Dampier.

Eatage (ët'āj), n. Food for horses and cattle from aftermath.

Eaten (ët'n), pp. Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

Eater (et'er), n. One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

Be not among wine-bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh. Pro . xxiii. 20.

Eath, † a. [A. Sax.] Easy. Where ease abounds yt's eath to doe amiss. Spenser.

Eath† (ēth), adv. Easily.
Eating-house (ētfing-hous), n. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
Eating-room (ētfing-röm), n. A dining-

room.

Eau (5), n. [Fr., from L. aqua, water.] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes; as, eau de Cologne; eau de Luce; eau de Portugal, &c.

Eau Créole (6 krā-ōl), n. [Fr. eau and Créole.] A highly-esteemed liqueur made in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the mammee apple (Mammea americana) with spirit of wine.

Eau de Cologne (5 de 1...)

spirit of wine.

Eau de Cologne (ô de kö-lön), n. [Fr. eau, water, de, of, and Cologne.] A perfumed spirit, originally invented at Cologne by a person of the name of Farina, and still sold chiefly by members of his family or at least of his name. It consists of spirits of wine flavoured by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragment seart. grant scent

grant scent.

Ean de Luce (5 de lös), n. [Fr. eau, water, de, of, and Luce, the name of its inventor.]

A strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber: used in India as an antidote to the bites of

venomous serpents. Eau de vie (ô de vē), n. [Fr. eau, water, de,

of, and vic, from L. vita, life.] The French name for brandy; specifically, applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term cognac being applied to the best

Eave-drop (ev'drop), n. Same as Eaves-drop.

The eave drops fall, And the yellow vapours choke The great city sounding wide.

Eaves (evz), n. pl. [A. Sax. efese, yfese (sing.), the eave, the edge, whence efesian, to shave, to trim.

Orcheyarde and erberes efesyd wel clene.

The same word as Goth, ubizua, O. H. G. obisu, a portico, a hall; from the same root as over.]

1. That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

His part on down the beautiful and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

His tears ran down his beard like winter drops From eaves of reeds. Sha.

2. In *poetry*, eyelashes or eyelids 'Eyelids dropp'd their silken *eaves*.' Tennyson.

dropp'd their silken eaves. Tennyson.

And closing eaves of wearied eyes,
I sleep till dusk is dipt in gray. Tennyson.

Eaves-board, Eaves-catch (evz/bord, evz/kach), n. An arris fillet or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Called also Eaves-lath.

Eaves-drip (evz/drip), n. [From eaves and drip.] The name of an ancient custom or law, by which a proprietor was not ner.

drip.] The name of an ancient custom or law, by which a proprietor was not permitted to build within some feet of the boundary of his estate, so as to throw the eaves-drop on the land of his neighbour. It was the same as the urban servitude of

It was the same as the Broan servitude of the Romans called stillicide (stillicidium). Eaves-drop (evz'drop), v.i. pret. & pp. eaves-dropped, ppr. eaves-dropping. [Baves and drop.] 1. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

Telling some politicians who were wont to eaves drop in disguises.

Milton.

2. Fig. to watch for an opportunity of hear-

2. Fig. to whatch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eaves-drop (ēvz'drop), n. The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

Eaves-dropper (ēvz'drop-ēr), n. 1. One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is gold within doors, whether them surjective. or door of a noise, to isten and near what is said within doors, whether from curiosity or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. In *English law*, an eaves-dropper is considered as a common nuisance and is punishable by fine.—2. One who watches for any opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the eaves-dropper, To hear if any mean to shrink from me. Shak.

Eaves-lath (ēvz'lath), n. See EAVES-BOARD. Eaves-lath (ev/lath), n. See EAVES-BOARD.
Ebauchoir (ā-bōsh-whr), n. [Fr. from ébuncher, to begin or make the first draught of a
thing.] 1. A large chisel used by statuaries
torough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel
or beating instrument used by rope-makers.
Ebb (eb), n. [A. Sax. ebbe, ebba; D. cb, ebbe,
G. and Dan. ebbe, the falling back of the
tide; allied to G. eben, even, smooth, and E.
even, or perhaps to G. aben, to fall off, to
sink. See EVENING.] 1. The reflux of the
tide; the return of tide-water toward the
sea: opposed to flood or flow.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong

His mother was a witch, and one so strong That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs. 2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as, the ebb of prosperity. 'Our ebb of life.' Roscommon.

fe." ROSCOTTONO.

I hate to learn the set of time
From you proud steeple's drowsy chime.

Sir W. Scott.

Ebb (eb), v.i. 1. To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide appears to do, toward the ocean: opposed to flow; as, the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. —2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

I felt them slowly ebbing, name and fame. SYN. To recede, retire, decay, decline, de-

crease, sink, lower.

Ebb (eb), a. Not deep; shallow. [O.E. and Scotch.]

The water there is very low and ebb. Holland.

Ebb-tide (eb'tid), n. The reflux of tide-water;

the retiring tide.

Ebelians (e-be'li-anz), n. pl. A German sect which had its origin at Königsberg in 1836, under the leadership of Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, professing and putting in practice a doctrine called spiritual marriage.

The leaders were in 1839 tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives. The sect is in Germany popularly named Mucker, or hypocrites.

or hypocruse. Ebeni (el'en), n. Same as Ebony. Johnson. Ebenaceæ (eb-en-a'sē-ē), n. pl. [L. ebenus, Gr. ebenos, the ebony tree.] A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, containing five genera and be-tween two and three hundred species. The species consist entirely of bushes or trees, some of which are of large size; their leaves are alternate with no stipules, and generally leathery and shining. Diospyros Ebenus and some others yield the valuable timber

ally leathery and shining. Diasypros Ebenus and some others yield the valuable timber called ebony.

Ebeneous (eb-e'ne-us), a. Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-coloured.

Ebionite (e'bi-on-it), n. [Heb. ebjontin, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians in general.] One of a sect of Jewish Christians, who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, observing both the Jewish and Christian Subbaths. They denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the New Testament. They were opposed and pronounced heretics by Justin, Ireneus, and Origen. It is thought that St. John wrote his gospel, in the year 97, against them.

Ebionite (e'bi-on-it), a. Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Eblanine (eb'la-nin), n. A volatile crystalline solid obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit. It is otherwise termed Pyrozanthine.

Eblis, Iblees (eb'lēs, ib'lēs), n. In Mohammedan myth. an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked Jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Haris.—Hall of Ebbis, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

Ebon (eb'on), a. [See Ebony.] 1. Consisting of ebony.—2. Like ebony in colour; dark;

Ebon (eb'on), a. [See Ebony.] 1. Consisting of ebony.—2. Like ebony in colour; dark; black. 'Heaven's ebon vault.' Shelley.

Sappho, with that gloriole Of ebon hair on calmed brows, E. B. Browning. Ebon (eb'on), n. Ebony.

To write those plagues that then were coming on Doth ask a pen of ebon and the night. Drayto

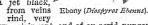
Ebonist (el/on-ist), n. A worker in ebony. Ebonite (el/on-ist), n. A hard black compound obtained by blending caoutchouc or gutta-percha with variable proportions of sulphur: used for photographic washing trays, &c. Called also Vulcantte (which see)

Ebonize (eb'on-iz), v.t. [See EBONY.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony; as, to ebonize the fairest complexion.

Ebony (eb'on-i), n. [L. ebenus, Gr. ebenos, from Heb. eben, a stone, from its hardness and weight.] The popular name of various plants weight.] The popular mane of various plants of different genera, agreeing in having wood of a dark colour, as the Mozzungha (Fornasinia) of Abyssinia, nat. order Leguminose, the Brya Ebenus of America, also a leguminous tree; but the best known ebony is

minous tree; but the less known enony is derived from plants of the genus Diospyros, nat. order Ebenaceæ. The most valuable ebony is the heart-wood of the Diospyros Ebenus, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood, 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long, are easily procured. Other

procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from D. Ebenaster of the East Indies and melanoxylon Coromandel. Ebony is hard, heavy, and durable, and admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual colour is black. red, or The best green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very



heavy, astringent, and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agree-able perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in elony, as if done in ivory. Fuller, Sparkl'd his (the swan's) jetty eyes; his feet did show Beneath the waves like Afric's elony. Keats.

Eboulement (5-böl-mäñ), n. [Fr., from ébouler, to tumble down.] 1. In fort, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In geol. a sudden rock-fall and earth-slip in a mountainous region.

Ebracteate (ē-brak'tē-āt), a. [L. e, priv., and bractea, a thin plate.] In bot. without a bractea

a bractea.

Ebracteolate (ē-brak'tē-o-lāt), a. In bot.
noting a pedicel or flower-stalk destitute of
bracteoles or little bracts.

Ebratke,† a. Hebrew; Hebraic. Chaucer.

Ebriety (ē-bri'e-ti), n. [L. ebrietas, from
ebrius, drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication
by spirituous liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against enriety, hath ommonly failed. Sir T. Browne.

Ebrillade (ē-brillād), n. [Fr.] In the manége, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of

one rein, when he refuses to turn.

Ebriosity (ë-hri-os'i-ti), n. (L. ebriositas, from ebrius, drunk.) Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit eleriosity nor eleriety in their intended perversion.

Sir T. Browne,

Ebrious (é'bri-us), a. [L. ebrius, drunk.] 1. Drunk; intoxicated, -2. Given to indulge

Ebulliatet (ë-bul'yāt), v.i. [L. cbullio, to boil up.] To boil or bubble up; to effervesce.

Pryme.
Ebullience, Ebulliency (ē-bul'yens, ē-bul'yens), n. [See EBULLITION.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow. The ebullency of their fancy. Cudworth.
Ebullient (ē-bul'yent), a. Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative. 'The ebullient choice of his refractory and pertinacious disciple.' Landon

That the so *chullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say.

Cariyle.

Ebullioscope (ë-bul'yo-sköp), n. [L. ebullio, to boil up, and Gr. skeppö, to see.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determin

while is determined by the careful determination of its boiling point.

Ebullition (e-bul-li'shon), n. [L. ebullitio, from ebullio, e. ex, out, up, and bullio, to boil, from bulla, a bubble. See Boil.] I. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws tup in bubbles; or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the esque of a portion of it. a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. In different liquids challition takes place at different temperatures; also, the temper-ature at which liquids boil in the open air active as which indicas both in the open arrivaries with the degree of atmospheric pressure, being higher as that is increased and lower as it is diminished. See BOILING—2. Efferyescence, which is occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, causes the extrication of an aeritorii initia as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. In this sense formerly written Bullition.—3. Fig. an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing; as, an ebullition of passion, "The greatest ebullitions of the imagination." Johnson.

tion.' Johnson.

Eburna (e-be'na), n. [L. ebur, ivory.] A genus of spiral, univalve, gasteropodous molluses, found in the Indian and Chinese seas. The shell is oval, thick, smooth, and when young umbilicated.

Eburnation (e-be'na'shon), n. In pathol. the excessive deposition of compact osseous matter which sometimes takes place in the diseased state of bones, especially of joints.

Eburnean (e-be'ne-an), a. [L. eburneus, from ebur, ivory.] Relating to or made of ivory.

Eburnification (ē-ber'ni-fi-kā"shon), n. The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or characters of ivory. Eburninæ (e-berni'ne), n. pl. A sub-family of the family of molluses Turbinellidæ, having the genus Eburna for its type.

Eburnine (e-ber'nin), a. Made of ivory.

All in her night-robe loose she lay reclined, And, pensive, read from tablet charatric. Sir W. Scott,

Ecalcarate (ē-kal'kār-āt), a. [L. e, priv., and calcar, a spur.] In bot. having no calcar or spur.

spur. Ecarté (ä-kär-tä), n. [Fr., discarded.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded. The English mode of playing the game differs slightly from the French,

and we give only the mode practised in this country. The players cut for the deal, which is decided by the lowest card. The dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one, and if a king occurs in the hand of either player he may score one by aunouncing it before the first trick. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, acc, ten, &c. Trumps take all other suits, but the players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five tricks two points; five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may claim to discard (écarter) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. This claim the dealer may or may not allow. Should he allow he can discard as many as he pleases. Sometimes only one discard is allowed.

Ecandate (6-ka/dat), a. [L. e, priv., and ccuda, a tail.] In bot. without a tail or spur.

spur.

Echallium (ek-bal'li-um), n. [Gr. ekballein, to throw out.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to Momordica. E. agreste is the squirting cucumber, so named from its gourd-like fruit forcibly ejecting its seeds together with a mucilaginous juice. The precipitate from the juice is the elaterium of medicine. See ELATERIUM.

Echasis (ek'ba-sis), n. [Gr. ekbasis, a going out, the issue or event of a matter—ek, out, and bainō, to go.] In rhet. a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

Echatic (ek-bat'ik), a. In gram relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from telie, which implies purpose or intention; thus the sentence 'events fell out so that the prophecy was fulfilled' is echatic, but the sentence 'events were arranged in the total the transfer that the prophecy was the sentence 'events were arranged in the total the transfer that the prophecy was the sentence 'events were arranged in the sentence 'events events e order that the prophecy might be fulfilled'

Echlastesis (ek-blas-te'sis), n. [Gr., from ekblastano, to shoot or sprout out.] In bot. the production of buds within flowers, or on orescences, in consequence of monstrous

development.

development.

Bebole (ek/bō.lē), n. [Gr. ekbolē (logou), a
digression, ekbolē, a throwing or going
out, from ek, out, and bullō, to throw.] In
thet, a digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his
our words.

troduces another person speaking in his own words.

Echolic (sk-hol'ik), a. [Gr. ekbelion, a medicine which expels the fotus, from ekballo, to throw out.] A term applied to a medicine that excites uterine contractions, and thereby promotes the expulsion of the fotus.

Echolic (ek-hol'ik), n. [See the adjective.] A medicine, as ergot of rye, that excite uterine contraction, and so promotes the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

Eccaleobion (ek'hal-lē-ō''bi-on), n. [Gr. ekkaleo, to call out, and bios, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

trivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Ecce nomo (ek'se hô'mô), n. [L., behold the man.] A name given to paintings which represent our Saviour crowned with thorns and bearing the reed, particularly to a noble painting by Correggio.

Eccentric, Eccentrical (ek.sen'trik, ek.sen'rtik-al), a. [L. eccentricus—ex, from, and centrum, centre.] 1. Deviating or departing from the centre.—2. In geom. not having the same centre: a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel; in opposition to concentric, having a common centre.—3. Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric; as, the eccentric anomaly of a plant; the eccentric rod of a steampoint, nor directed by the same principle; not coinciding in motive or end.

His own ends, which must needs be often eccentric to those of bis master.

His own ends, which must needs be often eccentric to those of his master.

Bacon.

to those of his master.

5. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; fregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as, eccentric conduct; eccentric, virtue; an eccentric genius.—Excentric, Eucentric, Singular, Strange, Odd. Eccentric is applied to a person who does things in an extraordinary way, owing to his having tastes, judgment, &c., different from those of ordinary people. Eccentric implies that there is in the person spoken of a mental deviation from what is usual; thus,

we cannot speak of an eccentric body; but we speak of a person having an eccentric appearance, meaning an appearance indicating eccentricity, or resulting from eccentricity, as by being strangely dressed. Singular asserts that a thing is unique, or approximately so; strange [L. extroners, foreign], that it is unknown to the speaker; but what is strange to one man may not be so to another. What is strange to most, or to all, is singular. Odd, when applied to the person, infersingularity and grotesqueness; as, an odd figure. When applied to the mind it is nearly equivalent to eccentric, but is somewhat we cannot speak of an eccentric body; but we ngure. When applied to the mind it is nearry equivalent to eccentric, but is somewhat stronger, implying a slight degree of craziness; as, he is somewhat odd. When applied to actions and conditions, or their negation, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is nearly equal to surprising; as, it is odd that he should say so; it is odd he does not write.

Eccentric (ek-sen'trik), n. 1. In ana. astron. a circle the centre of which did not coincide with that of the earth.

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centre or eccentric, hard to tell. Millon.

2. That which is irregular or anomalous; he 2. That which is irregular or anomalous; he who or that which cannot be brought to a common centre or usual standard.—3. In astron. (a) in the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre. (b) A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—4. In mach. a term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into recipro-



Eccentric of Steam-engine. a, Eccentric-wheel; b, eccentric-strap;

cating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The cut represents the eccentric in general use for working the valves of steam-engines. It consists of a wheel situated on the main shaft but fixed out of its centre; it is fitted in a metal ring or strap, to which a shaft or shafts are attached; these are commetted with the valve lever, so that as the eccentric turns round with the

these are connected with the valve lever, so that as the eccentric turns round with the shaft, an alternate motion is communicated to the lever, and the valves are thereby opened and closed.

Eccentrically (ek-sen'trik-al-li), adv. With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

Eccentric-gear (ek-sen'trik-ger), n. In mech. a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric. eccentric.

Eccentric-hoop (ek-sen'trik-höp), n. Same

as Eccentric-topy (desen at kindpy), it. Same as Eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'1-ti), n. 1. Deviation from a centre; the state of having a centre different from that of another circle. 2. In astron. the distance of the centre of

a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus. Thus in the ellipse DEFG, of which A and

BEFG, or When A and of the centre, AC or BC is the eccentricity.—3. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness; as, the eccentricity of a man's genius or conduct.

a man's genuts or conduce.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion connected with liberty, and with an eccentricity which such dispositions do not easily avoid.

Johnson.

Scentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), n. In mach.

Eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), n. In mach. the main connecting link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted. Eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), n. In mach. the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it, as shown in the cut under Eccentric as

Eccentric-wheel (ek-sen'trik-whel), n. A wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the centre. Its action is where when is liked on an axis shat does not pass through the centre. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentracity. See ECCENTRIC, n.

Ecce signum (ek'se sig'num), n. [L., behold

Ecce signum (ek'se sig'num), n. [L., behold the sign,] See or behold the sign, evidence, proof, or badge.

Ecchymosis, ek-ki-mō'sis), n. [Gr. ekchymosis, from ekchymoomai, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated—ek, out, and chen, to pour.] In med. a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by blood extravasated or effused into the cellular tissue from a contribute of from a bloom of the cellular contributes of from a bloom of the cellular tissue.

or effused into the cellular tissue from a contusion, as from a blow on the eye. Ecclesia (ek-klē'zi-a), n. [L., from Gr. ekklē-sia, an assembly.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people of Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to attend and vote.—2. An ecclesiastical society; a church; a congregation.

Ecclesial! † (ek-klē'zi-al), a. Ecclesiastical 'Our ecclesiad and political choices.' Mitton. Ecclesian (ek-klē'zi-an), n. One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. Ecclesiarch (ek-klē'zi-ārk), n. [Gr. ekklēšia, an assembly, and archos, a leader.] A ruler of the Church.

Ecclesiast (ek-klē'zi-ārst), n. 1. An ecclesias-

of the Chirch Ecclesiast (ck-klë/zi-ast), n. 1. An ecclesias-tic; a preacher; specifically, applied to King Solomon, or the writer of the books of Ec-clesiastes and Proverbs.

He was in chirche a noble ecclesiast. Chancer. Though thrice a thousand years are past Since David's son the sad and splendid, The weary King *Ecclesiast*, Upon his awful tablets penned it. *Thackeray*.

Upon his awtul tablets penned in Talastrop.
2.† The book of Ecclesiastes. Chaucer.
Ecclesiastes (ek-klő'zi-as"téz), n. [Gr.] A
canonical book of the Old Testament, placed
between the book of Proverbs and the Song

between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon.

Ecclesiastic, Ecclesiastical (ek-klē'zi-as"-tik ek-klē'zi-as"-tik ek-klē'zi-as"-tik ek-klē'zi-as"-tik-as, an assembly or meeting called out, the church, from chkalēō, to call forth or convoke-ch, and kaleō, to call.] Pertaining or relating to the Church, not civil or secular; as, ecclesiastical discipline or government; ecclesiastical affairs, history, or polity ecclesiastical courts. or polity; ecclesiastical courts.

And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick, Was beat with fist instead of a stick. Hudibras.

Was bear with first instead of a stick. Hudibras.

—Ecclesiustical courts, courts in which the canon law is administered, and causes ecclesiastical determined. In England the ecclesiastical courts are: the Archdeacon's Court, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, the Prerogative Courts of the two archbishops, the Kaculty Court, and the Privy Council, which is the court of appeal, though its jurisdiction may by order in council be transferred to the new Court of Appeal. In Scotland the ecclesiastical courts are the Kirk-session, Presbytery, Synod, General Assembly (which is the supreme tribunal as regards doctrine and discipline), and the Teind Court, consisting of the judges of the Court of Session, which has jurisdiction in all matters affecting the teinds of a parish.—Ecclesiastical which has jurisalization in an inatters affecting the teinds of a parish. Ecclesiastical commissioners, in England, a body corporate, empowered to suggest measures conducive to the efficiency of the established church, to be ratified by orders in conneil. Ecclesiastical corporations, corporations in which the members are entirely spiritual nersons and incorporated as such ritual persons, and incorporated as such, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, vicars, deans and chapters, &c. They are erected for the furtherance of religion and perpetuating the rights of the Church.—Ecclesiastical law, the law administered in the ecclesiastical courts, derived from the civil and canon law.—*Ecclesiastical state*, the body

of the clery.

Ecclesiastic (ek-klé'zi-as"tik), n. A person in orders or consecrated to the services of the Church and the ministry of religion.

From a humble ecclesiastic, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the Church,

Ecclesiastically (ek-klē'zi-as"tik-al-li), adv. In an ecclesiastical manner. Ecclesiasticism (ek-klē'zi-as"ti-sizm), n. Strong adherence to the principles of the Church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of ecclesiasticism.

Westminster Rev.

Ecclesiasticus (ek-klē'zi-as''tik-us), n. A book of the Apocrypha.

tube, tub, bull;

Ecclesiologist (ek-klë'zi-ol"o-jist), n. One

Ecclesiologist (ek-kie zi-ol-o-jist), n. One versed in ecclesiology.

Ecclesiology (ek-kie zi-ol-o-ji), n. [Gr. ek-kiesia, an assembly, a church, and logos, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations; the science and theory of church building and decoration.

It will furnish future writers in the history and ecclesiclary of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information.

Athenæum.

house of information.

Recope (ek'ko-pē), n. [Gr. ek, out, and koptē, to cut.] In surg. the act of cutting out; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

Recoprotic (ek-ko-prot'kk), a. [Gr. ek, out, from, and kopros, dung.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative lossemine: gently cathartic.

diamby of promoting artine distances; hative; loosening; gently cathartic.

Eccoprotic (ek-kop-rot'ik), n. A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic.

athartic.

Eccremocarpus (ek'kre-mo-kär"pus), n. (Gr. ekkremēs, hanging from or upon, and kurpos, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, nat. order Bignoniaceæ, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leafiets, and green or yellow, five-lobed flowers. E. scaber is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

Eccrinology (ek-krin-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ekkrimi, os separate, to strain off, and logos, discourse.] In physiol. a treatise on the secretions of the body.

Eccrisis (ek'kri-sis), n. [Gr. ek, out, and

tions of the body. Eccrisis (ek'kir-sis), n. [Gr. ek, out, and krinō, to separate.] In ned. excretion of any excrementitious or morbific matter. Eccyesis (ek-ki-e-isis), n. [Gr. ekkyeō, to be pregnant.] In obstetries, extra-uterine feation; imperfect fectation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the excitation and the Eulloid on the courter. ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of

ovaria, the falloplan tube, or the carry of the abdomen.

Ecderon (ek'de-ron), n. [Gr. ek, out, and deros, skin.] The outer layer of the integument; the epithelial layer of mucous members the exidence layer of the skin; the

ment; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane; the epidermal layer of the skin: the endoderm is the deeper, dermal layer.

Ecdysis (ek'di-sis), n. [Gr. ekdysis, a getting out, from ekdyō, to strip off—ek, out of, and dyō, to enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, certain insects, &c. chiefly a zoological term.

Echancrure (å-shāh-krür), n. A French word employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

observed on and Dunglison. Each; every. Chaucer. Echet pron. Each; every. Chaucer. Echet v.t. [See EKE.] To add; to add to; to increase. 'To eche it and to draw it out in length.' Shak. [Gr., from ēcheō, to name which]

in length.' Shak. Echea. (ek'e-a), n. pl. [Gr., from ēcheō, to sound.] In ancient arch. the name which the ancients gave to the sonorous vases of bronze or earth, of a bell-like shape, which they used in the construction of their theatres to give greater power to the voices of their actors. of their actors.

of their actors.

Echelon (esh'e-lon), n. [Fr., from échelle;
Pr. escala; L. scala, a ladder.] Mült. the
position of an army in the form of steps, or
with one division more advanced than another. The word echelon is used also in
reference to nautical manœuvres. When a onier. The word echelon is used also in reference to nautical manceuvres. When a fleet is in echelon it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually defend each other.

defend each other.

Echeloned (esh'e-lond), a. Noting an army formed in echelon.

Echeneididæ (e-ken'e-id''i-dē), n. pl. [See Echeneididæ (e-ken'e-id''i-dē), n. pl. [See Echeneididæ, a sub-family of teleostean fishes, which resemble in general character the Gadidæ, and which, as the species have in general no spines in the rays of the fins, have been placed in the order Anacanthini. See Echeneis. See ECHENEIS.

See ECHENEIS.

Echeneis (ek-e-neis), n. [Gr. echeneis, the remora or sucking-fish (supposed to have the power of holding ships back), from echo, to hold, and naws, a ship.] A genus of fishes remarkable for having the top of the head flattened and occupied by a laminated disc, composed of numerous transverse cartilaginous plates, the edges of which are shiple are shipled as a single process. ginous plates, the edges of which are spiny, and directed obliquely backwards. By means of this apparatus these fishes attach themselves to ships, large fishes as sharks,

and other bodies. E. Naucrates (the pilot sucking-fish) is employed by the fishermen of the coast of Mozambique to take men of the coast of Mozambique to take marine turtles. A ring is fastened to the tail, and a rope being attached to it, the sucking-fish is carried out by the fishermen in their boat, in a vessel of water, and thrown into the sea where the turtles resort. In endeavouring to make its escape the fish attaches itself to the nearest turtle; and as attaches used to the hearest turtle; and as its adhesive powers are strong, both are hauled in together. Another species is the E. Remora, the common remora or suck-ing-fish. See REMORA.

ing-fish. See REMORA.

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-a), n. [From Echeveri, a Mexican flower painter.] A genus of succulent plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ, chiefly natives of Mexico. The brightly-coloured flowers are in loose racemes. The species are placed by some botanists in Cotyledon. Many of them are in cultivation in England, and they are esteemed as including some of the most interesting and beautiful of greenhouse succulent plants. E. secunda and E. glauca are particularly ornamental dwarf herbaceous species.

Echevette (ash-vet), n. [Fr.] A small

B. sectinal and B. glatical are particularly ornamental dwarf herbaceous species.

Echevette (āsh-vet), n. [Fr.] A small hank, the tenth part of a large skein of cotton thread or yarn, and the twenty-second part of an ordinary skein of wool.

Echidna (ē-kid'na), n. A genus of Australian monotrematous, toothless mammals, in size and general appearance resembling a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are longer, and the muzzle is protracted and slender, with a small aperture at the extermity for the protrusion of a long flexible tongue. The habits of Echidna are nocturnal; it burrows, having short strong legs with five toes, and feeds on insects, which it catches by protruding its long sticky tongue. It is nearly allied to the Ornithorlynchus. One species (E. hystrix), from its appearance, is popularly known as the Povertypic Ant-eater. In several points the Echidna strikingly resembles the birds, especially in producing its young from eggs. Echidnine (ē-kid'nin), n. [Gr. echidna, and adden is severation to not a severation to especially in producing its young from eggs. Bchidnine (6-kid'nin), n. [Gr. echidna, an adder.] Serpent poison; the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumen, nucus, fatty matter, and a yellow colouring principle; and among its salts, phosphates and chlorides. Associated with the albumen is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name echidnine is more particularly applied. The poisonous bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid: $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird. Echimyd (6-ki'nid), n. An individual of the

sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyd (ë-k'mid), n. An individual of the genus Echimys (which see).

Echimyna (ë-kl-mi'na), n. pl. A sub-family of the rodent sub-order Hystricide, of which the genus Echimys is the type. The groundpig belongs also to this sub-family. See ECHIMYS.

ECHIANS. (E-kī'mis), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedge-hog, and mys, a mouse.] A genus of South American rodent quadrupeds, correspond-ing in some of their characters with dor-mice, but differing from them in having the tail scaly, and the fur coarse and mingled with flattened spines. Some of the species are known as spiny rats, the family being allied to the porcupines. Written also Echinomus.

Echinate, Echinated (ë-kin'ât, ë-kin'ât-ed), a. [L. echinus, a hedgehog.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled'; as, an echinated

snap Pointage, bissice, as, as technicae, a pericarp.

Echinidæ (ē-kin'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of invertebrates comprehending those marine animals popularly known by the name of sea-eggs or sea-urchins. See Echinicae.

Echinidan (ē-kin'i-dan), n. An animal of the family Echinidæ.

Echinida (ē-kin'i-dan), n. Relating to or like an echinite or the echinites.

Echinide (ē-kin'i-h), n. [See Echinus.] A fossil sea-urchin or cidaris. These fossils vary greatly in form and structure, and are accordingly arranged into many sub-genera. They are found in all formations, but they are most abundant and best preserved in the chalk, some being exceedingly beautithe chalk, some being exceedingly beauti-

Echinocactus (é-kin'é-kak-tus), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and kaktos, a prickly plant.] A genus of cactaceous plants, inhabiting Mexico and South America. The

species are remarkable for the singular forms of their stems, which are fluted and ribbed

Variegated flowered Echino-cactus (E. centeterius).

or tuberculated. The stiff spines are The still spines are in clusters on woolly cushions. The flowers are large and showy. They are frequently met with in cultivation. Echinococcus (ē-kīn'o-kok'/kus), n. I. Forbuscoca (ē-kīn'o-kōk'/kus), n. I. Forbuscoca (ē-kīn'o-

pl. Echinococci (ë-kin 'o-kok "si), n. [Gr. cchinos, a hedgehog, and kokkos, a berry.] In physiol. one of the larval forms (scoli-

ces) of the tape-worm of the dog (Tania Echinococcus), commonly known as hyda-tids, which occur in man, commonly in the

Echinodermal (ë-kin'o-derm-ai), o. ing to the Echinodermata, the harder, spine-clad, or chinodermal species, perplex the most patient and persevering dissectory by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constitution wasts.

by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts.

Echinodermata (ê-kin'ō-dêr''ma-ta), n. pl. A class of invertebrated animals characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a rigid test like that of the sea-urchin; and by the radial arrangement of all the parts of the adult, except the digestive system of the sea-urchin. A water system, usually communicating with the exterior, opens into the ambulacra or tubular feet, which are the locomotive organs, and are put into use by being distended with fluid. Their development is accompanied with metamorphosis, and the embryo shows a distinctly bilateral aspect. On this account, and because the adult arises as a secondary growth within the primitive embryo, the and because the adult arises as a secondary growth within the primitive embryo, the Echinodermata are now removed from the Cuvierian Radiata, and classed with the Scolecida in the sub-kingdom Annuloida. The sexes are distinct. The class is divided into seven orders—the Echinoidea (senurchins), Asteroidea (star-fishes), Ophinroidea (sand-stars and brittle-stars), Crinoidea (feather-stars), Cystidea (extinct), Blastoidea (extinct), and Holothuroidea (sen-cumbers). All are marine.

Echinoidermatous (ë-kin'ō-der'ma-tus), a. Same as Echinodermal.

Echinoidea (ë-kin-oid'e-a), n.pl. [Gr. echinos,

Echinoidea (ë-kin-oid'ë-a), n.pl. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and eidos, form.] An order of Echinodermata, comprising the seamething

Echinomys (ē-kīn'ō-mis), n. See ECHIMYS.
Echinophora (ē-kīn-of'o-ra), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and pherō, to bear.] A genus, of hardy herbaceous perennials, nat. order Umbelliferre, more or less covered with spines, especially at the base of the flowers. The species are found in the Mediterranean region. One species is said to have been found in the south of England.
Echinops (ē-kīn'ops), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and opsis, appearance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are annual, but chiefly perennial plants. One species is known by the name of the globe-thistle; the pubescence of another forms the substance called Spanish tinder.
Echinorhynchus (ē-kīn'ō-ring"kus), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and rhynchos, snout.] A genus of intestinal worms, the only members of the Acanthocephala, or thorp-headed. Echinomys (ē-kīn'ō-mis), n. See Echimys.

bers of the Acanthocephala, or thorn-headed family, living in the digestive organs of vertebrated animals, and sometimes found

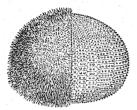
vertebrated animals, and sometimes found in the abdominal cavity.

Echinostachys (ê-ki-nos'ta-kis), n. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and stachys, a head of flowers.] A genus of fossil plants found in the new red sandstone, supposed to be akin to the Typhaceæ, or reed-maces. Echinozoa (ē-kī'nō-zō"a), n. Same as Annu-

Echinulate (ē-kin'ū-lāt), a. [See Echinus.]

In bot. possessing spines.
Echinus (e-kin'us), n. [L.; Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, also a sea-urchin.] I. A genus of annuloids, constituting the type of the class. Echinodermata. The body is covered with a test or shell, often beset with movable spines.

or prickles. The test consists of ten meri-dional zones or double rows of calcareous plates fitting each other accurately. In five of the zones there are little apertures for the



Sea-urchin (Echinus esculentus).

protrusion of muscular tubes, which serve as feet. The mouth is armed with calcareous teeth, and opens into a gullet, which conducts to a distinct stomach, whence proceeds a convoluted intestine terminating in a vent. It is popularly called the Scarchia or Scarceyg. There are several species, and some of them eatable.—2. In bot. a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated preference, 3. In

pericarp.—3. In arch. an ornament of the form of an



egg, alternating
with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped ornament, peculiar to the ovolo moulding,
whence that moulding is sometimes called

echinus.

Echium (ek'i-um), n. [Gr. echion, from echis, the viper.] Viper's bugloss, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginacea. Above fifty species have been described. They are large hispid or scabrous herbs, with entire leaves and white, red, or blue flowers in racemes. They are natives of Southern Europe and Western Asia. E. vulgare is common on waste ground and on light soils in England; Enlegituationers, is a partive of Lersey.

waste ground and on ingus sors in England; E. plantagineum is a native of Jersey. Echo (e'icō), n. [L. echo; Gr. ēchō, from ēchē, a sound of any sort, whence ēcheō, to sound.] I. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as, an echo from a distant hill.

The babbling echo mocks the hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horns, As if a double hunt were heard at once. Which makes appear the songs I made As echoes out of weaker times. Tennyson.

Which makes appear the songs I made As ecloses out of weaker times. Tempson. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such a wave meets an opposing surface, as a wall, it is reflected like light and proceeds in another direction, and the sound so heard is an echo. When the echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated, the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface sends the echo of a sound off in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed each other with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly, and it is such indistinct echoes which interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one-mith of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1125 feet in a second, \(\frac{1}{2} \) of 1125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard. The wall of a house or the rampart of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, valleys, produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition.—2. In class. myth. a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen Within thy airy shell.

Millon.

3 In arch, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds—4 Repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments.— 5. In music, the repetition of a melodic phrase, frequently written for the organ on account of the facility with which it can be produced by the stops.

Echo (e'ko), v.i. 1. To resound; to reflect sound; as, the hall echoed with acclamations.

At the parting All the church echoed,

Shab

To be sounded back, 'Echoing noise.' Rlackmore

Sounds which echo farther west Than your sires' 'Islands of the Blest.' Byron. 3. To produce a sound that reverberates; to give out a loud sound.

Drams and trumpers *echo* loudly.

Wave the crimson banners proudly. *Longfellow*.

Echo (e'kō), v.t. 1. To reverberate or send back, as sound; to return, as what has been

Those peals are echoed by the Trojan throng.

Dryden.

2. To repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion.

own sentiments or opinion.

They would have echeed the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them.

Echometer (e-kom'et-èr), n. [Gr. ēchos, sound, and metron, measure.] In music, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds and to find their intervals and ratios.

Echometry (e) kemotrin et al. The over our

Echometry (e-kom'et-ri), n. 1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.—2. The art of constructing vaults to produce

Echaircise (e-klār'siz), v.t. pret. & pp. eclair-cised; ppr. eclaircising. [Fr. éclaircir, from cluir, clear. See CLEAR.] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not under-stood or misunderstood. [Rare.]

Eclaircissement (ā-klār-is-mān), n. [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an éclaircissement of his love to you. Wycherly. an elawcissment of his love to you. We calculate the his love to you. If you have a shining, from eklamyo, to shine—ek, out, and lampo, to shine.] A flashing of light before the eyes; rapid convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers—symptomatic of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself

itself.

Eclat (ā-klā), n. [Fr., a splinter, noise, clamour, brightness, magnificence, from éclater, to split, to shiver, to make a great noise, to sparkle, to glitter; Pr. esclatar, Walloon sklate, from O.H.G. skleizan, G. schleissen, schittzen, to split. It is easy to understand how, the sense of breaking into shivers, passes into those of making a noise and shining brilliantly.] I. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation; as, his speech was received with great éclat.—2. Brilliancy of success; splendour of effect; lustre; as, the éclat of a great achievement. 3. Renown; glory.

Yet the éclat it gave was enough to turn the head

Yet the éclat it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont.

ot a man less presumptuous than Egmont.

Prescot.

Relectic (ek-lek'tik), a. [Gr. eklektikos-ex., and legg, to choose.] Selecting; choosing; not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c., of others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who did not attach themselves to any particular seet, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good.

Eclectic (ek-lek'tik), n. One who follows an eelectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like; specifically, (a) a follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. See the adjective. (b) A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the gospel.

the adjective. (b) A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the gospel.

Relectically (ek-lek'tik-al-li), adv. By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

Relecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), n. The act, doctrine, or practice of an eclectic.

Relecting (ek-lek'tizm), n. [Fr. eclectisme.] Same as Eclecticism.

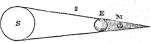
Relegm (ek-lem'), n. [L. ecligma; Gr. ek-leigma, an electuary—ek, out, up, and leicho, to lick.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

Relipsareon (ë-klip-sā'rē-on), n. [See Eculpse.] An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

Relipse (ë-klips'), n. [L. ecligms; Gr. ekleigns, sis, defect, from ekleigō, to fail—ek, out, and leigō, to leave.] 1. In astron. an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; thus, an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of

the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year. The most usual number





I. Solar Eclipse. 2. Lunar Eclipse.

Sun. M. Moon. E. Earth. 11, Umbra, or total obscuration. p, Penumbra, or partial obscuration.

is four, and it is rare to have more than six. is rour, and it is rare to have more than six. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow, and they frequently pass over his disc and eclipse a portion of his surface. See OCCULTATION.—Annular and central eclipses. See ANNULAR.—2. Darkness; obscuration; as, his glory has suffered an eclipse.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life. Raletigh. He (Earl Hakon) was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that eclipse of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to 'trust in themselves,' to what he considered the true fold.

Belipse (ë-klips'), v.t. pret. & pp. eclipsed; ppr. eclipsing. 1. To cause the obscuration of; to darken or hide, as a heavenly body; as, the moon eclipses the sun.—2. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; to throw into the shade; to degrade; to disgrace.

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed ectipse Christon. Russein. Another now hath to himself engross d All pow'r, and us ectipsed.

To extinguish. 'Born to eclipse thy life.' Shak. [Rare.] Eclipse (ē-klips'), v.i. To suffer an eclipse.

The labouring moon

Edipses at their charms. Milton.

Eclipse (ē-klips'), v.i. To suffer an eclipse.

Eclipsic (ē-klipt'fik), v.i. [Fr. ecliptique; L. linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place. See ECLIPTIC, a.] 1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27', which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth in its orbit appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. The angle of inclination of the equator and ecliptic is called the obliquity of the ecliptic. It has been subject to a small irregular diminution since the time of the earliest observations on record. In 1839 it was 23° 27′ 46″ Its mean diminution per century is about 48″.—2. In geog. a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—Plane of the ecliptic, and is indefinitely extended. In this plane the earth's orbit is situated. Ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), a. [L. eclipticus; Gr. eklepticus, belonging to eclipse.—Ecliptic Conjunction, is when the moon is in conjunction with the sun at the time of homon, both luminaries having then the same longitude or right ascension.—Ecliptic thin the plane eclipse of the sun or moon may happen. Ecloptic (ek'les), n. [Gr. eklopt, choice, selection, from eklepō, to select.] In poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepheris are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; as, the eclopues of Virgil. Eclysis (ek'lesis), n. [Gr. ek, out, and lyō, to loose.] In music, depression; the lowering of the sound of a string three quarter tones.

Economic, Economical (ē-kon-om'ik, ē-kon-om'ik-al), a. [See Economy.] 1.† Relating

Economic, Economical (ē-kon-om'ik, ē-kon-om'ik-al), a. [See Economy.] 1.† Relating

or pertaining to the household; domestic. In this economical misfortune (of ill-assorted matrimony). Milton.—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns.

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Managing domestic or public pecuniary 3. Managing domestic of public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as an economical housekeeper; an economical minister or administration.—4. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as, an economical use of money. 'With economic care to save a pittance.' Harte.—5. Relating to the science of economics or political economy; relating to the means of living, or to what is connected therewith; relating to commedities used by near as economics. or to what is connected therewin, relating to commodities used by man; as, economic theories; economic geology or botany. (In this sense generally in form economic.)

There was no economical distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. Pattern.

prompt the enterprises of colonization. Pathrey, SYN, Frugal, sparing, saving, thrifty, careful. Economically (6-kon-om'ik-al-ih), adv. With economy; with frugality. Economics (6-kon-om'iks), n. 1. The science of household affairs or of domestic management.—2. The science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy. 'Politics and economics.' Knox.

economics. Knox.

Economics (Ekon'om-ist), n. 1. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labour judiciously, and without waste.

Very few people are good economists of their for-tune, and still fewer of their time. Lord Chesterfield. 2. One versed in economics or the science

of political economy. Economization (ē-kon'om-iz-ā"shon),n. The act of economizing; economy; saving.

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an economization of force.

H. Spencer.

hon of force.

Economize (ë-kon'om-īz), v.i. pret. & pp.
economized; ppr. economizing. To manage
pecuniary concerns with frugality; to use
economy; to reduce one's expenditure. 'He
does not know how to economize.' Smart.
Economizer (ë-kon'om-īz-ēr), n. One who

Economizer (ë-kon'om-īz-er), n. One who economizes; an apparatus for economizing

thel or heat.

Economize (ë-kon'om-īz), v.t. To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to economize one's income.

To manage and economize the use of circulating medium. Walsh.

medium.

Economy (e-kon'o-mi), n. [L. æconomia, Gr. cikonomia—oikos, house, and nomos, law, rule.] 1. The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household. Hence—2. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from parsinony, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated, a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour.

I have no other notion of economy than that it is

I have no other notion of economy than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. Swift.

S. The disposition or arrangement of any work; the system of rules and regulations which control any work, whether divine or

This economy must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem.

Dryden.

parts of an epic poem. Dryden, (a) the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; as, the animal economy; the vegetable economy. (b) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. ment.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that economy they were obliged to keep, and did keep.

Paley.

—Domestic economy. See DOMESTIC.—Political economy. See POLITICAL.

E converso (è kon-vér'sō). [L.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

Écorché (ā-kor-shā), n. [Fr.] In painting and sculp, the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study, the study of the muscular system being one of the greatest importance to the

Écossaise (ā-kos-āz), n. [Fr.] Dance music in the Scotch style. Ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), a. In bot a term ap-plied to leaves that have no central rib or

costa.

Écoute (ā-köt), n. [Fr., a place for listening.]
In fort. a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enem v. Ecphasis! (ek'fa-sis), n. [Gr. ekphasis, a declaration—ek, out, and phēmā, to declare.]
An explicit declaration.

Ecphilysis (ek'fil-sis), n. [Gr. ekphlyzō, to bubble up.] In pathol. vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

Ecphonema! (ek'fo-nē'ma), n. [Gr. ekphlonēna, a thing called out—ek, out, and phōnē, a sound, the voice.] In rhet. a breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

Ecphonesis! (ek-fō-nē'sis), n. [Gr. ekphōnēsis,

Ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), n. [Gr. ekphōnēsis, pronunciation, exclamation—ek, out, and phōnē, the voice.] An animated or passion-

ate exclamation.

to carry.] In arch. the projection of any member or moulding before the face of the

member of moulding next below it.

Ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), a. [Gr. ekphraktikos, fit to clear obstructions, from ekphrassö,
to clear away obstructions—ek, out, and
phrassö, to inclose.] In med. serving to
dissolve or attenuate, and so to remove obstructions; doebetment

structions; deobstruent.

Ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), n. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter

and removes obstructions. Ecphyma (ek'fi-ma), n. [Gr. ekphyō, to spring

out.] In pathol. a cutaneous excrescence, as a caruncle.

Ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), n. [Gr. ekpyeō, to suppurate.] In pathol. a humid scall; impetigo. Ecraseur (ā-krā-zer), n. [Fr. écraser, to crush to pieces.] In sury. an instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths. It consists of a fine chain, which is placed round the base of the tumour and gradually techtand have correct parts [11] if the parts of the control o round the base of the tumour and gradually tightened by a sorew or rack till it passes through the structure. It is used in cases of cancer of the tongue, of piles, polypi, &c. Ecstasis (ek'sta-sis), n. [Gr.] Ecstasy. Ecstasis (ek'sta-sis), v. t. To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. F. Butler. [Rare.] Ecstasy (ek'sta-si), n. [Gr. ekstasis, from existêmi, to change, to put out of place—ex, and histêmi, to stand.

and histems, to stand.

Note the fettchism wrapped up in the etymologies of these Greek words. Cradefers, a soziang of the body sy some spirit or demon, who holds it rigid. Ecotroy, a displacement or removal of the soul from the body, into which the demon enters and causes strange laughing, crying, or contortions. It is not metaphor, but the literal belief in a plost-world, which has given rise to such words as these, and to such expressions as, 'a man beside himself or transported.'

Yorks Ficks.

1. A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body; a trance; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object

Whether what we call ecstasy be not dreaming with ur eyes open, I leave to be examined. Locke.

There were at that period some houses built upon a certain high bank called Rialto, and the boat being driven by the wind was anchored in a marshy place, when St. Mark, snatched into estaty, heard the voice of an angel saying to him, 'Peace be to thee, Mark; here shall thy body rest.'

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight; as, a pleasing ecstasy; the ecstasy

He on the tender grass Would sit and hearken even to esseasy.

3.† Excessive grief or anxiety.

Better be with the dead Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless ecstasy. Shak.

4.† Madness; distraction.

Hinder them from what this ecstasy
May now provoke them to.

Shak.

5. In med. a species of catalepsy, in which the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. Ecstasy† (ck'sta.si), v.t. To fill, as with rap-ture or enthusiasm.

They were so ecstasied with joy, that they made ne heavens ring with triumphant shouts and accla-

Ecstatic, Ecstatical (ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'ik-

al), a. 1. Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and ecstatic fit.

Milto.

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, estatic biss or joy. 'Eestatic dreams.' Pope.—3.†Tending to external objects.

I find in me a great deal of eestatical love, which continually carries me out to good without myself.

Norris.

Ecstatically (ck-stat'ik-al-li), adv. Norria, ecstatic manner; ravishingly; rapturously. Ectasis (ck'ta-sis), n. [Gr. ck'tasis, extension, from ekteinā, to stretch out.-ak, out, and teinā, to stretch.] In rhet, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

Ecthilpsis (ck-thilips'is), n. [Gr. ekthlipsis, a squeezing out, from ekthlibā-ek, out, and thibā, to press.] In Latin pros. the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in m, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ecthyma (ek'thi-ma or ek-thi'ma), n. [Gr. ekthama, a pustule.] In pathol. an eruption of pimples.

of nimples.

on pringres.

Ectoblast (ek'tō-blast), n. [Gr. ektos, outside, and blastos, bud, germ.] In physiol, the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from mesoblast, the nucleus, entoblast, the nucleolus, and from entostho-blast, the cell within the nucleolus.

ouast, the cell within the nucleolus. Ectocarpaceæ, Ectocarpeæ (ek'tō-kār-pā'-sē-ē, ek-tō-kār'pē-ē), n. pl. (Gr. ektos, outside, and karpos, fruit.) A family of seaweeds of the order Fucoideæ. They are olive-coloured, articulated, filiform, with sporanges (producing ciliated zoospores) either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells. Ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), n. [Gr. ektos. outside.]

stitial cells. Ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), n. [Gr. ektos, outside, and kystis, a bladder.] In zool. the external integumentary layer of the Polyzoa. Ectoderm (ek'tō-derm), n. [Gr. ektos, outside, and derma, skin.] In anat. an outer layer or membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin.

The Colenterata may be defined as animals whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body ('somatic cavity'). The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or ectoderm, and an inner layer or endoderm.

B. A. Nicholson.

Ectodermal, Ectodermic(ek-tō-derm'al, ektō-derm'ik), a. Belonging to the ectoderm.

Ectoparasite (ek-tō-parasite, n. (Gr. ektos,
outside, and E. parasite, l. A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as opposed to endoparasite, which lives in the
body.

Ectopia, Ectopy (ek-tō'pi-a, ek'to-pi), n. [Gr. ek, out, and topes, place.] In pathol. morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital; as, ectopy of the heart or of the bladder.

Brossarc (ek'tō-sārk), n. [Gr. ektos, outside, and sarx, sarkos, flesh.] In zool. the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizo-pods, such as the Ameeba.

pouts, such as the America Ectozoa (ck'tō-zō-a), n. pl. [Gr. ektos, out-side, and zōon, a living being.] A term in-troduced in contradistinction to Entezoa, to designate those parasites, as lice, ticks, to designite those parasites, is nec, datas, many entomostracous crustaceans, &c., which infest the external parts of other animals. The term merely has reference to the habitation of the animals, and does not express any affinity among the animals included in it.

Ectropium (ek-trō'pi-um), n. [Gr. ektrepō, to evert.] In pathol, an unnatural eversion of the eyelids.

of the eyenta, a. [Gr. ektrötikos, from ektitröskö, to cause abortion—ek, out, and titroskö, to wound.] In med. preventing the development or causing the abortion of a

development or causing the abortion of a disease; as, the extrate method of treatment of small-pox.

Ectylotic (ek-ti-lot'ik), a. [Gr. ek, out, and tytos, a knot.] In med. a term applied to a substance having a tendency to remove calosities or indurations of the skin.

Ectylotic (ek-ti-lot'ik), n. In med. any substance, as nitrate of silver, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin as warts &c.

dency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin, as warts, &c.

Ectypal (ek-tip'al), a. [See ECTYPE.] Taken from the original; imitated. 'Exemplars of all the extypal copies.' Ellis.

Ectype (ek'tip), n. [Gr. ektypos, worked in high relief—ek, out, and typos, stamp, figure.] I. A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original: opposed to wand to the second transfer. prototupe.

Some regarded him (Klopstock) as an ectype of the ancient prophets. Eng. Cyc. 2. In arch, a copy in relief or embossed.

Ectypography (et. tip-ograf), n. [Gr. ek-typos, worked in relief, and grapho, to write.] A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

being sunk into it Ecumenic, Ecumenic, ekumenika, ekumenika, a. [L. eaumenious, Gr. otkaumenikas], a. [L. eaumenious, Gr. otkaumenikas, pertaining to all the habitable earth, from otkas, a labitation.] General; universal; as, ccumenical council, that is, an ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the Catholic Church as opposed to heretical and merely local sects. The designation is claimed by Roman Catholics as appropriate to their church. church

Écurie (ā-kü-rē), n. [Fr.] A stable; a covered

Ecurie (a-ku-re), h. [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

Eczema (ek'zé-ma), n. [Gr., from ekzeő, to boil.] An emptive disease of the skin, preceded by redness, heat, and itching of the part. In course of time the minute vesicles burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, which often these rives rise to excernition. The severest form gives rise to excertation. The severest form of the disease is due to the effect of mercury on the system; but the disease is likewise caused by exposure of the skin to irritating substances, as in the case of the hands of grocers from working amongst raw sugars.

— Eczema epizootica, foot-and-mouth dis-

--Bezema epizootica, foot-and-mouth disease (which see).

Eczematous (ek-ze'ma-tus), a. Pertaining to or produced by eczema; as, eczematous eruptions.

eruptions.

Ed. An affix to weak or new verbs, showing past time—an attenuated form of ded or did. This affix is a relic of reduplication, the oldest method of forming the past tense of Aryan verbs. See Did. Its identity with did is very clearly seen in Gothic satbodeid-um, tanni-ded-um, where Gothic ded English did, and um=we, wherefore satbodeid-um=salve-did-we, tanni-ded-um=tamedid-we did-we.

Edacious (ē-dā'shus), a. [L. edax, from edo, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious

Edaciously (ê-dâ'shus-li), adv. Greedily; voracionsly

vorticious, Edacity, (E-da'shus-nes), n. Edacity, Edacity (E-das'-til), n. [L. edacitas, from eda, from eda, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. [Rare.]

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but edacity and loquacity, come.

Edaphodont (6-dat '0-dont), n. [Gr. edaphos, foundation and desaphos.]

condition, and odous, odontos, a tooth.]
One of a group of fossil chimeroid fishes, from the greensand chalk and tertiary strata.
Edda (ed'da), n. [Icel. great-grandmother. A name given to the book by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson, to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] A book containing a system of old Scandinavian mythology, with narratives of exploits of the gods and heroes and some account of the religious doctrines of the ancient Scandinavians. 'Saemund, one of the early Christian priests there (in Iceland), who perhaps had a lingering fondness for Paganism, collected certain of their old pagan songs, just about becoming obsolet there—poems or chants of a mythic prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; this is what Norse critics call the Elder or Poetic Edda. Edda, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress. Snorro Sturleson, an Iceland gentleman, an extremely notable personage, educated by this Saemund's grandson, took in hand next, mear a century afterwards, to put together, among several other books he wrote, a kind of prose synopsis of the whole mythology; elucidated by new fragments of traditionary verse. This is the Younger or Prose Edda. 'Cartyle. Saemund was born in Iceland in 1178, and was assassinated there in 1241, on his return from Norway, where he had been Scald or court poet. Eddaer (ed'der), n. [A. Sax. edor, eder, and calculation and the edder (ed'der), n. [A. Sax. edor, eder, and calculation foundation, and odous, odontos, a tooth.] One of a group of fossil chimeroid fishes,

where he had been Scald or court poet.

Eddas (cd'daz), a. Same as Eddoes.

Edder (cd'der), n. [A. Sax. edor, eder, a hedge.] 1. In agri. such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.—2. In Scotland, straw-ropes used in thatching com-ricks, transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

Edder (ed'der), v.t. To bind or make tight

by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving edder.

Edder (ed'der), n. An adder. [Obsolete and

Edder (ett der), n. An adder. [Obsolete and scotch.]
Eddish, Eadish (ed'dish), n. [A. Sax. edise, aftermath, probably from ed, a prefix signifying again, anew, as the L. re, whence edgift, a restoration, edneouring, a renewing, &c. Wedgwood regards it as another form of eatage.] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. Called also Eagrass, Earsh, Etch.

Eddish, commonly explained in the sense of aftermath, which gives too confined a signification. The meaning is pasturage, or the catable growth of either grass or corn field.

Wedgwood.

grass or com field.

Eddoes, Edders (ed'dōz, ed'dērz), n. A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast to the Caladium esculentum, an esculent root.

Eddy (ed'dl), n. [Usually referred to A. Sax. ed, again, back, and ea, water, but by Wedgwood to Leel. ythae, a whirlpool, from ythae, to boil, to rush; A. Sax. yth, a wave, flood, ythian, to fluctuate, to overthrow.] 1. A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus, a point of land extending into a river checks the water near the shore, and turns to back or gives it a circular course.—2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air moving in a circular direction.

And smiling eddier dimpled on the main. Dryden.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryden. Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play.

Eddy (ed'di), v.i. pret. & pp. eddied; ppr. eddying. To move circularly, or as an eddy.

As they looked down upon the tunult of the people, deepening and eddying in the wide square . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning—'Christ shall come.'

Eddy (ed'di), v.t. pret. & pp. eddied; ppr. eddying. To cause to move in an eddy; to eddying. To cause to a collect as into an eddy.

The circling mountains eddy in From the bare wild the dissipated storm.

Thomse

Eddy (ed'di), a. Whirling; moving circularly. 'Eddy currents.' Hackbuyt. 'Eddy winds.'

Bigarn. Biddy-water (ed'di-wa-tér), n. Naut. the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also Dead-water. Eddy-wind (ed'di-wind), n. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain,

or anything that hinders its passage.

Edelweiss (&dl-vis), n. [G., lif. noble white]

Graphalium leontopolium, a downy conposite plant inhabiting the high Alps, &c., with star-like white flowers. Edema, n. See ŒDEMA.

Edema, n. Edematous, Edematose, a. See ŒDEMA-

Tous, Eden (6'den), n. [Heb. and Chal. eden, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or resi-

Edenic (ē-den'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Eden.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost. E. B. Browning.

Edenize (&'den-iz), v.t. To admit into paradise; to confer the joys of paradise upon.

'Edenized saints.' Davies. [Rare.]

Edental, Edentalous (ê-dent'al, ê-dent'al-us), a. Toothless; having no teeth. Edental (ê-dent'al), n. A member of the order Edentata.

Edentata (ë-den-tā/ta), n. pl. That order of mammals to which sloths, ant-eaters, arma-dilloes, &c., belong. Not all are toothless as



Edentata.

1, Skull and (3) Tooth of Chlamydophorus truncatus.

2, Skull of Myrmecophaga jubata (Great Ant-eater).

the name implies, but the teeth when present are replaced by a second set only in armadilloes; whilst incisors are rarely, the central incisors never present. The teeth are without enamel, and are rootless, growing indefinitely. The Phytophaga or plant-eaters are the sloths (Bradypus and Cholœpus), which are exclusively fitted for arboreal life, and the gravigrade family, including the extinct megatherium, mylodon, &c.; these, like the sloths, being South American. The Entomophaga include the hairy ant-eater (Myrmecophaga), the scaly pangolin (Manis), the cuirassed armadilloes (Dasypus), and the extinct glyptodon. The food of this second group is chiefly insects, but they also eat carrion and worms. The pangolins and Myrmecophaga are toothless; the others have various numbers of teeth.

Myrmecophaga are toothless; the others have various numbers of teeth. Edentate, Edentated (6-dent'at, ë-dent'at-ed), a. [L. edentatus, pp. of edento, to knock out the teeth—e, ex, out of, and dens, dentis, a tooth.] Destitute or deprived of teeth; specifically, pertaining to the Edentata. Edentate (ē-dent'āt), n. An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo. Edentation; (ē-dent-ā'shon), n. A depriving of teeth

Edentation (e-dentashon), n. A depriving of teeth.

Edentulous (e-dentalus), n. [L. e, out, and dens, dentis, a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless. Prof. Owen.

Edge(el), n. [A. Sax. eeg, edge, whence eegian, eggian, to sharpen, to excite, to egg; cog. G. ecke, Icel. and Sw. egg, edge, corner; from an Indo-European root ak, seen in L. acies, an edge, acus, a needle, acuo, to sharpen; Gr. ake, a point, edge; Skr. acri, edge of a sword. See also EAGER, I. The sharp border, the thin cutting side of an instrument; as, the edge of an axe, razor, knife, sword, or scythe.—2. The abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; as, the edge of a precipice.—3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; the commencement or early part; the beginning; as, the edge of a field; the edge of evening.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and are the effect of the state of the edge that a contakt of the edge of a contage.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the edge of winter, would not hastly oppose them Millon.

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as, the edge of appetite or hunger,

Silence and solitude set an edge on the genius.

Dryden.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life, And more; for my friends die; My mirth and edge was lost; a blunted knife Was of more use than I. G. Herbert.

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony; wounding or irritating power.

Abate the edge of traitors.

Slander, Whose edge is sharper than the sword. Shak whose edge is snarper than the sword. State.

—To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—Syn. Border, rim, brink, verge, skirt, margin, brim. Edge (ej), nt. pret. & pp. edged; ppr. edging.

1. To sharpen. 'To edge her champion's sword. Dryden.—2. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; as, to edge a flower-bed with box. 'A sword edged with flint.' Dryden.

A long descending train, With rubies edged. Dryden. 3. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter. By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious edged. Hayward.

4. To incite; to provoke; to instigate; to urge on; to egg.

Ardour or passion will edge a man forward when arguments fail.

N. Webster. To move sideways; to move by little and

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got close to one another. Locke.

Edge (ej), v.i. To move sideways; to move gradually, or so as not to attract notice; to advance or retire gradually; as, edge along

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to edge off.

-To edge away (naut.), to decline gradually from the shore, or from the line of the course. The degree of the transfer of

See NATCH.] The rump-bone of a cow or ox; the aitch-bone or natch-bone.

Edged (ejd), p. and a. 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O! turn thy edged sword another way. Shak 2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, colour, &c., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower, the body of which is of one colour and the rim of another.—3. In her. applied to an ordinary, and noting that the edging is placed only between the ordinary and the field, and

only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. The crosses in the union flag are edged.

Edgeless (ej'les), a. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as, an edgeless sword or weapon.

Edge-long† (ej'long), adv. In the direction of the edge. 'Stuck edge-long into the ground.' E. Jonson.

Edge-rail (ej'rail), n. A rail placed on edge. The rails of the ordinary railway are laid in this way, and are sometimes so named to distinguish them from the flat-laid rails of the tram-road. the tram-road.

the tram-road. Edge-railway (ef'rāl-wā), n. A kind of way in which the wheels of the carriages run on the edges of iron rails. The wheels are confined to their path by flanges which project about an inch beyond their periphery. See From Path.

anone an men beyond their periphery. See Enge.RAIL. [†60], n. 1. An instrument having a sharp edge.—2. Fig. a matter dangerous to deal or sport with.

You jest; ill-jesting with edge-tools. Tennyson. Edgewise (ej'wīz), adv. [Edge and wise.]

1. With the edge turned forward or toward Edgewise (ejwiz), adv. [Edge and vise.]

With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge.—2 Sideways; with the side foremost. Edging (ej'ing), n. 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 'Bordered with a rosy edging-training, about a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed; as, an edging of box. Edging-iron (ej'ing-i-èrn), n. In gardening, a tool consisting of a crescent-shaped steel blade, fixed by a socket to a wooden handle, and used for cutting out the outlines of figures, &c., in turf. Edging-machine (ej'ing-ma-shēn), n. An adjustable machine-tool for dressing irregular surfaces to given patterns. Edgy (ej'i), a. 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and edgy.

Z. Keen-tempered; irritable; as, an edgy

2. Keen-tempered; irritable; as, an edgy temper. **Edibility** (ed-i-bil'i-ti), n. Quality or condition of being edible; suitableness for being

eaten.

Edible (ed'i-bi), a. [From L. edo, to eat.]

Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

Of fishes some are edible. Bacon.

Edible (ed'i-bi), n. Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a constituent of a meal; as, bring forward the edibles.

Edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), n. The quality of babyer edible.

Bdthleness (edf-bl-nes), n. The quality of being edible.

Edict (Edikt), n. [L. edictum, from edico, to utter or proclaim—e, out, and dico, to speak.]

1. That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition; as, the edicts of the Roman emperors; the edicts of the French monarchs.

Honarchs.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign.

Ogilvie.

2. A Scotch ecclesiastical term for various proclamations or notices made of certain things which a church court has resolved upon doing.—SYN. Decree, proclamation, ordinance, rescript, manifesto, command.

Edictal (6-diktal), a. Pertaining to an edict.

Edictal (6-dikt/al), a. Pertaining to an edict.
—Edictal citation, in Scots law, a citation
made upon a foreigner who is not resident
within Scotland, but who has a landed
estate there; or upon a native of Scotland
who is out of the country. Formerly it was
published at the cross of Edinburgh, and the
shore and pier of Leith; but since 1825, all
citations against persons out of Scotland
must be given at the Record Office of the
Count of Session.

must be given at the Record Office of the Court of Session.

Edificant (ed'i-fi-kant), a. [See Edify.] Building. [Rare.]

Edification (ed'i-fi-ka''shon), n. [L. ædificatio, the act of building. See Edify.]

1. The act of building up; construction.

We were licenced to enter the castle or fortresse of Corfu, which is not only of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of adification.

Hackluyi.

Lave seens, our asso of expeaners. In access, 2.† The thing built: a building; an editice. Bullokar.—3. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to edification. Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their edification. Addison. 129

Edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-to-ri), a. Tending to edification. 'An exercise edificatory to the church.' Bp. Hall.
Edifice (ed'i-fis), n. [L. edificium, a building. See EDIFY.] A building; a structure; a fabric: chiefly applied to elegant houses and other large structures.

An edifice too large for him to fill. Milton.

Edificial (edi-ifi'shal), a. Pertaining to an edifice or structure; structural. 'Mansions . . . without any striking edificial attraction.' British Critic.
Edifier (edi'i-fi-ér), n. 1.† One that builds.—2. One who or that which improves another

2. One who or that which improves another by moral or religious instruction. Edify (ed'i-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. edified; ppr. edifying, [Fr. édifier, Pr. edifier, edificar, L. edificare—ædes, a house, and facio, make.] 1. To build, in a literal sense. [Rare.]

make. J. To build, in a literal sense. [Rare.]
There on a rock of adamant is stood,
Resplendent far and wide,
Itself of solid diamond edified,
And all around it rolled the fiery flood.
Southey.

2.† To build in or upon; to cover with
houses. 'Countreyes waste, and eke well
edifyde.' Spenser.—3. To instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or
in faith and holiness.

Edify one another.

4. † To convince or persuade.

4.† TO CONVINCE of Postance.

You shall hardly edify me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue.

Eacon.

5. † To benefit; to favour. My love with words and errors still she feeds; But edifies another with her deeds. Shak.

Edify (ed'i-fi), v.i. 1. To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement; to make people morally better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, edify. Oldham.

which does not, as they can it, early. Outlant.

2,† To be morally improved: to become wiser or better; to profit. Massinger.

Edifying (edi-fi-ing), a. Adapted to edify; serving to improve or instruct morally; instructive. 'Edifying conversation.' L'Estrange. 'An edifying spectacle.' S. Smith. Edifyingly (ed'i-fi-ing-li), adv. In an edify-

Edifyingly (ed'i-fi-ing-ii), adv. In an edifying manner.
Edifyingness (ed'i-fi-ing-nes), n. The quality of being edifying.
Edile (é'dil), n. [L. ædilis, from ædes, a building.] In Rom. antiq. a magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c., and who had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.
Edileship (é'dil-ship), n. The office of an edile.

Edileship (é'dil-ship), n. The omce of an edile.

Edingtonite (ed'ing-ton-it), n. A rare zeolitic mineral which occurs in the cavities of thomsonite near Dumbarton.

Edit (ed'it), v.t. [L. edo, editum, to give forth, to publish—e, forth, and do, datum, to give.] To publish; to superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

Enfield.

have never been edited.

Edition (e-dishon), n. [L. editio, from edo, to publish. See EDIT.] 1. A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently; a work as characterized by editorial labours; as, my edition of Milton is not the same as yours. The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde edition of my booke. Whitpift. To set forth Nature in a second and fairer edition. South.—2. The whole number of copies of a work published at once; as, the third edition of this book is all exhausted.

all exhausted.

Edition (ē-di'shon), v.t. To edit; to publish.

Myles Davies.

Editio princeps (ē-di'shi-ō prin'seps), n. [L.] The first or earliest edition of a book; the first printed edition.

the first printed edition. Editor (edit-first). In . [L. from edo, to publish.] One who edits; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who superintends, revises, cor-

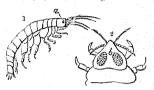
ane person wno superintents, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

Editorial (ed-i-tō'ni-al), a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor; as, editorial labours; an editorial remark or note.

Editorial articles are always anonymous in form.
Sir G. C. Lewis,

Editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al.) n. An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor; a leading article; as, an editorial on the war. Editorially (ed-i-tō'ri-al-li), adv. In the manner or character of an editor. Editorship (ed'it-ër-ship), n. The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. Editorship (ed'it-it), n. A female editor. Edituate) (e-dit'a-it), n.t. [L.L. edituor, from L. edituat, n.t. [L.L. edituor, from L. edituat, the keeper of a temple—edes, a temple, and twoor, to defend.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple. Edriophthalmata (ed'ri-of-thal'mata), n. pl. [Gr. (h)edratos, settled, fixed, and ophthal-

pl. [Gr. (h)edraios, settled, fixed, and ophthal-mos, the eye.] One of the great divisions



Edriophthalmata.

I, Fresh-water shrimp (Gammarus pulex): a, Single eye. 2, Head of Cymothoa. b, Cluster of simple eyes.

of the Crustacea, including all those genera which have their eyes sessile, or imbedded in the head, and not fixed on a peduncle or stalk as in the crabs, lobsters, &c. It is divided into three orders, viz. Læmodipoda—abdomen rudimentary, as Cyanus balænarum (whale-louse); Amphipoda—body compressed laterally, abdomen well developed, furnished with limbs, bronchial organs conflued to the thoraid lers as Gyanugure. confined to the thoracic legs, as Gammarus pulex (the common fresh-water shrimp); Jacob Common resn water snrmp); Isopoda—body depressed, abdomen well developed, bronchial organs on the abdominal legs. Many genera are parasitic (as Cymothoa on fishes), and of the others some live in the sea and some on land, as the common and the sea woodload.

in the sea and some on land, as the common and the sea woodlouse.

Edriophthalmous (ed'ri-of-thal"mus), a. (See EDRIOPHTHAIMATA.] Pertaining to the Edriophthalmata (which see).

Educability (ed'ü-ka-bil"i-ti), n. Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

Educable (ed'ü-ka-bil), a. That may be educated.

Educate (ed'ū-kāt), v. t. pret. & pp. educated;

cated.
Educate (ed'ū-kāt), v. pret. & pp. educated;
ppr. educatiny. [L. educo, educatium, to bring
up a child physically or mentally, from
educo, educatum, to lead forth, to bring up a
child—e, out, and duco, to lead.] To bring
up, as a child, to instruct; to inform and
enlighten the understanding of; to cultivate
and train the mental powers of; to instil into
the mind of, principles of art, science, morals,
religion, and behaviour; to qualify for the
business and duties of life; as, to educate
children well is one of the most important
duties of parents and guardians.—SYN. To instruct, teach, inform, bring up, train, rear,
discipline, indoctrinate.
Education (ed-ù-kā'shon), n. [L. educatio.
See Educatra.] The bringing up, as of a child;
instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that course of instruction and discipline which is intended to
enlighten the understanding, correct the
temper, cultivate the taste, and form the
manners and habits of youth, and fit them
for usefulness in their future stations. In
its most extended signification it may be
defined, in reference to man, to be the art
ef developing and cultivating the various
physical, intellectual, esthetic, and moral
faculties; and may thence be divided into
four branches—physical, intellectual, asthetic, and moral education. This definition is by no means complete; but it is used
merely as indicative of the manner in which
this subject has generally been discussed.
Under physical, education is included al this subject has generally been discussed. Under physical education is included all that relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system. Intelthe muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are to be developed and improved, and a view of the various branches of knowledge which form the objects of instruction of the four departments above stated. Astetic education comprehends the agencies which purify and refine the mind by training it to perceive and take delight in what is beautiful, true, and pure in nature, literature, and art, and to shrink from what is gross, lewd, and unlovely. Moral education embraces the various methods of cultivating and regulating the affections of the heart.

Education is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion, and a wife. Hannah More.

Though her (Lady Elizabeth Hastings) mice car-ries much more invitation than command, to behold the san immediate check to loose behaviour; to lore her was a liberal education.

love her was a liberal education.

—Instruction, Education. See under INSTRUCTION.—SVN. Nurture, discipline, instruction, training, breeding, upbringing,
tuition, learning, erudition.

Educationable (ed-ū-kā'shon-a-bl), a.
Proper to be educated. Isaac Taylor.

Educational (ed-ū-kā'shon-al), a. Pertaining to education; derived from education;
as, educational institutions; educational
habits

Educationalist (ed-u-kā/shon-al-ist), n. An

educationist. Educationally (ed-ū-kā'shon-al-li), adv. By

Educationally (ed-ù-ki'shon-al-ii), adv. By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education; as, this matter, educationally considered, is important.

Educationary (ed-ù-ki'shon-a-ri), a. Belonging to education; education; [Rave.] Educationist (ed-ù-ki'shon-ist), v. One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education. motes education.

Educator (ed'ū-kāt-ér), n. One who or that which educates.

which educates.

Educe (ë-důs), v.t. pret. & pp. educed; ppr. educin. [L. educo-e, out, and duco, to lead.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to extract; to produce against a counter agency or notwithstanding some hostile influence.

Th' eternal art educing good from ill. Educible (ē-dūs'i-bl), a. That may be

educed.

Educt (é'dukt), n. [L. educo, eductum, to lead out. See EDUCE.] 1. Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition. Educt is distinguished from product, inasmuch as a product is formed during decomposition, whereas an educt existed in its integrity in the body previous to its being operated on.

The reliable of the which preceives in cells in the

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are dutes; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of enulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product.

C. Fig. anything educed or drawn from anothers on inference.

other; an inference.

The latter are conditions of, the former are educis from, experience. Sir IV. Hamilton.

Eduction (ē-duk'shon), n. The act of draw-

ing out or bringing into view.

Eduction-pipe (ë-duk'shon-pip), n. In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder into the condenser or the atmosphere into the connenser or the aumosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind. Eductor (ê-dukt'ér), n. That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ber. E. Darwin.

Edulcorant (ê-dul'kō-rant), n. Any-thing that edulcorates; a substance that sweetens; that which removes acidity or any harsh qualities. Edulcorant (ê-dul'kō-rant), a. Having

the property of edulcorating or sweeten-ing by the removal of acidity or acrid qualities.

qualities.

Edulcorate (ë-dul'kō-rāt), n.t. pret. & pp. edulcorated; ppr. edulcorating. [L. e, out, and dulcor, dulcoratum, to sweeten, from dulcor, sweetens, dulcis, sweet.] 1. To remove acidity from; to sweeten. 'This (swine's dung). is said yet to edulcorate and sweeten fruit,'

Englin. 2. In cham, to free from ac.

said yet to cancertate and sweeten ruit. Evelyn.—2. In chem. to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing. Edulcoration (ë-dul'kō-rā'shon), n. 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In chem. the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

Edulcorative (ê-dul'kō-rāt-iv), a. Having the quality of sweetening or purifying.

Edulcorator (ê-dul'kō-rāt-er), n. He who

or that which edulcorates; specifically, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c., by causing the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a phial, by expansion of the liquid by the warmth of the hand.

Edulious† (E-du'il-us), a. [L. edulium, anything to be eaten.] Eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such edulious pulses. Sir T. Browne. Ee (ē), n. pl. Een. (ë, ēn.) Eye. [Old English and Scotch.]

But steal me a blink o' your bonny black ee, Yet look as ye were na lookin' at me. Burns. And eke with fatness swoln were his een. Spenser.

-Ee. [Fr. -é or -ée, a form of the Latin -atus.] A frequent suffix denoting the object of an action; as, payee, one who is paid; drawee, one who is the object of an action; as payee, one who is paid; drawee, one who is or committee, a body to whom something is committed, &c. The word grandee is merely another spelling of the Spanish consolie.

one who is drawn on; committee, a body to whom something is committee, &c. The word grandee is merely another spelling of the Spanish grande.

Eeke f (&k), v.t. [See Eke.] To increase; to add to. Spenser.

Eel(&l), n. [A. Sax. æl, L.G. al, Fris. iel, Dan. D. and G. aal. Grimm thinks it may be derived from an old word aha, meaning a serpent (Luther spells aal ahl), and allied to Gr. echis, Skr. ahi, a serpent, just as the L. anguilla, an eel, comes from anguis, a snake.] A family of teleostean fishes belonging to the apodal section of the Malacopterygii. The sub-genus Anguilla is characterized by its serpent-like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins, and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail. The gill sit is at the base of the pectoral fins, and the opercular bones are small. The dorsal fin commences half-way between the head and the anal fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond the upper. In the sub-genus Conger the dorsal fin commences above the pectoral, and the upper jaw is the longer. The smoothness of the body—the scales being inconspicuous—and the serpentine movements are proverbial. Eels of the sub-genus Conger are exclusively marine. They sometimes weigh more than 100 lbs., and have a length of 10 feet; the species of Anguilla, which are both fresh-water and marine, seldom exceed 27 lbs. weight, and 30 inches in length. Eels are esteemed good food, and form an important article of commerce in some countries. The conger and at least three other species—the sharp-nosed (Aneuthrostris)—are found in this country. The so-called eels found in paste and vinegar are microscopic animals of the genus Vibrio. (See VIBRIO.) The term eel is applied to other fishes belonging to distinct genera. Eel-basket (el'bas-ket), n. A basket for catching eels, aning a sort of funnel-shaped mouse-trap entrance fitted into the mouth

Framework with Eelbucks

of it, and composed of flexible willow rods on it, and composed of flexible windwrods converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent towards the breaklest material. on their descent towards the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Such an apparatus as that shown is used in various parts of the Thames

Eel-fare (ël'fār), n. [Eel, and fare (which see).] The passage of young eels up English streams.

streams. Eel-fare (ël'fār), n. A fry or brood of eels Eel-fork (ël'fork), n. A pronged instrument for catching eels. Eel-gras; (ël'gras), n. In America, the popular name of the Zostera marina, a kind of see, wrack

sea-wrack.

of sea-wrack.

Eel-port (ēl'port), n. An eel-basket.

Eel-port (ēl'port), n. [A. Sax. æle-puta.]

The local name of two different species of fish—(a) the viviparous blenny (Zoarves viviparus); and (b) the burbot (Lota vulgaris), the only freshwater species of the family which contains the cod and haddock.

Felspace (Elven), a. A forlead instrument

Edispear (G'sper), n. A forked instrument used for catching cels. Een (En), the old plural for eyes. See EE. E'en (En), adv. A contraction for even (which

see).

I have e'en done with you. L'Estrange.

E'en (ên), n. Evening. [Scotch.] E'er (âr), adv. Contraction for ever. 'As strange a thing as e'er I looked on.' Shak. Estie (eri), a. [A. Sax. earh, timid.] 1. Calculated to inspire fear; dreary; lonely; weird.

The cerie beauty of a winter scene. Tempson.

2. Superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove and ne'er be eerie.

Burns.

Ecriness (ēr'i-nes), n. Superstitious fear combined with a sense of loneliness; mental dreariness.

Efags (e-fagz'), interj. [Probably a corruption of i'faith.] In faith; on my word; certes.

[Yulgar]

[Elags] the gentleman has got a Tratyor, s

[Elags] the

Effablet (et'a-bl), a. [L. effabilis, that can be uttered or spoken, from effor, effort, to speak.—e, out, and fart, to speak. Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken; that may be explained; explicable. Barrow.

Efface (et-fas'), v.t. pret. & pp. effaced; ppr. effacing. [Fr. efface-L. e, out, and facies, a face. Comp. deface.] 1. To destroy, as a figure, ou the surface of anything, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out: to erase, strike, or scratch out. so as to out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to efface the testers on a monument; to efface a writing; to efface a name.—2. To remove from the mind; to wear away; as, to efface the image of a person in the mind; to efface ideas or thoughts; to efface gratitude.

Effice from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received.

Bacon.

—Deface, Efface. To deface most commonly means to injure or impair; to efface is to rub out or destroy so as to render invisible.— Svn. To blot out, expunge, rase, erase, obliterate, cancel, destroy.

Efface (ef.fac), n.d. To obliterate any distinctive mark or character; to make era-

Sures.

Before decay's effacing fingers

Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.

Byron.

Effaceable (ef-fās'a-bl), a. Capable of being effaced. Effacement (ef-fas'ment), n. Act of effac-

ing. Effaré, Effrayé (ā-fa-rā, ā-frā-yā), a. [Fr.]

Effaré, Effrayé (ā-fa-rā, ā-frā-yā), a. [Fr.] In her. a term applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as if it were frightened or emaged.

Effascinate t (ef-fas'sin-āt), v.t. [L. effascinate tef-fas'sin-āt), v.t. [L. effascina, to be witch—e, out, and fascino, to fascinate. See FASCINATE.] To charm; to be witch; to delude.

Effascination! (ef-fas'sin-ā'/shon), a. The act of bewitching or deluding, or state of being bewitched or deluded.

Effect (ef-fett'), n. [L. effectus, from efficio—ex, and facio, to make.] 1. That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the application of a cause or of the ac-

the application of a cause or of the ac-tion of an agent on some subject; consequence; result; as, the effect of luxury, of intemperance, of cold, &c.; he spoke with great effect; the effect of this war was the breaking up of the kingdom.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power.

Locke.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; importance; account; as, the obligation is void and of no effect.

Gal. v. 4.

Christ is become of no effect to you.

3. Purport; tenor; import or general intent; as, he made the purchase for his friend, and immediately wrote him to that effect; his speech was to the effect that, &c.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde, And knewe therof all the hole effects. Hawes.

4. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical effect by fortune or necessity.

Sir P. Sidney. 5. Reality; not mere appearance; fact; sub-

No other in effect than what it seems. Denham. To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say the author is a man. Addison. 6. The impression produced on the mind, as o. The impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined; the ensemble or general result of all the qualities of a work of art.

The effect was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place.

W. Irving.

nature of the place. W. Irving.
7. pl. Goods; movables; personal estate; as, the people escaped from the town with their effects.—Useful effect, in mech. the measure of the real power of any machine, after deducting that portion which is lost or expended in overcoming the inertia and friction of the moving parts and every other source of loss, and in giving the parts the required velocity.—For effect, with the design of creating an impression; ostentationsly.—To give effect to, to make valid; to carry out in practice; to push to its legitimate or natural result.

Effect (effekt), v. [From the noun.] 1. To

Brace of natural result.

Breet (ef-fekt), v.t. [From the noun.] 1. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be; as, the revolution in France effected a great change of property.—2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to effect an object or purpose.

What he decreed, he effected.

What he decreed, he effected. Mitton.

SYN. To accomplish, fulfil, realize, achieve, complete, execute, effectuate.

Effectiple (ef-fekt/er), n. Same as Effector.

Effectible (ef-fekt/i-bl), a. That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Effection (ef-fek/shon), n. 1. Act of effection; creation; production. Hale. = 2. In geom. the construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition. Hutton.

position. Hutton.

Effective (ef-fekt/iv), a. 1. Having the power to cause or produce effect; efficacious.

They are not effective of anything. 2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effect.

Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it. Sir T. Browne.

it. Since is not expected, not be obtained by the cause.

3. Efficient; causing to be; as, an effective cause.

4. Having the power of active operation; efficient; fit for duty; as, effective men in an army; an effective force.

5. Efficient in contradistinction to paper money; a common term on the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money; thus a draft is directed to be paid in effective money to guard against depreciated paper currency.

5. Effictive money to guard against depreciated paper currency.

5. Effective money.

5. Effective money.

5. Effective money.

5. Effectively (ef-fekt/iv), a. Effective money.

5. Effectively (ef-fekt/iv-li), adv. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

6. Effectiveness (ef-fekt/iv-nes), a. The quality

Effectiveness (ef-fekt'iv-nes), n. The quality of being effective.

Effectless (ef-fektles), a. Without effect; without advantage; useless.

Sure all's effectless; yet nothing we'll omit That bears recovery's name. Shak.

Effector (ef-fekt'er), n. One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. 'That Infinite Being who was the effector of it.' Derham.

Rifectual (ef-fektbal) a. 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or

having adequate power or force to produce the effect; as, the means employed were effectual. "Effectual steps for the suppres-sion of the rebellion." Macaulay.—2.† Ver-acious; expressive of facts.

Reprove my allegation if you can; Or else conclude my words effectual,

—Effectual adjudication, in Scots law, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.

by a creditor.

Effectually (ef-fek'tū-al-li), adv. With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly; as, the city is effectually guarded.

Effectualness (ef-fek'tū-al-nes), n. The quality of being effectual.

Effectuate (ef-fek'fū-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. effectuated; ppr. effectuating. [Fr. effectuer. See EffECT.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil. 'A fit instrument to effectuate his desire.' Sidney, Effectuation (ef-fek'fū-ā'shon), n. Act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The difficulty from the simultaneity of Cause and Effect, or rather from the identity of Causation and Effectuation is solved on this theory.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Effectuose, Effectuous (ef-fek'tū-ōs, ef-fek'tū-us), a. Effective; effectual. B. Jonson. Effeir (ef-fer'), n. [Scotch.] 1. What is becoming one's rank or station.—2. Property; quality; state; condition.—Effeir of war, warlike guise. Effeir (ef-fer'), v.i. In Scots law, to correspond, be suitable, or belong.

In form as effects, means such form as in law be longs to the thing.

Bell.

Effeminacy (ef-fem'in-a-si), n. [From effem-inute.] 1. The softness, delicacy, and weak-ness characteristic of the female sex; un-

ness characteristic of the female sex; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.—2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.—Fou defeninacy held me yoked.—Mitton.

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), a. [L. effeminate, from effeminor, to grow or make womanish, from ex, out, and femina, a woman.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king by his subutious life and men man.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean mar riage, became effeminate and less sensible of honour

2. Characterized by or resulting from effem-2. Characterized by of resulting from electinacy; as, an effeminate peace; an effeminate life.—8. Womanlike; tender; womanly. 'Gentle, kind, effeminate remorse.' Shak.

—Feminine, Effeminate. See under FEMININE.—SYN. Womanish, weak, tender, unmanly, voluptious, delicate, cowardly.

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), n. A tender, delicate womanish person.

cate, womanish person.

Effeminates, whose very looks Reflect dishonour on the land I love. Comper.

Effeminate (ef-femin-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. effeminated; ppr. effeminating. To make womanish; to unman; to weaken. 'To ef-feminate children's minds.' Locke. Effeminate (ef-femin-āt), v.t. To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will effeminate. Pope,

In a slothful peace courage will effeminate. Pope. Effeminately (ef-fem'in-āt-li), adv. 1. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.—2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. 'Effeminately vanquished.' Millon. Effeminateness (ef-fem'in-āt-nes), n. The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness. Effemination † (ef-fem'in-āt'shon), n. The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. 'Degenerate effemination.' Sir T. Browne. Effeminize (ef-fem'in-īz), v.t. To make effeminize (ef-fem'in-īz), v.t.

Brave knights effeminized by sloth. Sylvester.

Brave knights effeminized by sloth. Sylvester.

Effendi (ef-fen'di), n. [Turk, a corruption of Gr. authentės, a doer with his own hand, perpetrator, lord or master; in Mod.Gr. pron. apthendis: See AUTHENTIC.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics; thus, the sultan's first physician is Hakim effendi; the chancellor of the empire Reis effendi: The term is also often used in the same way as master or sir; thus, Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers effendi.

Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers effendi.

Efferent (effer-ent), a. [L. ef for ex, out of, and fero, to carry.] In physiol. conveying outwards, or discharging; as, the efferent lymphatics, which convey lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct.

Efferous t (effer-us), a. [L. efferus, excessively wild—ef for ex, intens., and ferus, wild.] Fierce; wild; savage.

From the teeth of that efferous beast, from the

From the teeth of that efferous beast, from the tusk of the wild boar.

Bp. King. tusk of the wild boar.

Effervesce (of-fer-ves'), v.i. pret. & pp. effer-vesced; ppr. effer-vescing. [L. effervesco-ef, ex, out of, and fervesco, to begin boiling, incept from ferves, to be hot, to rage. See FERVENT.] 1. To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine.—2. Fig. to exhibit signs of excitement; to exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed; as, to effer-

vesce with joy. Effervescence (ef-fer-ves'ens), n. 1. A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, produc-ing innumerable small bubbles: as, the effer-vescency or working of new wine, eider, or beer; the efferoescence of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition.—2. Strong ex-citement; manifestation of feeling; flow of animal spirits.

Effervescency (ef-fér-ves'en-si), n. Same a třervescence

Effervescent (ef-fer-ves'ent), a. Gently boiling or bubbling by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

Effervescible (ef-fer-ves'i-bl), a. That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of effervescible matter. Kirwan.

A small quantity of eigervescate matter. At earlier test of the first, a. [L. effectus, effectus, exhausted, worn out by bearing—ex, and fectus or fectus, fruitful, pregnant.] 1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal or plant.—2. Having the energies worn out or exhausted; having the vigour lost or dissipated; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results. Effete sensuality. South.

If they find the old governments effete, worn out, . . they may seek new ones. Eurke,

Efficacions (ef-fi-kā'shus), a. [L. efficac, efficacious, powerful, from efficio. See EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having powerdequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as an efficacious remark for disease.

as an effectious remedy for disease.

Efficaciously (ef-fi-kā'shus-li), adv. Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired; as, the remedy has been efficaciously applied.

efficaciously applied.

Efficaciousness (ef-fi-kā'shus-nes), n. The quality of being efficacious.

Efficacy (ef'fi-ka-si), n. [L. efficacia, efficacy, from efficac, from efficia. See EffECT.]

Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as, the efficacy of the gospel in converting men from sin; the efficacy of prayer; the efficacy of medicine in counteracting disease; the efficacy of manure in tertilizing land. 'Of noxious efficacy.' Milton.—Syn. Virtue, force, energy, power, effectiveness; efficiency.

Efficience (ef-fi'shens), n. Same as Efficiency.

eiency.

Efficiency (ef-fishen-si), n. [L. efficientia, influence, from efficio. See EffEct.] 1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine efficiency is far above us.

Hooker.

Gravity does not proceed from the efficiency of any contingent or unstable agent. Woodward.

contingent or unstable agent. Woodward.

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power. 'Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their efficiency.' J. S. Mill.—3. In mech. the amount of useful effect or actual work a prime mover yields, as compared with the power expended.—4. Milit. the condition of a volunteer who has become an efficient. See EFFICIENT, n. 2.

Efficient (e-fi/shent), a. 1. Causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is; efficacious; effectual; competent; able; operative.

The efficient cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which the thing is produced. Ogilvie, 2. Noting a volunteer who is an efficient.

2. Noting a volunteer who is an endemon.
See the noun.—Syn. Effective, effectual,
competent, able, capable.
Efficient (ef-fi/shent), n. 1. The agent or
cause which produces or causes to exist; the
prime mover. [Rare.]

God . . . moveth mere natural agents as an effi-cient only. Hooker.

2. Milit. a volunteer who has a competent knowledge of the duties of the service, and has attended a certain requisite number of drills. The government pays a capitation grant in respect of such efficient.—Extra efficient, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers who, on examination, has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

Efficiently (ef-fi'shent-li), adv. With effect; effectively.

Efficience (ef-fers'), v.t. To make fierce or furious. With fell woodnes he efficienced furious. Spenser.

Effigial (ef-fi'ji-al), a. Exhibiting or pertaining to an effigy. [Rare.]

ing to an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly efficial cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.

Critical Hist. of Pamphiets.

Effigiate (ef-fi'ji-ā), v.t. pret. & pp. effigiated; ppr. effigiation, [L. effigio, efficiation, to form, to fashion, from effigies, likeness, image.] To image; to form a like figure to; hence, to adapt. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls, and prevail to his brother's institution, must, as Saint Paul did, efficial and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse, by which he may prevail upon the persuasions, by complying with the affections and usages of men.

Efficiation (ef-fi'ji-ā'shon), n. The act of forming in resemblance. [Rare.]

Effigies (ef-fi'ji-ā'z), n. [L.] Image; representation; effigy.

sentation; effigy. We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the efficier or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing.

Dryden.

organs or our hearing.

Effigy (ef'fl-ji), n. [L. effigies, from effingo, to fashion—e, ex, and fingo, to form or devise. See FEIGN.]

1. The image, like-ness or represents vise. See ERIGN. 1

The image, likeness, or representation of a person or thing, whether of the whole or a part; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bas-relief, or drawing; an image; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments. The cut shows effigy on a brass of Wm. Abell, vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1507.—2. In numis, the print or impression on a coin repression on a coin repression on a coin repression. sion on a coin representing the head of the sovereign by whom it was issued. -To burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang

egigy, to hurn or hang an image or picture of a person as a means of showing dislike, hatred, or contempt for him: a popular mode in which antipathy or indignation is often manifested. Efflagitate† (ef-flaj'i-at), v.t. [L. eflagito, eflagitatum, to demand urgenty—e, ex, and flagito, to demand warmly.] To demand

Effate (ef-flat'), v.t. [L. efflo, efflatum, to blow or breathe out—e, ez, out, and flo, to blow.] To fill with breath or air. [Rare] Effation (ef-flatshom), n. The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre

Effloresce (ef-flo-res'), v. i. pret. & pp. effloresce (pp. efflorescing, [L. effloresco, from floresco, from floresco, from floresco, from floresco, from floresco, floresco, from floresco, flores or excessive ornamentation.

The Italian (Gothic architecture) effloresced ... into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como.

Ruskin. of raws and the cathedral of Comb. Kassin.

2. In chem. to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source

from an external source. Those salts whose crystals efforesce belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling, Fourcray,

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes efforces with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. Dana.

Bifforsseence (ef-flo-res'ens), n. 1. In bot, a term sometimes applied to the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.—2. In med. a redness of the skin; eruption, as in rash, measles, small-pox, searlatina, &c.—3. In chem. the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the sursublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts; the powder or crust thus formed.

Efflorescency (ef-flo-res'en-si), n. Same as Efflorescence

Efflorescent (ef-flo-res'ent), a. 1. Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a

white dust on the surface; incrusted or covered with efflorescence.—2. Liable to effloresce; as, an efforescent salt. Effluence (effluence), n. [Fr. effluence, from L. effluo, to flow out—e, ex, and fluo, to flow.] I. The act of flowing out—2. That which flows or issues from any body or substance; an emanation.

Bright effluence of bright essence increate. Millon. Effluency (ef'flu-en-si), n. Same as

Effluency (ef'flu-en-si), n. Same as Effluence.
Effluent (ef'flu-ent), a. [L. effluens, effluents, ppr. of effluo, to flow out—e, ex, out, and fulo, to flow.] Flowing out; emanating; emitted. 'Effluent beams.' Parnell.
Effluent (ef'flu-ent), n. In geog. a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake; as, the Atchafalaya is an effluent of the river Mississippi.
Effluviable (ef-flu'vi-ab), a. Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. 'Effluviable (ef-flu'vi-ab), a. Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia, P. Effluvial (ef-flu'vi-ab), v.i. To throw off effluvium. Boyle. [Rare.]
Effluviate (ef-flu'vi-ab), v.i. To throw off effluvium. Boyle. [Rare.]
Effluviate (ef-flu'vi-ab), [L. from effluo, to flow out. See Flow.] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form; exhalation; emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations; as, the effluvia from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

diseased bodies of placelying alima of vegetable substances.

Efflux (effitiks), n. [L. effitio, effitixum, to flow out. See EFFILUENCE.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; flow; as, an effux of matter from an ulcer; the first effux of men's piety. 'By continual effuxes of those powers and virtues.' South.
2. That which flows out; emanation. 'Light... efflux divine.' Thomson.

Effux † (effuks), v.i. To run or flow away.
Five years being effuxed, he took out the tree and weighed it.

Five years being effluxed, he took out the tree and weighed it.

Effluxion (ef-fluk'shon), n. [See EFFLUX.]

I. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. 'Some light effluxions from spirit to spirit.' Bacon. Effodient (ef-fo'di-ent), a. [L. effodiens, effodientis, ppr. of effodio, to dig out—ef for ex, out, and fodio, to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

Effodientia (ef-fo'di-en'shi-a), n. pl. [L. effodien, to dig.] In zool. a term sometimes applied to the division of the edentates which comprises the entomophagous forms, as the hairy ant-eater of South America, the scaly pangolin of South Africa and South Asia, the armadillo, &c.

Effoliation (ef-fo'li-a'shon), n. In bot deprivation of a plant of its leaves.

Efforce (ef-fors'), v.t. pret. & pp. efforced, ppr. efforcing. [Fr. efforcer, to endeavour, to strive—e, out, and forcer, to force. See Force | To force; to violate.

Bunt his beastly heart 'efforce her chastity. Spenser.

Efform † (ef-form'), v.t. [L. ef for ex, out, and forcer, to force, to force. The form to force to the force of the force of

Burnt his beastly heart? Gover her chastly. Spenser, Efform! (lef-form'), at. [L. ef for ex, out, and formo, to form.] To fashion; to shape; to form. 'Efforming us after thy own image.' Jer. Taylor.

Efformation ! (ef-form-w/shon), n. The act

of giving shape or form; formation.

They pretend to give an account of the efforma-tion of the universe. Ray. tion of the universe. Reg.
Reg.
Reg.
Reg.
Leg for ex, out, and fortis, strong.] A straining; an exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; endeavour; stremuous exertion to accomplish an object; as, the army, by great efforts, scaled the walls; distinction in science is gained by continued efforts of the mind.

There certainly is a kind of moral excellence implied in the renunciation of all effort after display.

SYN. Endeavour, exertion, struggle, strain,

SYN. Endeavour, exertion, struggle, strain, straining, attempt, trial, essay. Effortless (effort-les or effert-les), a. Making no effort.

Effossion (ef-fo'shon), n. (L. effossus, pp. of effodio, to dig out.) The act of digging out of the earth. The effossion of coins. Arbuthnot. [Rare.]

Effracture (ef-frak'tår), n. In surg. a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones. Effranchise (ef-fran'chiz.), vt. [L. ef for ex, out, and E. franchise.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effray † (ef-fra'), vt. [Fr. efrayer, to frighten—L. e, out, and frigidus, cold.] To frighten. The dam upstar, out of her den effraide.

The dam upstart, out of her den effraide, And rushed forth. Spenser.

Effrayable† (ef-frā'a-bl), a. Frightful; dreadful.
Effrayé. See Effarē.
Effrenation† (ef-frē-nā'shon), n. [L. effrenatio, unbridled impetuosity—ef for ex, out, and frenum, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness.
Effront † (ef-front'), v.t. To give assurance to Sir T. Browne.
Effronted,† Effrontit† (ef-front'ed, ef-front'it), a. [Fr. efront'a, brazen-faced.] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; frontless; brazen-faced. 'The effrented whore.' Stirling. 'His effrontit shameless face.' Jer. Taylor. Taulor.

Effrontery (ef-frun'te-ri), n. [Fr. effronteric, from L. effronts, effrontis, bare-faced, shameless—ef for ex, out, forth, and frons, the less—ef for ex, out, forth, and frons, the forehead, J Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum; as, effrontery is a sure mark of ill-breeding.—Impudence, Effrontery, Sauciness. See under IMPUDENCE.—SYN. Impudence, assurance, audacity, boldness, hardthood, shamelessness.

snamelessness.

Effrontuously† (ef-front'ū-us-ti), adv. With effrontery; impudently; frontlessly. North.

Effulcrate (ef-ful'krāb), a. [L. ef for ex, out, away, and fulcrum, a support.] In bot. applied to buds from under which the custom to the full results.

applied to buds from under which the customary leaf has fallen.

Effulge (ef-fulj'), v.t. pret. & pp. effulged; ppr. effulging. [L. effulge—ef forex, out, and fulgeo, to shine.] To cause to shine forth; to radiate; to beam. 'His eyes effulging a peculiar fire.' Thomson. [Rare.]

Effulge (ef-fulj'), v.i. To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.

Effulgence (ef-fulj'ens), n. A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour; as, the effulgence of divine color.

effulgence of divine glory.

The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn. Beattie. Effulgent (ef-fulj'ent), a. Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun Looks out *efficipent*, from amid the flash Of broken clouds.

Thom

Effulgently (ef-fulj'ent-li), adv. In a bright or splendid manner.

Effunability† (ef-fun'a-bil"i-ti), a. The quality of flying off in fumes or vapour, or of being volatile.

Effumablet (ef-fum'a-bil, a. Capable of flying off in fumes or vapour; volatile.

Effume | (ef-fum'), v.t. [L. effumo, to emit smoke or vapour.] To breathe or puff out; to emit, as steam or vapour.

I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or efficie them at my pleasure.

Effund† (ef-fund'), v.t. [See EFFUSE.] To pour out. More.

EHUMA † (el-tuna'), v.t. [See EFFUSE.] To pour out. More.

Effuse (ef-füz'), v.t. pret. & pp. effused; ppr. effusing. [L. effundo, effusium, to pour out—ef for ex, out, and fundo, fusium, to pour.]

To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

Whose maiden-blood thus rigorously effused
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven. Shak.

Effuse (ef-fuz'), v.i. To emanate; to come

Effuse (ef-fuz'), v.i. To emanate; to come forth. Thomson.

Effuse (ef-fuz'), v.i. To emanate; to come forth. Thomson.

Effuse (ef-fus), a. 1.† Poured out freely; profuse. 'Mirth effuse.' Young.—2.† Disposed to pour out freely; dissipated; extravagant. By. Richardson.—3. In bot. applied to inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

Effuse† (ef-fus'), n. Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste. 'Much effuse of blood.' Shale.

Effusion (ef-fu'zhon), n. 1. The act of pouring out; as, the effusion of water, of blood, or grace, of words, and the like. 'To save the effusion of my people's blood.' Dryden. 'Endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers.' Hooker.—2. That which is poured out, literally or figuratively; an utterance; a trifling piece of verse or prose; as, the effusions of a youthful poet.—3. Demonstrative cordiality of manner; eager welcome; overflowing kindness: a usage borrowed from the French.

When Dorothea accepted him with effusion, that

When Dorothea accepted him with efficient, that was only natural; and Mr. Casaubon believed that his happiness was going to begin. George Eliot.

4. In pathol. (a) the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part. (b) The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces. —Effusion of gases, in chem. the escape of gases through minute apertures, into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated

with minute apertures 986 millimetre or 993 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phe-nomena follow the same law, and there-fore the rates of effusion are inversely as the

fore the rates of citusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases. Effusive (cf-fus'iv), a. 1. Pouring out; that pours forth largely. 'Th' effusive south.' Thomson.—2. Poured abroad; spread widely. 'The effusive wave.' Pope.—3. Accompanied with effusion or overflowing cordiality; demonstrative; as, an effusive welcome. Effusively (ef-fus'iv-li), adv. In an effusive

manner; with demonstrative cordiality. Effusiveness (ef-fus'iv-nes), n. State of

being effusive.

Eft (eft), n. [From A. Sax. efete, a lizard or newt. Newt is from ewt for eft, the n of the indefinite art. an having adhered to the noun.] A name of the newt (Triton).

Efts (ett), adv. [A. Sax.] After; again; soon; quickly. Spenser.

Eftsoon, Eftsoon (eft-sön', eft-sönz'), adv.

[A. Sax. eft, after, and sona, sones, soon.] Soon afterward; in a short time. [Rare and poetical.

Shal all the world be lost eftsones now. Chaucer. Effsoon the lofty tree its top inclined. Southey. Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!

Eftseons his hand dropt he. Coleridge.

E. G. [L. exempli gratia.] For the sake of an example; for instance

an example; for instance.

Egad (ê-gad'), exclain. [Probably a euphemistic corruption of the oath 'by God.']

An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

surprise.

Egal† (e'gal), a. [Fr. égal; L. æquus, equal.]

Equal. 'Egal justice.' Shak.

Egalitee,† n. Equality. Chaucer.

Egality (egal'i-ti), n. [Fr. égalité. See

EGAL.] Equality. 'Cursed France with her

egalities.' Tennyson.

France (Egal'i-y), v. ora [L. (March)

Egean, Ægean (ĉ-jĉ'an), n. or a. [L. (Mare) Ægeaum.] A term often applied to that part of the Mediterranean otherwise called the

or the Mediterranean otherwise called the Archipelago.

Bger (e'ger), n. Same as Eagre.

Bger, Egre, t. a. Sharp. Chaucer.

Eger (e'ger), n. In bot. a tulip appearing early in bloom.

Feoran (e'de arm) a. From The Chaucer.

Egeran (e'je-ran), n. [From Eger, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] A synonym of idocrase (which see).

Egeria (ē-jē'ri-a), n. One of the small planets

Egeria (e-jeri-a), n. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by De Gasparis, 2d No-vember, 1850. Egerminate † (e-jerm'in-at), v.i. [L. eger-mino, egerminatum—e, out, and germino, to sprout.] To put forth buds; to germin-

Egest (ē-jest'), v.t. [L. egero, egestum, to carry or bear out—e, out, and gero, to carry.]
To cast or throwout; to void, as excrement.

Bacon.

Egestion (ë-jest'yon), n. The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

Egg (eg), n. [From Icel. eyg, Dan. æg=A. Sax. æy. The sound of the A. Sax. y was softened, giving O. E. eye or ey, as 'gos eye,' goose's egg, in Piers the Plowman's Crede; 'an ey or tweye,' Chaucer, comp. G. and D. et. Probably allied in origin to L. onum, Gr. ōon, r. uyh, Gael. ubh, an egg.] 1. A body specially developed in the females of a great many animals, besides birds, and in which, by impregnation, the development of the young animal takes place, generally of a roundish form and in birds having a calcarcous shell; an ovum. Regarded physiologically there are three essential parts carcous shell; an ovum. Regarded physicologically there are three essential paris in an egg, viz. the germinal spot or dot, the germinal vesicle, and the vitellus or yolk—the first being contained in the germinal vesicle, which again is contained within the body of the yolk. The eggs of most animals lower than the bird have no more than these three parts. The eggs of birds, however, have, besides these, the white, or albumen, and the shell, which consists of a membrane coated with carbonconsists of a membrane coated with carbonate of lime. The yolk consists of a strong solution of albumen, in which multitudes of minute globules of oil are suspended. (See OVUM.) A hen's egg of good size weights about 1000 grains, of which the white constitutes 600, the yolk 300, and the shell 100. Eggs of domestic fowls, and of certain wild fowls, as the plover, gulls, &c., are an important article of commerce, and furnish a wholesome, nutritious, and very pleasant article of diet. The eggs of turtles are also held in high esteem. Animals whose young consists of a membrane coated with carbondo not leave the egg till after it is laid are called oviparous; those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called ovorviparous. Anything resembling an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass hubble with a long eck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophial erg.

Eeyle.

—Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue, in arch, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo. It is also called the Behinus Ornament. See ECHINUS, 4.—Will Bennias Ornament. See Echtins, 4.—In the you take eggs for money? a saying which originated when eggs were so plentiful as searcely to have a money value. It means then, 'Will you allow yourself to be imposed upon?'

Mine honest friend

Mine honest friend, IVill you take eggs for money?

—Don't put all your eggs in one basket, don't venture all you have in one speculation. Egg (eg), v.t. [A. Sax. egian, eggian, to incite, to sharpen. See Eige.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to encourage; to instigate; to provoke. Egg (eg), v.t. [A. cite, to sharpen.

They egged him forward still not to spare the nobility

Eggar, Egger (eg'ar, eg'er), n. A name given to moths of the family Bombyeide, and genera Lasiocampa and Eriogaster. The L. trifolia, a well-known Pottol. the oak-egger, from the food of their caterollars. The Eriogaster Union the food of their caterollars. The Eriogaster Union is the small gger of collectors.

Egg-bag (eg'bag), n. In zool. the ovary.

Goldsmith.

Egg-bird (eg'berd), n. The name given to Hydrochelidon fuliginosum, a species of tern, a bird of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies, as its eggs, in common with those of two other species of tern, form an object of profitable adventure to the crews of numerous small vessels, which collect them in the months of March, April and More

which collect them in the months of March, April, and May.

Egg-born (egfborn), a. Produced from an egg, as a bird; oviparous.

Egg-cup (egfkup), n. A cup used to hold an egg at table.

Eggeba (egfe-ba), n. A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to half an affa or half an onnec.

Eggement, + Egging, + n. Incitement.

Thurgh womannes eggement
Mankind was borne, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer.

Egger (eg'ér), n. One who incites.
Egger (eg'ér), n. An eggler or gatherer of

Eggery (eg'é-ri), n. A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited, as those of sea-

birds.

Egg-flip (eg'flip), n. A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

Egg-glass (eg'glas), n. 1. A small glass for holding an egg at the table.—2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs.

Egg-hot (eg'hot), n. A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. Lamb.

Eggler (eg'ler), n. A collector of or dealer in ergs.

Egg-nog (eg'nog), n. A drink consisting of the yolks of eggs beaten up with sugar, and the white of eggs whipped, with the addi-tion of wine or spirits.

Egg-plant (eg'plant), n. A white-fruited



Egg-plant (Salanum esculentum)

variety of Solanum esculentum, cultivated as an article of food, the fruit, which is

about the size of a goose's egg, being boiled, stewed in sauces, &c., like love-apple.

Egg-sauce (eg'sas), n. Sauce prepared with

Egg-shell (eg'shel), n. The shell or outside

covering of an egg.

Egg-slice (eg'slis), n. A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan. Egg-spoon (eg'spön), n. A small spoon for eating eggs with.

Egg-trot (eg'trot), n. In the manége, a cau-tious, jog-trot pace, like that of a house-wife riding to market with eggs in her pan-

Egilopical (ë-ji-lop'ik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.—2. Affected with egilops.

with egalops. Egilops (éji-lops), n. [Gr. aigilōps—aix, aigos, a goat, and ōps, the eye.] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye. Egina Marbles (é-gina mar-hlz), n. pl. A

Egina Maribles (e-gina mar-niz), n. pt. A collection of ancient statues discovered on the island of Egina, supposed to have ori-ginally decorated the temple in that island sacred to Fallas Athéně. They are before the age of Phidias, so, although true to nature generally, their faces are charac-terized by that forced smile which gives an unpleasant expression to the earlier Greek sculptures. They are the most remarkable sculptures. ornaments of the Glyptothek of Munich. Egis (ë'jis), n. Same as Ægis.

Eglandulose, Eglandulous (ē-gland'ū-los,

e-gland'ü-lus), a. [L. e, out, and glandulo-sus, glandulous.] Destitute of glands. Eglantine (eg'lan-tin or eg'lan-tin), n. [Fr. eglantine, eglantier; Pr. aiglentina, the eg-lantine; O.Fr. aiglent, from a form aculentus, from L. aculeus, a spine, a prickle, acus, a needle.] The English name of the sweet-brier, Rosa rubiginosa of botanists. It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry bushy

Milton has distinguished the sweet-brier and the

'Through the sweet-brier, or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.'—Allegro, v. 47.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it 'twisted.' If not, he must have meant the wild-rose.

Eglatere (eg'la-tēr), n. Eglantine.

The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear. Tempson.

Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear. Tempson. Eglomerate (e-glom'ér-th, v.t. [L. e., out, and glomero, glomeratum, to wind up.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. [Rare.] Egma. (eg'ma). n. A corruption of enigna. 'No egma, no riddle.' Shak. Ego (eg'g), pron. or n. [L., I.] In metaph. I; the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as annosed to the van-cap the not-self the

as opposed to the non-ego, the not-self, the

Object.

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known.

Reid.

Egoical (ē-gō'ik-al), α. Pertaining to egoism.

Hare. [Rare.] [Rare.]

Have. [Rave.]

Egoism (é'gö-izm), n. [Fr. égoisme, from L. ego, I.] 1. In philos. the opinion of one who thinks everything uncertain except his own existence; the doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism. See LDEALISM.—2. A passionate love of self, leading one to week all things to except the leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism; selfishness.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing new remaining but naked egoism, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. Carlyle,

Egoist (ë'gō-ist), n. [Fr. égoïste, an egotist.]

1. An egotist; a selfish person.—2 One holding the doctrine of egoism; one who believes that a person can be certain only of his own existence, and the operations and ideas of his own wird. Egoist (ē'gō-ist), n. his own mind.

Egoistic, Egoistical (ē-gō-ist'ik, ē-gō-ist'ik 1. Pertaining to one's personal

The egoistical idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Addicted to or manifesting egoism; ego-Egoistically (e-go-ist/ik-al-li), adv. In an egoistic manner. Personality; indivi-

Egoity (c.go'i-ti), n. Personality; individuality. Swift. [Bare.]

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains; that is, that by which I am the same I was.

Wollaston.

would say the cody remains; that is, that by which I am the same I was:

Egoize (E'gō-Iz), v.i. Same as Egotize.

Egomism I (G'gō-Inizm), n. Egoism. 'That kind of scepticism called egomism.' Bazter.

Egophonic (G-gō-fon'ik), a. Relating to or having the character of egophony.

Egophony (G-gof'o-ni), n. [Gr. aix, aiyos, a goat, and phonē, voice.] The sound of the voice of a person affected with pleurisy, when heard through the stethoscope: so called because it is broken and tremulous, so as to suggest the bleating of a goat.

Egotheism (G'gō-thei-izm), n. [Gr. egō, I, and theos, a god.] 'The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity, as an object of love and honour.

Egotism (G'gō-thei-izm), n. [See Egoism.] The practice of too frequently using the word I; hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance.

The most violent egotism which I have met with is that of Cardinal Wolsey's 'Evoe er ze meus.

The most violent gottom which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey's 'Ego et rex meus, I and my king.'

Spectator.

-Egotism, Self-conceit, Vanity. Egotism, a strong and obtrusively displayed belief in -Egotism, Self-concett, Vanity. Egotism, a strong and obtrusively displayed belief in one's own importance, manifested by a constant reference to self in conversation or writing, the result of a combination of intense self-esteem and selfishness. Self-concett, an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, allied to vanity. Vanity, litemptiness, a belief that one deserves to be and is, held by others in great admiration, especially on some frivolous grounds, as good looks, dress, &c. An equisitical man ignores the opinions of others, through his perfect satisfaction with his own; a conceited person openly claims praise, and is prone to detract from the merits of others and sneer at them, in order to his own exaltation; a vain person is not so self-assertive as a conceited one, but is more athirst for praise. Byrom said he was too proud to be vain. Egotism and conceit are based on what we withink of ourselves; vanity, on what we believe others think of us. lieve others think of us.

His excessive egotism which filled all objects with himself.

Hazlitt.

They that have the least reason, have the most self-conceit.

Whichcote. The exquisitely sensitive vanity of Garrick was galled.

Macaulay.

galled. Macanlay.

Egotist (e'got-ist), n. One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.

Egotistic, Egotistical (egot-ist'ik, egot-ist'ik, al), a. 1. Addicted to egotism; as, an egotistic person.—2. Manifesting egotism.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly egotistical.

Macaulay.

SYN. Conceited, vain, self-important, opin-

Egotistically (e-got-ist'ik-al-li), adv. In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.
Egotize (e'got-iz), vi. pret. & pp. egotized; ppr. egotizing. To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance. [Rare.]

I egotize in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both ego and all that ego does are interesting. Comper.

go and all that ey does are interesting. Comper.

Egregious (8-gref):-us). a. (L. egregious, from
e or ex grege, from or out of or beyond the
herd, select, choice.] I. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished: in a
good sense. 'This accession of dignity to
your egregious merits. Milton. 'Egregious
exploits.' More. 'Egregious prince.' Philips.

This essay affords an egregious instance of the predominance of genius.

Foliusan.

Commission of the control of the con

Reader, try by this the egregious impudence of this fellow.

**Reader, try by this the egregious impudence of this fellow.

Bp. Hall.

this fellow. SYN. Extraordinary, remarkable, monstrous, enormous, exceptional, astonishing, uncommon, unique, surprising. Egregiously (e-gréji-us-li), ada. In an egregious, eminent, distinguished, or remarkable manner; greatly; enormously; shamefully: usually in a bad sense; as, he is egre-

giously mistaken; they were egregiously

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him egregiously an ass. Shak.

Egregiousness (ë-grëfji-us-nes), n. The state of being egregious.

Egress (ë/gres, formerly ë-gres), n. [L. egressus, from egredior—e, and gradior, to step.] 1. The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton.

2. In astron the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit. Egress (ē-gres'), v.i. To go out; to depart; to leave

Egress (ê-gres'), v.i. To go out; to depart; to leave. Egression (ē-gre'shon), n. [L. egressio, from egredior. See Egress.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement; escape; egress. B. Jonson. [Rare.] Egressor (ê-gres'er), n. One will ogoes out. Egret (ê'gret), n. [Fr. aigrette, a dim. from an old form aigre, from O.H.G. heigro, a heron. Heron (which see) has the same origin.] A name common to those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the back lengthened and the barbs loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing. The little egret (Herodias or Ardea garzetta) is probably the most elegant of all the heron tribe. The delicately formed feathers of its crested head, breast, and shoulders are used as ornaments in the turbans of Turks and Persians, and in the head-dresses of European ladies. The bird is of a white colour, about 18 linches long, and weighs about 1½ lb.—2. A heron's feather. B. Jonson.—3. In bot. the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—4. A species of ape. ape.

ape.

Egrett, Egrette (e-gret'), n. [From Fr.

algorette, a white heron, because this bird
has a tuft on its head. See Egret.] A tuft
of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of
ribbons. Written also Aigret, Aignette.

Egrimony† (eg'ri-mo-ni), n. Same as Agri-

movy.

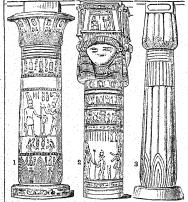
Egrimony (é'gri-mo-ni), n. [L. ægrimonia, from æger, sick.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. Cockeram.

Egriot (é'gri-ot), n. [Fr. æigre, sour.] A kind

Egriot (e'gri-ot), n. [Fr. aigre, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.

Egritude (e'gri-tūd), n. [L. aegritudo, from aeger, sick.] Sorrow of the mind; more rarely, sickness of body. Sir T. Elyot.

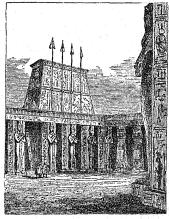
Egyptian (e-ijr'shan), a. [From Egypt, Gr. Aigyptos, supposed to be so called from the name Coptos, a principal town, from gupta, guarded, fortified. Akin Gipsy.] 1. Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.—2. Gipsy. See Egyptians, n. 2.—Egyptian architecture, a style of architecture which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids,



Egyptian Columns.—r, From Rhamession, Thebes. 2, Portico of Temple at Dendera. 3, In Brit. Mus.

rock-cut temples and tombs, gigantic mo-nolithic obelisks, and colossal statues. The characteristic features of the style are solidity, boldness, and originality. Among its peculiar characteristics may be noted— (a) symmetry of structure; (b) the gradual converging of the walls of some of its edi-

fices, especially of the propylea or vestibules of its temples; (c) roofs and covered ways flat or without pediments, and composed of immense blocks of stone reaching from one wall or column to another, the arch being seldom if ever employed; (d) columns numerous, close, and massive, generally without bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block ornamented with hieroglyphics to an elaborate composition of pulm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation; (e) the employment of a large concave moulding in the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves; (f) walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in outline or low-relief representing divinities,



Court of Temple at Edfou.

men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant colouring being often superadded. One remarkable feature associated with this style is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting vast blocks of limestone and of granite.—Egyptian bean, a name sometimes given to the bean-like fruits of Nelumbum speciosum.—Egyptian blue, a brilliant pigment consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a minute quantity of iron.—Egyptian blue, a brilliant pigment consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a minute quantity of iron.—Egyptian totus. See Lorus.—Egyptian pebble, a species of agate or jasper.—Egyptian thorn, the Acacia vera of Willdenow, an ornamental tree, native of the northern parts of Africa.—Egyptian vulture, Neophron percnopterus, one of the smaller vultures, about the size of a raven, differing from the true vultures in having a long slender bill covered half its length with a naked eere. The head and front of the neck are bare. The general colour is white, the quill feathers of the wing being dark brown. The face, bill, and legs are bright yellow. It frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger, and follows the caravans through the desert to devour whatever may die. Though not gregarious, large numbers may be seen together wherever there is much carrion. It ranges over Northern Africa and a large part of Asia, as well as the south of Europe, and has even been shot in the British islands. Called also Pharaoli's Hen or Chicken.

Egyptian (2-ip/shan), n. 1. A native of

Pharaol's Hen or Chicken.

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), n. 1. A native of Egypt.—2. An old designation for a gypsy, so called because believed to have come

from Egypt.

Egyptologer, Egyptologist (ë-jip-tol'o-jër,
ë-jip-tol'o-jist), n. One skilled in or well
acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt,
especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and

Egyptological (ē-jip'to-loj"ik-al), a. Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology; as, an Egyptological museum or work.

or work. Egyptology (6-jip-tol'o-ji), n. [Egypt, and Gr. logos. discourse.] The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, listory, &c., of Egypt. Eh! (8 or e), an interj. expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.

Ehlite (a'lit), n. [From Ehl, a place in Germany.] A mineral of a green colour and pearly lustre. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

dum.

Ehretia (e-ret'i-a), n. [From G. D. Ehret, a fanous botanical artist of last century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, nat order Boraginaceæ, containing about fifty species, natives of the warmer regions of the globe. They have simple leaves and smallish white flowers.

flowers.
Eident (y'dent), a. [Icel. ithinn, diligent.]
Eident (g'dent), a. [Icel. ithinn, diligent.]
Eider, Eider-duck (1'der, I'der-duk), n.
[A Scandinavian name: Icel. ædr. Sw. eider, an eider, an eider-duck; Dan. ederfugl, lit.
eider-fowl; G. eidergans, the duck that bears such plumage.] A species of duck, Soma-



Eider-duck (Somateria mollissima)

teria mollissima. It is about twice the size of the common duck, and frequents solitary rocky shores and islands. In Greenland and Iceland these birds occur in great numbers; they also breed on the Scottish coasts, especially on the Western Islands. The down of the eider-duck is much valued, from its superior warmth, lightness, and elasticity. The king eider (Somateria spectabilis) is another species resembling the preceding, and inhabiting the same coasts. the same coasts

the same coasts.

Elder-down (Tder-doun), n. Down or soft feathers of the elder-duck.

Eldograph (Tdo-graf), n. [Gr. eidos, likeness, and graphō, to write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion, within certain limits.

Eldolon (I-do'lon), n. [Gr. eidölon, from eidos, that which is seen, likeness.] A likeness, inage, or representation; a shade or spectre; an apparition. Poe.

Eldouranion (I-dou-rā'ni-on), n. [Gr. eidos, form, and ouranios, heavenly.] A representation of the heavens.

Eigh (ã), an exclam. expressive of sudden

sentation of the heavens.

Eigh (ā), an exclam. expressive of sudden delight or of surprise. See EH.

Eight (āt), a. [A. Sax. eahta, ehta. Cog. c. aucht; G. and D. acht; Dan. aatte; L. octo; Gr. oktō; Ir. and Gael. achd; Corn. eath; Lith. asctūni; Skr. ashtan, ashtan.] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives.

Eight (āt), n. 1. One of the cardinal numbers.—2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.—3. A curved outline in the shape of the figure 8, as cut or traced by skaters on the ice. &c.

skaters on the ice, &c.

With cutting eights that day upon the pond.

Tennyson.

Eight+ (āt), n. An ait (which seep.

Eight-day (āt'dā), a. That goes for eight days; as, an eight-day clock.

Eighteen (āt'en), a. Eight and ten, one more than seventeen, or twice nine.

Eighteen (āt'en), n. 1. The sum of ten and eight; the number greater by one than seventeen.—2. A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

teen units, as 18 or xviii. **Eighteenmo** (āt[©]en-mö), n. [A compound of the English eighteen and the Latin ablative ordinal termination no.] The size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. Written often 18mo. **Eighteenth** (āt[©]enth), a. 1. Next in order after the seventeenth.—2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything has been divided.

Eighteenth (at'enth), n. 1. The quotient of Eighteenth (attenth), n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part.—2. In music, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

Eight-full (atfoll), n. [Formed on type of trefoil.] In her. a grass that has eight leaves.

Eightfold (āt'fold), a. Eight times the number or quantity. **Eighth** (atth), a. 1. Next in order after the seventh.—2. Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided. Bighth (ātth), n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts. 2. In music, (a) an interval composed of five tones and two semitones; an octave. (b) The eighth note of the diatonic scale. Bighthly (ātth'II), adv. In the eighth place. Bightheth (āt'i-eth), a. [From eighty.] 1. Next in order to the seventy-minth.—2. Consisting of one of eighty enual parts into

1. Next in order to the seventy-minth.—2. Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Eightieth (āt'i-eth), n. The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

Eightscore (āt'skōr), a. or n. [Eight and score.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and girty.

score.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

Eighty (āt'i), a. Eight times ten; fourscore. Eighty (āt'i), a. I. The number containing eight times ten.—2. A symbol representing eight units, as 80 or lxxx.

Eigne (ārb), a. [From O.Fr. aisne, also ainsne; Pr. annatz; from L. ante, before, and natus, born.] 1. Eidest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as, bastard eigne.—2.† Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son.

Eik (ēk), n. [See EKE.] An addition; as, an eik to Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. [Scotch.]

Eikon (říkon), n. [Gr.] A likeness; an image; a statue.

age; a statue. Eild (ēld), n. Old age; decrepitude. [Old English and Scotch.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn, I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn. *Burns*. Eilding (eld'ing), n. [See Elding.] Fuel. [Scotch.]

Aye . . . and ye'll be wanting eilding now, or something to pitt ower the winter. Sir W. Scott.

something to pitt ower the winter. Str W. Scall. Eire (ar). Same as Eyre. Chauser. Eirenarch (Yren-irk), n. [Gr. eirēnē, peace, and archōn, magistrate.] In Greek antiq. a magistrate to whom the keeping of the peace was intrusted.

Eirie (6'ri), n. Same as Aerie.

Eisel, † n. [A. Sax. eisile.] Vinegar. 'Eisell strong and egre.' Chauser.

Eisenrahm (Tzen-ram), n. [G., iron-cream.]
The German name for hematite.

The Gorman name for nematic. Elisteddfod (1-steffit -vöd'), n. [W., a siting, an assembly, as of magistrates, &c.] A meeting; an assembly or session of bards and ministrels held in Wales in ancient times. These meetings were revived by the Tudor sovereigns, and annual meetings for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harm are now held under this ances on the harp are now held under this

Either (ë'Ther or i'Ther; the former is more in Either (Fig. 2) accordance with analogy), a or pron. [A. Sax. active; contracted from agliaether, compounded of d=aye, the common augment ge, and hwether; comp. equals, everywho, who-ever, egualser, everywhere, &c.; ther is the comparative suffix. See EACH, WHETHER.] I. One or the other; one of two things; as, give me either of those two oranges.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him.
Shak.

2. Each of two; the one and the other; both. 'On either side of the river.' Rev. xxii. 2. The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat either of them on his throne. 2 Chr. xviii, o.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on ether side.

Present.

Either (ë'Ther or I'Ther), conj. A disjunctive

conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding or. It is placed before the first of two or more alternatives, or being placed before the second or succeeding alternatives.

Etither he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. I Ki. xviii. 27.

Fine the state of the state of

Sir T. Browne .- 2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer; or the excla-mation or prayer uttered.

Which prayers of our Saviour, Mat. xxvi. 39, and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call ejaculations.

Ejaculator (ë-jak'ü-lāt-ėr), n. A muscle of the penis which effects the emission of the spermatic fluid.

Ejaculatory (ê-jak'û-lâ-to-ri), a. 1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, ejaculatory, determined, and solemn.

Fer. Taylor.

solean.

2.† Sudden; hasty. 'Ejaculatory repentances, that take us by fits and starts.'

L'Estrange.—2. Casting; throwing out.

'Seminal vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory.' Smith.

Eject (e-jekt'), v.t. [L. ejicio, ejectum—e, and jacio, to throw.] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to discharge; as, to eject a person from a room. 'Eyes ejecting flame.' Brooke.—2. To drive away; to throw aside as useless; to expel violently or with shame or disgrace, as being worthless, disagreeable, or offensive; as, to eject words from a language.

words from a language.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to eject him hence
Were but our danger.

Shak.

3. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; to turn out; as, to eject a clergy-

man from a benefice; to eject a tenant. The French king was again ejected when our king submitted to the Church.

Dryden.

Ejection (é-jek'shon), n. [L. ejectio, from ejicto. See EJECT.] The act of ejecting or state of being ejected; dismissal; dispossession; expulsion; rejection. 'Our first parent after his ejection out of paradise.' Bp. Hall.

Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible.

Foliason.

—Action of ejection and intrusion, in Scots law, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—Letters of ejection, in Scots law, letters under the west discount and the state of the second second

session with tuninges and volume prints.—
Letters of ejection, in Scots law, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, moveding on letters of horning on the decree.

Ejectment (ë-jekt'menb), n. Lit. a casting out; a dispossession.—Action of ejectment, in law, a possessory action, wherein the title to lands and tenements may be tried and the possession recovered, in all cases where the party claiming has a right of entry. It is commenced by a writ, addressed to the tenant in possession and all entitled to defend the possession, bearing that the plaintiff lays claim to the property in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time to defend their right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected. See under CASUAL.

right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected. See under CASUAL.

Bjector (e-jekt'en), n. One who or that which ejects; specifically, in law, one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Ejoo (e'jö), n. See GOMUTI.

Bjulation (e-j-l-la'shon), n. [L. ejulatio, from ejulo, to cry, to yell, to wail.] Outery; a walling; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out ejulations and effeminate wailings. Dr. H. Mor

giudatons and effeminate wailings. Dr. H. More. Eke (ēk), v.t. pret. & pp. eked.; ppr. eking. (A. Sax. ededan, to add, to eke, ede, also. Cog. G. auch, also: L. augeo, Gr. anaano, to increase.] 1.† To increase; to enlarge; to lengthen; to protract; to prolong. 'To eke my paim.' Spenser.—2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition: sometimes with out; as, to eke or eke out a viceo of oldth, to eke out a reformed to piece of cloth; to eke out a performance.

The storehouse of his powerful wit He daily ekes, and brings to excellence. Spenser. He eked out by his wits an income of barely fifty macaulay.

Eke (ēk), adv. [A. Sax. edc. Cog. G. auch, D. ook, Sw. och, Dan. og, and. See Eke, v.t.]
Also; likewise; in addition.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove That this is eke the throne of love.

[This word is nearly obsolete, its use being almost restricted now to poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind, and rhetorical

Eke (ek), n. Something added to another; specifically, a short wooden cylinder on which a bee-hive is placed to increase its

capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb. [Scotch.]

Exing (ek'ing), n. 1. The act of adding.—

2. That which is added; specifically, in ship-building, (n) a piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. (b) The carved work under the lower part of the quarterpiece, at the att part of the quarterpiece, at the att part of the quartergallery. E lat (e ligh, a. In music, applied originally to the highest note in the scale of Guido; thence, often used by the old dramatists to design the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Ing.
Elaborate (ë-lab'o-rāt), v.t. pret, & pp. elaborated; ppr. elaborating. (L. elaboro, elaboratum, to work out—e, out, and laboro, to
abour, from labor, labour.) 1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy elaborate a sigh, To improve or refine by successive opera 2. To improve or refine by successive openi-tions of nature or art; to work out with great care; to work out fully or perfectly; as, the heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants and renders the fruit more per-

These conceptions were not fully nor systematically elaborated by Berkeley. It is not often that he who quarries the marble carves and polishes the pillar.

Scotsman newspaper.

pular.

Elaborate (ë-lah'o-rāt), a. [L. elaboratus, pp. of elaboro. See the verb transitive.]

Wrought with labour; finished with great care; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished; as, an elaborate discourse; an elaborate performance.

Drawn to the life in each elaborate page. Waller. SYN. Laboured, prepared, studied, perfected,

high-wrought.
Elaborately (ē-lab'o-rāt-li), adv. With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.

Blaborateness (ē-lab'o-rāt-nes), n. The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labour.

Elaboration (ē-lab'o-rā"shon), n. 1. The act highoration (e-naro-ra shon), n. 1. The act of elaborating; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; great labour. 2. In plusiol, the process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and plants by which something is produced; as, the elaboration of chyle, or san, or tissues

is produced; as, the edocoration of chyle, or sap, or tissues.

Elaborative (ê-lab'o-rāt-iv), a. Serving or tending to elaborate; possessing the power of developing or refining by successive operations, whether of nature or of art; working out with minute attention to details; laboriously and step by step bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—Elaborative faculty, in metaph. the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding of the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought.

Elaborator (ê-lab'o-rāt-er), n. One who or that which elaborates.

Elaboratory (ê-lab'o-rāt-to-ri), n. A laboratory. Evelyn.

Elaboratory (ê-lab'o-rā-to-ri), a. Elaborating.

ing.
Elæagnaceæ (el-ë/ag-nā"sē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. elaiagnos, the wild olive-tree—elaia, an olive-tree, and agnos, chaste.] The oleaster family, a small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. The only member of the order in Britain is the sea-buckthorn (Hippopher Hammoides), common on the sand

or yellow howers. The only member of the order in Britain is the sea-buckthorn (Hippopophus rhannoides), common on the sandy sea-shores of the south.

Elecis (el-e'is), n. A genus of palms, so named from etata, the olive-tree, because the well-known palm-oil is yielded by the fruit of the African species. This is Elecis guineenst, or oil-palm, maba of the natives of Congo, and common all along the western coast of tropical Africa. The oil is used by the Africans in cookery and for anointing the body. It forms a considerable article of commence to Europe, where its chief use is for the manufacture of candles. It is also used in scap-making and for greasing machinery. The tree has a thick trunk, reaching 20 to 30 feet in height. (See Palm-OIL.) A second and closely allied species is found in tropical South America.

Eleocarpus (el-e'o-kär'pus), n. [Gr. elaia, the olive, and karpos, fruit, from the resemblance of the fruit to that of the olive.] A genus of trees, nat order Tiliaceæ, contain-

ing fifty species, natives of India and Australia and the isles between. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is oblong or globose, with a rough-shelled nut, surrounded by a fleshy pulp, which is used in curries or pickled like

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olives.
Elæococca (e-le'o-kok''ka), n. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and kokkos, a berry.] A genus of enphorbiaceous plants, the seeds of some of which yield valuable oil. The Japanese use the oil of E. vervucosa for food, while in the Mauritius, where it also grows, its oil

in the Mauritius, where it also grows, its oil is used for burning. The Chinese use the oil of E. vernicia in painting.
Elseodendron (el-e'o-den'dron), n. [Gr. elaia, the olive, and dendron, tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order Celastracea. The species are small trees, with opposite, entire, glabrous leaves. E. glaucum is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.
Elsenlite (el-e'o-lib, n. [Gr. elajan, olive-libel).

Elbeolite (el-Fo-lit), n. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and lithos, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nepheline, of a waxy, greasy lustre, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thom-

sonite.

Elæometer (el-ē-om'et-er), n. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and metron, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by determining their densities. Elæoptene (el-ē-op'tēn), n. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and piēnos, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion called stearoptene. See STEAROPTENE. Elaic (el-ā'ik), a. Same as Oleic (which see). Elaidate (e-lā'i-dāt), n. In chem. a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

Iorned by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

Elaidic (e-lā-id'lk), a. Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elaine.—Elaidic acid (C₁₆H₃₁O₂), a fatty acid obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

Elaidine, Elaidin (e-lā'l-idin), n. In chem. a fatty substance (C₆₇H₁₉₇O₆) produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

Elaine, Elain (e-lā'ln), n. [Fr ēlaine, from Gr. elaine, steatining to the olive-tree, from elaia, the olive-tree.] The liquid principle of oils and fats; oleine.

Elaiodic (e-lā'l-od''lk), a. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and eldos, resemblance.] Derived from castor-oil; as, elaiodic acid.

Elaiometer (el-i'l-om'et-èr), n. Same as Elæometer (which see).

Elamite (ē'lam-īt), n. An inhabitant of Elam or ancient Persia.

Elamping † (ē-lamp'ing), a. [See Lamp.]

Elamping † (ê-lamp'ing), a. [See LAMP.]

Shining.

This, indeed, is deformed by work neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as elamping, eblason, depressrate, purpured, gitterand, and many others.

many oners.

Elance (e-lans'), v.t. pret. & pp. elanced;

ppr. elancing. [Fr. elancer—e, for L. e, ex,

out, forth, and lancer, to dart, to hurl.] To

throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart. 'While unerring hand elanced . . . a dart.

Prior.

Eland (é'land), n. [D. eland, an elk.] 1. An African species (Oreas canna, Gray) of antelope (see ANTLOPIDE), the largest of all antelopes and almost the only one disposed to take on fat. Its flesh, especially its thighs, which are dried and used like tongues, is so much prized that it has been extirpated in the Cane Colony and various other disthe Cape Colony and various other districts, where it was once very numerous. It is about the size of a horse, standing 5 feet high at the shoulder, and weighing

Our party was well supplied with eland flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England.

2. The moose Elanet (ē-lā'net), n. A member of the genus

Elanus (é-lá'nus), n. A genus of kites, the only cosmopolitan member of the group, of which the black-winged kite (E. melanopterus) is a good example. It is remarkable for a strong musky odour, which is thought to be due to the insects on which it mostly faced and which it arrives on the wins.

feeds and which it captures on the wing. Elaolite (e-la'o-lit), n. [Gr. elaion, olive-oil, and lithos, a stone.] Same as Elecolite. Elaopten (el-a-opten), n. The liquid portion of a volatile oil. See ELEOPTENE.

Elaphine (el'a-fin), a. In zool relating to or resembling the stag.
Elaphomyces (el-a-fo'mi-sēz), n. [Gr. elaphos, a stag, and mykės, a mushroon.] A genus of underground fungi, allied to truffles, but differing from them in having the interior of the fungre completely converted into a

but differing from them in having the interior of the fungus completely converted into a mass of dusty sporidia from the absorption of the asci. They were once regarded as aphrodisiac, and are still sold by herbalists under the name of lycoperdon nuts.

Elapidæ (ē-lapi'i-dē), n. pl. A family of venomous serpents, the members of which are found in Africa, Southern Asia, Australia, and tropical America. The colours of many of the species are bright and beautiful, and some reach the length of 10 feet. In many of the species there are no teeth except the grooved poison-fangs. They prey chiefly on reptiles and generally live in forests or luxuriant meadows. It includes the genera Bungarus, Cohra, and Elaps.

Elapidation (ē-lap'id-ā'shon), n. [L. elapido,

Bungarus, Cobra, and Elaps.
Elapidation (6-lap'idā, d'shon), n. [L. elapido, to clear from stones—e, out, and lapis, a stone.] A clearing away of stones. [Rare.] Elapse (6-laps'), v. i. pret. & pp. elapsed; ppr. elapsing. [L. elabor, elapsus, to slip away—e, out, and labor, lapsus, to glide.] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

Eight days elapsed, at length a pilgrim came.

Haole.

Elapsion (ē-lap'shon), n. The act of elaps-

Elapsion (e-lap'shon), n. The act of elapsing. [Rare.]

Elaqueate (ë-la'kwë-āt), v.t. [L. elaqueo, elaqueatum, to extricate from snares or fetters—e, out, and laqueus, a snare.] To disentangle. [Rare.]

Elasmobranchiate (ë-las'mō-brang'ki-āt), a. Of or belonging to the Elasmobranchii (which see).

(winch see).

Elasmobranchii (ë-las'mō-brang''ki-l), n. pl.

(Gr. elasmos or elasma, a plate, and brangchia, gills.) An order of fishes, including the
sharks, dog-fishes, rays, and chimæra, in
which the skull is not composed of distinct
bones, but simply forms a kind of cartilaginous box, the vertebral column sometimes cartilaginous, sometimes consisting
of distinct vertebræ, the integumentary
skeleton in the form of placoid scales, the
intestine being very short, and provided
with a spiral valve. They have two pairs
of fins (pectorals and ventrals), corresponding to the fore and hind limbs, and the
ventral fins are close to the anus. The heart
consists of an auricle, a ventricle, and a muscular arterial bulb. The gills are fixed, and
form a number of pouches, which open internally into the pharynx, communicating
outwardly by a series of apertures placed
on the side of the neck. The optic nerves
form a commissure. Elasmobranchii (ē-las'mō-brang"ki-ī), n. pl form a commissure

form a commissure. Elasmodon (é-las/mô-don), n. [Gr. elasmos, a plate, and odorts, odontos, a tooth.] A subgenus of the genus Elephant, under which are included the mammoth and Asiatic species, the African elephant belonging to the sub-genus Loxodon.

are mented the minimous and Assauce species, the African elephant belonging to the sub-genus Loxodon.

Elasmotherium (ë-las'mo-thë"ri-um), n.

[Gr. elasmos, a plate, and thërion, a wild beast.] An extinct genus of mammalia, characterized by the laminated structure of the teeth. It is referred by some to the horse family, by others to the rhinoceros, being intermediate between them.

Elastic, Elastical (ë-las'tik, ë-las'tik-al), a.

[Fr. liastique, L. l. elasticus, from Gr. elastos, elatos, beaten out, extensible, from elauno, to drive, to beat out.] 1. Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure or volume after any external pressure, which has altered that figure or volume, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus, a bow is elastic; and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is elastic; vapours are elastic; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state. The measure of the elastic force of any substance is called its modulus of elasticity. See MoDULUS.—2. Fig. possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; capable of resisting depression or exha

-Elastic curve, a curve formed by an elastic blade, fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the

oil, pound:

other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.—
Elastic studes, fluids which have the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as the air, gases, vapours.—Elastic gum, india-rubber.—Elastic mineral pitch, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—Elastic tissue, in anat. tissue so named from its fibres possessing the property of recovering their original state after being drawn out to twice their natural length. It occurs in several structures where elasticity is required, as in the vocal chords, the middle coat of the arteries, the skin, &c. Called also Yellow Fibrous Tissue.

Elastically (6-las'tik-al-li). adv. In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

spring.

Blasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), n. 1. The quality of being elastic; the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion.—2. Fig. power of recovery from depression or exhaustion, as from overwork; power of resisting depression or exhaustion; as, he possesses great elasticity of spirit.

He (Berkeley) returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before. Scotsman newspaper.

Limits of elasticity, the utmost limits to which elastic bodies can be compressed or extended, without destroying their elas-

Elasticness (ē-las'tik-nes), n. Elasticity,

[Rare.] Elastin (ë-las'tin), n. In chem. a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fibre which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

Elat. † pp. Elated. Chaucer.
Elatchee (ë-lach'ë), n. The Indian name of cardanoms. See CARDAMOM.
Elate (ë-lät'), a. [L. elatus, pp. of effero, to bring out, to lift up—e, ex, out, and fero, to bear, to bring.] 1. Raised; lifted up.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will, O'er thrones and globes, elate, Sits empress. Sir W. Fones.

2. Elevated in mind; flushed, as with suc-

2. Elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; lofty; haughty; as, elate with victory.

Elate with pride. Grabbe. [Used chiefly in poetry.]—SYN. Puffed up, proud, lofty, haughty, exultant, jubilant.

Elate (ê-lât), v. t. pret. & pp. elated; ppr. elating. 1. To raise; to exalt. 'By the potent sun elated high.' Thomson.—2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. 'Elated by victory.' Hume.

Elatedly (ê-lâtéel); adv. With elation. Elatedness (ê-lâtéel-nes), n. The state of being elated.

Elatet, elater, n. He who or that which

Elater (ē-lāt'er), n. He who or that which

Elater (ê-lăt'er), n. He who or that which elates.
Elater (el'a-tèr), n. [Gr. elatēr, a driver.]
1. In bot. an elastic hygrometric filament attached to the spores of Equisetum, and mixed with the spores of Equisetum, each spore is furnished with four elaters, which are colled round the spore until it is ripe, when they uncoil with elasticity, and jerk the spore out of the capsule. The elaters of the liverworts are long delicate tubes with one or more spiral fibres coiled up within them.—2. In zool. a member of the family Elateridæ (which see).
Elateridæ (el-a-tèr'i-dè), n. pl. [Gr. elatēr, a driver, from elaunā, to drive, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of coleopterous insects corresponding to the Linnean genus Elater. They are found on flowers and leaves, on which they feed. If disturbed they let themselves drop to the ground. In case of falling on their backs, owing to the shortness of their legs they would not be able to recover themselves, were it not that, by the particular structure of the thorax, they can, by a quick movement of the area. by the particular structure of the thorax, they can, by a quick movement of the articulations between it and the abdomen, leap from the ground and fall on their feet. On account of this power they are called skipacks, and the clicking noise accompanying the leap has given them the name of clickbeetles. The fire-flies of tropical climates belong to this family. In Britain their larve, which are the well known wire-worms, are very destructive to corn. See WIRE-WORM. Elaterin, Elaterine (ë-la'tër-in), n. (C₂₀H₁₄O₄, nearly.) The active principle of elaterium.

It forms delicate silky crystals of a very bitter taste. To of a grain acts as a drastic purgative.

Elaterite (ë-lat'ér-ît), n. An elastic mineral

particle (6-lat'er-it), n. An elastic mineral resin, of a blackish-brown colour, subtrans-incent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Elaterium (6-la-tê'ri-um), n. (Gr. elatêrion, from elatêrios, driving, purgative, from elatêrios, driving, purgative, from elatêrios, driving, purgative, from elatêrios, adviver, and that from clauno, to drive, to urge.) 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the Eeballium agresse or squirting cucumber, which, if gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, &c. –2. In bot. a term invented by Richard to denote that kind of fruit which is found in Euphorbia, consisting of three or more carpels, phorbia, consisting of three or more carpels, consolidated when young, but bursting with

elasticity when ripe.

Elatery† (el'a-tė-ri), n. [See Elaterium.]

Acting force or elasticity; as, the elatery

Acting force or elasticity; as, the elatery of the air.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat'i-nā"sē-ē), n.pl. [Gr. elatinos, belonging to the pine, from elatā, the pine—from the resemblance of their leaves.]

The water-pepper family; a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, containing only two genera and about twenty species. The plants are herbaceous annuals, with hollow stems and opposite leaves with stipules. They are found in marshy places in all querters of found in marshy places in all querters of in marshy places in all quarters of the globe.

the gione.

Elatine (el-a-ti'nė), n. A genus of aquatic
annuals, nat. order Elatinacea. They are
small creeping plants, with opposite or rarely
whorled leaves and small axillary flowers. who the leaves and small axinary howers, Six species are known in temperate regions, two of which are found in Britain, popularly called water-work or water-pepper. Elation (e-la'shon), n. An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-appro-

vasion of finite processing from sen-appro-bation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, result-ing from success; hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity. 'Vain elation of mind.' At-terbury.

Elator (ē-lāt'er), n. He who or that which

Elatrometer (el-a-trom'et-èr), n. [Gr. ela-

Elatrometer (el-a-trom/et-èr), n. [Gr. ela-têr, a driver, and metron, a measure.] In physics, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the re-ceiver of an air-pump. Elbow (el'bō), n. [A. Sax. elboga, elnboga— eln, forearm, an ell (akin to L. ulna, Gr. ölene, the forearm, an ell), and boga, a bow; D. elleboog; G. ellbogen, ellenbogen; Icel albogi; Sc. elbuck.] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint which unites the upper arm with the forearm.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight Grow on the gamester's elboros, Com

2. Any flexure or angle, especially if not acute, as of a wall, building, or road; a sudden turn or bend, as in a river or the seasudden turn or bend, as in a river or the seacoast, a part of a structure somewhat resembling an elbow, as the raised arm of a chair
or sofa (but perhaps in this case the name
is given to the part because it supports the
arm or elbow).—3. In arch. one of the upright sides which flank any panelled work,
as in windows below the shutters.—Elbow
in the hause (nant.), a particular twist in
the cables by which a ship rides at anchor.
—Out at elbows, clad in shabby, worn-out
clothes; especially wearing a coar whose
elbow exposes the shirt or skin beneath;
hence, reduced in circumstances; badly off
in money matters.—To be at one's elbow, to
be close to one.—To be up to the elbows, to
be as busy as one can be; to be wholly engaged or engrossed.

so busy as one can be; to be wholly engaged or engrossed.

Elbow (el'bō), v.t. To push with the elbow, as when one passes by another or pushes him with his elbow; to make or gain, as a path, by pushing with the elbows; as, he elbowed his way through the crowd.

He'll elbow out his neighbours.

Elbow (el'bō), v.i. 1. To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.—2. To jostle with or as with the elbow; to push one's way; to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome. 'Purseproud, elbowing insolence.' Grainger.

He that grows hot and turbid, that elbows in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies.

Mannyngham.

Elbow-chair (el'hō-chār), n. A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. Necessity invented stools, Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs. Cowper

Elbow-grease (el'bō-gres), n. A colloquial or vulgar expression for energetic and con-tinuous hand-labour, as rubbing, scouring, &c. 'You have not used enough of elbog-grease;' a common reproach heard in the workshop and kitchen.

He has scartif and dintit my gude mahogany past a the power o' bees-wax and ellow-grease to smooth.

Elbow-piece (el'bō-pēs), n. In milit, antiq. a covering for the juncture of plate armour at the elbow.

at the enlow. Elbow-room (el'hō-röm), n. Room to ex-tend the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath elbow-room.

Elbuck (el'buk), n. Elbow. [Scotch.] Elcaja (el-kā']a), n. An Arabian tree (Trichila emetica), the fruit of which is emetic, and also sometimes used in the composition

and also sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elcesaite (el-se'sa-it), n. [From Elcesai, the leader of the sect.] One of a sect of Gnostics, which arose among the early Asiatic Christians in the reign of the omperor

Trajan.
Eld (eld), n. [A. Sax. eld or æld, old age. See OLD.] 1. Old age; decrepitude.

Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of eld mine earlier years alloy'd,
Byron.
Green boylood presses there,
And waining eld, pleading a youthful soul
Intreats admission.

Intreats admission.

Seathey.

2. Old time; former ages. Shak. 'Chronicles of eld.' Longfellow. [In both uses poetical.] Eld,† Elde,† vt. To make old. 'Time that eldeth oure anneestours.' Chaucer.
Eld,† Elde,† vi. To grow old. 'Time had made her elde so inly.' Chaucer.
Elder (eld'er), a. [A. Sax. yldra, itdra, the compar. degree of eath, ald, old. See Old.] 1. Older; senfor; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: onposed to nonzager.

else: opposed to younger. The elder shall serve the younger.
His elder son was in the field. Gen. xxv. 23 Luke xv. 25.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; senior; as, an elder officer or magistrate.—3. Pertaining to earlier times;

Inagistation dearlier.

In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care. Longfeltow,
The oral tale of elder time rehease. Rogers. Elder (eld'er), n. In the senses of an ecestor, person advanced in life, probably directly from A. Sax. eudor, an ancestor, a person of authority.] 1. One who is older than another or others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their elders to say Amen. Hooker.

2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your elders have done before

L'Estrange.

you.

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people were elders. In the first Christian churches, elders were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops, or overseers. Peter and John called themselves elders. The first councils of Christians were called presbyteria, councils of elders. In the modern Presbyterian churches elders are officers who, with the pastors or ministers, compose the consistories or kirk-sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline in the congregation. As a member of the kirk-session, the elder has an equal vote with his minister, and as a member of the higher church courts, when delegated there-to, he has a right to reason and vote on all matters under discussion in the same manner as the elegry themselves. 3. A person advanced in life, and who, on

matters under discussion in the same manner as the clergy themselves. Elder, Elder-tree (eld'er, eld'er-trē), n. [A. Sax. ellarn, ellen; the d has been inserted in later times. Comp. elder with A. Sax. alr. aldor, the alder-tree, which seems to be really the same word though now differently applied. Comp. also, as a similar instance of the insertion of d. alder-tiefest, i.e. dearest of all, found in Shakspere and elsewhere.] Sambucus, the popular name of a genus of small trees, shrubs, or marshy herbs, nat. order Caprifoliacea. S. nigra is a well-known tree of rapid growth, and containing an unusual quantity of pith, which being easily removed, the branches

may readily be formed into tubes, whence it was formerly called *Boretree*, and in Scotland *Bourtree*. The berries, made into an inspissated juice, are gently laxative; they are also used for making a kind of wine, as well as for adulterating port. Water distilled from the flowers is used as a cosmetic. Under was hanced on an elder. Shak. 'Judas was hanged on an elder.'

Fast by (the pool of Siloe) is the elder-tree on which Judas hanged himself.

Mandeville.

when judas danged missen. Mandeville.

—Divarf elder (Sambucus Ebulus), a fetid herbaceous plant found in waste places in Britain. Called also Elderwort, Dunewort, or Wallwort.—Water-elder, Viburnum Opulus or guelder rose.

Elder-berry (eld'er-be-ri), n. The fruit of the elder

Elder-gun (eld'er-gun), n. A pop-gun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

of elder-wood by extracting the plut.

That's a perilous shot of an elder-gun, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch! You may as well go about to turn the sun to ice, with faming in his face with a peacock's feather. Shak.

Elderly (eld'er-li), a. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, elderly people.

Eldern † (el'dèrn), a. Made of elder.

He would discharge us as boys do eldern guns.

Marston.

darchin (eld'er-ship), n. 1. Seniority Eldership (eld'er-ship), n. 1. Seniority; the state of being older. 'Paternity and eldership.' Raleigh.—2. The office of an elder, as, he was elected to the eldership.—
3. Elders collectively; order of elders. Elder-wine, Elder-flower Wine (eld'er-win, eld'er-flou-er win), n. A wine made of elder-berries. It is sweetened and flavoured with spices and generally drunk hot or

with spices and generally drunk hot or mulled.

Elderwort (eld'er-wert), n. A plant, dwarf

Elderwort (eld'er-wert), n. A plant, dwarf elder. See under Elders, a tree.

Eldest (eld'est), a. [A. Sax. yldest, superl. of eald, ald, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as, the eldest son or daughter.

Elding (eld'ing), n. [A. Sax. æling, a burning, from ælan, to burn.] Fuel. [Local.]

El Dorado (el dō-rā'dō or el dō-rā'dō), n. [Sp., the golden—el, the, and dorado, glit, pp. of dorare, to glid.] A country that Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered in South America, between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers; tended he had discovered in South America, hetween the Orinoco and Amazon rivers; and which he thus named on account of the immense quantity of gold and precions metals that, he asserted, he had seen in Manoa, the capital of the country. His relation was soon discovered to be a figment. In every country of Europe the word has become a proverbial term for a region falsely represented to be rich in all the gifts of nature.

My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of Paradises and El Dorados, which are far from thee.

Carlyle.

Eldrich, Eldritch (el'drich), a. [A. Sax. elstrange, and rice, rich.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; as, an eldrich shriek. [Scotch.]

More eldrich and weirdly still was the laughter of ock.

Macmillan's Mag.

More elartes and weirdly still was the laughter of Jock.

Macmillan's Mag.

His lengther'd chin, his turn'd-up snout.
His elartich squeel and gestures.

Bleatic (ê-lê-at'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Elea (L. Veltia), a town of Magna Greeda; specifically, an epithet given to a sect of philosophers that originated in Elea. The founder of the school was Xenophanes.

Eleatic (ê-lê-at'ik), n. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Elecampane (e'lê-kam-pān''), n. [Fr. enule-campane, from L. inula, elecampane, and L. L. campana, a bell.

Comp. its German name glockenwurz, that is, bell -wort.]

1. The common name of Inula Heleguium, a composite

enium, a composite herb found occasionally in copses and meadows in England. It is a percunial plant, and grows in moist mea-dows and pastures near houses. It is an aromatic bitter, and was formerly regarded as expec-torant.—2. A coarse candy, professedly made from the root



Elecampane (Inula Helenium).

of the plant, but really composed of little else than coloured sugar.

Elect (ë-lekt'), v.t. [L. eliyo, electum—e, out, and lego, lectum, to pick, choose.] 1. To pick out, to select from among a number. The deputy elected by the Lord.' Shak. Hence—2. To select or take for an office or employ-2. To select or take for an office or employ-ment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or de-signation; as, to elect a representative by vote or viva voce; to elect a president or mayor.—3. In theol. to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour.— 4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favour of.

They have been, by the means that they elected, carried beyond the end that they designed. Boyle.

SYN. To select, choose, prefer, appoint.

Elect (ê-lekt), a. 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence—
2. In theol. chosen as the object of mercy or divine favour; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,

Elect above the rest.

Milton.

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated,

3. Chosen, but not mangurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as, bishop elect; emperor elect; governor or mayor elect.

Elect (ê-lekt'), n. sing. or pl. 1. One chosen or set apart. 'These reverent fathers, the elect of the land.' Shak.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth.

I kali. 1.

2. Persons chosen or designated by God to salvation; those especially favoured by God: in a collective sense; as, the elect.

He shall send his angels . . . and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds. Mat, xxiv. 3r. 3. A nation or body chosen, selected, or set o. A manon or body chosen, selected, or set apart as a peculiar church and people; specifically applied to the Israelites. Is. xlv. 4. Electant† (E-lekt'ant), n. One having the power of choosing. 'Free electant'. Tucker. Electary† (E-lek'ta-ri), n. Same as Electurery.

Electary† (ê-lek'ta-ri), n. Same as Electuary.

Electicism (ê-lek'ta-ri), n. The system of
selecting doctrines and opinions from other
systems; eclecticism.

Election (ê-lek'shon), n. [L. electio, electionis,
a selection, from eligo, electum. See ELECT,
v.t.] 1. The act of choosing; choice; the act
of selecting one or more from others. Hence
—2. The act of choosing a person to fill an
office or employment, by any manifestation
of preference, as by vote, uplifted hands,
viva voce, or ballot; as, the election of a
king, of a president, or a mayor.
Corunton in elections is the great enemy of free-

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. 3. Power of choosing or selecting; choice; voluntary preference; free-will; liberty to choose or act; as, it is at his election to ac-

cept or refuse. Nor headlong carried by the stream of will, Nor by his own election led to ill. Daniel.

4. Discernment; discrimination; distinction. To use men with much difference and election is

good.

5. In theol. divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. Rom. xi. 5.—6. In a collective sense, those who are elected.

The election hath obtained it. Election-auditor (E-lek'shon-a-dit-ér), n. An officer annually appointed for each consituency, to whom is committed the duty of taking and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

Electioneer (ē-lek'shon-ēr"), v.i. To make interest for a candidate at an election; to employ arts to secure the election of a candidate; to work or exert one's self in any way to obtain the election of a candidate.

Electioneerer (ē-lek'shon-ēr"er), n. One who electioneers.

Electioneering (ë-lek'shon-ër"ing), a. Of or pertaining to the making of interest for a candidate at an election; as, electioneering

a candidate it an election; as, executive ring practices.

Elective (ë-lekt'iv), a. 1. Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; as, an elective monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; the office is elective: opposed to hereditary.

The great majority of the soldiers were disposed to support their general, as elective first magistrate of a commonwealth against all factions which might resist his authority; but they would not consent that he should assume the regal title. **Macanley**. The people plainly exercise the supreme power by

means of a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, who are all elective, and a Judiciary body.

Brougham.

Pertaining to or consisting in choice or

right of choosing; as, *elective* franchise.—3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisting in the elective act of the understanding will.

Greev.

the ancerstanding wat.

4. Selecting for combination; as, an elective attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in pre-

attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

Electively (ê-lekt'iv-li), adv. By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her (the butterfly); yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Elector (ê-lekt'er), n. One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for any functionary; specifically, one who has the right of voting for a representative in parliament; a voter. In free governments, the people, or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character, and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles; as, the Elector of Saxony.

Electoral (ê-lekt'ér-al), a. Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes of the empire.

Electorality† (ê-lekt'ér-al'i-ti), n. Electorality† (ê-lekt'ér-al'i-ti), n.

Electorality (ē-lekt'er-al"i-ti), n. Electo-

Fatte:
Electorate (ë-lekt'er-āt), n. 1. The dignity
of an elector in the first German Empire.—
2. The territory of an elector in Germany.
—3. A body of electors or voters.
Electoress (ë-lekt'er-es), n. Electoress. 'The
Electoress of Brunswick.' Eurnet.

Electoress of Brunswick.' Burnet.
Electorial (6-lek-tőri-al), a. Relating to an
elector or election.
Electorship (6-lekt'ér-ship), n. The office or
position of an elector.
Electret (6-lek'tér), n. [L. electrum, amber.]
1. Amber.—2. The alloy electrum.
Electrepeter (6-lek-trep'et-ér), n. [Gr. ēlek-tron, amber, and trepō, to turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electrical
currents currents

ment for changing the direction of electrical currents.

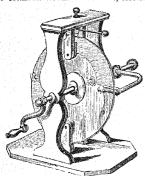
Electress (e-lekt/res), n. The wife or widow of an elector in the first German Empire.

Electric, Electrical (e-lek'trik, e-lek'trik, al), a. [Fr. electrique, from L. electrium, Gr. elektron, amber] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as, an electric body, such as amber and glass; an electric body, such as amber and glass; an electric in substance.—2. Pertaining to electricity; as, electric power or virtue; electric attraction or repulsion; electric fluid.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as, electrical effects or phenomena; an electric shock.—4. Conveying electricity; as, the electric wires; the electric evior electricity; as, the electric wires; the electric evior ist, a.—5. Fig. full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,

Electric Pindar, quick as fear, With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear Slant startled eyes. E. B. Browning.

-Electric apparetus, the various things necessary for conducting electrical experi-ments, and illustrating the laws of electric action; such as a machine for exciting and action; such as a machine for extending and collecting electricity; glass tubes, electrometers, insulated stools, &c. — Electric bridge. See under BRIDGE. — Electric ctroutt, a plate of copper or some other metal, and a plate of zinc with the acid solution which plate of zinc with the acid solution which renders them active, and a wire connecting the unimmersed ends of the plates. Thus, the current of electricity may be supposed to start from the zinc, pass through the liquid to the copper, and thence through the wire back again to the zinc. When the copper and zinc plates are connected by the current circulates, but when the connection between the plates is not complete, the circulates is not complete, the circulates is not complete. between the plates is not complete, the circuit is said to be broken or interrupted. cutt is said to be broken or uncertupled.— Electric current, a current or stream of elec-tricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state. See which is in a different electrical state. See ELECTRICITY.—Electric jar. See LEYDEN PHIAL.—Electric battery, a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity.—Electric machine, the principal part of the electric apparatus, so constructed as to be capable of exciting a great quantity of electricity, and exhibiting its effects in a very sensible manner. It has been constructed of a great variety of forms, but in the common electric machines, electricity



Electric Machine

is excited by the friction of a circular plate or cylinder of glass upon a cushion or rubber, which electricity is communicated to a metallic tube, termed the prime-conductor.—Electric condenser, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent.—Electric clock, (a) a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of voltaic electricity instead of a weight. (b) A clock in which the motive power is got from weights or springs, and in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion.—Electric telegraph. See TRILEGRAPH.—Electric induction. See INDUCTION.—Electric tension. See TRILEGRAPH.—Clectric induction. See INDUCTION.—Electric tension. See TRILEGRAPH.—One of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself. It consists of the rushing together of positive and negative electricity across a non-conducting medium with violent commotion and displacement of the intervening particles. The phenomena most commonly presented by phenomena most commonly presented by the spark are a bright light, great heat, a sharp crack or report, and, if many sparks are passed in succession, a strong odour of ozone.—Electriceel, the Gymnotus electricus. See Gymnotus

are passed in succession, a strong odour of ozone.—Electriceel, the Gymnotus electricus. See GYMNOTUS.
Electric (ê-lek'trik), n. The old name for a body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See Electricity.
Electrically (ê-lek'trik-al-li), adv. In the manner of electricity, or by means of it. Electricalness (ê-lek'trik-al-nes), n. The state or quality of being electricial. [Rare.] Electrician (ê-lek-tri'shan), n. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.
Electricity (ê-lek-tris'i-ti), n. [See Electric]. [The name used in connection with an extensive and important class of phenomena, and usually denoting either the unknown cause of the phenomena or the science that treats of them. In the latter usage it may be defined as the branch of natural philosophy which investigates the attractions and repulsions, the production of light, and the elevation of temperature, as well as the explosions and other phenomena attending the friction of vitreous, resinous, and metallic surfaces, and the heating, cooling. explosions and other phenomena attending the friction of vitreous, resinous, and metallic surfaces, and the heating, cooling, evaporation, and mutual contact of a great number of bodies. The first knowledge of electricity was due to the following out the observation made by Thales, that amber, called by the Greeks electron, when rubbed, acquired the property of attracting light substances. It was subsequently observed that glass and various other substances, when rubbed, acquired the same property. If a dry glass rod be rubbed with a silk handkerchief, or a piece of amber or sealing-wax with a woollen cloth, and be presented to light bodies, such as fragments of ing-wax with a woollen cloth, and be presented to light bodies, such as fragments of paper, thread, cork, light straws, or little bits of gold-leaf, the light bodies are first attracted, but immediately after contact with the glass or sealing-wax they are again repelled. For example, if to a small pithball, formed from the pith of the elder-tree, suspended by a silk thread, we present the rubbed glass rod, we find the attraction is momentary, and is followed by as brisk a

repulsion, any attempt to bring the rod near to the pith only serving to drive it farther away. But if an excited stick of scalingwax be brought near, the pith instantly flies to it, only, however, to be in a moment cast off, as it had been by the glass before. Banished from the wax, it will now be received by the glass for an instant, a continual exchange of sympathy for the one or the other body being kent un as long as the tinual exchange of sympathy for the one or the other body being kept up as long as the excitement which gives rise to these phenomena continues. Again, if a second ball is brought near to the first, which has previously been in contact either with the wax or with the glass, attraction is first exhibited between the two balls and then repulsion. From these facts we learn that fricbrought near to the first, which has previously been in contact either with the wax or with the glass, attraction is first exhibited between the two balls and then repulsion. From these facts we learn that friction of glass with silk, or of sealing-wax with a woollen cloth, confers on these bodies new properties. They become excited or electrified. They have also the power of communicating their electrification to other bodies, and, again, a body electrified by either of them can electrify a third. There are two kinds of electrification, one like that of glass, and one like that of wax; hence the former has been sometimes called vitreous, and the latter resinous electricity. But these terms are not quite correct, as either kind may be got from the glass or from the wax by varying the nature of the rubber. For vitreous and resinous, the terms positive and negative are now usedpositive electricity being like that evoked on glass by rubbing with silk, and negative, like that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flamnel. The experiment with the two balls shows that an electrified body communicates to another in contact with it electricity of the same sort as it possesses itself; and hence from this experiment, in connection with those that preceded it, we learn that similarly electrified bodies repel each other, and dissimilarly electrified bodies. Severy substance which we rub will not exhibit the phenomen of attraction and repulsion. A rod of metal held in the hand will show no trace of electricity, though it be rubbed ever so long. It is plain, therefore, that all bodies are not alike with regard to the electrical state. The difference used to be explained by saying that certain bodies, as amber, glass, resin, &c., were electrics; but such an explanation is erroneous, for if we hold the metal by a g termed insulators, because the electricity of an electric body which is surrounded by such, is prevented from escaping over other conductors. The earth is a great conductor of electricity. Besides friction there are other sources of electricity. After cleavage or pressure certain laminated minerals, as mica, arragonite, calcareous spar, exhibit strong electric excitement at the surfaces cleft or pressed, one of these surfaces being always positive, the other negative. Many other bodies, not minerals, possess the same property; thus, if a disc of cork and a disc of india-rubber be pressed together and then separated, the former is found to be electrified positively, and the latter negatively. Change of temperature produces electricity; thus, if a crystal of tournaline is warmed, it shows positive electricity at one extremity of its principal axis, and negative at the other. There are several other sources of electricity, as the motion of magnets (see MAGNETISM), the application of heat to a junction of two dissimilar metals (see THERMO-ELECTRICITY), and chemical action (see GALVANISM, GALTERM).

VANIC). Free electricity has the power of inducing the bodies near it to assume a peculiar electric condition; thus, if upon either extremity of a brass cylinder with rounded ends, insulated on a glass pillar, we hang two pith-balls by means of cotton threads, and place within a few inches of the end of the cylinder a glass tube which has been briskly rubbed, the balls at each end diverge, showing that each pair is charged with similar electricities. When the glass tube is withdrawn, the balls hang down as before, so that the electrical excitement of the cylinder is merely temporary and dependent on the proximity of the tube. This action of the tube, inducing in the cylinder its peculiar electrical condition, is called induction, and the cylinder in this state is said to be polarized, that is, to have its poles or ends like a magnet, each having its similar but relatively opposite force. (See Induction). its similar but relatively opposite force. (See Induction, Polarity.) Electricity, when accumulated in large quantities, becomes an agent capable of producing the most sudden, violent, and destructive effects in the control of the comes an agent capable of producing the most sudden, violent, and destructive effects, as in thunder-storms; and even in its quiescent state it is extensively concerned in the operations of nature. It is an important chemical agent, and its use has been lately much extended in the arts and manufactures. Many theories as to the nature of electricity have been proposed, but its real character is yet unknown. The two most important are the fluid theories of Franklin and of Symmers. Franklin held that all bodies, when in a neutral state, contain a definite quantity of an extremely elastic, imponderable fluid, which repels itself, but attracts matter. Bodies are positively electrified when they have more than their natural share of it, and negatively when they have less. Symmers' theory is that bodies, in the neutral state, contain equal amounts of two electrical fluids of opposite characters. By friction and otherwise these can be separated, one going to each body rubbed. Each repels itself but attracts the other, and one is peculiar to rubbed glass and the other to rubbed saling-wax.—Animal electricity, glaunism (which see).—Atmospheric electricity, the electricity which is produced in the atmosphere, and which becomes visible in the form of lighting. ning

which becomes visible in the form of lightning.

Electrifiable (ë-lek'tri-fia-bl.), a. (From
electrify.] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may
become electric.—2. Capable of receiving
and transmitting the electrical fluid.
Electrification (ë-lek'tri-fi-kār'shon), n. The
act of electrifying, or state of being charged
with electricity.
Electrify (ë-lek'tri-fi), n. t. pret. & pp. electripied, ppr. electrifying. [Formed from electrie, and L. facto, to make.] 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity, as, to electrify a jar.—2. To cause
electricity to pass through; to affect by
electricity; to give an electric shock to; as,
to electrify a limb.—3. To excite suddenly;
to give a sudden shock to; to surprise with
some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill;
to enchant; as, the whole assembly was
electrified. "He (Mitton) electrifies the
mind. Macaulay.

electrified. 'He (MINOR) community.

If an English sovereign were now to immure a subject in debance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly electrified by the news.

Macaulay.

Macaulay.

Electrify(ë-lek'tri-fi), v. i. To become electric. Electrine (ë-lek'trin), a. [L. electrum.] 1. Belonging to or made of amber. -2. Composed of electrum. See ELECTRUM. S. ELECTRUM. S. ELECTRUM. The electrication (ë-lek'triz-ā"shon), n. The act

Electrization (6-lek'triz-a'shon), n. The act of electrizing. Electrizes (ê-lek'trize), n.t. To electrify. Electrizer (ê-lek'triz-èr), n. One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus consisting of plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for the application of electricity for medical purposes

cal purposes.
Electro (ë-lek'trö), n.
Electrotype (which see). A contraction for

Electrotype (which see).

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of sterees and electron.

Amer. Publishers' Circular.

Electro-ballistic (ë-lek'trō-bal-list'ik), a. A term applied to an instrument for determing by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a screen, thus breaking a current of electricity and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of

the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the projectile's flight between the screens.

projectile's flight between the screens. Electro-biologist (ë-lek'trō-bi-ol''ō-jist), n. One versed in electro-biology. (ë-lek' trō-bi-ol-ō-ji), n. 1. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.—2. That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

Electro-chemical (ë-lek'trō-kem'i-kal), a. Pertaining to electro-chemistry.

Electro-chemistry (ë-lek'trō-kem-is-tri), a. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into electrolysis, or the separation into its constituent parts of a compound body by the stituent parts of a compound body by the passage of the electric current; and electrometallurgy, or the application of electro-lysis to the arts.

Hectro-chronograph (ē-lek'trō-kron"ō-graf), n. An instrument used in astronomi-cal observatories for noting the precise in-

can observatories for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. Called also Schultze's Chronograph. See Chronographic (ê-lek'trō-kro-nō-graf'ik), a. Pertaining to an electro-chronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

of it.

Rlectrode (ë-lek'tröd), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber (for electricity), and hodos, a way.] A term introduced by Faraday to denote the surface at which the electricity either enters or leaves a body under electrolytic decomposition, in order to avoid the ambiguity and the implied theory connected with the use of the older terms pole, positive pole, negative pole. The point or surface at which the electricity enters, or the point immediately touching the positive pole, is termed the anode, and the point at which the electricity denarts, or the point tax which the electricity denarts, or the point tax which the electricity departs, or the point next to the negative pole, is called the cathode.

the negative pole, is called the cathode. Electro-dynamic, Electro-dynamical. (6-lek'trō-di-nam''ik, 6-lek'trō-di-nam''ik-al), a. Pertaining to electro-dynamics. Ampère brought into view a class of forces for which the term 'electro-magnetic' was too limited, and which he designated by the proper term detero-dynamic.

The general problem of electro-dynamical action was fully solved. Wherevell.

Ricctro-dynamics (ê-lek'trō-di-nam-iks), n.
The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric

currents.

Electro-engraving (ê-lek'trō-en-grāv-ing),

n. The process of engraving by means of
voltaic electricity.

Electro-genesis (ê-lek'trō-jen"ê-sis), n. A
term applied to the effect of electricity,
when tetanus is induced in a limb by the
transmission of electricity along the nerves
or spinal marrow. or spinal marrow

or spinar marrow.

Rectro-genic (ë-lek'trō-jen'ik), a. Of or pertaining to electro-genesis; caused or induced by electro-genesis; as, an electro-genecondition.

dition.

Blectro-gild (ê-lek'frō-gild), v.t. To gild by means of the electric current.

Blectro-gild (ê-lek'frō-gilt), a. Gilded by means of the electric current.

Electrograph (ê-lek'frō-graf), n. [See Electrograph (ê-lek'frō-graf), n. [See Electrograph (e-lek'frō-graf), n. [See Electrograph (e-lek'frō-graf) the electric current (e-lek'frō-graf) the electrograph (e-lek'frō-graf) the electrogr dications of an electrometer.

dications of an electrometer.

Electrography (ē-lek-trogra-fi), n. [Gr. elektron, amber, and graphō, to write.] The process of copying an exquisitely fine engraving from a copper or steel plate to an least a companion of the co

electro-copper deposit.

Electro-lithotrity (ē-lek'trō-lith-ot'ri-ti),

n. [Gr. dichtron, amber, tithos, a stone, and

L. tero, tritum, to rub, to wear away.] The
disintegration of calculi in the bladder by
the mechanical force of the electrical dis-

charge. Electrology (8-lek-trol'6-ji), n. [Gr. Elektron, and logos, discourse.] A name given to that department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity

Electrolysable (e-lek'trol-īz-a-bl), a. ceptible of decomposition by an electric current.

Electrolysation (ē-lek'trol-iz-ā"shon), n.
The act of electrolysing.
Electrolyse (ē-lek'trol-iz), v.t. [Gr. ēlektron,

and *lyo*, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism. Electrolysis (ë-lek-trol'i-sis), n. The resolution of compound bodies into their elements,

or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity. under the action of a current of electricity. Electrolyte (ë-lek'trol-it), n. [Gr. ēlektron, and lyō, to dissolve.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current. Electrolytic, Electrolytical (ë-lek'trol-it"-lik, ë-lek'trol-it"k-al), a. Pertaining to electrolysis, or to the resolution of bodies into their elements by the action of the electric current.

This general view of the electrolytical process required to be pursued further. Whewell,

Electro-magnet (ë-lek'trō-mag-net), n. A bar of soft fron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round

Electro-magnetic (ē-lek'trō-mag-net"ik), a. Designating what pertains to magnetism, as occasioned by electricity; as, electro-magnetic phenomena.

metre phenomena. The leek' tro-mag-net-izm), n. A name sometimes applied to that part of the science of electricity and mag-netism which treats of the production and

netism which treats of the production and properties of temporary magnetism by the passage of a current of electricity round a bar of soft iron. See MAGNETISM. Electro-metallurgy (ê-lek trô-met-al-êr-ji), n. The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c., from solutions of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents. Its most investant correlations was also supposed to the conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents. important applications are electrotype and electro-plating.

electro-plating.

Electrometer (ē-lek-trom'et-er), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber (electricity), and metron, a measure.] An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential between two conductors through effects of electwo conductors through effects of electrostatic force, and distinguished from the galvanometer, which, of whatever species, measures differences of electric potential through electromagnetic effects of electric currents produced by them. (See POTENTALA). The most important instrument of this class is Sir W. Thomson's quadrant electrometer. Sir W. Thomson has also invented a portable electrometer and an absolute electrometer. vented a portable electrometer and an absolute electrometer. The latter consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting one another, one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disc is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. Professor Dewar has introduced a very delicate electrometer based on the alteration of the force of capil-larity by electric action.

Electrometric, Electrometrical (ē-lek'-trō-met'rīk, ē-lek'trō-met'rī-kal), a. Per-taining to an electrometer, or the measure-ment of electricity; as, an electrometrical experiment

experiment.

Electro-motion (ë-lek'trō-mō-shon), n. The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

Electro-moting (ë-lek'trō-mō-tiy), a. Producing mechanical calcular motion, medicing mechanical calcular motion, mechanical calcular motion and mechanical motion

Electro-motive (e-lectro-mo-tiv), a. Pro-ducing electro-motion; producing mechani-cal effects by means of electricity; as, elec-tro-motive power.—Electro-motive force, the power which maintains electric currents. The strength of a current is directly pro-portional to the electro-motive force and inversely proportional to the resistance.

Ricetromotor (ë-lek'trō-mō-ter), n. [Fr. electromoteur.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, such as a single cell, a galvanic hattery, or a thermoelectric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effort.

effect.

Electron (ë-lek'tron), n. In recent chemical
and electric theory the name given to what
may be called a minute particle or corpuscle
of electricity, the belief being that the socalled atoms of matter, hitherto regarded as

indivisible wholes, are really complex aggregates of electrons, or at least owe their special character to electrons, a certain number—perhaps many thousands—of postive and negative electrons belonging to each atom, and by their relation to, or action on each other giving it its special nature. Electronic (ē-lek-tron'ik), a. Pertaining to electrons.

electrons.

Electro-negative (ê-lek'trō-neg"a-tiv), a.

Negatively electriic, repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electrophone (ê-lek'trō-fōn), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber (electricity), and phōnē, sound.]

A name given to a special application of the telephone by means of which speeches, dramatic or musical regitals, &c. are repromatic or musical regitals.

matic or musical recitals, &c., are reproduced at a considerable distance from the source, being transmitted, for instance, to private houses.

private houses. Electrophorus (ë-lek-trofo-rus), n. [Gr. elektron, amber (electricity), and phero, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disc of resin, or some other material easily and the desired by the control of the cont

excited by friction, and a polished metal disc with an insu-lating handle. The resin disc is electrified by striking it or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate



and the metal plate is then laid upon it. In these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but, if touched with the finger, receives an opposite charge by induction. On lifting it away by its insulating handle it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation if the weather is favourable.

an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation if the weather is favourable. Electro-photometer (6-lek'trō-fō-tom". et-èr), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber, phās, phātos, light, and metron, measure.] An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See PHOTOMETER

See Photometers. Electro-physiological (ë-lek'trö-fi'zi-ō-loj''-ik-al), a. Relating to electric results produced through physiological agencies, or by change of action in a living organism. Electro-physiology (ë-lek'trō-fi-zi-oi'o-ji), a. That branch of science which treats of electric theorems are duced there are the contractions.

n. That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.
Electro-plate (ë-lek'trō-plāt), v.t. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.
Electro-plate (ë-lek'trō-plāt), n. Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-platine.

process of electro-plating.

Electro-plater (ë-lek'tro-plat-er), n. One who practises electro-plating.

who practises electro-pathing.

Electro-polar (ë-lek'trō-pōl-ér), a. A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative. Electro-positive (ë-lek'trō-poz"it-iv), a. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ment.

ment.

Electro-positive (ë-lek'trō-poz"it-iv), n. A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of the voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electro-positive of all known

Electro-puncture (ē-lek'trō-pungk-tūr), n.

Electro-puncture (ê-lek'trô-pungk-tūr), n. same as Electro-puncturing, Electro-puncturing, Electro-puncturing, et electro-puncturing, et elek'trô-pungk'tūr-ing, ë-lek'trô-pungk'tūr-ing, e-lek'trô-pungk'tūr-ing, n. In sung, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery battery.

battery.

Electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber (electricity), and skopeō, to view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, bodies dissimilarly charged attract. The simplest electroscope consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. This electroscope has been superseded by the gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet introduced in 1789. This consists of two prices of real leaf cheat being three discales. marounced in 1789. This consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe, which has been thoroughly dried in order that the insula-

that the insula-tion of the leaves may be as per-fect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the centhrough the centre of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body be brought near the top of the instrument in duction takes pl



Gold-leaf Electroscope

instrument induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and
the gold leaves similarly. To find if the
latter are positively or negatively charged
we rub a glass rod and bring it near the
knob; if positively charged, the leaves will
diverge still more under the induction of
the glass; if negatively, they will collapse by
the negative being attracted to the positive
of the glass rod. of the glass rod.

of the glass rod.

Electroscopic (ē-lek'trō-skop"ik), a. Of or belonging to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

Several simple electroscopic methods have already been indicated. Turner.

been indicated.

Hectro-silver (ë-lek'frë-sil-vér), v.t. To deposit a coating of silver on, as copper or other metal, by means of voltaic electricity; to electro-plate.

Electro-statics (ë-lek'frë-stat-iks), n. [Gr. elektron, amber (electricity), and he statike (epistëmë,) the science which treats of bodies at rest.] The science which treats of the preparent occasioned by alectricity at the

(epistēmē), the science which treats of bodies at rest.] The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity. Electro-telegraphic (ē-lek'trō-te-lē-grapl'ik), a. Pertaining to the electric telegraph. See Telegraph (ē-lek'trō-ther"-man-sī), a. [Gr. Electron, amber (electricity), and thermē, heat.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or part of a circuit composed of two different metals. metals.

Electro-tint (ë-lek'trō-tint), n. An art by which drawings are traced by the action of which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate. The surface of the plate is sunk, and the drawings are produced in a fine tint in relief for use in the common printing press.

Electro-tonic(e-lek'trō-ton-ik), a. Of or per-

taining to electrical tension: said of the pe-culiar latent state of an induced conductor

caliar latent state of an induced conductor during the continued action of the electric current upon it.

Electrotype (e-lek'trō-tīp), n. [Gr. ēlektron, amber (electricity), and typos, figure, image, form.] 1. The act of producing copies of medals, wood-cuts, types, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original.—2. A copy thus produced.

thus produced.

Electrotype (ë-lek'trō-tip), v.t. pret. & pp. electrotyped; ppr. electrotyping. To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype. Electrotyping (ë-lek'trō-tip'ik), a. Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotype. Electrotypist (ë-lek'trō-tip-ist), n. One who practises electrotypy.

Electrotypy (ë-lek'trō-tip-i), n. The process of electrotype.

Electro-vital (ē-lek'trō-vī-tal), α. Derived from or dependent upon vital processes; said of two electric currents, supposed by some physiologists to move in the nerves of animals, the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebrospinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal or-gans situated beneath the skin. Electrum (6-lek'trum), n. [L., amber.]

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1. Amber.—2. In mineral. an argentiferous gold ore or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow colour.—3. An alloy of gold used by the ancients, consisting of a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. Sir T. Browne. Electuary (e-lek'tit-a-ri), n. [L.L. electinarium; L. ectigma, a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary; Gr. ekleigma—ek, out or up, and leichō, to lick.] In phar, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

Eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri-li), adv. In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

Eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri), a. [Gr. eleēmosynā, alms, from eleeō, to pity, eleos, compassion. See ALMS.] I. Given in charity or alms; appropriated to charity; founded by charity; as alguagamegurates of reconstructions. by charity; as, eleemosynary rents or taxes; an eleemosynary college or hospital. -2. Rean exemosynary contege or hospital.—2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning.

The eleemosynary sort (of corporations) are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alons, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed.

Blackstone.

3. Supported by charity; as, the eleemosyn-

Eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri), n. One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms. Living as an eleemosyn-South.

ary: South.

Elegance (el'é-gans), n. [Fr. élégance; L. elegantia, from elegans, for eligens, from eligo—e, ex, out, and lego, to pick, to choose.]

1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety, or from the absence of anything calculated to from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation; refinement: said of manners, language, style, form, architecture, and the like; as, elegance of dress. 'Purity and elegance of style.' Addison.—2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. Elegancy (el'é-gan-si), n. Elegance (which see)

See).

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer elegancies of art.

Speciation.

Elegant (el'é-gant), a. [Fr. élégant, from L. elegans. See Elegance.] 1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as, elegant manners. 'Polite with candour, elegant with ease.' Pope.—2. Polished; graceful; rich in expressions; correct, in proportions of the expressions; correct, in the expression of the expressions; correct, in the expression of the rect in arrangement; as, an elegant style or composition.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentations, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.

Addison.

3. Giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; as, an elegant speaker.

4. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; as, an elegant figure; an elegant vase; an elegant structure.

5. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate; as, an elegant modification of a philosophical instrument; an elegant algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an elegant chess problem.

6. Nice; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as, an elegant taste. taste

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste, And elegant, of sapience no small part.

And degant, of sapience no small part. Millon.

7. Excellent. [In this sense colloq.]—
Elegant, Graceful. Elegant implies that
that to which it is applied has been subjected to training and cultivation or is the
result of acquired skill or art; graceful
more often implies a natural gift. A rustic
uneducated gifl may be graceful, but she
could not be called elegant. We say elegant
manners, elegant composition, elegant funmiture; but a graceful tree, a graceful fawn,
graceful oratory.—Syn. Beautiful, polished,
graceful, refined, handsome.
Elegantize (el-e-ganfshi-e), n. pl. [L.] Things

graceful, refined, handsome. Elegantize (el-ë-gan'shi-ë), n. pl. [L.] Things elegant, pretty, or ornamental. Elegantize (el-ë-gantize), adv. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as, a composition elegantly written; a house elegantly built; a lady elegantly dressed.

Elegiac (el-ē'ji-ak or el-ē-ji'ak), a. [L. L. ele-giaeus. See Elkey.] I. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, elegiac strains. 'Let elegiac lay the love penta.' Gau.—2. Used in elegies. 'Elegiac as, elegiac strains. Let elegiac la refute. Gay.—2. Used in elegies, verse. Holland.

verse.' Holland.
Elegiac (el-5'ji-ak), n. A style
of verse commonly used by the ancient
Greek and Latin poets in writing elegies, and
composed of couplets consisting of alternate
hexameter and pentameter lines. In very
early ages the term was applied by the
Greeks to any kind of verse written in distichs tichs.

Elegiacal (el-ē-jī'ak-al), a. Same as Elegiac. Elegiambic (el-é'ji-am'bik), a. [Gr. elegeion, the metre of the elegy, consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, and iambic verse.] A term applied to a sort of verse used by Horace.

Elegiast (el-é'ji-ast), n. An elegist.

Elegiast (el-e')-rast), n. An enegast.
The great fault of these elegiasts is, that they are in despuir for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.
Elegiographer (el-e'ji-og'ra-fer), n. [Gr. elegiaton, the metre of the elegy, and grapho, to write.] A writer of elegis. Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.' Cockeram. [Rare.]

one who writes mourinitisongs. Cocheram. [Rare.]
Elegist (ele'jist), n. A writer of elegies.
Elegist (ele'jit), n. [L., the third pers. sing. perf. ind. of eligo, elegi, to choose.]
1. In law, a judicial writ of execution, issuing from the court where the record or other proceeding upon which it is grounded is, and addressed to the sheriff, who, by virtue of it, gives to the judgment-creditor the debtor's lands, his customary and copyhold lands, subject to the rights of the lord of the manor, also lands over which the debtor has any disposing power, which he may, without the assent of any other person, exercise for his own benefit, &c., to be occupied and enjoyed until the money due

son, exercise for his own benefit, &c., to be occupied and enjoyed until the money due on the judgment is fully paid. The act 5 and 6 Vict. xeviii. abolished poundage on this writ.—2. The title to estate by elegit. Elegy (el'ē-ji), n. [L. elegia; Gr. elegia; from elegos, a lament, said to be derived from el el legein, to cry woe! woe!] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge.—2. Any serious poem, where a tone of melancholy pervades the sentiments, whether grief is actually expressed or not; as, Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself.

Coleradge,

3. In class. poetry, any poem written in ele-

giac verse.

Element (el'ë-ment), n. [L. elementum, an element, a first principle; same root as aliment, 1. One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient; as, the elements of earth, water, of animal and vegetable bodies, of a complex mental operation, of sound, dc.; quartz, mica, and felspar are the elements of granite; cells are the elements of living bodies.

The Stoic definition of an element is, that out of

The Stoic definition of an element is, 'that out of which, as their first principle, things generated are made, and into which, as their last remains, they are resolved.'

Fleming,

resolved.' Fleming.
Certain minute constituents which, for the present, are the ultimate structural elements of the body.

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the primary elements of thought rst, that of finite self; addy, that of finite nature; adly, that of thic nature; adly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite.

In chem. one of the sixty-four simple substances which hithorts, have resisted executions.

2. In casm. On the sury-four simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. See ELEMENTARY.—3. pt.

The first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as, the ele-ments of geometry, grammar, &c.

Thus, if a university is charged with cultivating only the mere elements of mathematics, and in replacements of the second state of the second second

4. In the scholastic philosophy, one of the four constituents of the material world—fire, air, earth, water, which were supposed to be ultimate indecomposable principles. This sense survives in popular usage; whence

we say that water is the element of fishes, the air of birtis, &c. Hence—5. The state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence; as, faction is the element of a demagogue.

Our torments also may, in length of time, Become our elements. Milton.

6.† The air; the atmosphere; the sky.

I took it for a farry vision
Of some gay creature of the element. Milton.

of some gay creature of the element. Milton.

A datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion; as, health, character, and qualifications are elements necessary to be considered in judging of a person's fitness for a situation; character of strata, length of tunnelling, depths of cuttings, &c., in making an estimate for a railway contract.—8. pl. The bread and wine used in the eucharist.

**Accepted to the property of the property

the enenatists.

Materia prima, or matter without form—hull—was an element ready to receive form. This seems to be the use of the word as retained in the communion service. Bread and wine are elements ready to receive the form of the body and blood of Christ.

Like the elements of the material world, the bases of the sacred natures into which they were transformed.

Elements of meachit is not the property of the sacred natures into which they were transformed.

—Elements of an orbit, in astron. the quantities whose determination defines the path of a planet or other celestial body, and enables us to compute the place of such body

ables us to compute the place of such body at any past or future epoch.

Element (el'e-ment), v. 1. 1. To compound of elements or first principles. 'Elemented bodies.' Boyle.—2. To constitute; to be an element in; to make as a first principle. 'Those things which elemented it.' Donne. Elemental (el-e-ment'al), a. 1. Pertaining to or produced by elements or primary ingredients, or to the supposed four elements of the material world. 'Elemental strife.' Pope. 'Winds, rain, and storms, and elemental war.' Dryden.—2. Arising from first principles; natural. 'Elemental repugnancy,' Sir T. Browne.—3. Relating to elements or first principles; simple; elementary. ments or first principles; simple; elementary.

'Elemental knowledge.' Burke. [Rare or obsolete.] Elementality (el'ē-ment-al"i-ti), n. 1. State

of being elemental or elementary.—2. Combination of principles or ingredients. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Elementally (el-ë-mental-li), adv. In an

elementally (elementally, tath. In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally; as the words, 'Take, eat; this is my body,' elementally understood. Elementart (el'ë-ment-är), a. Elementary. Skelton.

Elementarity, Elementariness(el'ē-menta'ri-ti, el-ë-ment'a-ri-nes), n. The state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

uncompounded state. Blementary (el-5-ment'a-ri), a. 1. Frimary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as, an elementary substance.—2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an elementary treatise or disquisition; elementary education; elementary schools. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or evaluating rules like say an element. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an elementary writer.—Elementary analysis, in chem, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—Elementary substances, substances which have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. Chemists enumerate about seventy simple or elementary substances. The elementary supstances are usually any known chemical means. Chemists anumerate about seventy simple or elementary substances. The elements are usually divided into two groups, viz. non-metallic bodies and the metals. The non-metallic bodies and the metals. The non-metallic bodies are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth are also sometimes classed among the non-metals. (See METALDID.) Berzelius classified these into metalloids, halogens, and gazolytes. The metalloids comprised sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, resembling the metals in some respects, but differing widely in others, the halogens, chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, characterized by entering into peculiar and distinct saline combinations; and the gazolytes, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, then known only in the gaseous form, having never been solidified or liquefied. In this sub-classification two non-metallic bodies—selenium and silicon—do not appear. All the remaining fifty-one bodies are generally regarded as metals. (See METAL). The elements which

constitute the great mass of the earth's crust are comparatively few, viz. aluminium, calcium, carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, magcarcum, carbon, enforme, hydrogen, mag-nesium, oxygen, potassium, silicon, sodium, sulphur. Many of the recently-discovered elements, astellurium, ruthenium, thallium, cæsium, rubidium, indium, &c., occur in, very minute quantities, the discovery of the four last mentioned being due to spectrum analysis.

Elementation (el'ë-ment-a"shon), n.

Elementation (ere-menta snon), n. Instruction in elements or first principles.

Coleridge. [Rare.]

Elemi (el'e-mi), n. The resinous exudation from various trees. Eastern or Manilla elemi is obtained from Canarium commune, American or Brazilian from Leica Icicariba, and Mexican from Elaphrium elemiferum. It is a stimulant resin obtained from incisions in the bark, and is used in plasters and ointments and the manufacture of varnish

Elemine, Elemin (el'ē-min), n. (C₁₀H₁₆.) The transparent and colourless oil distilled from elemi resin, of the same composition

from elemi resin, of the same composition with camphene.

Elench (ë-lengk'), n. [L. elenchus; Gr. elenchos, from elenchō, to argue, to refute.] 1. In logic, (a) a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself. (b) A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [Rare.]

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same eleuch continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death.

St. T. Browne.

2. In antiq. a kind of ear-ring set with pearls

Elenchic, Elenchical (ē-leng'ik, ē-lengk'ik-al), a. Pertaining to an elench. Elenchically † (ē-lengk'ik-al-li), adv. By means of an elench.

Elenchize † (ē-lengk'īz), v.i. To dispute.

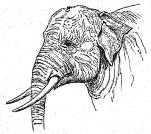
Hear him problematize.—Bless us, what's that?—Or syllogize, elenchize.

B. Fonson.

Elenchtic,† Elenchtical† (ē-lengk'tik, ē-lengk'tik-al), a. Serving to contradict or reinte. Wilkins. Elenchus (ē-lengk'us), n. Same as Elench. Elenctic (ē-lengk'tik), a. Same as Elench-tic.

tic. 1984. Elyng,† a. [Comp. A. Sax. ellend, wretched; G. elend, misery.] Strange; dull; cheerless; solitary. 'Poverte... although it seme elenge.' Chaucer.
Elengenesse,† n. Care; trouble. Chaucer.
Eleocharis(el-ë-ok'a-ris), n. [Gr. helos, heleos, marshy ground, and charis, delight, chairo, to delight in.] A genus of erect tufted herbs, nat. order Cyperaceæ, containing about fifty species scattered over the world, of which six are found in Britain. The stems are slender and sheathed at the base; the solidelets are solitary and terminal. and stems are stender and sneathed at the base; the spikelets are solitary and terminal, and surrounded by many imbricate bracts. The species grow in ditches, rivulets, and marshy ground, and at the edges of pools and lakes. Elect (ê-lê'ot), n. A kind of apple. Morti-

mer.
Elephant (el'ē-fant), n. [L. elephas, elephan-tis; Gr. elephas, elephantos, an elephant; pro-bably from Heb. eleph, an ox. Comp. bos Lu-cas, Lucanian ox, the old Latin name of the elephant.] 1. The popular name of a genus constituting a sub-family of five-toed pro-



Head of Indian Elephant (Elephas indicus).

boscidian mammals, comprehending two species, viz. Elephas (Elasmodon) indicus and Elephas (Loxodon) africanus, the former inhabiting India, and characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks, the latter Africa, having a convex forehead, great flapping

ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in ears, and large thass. The thiss occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extre-mity of the upper jaw. Elephants are among the largest quadrupeds at present existing. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which



Head of African Elephant (Elephas africanus).

the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely fexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile lobe. The tusks are of great value from the ivory of which they consist, furnishing an important article of commerce in Africa especially, and causing the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best known are the mastodon and the mamenth and the truth of the elephants. moth.—2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. Dryden.

Elephant-apple (el'é-fant-ap-pl), n. An East Indian tree, the *Peronia elephantum*, producing a fruit not unlike an orange, and belonging to the same nat. order, Auranti-

Elephant-beetle (el'ē-fant-bē-tl), n. The goliath-beetle (which see).
Elephanter (el'ē-fant-èr), n. A heavy perio-

Elephanter (ere-lancer), n. A neary periodical rain at Bombay. Elephant-fish (el'é-fant-fish), n. The Callorhynchus antarctica, a fish belonging to the order Elasmobranchii, and so named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. Though inferior in quality of flesh to many other fish, it is yet palatable food.

Blephantias (el-ē-fantti-ak), a. Affected with elephantiasis. Elephantiasis el'ē-fant-i'a-sis), n. [L. and Gr., from elephans, elephant.] In med. a term applied to several varieties of skin disease in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight recomblyman to those of the ale a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fant'i-dē), n. pl. A family of animals included among the Pachydermata of Cuvier, but now raised by some into a distinct order of mammals, that of the Proboscidea. The family consists of large clumsy animals, with a thick hard skin covered by scanty rigid hair. The nose is prolonged into a proboscis, and the masal bones enlarged to support the muscles of the trunk. The incisor teeth are enlarged into tusks, and the grinders are transversely ridged, the ridges representing the upper edges of the vertical plates of which the teeth are made up. This family comprises the elephants of Asia and Africa, the mammoth (Elephas primigenius), the mastodon, and perhaps the dinotherium.

Elephantine (el-ē-fant'in), a. 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense; as, he was of elephantine proportions.—2. In antiq, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals: so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory.—Elephantine epoch, in geol. the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachylermata.

derance of large pachydermata.

Elephant-leg (el'ē-fant-leg), n. The popular name for elephantiasis.

Elephantoid, Elephantoidal (el-ē-fant'-oid, el-ē-fant-oid'al), a. Having the form of an elephant.

of an elephant.

Elephantopus (el-ë-fant'o-pus), n. [Gr. elephas, elephantos, an elephant, and pous, a foot—from the peculiar form of the thickened stem.] Elephant's-foot, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are hairy weeds with small white or purple flowers. They are all natives of tropical America, but E. ecaber has become a common weed throughout the tropics. The natives on

the Malabar coast use a decoction of the leaves and root in eases of dysuria.

Elephant-paper (el'ē-fant-pā-pēr), n. A writing, printing, and drawing paper, of the size of 28 inches by 23.

Elephant's-ear (el'ē-fants-ēr), n. The common name for the species of Begonia, from the form of their leaves.

Flanhart's-fact (el'f-fants-fatt), n. I mt.

the form of their leaves. Blephant's-foot (el'6-fants-fut), n. 1. The popular name of the plants of the genus Elephantopus, of which word it is a translation. See Elephantopus, -2. Testudinaria elephantipes, a plant of the nat. order Dioscoreaceæ, distinguished by the form of its coreacee, distinguished by the form of its root-stock, which forms a nearly hemispherical mass above the ground, and is covered with a thick corky bark. It has a slender climbing stem. The root was used by the Hottentots for food, whence it receives the name of Hottentots' bread.

Elephant's-tusks (el'é-fants-tusks), n. pl. A genus of gasteropodous molluses belonging to the family Dentalide or tooth-shells.

ing to the family Dentalities of tooth-shells. They have their name from the shells very nuch resembling the tusks of elephants. They are perforated throughout, and the animal is attached near the small end of the shell. In some parts of Africa these shells are used as coins and strung together in chains, each chain containing a certain number.

are used as coins and strung together in chains, each chain containing a certain number.

Elephas (el'ē-fas), n. The elephant, a genus of proboscidian mammals. See ELEPHANT.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī'nē), n. A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Chloridee, several of which are cultivated as grains. In the East an Indian species, E. coracana (known also as Natchnee, Nagla Ragee, Mand, and Murva), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. E. stricta is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain Tocusso is the product of another species, E. Tocusso. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe. Eleusinian (e-lū-sīni-an), a. Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as, Eleusinian mysteries of cestivals, the festivals and mysteries of Dēmētēr (Ceres), celebrated there.

Eleutheria, Eleutheria-bark (e-lū-thē'-ri-q, e-lū-thē'-ri-bark), n. Cascarilla-bark, the product of Croton Eleutheria, so named because it is gathered chiefly in the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. See CASCARILLA.

Eleutheropetalous (e-lū'the-rō-pet'al-us),

of Eleuthera, one or the CASCARILIA.

Eleutheropetalous (e-lü'the-rō-pet'al-us),
a. [Gr. eleutheros, free, and petalon, a leaf.]
In bot having the leaves of the perianthwhorl not coherent but free. Sachs.

Eleutherophyllous (e-lü'the-rō-fil'us), a.
[Gr. eleutheros, free, and phyllon, a leaf.]
In bot having only one perianth-whorl and
the leaves free. Sachs.

the leaves free. Sachs. Eleutheropomi (e'fluther-o-pō"mī), n. pl. [Gr. eleutheros, free, and pōma, a lid, a cover.] A sub-order of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimeras belong to this order.

order.

Eleutherosepalous (e-lū'thė-rō-sep'a-lus),
a. [Gr. eleutheros, free, and E. sepal.] In bot.
same as Eleutheropetalous.

Elevate (e'lē-vāt), v.t. pret. & pp. elevated;
ppr. elevating. [L. elevo, elevatim, to lift
up—e, out, up, and levo, to raise, from levis,
light in weight.] 1. To raise; in a literal
and general sense, to raise from a low or
deep place to a higher.

In every endeavour to elevate ourselves above reason, we are seeking to elevate ourselves above the atmosphere, with wings which cannot soar, but by beating the air.

Yames Martineau.

2. To exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; as, to elevate a man to an office.

Honours that tended to elevate a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation.

Shenstone.

To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from a low or common state as by training or education; to exalt; as, to elevate the

character.

Now rising fortune elevates his mind.

Savage.

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once elevated and restrained by the subject, reign through Milton's Ode on the Nativity.

Hallow.

4. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to elevate the spirits.—5. To intoxicate slightly; to render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]—6. To augment or swell; to make louder: said of sound; as, to elevate the voice.—7.† To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to

elevate and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should con-ceive. Fer. Taylor.

Syn. To raise, exalt, erect, lift up, uplift, elate, cheer, excite, animate.

Elevate† (el'ē-vāt), a. [L. elevatus. See the verb.] Elevated; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly elevate
On seven small hills.

Millon.

On seven small hills.

Elevated (el'é-vit-ed), a. 1. Raised; exalted; dignified; as, he occupies an elevated position.—2. Elated; excited; stimulated, as by drink; slightly drunk; as, he got somewhat elevated. [Colloq.]—3. Raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud; as, he spoke in an elevated tone.—4. In her. expanded and upright: said of the wings of a bird. Elevatedness (el'é-vit-ed-nes), n. The state of being elevated.

of being elevated.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station.

Godwin.

Elevating (el'é-vāt-ing), a. Raising up; exalting; elating. — Elevating causes, in geol. those causes which operate in bringing about volcanoes and earthquakes, and in gradually elevating portions of the earth's

erust.
Elevation (el-è-vá'shon).n. [L. elevatio. from elevo, elevatium. See ElEVATE.] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher: said of material things, persons, the mind, character or manners, the voice, literary style, and the like; as, the elevation of a man to a throne; elevation of mind, of thoughts, of ideas; elevation of voice.—2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation: applied in the same way as sense 1. the same way as sense 1.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little elevation.

Sir H. Wotton.

3. That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height.

His (Milton's) poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy-land, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations.

Macaulay.

4. In astron. altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—5. In gun. the angle which the axis of the hollow cylinder forming the interior of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon.—6. In dialling, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—7. In trigonometrical surv. height; altitude; height above the surface of the earth; angular height, or angle of elevation. The angle of elevation of any object is height; altitude; height above the surface of the earth; angular height, or angle of elevation. The angle of elevation of any object is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to the top of the object and the other parallel to the horizon, both lines being in the same vertical plane.—8. In arch. a geometrical representation of any front of a building or structure drawn to scale.—Elevation of the host, in the R. Cath. Ch. that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.—Syn. Raising, lifting, exaltation, eminence, height, altitude, superiority.

Elevator (el'e-vāt-er), n. 1. One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts; specifically, (a) in anat. a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. (b) An elevatory (which see). (c) A mechanical contrivance for raising goods from a lower story of a building to a higher, as a series of boxes or buckets attached to a belt travelling round two drums, one above and one below, for hoisting grain, meal, &c., in a mill.—2. A building containing one or more mechanical elevatory, so a Elevatory (el'e-vā-to-ri), a. A surgical instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

Elevatory (el'e-vā-to-ri), a. Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

Elève (ā-lāv), n. [Fr.] A pupil; one brought up or protected by another.

Eleven (ē-lev'n), a. [A. Sax. endleofan, endlujon, endleof, from ân, one, changed to en, with â inserted as a 'helping letter' (comp. hith d'inserted as a 'helping letter' (comp. nother means and is the same as ten, tig (as in A. Sax. twentig, twenty), L. decim, Gr. deka; so that eleven contains the same elements as L. undecim, Gr. (h) endeka, Skr. ekadaçan. The change

from d to l is exemplified in L. lacryma, dacrona a tear. (See TEAR.) The change from d to l is exemplified in L. lacryma, dacryma, a tear. (See TEAR.) The change from a guttural to f is seen in laugh, enough (that is, ldf, enuf). A less probable origin of the word is from an, one, and læfan, to leave, the meaning being one left, i.e. one left after ten, the number of the fingers, has been counted off. See TWELVE.] Ten and one added; as, eleven men.

Eleven (Selevin), a. 1. The sum of ten and one.—2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.—3. In cricket, the number of players (eleven) selected from the members of a club to play in a match.

Eleventh (Selevinh), a. [A. Sax. endlyfta, endlefta; G. elfte.] 1. Next in order after the tenth; as, the eleventh chapter.—2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into

stituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the eleventh

which anything is divided; as, the exceeding part of fifty-five is five.

Eleventh (ë-lev'nth), n. 1. In arith, the quotient of unity divided by eleven; one of eleven equal parts; as, five elevenths of fifty-five are twenty-five.—2. In music, an interval consisting of ten; an octave and a

fourth. Elf (elf), n. pl. Elves (elvz), [A. Sax. ælf, elf. Cog. L.G. elf, Dan. alf, Icel. alfr, O.H.G. alp, an elf. Probably of same origin as L. albus, white, and the name Alps. See Alp.] 1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a goblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind.

Every elf, and fairy sprite, Hop as light as bird from brier. The elver also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee. Herrick.

2. A mischievous or wicked person.

Spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill.

Churchill.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf, lence, a pet name for a child.—Syn. Fairy, sprite, goblin, holgoblin, imp, urchin, dwarf. Elf (elf), vt. To entangle, as the hair, in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

My face I'll grime with filth; Blanket my loins; elf all my hair in knots. Shak.

Blanket my loins; et all my hair in knots. Shak. Elf-arrow (elf'a-rō), n. The name popularly given in the British Islands to the fiint arrow-heads which were in use at an early period among the barbarous tribes of this country and of Europe generally, as they are still in use among the American Indians, the Eskimos, and the inhabitants of some of the Pacific Islands. They were vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. Elf-bolt (elf'bôlt), n. An elf-arrow. Elf-child (elf'child), n. A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they have stolen.

they have stolen.

they have stolen.

Elf-dart (elf'dart), n. Same as Elf-arrow.

Elfe, t. An elf. Chaucer.

Elfe-quene, t. Queen of the elves or fairies. Chaucer.

Elf-fire (elf'fir), n. A common name for ignis fatuus. Called also Jack o' Lantern, Kit o' the Canstick (Candlestick), &c.

Elfin (elf'in), a. Relating or pertaining to elves. 'Spenser's elfin dream.' Sir W. Scott.

Excalibur rich With jewels, elfin Urim, on the hilt. Tennyson. Elfin (elf'in), n. A little elf; a little urchin.

Ellni (ell'iii) n. A inouto un, a according to the schoolmistress) was just, and friend to virtuous lore.

And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those elfins' cars would oft deplore.

The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.

Elfish (elf'ish), a. Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves; mischievous or baleful, as if caused by elves.

I watched the water-snakes, And when they reared, the *clfish* light Fell off in hoary flakes. *Coloridge*.

Elfkin (elf'kin), n. [Dim. of elf.] A little elf. Elf-land (elfland), n. The region of the

elves; fairy-land.

The horns of Elf-land faintly blowing. Tennyson. Elf-lock (elf'lock), n. A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves. 'And bakes the elf-locks in foul sluttish hairs.' Shak.

Elf-shot (elf'shot), n. 1. Same as Elf-arrow (which see).—2. [Scotch.] A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of

Elf-skin (elf'skin), n. Probably a misprint for *cel-skin* in the following passage in

Shakspere's Henry IV., in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure.

Fal. Away, you starveling, you elf-skin, you dried neat's tongue.

nears tongue.

Elf-stone (elf'ston), n. Same as Elf-arrow.

Elicit (e-lis'it), v.t. [L. elicio, elicitum—e, out, and the ancient lacio, to entice, to allura.] To draw out; to bring to light, to deduce by reason or argument; to educe; as, to elicit truth by discussion; to elicit reachs by collision. sparks by collision.

That may elicit the assent of reasonable men. Hale. Elicit (e-lisit), a. Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence; open; evident. 'The internal elicit act of the will.'

Elicitatet (ē-lis'it-āt), v.t. To elicit.

Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate, Sir T. More.

Elicitation † (ē-lis-it-ā/shon), n. The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. Bp. Bramhall.

emining, ineate of thraining dut. Dp. Drain hall.

Elidie (e-lid'), v.t. [L. elido, to strike out; to break in pieces—e, out, and lædo, to strike.]

1.+ To break or dash in pieces; to crush.

'The force and strength of their arguments is elided.' Hooker.—2. In gram. to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

Eligibility (e'l'.-ji-lil'7-ti), n. [From eligible.]

1. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being free from legal or other disqualification for being chosen; legal qualification.—2. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another or desirable.

Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice.

Eligible (e'l'-ji-lul), a. [Fr., from L. eliyo—e,

Riigible (eli-ji-bl), a. [Fr., from L. eligo—e, out, and lego, to choose.] I. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable; preferable; as, the house stands in an eligible situation.

In deep distress, certainty is more eligible than suspense.

Richardson.

suspense.

2. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not eligible to an office.

Eligibleness (el'i-i-bl-nes), n. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

ness: desirableness.
Eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), adv. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.
Elimate! (el'i-mat or e-l'mat), v.t. [L. elimo, to polish—e, ex, intens., and lima, a file.]
To render smooth; to polish.
Eliminant (ë-lim'in-ant), n. In math, the result of eliminating n variables between n homogeneous equations of any degree.
Called also Resultant.
Eliminate (ë-lim'in-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. eliminatei, pp. eliminatein, [L. elimino, eliminatein—e, out, and limen, threshold.] I. To thrust out of doors: to expel.—2. To distorted.

thrust out of doors; to expel.—2. To discharge or throw off; to get rid of; to remove. or throw or, to get rat or, to remove, as something that is a constituent, element, or factor. 'Secretions which nature finds it necessary to eliminate.' Med. Repos.—

3. To leave out of an argument or train of thought; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of considerations. deration

To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of what is real, we must penetrate below the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances.

4 In alg. to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove from both sides of an equation.—5. To obtain by eliminating or separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to elicit. [Rare and incorrect in this sense.]

Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully eliminated by others,

O. W. Holmes.

Elimination (& lim'in-a"shon), n. 1. In law, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—2. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting by the pores.—3. The act of setting aside as unimportant or unworthy of consideration, or as being superfluous or irrelevent.

(Elimination) is frequently used in the sense of eliciting, but incorrectly. Fleming.

eliciting, but incorrectly.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, as they would at best properties of the properties of a definition, wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition, wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition.

4. In ala, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

Elinguation (ē-ling-gwā/shon), n. [L. ex, out, and lingua, the tongue.] In old English law, the punishment of cutting out the tongue

Elinguid+(ë-ling'gwid), a. [L. elinguis-ex, out, and lingua, tongue.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.
Eliquament (ë-li'kwa-ment), n. A liquid

Eliquament (e-frkwa-ment), n. A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish. Eliquation (e-li-kwā/shon), n. [L. eliquo, to melt out—e, out, and liquo, to melt.] In metal. an operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead. The copper containing silver is melted along with a certain quantity of lead and cast into discs, which are exposed to a heat sufficiently great to melt the lead, whereupon the latter liquates or separates from the copper, carrying the greater part

whereupon the latter liquates or separates from the copper, carrying the greater part of the silver with it.

Eliston (6-li'zhon), n. [L. elisio, from elido, elisum, to strike out. See ELIDE.] I. In gram. the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.—2.† Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an eli-sion of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. Bacon.

the air, is but a term of ignorance. Bacon.

Elisor (ë-liz'er), n. [Norm. eliser; Fr. éliseur, from élive, élisant, to choose.] In law, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is interested in a suit, the venive is issued to the coroners, or if an exception lie to any coroner, the venive shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworri; and these, who are called elisors or electors, shall return the jury.

elisors or electors, shall return the jury.

Eite (å-lēt), n. [Fr. élit, the ancient pp. of the verb élive, to choose, to select, from L. eligere—e, ont, and lego, to pick, to choose.]

I. A choice or select body; the best part; as, the élite of society.—2; † An old Scottish term for one elected to a bishopric.

Elix (*eliks'), v.t. To extract. 'The purest elized juice of rich conceipt.' Marston.

Elixate† (eliks'at), v.t. pret. & pp. elizated; ppr. elizating. [L. elizo, to boil thoroughly, from elizus, thoroughly boiled—e, and liz, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.]

To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

Elixation (eliks-åshon), n. [See Elixate].

The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

restion

digestion.

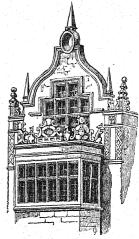
Blixir (ë-liks'er), n. [Fr. and Pg. elewir, from Ar. al-liksir, the philosopher's stone—al, the, aksir, quintessence, perhaps from Gr. akros, dry; lit. a dry drug.] 1. In med. formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, a compound tincture, composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.—2. In alcheny, (a) a liquor for transmuting metals into gold. (b) a potion for prolonging iffe; the elektrovika.—3. Quintessence; refined spirit. 'Elixir of worldly delights.' South.

4. Any cordial substance which invigorates.

The grant eliwir, to support the spirits Any cordial substance which invigorates. 'The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature.' Gravitan...-Elixir of vitriol, a mixture of 1½ fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, 10 fluid ounces of rectified spirit, ½ oz. of powdered cinnamon, and 1 oz. of powdered ginger.—Elizir vitx of Mathiclus, a compound of alcohol and upwards of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

lepsy.

Elizabethan (ë-liz'a-beth"an), a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth. — Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of Gothic and debased Italian were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail with, however, wonderful picturesqueness in general effect, and domestic accom-modation more in accordance with the modation more in accordance with the wants of an advancing civilization than was afforded by the purer Gothic which preceded it. Its chief characteristics are: windows of great size both in the plane of the wall and deeply embayed, galleries of great length, tall and highly-decorated chimneys, as well as a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in the parapets, window-heads, &c. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and from its corresponding in point of period with the renaissance of the Continent has sometimes been called the English Renaissance. The epithet Jacobean has sometimes been given



Elizabethan Window, Rushton Hall (cir. 1590).

to the very latest stage of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Italian forms.
Elk (elk), n. [A. Sax. elch. Cog. Icel. elgr, O. H. G. elaho, N. and Sw. elg; L. alees—elk.]
Alees Malchis or Cervus Alees, the largest existing species of the Cervide or deer family. Itattains the height of 7 feet at the shoulders, and its antilers, when fully formed, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. It is found in Europe and Asia,



Elk (Cervus Alces)

but chiefly in North America, where it is called the Moose or Moose-deer.

Elke (elk), n. Cygnus ferus, the wild swan or hooper.

or hooper.

Elk-nut (elk'nut), n. A plant, the Pyrularia oleifera. Called also Oil-nut.

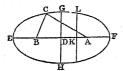
Ell (el), n. [A. Sax. eln; D. ell, elle, G. elle, O.H.G. elna, of cognate origin with Fraulne, from L. ulna; Gr. olene, all signifying the fore-arm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. cubit.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain were the English and Flemish. The English ell is 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37-2, and the French 54.

Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 87 2, and the French 54. Ellagic (el-laj'ik), a. [From Fr. galle, gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.—Ellagic acid (C₄H₆O₅), an acid first obtained by Chevreul from gallic acid. It is obtained in largest quantity from the oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent crystals. With the bases it forms salts. Elleborin, Elleborine (el-lebor-in), a A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the Helleborus hiematis, or winter hellebore.

Elles,† adv. Else. Chaucer. Ellinge,† Ellenge,† a. [See ELENGE.] Cheer-less; sad.

less; sad. Ellengeness,†n. Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness. Ellipse (el-lips'), n. [Gr. elleipsis, an omfsion or defect, from elleips, to leave out, topass—elt, out, and leips, to leave.] In geom.

an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base. The ancient Greek geometers gave this name to the figure, because, among its other properties, one is, that the squares of the ordinates are less than the rectangles under the respective absenses and the parameter, or differ from them in defect. The ellipse ranks mext in importance to the circle. The paths which the planets describe in their revolutions round the sun are ellipses, the sun being placed in one of the foci. There are various methods of describing the ellipse upon a plain surface; sometimes this is performed by an instrument called the ellipsing an ellipse is by two pins and a string. At a given distance equal to twice the required eccentricity of the figure fix two pins, A and B, and pass a string A c B, having its quired eccentricity of the lighter in two plans, A and B, and pass a string A of B, having its ends tied together; keep the string stretched by a pencil or tracer c, and move this all the way round, keeping the string all the while equally tense, then the figure CGLFHE will



be an ellipse. A and B are called the foci; D, the middle point between them, the centre; DA or DB the eccentricity; EF, which passes through A and B, the major or transverse axis; GH, which passes through the centre and cuts EF at right angles, the minor or conjugate axis. If from any point L in the curve, a line LK be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it will be an ordinate to the axis, and EK and KF are said to be the abscisse corresponding to that ordinate. Also, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve is called a diameter. Ellipsis (el-lips's),n.; pl. Ellipsse(el-lips's2).

enlled a diameter.
Ellipsis (el-lips'is), n.; pl. Ellipses (el-lips'2).
[See ELLIPSE.] 1. In gram, an omission; the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader is left to supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues which I admire.—2. In printing, the marks, thus — or * * * or . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words, as k—g for king.—3.† In geom. an ellipse. Boyle.
Ellipsograph, Elliptograph (el-lips'o-graf, el-lip'to-graf), n. [Ellipsis, and Gr. grapho.]
An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.

trammel

trammel. Ellipsoid (el-lips'oid), n. [Ellipsis, and Gr. eidos, form.] In geom. a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. The spheroid is the most interesting form of ellipsoid, from the form of the earth being spheroidal.—Ellipsoid of revolution, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis the ellipsoid is prolate; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is oblate.

Ellipsoid, Ellipsoidal (el-lips'oid, el-lips-

initially a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid. Elliptic, Elliptical (el-lip'tik, el-lip'tik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to an ellipso; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded and

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun they describe equal areas in equal times.

Cheme. 2. Pertaining to ellipsis; defective; having a

part left out. Production and productive are, of course, elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. F. S. Mill.

I conceive to be, not utilify, but wealth. S. S. Mill.

—Elliptic compasses, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.

Elliptic (el-liptik), n. In bot. a flat body which is oval and acute at each end. Elliptically (el-liptik-al-li), adv. 1. According to the form of an ellipse.—2. Defectively; with something left out.

Ellipticity (el-lip-tisi-ti), n. The quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a circle or sphere; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial; as, the ellipters divided by the equatorial; as, the ellipticity of the earth is 300 155.

Elliptic-lanceolate (el-lip'tik-lan-sē-ol-āt), a. In bot having a shape between elliptical and lanceolate.

Elliptograph (el-lip'to-graf), n. See ELLIP-

Elliptograph (el-lip'to-graf), n. See ELLIPSOGRAPH.
Ellwand, Elwand (el'wond), n. 1. A meteyard or measuring-rod, which in Emgland
was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 374.—
2. In Scotland, the constellation otherwise
known as the girdle or belt of Orion. Called
also Our Lady's ellwand.
Elm (elm), n. [A. Sax elm, ellm. Comp. D.
olm, Dan. ælm, alm: L. ulmus: Bohem.
glim (pron. yilm)—elm.] The English name
of a genus of trees, Ulmus, nat. order
Ulmaceae. The species, of which there are
thirteen, are natives of the northern temperate zone. They have bisexual flowers,
with a campanulate calyx, as many stamens as there are divisions in the limb
of the calyx, and
two styles. Two
species are com-

two styles. Two species are com-mon in Britain, one indigenous, one indigenous, U. montana (the wych elm), and the other intro-duced, U. cam-postris (the com-mon elm), but cultivated every-where Both trees where. Both trees are very varia-ble, and the va-rieties have re-ceived specific names. The elm is one of our principal timber trees, for useful-ness ranking next



Elm (Ulmus campestris).

to the oak. It is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capa-bility of thriving in poor soil unfit for til-

lage.

Elmen (elm'en), a. Of or pertaining to or made of elm.

Elmidæ (elm'i-dē), n. pl. A family of small aquatic coleopterous insects found adhering to the under sides of stones lying at the bottom of running water. They cannots wim, but by means of very powerful tarsi and claws they are enabled to hold firmly on to the stones in the most rapid currents.

to the stones in the most rapid currents. The type-genus is Elmis. Twelve or thirteen species are British.

Elmo's-fire (el'moz-fir), n. [After Saint Elmo, a corrupted Italian form of Erasmus, bishop of Formite, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship. Called also Castor and Pollux, Helena, and Corposant. See CASTOR AND POLLUX, 2, CORPOSANT.

Elm-wood (elm'wud), n. The wood of the

Elmy (elm'i), a. Abounding with elms.

Thy summer woods

Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light bending on thy banks, thy elmy vales,
Thy venerable oaks!

Thy venerable oaks! Southey. Southey. Elocation! (ë-lō-kā'shon), n. [L. eloco, elocatum—e, out, and loco, to place] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence. 'When the child, either by general permission or former elocation, shall be out of the parents' disposing.' Pp. Hall.—2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement: an ecstasy. ment; an ecstasy.

In all poesy there must be . . . an elocation and emotion of the mind.

Fotherby.

emotion of the mind. Fotherby.

Elocular (ê-lok'ū-lėr), a. [L. e, without, and loculus, cell, compartment.] In bot. having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution (e-lō-kū'shon), n. [L. elocutio, from eloquor, elocutus, to speak out—e, out, and loquor, to speak.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art by which, in delivering a discourse before an andience, the speaker is enabled, with greatest ease and certainty, to render it effective and impressive; mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accommanded by cestures. address, accompanied by gestures.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery.

E. Porter.

2. Power of expression or diction in written discourse; the art of clothing thought in appropriate and felicitous written language; eloquence. 'To express these thoughts with elocution.' Dryden.—3. Speech; the power

of speaking; expression of thought or ideas by speech.

Whose taste . . . gave elecution to the mute.

Elocutionary (e-lō-kū'shon-a-ri), a. Pertaining to elocution. Elocutionist (e-lō-kū'shon-ist), n. One who is versed in elocution; one who treats of

is versed in election; one who treats of election; a teacher of election.

Elective† (e-lō-kūt'iv), a. Having the power of elequent expression or diction; pertaining to elecution. 'Though preaching, in its elecutive part, be but the conception of man.' Feltham.

Eloge (a-lōzh), n. [Fr., from L. elogium, a short observation, an inscription on a tembstone, from Gr. Loga, discourse 1 A functulation.

stone, from Gr. logos, discourse. A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of the memory of an illustrious person recently deceased.

I return you, sir, the two eleges, which I have per-used with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. Bp. Atterbury.

Elogist (e'lō-jist), n. [Fr. élogiste.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge.

(One) made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate elogist, as well as an excellent preacher.

Sir H. Wotton.

Elogy, Elogium (elō-ji, ê-lō'ji-um), n. [See ÉLOGE.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric; éloge.

or tinns; panegyric; eloge.

Elohim (e-lö'him), n. [Heb. pl. of Eloah.]

One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible. It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while Jehovah is used only of the true God. The use of the plural form Elohim has caused much contractive the plural form Elohim has caused much contractive the god and the second to the second to the contractive that the second to the troversy among critics, some regarding it as containing an allusion to the doctrine of the Trinity, while others regard it as the plural of excellence, and others hold it as establishing the fact of a primitive poly-

theism. Elohist (e.16/hist), n. The epithet applied to the supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to Jehovist.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical.

S. Davidson.

cal and poetical.

Elohistic (e-lō-hist'ik), a. [Heb. Elōhim, God.] A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character, while the Jehovictic inducts can be a very large of recovery distriction. vistic indicate some knowledge of geography and history, exait the priestly character, and are generally more elaborate. Gen. i. 27 is Elonistic; Gen. ii. 21-24 is Jehovistic.

27 is Etomstic, Gen. n. 21-24 is Jenovistic. Eloign, Eloigne (ë-loin'), v.t. See Eloin. Eloin, Eloine (ë-loin'), v.t. [Fr. lloigner, to remove far off—e, and loin, far, from L. longus, long, far.] 1,† To separate and re-move to a distance.

From worldly cares he did himself eloign. Spenser. 2. To convey to a distance and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are eloined.

Blackstone. Written also Eloign, Eloigne.

Eloinate,† Eloignate† (ē-loin'āt), v.t. Toremove. Howell.

Eloinment, † Eloignment† (ē-loin'ment), n. Removal to a distance; distance; remote-

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. Shenstone.

Elong†(ë-long), v.t. [L. L. elongo, to lengthen, L. e, ex, out, and longus, long.] 1. To elon-gate; to lengthen out.—2. To put far off; to retard.

Ird.
Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
Giles Fletcher.

Elongate (ë-long'gāt), v.t. pret. & pp. elongated; ppr. elongating. [L.L. elongo, elongatinn—L. e, out, and longus, long.] 1. To lengthen; to extend.—2.† To remove farther off. Sir T. Browne.

Elongate (ë-long'gāt), v.i. To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. Sir T. Browne. [Slare.]

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), a. In bot. a term applied to any part or organ in any way re-

markable for its length in comparison with its breadth.

its breadth.

Rlongation (ë-long-ga'shon), n. 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of heing stretched or lengthened. "The elongation of the fibres." Arbuthnot.

The whole universality of things, which we call the universe, is indeed nothing else but a production and elongation and dilatation of the goodness of Almighty God.

Fatherby.

2.† Distance; space which separates one thing from another. Glanville.—3.† Departure; removal; recession. 'Our voluntary elongation of ourselves from God.' Bp. Hall.—4. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cum berland be considered as elongations of these two chains?

Pinkerton.

chains? Pinkerton.

5. In astron. the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the clongation of Venus or Mercury.—6. In surg. a partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions

dhnensions.
Blope (8-lop'), v.i. pret. & pp. eloped; ppr.
eloping. [From D. loopen, the same word
as G. laufen, Goth. hlaupan, to run, to
lean, E. leap. The e is probably Dutch
prefix ont, from, away, modified by the influence of the L. prefix e, out, from, away.]
To run away; to escape; to break loose
from legal or natural ties; to run away
with a lover or paramour in deflance of
duty or social restraints: said especially of
a woman. a woman.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have eloped from their allegiance.

Addison.

Love and elope, as modern ladies do. Cawthorn, Elopement (ë-löp'ment), n. A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law; specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover. 'Her imprudent elopement from her father.' Graves.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's etopement from him.

Arbuthnot.

From Inn.

Eloquence (e'lō-kwens), n. [Fr. eloquence, from L. eloquentia, from eloquor, eloquens—e, out, and loquor, to speak.] I. The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite corresponding emotions in others.

Eloquence is speaking out . . . out of the abundance of the heart.

Hare.

dance of the heart.

As the mind of Johnson was robust, but neither nimble nor graceful, so his style was you'd of all grace and case, and, being the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind, had the least pretensions to the praise of eloguetee.

Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. That which is expressed with eloquence.

2. That which is expressed with eloquence. Then I'll commend her volubility, And say she uttereth piercing eloquence. Shak. Eloquent (e'lō-kwent), a. 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an eloquent orator or preacher. 'That old man eloquent'. Milton.—2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence; as, an eloquent address; eloquent history; an eloquent appeal to a jury.—3. Full of expression; characteristic. 'His eloquent portrait of Spinoza.' A. B. Lee. istic. 'Hi A. B. Lee.

Eloquently (e'lô-kwent-li), adv. With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

Elrich (el'rich), a. Same as Eldrich.

Else (els), a. and pron. [A. Sax elles, genit. sing. of the demonstrative root el, ell, elle, Else (els), a and pron. [A. Sax elles, genit. sing. of the demonstrative root el, ell, elle, other, foreign. Comp. the cognate forms O.H.G. eli, all; Goth. alis; L. athus; Gr. allos, another. Nothing else really means therefore 'nothing of other.' A. Sax elleshua=L. ali-quis, some one.] Other; one or something besides; as, who else is coming? what else shall I give? do you expect anything else? you could have been nowhere else than in the house when I called. [This word always follows its noun.]
Blse (els), conj. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. 'Thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it;' that is, b' thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. Ps. ii. 16.

Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else This isle with Calibans. Shak

Elset (els), adv. [A contr. for elsewhere.]
Elsewhere; otherwise; to a different place, purpose, or person. 'Your perfect self is else devoted.' Shak.—God forbid else, God forbid that it should be otherwise. Shak. Elsewhere (els'whār), adv. In another place or in other places; as, these trees are not to be found elsewhere; it is reported in town and elsewhere.

Elsewise (els'wiz) adv. In a different man-

town and elsewhere. It is different manner; otherwise. Udal. In a different manner; otherwise. Udal. Elsin, Elshin (el'sin, el'shin), n. An awl. [Provincial English and Scotch.]
Elucidate (ë-lû'sid-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. elucidated; ppr. elucidating. [L. L. elucida, elucidation—L. e. out, and lucidus, clear, bright, from lux, lucis, light. See Lucin, 17 make clear or manifest; to explain, to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will elucidate the subject; a fact related by one historian may elucidate an obscure passage in another's writings.

in another's writings.
Elucidation (6-lū'sid-ā"shon), n. 1. The act
of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle*.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an elucidation of the subject

example may serve for an elucidation of the subject.

Elucidative (ë-lū'sid-āt-iv), a. Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Elucidator (ë-lū'sid-āt-er), n. One who explains; an expositor.

Elucidatory (ë-lū'sid-a-to-ri), a. Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

Eluctation; (ë-luk-tă'shon), n. [L. eluctatio, elucidation; fe-luk-tăi'shon), n. [L. eluctatio, elucidation; form eluctor, eluctatios, to struggle out—e, out, and luctor, to wrestle.]

The act of bursting forth; the act of struggling to get through; escape. 'Our happy eluctations out of those miseries and tentations.' Bp. Hall.

Elucubration & Evelyn.

Eluce (ë-lūd'), v.t. pret. & pp. eluded; ppr. eluding. [L. eluco—e, and ludo, to play.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to elude an enemy; to elude an officer; to elude a blow or stroke.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain, Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain. Pope. 2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; as, some of nature's secrets have hitherto eluded the closest scrutiny.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject eluded it. Edin. Rev. SYN. To evade, avoid, escape, shun, flee,

Syn. To evade, avoid, escape, shun, flee, shirk, dodge.

Eludible (6-lūd'i-bl), a. That may be eluded or escaped. 'If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure.' Swift.

Elul (e'lul), n. [Heb., from alal, to reap, to harvest; Aramalc alal, corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our August.

Elumbated† (ê-lumb'āt-ed), a. [L. elumbis—e, out, and lumbus, the loin.] Weakened in the loins. Bailey.

Elusion(ê-lū'zhon), n. [L. elusio. See Elude.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion; artifice; fraud.

artifice; fraud.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it. Woodward.

Elusive (ē-lū'siv), a. Practising elusion; using arts to escape. Elusive of the bridal day, she gives Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives

Elusively (e-lu'siv-li), adv. With or by

elusion. Elusoriness (ē-lū'so-ri-nes), n. The state of

being elusory.

Elusory (6-lu'so-ri), a. Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

The work of God had perished, and religion itself had been elusory. Fer. Taylor.

had been elusery.

Fer. Taylor.

Blute (ē-lūt'), vt. pret. & pp. eluted; ppr.
eluting, [L. eluo, elutum, to wash off—e, off,
and luo, to wash.] To wash off; to cleanse.
Arbuthnot. [Rare.]

Blutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), vt. pret. & pp. elutriated; ppr. elutriating. [L. elutrio, elutriatum, from eluo, elutum, to wash off—e, off,
and luo, to wash.] To purify by washing
and straining off or decanting the liquid
from the substance washed; to cleanse; as,

'Elutriationce. to elutriate ores. as it passes through the lungs. as it passes through the lungs.' en given Elutriation (6-lu'tri-ā'shon), n. 1 tion of pulverizing a solid substaning it with water, and pouring off the while the foul or extraneous substance floating, or after the coarser particles subsided, and while the finer parts are pended in the liquor; as, the elutriation tin-ore.

tin-ore. Eluxate (ē-luks'āt), v.t. [L. e, out, and luxa-luxatum, to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, as a bone. [Rare.] Eluxation (ē-luks-ā'shom), n. The dislocation

Eluxation (e-luks-ā/shon), n. The dislocation of a bone; huxation. [Rare.] Elvan, Elvanite (elv'an, elv'an-īt), n. A Cornish term for dike; specifically applied to veins of a crystalline granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase felspar, which cut the slates and granites, and which greatly resemble trap-dikes; it is closely related to the granites along with which it occurs. Elvan (el'van), a. In mining, a term applito certain dikes in Cornwall, composed granitic and felspar porphyritic rocks.

he noun

the noun.
Elvant (elv'an), a. Pertaining to elves Elvanite. See Elvan, n.
Elve (elv), n. Same as Elf.
Elve (elv), n. [A corruption for helmining, the shaft or handle of a pic Elve-lock (elv'lok), n. Same as

Eive-lock (elvlok), n. Same as (which see), (which see). Eiver (el'vér), n. [Probably a corrisoleller (el'vér), n. [Probably a corrisoleller (elva), n. [Local.] an, Elves (elva), pl. of elf. Eivish (elv'ish), a. Pertaining to elves or fairies; mischievous, as if done by elves; elfish. — Elvish-marked, marked by the fairies. 'Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, rooting hog.' Shak.'. Elvishly (elv'ish-li), adv. In the manner of elves; mischievously; teazingly; spitefully. She had been heard talking, and singing, and

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *etvishly*, with the invisibles of her own race.

Sir W. Scott.

race.

Elwand, n. See Ellwand.

Elydoric (el-i-dor'ik), a. [Fr. blydorique; Gr. elaton, olive-oil, and hydor, water.] A term applied to a method of painting with a substance consisting of oil and water, in such a manner as to add the freshness of water colours to the mellowness of oil pointing. painting.

painting. Elysiadæ (el-i-si'a-dē), n. pl. A small family of nudibranchiate (gasteropodous) molluses, consisting of a few minute slug-like animals, in which no trace of special respiratory organs has been detected. They appear to feed on sea-weeds

consisting of a few minute slug-like animals, in which no trace of special respiratory organs has been detected. They appear to feed on sea-weeds.

Elysian (6-li/zhi-an or ē-li/zi-an), a. [See ELYSIUM.] Pertaining to elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; yielding the highest pleasures; exceedingly delightful; as, elysian fields. 'That elysian age (misnamed of gold).' Beattle.

There is no death! what seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath Is but the suburb of the life elysian, whose portal we call death. Longfellow.

Elysium (6-li/zhi-um or ē-li/zi-um), n. [L.; Gr. elysion (pedien), the Elysian fields.] In myth. a place assigned to happy souls after death; the seat of future happiness, hence, any place exquisitely delightful. 'An Elysium more pure and bright than that of the Greeks.' Is. Taylor.

Elytriform (e-li/tri-form), a. In the form of a wing-sheath.

Elytrine (e'li-trīn or e'li-trin), n. The name given to the substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed. Elytrone (e'li-trū-šel), n. [Gr. elytron, a sheath, and kells, a tumour.] In med. a tumour in the vagina; vaginal hernia. Elytrod (e'li-trol), a. Gr. elytron, a cover, a sheath, and kells, a tumour. In med. a tumour in the superior wings in the tribe of beetles, serving to cover and protect the true membranous wings.—2. One of the imbricated scales on the back of some amelids.

Elytroplastic (e'li-tro-pelast''ik), a. Of or vartaining to the operation of elytroplasty.

Elytroplastic (e'li-tro-plast"ik), a. Of or pertaining to the operation of elytroplasty. Elytroplasty(e-lifto-plas-ti), n. [Gr. elytron, a sheath, the vagina, and plasso, to form.] In sury, the operation of closing a vesico-yaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flan from the labia or nates

oil, pound:

an oval florent of the property of the propert an oval figi

Em. (em). A prefix used before labials for en (which see). Em (em), n. In printing, the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth. A column of this book, containing 104 lines, is 104 nonparell ems long and 11 pica ems broad. The em of vica is the standard unit.

wacerate! (emasér-it), v.t. or i. pret. & eq emacerate! (emasér-it), v.t. or i. pret. deq emacerated, ppr. emacerating. [L. enatus, emaciated—e, and macer, lean.] aake lean or become lean; to emaciate. Paration! (emasér-a'shon), n. A mak-

aske lean or become lean; to emaciate. erationt (ē-mass'er-ā"shon), n. A makan; emaciation.

te (ē-mā'shi-āt), n. pret & pp. ted; ppr. emaciating. [L. emacio, to an, from macies, leanness.] To lose adually; to become lean by pining row, or by loss of appetite or other to waste away, as flesh; to decay in

He (Aristotle) emaciated and pined away. Sir T. Browne.

Emaciate (ë-mä'shi-āt), v.t. To cause to lose fiesh gradually; to waste the fiesh of and reduce to leanness; as, sorrow and disease often emaciate the most robust bodies.

often emaciate the most robust bodies.

Emaciate (e-ma'shi-at), a. Thin; wasted.

*Emaciate steeds.' Warton.

Emaciation (e-ma'shi-a''shon), n. 1. The act of making lean or thin in fiesh.—2. The state of becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

*Marked by the emaciation of abstinence.'

Six W. Scatt. Sir W. Scott.

Str W. Scott. Emaculators to the street of the street of the scott of the street of the scott of

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or emanant acts or works, the work of creation and providence.

Sir M. Hale.

Emanate (em'a-nāt), v.i. pret. & pp. emanated; ppr. emanating. [L. emano, emanatum—e, out, and mano, to flow; Fr. émaner.]

1. To Issue from a source; to flow out from tam—e, out, and mand, to how yet, enthere.;

1. To issue from a source; to flow out from something constantly and by a necessary activity; as, light emanates from the sun; fragrance emanates from flowers.—2. To proceed from something as the source, fountain, or origin; to take origin; to arise; to spring; as, the powers of government in republics emanate from the people. 'That subsisting form of government from which all laws emanate.' De Quincey.—EYN. To flow, arise, proceed, issue, spring.

Emanate (em'a-nat), a. Issuing out; emanant. Southey. [Rare.]

Emanation (em-a-na'shon), n. 1. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountainhead or origin.—2. In philos, a system which supposes that all existences proceed, by successive disengagements, from one being, which is God.

successive disengagements, from one being, which is God.

According to several systems of philosophy and religion which have prevailed in the East, all the beings of which the universe is composed, whether body or spirit, have proceeded from and are parts of the Divine Being or substance. This doctrine of emanation is to be found in the systems of Zoroaster, the Gnostics, and Neo-Platonicians. It differs little if at all from Pantheism.

Fleming.

3. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; efflu-vium; as, fragrance is an emanation from a flower.—Theory of emanation of light, same as theory of emission. See EMISSION. Emanative (em'a-nāt-iv), a. Issuing from another. 'Emanative effects.' Glanville.

Emanatively (em'a-nāt-iv-li), adv. In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or emanatively produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.

Cudworth.

Emanatory (em'a-nā-to-ri), a. Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or emanatory. More.

emanatory.

Emanche, Emaunche. See Manche Emancipate (ë-man'si-pāt), v.t. pret. & pp. emancipated; ppr. emancipating. [L. emancipo, emancipating.] [L. emancipo, emancipating.] [L. emancipo, emancipating.] [L. emancipo, emancipating.] [L. emancipo, emancipo as, to emancipate a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren for whom Christ had died.

Macaulay.

2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a general sense, to free from bondage, civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence; as, to emancipate one from prejudices or error.

They emancipated themselves from dependence.
Arbuthnot

3. In Scots law, to liberate from parental authority; as, to emancipate a son.

Emancipate (ë-man'si-pât), a. Set at liberty.

[Rare.]

Emancipate through passion

And thought, with sea for sky,

We substitute, in a fashion,

For Heaven—poetry. R.

""" man'si-pa''shoi R. Browning.

Emancipation (6-man'si-pä'shon), n. [See EMANCIPATE.] 1. The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, depend-ence, civil restraints or disabilities, &c.; ence, civil restraints or disabilities, &c.; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as, the emancipation of slaves by their proprietors; the emancipation of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority; the emancipation of Catholics by the act of parliament passed in 1829.—2. In Sects law, liberation from parental control.—SYN. Deliverance, liberation, release, freedom.

Emancipationist (ë-man'si-pā'/shon-ist), n. An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

Emancipator (ë-man'si-pāt-èr), n. One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

restraint

restrants.

Emancipist (ë-man'si-pist), n. 1. A term in use in New South Wales, when it was a penal settlement, for a convict who has been pardoned or emancipated.—2. One who sets a though the property of t

particular of emancing entire the state of t EMANATE

EMANATE.

Emarcid (ë-mär'sid), a. [L. e, intens., and marceo, to droop.] In bot flaccid; wilted.

Emarginate (ë-mär'jin-at), v.t. [L. emargino, emarginatum, to deprive of the edge —e, priv., and margo, marginis, an edgo, border, margin.] To take away the margin of

of.

Emarginate, Emarginated (ē-mār'jīn-āt,
ē-mār'jīn-āt-ed), a. Having the margin or
extremity taken away; specifically, (a) in
bot notched at the blunt apex: applied to
the leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of
fungi. (b) In mineral. having all the edges
of the primitive form truncated, each by
one face. (c) In zool. having the margin
broken by an obtuse notch or the segment
of a circle. of a circle

Emarginately (ē-mār'jin-āt-li), adv. In the form of notches.

Emargination (ē-mār'jin-ā"shon), n. 1. Act of taking away the margin.—2. State or con-



Leaf of Buxus sempervirens and Flower of Pri-mula sinensis, showing (aa) Emarginations or notches.

dition of having the margin taken away.—3. In bot, the condition of having a notch at

the summit or blunt end; a notch at the summit or blunt end; as, the emargination

of a leaf.

Emasculate (ë-mas'kū-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp.
cmasculated; ppr. emasculating. [L. L.
emascula, emasculatum—e, priv., and masculav, emasculatum—e, priv., and masculus, dim. of mas, a male. See Masculus, dim. of mas, a male. See Masculus, dim. of mas, a male. The prive of virility or procreative power.—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness; specifically, to expurgate or remove certain parts from, as a book, writing, dec., as being too coarse or outspoken. spoken.

Luxury had not emasculated their minds. Knox,

Emasculate (ē-maskū-lāt), a. Unmanned; deprived of vigour. 'Emasculate slave.' Hammond.

Hammond.
Emasculation (ē-mas'kū-lā"shon), n. 1. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigour or strength; specifically, the act of expurgating or removing some parts from a book, writing, &c., as between the parts from a book, writing, &c., as between the parts from a book. ing over-vigorous or coarse.

The emasculations (of an edition of Don Quixote) rere some Scotchman's.

3. The state of being emasculated; effemin-3. The state of being emasculated; eneminacy; numanly weakness.

Emasculator (ē-mas'kū-lāt-ėr), n. One who or that which emasculates.

Emasculatory (ē-mas'kū-lā-to-ri), a. Serving to emasculate.

Embacet (em-bas'), v.t. The same as Embase.

Spenser.
Embale (em-bāl'), v.t. pret. & pp. embaled; ppr. embaling. [Fr. emballer; It. imballare, to pack up—em, im, for en, in, in, and balla, balle, bale.] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; to pack.—2. To wrap up; to inclose. 'Legs embaled in golden buskins.' Spenser.
Emballing (em-balling), n. [Verb-forming prefix em, and E. ball.] The condition of being distinguished by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to soverreignty.

reignty.

I swear again I would not be a queen
For all the world.—

In faith, for little England
You'd venture an emballing.

Shak,

You'd venture a rebating.

Embalm (em-bin'), v.t. [Fr. embaumer—en, and baume, balm, for balsam. See Balm.]

1. To anoint or preserve with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic spices; to keep from putrefaction, as a dead body; to open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction. In modern times the salts of alum, arsenic, pyroxilic spirits, and chloride of zinc have been employed to embalm bodies, and it is found that they enable them to resist decomposition for a limited time. See Mumay. He gave the soldiers comfortable words. He gave the soldiers comfortable words, And oft embalm'd his well-received wound, Drayton.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to moalm his father: and the physicians embalmed stael.

Gen. 1. 2. Israel.

2. To fill with sweet scent. With fresh dews embalmed the earth. Milton.—3. To preserve from loss or decay; to cherish tenderly the memory of. 'With fresh

Those tears eternal that embalm the dead. Pope. No longer caring to embalm
In dying songs a dead regret. Tennyson.

No longer caring to embalm Indying songs a dead regret. Tennyson.

Embalmer (em-bähn'en), n. One who embalms bodies for preservation.

Embalment(em-bähn'en), n. One who embalming. Malone.

Embalon (em'bal-on), n. [Gr. en, in, and balb, to throw.] The beak of an ancient war-galley, which was made of metal, and sharpened, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel under water, if brought into contact with it suddenly by the rowers.

Embank(em-bangk'), n.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and bank.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes; to bank up.

Embankment (em-bangk'ment), n. 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. A mound or bank raised for any purpose, as to protect land from being overflowed by a river or the sea, to enable a road, railway, canal, and the like to be carried over a valley at or near the level, &c.; as, the Thames Embankment.

Embar (em-bär"), n.t. pret. & pp. embarred;

Empar (em-bar), v.t. pret. & pp. embarred; ppr. embarring. [Prefix em for en, and bar, t] 1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar, to make fast.—2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast embarr'd in mighty brazen wall. 3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

He embarred all further trade.

Embarcation, n. See EMBARKATION. Embarge (em-barg'), v.t. To put on board a barge. [Rare.]

As when the sov'reign we embarged see,
And by fair London for his pleasure rows. Drayton.

And by fair London for his pleasure rows. Drayton.

Embargo (em-hirrgō), n. [Sp. embaryo, an embargo on a vessel, embarrassment, sequestration; Pr. embaryo, a hindrance; L.L. imbarcum, from a form imbarricare—prefix im, em, in, and L.L. barra, a bar. Comp. embarrass.] 1. In com. a restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse. The seizure of ships and carroes under the authonteraction of commercial intercourse. The seizure of ships and cargoes under the authority of municipal law is called a civil embargo. An international embargo is an act not of civil procedure, but of hostile intention. 2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything; as, to lay an embargo on free speech

any sing, as, to by a contest of the speech.

Embargo (em-bärgō), v.t. 1. To hinder or prevent from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time; as, all the vessels in the ports were embargoed.—

2. To stop or hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships; as, to embargo commerce.—3. In a general sense, to prohibit, to stop; to restrain. [Rare in this last sense.]

Embarguement (em-bärg'ment), n. Embargo; restraint; hindrance.

The prayers of priests nor times of sacrifice,

The prayers of priests nor times of sacrifice,
Embarguements all of fury. Shak.

[In many editions of Shakspere the word is

In many editions of Shakspere the word is printed embarquement.]

Embark (em-bärk), v.t. [Fr. embarquer—en, in, and barque, a boat, a barge, a bark. See Barque.] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat; as, the general embarked his troops and their baggage.—2. To engage or invest in any affair: said of persons, money, and the like; as, he embarked his capital in the scheme.

his capital in the scheme.

It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul embarked his salvation.

All the propositions he could make to Spain could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might embark them against France.

Embark (em-bärk'), v.i. 1. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops embarked for Lisbon.—2. To engage or take a share in any affair; to enlist.

He saw that he would be slow to embark in such

He saw that he would be slow to embark in such an undertaking.

Macaulav.

an undertaking.

Embarkation, Embarcation (em-bark-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of putting on board
of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going
aboard. 'The embarcation of the army.'

Clarendon.—2. That which is embarked.

Another embarcation of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. Smollett.

Embarkment † (em-bärk'ment), n. Act of embarking; embarkation. Mäddleton. Embarquement † (em-bärk'ment), n. See EMBARGUEMENT.

Embarras (em-baras), n. [Fr.] 1.† Embarrassment. 'These little embarrasses we men of intrigue are eternally subject to.' Foote. 2. A place where the navigation of rivers or creeks is rendered difficult by the accumulation of drift-wood, trees, &c. [American].

cumulation of criti-wood, trees, &c. [American.]

Embarrass (em-ba'ras), v.t. [Fr. embarrasser, to embarrass, embarras, embarrassment —usually derived from L.L. barra, a bar. See Bar.] 1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle; as, public affairs are embarrassed; want of order tends to embarrasse business.—2. To encumber or beset, as with debts or demands, beyond the means of payment; to involve in pecuniary difficulties; applied to a person or his affairs; as, a man or his business is embarrassed when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.—3. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash; as, an abrupt address may embarrass a young lady.

He well knew that this would embarrass me.

young Indy. He well knew that this would embarrass me. Smollett.

—Embarrass, Puzzle, Pemplex. Embarrass, ltt. to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what to do for the best; puzzle,

to confuse the mind, as by putting questions hard of answer, or problems difficult of solution; perplex, to inclose one as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment or feelings so that one is at a loss how to

of teelings so that one is at a loss now to act. Makward, embarrased, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully or standing still. Churchill. He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst is own blunders.

SYN. To hinder, impede, obstruct, perplex, entangle, confuse, disconcert, abash, dis-

tress.

tress.

tress.

tress.

(em-ba'rast), p. and a. 1. Entangled; perplexed; intricate; involved; as, his affairs are in an embarrassed state.—2. Confused; abashed; disconcerted.

Embarrassing (em-ba'ras-ing), a. Perplexing; adapted to perplex.

If Godolphin had steadfastly refused to quit his place, the Whig leaders would have been in a most embarrassing position.

Macaulay.

Embarrassingly (em-ba/ras-ing-li), adv. In an embarrassing manner; so as to embar-

Embarrassment (em-ba/ras-ment), n. 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. The embarrassments to commerce growing out of the late regulations.' Bancroft.—2. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

He saw no hope of extrication from his embarrass-3. Confusion of mind; want of composure;

abashment Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without embarrassness. Watts.

Embarren (em-ba'ren), v.t. [Em for en, verb-forming prefix, and barren.] To make barren. [Rare.]

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they embarren all the fields about it. Feltham.

Embaset (em-bas'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and base.] 1. To lower in value; to vitiate; to depraye; to impair.

The virtue . . . of a tree embased by the ground.

I have no ignoble end . . . that may embase my poor judgment.

Bacon.

Watton.

2. To degrade; to vilify. To please the best, and th' evill to embase. Spenser.

Embasement † (em-bās/ment), n. Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.
Embasement (em-bās/ment), n. [See Em-BASIS.] In med. a tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.
Embasiate† (em-ba/si-āt), n. Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his embasiate was deluded.

Sir T. More.

Brnbasis (em'ba-sis), n. [Gr. en, in, and bainō, to go.] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water.

Embassadet (em'bas-sād), n. An embassy.

Spenser. Embassador (em-bas'sad-èr), n. Same as Ambassador

Embassadorial (em-bas'sa-do"ri-al), a. Same as Ambassadorial.

Embassadress (em-bas'sad-res), n. Same as Ambassadress Embassaget (em'bas-sāj), n. 1. An em-

bassy. He sent a solemn embassage unto James, king of cotland.

Bacon.

2. A message.

Doth not thy embassage belong to me; And am I last to know it? Shak.

[In a passage in which this word occurs in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' bk. iii. c. ix. 28, the rhythm requires that it be pronounced

the rhythm requires that it be pronounced em-bassai,]

Embassy (em'bas-si), n. [O.E. and Fr. embassade. See Ambassador.] 1. The public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; as, he was qualified for the embassy.—2. The message of an ambassador. 'Here, Persian, tell thy embassy.' Glover.—3. A message of any kni, specifically, a solemn or important message.

Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love.

B. Dickenson.

Touches are but embassies of love. Tennyson. The person or persons intrusted with a public or solemn message or with ambassa-dorial functions; a legation.

Embassy after embassy was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government.

Arnold. 5. The official residence of an ambassador;

tübe, tub, bull:

the ambassadorial building or buildings; as, they were married at the English Embassy.

bdssy.

Embastardize† (em-bas'terd-iz), v.t. To render illegitimate or base. Milton.

Embasterion (em-ba-teri-on), n. [Gr. em for en, in, and bainō, to go.] A war-song of the Spartans which they sang when rushing on the enemy. It was accompanied by

on the enemy. It was fintes. Embathe (em-bāth'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and bathe.] To bathe. [Rare.]
Gave her to his daughters to embathe. In nectar dlavers, strewd with asphodel. Millon. Embattail (em-bat'tāl), v.t. Same as Em-

1

To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof. Tennyson.

With iron-worded proof. Tempson.

Embatteil, † v.t. To embattle; to arm for battle. 'One in bright armes embatteiled full strong.' Spenser.

Embattle (em-bat'ti), v.t. pret. & pp. embattle; ppr. embattling. [Prefix em for en, and battle.] 1. To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle. 'The English are embattled.' Shak.—2. To furnish with battlements; as, an embattled tower. 'The embattled portal arch he passed.' Sir W. Scott.

Embattle (em-bat'ti), v.t. To be ranged in order of battle.

We shall embattle:

We shall embattle

By the second hour i' the morn.

Embattled (em-bat'fild), p. and a. 1. Arrayed in order of battle.

*Embattled ranks. 'Milton.

2. Furnished with battle. 2. Furnished with battlements; specifically, in herindented like a battlement. The ordinaries in heraldry, such as the fess, &c., are sometimes represented embattled. It is also applied to a line of partition in the shield.—3. Being the place of battle or the place where troops are arrayed for battle. 'Th' embattled field.' J. Baillie.



Embattled Moulding

—Embattled moulding, in arch. a moulding indented like a battlement.

Embattlement (em-battl-ment), n. An indented parapet; a battlement (which see). Spelled formerly also Embattailment, Embatailement.

batailement.

Embay (em-ba'), v.t. [Em for en, in, and bay.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories; as, the ship or fleet is embayed.

Embay†(em-ba'), v.t. [Fr. baigner, to bathe.]

1. To bathe; to wash. 'Others did themselves embay in liquid joys.' Spenser.—2. To pervade or suffuse, so as to soothe, lull, or delicht. delight

While every sense the humour sweet embayed.

Embayed (em-bād'), a. Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. 'Embayed windows.' Mrs. Gore.

Embayment (em-bā/ment), n. A portion of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The embayment which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. Sir W. Scott.

Embeam† (em-bēm'), v.t. To beam upon; to make brilliant, as with beams of light. S. Fletcher.

retener.

Embed (em-bed'), v.t. pret. & pp. embedded;
ppr. embedding. [Em for en, in, and bed.]
To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to embed a thing in clay or in sand Act of em-

Embedment (em-bed'ment), n. Act of em-bedding; state of being embedded. Embelise,† v.t. To embellish; to beautify.

Chauser.

Embellish (em-bel'lish), v.t. [Fr. embelliy—verb-forming prefix em for en, and belle, L. bellus, pretty, neat, fine, contr. from benulus, from benus—bonus, good.] To adorn; to beautify; to give a brilliant appearance to; to decorate; to deck; as, to embellish the person with rich apparel; to embellish a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style embellished by metaphors; a book embellished by engravings. lished by engravings.

Bay leaves between, And primroses green, Embellish the sweet violet. The names of the figures that embellished the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. Locke.

are not the art and skill of speaking well. Locke.

—Adorn, Decorate, Embellish. See under Anonn.—Syn. To adorn, deck, decorate, beautify, ornament, grace.

Embellisher (em-bel'lish-er), n. One who or that which embellisher), n. One who or that which embellisher), n. One who as to embellish.

Embellishment (em-bel'lish-ment), n. 1. The act of aderning or state of being adorned.

Embellishment (em-her isn-meno), h. 1. In act of adorning, or state of being adorned.

'The selection of their ground, and the embellishment of it. Prescott.—2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste; as, rich dresses are embellishments of the person; virtue is an embellishment of the mind, and liberal arts are the embellishments of and liberal arts are the embellishments of society.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts, The *embellishments* of life. Addison.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts. The embeltishments of life.

Syn. Ornament, decoration, grace, beauty, elegance, enrichment, alornment.

Ember (em'ber), a. [By some regarded as a contraction of G. quatember, a quarter of a year or quarterly day, from L. quatuor tempora, the four seasons; by others taken from embers, ashes, as being applied to seasons of fasting and humiliation; but more probably directly from the A. Sax. ymbrine, ymbren, embren, the circle or course of the year, from ymb or emb, round, and rinnan, to run. Comp., ymbren-euce, an ember-week.] Coming at certain seasons: used as an element in such compound words as ember-days, ember-tide, ember-week.

Ember (em'ber), n. [A. Sax. æmyrian, cinders; Dan. emmer; N. eimyrja, eldmyrja—eld, fire, and myrja, glowing ashes.] A small live coal, piece of wood, &c. used chiefly in the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

He takes a lighted ember out of the covered vessel.

the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

He takes a lighted ember out of the covered vessel.

Colebrable.

He rakes hot embers, and renews the fires. Dryden.

Ember-days (em'ber-daz), n. pl. [See Em-Effe, a.] Days returning at certain seasons; specifically, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December, appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence.

Ember-fast (em'ber-fast), n. One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

Ember-goose (em'ber-gos), n. [N. ember-goas, hav-immer, G. imber. Etym. of the first part of the word uncertain.] A bird, known also as the great northern diver and loon, of the genus Colymbus (C. glacialis) and order Natatores. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail are clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and hell willyers. with nighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Arctic America, Iceland, and the Orkneys.

Embering (em'ber-ing), n. The ember-days (which some

Fasting days and emberings be Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. Old rhym. Embering-days† (em'ber-ing-daz), n. pl. The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemued such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the embering-days, and other days commonly called vigils,

other days commonly called vigits.

Emberizidæ (em-berizi'i-dē), n. pl. [L. L. emberizia, a bunting.] A family of small birds belonging to the order Insessores and tribe Conirostres. It includes the buntings, the snow-flake, the yellow-hammer, and reed-sparrow. The common bunting (Emberiza miliaria) is the largest of the European species and the most common. The ortolan (E. hortulana), so much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh, belongs to this family. By some naturalists they are classified as a sub-family of the Fringillidæ, under the title Emberizinæ. Emberizinæ.

Emberizinæ (em'ber-i-zī"nē), n. pl. See

EMBERIZIDÆ.

Embert-tide (em'ber-tid), n. The season at which ember-days occur.

Ember-week (em'ber-wek), n. A week in which ember-days fall.

Embetter† (em-bet'ter), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and better.] To better.

For cruelty doth not embetter men.
But them more wary make than they have been.

Daniel.

Embezzle (em-bez'zl), v.t. pret. & pp. embezzled; ppr. embezzling. [Referred to Norm. embeasiler, to filch; O.Fr. bester, to deceive. Comp. the simple bezzle.] 1. To deceive. The simple bezzle is to apply to note in trusted to one's care; to apply to note is viviate ness by a breach of trust as to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables. 'The treasemployer's money or valuables. The treasurer embezzled the funds of the company. Th. Fuller.—2. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; to misappropriate or misspend.

When thou hast embezzied all thy store. Dryden. Embezzlement (em-bez'zl-ment), n. The Embezzlement (em-bez'zl-ment), a. The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care. Embezzlement is in English law a felony punishable by penal servitude for not more than fourteen years, or by imprisonment, and in the case of a male under the acce of sixteen by whipping in addition. age of sixteen by whipping in addition to

Embazaiement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner.

Eurrill.

Embezzler (em-bez'zler), n. One who em-

mbillow (em-bil'lö), v.i. [Prefix em for en, and billow.] To heave as the waves of the sea; to swell. Lisle.

sea; to swell. Lisse.

Embitter (em-bifter), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix em for en, and bitter)] 1. To make bitter or more bitter.—2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing; as, the sins of youth often embitter old age.

Is there anything that more embitters the enjoyments of this life than shame? South.

ments of this life than shame? South.

3. To make more severe, poignant, or painful; as, the sorrows of true penitence are embittered by a sense of our ingratitude to our almighty Benefactor.—4. To render more violent or malignant; to exasperate. 'Men, the most embittered against each other by former contests.' Bancroft. Spelled also Embitter. Imbitter.

Embitterer (em-bit'ter-er), n. One who or that which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the embitterer of the cup of joy.

Total Communication

**Total C

of joy. Folmson.

Embitterment (em-bit'têr-ment), n. The act of embittering. Coleridge.

Emblaze (em-blaz'), v.t. pret. & pp. emblazed; ppr. emblazing. (Yerb-forming prefix em for en, and blaze.] 1. To kindle; to set in a blaze. 'Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire.' Pope. —2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to make to glitter or shine.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. Millon.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; to blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat, To emblaze the honour that thy master got. Shak. Emblazon (em-bla'zon), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix em for en, and blazon.] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; ns, a shield emblazoned with armorial bearings.—2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield.
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow And cruell shafts, embiasond she beheld. At sight thereof she was with terror queld.

Spense

3. To set off with ornaments; to decorate. The walls were . . . emblazoned with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. Prescatt.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . emblazoned by the poets.

Hakewill. Heroes emblazoned high to fame. Longfellow.

Emblazoner (em-bla'zon-ér), n. 1. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.—2. One that publishes and displays with pomp. 'This emblazoner of his title-page.' Milton.
Emblazonment (em-bla'zon-ment), n. 1. The act of emblazoning.—2. That which is emblazoned.

blazoned.

Emblazonry (em-blā'zon-ri), n. 1. The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, &c. 'Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry.' Trench.

Emblem (em'blem), n. [Fr. embléme; Gr.

cmblēma, from emballō—en, in, and ballō, to cast.] 1.† That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest emblem.
Millon.

2. A picture or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a painted or sculpto the understanding; a painted or sculptured enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, suggesting some moral truth, as the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, 'agere et pati fortitre Romanum est,' to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman.—3. Any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else as another and lity carditions. ngure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; an allusive figure; a symbol; a device; thus, a physical quality may typify a moral one, as a white robe is the emblem of purity; a balance, the emblem of justice; a crown may be an emblem of the state of royalty; a hammer, the emblem of the profession or condition of a smith; a glaived hand, the emblem of war.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime. Byron. SYN. Figure, type, symbol, adumbration.

SYN. Figure, type, symbol, adumbration.

Emblem (em'blem), v.t. To represent or suggest by similar qualities. Emblemed by the cozening fig-tree. Feltham.

Emblemata (em-ble*ma-ta), n. pl. [Gr. See EMBLEM.] The sculptured figures, usually made either of the precious metals or of amber, with which gold and silver were decorated by the ancients.

Emblematic Emblematical (em-blematical)

decorated by the ancients.

Emblematic, Emblematical (em-blem-atik, em-blem-atik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic. 'Emblematic worship.' Prior.—2. Representing by some allusion or customary association; representing by similarity of qualities or conventional significance; as, a crown is emblematic of provalty; whiteness is emblematic of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age. Tennyson.

Emblematically (em-blem-at/ik-al-li), adv. By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, emblematically joining the two great elements of masonry. Swift

Emblematicize (em-blē-mat'i-sīz), v.t. To represent by or embody in an emblem; to emblematize.

He (Giacomo Amiconi) drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and cupids. Walpole.

Emblematist (en-blem'at-ist), n. A writer or inventor of emblems. Sir T. Browne. Emblematize (em-blem'at-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. emblematized; ppr. emblematizing. To represent by an emblem.

Anciently the sun was emblematized by a starry Hurd.

figure.

Emblement (em'ble-ment), n. [From O. Fr. emblev, emblazer, emblayer, emblader (Fr. emblaver), to sowwith corn, from L. L. imbladare, to sow with corn—in, and L. L. bladaum (=Fr. ble, corn), which is probably the L. ablatum, what is carried away, and hence a crop gathered.] In law, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; the growing crops of those vegetable productions, as grain, garden roots, and the like, which are annually produced by the labour of the cultivator: used chiefly in the plural. Emblements are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, whether he were the owner for life, or in fee, or for years, if he die before he has actually cut, renped, or gathered the same. The produce of grass, trees, and the like is not included in the term.

Emblemize (em'blem-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. emblemized; ppr. emblemizing. To represent by an emblem.

Emblica (em'bli-ka), n. [The name of the plant in the Moluccas.] A genus of plants, nat, order Euphorbiacew, containing a single species, E. officinatis, a native of India and of the Indian Archipelago. It differs from Phyllanthus in having a fleshy covering to the fruit. The bank is astringent, and is used in India as a remedy for diarrhoea. The fruit when eaten acts as a mild purgative. Emblement (em'ble-ment), n. [From O. Fr.

The fruit when eaten acts as a mild purga-

Embloom (em-blom'), v.t. [Em for verbforming prefix en, and bloom.] To cover or
enrich with bloom. [Rare.]
Emblossom (em-blos'som), v.t. [Prefix em
for en, and blossom.] To cover with bloom or
blossoms. The white emblossomed spray.'
A. Cunningham.
Embodier (em-ho'di-ér). n. One who em-

Embodier (em-ho'di-er), n. One who em-

podies. **Embodiment** (em-bo'di-ment), n. 1. Act of enthodying or investing with a body. -2. The state of being embodied or invested with body or material form; bodily or material representation.

representation.

That conception of the divine which the genius of Homer and Hesiod originated, found its perfect enheatment in those sculptured types of human beauty and nobleness, in which the spiritual motive and the exquisite finite form were indistinguishable united.

Dr. Catral.

united.

3. The act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole; incorporation; concentration; as, the embodiment of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, &c.; the embody(em-bo'di), v.t. pret. & pp. embodied; ppr. embodying. [Prefix em for en, in, and body,] 1. To lodge in a material body; to invest with a body; to incarnate. Devils embodied and disembodied. Sir W. Soott.

The soul while it is embodied can no more be

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh.

South.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to embody troops; to embody detached sentiments.—3. To clothe with a material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception; as, to embody troops; the material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception; as, to embody the material form. body thought in words.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be embedded before they can excite a strong public feeling.

Macaulay.

Embody (em-bo'di), v.i. To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to conlesce. 'To embody against this court party and its practices.' Burke. See IMBODY, v.i.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, embody and run into one.

Embogue (em-bōg'), v.i. [Prefix em for en, in, and 0.Fr. boeque, bogue, a mouth, Fr. bouche, from L. bucca, the cheek, a cavity.] To discharge itself, as a river, into the sea or another river.

Emboguing (em-bōg'ing), n. The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea or another river. [Rare or absolute]

or obsolete. 1

Emboil + (em-boil'), v.i. To boil violently;

Brnboil † (em-boil'), v.i. To boil violently; to effervesce. Spenser.
Emboil+ (em-boil'), v.t. To heat; to cause to burn, as with anger. Spenser.
Emboitement (in-bwat-miah), n. [Fr., the situation of one box within another.] I. In physiol. the doctrine, ventilated by Buffon, in accordance with which generation is explained by living germs which lie, as it were, one within the other, and which are detached to produce new existences.—2. Milit. the closing up of a number of men for the purpose of securing the front rank from injury.
Emboild, t.t. To emboilden. Chaucer.
Emboilden (em-boild'n), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix em for en, and bold.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage. 1 Cor. viii 10.

Emboldened in their reliance upon the vigilance and good faith of the unseen Administrator of affairs.

Is. Taylor. Emboldener (em-böld'n-èr), n. One who

Embolic (em-bol'ik), a. Same as Embolis-

mio.

Embolism (em'bol-izm), n. [Gr. embolismos, from emballā, to throw in, to insert.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called embolimos or embolimaios mēn.—2. Intercalated time.—3. In surg. the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.

obsacie.

Embolismal (em-bol-iz'mal), a. Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted; as, an embolismat month.

Embolismatic, Embolismatical (em'boliz-mat"ik, em'boliz-mat"ik-al), a. Embolismic (which see). Scott.

Embolismic, Embolismical (em-bol-iz'mik, em-bol-iz'mik-al), a. Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated;

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the embolismic year. Grosier's China.

Embolite (embol-it), n. A mineral consisting chiefly of the chloride of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico.

bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico.

Embolus (em'bol-us), n. [Gr. embolos, from

emballo, to thrust in.] Something inserted

or acting in another; that which thrusts or

drives, as a piston or wedge.

Embonpoint (an-bon-pwan), n. [Fr.,

from em for en, in, ben, good, and point,

condition; thus, literally, in good condition.]

Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure;

stoutness.

Emborder (em-bor'der), v.t. en, and border.] To adorn with a border; to imborder.

Embordered (em-bor'derd), p. and a. Adorned with a border; specifically, in her. having a border of the same metal, colour, or fur as the field. Written also Embordured Imbordered.

dured, Imbordered.

Embosom (em-bő'zum), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and bosom; to hold in nearness or intimacy; to admit to the heart or affection; to cherish. 'Glad to embosom his affection.' Spenser. —2. To inclose in the midst; to surround. 'His house embosomed in the grove.' Pope.

Emboss (em-bos'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix em for en, and boss.] 1. To form bosses on; to fashion relief or raised work on; to ornament with bosses or raised work; to cover with protuberances.

with protuberances.

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss.

Millon.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm.
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To emboss their hives in clusters.

Dryden.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; to represent in worked figures; to embroider. 'Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, embossed upon a purple ground.' Sir W.

O'er the lofty gate his art embossed, Androgeo's death. Dryden.

Androgeo's death. Dryden.
Emboss† (em-bos'), v.t. [Etym. doubtful.]
In hunthing, to drive hard, as a deer or dog, so that the animal foams at the mouth; to cause to pant or foam from exertion; to tire out. 'The salvage beast embost in wearie chase.' Spenser. 'The poor cur is embossed.' Shak.

O. he is more mad

O, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so embossed.
Shak.

Emboss† (em-bos'), v.t. [O. Fr. emboister, from boiste, a box, Mod. Fr. botte. See Box.]
To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover; to encase: to sheathe.

A knighte her mett in mighty armes embost.

The knight his thrillant spear againe assayd In his brass-plated body to embosse. Spenser.

Embosst (em-bos'), v.t. [O.Fr. embosquer, from bose, a wood. See Bush.] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in, or as in, a thicket. 'In the Arabian woods embossed.' Mitton. In the Aradian woods embossed.' Milton. Embossed (em-bost), p. and a. 1. Formed with bosses or raised figures.—2. In bot. projecting in the centre like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up. 'All the embossed sores and headed evils.' Shak.

len; puffed up. 'All the embossed sores and headed evils.' Shak:

Embossment (em-bos'ment), n. 1. The act of embossing, or forming protuberances upon, or state of being embossed.—2. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. Bacon.—3. Relief; rising work. 'It expresses only the great embossment of the figure.' Addison.

Embottle (em-bot'd), v.t. pret. & pp. embottled; ppr. embottling. [Prefix em for en, in, and bottle.] To put in a bottle; to include or confine in a bottle; to bottle.

Embouchure (än-bö-shör), n. [Fr., from em, for en, and bouche, mouth.] 1. A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.—2. In music, (a) the mouth-hole of a wind instrument. (b) The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

Embound (em-bound'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and bound.] To shut in; to inclose. That sweet breath, Which was embonded in this beauteous clay.

Shak.

Embow (em-bō'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix

Embow (em-bō'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix em for en, and bow.] To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. 'The high embowed roof.' Milton

Embowed (em-bod'), pp. In her, bent or

howed. — Embowed contrary, or counter-embowed, bowed in opposite directions. — Embowed dejected, howed with the extrem-

Embowed dejected, howed with the extremity downwards.
Embowel (em-hou'el), v.t. pret. & pp. embowelled; ppr. embowelling. [Prefix em for en, and bowel.] 1. To penetrate into the internal parts and take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts of. Macaulay.

Fossils and minerals that the embowelled earth Displays.

To sink or inclose in enother substance.

Displays.

2. To sink or inclose in another substance to imbed; to bury. 'Deepe embowell'd in the earth entyre.' Spenser.

Emboweller (em-bou'el-èr), n. One who takes out the bowels.

Embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), n. The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

Embower (em-bou'er), v.i. [Prefix em for en, in, and bower.] To lodge or rest in a hower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs embow'ring, Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent.

Embower (em-bou'er), v.t. To cover with, or as with, a bower; to shelter with, or as with, trees; to form a bower for; to imbower. Embowl (em-bol'), v.t. [Freix em for en, and bowl.] To form into or as into a bowl; to give a globular form to. Sidney.

Embowment | (em-bo'ment), n. An arch;

The roof all open, not so much as any embonear any of the walls left. B

Embox (em-boks'), v.t. (Prefix em for en, in, and box.) To inclose, as in a box; specifically, to set or seat in the box of a theatre.

heatre.

Emboxed the ladies must have something smart.

Churchill.

Emboyssement, † n. Ambush. Chaucer. Embrace (em-brās'), v.t. pret. & pp. em-braced; ppr. embracing. [Fr. embracser, to embrace—em for en, in, and bras, the arm. See Braces.] 1. To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of effection. affection.

Paul called unto him the disciples and embraced them. Acts xx. 1.

2. To inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed, Between the mountain and the stream embraced.

Between the mountain and the stream embraced.
3. To seize eagerly, in a figurative sense; to receive or take with willingness; to accept with cordiality; as, to embrace the Christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favour.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom.
Tenuyson.

4. To comprehend; to include or take in; to comprise; as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences.—5. To accept something unavoidable; to submit to; to take. 'Embrace thy death.' 'And I embrace this future patiently.' Shak. [Rare or obsolete.]

Fleance . . . must embrace the fate Of that dark hour,

6. In law, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury, by money, promises, entreaties, entertainments, and the like. Blackstone.— 7.† To hold; to keep possession of.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom; My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse. *Shak*. 8.† To throw a protecting arm around; to protect.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace And soveraine favour towards chastity, Doe succour send to her distressed cace; So much high God doth innocence embre

SYN. To clasp, hug, inclose, encircle, include, comprise, comprehend, contain, encompass. Embrace (em-brās'), v.t. To join in an embrace. 'While we stood like fools embracing,' Tennyson.

mir. Tennyson. Embrace (em-bras), n. 1. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 'Parting with a long embrace.' Tennyson. -2. Sexual intercourse; conjugal

endearment. endearment.
Embraced (em-brāst'), p. and a. In her.
braced together; tied or bound together.
Embracement (em-brās'ment), n. I. A.
clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. 'Embracements warm.' Keats.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. Sir P. Sidney. 2.† State of being contained; inclosure.

The embracement of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, &c. Bacon.

3 † Extent of grasp; comprehension; capa-

Nor can her (the soul's) wide embracements filled be.

Sir F. Davies.

4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce.

'The embracements of his bed.' Shak.—

5. Willing acceptance. 'A ready embracement of . . his kindness.' Barrow. [Rare.]

Embraceor, Embrasor (em-brās'er), n. In law, one who practises embracery.

Embracer (em-brās'er), n. The person who embracer.

embraces.
Embracery (em-brās'é-ri), n. In law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.
Embracive (em-brāsiv), a. Given to embracing; caressing.

Not less kind, though less embracive, was Mrs. Mackenzie. Thackeray.

Embraid † (em-brād'), v.t. To upbraid. Embrail (em'brāl), v.t. Naut. to brail up. For he who strives the tempest to disarm Will never first embrard the lee yard-arm. Falconer.

Will never first embrail the lee yard-arm. Falconer.

Embranchment (em-bransh'ment), n. [Emfor en, and branch.] A branching forth, as of trees; a part of a tree at which several branches diverge.

Embrangle (em-brang'gl), v.t. [Prefix emfor en, and brangle.] To mix confusedly; to entangle.

(The half-witted boy) undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to embrangle.

Hugher.

embrangle. Hughes.

Embrasure (em-brā/zhūr), n. [Fr., the splayed opening of a window or door, and hence the splayed opening in a parapet for cannon to fire through—em for en, and braser, to slope the edge of a stone, as masons do in windows.] 1. In fort, an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement. See Battlement, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall to give more room or admit more light. more light.

more light.

Embrasure (em-brās'ūr), n. Embrace.

'Our lock'd embrasures.' Shak.

Embravet (em-brāv'), v.t. prot. & pp. em-braved, ppr. embravaya. [Prefix em for en, and brave (which see).] 1. To embellish; to make showy; to decorate. 'Faded flowers her corse embrave.' Spenser.—2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

Psyche, embrav'a by Charis' generous flame, Strives in devotion's furnace to refine Her pious self. Ecaumont.

Embreade, v.t. To bind up, as the hair with braid. Spenser.

Embreathement (em-brēth'ment), n. The act of breathing in; inspiration.

The special and immediate suggestion, embreathement, and dictation of the Holy Chost. W. Lee.

Embrew (em-brö'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and brew.] To strain or distil.
Embrew† (em-brö'), v.t. To imbrue; to steep;

and brew.] To strain or distil.

Embrew! (em-brö'). vt. To imbrue; to steep;
to moisten. Spenser.

Embright! (em-bri'), vt. [Prefix em for en,
and bright.] To make bright; to brighten.

Embring-days! (em'br-ing-däz), vt. pl. Ember-days. See Ember.

Embrocado (em-bro-kā'dō), vt. pret. & pp.
embrocate! (em'bro-kāt), vt. pret. & pp.
embrocated; ppr. embrocating. [L.L. embrace, embrecating. Gr. embrochē, a fomen
tation, from embrechō, to foment—prefix
em for en, in, and brechō, to wet on the
surface.] In med. to moisten and rub, as a
diseased part, with a liquid substance, as
with spirit, oil, &c.

Embrocation (em-brō-kā'shon), n. In med.
(a) the act of moistening and rubbing a
diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped
in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c.
(b) The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroglio (em-brō/yō), n. A noisy, confused quarrei; a fray; a broil. See ImBROGLIO.

BROGLIO

Embroider (em-broi'der), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and broider, Fr. broder.] To border with ornamental needle-work or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as, to embroider muslin.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. Ex. xxviii. 39. Embroiderer (em-broi'der-er), n. One who

embroiders (em-bro'de-ri), n. 1. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin

into various figures; variegated needle-work.—2. Variegated or diversified orna-ments, especially by the contrasts of figures and colours; ornamental decoration; as, the embroidery of words. 'The natural em-broidery of the meadows.' Spectator.—3. In her. a term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls. Embroil (em-broil), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and broil, a noisy quarrel. See EroIL.] 1. To mix up or entangle; to intermix con-fusedly; to involve.

fusedly; to involve.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are embroited with fable and legend.

Addison.

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; to disturb; to confuse; to distract. I had no design to embroil my kingdom in civil war. Eikon Basilike.

3. † To broil: to burn.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.

Dr. H. More.

SYN. To involve, entangle, encumber, confound, mingle, distract, disturb, disorder, trouble

trouble. Embroil; (em-broil'), n. Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. Shaftesbury. Embroilment (em-broil'ment), n. The act of embroiling; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; confusion; disturbance.

He (Prince of Orange) was not apprehensive of a ew embroilment, but rather wished it. Burnet.

new embroilment, but rather wished it. Burnet.

Embronge (em-bronze), vt. [Prefix em for en, in, and bronze.] To execute or form in bronze, as a statue. Frances.

Embrothel (em-broth'el), vt. [Prefix em for en, and brothel.] To inclose in a brothel. 'Embrothel'd strumpets.' Donne. [Rare.]

Embrouded, † pp. Embroidered. Chaucer.

eer.
Embrown (em-broun'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and brown.] To make brown; to darken; to tan; to imbrown.

Whence summer suns embrown the labouring swains.

Embrued (em-bröd'), pp. [See Imbrue]. In her. a term applied to any weapon that is depicted as covered or besprinkled with blood, and to the mouths of lions, bears, wolves, &c., that are bloody with devouring their prey; as, a spear ombrued gules. Embrute (em-bröt'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and brute.] To degrade to the state of a butte.

brute

All the man embruted in the swine. Carothorne.

All the man embruted in the swine. Cawthorne.

Embryo (em'bri-ō), n. [L. and G. embryon—Gr. em for en, in, and bryō, to be full of anything, to swell therewith.] 1. In animal physiol. the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a fwetus—2. In bot. the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule. It contains in an undeveloped state the essential organs of vegetation, namely, a root, stem, and leaf or leaves, and becomes a perfect plant merely by the development of its parts.—3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet executed; rudimentary state.

The company little suspected what a noble work

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embryo, Swift. A little bench of heedless bishops here, And there a chancellor in *embryo*. Shenstone.

Embryo (em'bri-5), a. Pertaining to or having the character or quality of anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as, an embryo flower.—Embryo buds, in bot spheroidal solid bodies formed in the bark of traces. of trees, and capable of developing into branches under favourable circumstances.

Embryoctony (em-bri-ok'to-ni), n. [Gr. em-bryon, an embryo, and kteinō, to destroy.] In obstetries, the destruction of the feetus in the uterus in cases of impossible delivery. Embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), a. Pertain-ing to embryogeny or the development of an embryo.

an embryo.

Embryogeny (em-bri-oj'e-ni), n. [Gr. em-bryon, embryo, and gennaō, to produce.] In physiol, the formation and development of embryos; that department of science that treats of such formation and development.

Embryogony (em-bri-og'o-ni), n. [Gr. embryon, an embryo, and gonē, that which begets.] In anat. the formation of an embryo.

Embryography (em-bri-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr.

embryon, an embryo, and graphō, to describe.] A description of embryos.
Embryologic, Embryological (em'bri-oloj'ik, em'bri-oloj'ik, em'bri-oloj'ik, em'bri-oloj'ik, em'bri-ology.
Embryology (em-bri-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. embryon, and lopos, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of an embryo, whether in plants or entired. plants or animals

Embryon (em'bri-on), n. An embryo. The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet Of waters, embryon immature involv'd, Millon Appear'd not.

Embryon (em'bri-on), a. Embryo; rudi-mental; crude; not fully developed.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring.

Their embryon atoms.

Millon.

Embryonal (em'bri-on-al), a. Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage of an organism. 'Embryonal masses of protoplasm.' Dr. Bastian.

Embryonary (em'bri-o-na-ri), a. Same as Embryonary.

Embryonary (em'hri-o-na-ri), a. Same as Embryonic.
Embryonatæ (em'hri-o-na"tê), n. pl. In bot. a term given by Richard to plants with stamens and pistils and an embryo, including the monocotyledons and dicotyledons of Jussien.
Embryonate, Embryonated (em'hri-o-nat-em'hri-on-at-ed), a. In the state of an embryo; formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; prossesting an embryo; possesting an embryo;

to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this embryonated little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, 'that which thou sowest, for that, he says, must die; but this little embryonated plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not.

Locke.

Embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), a. Pertaining to

Embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), a. Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one.—Embryonic sac, a small sac or vesicle met with in most plants, at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, and in which the embryo is formed and developed.

Embryotega, Embryotegium (em-bri-o'-te-ga, em'bri-o'-te'-ji-iun), a. (Gr. embryon, embryo, and tegos, a roof.] In bot. a process raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean. It is the hardened apex of the nucleus. nucleus.

nucleus. Embryotic (em-bri-ot'ik), a. Relating to or resembling an embryo; embryonic. Embryotomy (em-bri-ot'o-mi), n. [Fr. embryotomic-Gr. embryon, embryo, and tomö, a cutting, from tennö, to cut.] In obstetrics, the division of the feetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery, practised, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery, or otherwise melformed as as ral delivery, or otherwise malformed so as to prevent it.

Embryous (em'bri-us), α . Having the character of an embryo; embryonic; undeveloped.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and embryous. Feltham.

out the first the latter is detective; without the last the first is but abortive and embryons. Feltham.

Emburset (em-bers), v.t. Same as Imburse.

Emburset (em-birs), v.t. Same as Imburse.

Emburset (em-birs), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and bush.] To conceal in bushes; to place in ambush; to ambush.

Emburset (em-birsi), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and busy.] To employ. 'While thus in buttle they embused were. Spenser.

Eme, † n. [A. Sax. eam.] Uncle. Chaucer.

Emenagogue (e-mēn'a-gog), n. Same as Emmenagogue (e-mēn'a-gog), n. Same as Emmenagogue.

Emend (ë-mend'), v.t. [L. emendo, to correct—e, priv., and menda, a spot or blemish.]

I. To remove faults or blemishes from; to alter for the better; to correct; to amend Feltham. [Rare.]—2. To amend by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of; as, this edition of Virgli is greatly emended.

Emendable (ē-mend'a-bl), a. Capable of

ementea.

Emendable (ë-mend'a-bl), a. Capable of being emended or corrected.

Emendals (ë-mend'alz), n. An old word still made use of in the accounts of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in emendals at the foot of an account on the belief the society of the socie the balance thereof signifies so much money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent oc-

Emendately † (ē-mend'āt-li), adv. Without fault; correctly.
Emendation (ē-mend-ā'shon), n. [L. emen-

datio, from emendo, emendation. See EMEND.] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or emendation. Fer. Taylor. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

2. Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading; removal of errors or corrupted texts from a writing; hence, an alteration or correction; as, the last edition of the book contained many emendations.

Emendator ("inend-at-e"), n. One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, or by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

Emendatory (e-mend'a-to-r)), a. Contributing to emendation or correction. 'Emendatory criticism.' Johnson.

Emendicate t (e-mend'a-ta-r), a. Pret. & pp. emendicate t (e-men'di-kat), v.t. pret. & pp. emendicate), pp. emendicating. [L. emendicate, emendicatum—c, and mendicus, a beggar.] To beg. Cockeram.

Emerald (e-men'ald), n. [Fr. emeraude; comp. Sp. esmeralda, it. smeraldo; from L. smaragdus, Gr. smaragdos; Skr. marakata.] 1. A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. The primary form of the crystal is a hexagonal prism, which is often variously modified. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blow-pipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. Emerald is composed of 67 to 68 per cent. of silica, 15 to 18 of alumina, 12 to blow-pipe is fusible into a whittis enamer or glass. Emerald is composed of 67 to 68 per cent. of silica, 15 to 18 of alumina, 12 to 14 of glucina, and minute quantities of peroxide of iron, lime, and oxide of chromiun, the colour being due to the last element. The finest emeralds come from South America. rica, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende slate, and granite. The emerald and the beryl are varieties of the same species, the former including the transparent green specimens, the latter those of other colours.—2. A variety of print-ing type intermediate between minion and nonpareli.—3. In her. the green tincture in coat armour; vert.

Emerald (e'me-rald), a. 1. Of a bright green, like emerald.

That vast expanse of enterald meadow. Macaulay. 2. Printed with the size of type known as emerald; as, an emerald edition.—Emerald Isle, Ireland: so called from its bright green verdure. The term is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. Drennan about 1795, in his poem called 'Erin'.

ns poem called 'Erin'.

Emerald Copper (e'me-rald kop-per), n. In
mineral. the popular name of dioptase.

Emerald Green (e'me-rald gren), n. A duralle pigment of a vivid light green colour,
prepared from the arseniate of copper, used
both in oil and water-colour painting. It is
also called Mitis-green, Scheele's Green.

Emerant (e'me-rant), n. Emerald. [Scotch.]

As still was her look, and as still was her e'e, As the stillness that lay on the emerant lea. Hogg.

As the stillness that lay on the emerant lea. Hoge. Emerge (e-merj), v.t. pret. & pp. emerged; ppr. emerging. [L. emergo—e, out, and mergo, to plunge.] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to emerge from the water or from the ocean. "Thetis... emerging from the deep." Dryden.—2. To issue; to proceed from.

The rays emerge out of the surface of the prism.

3. To reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; as, the sun is said to emerge when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter emerge when they appear beyond the limb of the planet—4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; to come to notice; to come up; as, to emerge from poverty or obscurity; to emerge from the gloom of despondency; a question here emerges. 'Those who have emerged from very low classes of society.' Burke.

Then from ancient gloom emerged

Then from ancient gloom emerged A rising world. Thomson.

Emergence (ē-mērj'ens), n. 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding matter.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergence of murdered bodies. Sir T. Browne. 2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its first emergence, . . . is compounded of various colours.

Emergency (ō-merj'en-si), n. 1. Same as Emergence (which see). Boyle, -2. Sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency. 3. Exigency; any event or occasional com-

bination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In any case of emergency he would employ the whole wealth of his empire.

Addison.

Emergent (ē-merj'ent), a. 1. Rising out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds. The mountains huge appear emergent. Milton.

2. Issuing or proceeding. 'A necessity emergent from the things themselves.' South.—3. Rising into view, notice, or hon-'A necessity

The man that is once hated is not easily emergent.

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She (Queen Elizabeth) composed certain prayers herself, upon emergent occasions.

Eacon.

-Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute their time; as, our emergent year is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

Emergently (ë-mërj'ent-li), adv. By emergently (ë-mërj'ent-li), adv.

Emergentness (ē-mērj'ent-nes), n. The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.] Emeril (e'me-ril), n. 1. A glazier's diamond. 2. † Emery

2.† Emery.
Emerited (ë-me'rit-ed), a. Allowed to have done sufficient public service. 'Emerited and well-deserving seamen.' Evelyn.
Emeritus (ë-me'rit-us), a. (L. emeritus, one who has served out his time—e, out, and

mereor, meritus, to merit, earn, serve.]

1. Originally, a term applied to a soldier or other public functionary of ancient Rome who had served out his time and retired who had served out in some and restriction from the public service.—2. Allowed to have done sufficient public service; discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long

honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service; as, a professor emeritus. Emeritius (6-merit-us), n. pl. Emeriti (6-merit-i). 1. A soldier or other public functionary of ancient Rome who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration resembling our half-pay. Hence—2. One who has been honourably discharged from public service or from a public office, as a university or college. Emerods, Emeroids (e'me-rodz, e'me-roidz), n. pl. (Corrupted from hemorrhoids (which see).] Hemorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus; piles. The Lord will smite thee... with the emerods.

The Lord will smite thee . . . with the emerods.

Emersed (ë-mërst'), a. In bot. standing out of or raised above water.

of or raised above water.

Emersion (§-méršhon), n. [From L. emergo, emersum. See EMERGE] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; the act of coming forth to view; as, emersion from water; emersion from obscurity. 'Emersion upon the stage of authorship.' De Quincey.—2. In astron. the rappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; as, the energy of the woon from the shadew of emersion of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the emersion of a star from behind the moon; also, the time of reappear-

ance, te'me-ri), n. [Fr. émeri, O.Fr. esmeril, from It. smeriglio, which is from Gr. smyris, smiris, smēris, from smaō, to rub.] An amorphous variety of corundum and sapamorphous variety of corundum and sapphire, found massive, compact, or finely granular, its colour varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. It is extensively used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass. Lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery. It is employed by opticians in smoothing the surface of the finer kinds of glass, preparatory to their being polished; by cutlers and other manufacturers of iron and steel instruments; by stone-cutters in the polishing of marble; and by locksmiths, glaziers, and numerous other artisans. Its composition is alumina 82, oxide of iron 10, silica 6, lime 1½. The emery of commerce comes chiefly from the Isle of Naxos.

Isle of Naxos.

Emery-cloth, Emery-paper (em'e-ri-kloth, em'e-ri-pā-pēr), n. Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder by means of a sieve, used for polishing. Razor-strop paper is made by mixing the finest emery powder and a little finely powdered glass with paper pulp and making it into sheets in the ordinary way.

Emery-wheel (e'me-ri-whēl), n. See GLA-

Emesis (em'e-sis), n. [See EMETIC.] In med. a vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emetic, Emetical (ē-met'ik, ē-met'ik-al), a. (Gr. einetikos, from eineö, to vomit. Se Vomit.] In med. inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth

Emetic (ē-met'ik), n. A medicine that pro-

Emetic (e-net ik), n. A mention that provokes voniting.

Emetically (ê-met'ik-al-li), adv. In such a manner as to excite voniting.

Emetin, Emetine (em'e-tin), n. [See Emetic.] An alkaloid discovered by Pellether in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter; easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, and intensely emetic.

alcohol, and intensely emetic.

Emeto-cathartic (e'me-to-ka-thar'tik), a.

In med. noting medicines which produce vomiting and purging at the same time.

Emetology (e-me-tolo-ji), n. [Gr. emetos, vomiting, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

Emetomorphia (e'me-to-mor"fi-a), n. In med. morphia less an atom of water—a strong emetic.

strong emetic. Emeu, Emew (ē'mū), n. See Emu.

Emeute (a-met or e-müt'), n. [Fr. émeute, from L. e, out, and moveo, motum, to move.]
A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

an outbreak.

Emforth, † prep. Even with.—Emforth my might, even with my might; with all my power.—Emforth my wit, to the utmost of my understanding. Chaucer.

Emicant (em'ik-ant), a. [L. emicans, emicantis, ppr. of emico. See EMICATION.]
Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off; issuing rapidly. 'Which emicant did this and that way dart.' Blacknore. [Rare.]

Emication (em-i-kā'shon), n. [L. emicatio, a springing forth, from emico, emicatum, to spring forth, to appear quickly—e, out, and

a springing forth, from emico, emicatum, to spring forth, to appear quickly—e, out, and mico, to quiver, to sparike! A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors. Ebullition, with noise and emication. Sir T. Browne. Emiction (6-mik'shou), n. (L. e, out, and minctio, mictio, a making water, from mingo, minctum. mictum, to make water.] 1. The

minctum, mictum, to make water.] 1. The discharging of urine.—2. What is voided by

mscharging of trine.—2. What is voided by the urinary passages; urine.

Emictory (e-mik'to-ri), a. Diuretic; that promotes the flow of urine.

Emictory (e-mik'to-ri), n. A diuretic; a medicine which promotes the discharge of urine. urine.

urine. Emigrant (em'i-grant), a. [See EMIGRATE.]

1. Removing from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside; as, an emigrant family.—2. Pertaining to emigration or an emigrant; as, an emigrant

Emigrant (em'i-grant), n. One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

to settle in another.

Emigrate (em'i-grāt), v.i. pret. & pp. emi-grated; ppr. emigrating. [L. emigro, emigratum, to remove, to emigrate—e, out, and migro, to migrate.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence; as, Europeans emigrate to America; the inhabitants of New England emigrate to the Western States. 'Forced to emigrate in a body to America.' Macaulay.

Emigrate† (ē-mi'grāt), a. Wandering; rovince

But let our souls emigrate meet, And in abstract embraces greet. Gayton. Emigration (em-i-grā/shon), n. 1. Departure Emigration (em-1-gra/shon), n. 1. Departure of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from the Atlantic States of America to the Western.—2. A body of emigrants; as, the Irish emigration. Emigration-agent (em-1-gra/shon-a-jent), n. An agent whose office it is to promote or facilitate emigration, or to assist emigrants. Emigrational (em-1-gra/shon-al), a. Relating to emigration.

ing to emigration.

Emigrationist (emi-grassion-a), a. Rending to emigration.

Emigrationist (emi-grassion-ist), a. An advocate for or promoter of emigration.

Emigrator (emi-grast-er), a. An emigrant.

[Rare.]
Emigré (ā-mē-grā), n. [Fr.] An emigrant;
one of the old French nobles who became
refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789. Emilian (ē-mil'i-an), a. [From the Roman

oil, pound;

Făte, fâr, fat, fall; mē, met, hèr; pine, pin: note, not, move: tübe, tub, bull: Via Emilia, an extension of the Via Flaminia, which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul.] A term applied to certain Italian provinces amexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. They comprised the northern part of the States of the Church (Romagna), and the Duchies of Modena and Farms.

Eminence (em'in-ens), n. [Fr. éminence; L. eminentia. See EMINENT.] 1. A rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an

2. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection; a prominence.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.

Dryden.

3. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; high rank; dis-tinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content.

Tillotson.

High on a throne of royal state . . Satan exalted sat, by merit raised To that bad eminence. Milton.

4. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In eminence. Millon.

5.† Particular notice; distinction; reverence. Present him eminence both with eye and tongue.

6. A title of honour given to cardinals and others. 'His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.' *Hurd.*—SYN. Height, elevation, projection, prominence, distinction, celebrity, fame. *Eminency* (em'in-en-si), n. Same as *Eminence*, but more rarely used.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray.*These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as picty.

well as piety. *Ph. Stillingnet*. The late most grievous cruelties and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, within the Duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the inclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Millon*.

Eminent (em'in-ent), a. [Fr. éminent, L. eminens, eminentis, from emineo-e, out, and mineo, to project, to jut.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. 'A very eminent promontory.' Enelm Evelyn.

The thought of death being always eminent,
Immovable and dreadful in your life.

E. B. Browning.

2. Exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation; dignified; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; as, an eminent station in society; an eminent historian or poet.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for eing eminent. Swift.

These objections, though sanctioned by eminent names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry.

Macaulay.

3.† Imminent. - Eminent domain. See Do-MAIN.—SYN. High, lofty, elevated, exalted, distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, pro-

distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, prominent, famous, illustrious.

Eminential (em-in-en'shi-al), a. In algata term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another eminently.

Eminently (em'in-ent-li), adv. 1. In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be eminently learned or useful.—2. In philos. virtually; not formally.

not formally. Emir, Emeer (ē'mir or ē-mēr'), n. [Ar. amīr, Emir, Emeer (& mir or e-mer'), n. [Ar. amīr, a commander; umarā, princes, governors, from amara, Heb. amar, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans in the East and in the north of Africa to all independent chiefs. When associated with other words it denotes the heads of certain departments in Turkey. Thus the califis style themselves Emir-al Mumenin, Prince of the Faithful; Emir-al Omrah, Prince of the different provinces; Emir-Akhor, Master of the Horse; Emir-Alem, Standard, bearer; Emir-Beagar, Surveyor of Markets; Emir-Hadji, Leader of the caravans of pilgrims to Mecca. The title is also given in Turkey to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatimah.

Emissary (em'is-sa-ri), n. [L. emissarius,

from emitto, emissum, to send out—e, out, and mitto, to send; Fr. emissaire.] I. A person sent on a mission; a missionary; particularly, a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favourable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes. posers or foes.

If one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one strong reason to believe that we possess the accounts which the original emissaries of the religion delivered. Patey.

Buzzing emissaries fill the ears Of listening crowds with jealousies and fears.

of Instening crowds with jealouses and tears.

Dryden.

An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake; as, the emissary of the Alban lake.—3. In anat. that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory: ehiefly used in the plural.—Spy, Emissary. A spy is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an emissary may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an emissary may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard. Goodrich.
Emissary (em'is-sa-ri), a. 1. Exploring; spying. Your emissary eye. B. Jonson.—2. In anat. conveying excretions; excretory; as, emissary vessels.

ing. 'Your emissary eye.' B. Jönson.—2. In anat. conveying excretions; excretory; as, emissary vessels.

Emissaryship (em'is-sa-ri-ship), n. The office of an emissary. B. Jönson.

Emission (ë-m'ishon), n. [L. emissio, from emitto, emissum, to send out.] 1. The act of sending or throwing out; as, the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of dours from plants; the emission of heat from a fire; the emission of steam from a boiler.—2. That which is sent or thrown out.—3. In Jinance, the issuing or putting into circulation of bills, bank-notes, shares, &c.; the number or quantity os sent out at once; issue; as, the first or second emission of notes.—Theory of containing the corpuscular theory, propounded by Newton for explaining the nature and phenomena of light. According to this theory the sun, and all other luminous bodies, have the property of sending forth, or emisting, in all directions, exceedingly minute particles of their substance in right lines, with prodigious velocity, and these particles falling upon the eye, produce the sensation of vision. See LIGHT, UNDULATORY THEORY.

Emissitioust (6-mis-si'shus), a. [L. emissitious to the office of the corporation of the corporation

Emissitious (6-mis-si'shus), α. [L. emissi-tius, sent out, prying about, from emitto, emissum, to send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those emissitious eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.

Emissive (ë-misiv), a. 1. Sending out; emitting. Brooke.—2. Pertaining to the theory of emission for explaining light. See under EMISSION. 'The emissive or corpuscular theory.' G. George. EMISSION. 'The theory.' G. Grove.

theory.' G. Grove.

Emissory (E-mis'o-ri), a. [L. emitto, emissum, to send out—e, out, and mitto, to send.]

Sending or conveying out; emissive: specifically, in anat. and physicol. an epithet sometimes applied to ducts which convey fluids out of the body, especially to certain veins; emissary; excretory.

Emit (E-mit'), v.t. pret. & pp. emitted; ppr. emitting. [L. emitto—e, out, and mitto, to send.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out; to vent; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam: the sun and moon

Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god Emit his fatal arrows.

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree; to issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit. 'No state shall emit bills of credit.' Constitution of United States.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be emitted by the judge's authority.

Ayliffe. -To emit a declaration, in Scots criminal law, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an ac-count of himself before a magistrate, usually

the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the Emittent (ē-mit'ent), a. Sending out; emit-Boyle. [Rare.]

Emmantlet (em-man'tl), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and mantle.] 1. To cover as with a mantle; to envelop; to protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are emmantied and covered). Holland.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; to construct as a defence.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and emmantled about other towns.

Holland.

Emmarblet (em-marbl), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and marble.] To bestow or invest with the qualities of marble; to harden or render cold. 'Thou dost emarble the proud heart.' Spenser. Written also Emmarble.

Emmenagogic (em-men'a-goj''ik), a. Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting the menstrual discharge.

the menstruat discharge. Emmenagogue (em-mēn/a-gog), n. [Gr. enwiēna, the menses—em for en, in, mēn, mēnos, month, and agō, to lead, to drive.] A medicine that promotes or is supposed to

A medicine unto promotes or is supposed to promote the menstrual discharge.

Emmenological (em-mēn'o-loj"ik-al), a. [Gr. emmēna, the menses, and logos, discourse.] In med. relating or pertaining to menstruation.

menstruation.

Emmenology (em-men-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. emmēnia, menstrual discharges, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on menstruation.

Emmet (em'met), n. [A. Sax amette, amet,
O.E. emet, amet, amt, and finally ant; probably of same root as G. emsig, constant,
sedulous, diligent; ameise, an ant; leel amr,
labour, exertion. Comp. aunt, from L. amita.]

An ant or nisroire An ant or pismire.

The parsimonious emmet provident
Of future.

Milton.

Emmew† (em-mu'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and mew.] To confine in a mew or cage; to mew; to coop up; to cause to shrink out of

mew; to coop a;, sight.

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the bud, and follies dott ennew,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil. Shake,

As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil. Shake,

As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil.

Emmovet (em-möv'), v.t. pret. & pp. emmoved; ppr. emmoving. [For emove (which see).] To move; to rouse; to excite. 'Him high courage did emmove.' Spenser.

Emollescence (e-mol-les'sens), n. [L. e, and mollesce, incept. from molleo, to be soft, from mollis, soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

bility.

Emolliate (ë-mol'li-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. emol-liated; ppr. emolliating. (L. emollio, emol-litum—e, intens., and mollio, from mollis, soft, tender.] To soften; to render effemi-

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour.

Pinkerton.

Emollient (ē-mol'li-ent), a. [L. emolliens, emollientis, ppr. of emollio. See EMOLLI-ATE.] Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.

Barley is emollient.

Emollient (ë-mol'li-ent), n. A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense. Emollients are used both internally and externally; as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents. Emollients proper are oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

Emollition† (e-mol-li'shon), n. The act of softening or relaxing. Bacon.

Emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), n. [L. emolumentum, a working out, from emolior, to exert one's self, from moles, a shapeless heavy mass.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites. 'A long and secure enjoyment of the emoluments of office.'

Bancroft.—2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public emolument.

Tatler.

SYN. Remuneration, salary, income, profit.

SYN. Remuneration, satary, income, pronta advantage, gain.

Emolumental (ē-mol'ū-ment/al), a. Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. Eneign. [Rare.]

Emong, †Emongst, † prep. Among; amongst. "The floodes emong." Spenser.

And Cupid still emongst them kindled lustfull fires.

Spenser. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

Emotion (ë-mō'shon), n. [L. emotio, from emoveo, emotum—e, out, up, and moveo, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; any excitement of sensibility; a state of excited feeling of any kind; specifically, in mental science, one of the threefold divisions of the human mind the other two being solitions. science, one of the threefold divisions of the human mind, the other two being voltion and intellect. There are three kinds of emotion: pleasure, pain, and an excitement that partakes of neither, as wonder or astonishment. Pleasurable emotions have a healthy physical effect, and those of pain an unhealthy one. Every strong feeling has a certain outward expression. Under violent emotion the whole muscles of the body may be affected, but in less extreme cases the expression is confined to the three centres of movement of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, the former being the most expressive. The voice is also instinctively affected. sive. The voice is also instinctively affected. SYN. Feeling, agitation, excitement, trepi-

dation, treening, agitation, excitement, trepi-dation, tremor. Emotion (6-mo'shon), v.t. To produce emotion in; to affect; to move. Sir W. Scott

Emotional (ē-mē'shon-al), a. Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; liable to emotion; as, an emotional temperament. 'Many sciences cannot be considered as highly touching or emotional.' Ruskin.

cannot be considered as lightly cottening of emotional. Ruskin. Emotionalism (e-mö'shon-al-izm), n. The character of being emotional, or of being sub-ject to have the emotions excited; expression of the emotions; tendency to emotional ex-

Mr. Moody's teaching is expressly intended to weaken and destroy this state of mind, and to glorify a blind, spasmodic emotionatism. Sat. Rev.

wearen and nestwoy has state of mad, and young a blind, spasmodic emotionation.

Sat. Kev.

Emotive (ē-mô'tiv). a. Emotional; indicating or exciting emotion. Henry Brooke.

Emotively (ē-mô'tiv-li), adv. In an emotive manner. George Eliot.

Emotiveness (ē-mô'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being emotive. George Eliot.

Emove (ē-môv'), v. t. [L. emove, to move away, to agitate.] To move. Thomson.

Emphairet (em-pār'), v.t. and t. To make or grow worse. Spenser.

Empaistic, Empaistic Work (em-pāst'ik, em-pāst'ik weirk), n. [Gr. empaistike (technē), the art of embossing, from empaio, to stamp in—emfor en, in, and paiō, to strike.]

Ancient inlaids work resembling the modern buhl; marquetry. It consisted of pressing or forcing threads or lines of one metal into another.

another.

Empale (em-pāl'), v.t. pret. & pp. empaled;

ppr. empaling. [Fr. empaler, from L.L.

impalare—L. in, and palus, a pale, a stake, 1

1.† To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a

line of stakes or posts for the defence of.

All that dwell near enemies enifale villages to save

Raleigh. themselves from surprise,

2. To inclose; to surround; to shut in. 'Impenetrable, empal'd with circling fire.' Milton. See IMPALE.

Round about her work she did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers, Spenser.

3. To put to death by fixing on a stake set

upright.

Empalet (em-pāl'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and pale.] To cause to grow pale.

and pale.] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady empales their face. G. Fletcher.

Empaled (em-påld'), p. and a. 1. Fenced or fortålied with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.—2. In her. a term applied to a shield in which the arms are placed side by side, each occupying one half. The shield is divided per pale, that is, by a line down the centre. The arms of husband and wife are placed in the following manner; the hus.

lowing manner: the hus-band's arms occupy the first or dexter half, and the wife's the second or sinister half. If there is a sinister half. If there is a border within her shield, that part of it which comes next the centre line must be omitted, as in the example given, which would be blazoned as follows:—Argent, a border engrailed azure, empaling argent, a chevron azure between three torteaux.

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three torteaux

three torteaux.

Empalement (cm-pāl'ment), n. 1. A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.—

2. A putting to death by thrusting a stake
into the body.—3. In bot. the calyx of a
plant which surrounds the other parts of
fructification.—4. In her. a conjunction of

coats of arms parted per pale. See EM-PALED, 2

PALED, 2. Empannel (em-pan'el), n. [Prefix em for en, and pannel.] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; a panel

Empannel (em-pan'el), v.t. Same as Impannel (which see).
Empannelment (em-pan'el-ment), n. Same

as Impannelment.

as Impannement.

Empanoply (em-pa'nō-pli), v.t. [Prefix emfor en, and panoply.] To invest in full armour. 'Empanoplied and plumed we entered in.' Tennyson.

Emparadise (em-pa'ra-dis), v.t. Same as Imparadise.

Imparadise.

Emparchment (em-parchment), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and parchment.] To commit to writing on parchment.

I take your Bull as an emparchmented Lie, and Carlyle.

burn it. Carryle. Empark (em-pärk'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and park.] To make a park of; to inclose as with a fence. Ep. King.
Emparlaunce † (em-pärläns), n. Imparlance; parley; treaty.

With his lord she would emparlaunce make

Empasm (em-pazm'), n. [Gr. empasso, to sprinkle.] A powder used to remove any disagreeable odour from the person.

Empassion (em-pa'shon), v.t. [Em for en, and passion.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. See IMPASSION.

Those sights empassion as full.

Those sights empassion me full near. Spenser. Empassionate (em-pa'shon-āt), a. Strongly

Empassionate (em-passion-at), a. strongy affected. Spenser.

Empaste (em-past), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and paste.] Same as Impaste.

Empatronize t (em-patron-iz), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and patronize] To invest with the rank or character of a feudal seignior.

The ambition of the French king was to empa-tronize himself in the duchy. Bacon.

Empawn (em-pan'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and pawn.] To put in pawn; to pledge; to mortgage; to impawn.

To sell, empawn, and alienate the estates of the Church.

Milman.

Empeach † (em-pēch'), v.t. To impeach; to hinder. Spenser. Empearl (em-pērl'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and pearl.] Same as Impearl.

imt peart.] same as meeur.
Empeire,†v.t. To impair; to hurt. Chaucer.
Empeople† (em-pē'pl), v.t. [Prefix em for
en, and people.] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; to people; to inhabit. 'We know
'tis very well empeopled.' Sir T. Browne.—
2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wond'red much, and gan enquere . . . What unknowen nation there empeopled were.

Emperess (em'per-es), n. Same as Empress. Emperice, † n. Empress. Chaucer. Emperill † (em-pe'ril), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and peril.] To put in peril; to endanger.

Emperished † (em-pe'risht), a. [See PERISH.]

Emperished f (em-petisht), a. [Decremsh.]
Decayed. Spenser.
Emperor (em'pér-èr), n. [Fr. empereur;
L. imperator, from impero, imperatum, to
command—im for im, and paro, to prepare,
to order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior
to that of king; as, the Emperor of Germany
or of Russia.—Purple emperor; the popular
man in Britain of a buttletift (Apatura iris). name in Britain of a butterfly (Apatura iris). ee APATURA.

See APATURA.
Emperor-moth (em'per-er-moth), n. A
handsome species of moth (Saturnia pavonia) found in this country.
Emperorship (em'per-er-ship), n. The rank,
office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him (Napoleon) there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, Emperorship, victory over Europe.

Cartyle.

Empery (em'pe-ri), n. Empire; power. 'Her empery of joys.' Keats. [Poetical.]

Her empery of joys. Keats. [Foetical.]

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sat down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's empery.

Empetraceæ (em-pē-tra'sē-ē), n. pl. [Gr.
empetros, growing on rocks; (to) empetron,
a rock-plant—em for en, on, and petros,
a rock-plant—em for en, on, and petros,
a rock-plant—em for et, order of thalamiflorous exogens, related to Euphorbiaceæ.
They consist of heath-like, small acrid
plants, with minute, usually diocious,
flowers, and a fruit fleshy and berried.
Empetrum nigrum, the crake-berry or crowberry, grows wild on the mountainous
heaths of England and Scotland.

Emphasis (em'fa-sis), n; pl. Emphases (em'fa-sêz). [Gr. emphasis, implied or suggested meaning, from emphaino, to let a thing be seen in, to indicate—em for en, and phaino, to show.] 1. In rhet. a particular stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best mamner.

The province of emphasis is so much more important than accent that the customary seat of the latter is changed when the claims of emphasis require it.

2. A peculiar impressiveness of expression or

2. A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; impressiveness; vivid-ness; as, to dwell on a subject with great emphasis.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the I and emphasis of extension, figure and colour.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Emphasize (em/fa-siz), v.t. pret. & pp. emphasized; ppr. emphasizing. To utter or pronounce with a particular or more for-

cible stress of voice; to lay stress upon; to render emphatic; as, to emphasize a word. Emphatic, Emphatical (em-fat'ik, em-fat'ik, em-fat'ik,

Hurd. The expression is emphatical. SYN. Forcible, earnest, impressive, energetic, striking

Emphatically (em-fat'ik-al-li), adv. 1. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

He was emphatically a popular writer. Macaulay. 2.† According to appearance; according to impression produced.

Be taken *emphatically*, that is, not really, but in appearance. Sir T. Browne.

appearance. Sir T. Browne.

Emphaticalness (em-fat'ik-al-nes), n. State of being emphatical. [Rare.]

Emphlysis (em'fli-sis), n. [Gr. en, in or upon, and phlysis, a vesicular tumour, an eruption.] In med. a vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelass.

Emphractic (em-frak/tik) a. II. amakaza.

and eryspeias.

Emphractic (en-frak'tik), a. [L. emphracticus; Gr. emphraktikos, obstructing, from emphrassō, to block up.] In med. having the quality of closing the pores of the skin.

Emphractic (en-frak'tik), n. A medicine which, applied to the skin, shuts up the

pores. Emphrensy (em-fren'zi), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and phrensy.] To make frenzied; to madden. [Rare.]

Inauten. [Kare.]

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and emphrensies.

Emphyma (em'fi ma), n. [Gr. en, and phijō, to produce.] In path. a tumour, including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

cluding the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

Emphysema, Emphysem (em-fi-sē'ma, em-fi-sēm), n. [Gr. emphysēma, from emphysaö, to inflate.] In med. any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumour of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular tissue. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs, fractures of the ribs, or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of emphysema, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages, and insinuating itself into the cellular tissue surrounding the wound.

Emphysematous, Emphysematose (emfisem'at-us, em-fi-sēm'at-ōs), a. 1. Pertaining to emphysems; swelled; bloated.—2. In bot. bladdery; resembling a bladder.

Emphyteusis (em-fi-tū'sis), n. [Gr., from emphyteus, to ingraft—em for en, in, and phyteuō, to plant.] In evil law, a contract by which houses or lands are given for ever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

Emphyteutic (em-fi-tū'tik), a. [See above.]

Pertaining to emphyteusis; held by the tenure of emphyteusis; as, emphyteutic lands; emphyteutic tenure. Blackstone.

Emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū'ti-ka-rī), n. In civil law, one who holds lands by emphyteusis.

Empidæ (emp'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. empis, a gnat, and eidos, resemblance.] A group of dipterous insects, which are at the same time vegetable-feeders and carnivorous, preying on other insects, as ephemeræ, phry-

ganeæ, tipulariæ, &c., which they seize when flying. They may be seen in great swarms, like gnats, flying about water in fine summer evenings. Empis, the typical genus, contains over thirty known species. Emplerce, † Emplerse† (em-pērs'), v.t. [Pre-fix em for en, in, and pierce.] To pierce into;

to penetrate.

to penetrate.

He stoke so hugely with his borrowd blade.

That it empirem the Pagan's burganet. Spenser.

Empight† (em-pit'), p. and a. [Prefix em, in, and pight, fixed.] Fixed. Three bodies in one waste empight. Spenser.

Empire (em'pir), n. [Fr., from L. imperium. See EMPEROR.] I. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. 'The care that yokes with empire.' Tennyson.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

By. Berkeley.

2. The territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor the jurisalization and dominion of a emperor of other powerful sovereign; usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, a territory of small extent; thus we say, the Russian Empire; the German Empire; the British Empire.—3. The population of an empire.

Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation. Tennyson.

4. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay. Johnson,

Trade's proudemptrehastes to swift decay. Foinner.

—Empire State, in the United States, the State of New York, so called from the enterprise of its people, its wealth, population, extent of canals, railroads, &c.—Empire City, New York, as being the capital of the Empire State.—Syn. Sway, dominion, rule, reign, sovereignty, government. Empiric (em-pi'rik), n. [L. empiricus; Gr. empeirikos, experienced—en, in, and peira, a trial.] 1. One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves empirics; those who relied on theory, methatists; and those who held a middle course, aggratists.

Fleming.

Specifically—2. A physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on success from his own experience. Hence—3. A quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan. 'Swallow down opinions as people do empiric's pills.' Locke.

piric's pills.' Locke.
Empiric's pills.' Locke.
Empiric, Empirical (em-pi'rik, em-pi'rikal) a. 1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. Sir W. Hamilton,

experience or observation. Sin W. Hamilton. According to some acceptations of the word metaphysical, which seem to make it synonymous with transcendental, and referable solely to the operations of pure reason, to the rejection of whatever is founded on experiment, none of Hume's works are properly metaphysical; and by the very foundation he has given to his philosophy, he has made it empirical, and consequently not metaphysical. J. H. Burton.

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, heargees, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rana, owing every notion which it were, a tabula rana, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an emperical source. F. D. Morell.

gains primarily to an emperical source. J. Movements 2. Versed in experiments; as, an empirical chemist.—3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, em-

mule regard to science and theory; as, empiric skill; empiric remedies.

Empirically (em-pi'rik-al-li), adv. By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Empiricism (em-pi'ri-sizm), n. 1. The quality or method of being empirical; reliance of experience and absentiate within the

on experience and observation rather than on theory.—2. The practice of medicine founded on experience and neglecting the aid of science; hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of empiricism.

Dwight.

Empiricist (em-pi'ri-sist), n. An empiric. Empiricutic (em-pi'ri-kū"tik), a. Empirical. The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empiricatic. Shak.

Emplacement + (em-plās'ment), n. [Fr.] Place; ground; site, as of a building. Arundel.

Emplaster† (em-plas'tér), n. [Gr. emplastron = emplaston, a plaster, from emplastos, daubed over—em for en, in, on, and plasso, to mould, to form.] A plaster. Wiseman. Emplaster† (em-plas'tér), v.t. To cover with or as with a plaster. Chaucer. Emplastic (em-plas'tic), a. [Gr. emplasticos. See Plaster, Plastic.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as, emplastic (em-plas'tik). In med. a constipating medicine. Emplead† (em-pléd'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and plead.] To charge with a crime; to accuse; to implead. Emplectum (em-plek'ton, em-

accuse; to impeat.

Emplecton, Emplectum (em-plek'ton, emplek'tum), n. [Gr. emplekton (L. emplectum),
from emplektos, interwoven, from emplekō,
to weave in—em for en, in, and plekō, to
weave.] In arch. a method of building in use



among the Greeks and Romans, in which the outside surfaces on both sides were formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the cen-tral space between them filled in with rubblework, layers of cross stones being placed at intervals in regular courses, and of sufficient size to act as girders to bind the whole together. Sometimes erroneously written Emplection.

Emplie, † v. t. To infold; to involve. Chaucer. Emplore† (em-plor'), v. t. To implore. Mar-

Employ (em-ploi'), v.t. [Fr. employer; L. implice, to enfold, involve, engage—in, and plice, to fold. See Ply.] 1.† To inclose; to infold. Chaucer.—2. To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to type, as we are less on band of work; to use; as, we employ our hands in labour; we employ our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is employed when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our country-men ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.

Sometimes used without an expressed object. Come, when no graver cares employ, God-father, come and see your boy. Tennyson.

3. To use as an instrument or means; as, we employ pens in writing; medicines in curing diseases. we employ

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn, Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. Gay.

4. To use as materials in forming anything.

4. To use as materials in forming anything.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, and thou shalt not cut them down to employ them in the siege.

Deut. xx. 19.

5. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs; as, states employ ambassadors at foreign courts.—6. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to employ an hour, a day, or a week; to employ one's life.

To study nature will the employ one's life. To study nature will thy time employ.

Employ (em-ploi'), n. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labour of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment; occupation; art; trade; profession.

Present to grasp, and future still to find, The whole employ of body and of mind. Pope. They have always a foreigner for this employ.

Employable (em-ploi'a-bl), a. That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

per for use.

Employé (ah-plwa-ā or em-ploi'ā), n. [Fr.] One who is employed; an employee.

Employee (em-ploi'ē), n. [The English form of the Fr. employe, one who is employed, especially a clerk,] One who works for an employer or master; a clerk, workman, or other person, working for salary or wages (but rarely if ever applied to a domestic servant): generally used with the name of the person who employs; as, the Messrs. Smith gave their employees a holiday.

Employer (em-ploi'er), n. One who employs; one who uses; one who employs or engages persons to work for him.

Employement (em-ploi'ment), n. 1. The act

Employment (em-ploi'ment), n. 1. The act

of employing or using; the state of being employed.

The hand of little employment hath the daintier Shak.

sense.

2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; that which consumes time or attention; office or position involving business; as, agricultural employments; mechanical employments; public employments

If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, theirs was.

Bp. Atterbury.

SYN. Business, vocation, occupation, avecation, engagement, office, trade, profession, post, function.

post, function.

Emplunge (em-plunj'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, in, and plunge.] To plunge. Daniel.

Empoison (em-poi'zn), v.t. (Prefix em for en, and poison; Fr. empoisonner. See Poison.] 1, † To poison; to administer poison to. Shak.

The surfeit of them (mushrooms) may suffocate and empoison.

Eacon.

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by any admixture of poisonous substance.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and empoisoned with the venom of the serpent.

3. To embitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to empoison the joys and pleasures of life.

One doth not know
How much an ill word may empoison liking. Shak, Empoison (em-poi'zn), n. Poison. Chaucer. Empoisoner (em-poi'zn-èr), n. One who

Empoisonment (em-poi'zn-ment), n. The act of administering poison.

The *empoisonment* of particular persons by odours, hath been reported to be in perfumed gloves or the like.

Bacon.

Emporetic, Emporetical (em-pō-ret'ik, em-pō-ret'ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

Emporium (em-pō'ri-um), n. [L., from Gremporion, an emporium or mart, from emporios, a traveller, a merchant—en, and poros, a way, a thoroughfare, from peraō, to pass through. Akin A. Sax. furan, to go. See FARE.] 1. A town or city of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centres, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries; a trading town or city: a commercial centre: a trading town or city; a commercial centre; a market-place; a warchouse; a shop.

That wonderful emporium (Manchester), which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people.

It is pride . . . which fills our streets, our empariums, our theatres.

Knox. 2.† In med. the brain, because there all

mental affairs are transacted.

Empound (em-pound'), v.t. [Prefix em for en, and pound.] Same as Impound. Empoverish (em-pov'er-ish), v.t. Same as

Empoverish (em-pov'er-ish), v.t. Same as Impoverish.

Empower (em-pou'er), v.t. [Prefixemforen, and power.] 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, &c; as, the Court of Session is empowered to try and decide all civil case throughout Scotland; the attorney is empowered to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.—2. To give physical power or force to; to give efficacy to; to enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal empower them to destroy?

SYN. To authorize, commission, license, war-

SYN. TO atthorize, commission, necesse, warrant, enable.

Empress (em'pres), n. The consort or spouse of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial

empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.
Empresse, tv.t. To crowd. Chaucer.
Empressement (an-pris-man), n. [Fr.]
Eagerness; cordiality.
Emprint; (em-print), v.t. Same as Imprint.
Emprise (em-priz), n. [0.Fr. emprise—prefix em for en, and prise, a taking, from prendre, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise; adventure. [Poetical.]
The deeds of love and high emprise in battle done.

Emprison (em-pri'zon), v.t. Same as Im-

prison.
Emprize (em-prīz'), n. Emprise.
Emprize, (em-prīz'), n. Emprise.
Science, audacious in emprize, hath wrought,
Meet not the eye, but well may fill the mind. Emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'on-os), n. [Gr. emprosthen, before, and teinô, to draw.

In med, a spasmodic action of the muscles,

In med. a spasmodic action of the muscles, drawing the body forward; clonic spasm. Emptier (em'ti-en, n. One who or that which empties or exhausts. Emptiness (em'ti-nes), n. 1. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing, or nothing but air; absence of matter; as, the emptiness of a vessel.—2. Void space; vacanity, vacanity. enity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been, Except an emptiness had come between. Dryden.

Except an emptiness had come between. Dryden.

2. Want of solidity or substance. 'The emptiness of light and shade.' Dryden.—

4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire. 'The worth or emptiness of things here.' Bp. Atterbury.—5. Want of intellect or knowledge; lack of sense. 'The sins of emptiness, gossip, and spite.' Tennyson.

Execution of the single content of Eternal smiles his emptiness betray.

Eternal smiles his emptines tetray. Pope.

Emption (emp'shon), n. [L. emptio, from emo, to buy.] The act of buying; a purchasing [Rare.]

Empty (em'ti), a. [A. Sax. emti, eentig, emtig, vacant, free, idle; emtian, to be at leisure, to be vacant; from emta, emta, quiet, leisure. Probably of same root as G. emsig, busy. (See EMMET.) Wedgwood compares the L. opera, labour, and also leisure, Fr. vaquer, to be unoccupied and to attend to.] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of contents or appropriate contents; destitute of solid matter: not filled: said of any inclosure, as a box, room, house, park, manacle, fetter, and the like; as, an empty chest; empty space; an empty purse; empty shackles; an empty room. 'Her place is empty.' Tennyson.—2. Void; devoid; destitute.

In civility, thou seemest so empty. Shak.

In civility, thou seemest so empty. I shall find you emply of that fault. Shak.

3. Destitute of force or effect; destitute of s. Destricte of lores of elect, destrate of sense or sincerity; as, empty words; empty compliments.—4. Wanting substance or solidity; wanting reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; as, empty air; empty dreams; the pleasures of life are empty and unsatisfy-

Pleased with empty praise. 5. Not supplied; having nothing to carry. They beat him, and sent him away empty. Mark xii. 3.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty. Shak. 7. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; destitute of sense; ignorant; as, an empty coxcomb. —8. Unfruitful; producing no-

Hosea x. 1. Israel is an empty vine. Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind. Gen. xli. 27.

9. Destitute; waste; desolate.

She (Nineveh) is empty and void and waste. Nah. ii. 10. 10. Without effect; without having accomplished anything.

The sword of Saul returned not empty. 2 Sam. i. 22.

ocean. -2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land.

Empty (em'ti), v.t. 1. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean.

The Ohio river empties into the Mississippi.

Worcester

2. To become empty, 'The chapel empties.' B. Jonson.

Entry-handed (em'ti-hand-ed), a. Having nothing in the hands; carrying nothing of value, as money or a present of some kind; as, you need not go to him empty-handed.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house empty-handed.

A. Trollope.

house empty-handed.

A. I rollope.

Emptying (em'ti-ing), n. 1. The act of
making empty. Shak.—2. That which is
emptied out; specifically (pl.), in the United
States, the less of beer, cider, &c., yeast, or
any thing, by which bread is leavened.

Emptysis (emp'ti-sis), n. [Gr., from emptyö,
to spit upon.] In med. a discharge of blood
from the mouth, caused by hemorrhage of
the lunger, hemorytsis

the lungs; hæmoptysis.

Empurple (em-per'pl), v.t. pret. & pp. em-purpled; ppr. empurpling. [Prefix em for en, and purple.] To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow, Full dreadfully empurpled all with blood

Empuse† (em-pūs'), n. [Gr. empousa.] A phantom or spectre. Jer. Taylor.
Empuzzle† (em-puz'l), v.t. To puzzle.
Empyema (em-pi-6'ma), n. [Gr. empyēma, from empyō, to have abscesses—em for en, and pyō, to suppurate, pyon, pus.] In nea, a collection of pus, blood, or other fluid matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the pleura or chest.

matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the pleura or chest.

Empyesis (em-pi-é/sis), n. [Gr., suppuration.] In med. pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Good's system, variola or small-pox.

Empyocele (em'pi-ò-sēl), n. [Gr. empyō, to have abscesses, and kētē, a tumour.] In kuny, a term for a collection of pus within the scrotum.

the scrotum.

Empyreal (em-pirē-al or em-pi-rē'al), a.

[L.L. empyreus, from Gr. empyros—en, and myr, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; remed beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure; vital.

Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere. Pope. Empyreal (em-pir'ē-al or em-pī-rē'al), n. Empyrean.

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes From the emptyreal, to assure their souls Against chance-vulgarisms. E. B. Browning. Empyrean (em-pi-rē'an), a. Empyreal.

Lispings empyrean will I sometimes teach Thine honeyed tongue. Keats.

Empyrean (em-pi-rë'an), n. [See EMPY-REAL, a.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist.

The deep-domed empyrean
Rings to the roar of an angel onset. Tennyson.

If Semiramis was a poem, a living creation, won from the Empyram by the silent power, and long-continued toil of its author, what could the Cafe de Procope know of it, what could all Paris know of it, on the second night?

Carryle.

on the second night? Cartyle.

Empyreuma (em-pi-rū'ma), n. [Gr., coal to preserve a smouldering fire, from empyreuo, to set on fire—em for en, in, and pyr, fire.] In chem. the odour of some oily animal or vegetable substances, when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

Empyreumatic, Empyreumatical (empirū-mat'ik, em-pirū-mat'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

stances.
Empyreumatize (em-pi-rū/mat-lz), v.t. To render empyreumatic; to burn. [Rare.]
Empyrical (em-pīr-fik-al), a. [Gr. empyros, in fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. Kirwan. [Rare.]
Empyrosis†(em-pīr-o'sis), n. [Gr. empyroo, to burn.] A general fire; conflagration.
Emrods (em'rodz), n. pl. Same as Emerods.
Emu, Emeu (ē-mū/), n. The original and popular name of a large cursorial bird, Dromaius Nove Hollandiæ, found in Aus-



Emu (Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ).

tralia. It is about 7 feet in length, and stands higher than the cassowary, from which it differs in not having the helmet. It is unlike the ostrich in having its feet three-toed. Its feathers are double, and of a dull tood. Its feathers are double, and of a dull sooty-brown colour, and those about the head and neck are of a hairy texture. The wings are small, and useless for flight. The name has sometimes been erroneously given to the South American genus, which includes the cassowary. Written also *Emew*.

Emulable (em'ū-la-bl), a. That may be emulated; that may be attained by emulous efforts; worthy of emulation. 'Some imitable and emulable good.' Leighton. Emulate (em'ū-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. emulated; ppr. emulating. [L. æmulor, æmulatus, to make one's self a rival, from æmulatus, a rival.] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival; as, learn early to emulate the good and the great.

I would have

I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent.

B. Fonson.

2. To be equal to; to imitate; to resemble. Thy eye would emulate the diamond. Thy eye would enruant the motion of laughter.

Convulsion emulating the motion of laughter.

Arouthnot.

Emulate † (em'ū-lāt), a. Ambitious. 'Prick'd on by a most emulate pride.' Shak. Emulation (em-ū-lā'shon), n. 1. The act of attempting to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; ambition to excel or excel. to equal or excel.

The apostle extorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem.

2. Envy; jealousy; contention; strife; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious emulations shall arise. My heart laments, that virtue cannot live Out of the teeth of emulation. Shak.

Out of the teeth of emutation. State.

As every is commonly used by Shakspere in the sense of malice or hatred, so emulation, as here, is with him often envy or malicious rivalry. There are instances, however, of his employing the word, and also the cognate terms emutator, emulate, and emuleus, not in an unfavourable sense. Prof. Craik.

tous, not in an unfavourable sense. Prof. Craik.

—Emulation, Competition, Rivalry. Emulation, the spirit of contending, that disposition of the mind which inoites one to strive with another for the same object. Competition is the act of so striving. Emulation is the motive, competition the action. Rivalry is a personal contest, wherein the rivals seek the attainment of their object at any cost, and naturally gives rise to envy, resembment, or detraction, while competition merely stirs to exertion.

A poble emulation heats your breast. Devolve

A noble emulation heats your breast. Dryden. Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.

Keen contention and eager rivalries. Feffrey. SYN. Rivalry, competition, contest, conten-

SYN. Rivalry, competition, contest, contention, strife.

Emulative (em'ū-lāt-iv), a. Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition. 'Emulative zeal.' Hole.

Emulatively (em'ū-lāt-iv-li), adv. In an emulative manner.

Emulator (em'ū-lāt-er), n. One who emulates; a rival; a competitor. 'An envious emulator of every man's good part.' Shak.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, Milton was the emulator of both these.

Warburton.

Emulatory (em'ū-la-to-ri), a. Arising out of emulation; indicating emulation; of or belonging to emulation.

Whether some secret and emulatory brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam.

Bp. Hall. Emulatress (em'ū-lāt-res), n. A female who emulate

Emule (em'ūl), v.t. To emulate. [Rare.] This is the ground whereon the young Nassau, Emuling that day his ancestor's renown, Received his hurt. Southey.

Received his hurt.

Emulge † (ë-mulj'), v.t. [L. emulgeo-e, out, and mulgeo, to milk.] To milk out. Balley.

Emulgent (ë-mulj'ent), a. [L. emulgens, emulgents, ppr. of emulgeo. See EMULGE.]

In anat. milking or draining out: said of the renal arteries, which supply the kidneys with blood; as, the emulgent veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted.

Emulgent (ë-mulj'ent), n. 1. In anat. an emulgent vein or vessel.—2. In med. a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

Emulous (em'ā-lus). a. [L. emulus, a rival. See EMULATE.] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another: with of; as, emulous of another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all; of other excellence
Not enulous.

Milton

2. Rivalling; engaged in competition. 'Emulous Carthage.' B. Jonson.—3. Factious; contentious.

He is not emulous as Achilles is.

With desire Emulously (em'ū-lus-li), adv. W of equalling or excelling another.

Emulousness (em'ū-lus-nes), n. Quality of being emulous

Emulousness (enru-fus-fies), n. Quanty of being emulous.

Emulsic (ë-mulsik), a. In chem. pertaining to or procured from emulsine; specifically, applied to an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

Emulsin, Emulsine (ë-mul'sin), n. [See EMULSION.] In chem. the name given to an albuminous or caseous substance of which the white part both of sweet and bitter almonds chiefly consists.

Emulsion (ë-mul'shon), n. [Fr., from L. emutleo, emulsum, to milk out—e, out, and mutleo, to milk.] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk; any milk.like mixture prepared by untiling oil and water, by means of another substance, sanccharine or mucilaginous.

Emulsive (ë-mulsiv), a. 1. Softening; milk-

Emulsive (ë-mulsiv), a. 1. Softening; milk-like. –2. Yielding oil by expression; as, emulsive seeds, –3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, emulsive acids.

Emunctory (ë-mungk'to-ri), n. [L. emunc-torium, a pair of snuffers, from emunqo, emunctum, to wipe, to cleanse.] In anat. any part of the body which serves to carry

off excrementitions or waste matter; an excretory duct; as, the kidneys and skin are emunctories. Also used as an adjective. Emuscation † (ë-mus-kā'shon), n. [L. emuseo, emuscatum, to clear from moss—e, priv., and muscus, moss.] A freeing from moss—e.

priv., and muscus, moss.] A freeing from moss. Evelyn.

Emu-wren (ë-mū-ren), n. An Australian bird, the Stipiturus matachuvus, of the family Sylviadæ, so named from the tail-feathers being loose-webbed, and bearing some resemblance to those of the emu.

Emydæ, Emydidæ (em'i-dē, e-mid'i-dē), n.

El, Gr. emys. the water-tortoise, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of chelonian reptiles, comprehending the fresh-water tortoises or terrapins, and intermediate in form between the turtles and land-tortoises.

En-, A common adverbial or prepositional

En-. A common adverbial or prepositional prefix in English words, from L. in, as endue, or from Gr. en, as enclitic, or it simply represents the E. in, as enwrap. Words in English which contain the Gr. en are mostly scientific or technical terms of modern forma-tion, though others, such as enthusiasm, form tion, though others, such as enthusiasm, form a portion of our everyday vocabulary. En, derived from the L. in, in many cases apears in words that have come to us through the French, though in other cases compounds with en are merely formed on the model of such Romance words, the Latin or English in assuming this form from the influence of the French. Hence, a form in en and one in in are frequently found co-existing as everyon inverse everyon in the interest services. and one in m are frequently found co-existing; as, enwrap, inwrap; engulf, ingulf; enquire, inquire; with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, except when, as in ensure, insure, a special meaning has been assigned to each. Before labials en becomes em, as in embellish, embrace labiar en transportation of the contraction of the labials en becomes em, as in embellish, embrace, but may remain unchanged before m, as enmew or emmew, enmarble. As a verbal prefix en sometimes retains its original meaning of in, as encage, engaol, enfetter; or it denotes a change from one state into another, as enable, enrich, enslave, enfranchise, enlarge, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix; sometimes it seems to have little indicates on the meaning of the principal

prefix; sometimes it seems to have little influence on the meaning of the principal word, as in enkindle, encaptivate.

En, A suffix of common occurrence in English words, having several origins and uses. (a) It is a vert-forming suffix (in A. Sax.—nian), as in fatten, freshen, whiten, sweeten, &c. (b) It is an adjective-forming suffix from nouns signifying some kind of substance or material (common also in A. Sax.), and in this usage represents an old genitive, as in golden, wooden, oaken, &c. (c) It is also a feminine suffix, as in vixen; and perhaps a diminutive, as in maiden. (d) It was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as housen, escapen, and is still retained in oxen, children.

nouns and of verbs, as housen, escapen, and is still retained in oxen, children.

Enable (en-3'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. enabled; ppr. enabling. [Prefix en, and able (which see),] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; as, learning and industry enable men to investigate the laws of nature; fortitude enables us to bear pain without murmuring. 1 Tim. i. 12—2. To supply with means; as, wealth enables men to be charitable.—8. To furnish with legal ability or commetency; to authorize; as, the ability or competency; to authorize; as, the

law enables us to dispose of our property by will.—4.† To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means; to endow.

Receive the Holy Ghost, said Christ to his apostles, when he enabled them with priestly power.

Fer. Taylor.

Enablement† (en-ā'bl-ment), n. The act of enabling; ability. Baeon.
Enach, n. In old Scots law, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.
Enact (en-akt), v.t. [Prefix en, and act.]
1. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power; to pass into an act or established law; to perform the last act of a legislature to, as to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give sanction to as a bill. as a law; to give sanction to, as a bill.2. To act; to perform; to effect.

The king *enacts* more wonders than a man, Daring an opposite to every danger. Shak.

3. To act the part of; to represent on or as on the stage. 'I did not enact Hector.'

Enacting (en-akt'ing), p. and α . 1. Passing into a law; giving sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.—2. Giving legislative forms and sanction; as, the enacting Enacting (en-akt'ing), p. and a.

tive forms and sanction; as, the enacting clause of a bill.

Enactive (en-akt'iv), a. Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

Enactment (en-akt'ment), n. 1. The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law.—2. A law enacted; a decree; an act.—3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play.

ing of a part of the part of t

Enacture (en-akt/ur), n. Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own enactions with themselves destroy. Shak.

Their own enactures with themselves destroy. Shah. Enaliosaur, Enaliosaurian (en-ali-o-say-ri-an), n. [Gr. enatios, living in the sea, and sauros, lizard.] A member of a group of fossil marine reptiles of great size, one example of which is the ichthyosaurus (which see). Enallage (en-alia-je), n. [Gr. enallage, change, from enallattō, to exchange—en, in, and allattō, to change.] In gram a figure by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, as when one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word is substituted for another, or when one word is substituted for another; as, L. scelus, wickedness, for scelestus,

or when one word is substituted for another; as, L. seelus, wickedness, for scelestus, wicked; 'We, the king.'

Enaluron (en-a-lû'ron), a. [Probably Fr. en, in, and aileron, a small wing.] In her. a term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

eight birds.

Enambush † (en-am'bush), v.t. [Prefix en, and ambush.] To hide in ambush; to place in ambush. 'The enambushed phalanx and the springing mine.' Cawthorne.

Enamel (en-am'el), n. [Prefix en, and the old amet, ammet, amile, enamel, corrupted from O. Fr. esnail, Mod. Fr. émail, enamel, from G. schmetzen, to smelt, to melt. See SMELT.] 1. A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating for various articles. Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or fit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the colour is varied by adding other substances. Oxide of gold gives a red colour; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.—2. A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blowpipe.—3. That which is enamelled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel.—4. In anat. the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine.—5. Gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaia in the

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style.

Macaulay.

Enamel (en-am'el), a. Relating to the art of enamelling; as, enamel painting.—Enamel painting, or more properly painting on enamel, an art of modern date, by which figures and other designs are painted on

ngures and other designs are painted on enamelled surfaces, and are then burned in by heating the whole. Enamel(en-am'el), v. t. pret. & pp. enamelled; ppr. enamelling. 1. To lay enamel on, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.—2. To paint in

enamel. — 2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to enamel card-paper. — 4. To variegate or adorn with different col-ours. See ENAMELLED. Enamel (en-an'el), v.i. To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling. Boyle.

Enamelar, Enamellar (en-am'el-är), a. Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

smooth; glossy.

Enameler, Enamelist (en-am'el-er, en-am-el-ist), n. Same as Enameller, Enamellist.

Enamelled (en-am'eld), p. and a. Overlaid with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel; variegated with different colours. Chaint the angualled ground. 'Paints the enamelled ground.'

Gay.

Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,

And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.

Milton

—Enamelled cards, eards on which a coating in imitation of enamel is produced.
Enameller, Enamellist (en-an'cl-èr, enam'cl-ist), n. One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels or inlay colours. colours.

colours.

Enamorado† (en-am-ō-rä'dō), n. One deeply in love. Sir T. Herbert.

Enamour (en-am'er), v.t. [O.Fr. enamourer -en, and amour, L. amor, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with of or with before the person or thing; as, to be enamoured of or with a lady; to be enamoured of or with books or science.

He became passionately enamoured of this shadow of a dream. W. Irving.

Banthema (en-an-thē'ma), n. [Gr. en, in, and anthema (used only in composition), from antheō, to flourish.] A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane, on the type of exanthema, which is applied to eruptions of the skin.

Bnanthesis (en-an-thē'sis), n. [Gr. en, and anthesis, blossom, from antheō, to flourish.]

An eruption on the skin from internal disease as in scarlet favor measles and the

ease, as in scarlet fever, measles, and the

Enantiopathy (en-an'ti-op"a-thi), n. [Gr. enantios, opposite, and pathos, suffering.]

1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, enantiopathy, and not homoeopathy, is the true medicine of minds.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Allopathy: a term used by the disciples

2. Allopathy: a term used and followers of Hahmemann.

Frantiosis (8-narti-6'sis), n. [Gr., contra
"term enanties, opposite.] In rhet. braintions (e-marti-0"sis), n. [Gr., contra-diction, from enantico, opposite.] In rhet, a figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and vice versa?, as, he didn't drink it—oh no! He is a wonderfully good

man—oh yes!
Enarch+(en-ärch'), v.t. To inarch. Lydgate.
Enarched (en-ärcht'), yp.
[Prefix en, and arched.] In her. arched; as, a chevron

enarched.
Enarmed (en-ärmd), a.

Enarmed (en-ärmd), a.

[Prefix en, and armed.] In

Enarched.

her. having arms, that is,

horns, hoofs, &c., of a dif
ferent colour from that of the body.

Enarration (ë-narā'shon), n. [L. enarration, a detailed exposition, from enarra
enarratum, to explain in detail—e, out, and

narro, to relate.] Recital; relation; account;

exposition. 'An historical enarration.' Bp.

Hall.

Enarched.

Enarrhed.

Enarthrosis (en-är-thrö'sis), n. thrösis—en, in, and arthron, a joint.] In anat. a ball-and-socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cuplike cavity of another, forming a joint movelle in sever disease.

able in every direction.

Enascent (ē-nas'ent), a. [L. enascens, ppr. of enascor, to spring up—e, out, and nascor, to be born.] Coming into being; incipient.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an enascent equivocation. Warburton.

Enatation † (ë-në-tā'shon), n. [L. enato, enatatum, to swim out—e, out, and nato, a freq. from no, natum, to swim.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

Enate † (ë-nāt), a. [L. enatus—e, out, and natus, born.] Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the enter parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones.

Smith, Portrait of Old Age.

Enaunter + (en-an'ter), adv. [Contr. from en for in, and adventure, which was formerly



w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

written aventure, aunture, auntre.] Lest With them it sits to care for their heire,

With them it sits to care for their heire,

Enumer their heritage doe impaire. Spenser.

Enavigate (ê-na'vi-gat), v.t. pret. & pp. ena-vigated; ppr. enavigating. [L. enavigo-e, out, and navigo, to sail.] To sail out or

over. Coccerant.
Enbipet (en-bib'), v.t. To imbibe. Skelton.
Enbosed, t.pp. [See the old emboss, to shelter in a wood.] Sheltered in a wood. Chau-

Enbossed, t p. and a. Embossed; raised.

Enbraude, † v.t. To embroider.

This wofull lady ylearned had in youth So that she worken and enbranden cor C.

Encænia (en-se'ni-a), n. pl. Same as Encenia Encage (en kāj'), v.t. pret. & pp. encaged; ppr. encaging. [Prefix en, in, and cage.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. Written also Incage.

ten also Ineege:

He (Samson) carries away the gates wherein they
thought to have eneaged him.

Encalendar (en-ka'len-der), v.t. [Prefix
en, in, and calendar.] To register in a
calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catho-

For saints preferred,

Of which we find these four have been,

And with their leader still to live encalendar'd.

Encamp (en-kamp'), v.i. [Prefix en, and camp.] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army, to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company, to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege. Dravton

They encamped in Etham. They encamped in ______.

The Levites shall encamp about the tabernacle.

Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28. Encamp (en-kamp'), v.t. To form into a camp; to place in a temporary habitation or quarters. 'Bid him encamp his soldiers,'

Saux.

Encampment (en-kamp'ment), n. 1. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest. Johnson.—2. The place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation; a camp; tents or huts set up for the accommodation of an army or troop.

When a general bids the martial train Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. Gay. Encanker † (en-kangk'er), v.t. [Prefix en, and canker.] To corrode; to canker. Skelter.

ton.

Encanthis (en-kan'this), n. [Gr. en, and kanthos, the corner of the eye.] A small tumour or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

Encaptivate (en-kap'ti-vāt), v.t. To captivate. [Rare.]

Encardion (en-kār'di-on), n. [Gr. (to) en-kardion, pith, core—en, in, and kardia, the heart.] In bot the heart or pith of vegetables.

Encarnalize (en-kar'nal-īz), v.t. [Prefix en, and carnalize.] To make carnal; to sen-

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits. Tempysos

Encarpus (en-kär'pus), n. [Gr. en, and karpos, fruit.] In arch. a sculptured orna-



Encarpus, from Palazzo Niccolini, Rom

ment in imitation of a carland of fruits ment in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, im-

plements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it or-naments is appropriated. Encase (en-kas'), v.t. Same as Incase. Encashment (en-kash'ment), v. In English banking, payment in cash of a note, draft,

enchaima (enchaima), n. [Gr. enkauma—en, in, and kaiō, to burn.] In sury. an old name for the mark lett by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it, as also for superficial ulceration in the eye, on the

bleb or vesicie produced by 1t, as also lot superficial ulceration in the eye, on the cornea, causing the loss of the humours. Encaustic (en-kaytik), a. [Gr. enkaustikos-en, and kaustikos, caustic, from kaiō, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enauelling and to painting in burned wax.—Encaustic painting, a kind of painting among the ancients, in which, by heating or burning in wax, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour.—Encaustic tiles, decorated paving-tiles of baked pottery, much used in the pavements of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices of an early date, and recently brought again into use with various improvements.

Encaustic (en-kayfith), n. The art of painting on enamel; the art of painting in burned wax or in any way wherein heat is used to fix the colours.

wax or in any man fix the colours.

Encave (en-kāv'), v.t. pret. & pp. encaved; ppr. encaving. [Prefix en, and cave.] To hide in a cave or recess.

Do but encave yourself.

Do but encave yourself
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. Shak.

Enceinte (āh-sāht), n. [Fr., pp. of enceindre; from L. invingo, to gird in—in, and eingo, to gird.] In fort. inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. Called

composed of obsolors and curtains. Caned also Body of the Place.

Enceinte (in-sünt), a. [Fr., L. in, not, and cinetus, pp. of cinyo, to gird.] Pregnant; with child.

with child.

Encenia (en-se'ni-a), n. pl. [Gr. enkainia, a feast of dedication—en, in, and kainos, new.] Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a church; and in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, in commemoration of founders and benefactors.

tors.

Encense,† n. Incense. Chaucer.

Encense,† v.t. To burn incense; to burn incense to. Chaucer.

Encephalalgia (en'se-fal-al''ji-a), n. [Gr. en, in, kephalē, the head, and algas, pain.] In med. deep-seated headache; cephalalgy.

Encephalartos (en-sefal-ār-tos), n. [Gr. en, in, kephalē, the head, and artos, bread.]

A genus of Cycadaceae, having cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny leaflets. The species are found only in Africa, but some of them have been introduced into this country as ornaments of the duced into this country as ornaments of the conservatory. The Caffers use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food, hence the trees have received the name of Caffer-bread.

name of Cafes-bread.

Encephalic (en-sē-fal'ik). a. Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.

Encephalitis (en-sē-fal-'tis), a. Inflammation of the brain.

Encephalocele (en-sē-fal-ō-sēl), n. [Gr. en-kephalocele (en-sē-fal-ō-sēl), n. [Gr. en-kephalos, the brain, and kēlē, a tumour.] In med. hernia of the brain.

mea. nerna of the brain.

Encephaloid (en-sefal-oid), a. [Gr. en-kephalos, the brain, and eidos, resemblance.]

Resembling the matter of the brain: a term specifically applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called schirtus or cancer.

Encephalon Encephalos (en-sefalor en-

cancer scinrrus or cancer.

Encephalon, Encephalos (en-se'fa-lon, en-se'fa-los), n. [Gr. enkephalos, within the head—en, in, and kephalo, the head.] The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

oblongata, and membranes.

Encephalotomy (en-set'al-ot'o-mi), n. [Gr. entephalos, brain, and tomē, cutting.] In anat. dissection of the brain.

Encephalous (en-ser'al-us), a. [See ENCE-PHALON.] In zool. possessing a distinct head: usually applied to all the mollusca proper except the Lamellibranchiata: opposed to accephalous.

Enchafe (en. chār's at most form exchated).

Bnchafe (en-chaf'), v.t. pret. & pp. enchafed; ppr. enchafing. (Prefix en, and chafe (which see).] To chafe or free; to provoke; to en-rage; to irritate. [Rare.]

ge; to irrieace. _____Seizes the rough, enchafed northern deep. F. Bailtie.

Enchain (en-chān'), v.t. [Prefix en, and chain.] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. Dryden.—2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine; as, to enchain the attention. -3. To link to gether; to connect. [Rare.]
One contracts and enchains his words. Howell.

ENCHASE

Enchainment (en-chan'ment), n. The act of enchaining or state of being enchained; concatenation. 'Such a connection and enchainment of one fact to another.' War-

burton. Enchant (en-chiant), v.t. [Fr. enchanter—en, and chanter, to sing; L. incanto—in, and canto, freq. of cano, to sing. See CHANT and CANT.] I. To practise sorcery or witch-craft on; to give efficacy to by songs of sorcery or fascination; to subdue by charms or spells; to hold as by a spell; to fascinate.

spells; to hold as by a spell; to fascinate.

And now about the caldron sine,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.

John thinks them all enchanted: he inquires if
Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion.

2. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure. 'Bid me discourse,
I will enchant thine ear.' Shak.—Syn. To

charm, captivate, fascinate, ravish, enrap-ture, bewitch

Enchanter (en-chant'er), n. 1. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one enchants, a sorcere or largician, one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.—2. One who charms or delights.—

Enchanter's nightshade, a name common to plants of the genus Circea, nat. order Onagracea, of which there are two British species, C. lutetiana and C. alpina. The former grows to the height of about a foot and a half, has delicate ovate leaves and small white flowers tinged with pink, which are succeeded by small roundish seed-vessels thickly covered with hooked bristles, and abounds in shady woods. When it finds its way into shrubberies it is difficult to extinate. C. alpina hardly differs from this species, except in being smaller and more delicate; it is found in Scotland and north of England. They have no affinity with the nightshades. nightshades.

nightshates, find the control of the

Simplicity in manners has an enchanting effect.

Kames.

Schantingly (en-chanting-li), adv. With

Enchantingly (en-chant/ing-li), adv. the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings enchantinalu.

Enchantment (en-chantment), n. 1. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation. The magicians of Egypt did so with their enchant-

2. That which enchants; an influence or power which fascinates or delights; irresist-ible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

The warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest euchantment. Pope. SYN. Incantation, necromancy, charm, ma-gic, fascination, spell, sorcery, witchery, gie, fascina witchcraft.

Enchantress (en-chant/res), n. A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

From this enchantress all these ills are come

Encharge (en-chärj'), v.t. pret. & pp. en-charged; ppr. encharging. [Prefix en, and charge.] To give in charge or trust. [Rare.]

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was encharged with. Feffrey.

passion of the part he was encharged with. Feffrey. Encharge! (en-chär]), n. An injunction; a charge. Copley's Wits, &c.
Enchase (en-chäs), v.t. pret. & pp. en-chased; ppr. enchasing. [Fr. enchasser—en, and chässe, a frame; L. capsa, a repository, a chest, a case, from capio, to take or receive.] 1. To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; to encircle.

And precious stones, in study of pold enchased.

And precious stones, in studs of gold enchased, The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced. Mickle. 2. To adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch-case.—3. To adorn, as a cup, by being embedded in its substance.

To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase.

Dryden.

4.† To delineate or describe, as by writing.

All which . . for to enchase
Him needeth sure a golden pen.

Enchasten (en-chās'n), v.t. To chasten; to
chastise; to correct. H. K. White. [Poetical.]
Enchaufing,† n. [Fr. chauffer, to warm.]
Heat; burning effect. Chaucer.
Encheason,† n. [O.Fr.] Cause; occasion.
'The fond encheason that me hither led.'

Swenser

Encheckt (en-chek'), v.t. To chequer. Where th' artful shuttle rarely did encheck
The cangeant colour of a mallard's neck.

Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Encheert (en-cher'), v.t. To enliven; to

cheer. Spenser.

Enchelya (en-kel'i-a), n. pl. [Gr. enchelys, a small eel.] A family of Infusoria, of very simple organization. They are cylindrical, oblong or ovoid, and are covered with vibratile cilia scattered over the body without any regular order. They live in stagenant water, and are multiplied by transverse spontaneous divisions.

Enchest (en-chest'), v.t. Same as Inchest. Enchiridion † (en-kī-rid'i-on), n. [Gr. en-cheiridion, a manual—cn, in, and cheir, the

cheiridion, a manual—en, in, and cheir, the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. Evelyn.

Enchisel (en-chiz'el), v.t. pret. & pp. en-chiselted; ppr. enchiselting. [Prefix en, and chisel.] To cut with a chisel.

Enchodus (en'ko-dus), n. [Gr. enchos, a spear, and odous, a tooth.] A genus of scomberoid fossil fishes found in the chalk formation; so called from their spear-shaped tooth.

Rechondroma (en-kon-droma), n. [Gr. en, in, and chondros, cartilage.] A term used to design a cartilaginous tumour occurring most frequently in connection with the bones or glandular structures.

Enchorial, Enchoric (en-kō'ri-al, en-ko'rik).

Enchorial, Enchoric (en-ko'ri-al, en-ko'rik), a. [Gr. enchôrios, in or of the country—en, in, and chôra, a country.] Belonging to or used in a country, native; indigenous; popular; common; demotic; as, enchorial or enchoric alphabet. See Demotric. Enchymonia, (en-kl-mô'ni-al, n. [Gr. encheā, to pour in.] In pathol. a spontaneous ecclymosis or extravasation of blood from some internal cause, as a violent emotion of the mind.

of the mind.

of the mind.

Encincture (en-singk'tūr), n. [Prefix en, in, and eineture.] A cincture. 'The vast encincture of that gloomy sea.' Wordsworth.

Encindered† (en-sin'derd), a. [From prefix en, in, and einder.] Burned to cinders.

Cockerum.

Encircle (en-ser'kl), v.t. pret. & pp. encircled; ppr. encircling. [Prefix en, and circle.]

1. To form a circle about; to inclose or surround: said of a circle or ring, or anything in a circular form; as, luminous rings encircle Saturn. 'Her brows encircled with his serpent rod.' Parnell.—2. To encompass; to surround; to environ; as, the army encircled the city.—3. To inclose within, or as within, a ring; hence, to embrace; as, to encircle one in the arms.—SYN. To encompass inclose, surround, environ.

enteres one in the arms.—Syn. to encompass, inclose, surround, environ.

Encirclet (en-ser'klet), n. A circle; aring. Sir P. Sidney.

Enclasp (en-klasp'), v.t. [Prefixen, and clasp.]

To fasten with a clasp; to clasp; to embrace.

To fasten with a clasp; to clasp; to embrace.

Enclave (tin-kläv), n. [Fr., a mortise—en, in, and L. clavus, a key.] I. In her. anything let into something else, especially when the thing so let in is square.—2. A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Thus several petty duchies and principalities are enclaves of Prussia.

Enclitic, Enclitical (en-klit'ik, en-klit'ik, al), a. [Gr. enclititos, inclined, from enkinö, to incline—en, in, and klinö, to bend or lean.] In gram, affixed; subjoined, and as it were leaning on: said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it. Enclitic (en-klit'ik), n. In gram, a word connected with the preceding word so closely as to almost form part of it; as que (and) in L: arma virumque, arms and the man. Enclitically (en-klit'ik-al-li), adv. In an enclicie manner; by throwing the accent back.

Enclitics (en-klit'iks), n. The art of declin-

oack.

Enclitics (en-klit/iks), n. The art of declining and conjugating words. [Rare.]

Encloister (en-kloist/er), n.t. [Prefix en, in, and cloister] To shut up, as in a cloister;

and cloister.] To shut to cloister; to immure.

Enclose (en-klöz'), v.t. pret. & pp. enclosed; ppr. enclosing. [Prefix en, in, and close.] To inclose (which see). Encloser (en-klöz'ér), n. He who or that which encloses. Enclosure (en-klözhūr), n. Inclosure (which

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Enclothe (en-kloth'), v.t. To clothe. West-

minster Rev.

Encloud (en-kloud'), v.t. [Prefix en, and cloud.] To cover with clouds; to becloud; to shade.

In their thick breaths, Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded. Shak. Encoach (en-kōeh'), v. t. [Prefix en, and coach.] To carry in a coach. 'Like Phaëton encoached in burnished gold.'

[Rare.]

Encoffin (en-kof'fin), v.t. [Prefix en, and enfin.] To put or inclose in a coffin. Weever.

Encolden † (en-kold'n), v.t. [Prefix en, cold, and suffix en.] To make cold.

The hands and feet, being the most remote from it, are by degrees encoldened to a fashionable clay.

Feltham.

Encollar (en-kol'lèr), v.t. [Prefix en, and collar.] To surround with a collar. Encomber † (en-kum'bèr), v.t. Same as En-

Encomberment † (en-kum'ber-ment), n.

Molestation. Spenser.

Encomiast (en-kó'mi-ast), n. [Gr. enkômias-tēs, from enkômiazō, to praise, to make an encomium—en, in, and kômas, a revel.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

The Jesuits are the great encomiasts of the Chinese.

Encomiastic, Encomiastical en-körni-ast/ik, en-kö/mi-ast/ik-al), a. praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as, an encomiastic address or discourse.

'Executivity (on-körni et/kily), and an encomiastical oration.' King. 'Encomiastical oration.' King.

Encomiastic (en-kō'mi-ast"ik), n. A pane-

Encomiastic en-koʻmi-ast''ik-al-ii), adv. In an encomiastic manner. Encomion† (en-kōʻmi-on), n. Encomium;

But these puling lovers I I cannot but laugh at them, and their encomions of their mistresses. Ant. Brewer.
Encomium(en-kō'mi-um), n. [Gr. enkōmton.

See Encomiast.] Praise; panegyric; commendation. His encomiums awakened all my ardour.

SYN. Panegyric, applause, eulogium, eulogy,

SYN. Panegyric, applause, eurogium, eurogy, praise.

Encommon † (en-kom'on), v.a. To make common. Feltham.

Encompass (en-kum'pas), v.t. [Prefix en, in, and compass.] 1. To form a circle about; to encircle.

Look how this ring encompasseth thy finger. Shak 2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in; as, a besieging army encompassed Jerusalem.—3. To go or sail round; as, Drake encompassed the globe.—4.† To get into one's power; to obtain; to come by. Ah, ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I encompassed you?

encompassed you?

SYN. To encircle, inclose, surround, include, environ, invest, hem in, shut up.

Encompassment (en-kum'pas-ment), n.

1. The act of surrounding, or state of being surrounded.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. 'This encompassment and drift of question'. Shak.

Encore (âin-kör), adv. [Fr., It. ancora, contr. from L. (in) hanc horam, (to) this hour.]

Again; once more: used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports when

again, once more: used by the additors and spectators of plays and other sports when they call for a repetition of a particular part. Our use of this word is unknown to the French, who use the word his (twice) if they wish a part, song, or the like repeated.

Encore (ān-kōr), v.t. pret. & pp. encored;

ppr. encoring. To call for a repetition of ppr. encoring. To call for a repetition a particular part of an entertainment.

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop. Whitehead. Encorporing, † ppr. Incorporating. Chau-

cer.

Encounter (en-koun'ter), n. [Fr. encontre—en, and contre, L. contra, against.] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons

To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. Pope.

2 A meeting in contest; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.

Homer with his pomp of military processions and his flash of hostile encounters. Prof. Blackie.

3. Fig. an intellectual or moral conflict or contest; controversy; debate; eager and warm conversation, whether in love or

Let's shun this keen encounter of our wits. Shak. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in free and open encounter?

Millon.

4. A sudden or unexpected address or accost-

ing.—5.7 Occasion; casual incident. Broome.
SYN. Conflict, fight, skirmish, combat, assault, rencounter, attack, onset.
Encounter (en-koun'tén), v.t. [See the noun.]
1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; as, I encountered him just as I was turning the corner. corner.

If I must die, I will encounter darkness as a bride.

2. To meet in opposition or in a hostile manner: to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies encounter each other.—3. To come upon; to light upon; to meet with; as, to encounter obstacles, impediments, &c.—4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to encounter the arguments of opponents.—5.† To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them. Sir M. Hale.

6. To meet in mutual kindness; to express o. To meet in mutual kindness; to express an equal amount of kindly feeling towards. [Rare.] 'See, they encounter thee with their hearts' thanks.' Shak.—7.† To befall; to betide. 'Good time encounter her.' Shak. Encounter (en-koun'ter), v.i. 1. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we encoun-

I will encounter with Andronicus. I will encounter with Andronicus. Shak.

2. To meet in hostile fashion; to come to gether in combat; to fight; to conflict. Our powers with smiling fronts encountering. Shak. 'If thou encounter with the boar.' Shak.—3. To meet in opposition or debate. Encounterer (en-koun'ter-er), n. 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—2.† One who is ready to accost another. 'O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue.' Shak.

Encourage (en-ku'rāj), v.t. pret. & pp. encouraged; ppr. encouraging. [Fr. encouraging the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.]

couraged (en-kura), v. bree. & pp. en-couraged; ppr. encouraging. [Fr. encour-ager—en, and courage, from cœur, L. cor, the heart.] To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to in-spirit; to help forward; to countenance.

But charge Joshua and encourage him. Deut. iii. 28. SYN. To embolden, inspirit, animate, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, comfort, promote, advance, forward.

Encouragement (en-kurāj-ment), n. 1. The act of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; as, the encouragement of youth in generous deeds

Somewhile with merry purpose fit to please, And otherwhile with good encouragement. Spenser. For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty, All generous encouragement of arts. Otway

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as favour, countenance, rewards, profit, incentive.

To think of his paternal care Is a most sweet encouragement to prayer. Encourager (en-ku'rāj-er), n. One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts.

Addison.

Encouraging (en-kuˈrāj-ing), p. and a. 1. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.—2. Furnishing ground to hope for success; as, an encouraging prospect.

Encouragingly (en-kuˈrāj-ing-li), adv. In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

cess.

Encradle (en-kra'dl), v.t. [Prefix en, and cradle.] To lay in a cradle. Spenser.

Encratites (en'kra-tits), n. pl. [Gr. encratēs, moderate, self-disciplined—en, in, and kra-tos, strength.] Eccles. a name given to a sect in the second century because they condemned marriage, forbade the eating of flesh or drinking of wine, and rejected all the comforts and conveniences of lifet. Tatian, an Assyrian and a disciple of Justin Martyr, was the leader of this sect. Called also Continents.

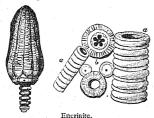
Encreaset (en-kres'), v.t. v.i. and n. Same

Encrimson (en-krim'zn), v.t. Prefix en, and crimson.] To cover with a crimson colour. crimson,] Shak.

Encrinal, Encrinic (en-krin'al, en-krin'ik), a. Relating to or containing encrinites; as, encrinal marble.

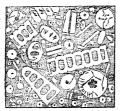
Encrinital (en-krin-īt'al), a. Same as En-

Encrinite (en'krin-it), n. [Gr. en, in, and krinon, a lily.] A name often applied to the whole order of the Crinoidea or stone-lilies, but more specifically restricted to the genera



aa, Portions of the stem. b, Separate joints.

having rounded, smooth stems. naving rounced, smooth stems. The animal is composed of numerous jointed arms radiating from a central disc, in which the mouth is situated, and which is supported on a jointed stem. The petrified remains of the encrinites compose vast strata of marble in Northern Europe and North



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

America. In the cut representing the piece of Derbyshire marble, the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the dif-

figures of the encrintes is caused by the different angles at which they occur. Encrintite, Encrintitical (en-krin-it'ik, en-krin-it'ik; an-krin-it'ik; an-k often eneroach in this manner on the high-way: the sea is said to encroach on the land way, offered is said to the foliate him when it wears it away gradually; and the land encroaches on the sea when it is extended into it by alluvion. 'Superstition a creeping and encroaching evil.' Hooker. Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground.

2. To advance gradually and by stealth; to approach or take hold unperceived; as, old age encroaches upon a man.—SYN. To intrude, trench upon, infringe, invade, trespass, violate.

Encroach † (en-krōch'), n. Gradual and un-perceived advance, seizure, or progress. South.

South.

Encroacher (en-kröch'er), n. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own by gradual steps; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights; one who lessens or limits an object, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries. 'An encroacher upon the public liberty.' Dr. Spensener.

Encroachingly (en-kröch'ing-li), adv. By way of encroachment.

Encroachment (en-kröch'ment), n. 1. The entering gradually on the rights or posses-

sions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means or without right; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the encroachments of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt.

Macanday.

2. The act of advancing gradually and by stealth; unperceived approach, seizure, or progress; as, the encroachments of disease. progress; is, the encroadaments of disease.

3. That which is taken by encroaching on another.—4. In law, the taking of more than is one's right or due; as, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an encroachment.

Encrust (en-krust'), v.t. To incrust (which

see).

Encrustment (en-krust'ment), n. 1. The act of encrusting or state of being encrusted.

2. That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is surrounded. 'The work of disengaging truth from its encrustment of error.' 1s. Taylor.

Encumber (en-krusther) at Prefix en and

error. 1s. Taylor.

Encumber (en-kum'ber), v.t. [Prefix en, and cumber (which see).] 1. To load; to clog; to impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to render the motion or operation of difficult or laborious; to embaryes: to penjer, to obstruct to embaryes: to penjer, to obstruct to embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.

Knowledge, . . . Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place, Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.

2. To load with debts; as, an estate is en-

2. To load with delots; as, an estate is em-numbered with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.—Syn. To load, clog, oppress, over-load, embarrass, perplex, hinder. Encumberingly (en-kum'ber-ing-li), adv. In a manner to encumber or impede. Encumbrance (en-kum'brans), n. 1. A load; anything that impedes action or ren-

ders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load, The huge encumbrance of horrific wood. Thomson

2. In law, liability resting on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable; any right to or interest in an estate, to the diminution of its value, but not impeding the passing of the fee by conveyance, as a mortgage, a lien for taxes, a judgment, a right of way, &c.—SYN. Load, burden, clog, impediment, check, hindrance.

Encumbrancer (en-kum'brans-er), n. One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate

Encurtain (en-ker'tin), v.t. To inclose with

Encurtain (en. ker cin), v. To inclose with curtains.

Encyclic, Encyclical (en-sik'lik, en-sik'lik, en-sik'lik, en-sik'lik, en. circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men. 'An imperial encyclic letter.' Milman. Used as a substantive in both forms; as, a papal encyclic.

Encyclopædia, Encyclopedia (en-si'klōpe'di-a), n. [Gr. enkyklopaideiu—en, in, kyklos, a circle, and paideia, instruction.] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge; more particularly, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopedia; as, the French Encyclopedia; the Popular Encyclopedia, or Conversations Lexicon.

Lexicon.

The word encyclopedia implies the unity and circularity of knowledge—that it has one common central principle, which is at once constitutive and regulative.

Hare.

Encyclopædiacal, Encyclopediacal (ensikhō-pē-di*ak-al), a. Same as Encyclopædia. Encyclopædian (ensikhō-pē-di-ah), a. Embracing the whole cir-khō-pē-di-an), a. cle of learning

Encyclopædian, Encyclopedian (en-sī'-klō-pē''di-an), n. Circle of sciences or know-ledge; round of learning.

ledge; round of learning.

Let them have that oncyclopedian, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.

Encyclopædic, Encyclopædical (en-sī'-klō-pēd'īk, en-sī'klō-pēd'īk-al), a. Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information. Written also Encyclopedic, Encyclopedical.

Encyclopædism, Encyclopedism (en-sī'-klō-pēd-izm), a. The labour of writing or making encyclopedias; also, the possession

making encyclopedias; also, the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the vithered Pontiff of Encyclopedism, in all things and blaces, the Hero has been worshipped. Carlyle.

Encyclopædist, Encyclopedist (en-si'kloped-ist), n. The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, a person whose knowledge is of a

tion; also, a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range.

Encyclopædy, Encyclopedy (en-sī'klō-pē'-dī), n. An encyclopædia. [Rare.]

Encyst (en-sist'), n.k. [Gr. en, in, and kystis, a bag.] To inclose in a cyst or vesicle.

Encystation, Encystment (en-sist-ū'shon, en-sist'ment), n. In physiol. a process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to fission. They coat themselves with a secretion of gelatinous matter, which gradually hardens and incloses the body in a cyst. Sometimes peculiar vesicular bodies gradually hardens and incloses the body in a cyst. Sometimes peculiar vesticular bodies become formed in the interior of the cyst, through which they finally burst, and becoming ruptured at the apex, give exit to the embryos contained in their interior. Encysted (en-sist'ed), p. and a. [Gr. en, and kystis, the bladder, a bag, a pouch, from kyō, to hold.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; as an encysted through a term on the control of the cyst, and the cyst, an

vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumour, a term applied by medical writers to those tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or eyst.

The encysted venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang.

Coleridge.

End (end), n. [A. Sax end, ende; of same origin as G. ende, Goth. andeis, the end, Skr. anta, end, death.] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length a nne, or of anything that has more rength than breadth; as, the end of a house; the end of a table; the end of a finger; the end of a chain or rope.—2. The termination, conclusion, or last part of anything, as of a portion of time, of life, of an action, of a state of things, of a quantity of materials.

At the end of two months, she returned. Judg. xi. 39. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end.

Is, ix, 7.

There is none end of the store. Nah. ii. o 3. Used absolutely for the close of life, death, decease, destruction, extermination.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy end Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37. Gen. vi. 13. The end of all flesh is come.

4. Cause of death; a destroyer.

And award Either of you to be the other's end. Shak.

5. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an end! Shak. 6. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion.

The end of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21. The end of those things is death. Rom. vi. zi.

7. A fragment or broken piece; the last portion of anything. Old odd ends.' Shak. [Obsolete except in the phrase odds and ends.]—S. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as, private ends; public ends.

public ends. 10110 enas.

Two things I shall propound to you as ends.

Suckling.

The end of the commandment is charity, I Tim. i. s. The end of all is an action, not a thought, though it were of the noblest.

Carlyle.

it were of the noblest. Carlyle.

9. In mining, the farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode.

10. In spinning, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver.—An end, for on end, upright; erect; as, his hair stands an end. 'She sleeps most an end. 'Massinger.—At one's wit's end, in a position that one does not know what further to do "End on." —At one's wit's end, in a position that one does not know what further to do.—End on (naut.), applied to a ship when her head or stern is pointing directly to an object: opposed to broad side on.—End forend (naut.), applied to a rope or any article, as a log of timber, a spar, &c., reversed, so that the one end occupies the piace that the other did before.—On end, (a) with one end resting on the ground; upright; as, place the log on end. (b) Continuously.

He looked out of the window for two hours on end.
Dickens.
—The ends of the earth, in Scrip. the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.—To make both ends meet, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal.

The other impecunious person contrived to make oth ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to ime.

W. Black.

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her:

pīne, pin; note, not, move;

tube, tub, bull:

ü, Sc. abune; ÿ, Sc. fey. oil, pound;

End (end), v.t. 1. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

On the seventh day God ended his work. Gen. ii. 2. 2. To destroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to day hath bought
Thy likeness, for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath ended him.
Shak.

This sword hath ended him.

SYM. To finish, close, conclude, terminate. End (end), e.i. 1. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease; as, a voyage ends by the return of a ship; the discourse ends with impressive words; a good life ends in peace. 'All's well that ends well.' Shak.—2. To conclude discourse; to cease speaking. 'The angel ended.' Milton.

Endable (end'a-bl), a. That may be put an end to or terminated; terminable.

End-all (end'al), n. What ends all; conclusion.

OH.

That but this blow

Might be the be-all and the end-all here. Shak. Endamage (en-dam'āj), v.t. pret. & pp. en-damaged, ppr. endamaging. [Prefix en, and damage.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

The trial hath endamaged thee no way. So thou shalt endamage the revenue of the kings.
Ezra iv. 13.
Endamageable (en-dam/aj-a-hl), a. Capable

of being damaged or injured.

Endamagement (en-dam'aj-ment), n. Act

of endamaging or state of being endamaged; loss: injury.

ss; In any.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither marched to your endamagement,
Shot

Endanger (en-dan'jer), v.t. [Prefix en, and danger.] 1. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can endanger his happiness.

2.† To incur the hazard of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers.

Eacon.

Endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), n. Act of endangering or state of being endangered; danger.

Yokes not to be lived under without the endanger ment of our souls.

Milton.

Endark, † Endarken † (en-därk', en-därk'en),

wt. To make dark; to darken.

Endear (en-der), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and dear.] 1. To make dear; to make more beloved; to attach; to bind by ties of affection and love. To be endeared to a king.' Shak.

I sought by all means, therefore, How to endear and hold thee to me firmest. Millon,

2.† To raise the price of; to make costly or expensive. King James VI.

Endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), adv. Affectionately; dearly.

Endearedness (en-der'ed-nes), n. State of

Endearedness (en-der en-nes), n. State of being endeared.
Endearing (en-dering), a. Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate; as, endeaving qualities. 'Endearing smiles.' Milton.
Endearment (en-der ment), n. 1. The act of

endearing; the state of being beloved; ten-der affection.

When a man shall have done all to create endearment between them.

South.

2. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.

Her first endearments twining round the soul.

Endeavour (en-dev'er), n. [Fr. en, in, and devoir, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as se mettre en devoir, to try to do; to set about; devoir is from L. debere, to owe, to be under obligation.] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object.

The bold and sufficient pursue that contains the strength of the str

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, endeavour, and application, and therefore often succeed.

Initiation is the indeavour of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject.

SYN. Effort, attempt, struggle, exertion,

essay, trial, experiment.

Endeavour (en-dev'er), v.i. To labour or exert one's self for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try, as, in a race, each man endeavours to outstrip his antagonist; 'to endeavour after a handsome elecution.' Addison.—Syn. To try, attempt, strive, struggle, labour, essay, ain. Endeavour (en-dev'er), v.t. To attempt to gain; to try to effect; to strive to achieve or attain; to strive after.

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It is our duty to endeavour the recovery of these beneficial subjects.

Chatham.

beneficial subjects. Chatham.

Endeavourrer (en-dev'er-er), n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavourment† (en-dev'er-ment), n. Endeavour. Spenser.

Endecagon (en-de'ka-gon), n. [Gr. hendeka, eleven, and gōnia, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endecagynous (en-de-kaj'in-us), a. [Gr. hendeka, eleven, and gynē, female.] In bot. having eleven pistils or female organs of fructification. fractification.

Erdecandria (en-de-kan'dri-a), n. [Gr. hen-

Erdecandria (en-de-kan'dri-a), n. [Gr. hen-deka, eleven, and anër, andros, a man.] An order of plants in the artificial system of Linneus with eleven stamens.

Endecaphyllous (en-de-kafil-lus, en-de'ka-fil'lus), a. [Gr. hendeka, eleven, and phyllon, a leaf.] In bot. having a winged leaf composed of eleven leaflets.

Endeictic (en-dik'tik), a. [Gr. endeiknumi, to show.] Showing: exhibiting; as, an endeictic dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill

decide dialogue, in the Flatonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

Endeixis (en-diks'is), n. [Gr. endeixis, a pointing out.] An indication; a showing; especially those symptoms or appearances in a disease which indicate the proper remedies to be applied for its own.

in a disease which indicate the proper remedies to be applied for its cure.

Endellionite, Endellione (en-del'yun-it, en-del'yun, n. [From the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, where it was first found.] aton, in Cornwan, where to was insectional. A mineral composed of the triple sulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper, occurring chiefly in a mine named Huel Boys, in Endellion.

Endemia. (en-dé'mi-al), a. Same as Endemie. Endemia. (en-dem'ik-al), a. [Fr. endemical (en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al), a. [Fr. endemigae; Gr. endemios, dwelling among a people at home—en, in, among, and démos, people.] Peculiar to a people ornation; as, an endemie disease is one to which the inas, an endemic disease is one to which the in-habitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

Ague is endemic in marshy countries; gottre at the base of lofty mountains.

Bungtison.

Endemic (en-dem'ik), n. A disease of an endemic nature.

endemic nature.

Endemically (en-dem'ik-al-li), adv. In an endemic manner.

Endemicity (en-dem-is'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being endemic.

Endemiology (en-dem'i-o'l'o-ji), n. The doctrine of endemic diseases; a treatise on endemic diseases.

endemic diseases. Endenization (en-den'iz-ā"shon), n. The actof naturalizing. Gentleman'sMag. [Rare.] Endenize (en-den'iz), v.t. [Short form of endenizen.] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. Holland

Endenizen (en-de'ni-zn), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and denizen.] To make a denizen of; to naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will endenizen a

It is virtue that gives glory; that will endericen a man everywhere. B. Joneson. Ender (end'ér), n. One who ends or finishes. Endermatic, Endermic (en-dér-matik, endermit), n. [Gr. en, and dermatikos, cutaneous.] A term applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

been removed, as by a blister.

Enderon (en'de-ron), n. [Gr. en, in, and devos, skin.] In zool, the inner plane of growth of the outer integumentary layer of the skin (viz. the ectoderm or epidermis).

Endetted, † pp. Indebted. Chaucer.

Endew† (en-dū'), v.t. To indue; to clothe; to invest; to put on. Spenser.

Endexoteric(en-deks'ō-te'rik), n. [Gr. endon, within, and E. exoteric.] In med. that which results from internal and external causes simultaneously; that which includes both esoteric and exoteric agency.

Endiaper (en-d'a-pèr), v.t. To variegate. See DIAPER.

See Diaper.
Endict, Endictment (en-dit', en-dit'ment).
See Indict, Indictment.
Ending (end'ing), n. 1. Termination; conclusion.—2. In gram. the terminating syllable or letter of a word.
Endiron (end'i-èrn), n. One of two movable fron checks or plates, still used in cookingstoves to enlarge or contract the grate at

pleasure. The name explains itself, and must not be mistaken for andiron or fire-dog. Bremer

End-iron (end'i-érn), n. See Andiron. Endite (en-dit'), v.t. To indite; to write. Enditer, Enditor (en-dit'er), n. An inditer; a writer

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest endier that could take the boldness to look abroad, Milton.

Endive (en'div), n. [Fr. endive; Pr. and It. Emary (efrary), n. [Fr. enawe; Fr. and it. endiving; L. intylum. Probably from Ar. hindeb.] A plant, Cichorium Endivia, nat. order Composite, a native of Asia, intro-duced into Britain in 1548, and used as a

salad.
Endless (endles), a. [See END.] 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion: applied to length and to duration; as, an endless line; endless bliss.—2. Perpetually recurring; incessant; continual; as, endless praise; endless channer.—3. Without object, purpose, or use; as, an endless pursuit.—4. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless. *All lives are endless.* Beau. & Fl.—5. Forming a closed loop and working round wheels or pulleys in the same plane; as, an endless closed loop and working round wheels or pulleys in the same plane; as, an endless chain or band.—Endless saw, a saw consisting of a serrated ribbon of steel passing in a closed loop over a pulley above and one below.—Endless screw, a screw, the thread of which gears in a wheel with

responding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the machines, mov-

skew teeth, the

adjustments of marchines, moving the valve gear of marine engines by hand, &c., ramenting any great amount of power. Called also Perpetual Screw.—Syn. Eternal, everlasting, interminable, infinite, unlimited, incessant, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual.

Endlessly (endles-li), adv. 1. Without end or termination; as, to extend a line endlessly.—2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.—3. Without purpose; uselessly; aimlessly; as, he is labouring quite endlessly.

Endlessness (endles-nes), n. Extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

whether the or limit, perpetuity, endiess duration.

Endlong (end'long), a. or adv. [A. Sax and-lang-and, against, and lung, long; its elements are the same as in G. entlang, D. on-lang. Comp. headlong, sideling or sidelong.]

With the end forward; lengthwise; as, endlong motion. 'To thrust the raft endlong across the moat.' Sir W. Soott.

Endmost (end'möst), a. Furthest; remotest. Endley.

Endo-(en'dlo). A prefix derived from Greek endon, signifying within.

Endocardiac (en-dö-kir'dl-ak), a. [Gr. endon, within, and kurdia, the heart.] In pathol. relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart; as, endocardiac sound or murmur. Opposed to exocardiac

somm or intrinit. Opposed to executate or executation.

Endocarditis (en'dô-kir-di'tis), n. [See ENDOCARDIAC.] A disease ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves of the heart, and resulting from inflammation or disease of the internal structure of that

Endocardium (en-dō-kār'di-um), n. [See Endocardiac.] In anat.

a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart. Endocarp (en'dō-kārp), n. [Gr.endon,within, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. the inner layer of the pericarp, when its texture differs from the outer layer. If: may be continuous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and membrane which lines



the mesocarp or fleshy part are shown in

the cut. Endocarpeæ, Endocarpei (en-dō-kārp'ō-ē, en-dō-kārp'ō-i), n. pl. A family of angiospermous or close-fruited lichens, having closed apothecia imbedded in the thallus, and bursting by a distinct prominent pore or ostiole. It comprises four British genera, Endocarpon, Sagedia, Pertusaria, and Thelotrema.

trema.

Endochroa (en-dō-krō'a), n. [Gr. endon, within, and chroid, chroac, surface.] In bot. a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

Endochrome (en'dō-krōm), n. [Gr. endon, within, and chrōma, colour.] In bot. a somewhat indefinite term for the miscellaneous

what indefinite term for the miscellaneous collection of substances and structures inclosed in the cells of plants; specifically, the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green, which is chlorophyll; as, the endackrome of the algo.

Endoctrine (on-dok'brin, n.t. [Prefix en, and doctrine.] To beach; to indoctrinate.

Endocyst (en'do-sist), n. [Gr. endon, within, and kystis, a bag.] In zool, the inner membrane or layer of the body-wall of a polyzoon. Where there is no cotcoyst, the endocyst constitutes the entire interument.

docyst constitutes the entire integument.

Endoderm (en'dō-dērm), n. [Gr. endon, within, and denna, skin.] In zool, the inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Collenterata.

Endodermic (en-do-derm'ik), a. Pertaining to the endoderm.

Endogamous (en-dog'am-us), a. Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endo-

Endogamy (en-dog'a-mi), n. within, and games, marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe: opposed to exogamy (which see).

exogamy (which see).

Endogen (en'dō-jen), n. [Gr. endon, within, and ginomai, to grow.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided, so



Entlogen.

1, Section of the stem of a Palm: c, Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fibre: c, Remains of leaf-stalks; T, Bundles of woody fibre: a, Endogenous Leaf, showing its parallel veins.

3, Monocotyledonous Seed, showing its single cotyledon: a, a, Cotyledon.

4, Germination of Palm: c, Cotyledon; b, Albumen; d, Plumule; e, Radicle issuing from a short sheath, endothiza.

5, Flower of Endogen.

named in consequence of its new woody bundles being developed in the parenchyma of the interior of the stem, in which there is no distinction of pith and bark. In transverse section the hundles appear scattered through the cellular matter, being more compact towards the circumference. The other organs of the along are also chemicals. other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually with three organs in each whorl, and the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a taryout in germination. To this into a tap-root in germination. To this class belong palms, grasses, rushes, lilies, &c. Endogens increase in thickness only to a limited extent; hence they are not in-jured by twining plants as exogens are.

Jurea by twining plants as exogens are.

Endogenous (en-do'ien-us), a. I. Pertaining
to endogens: applied to plants in which the
new woody bundles are formed in the parenchyma of the interior of the stem.—2. Originating or stimulated from within; internot

To such persons the Russian government, viewed from a distance, seems quite admirable. But it gives but little play to spontaneous development, but little chance for endogenous growth. T. M. Anderson.

Endogenously (en-do'jen-us-li), adv. In an endogenous manner; internally.

Cells produce other cells endogenously or exo-genously, and fronds give origin to other fronds from their edges or surfaces. Herbert Spencer.

Endolymph (en'dō-limf), n. [Gr. endon, within, and E. lymph (which see).] In anat. the vitreous humour of the ear, consisting of a limpid fluid filling the membranous

labyrinth.

Endomorph (en'dō-morf), n. [Gr. endon, within, and morphē, form.] In mineral. a term applied to minerals inclosed in crystals of other minerals. Thus we find non-metallic minerals, as sulphur, graphite, anthracite; metallic minerals, as gold, silver, &c.; halogen compounds, as fluor-spar—inclosed in quartz crystals.

rer, tee, hanger compounds, as not spar-inclosed in quartz crystals. Endoparasite (en-dō-parasite), n. [Gr. endon, within, and parasite.] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an ectoparasite, which infests the

skin.

Endophlœum (en-dō-fiē'um), n. [Gr. endon, within, and phloios, bark.] In bot, the liber of bark; the inner layer, containing woody tissue lying next the wood.

Endophyllous (en-do'fil-us, or en-dō-fil'lus),

tissue lying next the wood.

Endophyllous (en-do'fil-us or en-dō-fil'lus),

a. [Gr. endon, within, and phyllon, a leaf.]

In bot. a term applied to the young leaves
of monocotyledons, from their being formed
within a sheath.

Endoplast (en'dō-plast), n. [Gr. endon,
within, and plastos, moulded, from plasso,
to mould.] In zood. a rounded or oval body,
bearing a close resemblance to the nucleus
of a histological cell, embedded in the protoplasm of the higher section (Endoplastica)
of the Protozoa, and differing slightly from
protoplasm in either its optical or chemical
characters, as in becoming more deeply
stained by such colouring matters as hematoxylin or carmine, and in resisting the action of acetic acid hetter.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas'ti-ka), n. pl. The
higher division of the Protozoa, distinguished
from the other division, the Momera, by the
protoplasm having embedded in it a nuclested cell or endoplast.

from the other division, the Monera, by the protoplasm having embedded in it a nucleated cell or endoplast. The Endoplastica are subdivided by Huxley into (1) the Radiolaria, (2) the Protoplasta or Amabea, (3) the Gregarinides, (4) the Catallacta of Haeckel, which possibly ought to be included in the next group, namely (5) the Infusoria.

Endopleura (en'dō-plū-ra), n. [Gr. endon, within, and pleura, the side.] In bot. the innermost skin of a seed-coat.

mnermess sain of a seed-coat.
Endopodite (en-do)c-dit), n. [Gr. endon, within, and pous, podos, a foot.] In compar.
anat. the inner or nearer to the middle line of the two branches into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.
Endoptile (en. do)coat.

Endoptile (en-dop'til), a. [Gr. en-don, within, and ptilon, a feather, a leaf.] In bot, a term applied to an embryo whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens.

Endorhiz, Endorhiza (en'dō-rīz, en-dō-rīza), n. [Gr. endon, within, and rhiza, a root.] In bot. a term descriptive of the radicle of the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, which is developed inside a sheath from which it issues in germination. The cut shows the germinating embryo of the oat

germmating embryo of the oat (Avena sativa).

Endorhizal, Endorhizous (endo-riz'al, en-dō-riz'us), a. In bot. applied to plants in which the radicle is protected in its early Endorhiz stage by a sheath.

Endorsable (en-dors'a-bl), a. That may be

endorsed.

Endorse (en-dors'), v.t. pret. & pp. endorsed;
ppr. endorsing. (Prefix en, and L. dorsum,
a back.] 1.† To place on the back of; to
burden; to load. 'Elephants endorsed with
towers.' Milton.—2. To write on the back
of, as a note of the contents of a paper, or
one's name on the back of a note or bill;
hence, to assign by writing one's name on
the back of, as a note or bill; to assign or
transfer by endorsement; as, the bill was
endorsed to the bank.—3. To sanction; to
ratify; to approve; as, to endorse a statement or the opinions of another. 'An opinion
we are not prepared to endorse.' Times
newspaper. newspaner

Endorse (en-dors'), n. In her. an ordinary containing in breadth one-fourth, or, ac-cording to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend. Written also *Indorse*.

Endorsed (en-dorst'), a. In her. same as Adorse a

Endorsement (en-dors'ment), n. 1. Super-scription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; docquetting.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper endorse-ments on each particular letter. Tatler,

2. In com. the signature of the proprietor or endorser of a bill of exchange written on its back.

His endorsement on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.—Report of Committee of House of Committee of Committee of House of Committee of House of Committee of Committee of Committee of Committee of House of Committee of

3. Ratification; sanction; approval,

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the endorsement of the public.—American Publishers' Circular.

Written also Indorsement.

Written also Indorsement.

Endorser (en-dors'er), n. One who endorses, Endosarc (en'dō-sirk), n. [Gr. endon, within, and sarx, sarkos, flesh.] In physiol, the inner molecular portion of sarcode in the Amæba and other allied rhizopods.

Endoskeleton (en'dō-ske-lē-ton), n. [Gr. endon, within, and skeleton, a dry body.] In anat, a term applied to the internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to exoskeleton, which is the outer and hardened covering of such the outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab, lobster, &c.

Endosmic (en-dos'mik), a. Same as Endos-

Endosmometer (en-dos-mom'et-er), n. [Gr. endon, within, ösmos, impulsion, and metron. measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

Endosmometric (en-dos'mo-met'rik), a. Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

ment or entusinous action.

Endosmose, Endosmosis (en'dos-mōs, en-dos-mō'sis), a. [Gr. endon, within, and ōsmos, impulsion, from ōtheō, to push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior.

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of endosmose may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action.

Whereell.

Endosmosmic (en-dos-mos'mik), a. Relating to endosmose; endosmotic. Endosmotic (en-dos-mot'ik), a.

Of or pertaining to endosmose; of the nature of endosmose.

Endosperm (en'dō-sperm), n. [Gr. endon, within, and sperma, seed.] In bot the tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and which is contained with it within seeds, and which is contained with it within the testa. It contains the supply of food for the germinating embryo. It is farinaceous, oily, muchaginous, or horny. It is called also Albumen or Perisperm.

Endospermic (en-dō-sperm'ik), a. In bot. a term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Graminea, Umbellifere, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm; as an endosperm; as an endospermy, as an endospermy, as an endospermy.

&c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm; as, an endospermic embryo.

Endospore (en'dō-spōr), n. [Gr. endon, within, and spora, a seed.] In bot, the inner integument of lichen spores.

Endosporous (en'dō-spōr-us), a. In bot, a term applied to fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

Endoss† (en-dos'), v.t. [Fr. endosser, to put on the back—en, and dos=L. dorsum, the back.] 1. To write on the back of; to indorse.—2. To engrave or carve.

A shield, in which he did endess His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss, Spenser,

Endostome (en'dō-stōm), n. [Gr. endon, within, and stoma, the mouth.] In bot the passage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule forming the inner portion of the micropyle. See Exostome.

Endothecium (en-dō-thē'si-um), n. [Gr. endon, within, and thētē, a cell.] In bot. the fibrous cellular tissue lining an anther. Endoute, † v.t. or i. To doubt; to fear. Chaucer.

Chaucer Chaucer.
Endow (en-dou'), v.t. [En, and Fr. douer, to endow, from L. dos, dotis, a marriage portion, a dowry, from root do, da, gift, seen in L. do, Gr. didomi, to give.] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called dower; to settle a dower on, as on a married ways of the settles. married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be endowed of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture.

Blackstone.

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to

furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to endow a church.

But thousands die without or this or that, Die, and endow a college or a cat. Pope.

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; as, man is endowed by his Maker with reason.

Nor does it become at all aristocratic by having a council or other body endowed with certain privi-leges.

Brougham.

Eggs. Broggham.

—Endue, Endow. See under Endue.

Endower (en-dou'er), n. One who endows.

Endower (en-dou'er), v.t. To furnish with a dower or portion; to endow. Waterhouse.

Endowment (en-dou'ment), n. 1. The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a parson or vicar, aprofessor, and the like. —2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the endowments of a church, hospital, or college. —3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity. of nature; natural capacity.

His early endowments had fitted him for the work he was to do. Is. Taylor.

The capacity to speak and write well will in future years be an invaluable endowment. Dr. Caird. Endrie, + Endry, + v.t. [Comp. Sc. dree or drie,

to suffer. | To suffer.

Dwellen, but shame in all my life endry. Chanter.

Endrudge (en-druj'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and drudge.] To make a drudge or slave of.

End-speech! (end'spēch), n. An epilogue.

Endue (en-dü'), v.t. pret. & pp. endued; ppr. endueg (E. induo, to put on. See INDUE.]

1. To invest; to clothe; to indue.

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.

Book of Common Prayer.

2.† To supply with; to endow; to portion.

God hath endued me with a good dowry.

God hath endred me with a good dowry. Gen. xxx. 20. y Gen. xxx. 20. y of moral qualities; endow, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. An institution is richly endowed; a person is endowed with beauty; he is endued with virtue. Endued with royal virtues as thou art.' Milton. Then will I .

Endow you with broad lands and territory.

Tennyson.

Enduement (en-du'ment), n. Same as In-Endurable (en-dur'a-bl), a. That can be

borne or suffered.
Endurableness (en-dûr'a-bl-nes), n. State of being endurable; tolerableness.
Endurably (en-dûr'a-bli), adv. In an en-

during manner.

Endurance (en-dūr'ans), n. [See ENDURE.]
1. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, others of less endurance. Spenser.

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death.

Sir W. Temple.

3.† Delay; procrastination.

You would have given me your petition, that I should have ta'en some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you Without endurance further.

Shak.

Without endirance further.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract, which is from Henry VIII. v. 1, has been disputed, some thinking it equal to durance, confinement; others, to suffering, SYN. Permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance, patience, fortitude, resignation.

Endure (en-dur), v.i. pret. & pp. endured; ppr. enduring. [Fr. endurer—prefix en, and durer; L. durare, to last or continue, from durus, hard.] 1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

main: to abide.

The Lord shall endure for ever. Ps. ix. 7. He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not endure. Job viii. 15.

Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. Ps. xxx 5.

2. To bear; to suffer without resistance, or

without yielding. 'A courage to endure and to obey.' Tennyson.—Syn. To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out. Endure (en-dur), o.t. 1. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the strokes of two such arms endure. Druden,

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sake.
2 Tim, il. 10.

If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

3. To undergo; to suffer; to experience. To undergo; to suner, to experient How small, of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure. Folinson.

4.† To continue in.

The deer endureth the womb but eight months, Sir T. Erowne,

5.† To harden; to inure.

And manly limbs endured with little care
Against all hard mishaps.

Spenser.

Syn. To bear, sustain, undergo, experience, abide, support, suffer, tolerate. Endurement (en-dur'ment), n. Endurance.

South.

Endurer (en-dūr'ér), n. 1. One who bears, suffers, or sustains.—2. He who or that which continues long; he who or that which remains firm or without change.

Enduring (en-dūr'ing), a. Lasting long; permanent; as, an enduring habitation.

Enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li), adv. Lastingly; for all times.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are endirringly associated with the second.

Arnold.

the second. Arrold.

Enduringness (en-dür'ing-nes), n. Quality of enduring; durability; permanence.

Endways, Endwise (end waz, end wiz), adv.

1. On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 'Pitiful luts and cabins made of poles set endwise.' Ray.—2. With the end forward

Enecatet (S'ne-kāt), v.t. [L. eneco, eneca-tum—e, out or outright, and neco, to kill.] To kill.

To KIII.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentation to the process of the success of the suc taneous poison, they enecate in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.

Enecia (e-nē/shi-a), n. [Gr. ēnekēs, continuous.] In med. a name for continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and syno-

chal fever.
Eneid (ë-në-id), n. An epic poem written in
Latin by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.

Latin by Virgit, of which Atheas is the nero. See AEMID.

Enema (en'ë-ma or en-ë'ma), n.; pl. Enemas or Enem'ata. [Gr. enema, a clyster, from eniëmi, to send in—en, in, and hiëmi, to send.] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster.— Enema-instrument, enema-pump, an in-strument which acts on the principle of the force-pump, used to administer an enema. Enemy (en'ë-mi), n. [Fr. ennemi, from L. in-inities—in,neg., and unities, afriend.] 1. One hostile to another; one who hates another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent; an antagonic

I say unto you, Love your enemies. Mat. v. 44. 2. One who distlikes any subject or cause.

'An enemy to truth and knowledge.' Locke.

-The enemy, (a) in theol. the devil. (b) Milit.
the opposing force: used as a collective noun and construed with a verb and pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer.

Addison.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Perry. (e) Time; as, how goes the enemy? (=what o'clock is it?); to kill the enemy.—Adversary, Antagonist, Enemy. See under ADVERSARY. SYN. Foe, adversary, opponent, antagonist. Enemy † (en'ē-mi), a. Inimical; hostile; opposed to.

They . . . every day grow more enemy to God. Fer. Taylor.

Enepidermic (en'e-pi-derm'ik), a. [Gr. en, in, and epidermis (which see).] In med. an epithet given to the method of treating diseases which consists in the application of medicines, as plasters, blisters, &c., to the skin. the skin.

Energetic, Energetical (en-èr-jet'ik, en-èr-Energetic, Energetical (en-er-jet ik, en-er-jet'ik-al), a. (Gr. energetikos, from energes, energeō—en, and ergon, work.] I. Operating with force, vigour, and effect; foreible; powerful; efficacious; as, energetic measures; energetic laws.—2. Moving; working; active; operative. 'A Being eternally energetic.' Grew.

Unless the same force be made energetical and operative. Fer. Taylor. 3. Endowed with or full of energy; exercis-

ing or exhibiting energy; vigorous; as, an encryetic man.

He is very energetic in what he undertakes.

Worcester

SYN. Forcible, powerful, efficacious, potent, vigorous, effective, active, operative, assid-

Energetically (en-er-jet'ik-al-li), adv. With force and vigour; with energy and effect. Energeticalness (en-er-jet'ik-al-nes), a.

The quality of being energetic; activity; vigour. Sir W. Scott.

Energetics (en-ér-jetřiks). n. That branch of science which investigates the laws regulating physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital. The whole range of physical phenomena thus forms the subject of its carridoration. consideration.

consideration.

Energic, Energical(en-ér'jik,en-ér'jik-al),a.

1. Exhibiting energy or force; producing directly a certain physical effect; as, heat is an energic agent. –2. Having energy or great power in effect; effective; vigorous. 'Energic and powerful preachers.' Waterhouse.

3. In a state of action; acting; operating. Goodrich.

Theories (energii left acts. 14.2. Years of the control of

Energico (en-er'ji-kō), adv. [It.] In music, with energy and force; with strong articulation and accentuation.

tion and accentuation.

Energize (en'ér-jiz), v.i. pret. & pp. encrgized; ppr. energizing. [From energy.] To
act with energy or force; to operate with
vigour; to act in producing an effect.

Energize (en'ér-jiz), v.t. To give strength
or force to; to give active vigour to.

Energizer (en'ér-jiz-cr), n. One who or that
which gives energy, or acts in producing an
effect.

effect.

effect.

Energumen (en-ér-gü'men), n. [Gr. energoumenos.] Eccles. a person possessed by any spirit whether good or bad; specifically, one whose body is possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac.

Energy (en'er-ji), n. [Gr. energela—en, and ergon, work.] I. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not: as, men possessing energies sometimes suffer them to lie inactive; danger will rouse the dormant energies of our natures into action.—2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; as, the administration of the laws requires energy in the magistrate.

My desire, like all strongest hopes, By its own *energy* fulfilled itself. *Tennyson*. 3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.

life; SPIFIT; Emphasis.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English energy!

Roscommon.

5. In mech, capability for performing work; the action of a power to move a machine. 5. In mech capability for performing work; the action of a power to move a machine. Mechanical energy is actual or potential—the former denoting the energy in relation to the work actually performed; the latter, energy in relation to the maximum of work it is capable of performing.—Conservation of energy, in physics, the theory that the total amount of energy in the universe is always the same, though it may change its condition or mode of exhibition; conservation of force. See under Fonce.—Syn. Force, power, vigour, strength, spirit, life, resolution, efficiency, potency.

Enervate (ë-nërviat), a. [L. enervatus, pp. of enervo. See the verb.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. 'Away, enervated performer of the enervation, en enervation en enervation, en enervation en enervation, en enervation, en enervation, en ene

Sheepish softness often enervates those who are bred like fondlings at home.

Locke.

2. To cut the nerves of; as, to enervate a horse.—Syn. To weaken, enfeeble, unnerve. debilitate

Enervation (ë-nérv-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of weakening or reducing strength.—2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy. This colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of enervation and weakness.

Bacon,

Beervation and weakness.

Enervative (ë-nėrv'a-tiv), a. Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening.

[Rare.]

Enerve † (ë-nėrv'), v.t. pret. & pp. enerved; ppr. enerving.

[L. enervo. See EMERVATE.]

To weaken; to enervate. Milton.

Enervous (ė-nėrv'us), a. Wanting force or nerve; enervated. [Rare.] Eneuch, Eneugh (ė-nūčh'), n. Enough. [Scotch.]

He that has just eneuch may soundly sleep, The o'ercome only fushes folk to keep. Ramsay. En famille (an fa-mel). [Fr.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals whom the great Choose for companions tite-a-tite, Who at their dinners enfamille Get leave to sit where'er you will.

Get leave to sit where'er you will. Swift.

Enfamined, † pp. or a. [Prefix en, and famine.] Hungry; famished. Chaucer.

Enfamishi (en-famish), v.t. [Prefix en, and famish.] To famish.

Enfect, † v.t. To infect. Chaucer.

Enfeeble (en-febl), v.t. pret. & pp. enfeebled; ppr. enfeebling. [Verb-forming prefix en, and feeble.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate; as, intemperance enfeebles the body; long wars enfeeble a state.

Some enfeeble their understandings by social and

Some enfeeble their understandings by sordid and brutish business. Fer. Taylor.

Some eigenet their indexisations of some interest their indexisations of some interest the source of the source of the source of the source of weakening; enervation; weakness. Enfeebler (en-fé'hier), n. One who or that which makes feeble or weakens.
Enfeeblish† (en-fé'hish), v.t. To enfeeble. Enfelon † (en-fe'on), v.t. [See Felon.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic. 'Like one enfelm'd or distraught.' Spenser.
Enfeoff (en-fef'), v.t. [En, and L.L. feoffo, to confer a feudum, a fee or feud, on one; same as feudare. See Files.] 1. In law, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; to give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin.—2.† To surrender or give up. surrender or give up.

The skipping king .

Grew a companion to the common streets,

Enfoffed himself to popularity.

Shak.

Grew a companion to the common streets, Enfected himself to popularity.

Enfeoffment (en-fel'ment), n. In law, (a) the act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (b) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

Enfetter (en-fel'ter), nt. [Prefix en, and fatter (which see).] To fetter; to bind in fetters. 'Enfettered to her love.' Shak.

Enfever (en-fel'ver), nt. [Prefix en, and fever.] To excite fever in. Seward. [Rave.]

Enfled Riffe (en'feld riff.), n. A rifle formerly in use in the British army.

Enflerce (en-fers), nt. pret. & pp. enferced; ppr. enfercing. [Verb-forming prefix en, and flere.] To make fleree. 'More enferced... him sternly grypt.' Spenser.

Enflade (en-f-lad'), n. [Fr. en, and file, a row, a runk, from fil, a thread, L. filum.]

Milli. a line or straight passage; or the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

Enfilade (en-fi-lad'), v.t. pret. & pp. enfiladed; ppr. enfilading. [From the noun.] Milit. to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon.

Expedition to Carthagena.

Expedition to Carthagena.

Enfiled (en-fild'), pp. [Fr. enfiler.] In her.

a term applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man, or an animal, a coronet, or any other object.

Enfirer (en-fir), at. pret. & pp. enfired;

ppr. enfiring. [Prefix en, and fire.] To inflame; to set on fire.

The touch hath enfired his ghostly zeal. Bp. Hall. The touch hath enfered his ghostly seal. Bp. Hall.

Enflesh ! (en-flesh), v.t. [Prefix en, and

flesh.] To incorporate, as with the flesh; to
embody; to incarnate; to ingrain. 'Vices
which are labituated, inbred, and enfleshed
in him.' Florio.

Enflower! (en-flou'er), v.t. [Prefix en, and

flower.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and enflowered fields. B. Jonson. Enfold (en-föld'), v.t. To infold (which see).

Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer, And in her veil enfolded, manchet bread. Tennyson. Enfoldment (en-fold/ment), n. The act of

infolding. Scott. Enfoliate (en-fō'li-āt), v.t. Same as Infoliate.

Ecte. Rev.

Enforce (en-fors), v.t. pret. & pp. enforced;
ppr. enforcing. [Prefix en, and force; Fr.
enforcir.] 1. To give strength to; to
strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with
energy; to give force to; to impress on the
mind; as, to enforce remarks or arguments.

'Enforcing sentiments of the truest humanity.' Burke. Fear gave her wings, and rage enforc'd my flight.

2. To make or gain by force or compulsion; to force; as, to enforce a passage; he enforced obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers, Empree their charity.

Shak.

3.† To discharge with force; to hurl or throw. As swift as stones

Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

4. To compel; to constrain; to force. 'Adam now enforced to close his eyes.' Million. [Rare.]—5. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to enforce the laws.—6. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,

Enforce him with his envy to the people. Shak.

7.† To prove; to evince. Hooker. Enforce † (en-fors'), v.i. To attempt by force. Enforce † (en-fors'), n. Force; strength; power. 'A petty enterprise of small enforce.' Milton.

Enforceable (en-fors'a-bl), a That may be Enforcedly (en-fors'ed-li), adv. By violence;

not by choice Enforcement (en-fors'ment), n. 1. The act of enforcing; compulsion.

O goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement and remembrance dear. Keats. 2. That which gives force, energy, or effect;

sanction.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of Locke.

3.† Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. His assumption of our flesh was an enforcement beyond all the methods of wisdom. Hammond.

4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains. More than I have said
The leisure and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on.

5. In a general sense, anything which compels or constrains; anything which urges either the body or the mind; constraining

Let gentleness my strong enforcement be. Shak. 6. A putting in execution; as, the enforce-

ment of law. Enforcer (en-fors'er), n. One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Enforcible (en-förs'i-bl), a. Capable of being

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforcible by good reason.

Barrow. Enforcive (en-fors'iv), a. Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsive.

A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her enforcive seres.

Chapman.

enforces seres. Capman.
Enforcively (en-förs'iv-li), adv. Of or by compulsion; under constraint. Marston.
Enforest (en-förest), n. [Verb-forming prefix en, and förest.] To turn into or lay under förest; as, the Ameers of Scinde enforested large portions of the country for the purpose of converting them into hunting grounds.

grounds.

Enform † (en-form'), v. t. [Prefix en, and form.] To form; to fashion. Spenser.

Enfortune † (en-fortin), v. t. [Prefix en, and fortune.] To endow with a fortune. Chancer. fortune.] To endow with a fortune. Chaucer. Enfouldered, † a. [Prefix en, and O. Fr. fouldre, lightning, from L. fulyor, lightning, from fulyeo, to shine.] Mixed with lightning. Enfouldred smoulce, smoke giving forth flashes of fire like lightning. Spenser. Enfranchise (en-fran'chiz), v.t. pret. & pp. enfranchised; ppr. enfranchised. [Prefix en, and franchise.] 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery. ate from slavery.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so, unless enfranchised by their masters. Sir W. Temple.

2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, enfranchised by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. Sir J. Davies. 3. To free or release, as from custody, bad

habits, or any restraining power. If a man have the fortitude and resolution to en-franchise himself (from drinking) at once, that is the best.

4. To naturalize; to receive as denizens. These words have been enfranchised amongst us.

Watts.

5. To confer the franchise on; to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament; as, to enfranchise a university; to enfranchise a class of people.

Enfranchisement (en-fran'chiz-ment), n.
1. Release from slavery.
Pardon, Cresar; Cresar, pardon;
As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall.
To beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber, Shak.

2. Release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power.—3. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; the act of conferring the franchise or endowing with the right of voting for a member of parliament.—Enfranchisement of copyhola lands, a legal conveyance in fee-simple of copyhola tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

Enfranchiser (en-fran'chiz-er), n. One who enfranchises

enfranchises.

Enfree (en-fre'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and free.] To set free; to release from captivity. 'The enfreed Antenor.' Shak.

Enfreedom(en-fre'dom), v.t. [Prefix en, and freedom.] To free; to set free. Shak.

Enfreeze † (en-frez'), v.t. [Prefix en, and freeze.] To freeze; to turn into ice; to congeal.

geal.
Thou hast enfrozen her disdainful voice. Spenser.

Enfroward † (en-frö'werd), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and froward.] To make froward or perverse. Sir E. Sandys.
Enfyret (en-fir'), v.t. To set on fire; to kindle.

Spenser.
Engage (en-gāi'), v.t. pret. & pp. engaged; ppr. engaging. [Fr. engager—en, and gager, from gage, a pledge. See Gage.] 1. (Generally followed by reflexive pron.) To bind, as by oath, pledge, contract, or promise; to bring under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; to bind as surety; as, nations engage themselves to each other by treaty; the young often engage themselves to their sorrow. Spenser.sorrow.

If have engaged myself to a dear friend, Engaged my friend to his mere enemy To feed my means.

2. To pawn; to stake; to pledge.

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that engag'd their lives for them, Hudibras.

3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to a. To entist; to bring into a party; as, to engage men for service; to engage friends to aid in a cause.—4. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to; to attract and fix; as, good nature engages every one to its possessor; to engage the attention.

To every duty he could minds engage. Waller. 5. To occupy; to employ the attention or efforts of; as, I soon engaged him in conversation; the nation is engaged in war; to engage one's self in party disputes.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage. Pope. 6. To enter into contest with; to bring to conflict; to encounter; as, the army engaged the enemy at ten o'clock. Engage (en-gāi), v.i. 1. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it. Clarendon.

2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. 'Tis not indeed my talent to

engage In losty trifles. 3. To promise or pledge one's word; to become bound; as, a friend has engaged to supply the necessary funds.

necessary funds.

How proper the remedy for the malady, I engage not.

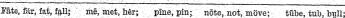
Engaged (en -gājd'), pp. or a. Pledgeed; promised; affianced; betrothed; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; occupied; earnestly employed; celous. —Engaged column, in arch. a column attached to a wall so that a part of it is concealed. Engaged columns standed out at least one half.

Engaged Columns stand out at least one half their thickness.—Engaged the engaging wheel, in mech wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

Engagedly (en-ghi/cd V) Engagedly (en-gāj'ed-li), adv. With earnest-

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

oil, pound;



ness; with attachment. 'Engagedly biassed to one side or other.' Whitlock.
Engagedness (en-gij'ed-nes), n. The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

zeal; animation.

Engagement (en-gaj'ment), n. 1. The act of engaging. —2. Obligation by agreement or contract; as, men are often more ready to the contract; as, men are often more ready to concact, as, men are orten more ready to make engagements than to fulfil them. 'To make good their engagement.' Ludlow.— 2.† Adherence to a party or cause; partiality; bias.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at pains to examine. Swift. 4. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, by too long or constant engagement, becomes like an employment or profession.

Rogers.

like an employment of procession. Regers.

5. A combat between armics or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle. 'In hot engagement with the Moors.' Dryden.—6. Obligation; motive; that which engages. 'Religion, which is the chief engagement of our league.' Milton. [Rare.]

This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an econtumity. Hammond, opportunity.

7. In Scottish hist, the name given to a treaty 7. In Scottish hist, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1648 between Charles L., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.—Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict. See under BATTLE. SYN. Promise, contract, attraction, gaining, enlistment, obligation, business, employment, occupation, battle, combat, fight, conflict, contest.

conflict, contest.

Engager (en-gāj'ér), n. 1. One that enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety. Several sufficient citizens were engagers.

Several sufficient chizens were engagers. Wood.

2. In Scottish hist. one of a party who supported the treaty called 'the Engagement, and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See ENGAGEMENT.

Engaging (en-gāj'ing), a. Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as, engaging manners or address. — Engaging and disengaging machinery, that in which one part is altracted y united to or separated from another, as occasion may require.

Engagingly (en-gāj'ing-li), adv. In a manner to win the affections.

Engagingless (en-gāj'ing-nes), n. The qual-

Engagingness (en-gajing-nes), n. The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction; as, the engagingness of his manners.

Engallant† (en-gal'lant), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and gallant.] To make a gallant

prefix en, and gattant.] 10 make a gaman of.

If you could but endear yourself to her affection,
You were eternally engallanted. E. Fonson.

Engaolt (en-jail), v.t. [Prefix en, and gaol.]
To imprison. 'Within my mouth you have engaold my tongue.' Shak.

Engarboilt (engarboil), v.t. [Prefix en, and garboil (which see).] To disorder. 'To engarboil the church.' Bp. Montagu.

Engarland (en-girland), v.t. [Prefix en, and garland.] To encircle with a garland.

Engarland and diapered

Engarlanded and diapered 'With inwrought flowers.'

With inwrought flowers. Tempson.

Engarrison (en-ga'ri-sn), v.t. [Prefix en, and garrison.] To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

Engastrimuth! (en-gas'tri-muth), n. [Gr. en, in, gastār, gastros, the belly, and mythos, speech.] A ventriloquist.

Engender (en-jen'der), v.t. [Fr. engendrer, L. ingenero-in, and genero, to beget, from genus, generis, birth, descent. See GENUS.]

1. To beget between the different sexes; to originate, as an embryo. originate, as an embryo.

This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness. Sir P. Sidney.

2. To produce; to cause to exist; to bring forth; to cause; to excite; as, intemperance engenders fatal maladies; angry words engender strife.

When Elizabeth came to the throne difficulties were much increased. Violence naturally engenders vio-lence. The spirit of Protestantism was therefore far iercer and more intolerant after the cruelties of Mary than before them.

SYN. To breed, generate, produce, occasion.

call forth, cause, create.

Engender (en-jen'der), v.i. 1. To be caused or produced; to come into existence.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. 2. To come together; to meet in sexual em-

165 brace. Milton. 'I saw their mouths en-gender.' Massinger. Engenderer (en-jen'der-er), n. He who or 'I saw their mouths en-

that which engenders.
Engendrure, † n. [Fr.] The act of genera-

tion. Chaucer.
Engild (en-gild'), v.t. To gild; to brighten. Fair Helena; who more engilds the night, Than all you flery oes and eyes of light. Shak.

Than all you fiery oes and eyes of light. Skak.

Engine (en'jin), n. [Fr. engin, from L. ingenium—in, and giqno, genitum, to beget,
to produce. See INGENIOUS.] 1.† Innate or
natural ability. [In the following extract,
and probably always in this sense, pronounced en-jin!]

Virgil won the bays

And past them all for deep engine, and made then
all to gaze

Upon the books he made. Churchyard.

Upon the books he made. Churchyard.

2. In mech. any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a machine for applying steam to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine.—

3. Any instrumentin any degree complicated; that by which any effect is moduled as a that by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a battering ram, &c. 'Terrible engines of death.' Raleigh.

This is our engine, towers that overthrows 4. Means; anything used to effect a purpose, especially an evil purpose; a tool; an agent. 'An engine fit for my proceedings.' Shak.

They had th' especial engines been, to rear His fortunes up into the state they were, Daniel. Engine (In sense 1. en-jīn'; in 2. en'jīn), v.t. 1.† To torture by means of an engine; to rack.

The ministres of the town Have hent the carter, and so sore him pined, And eke the hosteler so sore engined, That they beknew hir wickednesse anon

Chaucer.

2. To furnish with an engine or engines; as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and engined at Greenwich.

Engine-bearer (en'jin-būr-er), n. In ship-building, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seaf for the boilers and machinery.

an the bones of the seam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery. Engine-driver (en'jin-driv-er), n. One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine. Engineer (en-jin-ër'), n. [Formed on type of charioteer, musketeer, &c.] 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. Military engineers form plans of works for offence or defence, and mark out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as the formation of roads and railways, the raising of embankments, mining operations, the formation of docks or artificial harbours, aqueducts, and canals. The operations, the formation of docks of artificial harbours, aqueducts, and canals. The latter are called civil engineers. A mechanical engineer practises the avocation of the machinist, in executing the presses, mills, looms, and other great machines employed in the arts and manufactures, parployed in the arts and manufactures, particularly in constructing steam-engines, and the apparatus by which they are rendered available for giving motion to ships, carriages, or machinery.—2. One who manages military engines or artillery. [This is the spelling of enginer in the later folios and some manuscript editions of Shakspere.]—3. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who attends to the machinery on board a steam-vessel.—4. One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill orartful contrivance; a manager.

Engineer (en-jin-ēr'), v.t. 1. To direct as an engineer the execution or formation of; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of; as, to engineer a canal; to engineer a tunnel through the Alps.—2. To work upon; to ply; to try some scheme or plan

upon.
Unless we engineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him. Couper. question we could get nothing out of him. Compet.

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; to conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort; as, to engineer a bill through Congress. [United States.]

Engineering (en-jin-ër'ing), n. 1. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which mechages it in general extensively.

which machinery is in general extensively

employed. — Military engineering, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defence of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war. — Naval or marine engineering has to do partly with works of a warlike tions of war.—Naval or marine engineering has to do partly with works of a warlike nature, such as the construction of warvessels, the construction and management of torpedoes, &c., but also trenches upon the ground occupied more exclusively by the next two branches.—Civil engineering relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c.—Mechanical engineering refers strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machinetools, mill-work, &c.—2. Careful management; managuring. Who kindling a combustion of desire.

ment; manœuvring.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your engineering proves in vain.

Couper,
Engineman (en'jin-man), n. A man who
manages the engine, as in steamers, steamcarriages, manufactories, and the like.
Engineri (en'jin-er), n. One who manages
a military engine. a military engine.

Tis the sport to have the enginer Hoist with his own petar.

Enginery (en'jin-ri), n. 1. The act of managing engines or artillery.—2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war.

We saw the fee
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish enginery.

Milton.

3. Mechanism; machinery; internal structure or arrangement.

The enginery of the one (the English language) is too near, the idiomatic motive power of the other too distant, for distinct vision.

G. P. Marsh.

too distant, for distinct vision.

4. Any carefully repared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end, machinations; devices; system of artifice. "The fraudful enginery of Rome." Shenstone. [In all its uses rare.

All his own devilish enginery of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, &c. Macaulay.

Engine-shaft (en'jin-shaft), n. The shaft of marine-engine wheels.
Engine-tool (en'jin-töl), n. See MACHINE-

Engine-turning (en'jin-tern-ing), n. A method of turning executed by what is





Examples of Engine turning,

termed a rose-engine. It is used for ornamental work, such as the net-work of curved lines on the backs of watches. See ROSE-ENGINE.

Enginous † (en'jin-us), a. [See Engine.] 1. Pertaining to an engine. 'An enginous wheel.' Dekker.—2. Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

All tools that enginous despair could frame.

Marlowe & Chapman.

Engird (en-gerd'), v.t. pret. & pp. engirded or engirt; ppr. engirding. [Prefix en, and gird.] To surround; to encircle; to encom-pass. 'My body round engirt with misery.' pass. Shak.

Engirdle (en-ger'dl), v.t. [Prefix en, and girdle.] To inclose; to surround. Glover:
Engirtt (en-gert'), v.t. To encircle; to en-

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . . So white a friend engirts so white a foe. Shak.

Engiscope (en'ji-skop), n. [Gr. engys, near, and skopeō, to view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

Englad (en-glad'), v.t. To make glad. Skelton. Englaimed† (en-glamd'), a. Furred; clammy. 'His tongue englaimed.' Liber Festi-

natis.

Englander (ing'gland-er), n. An Englishman. A little Englander, one accused of a wish to belittle or lower the dignity of England: opposite to a big Englander, one desirous of augmenting its power and glory.

Englanté (än-glän-tä), a. In her. bearing

Englet (eng'gl), n. [Written also ingle. See etymology of the word under that form.] A darling; a favourite; a paramour; an ingle. B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.
Englet (eng'gl), v.t. To eajole: to coax. 'I'll go and engle some broker.' B. Jonson.
English (ing'glish), a. [A. Sax. Englise, from the Engles or Angles, a tribe of Germans who came from a district called Angeln in the south-east of Schleswig, between the river Schlei on the south and the Flensburg Hills on the north, and settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of England. I Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.

English (ing'glish), n. 1, One of the Low Ger-

its infiabitants.
English (ing'glish), n. 1. One of the Low German group of languages, and that spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c. It of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c. It is a direct development of Anglo-Saxon (which see), and hence many people object to the distinction made between English and Anglo-Saxon, holding that the language ought to be called English throughout all the periods of its history, as it was among the Anglo-Saxons themselves. Although a direct development of Anglo-Saxon, that development did not proceed regularly and gradually by the action of internal causes, but was influenced from without by the Norman Conquest, the immediate result of Norman Conquest, the immediate result of which was that the language of the Normans (Norman-French, the chief element of which was Latin) became the chief literary language was nathified and the latter a rappears of England, Anglo-Saxon taking a very sub-ordinate place. When the latter reappears after the Conquest as a written language, we find that, instead of being highly inflected or synthetic, as it was before that event, it has become analytic, that is, prepositions and auxiliaries are now used instead of inflec-tional prefixes and terminations to express the various modifications of the idea conthe various modifications of the idea contained in any word, and the relations of the words in a sentence to one another. The vocabulary, however, appears but slightly affected, the Norman words in it being so few as scarcely to be worth taking into necount. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the period from which English proper is usually regarded as taking date, a considerable number of Norman words make their appearance among those of Anglo-Saxonorigin, suchwords having been adopted by writers of the subject race who wished to make themselves intelligible to both peoples, the Normans by this time, as it would seem, Saxon origin, suchwords having been adopted by writers of the subject race who wished to make themselves intelligible to both peoples, the Normans by this time, as it would seem, having begun to make use of Anglo-Saxon. There appear to have been three chief dialects of English—the Northern, Midland, and Southern, the second of which gradually became the dominant and literary dialect of the country, and is thus the immediate parent of our present English. Regarded in its widest acceptation as embracing both Anglo-Saxon and English proper, English has been divided into five periods:—(1) English of the first period, from 450 (the period when the Teutonic invaders began to make settlements in the country) to 1100. In this stage the language was synthetic, not analytic. The Beowulf is the most noted example of the English of this period. (2) English of the second period, from 1100 to 1250, when the influence of the Conquest begins to be perceived to a slight extent in the vocabulary and in a general weakening of the terminations. Of this period Layamon's Brut, a metrical chronicle of legendary British history, compiled chiefly from the French by a Worcestershire monk named Layamon, who lived about 1200; and the Ormalum, a long paraphrase of Scripture with a commentary, prepared by a monk called Orm or Ormin about 1215, may be cited as examples. (3) The third period, from 1250 to 1350, when inanimate objects begin to have no longer gender but to be classed as neuter. The infinitive takes 'to' before it, and the present participle ends in ing.' The metrical chronicles of Robert of Gloucester and Robert De Brume are examples of this period, (4) The fourth period, from 1360 to 1460, when the Midland dialect has become the prevailing one. This period embraces the names of Chaucer and Gower. (5) The fifth period, from 1400 to the present time, the course of which the language was to a great extent stereo-

typed by the works of Shakspere and Milton, typed by the works of Shakspere and Milton, the publication of the Prayer-book, and above all, by the translation of the Bible. The language is now highly analytical, being the least inflectional of any of the Indo-European tongues. Although the English language is Teutonic as regards its grammar and particles, as well as the great proportion of words in daily use, yet perhaps no language has incorporated so many foreign words. The chief sources from which these contributions have been received are Norman-French, French and the other Romance languages. Latin, and Greek, besides contributions of greater or less extent from Celtic, German, Dutch, Hebrew, Persian, Hindu, Chinese, Turkish, Malay, American, &c. A great many of the terms borrowed from the last-mentioned languages are the names of which did not previously exist in English.—2. As a collective noun, the people of England.—3. In printing, a size of type between great primer and pica.

great primer and pica.
English (ingglish), v.t. To translate into
the English language; to represent or render in English.

Those gracious acts . . . may be englished more properly acts of fear and dissimulation. Millon.

properly acts of fear and dissimulation. Millon.

Englishable† (ing glish-a-bl), a. Capable of being rendered in English.

English-American (ing glish-a-me-ri-kan), n. Same as Anglo-American.

Englishman (ing glish-man), n. A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englishry (ing glish-ri), n. 1.† The state or privilege of being an Englishman.—2. A population of English descent; especially the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had classed since an arm had been

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island (Ireland) against the domination of the Englishry. Macaulay.

Englislet (eng'lis-let), n. In her. an escutchcon of pretence.

Engloom (en-glöm'), v.t. [Prefix en, and gloom.] To make gloomy. [Rare.] Engluet (en-glū'), v.t. [Prefix en, and glue.] To glue; to join or close very fast, as with

bird-lime or glue.

Let no sleep thine eye englue. Englut + (en-clut'), v.t. pret. & pp. englutted; ppr. englutting. [Prefix en, and glut.—Fr. engloutin, from L. glutio, to swallow.] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows. Shak. 2. To fill; to glut. 'Englutted with vanity.' Ascham.

Engore † (en-gōr'), v.t. pret. & pp. engored; ppr. engoring. [Prefix en, and gove.] 1. To plerce; to gore; to wound. 'Deadly engored of a great wilde bore.' Spenser.—2. To in-

As salvage bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt, When rancour doth with rage him once engore, Forgets with warie warde them to awayt. Spenser.

Engorge (en-gorf), v.t. pret. & pp. engorged; ppr. engorging. [Fr. engorger, from garge, the throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

or in large quantities.

That is the sulf of greediness, they say.
That deep engregeth all this world its prey.
Spenser.

Engorge (en-gorj(), v.i. To devour; to feed with engerness or voracity. Beaumont.

Engorged (en-gorjd), p. and a. 1. Swallowed with greediness or in large draughts; gulped down.—2. t causing the throat to swell; producing a choking sensation in the throat.

'Fraught with rancour and engorged ire.'
Spenser.—3. In med. filled to excess with blood; congenent (en-gorj/ment), n. 1. The act

blood; congested.

Engorgement (en-gorj'ment), n. 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. — 2. In med. the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; conception

an organ with plood; congestion.

Engoulée (ân-gö-lā), pp.
[Fr. engouler, to swallow.] In her. an epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals.

Engraff† (en-graf'), v.t. To ingraft; to unite. You have been so much engraffed to Falstaff. Shak.

Engraffment (en-graf $^\prime$ ment), n. Same as Ingraftment.

Engraft (en-graft'), v.t. To ingraft (which see).—Implant, Engraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse. See under IMPLANT.

Infuse. See under IMPLANT.
Engraftation, Engraftment (en-graft-\(\bar{u}\)shon, en-graft'ment), n. The act of ingrafting; ingraftment.
Engrail (en-gral'), v.t. [Fr. engréler; to engral, from grèle, gresle, hail.] 1. To variegate;
to spot, as with hail. 'A caldron new engrail'd with twenty hues.' Chapman.—2. In
her. to indent or make ragged at the edges,
as if broken with hail; to indent in curved
lines.

Engrail (en-grāl'), v.i. To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.



A bend engrailed.

line.
Engrailed (en-graid'), p. and a. 1. Variegated; spotted.—2. Having an indented outline. 'Over hills with peaky tops engrailed.' Tennyson.—3. In her. indented in a series of curves with the points outwards. It is points outwards. It is said of one of the lines of

A bend engrated. said of one of the lines of one of the forms in which bends and other ordinaries are represented. 'Polwheel beareth a saltier engratiled.' Carew. Engratiment (en-gratiment), n. 1. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—2. In her, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines. tion in curved lines.

tion in curved lines Engrain (en-grain), v.t. [Prefix en, and grain.] Properly—1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep. Leaves engrained in lusty greene. Spenser. 2. To incorporate with the errain or texture. 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything. 'The stain hath become en-gratued by time.' Sir W. Scott.—3. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. See Ingrainer (en-grain'er), n. A person who paints articles in imitation of wood.

Engrapplet (en-grap'pi), v.i. [Prefix en, and grapple.] To seize mutually; to contend or struggle at close quarters. — To engrapple with, to close with; to contend with.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,

Engrapple with thy son, as ferce as he. Daniel.

Engrasp (en-grasp'), v.t. [Prefix en, and grasp.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [Prefix en, and

hold fast by Incrosing of Com-Both together fierce engrasped be, Whiles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife doth Spenser.

see. Spenser. Spenser. Engraulis (en-gra/lis), n. A genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the common anchovy (E. encrasicholus) is the best known species. See ANCHOYY.

Engrave (en-grav), v.t. pret. engraved; pp. engraved or engraven; ppr. engraved; pp. [Prefix en, and grave, to carve. See GRAVE.]

1.† To cut in; to make by incision.

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh He did engrave. Spen

2. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to mark by incisions.

Like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel.

Ex. xxviii. 11.

Israel. Ex. xxviii. n.
3. To picture or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c. "From Edith" was engraven on the blade." Tennyson.—
4. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. 'Engrave principles in men's minds.' Locke. Engrave† (en-grāv'), v.l. [Prefix en, and grave, a tomb.] To burry; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume. 'In seemely sort their corses to engrave.' Spenser. Engravement† (en-grāv'ment), n. 1. Act of engraving.—2. The work of an engraver; engraved work.

engraved work.

We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the engravement of art and man's device. Barrow.

the eigravement of art and man's device. Barrow. Engraver (en-gräv'er), n. One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carrer. Engravery† (en-gräv'e-ri), n. The work of an engraver. 'Some handsome engraveries and medals.' Sir T. Browne.
Engraving (en-gräv'ing), n. 1. In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, wood. Many branches of the art, as gemengraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity. In a more specific

sense, engraving is the art of forming designs sense, engraving is the artof forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving bearing date 1423, while the earliest dated bearing date 1423, Winter the earnest dates engraving from a metal plate bears that of 1461. Wood-engraving differs from engraving in metal in that, while on a metal plate the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being kept clean, in woodrest of the surface being kept clean, in wood-engraving they are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wood-cut acts as a type, and is printed from in the asual way. The metals most commonly used for engraving are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as aquatint, etching, mezzotint, stipple, line engraving, &c. 2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate; a print.

Furrestent (en. crät'n), v.f. [Prefix en. areat.

Engreatent (en.grät'n), v.t. [Prefix en, great, and suffix en.] To make great or greater; to augment; to aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it's much engreatened by the circumstances which attend it.

Fer. Taylor.

Engregge, tv.t. [O.Fr. engregier, to make worse or heavier, to aggravate, from a hypothetical L.L. ingraviare, from L. in, and gravis, heavy.] To aggravate; to lie heavy on.

All thise thinges . . . engreggen the conscience. Chaucer. Engrieve† (en-grēv'), v.t. [Prefix en, and grieve.] To grieve; to pain.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost.

Eacon.

Engross (en-grös), v.t. [Fr. en, and grossir, to enlarge, to make greater or thicker, from gros, big. See Gross.] 1.† To make thick or gross; to thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engress with mud. Spense 2.† To make larger; to make additions to; to increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have engrossed and piled up
The cankered heaps of strange-achieved gold.
Shak.

Not sleeping, to engress his idle body; But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. Shak. 3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole of; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should engross our whole time

A dog, a parrot, or an ape, Or some worse brute in human shape, Engross the fancies of the fair. Swift.

4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing

The first chapman will not be the worst, who perhaps will not offer so good a rate in conjunction with the company, as he may give to engross the commodity.

Addam.

5. To take or assume in undue quantity, pro-5. To take of assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; as, to engross power.
6. [Comp. with this sense the Fr. grossoger, lit. to write fair or in great (gros) characters.] To copy in a large hand; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters, for preservation, as records of table acts as well as the characters. of public acts, on paper or parchment.

There was the man's whole life written as legibly on those clothes, as if we had his autobiography engrossed on parchment before us. Dickens.

-Absorb, Engross. See under Absorb. — SYN. To absorb, swallow up, occupy, lay hold of, forestall, monopolize.
Engross (en-grōs'), v.i. To be employed in engrossing, or making a correct copy of a writing in a fair large hand.

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross, Who pens a stanza when he should engross. Pope.

who pens a stanza when he should engross. Pope. Engrosser (en-grōs'er), n. 1. He who or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; one who takes or assumes in undue quantity, proportion, or degree. 'A new sort of engrossers or forestallers.' Locke. 'Engrossers of delegated power.' Knox.—2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters.

Engrossing—hand (en-crōs'inc-hand) a. In

copies a writing in large fair characters. Engrossing-hand, a. In penmanship, a fair large hand used in copying deeds, records, &c. Engrossment (en-grös'ment), n. 1. The appropriation of things in the gross or in excibitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. 'Engrossments of power and favour.' Swift.

2. The act of copying out in large fair cha-2. The act of copying out at large tair characters; as, the engrossment of a deed.—
3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters. Lord Clarendon.—4. The state of being engrossed or occupied, or having one's attention wholly occupied, or having one's attention wholly taken up; appropriation; absorption. 'In the engrossment of her own ardent and devoted love.' Lord Lytton.

Enguard (en-gird') v.t. [Prefix en, and guard.] To guard; to defend. Shak.

Enguiché (täù-gē-shā), a. [Fr.] In her. applied to a hunting-horn whose rim around the mouth is of a different colour from the horn itself.

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horn itself.

To absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf, to ingulf. 'It quite engulf's all human thought.'

Engulfment (en-gulf'ment), n. An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex. [Rare.]

Engyscope (en'ji-skôp), n. Same as Engi-

Enhable, † Enhabile † (en-ha'bl, en-ha'bil), To enable.

Enhalset (en-hals'), v.t. [Prefix en, and halse, the throat.] To clasp round the neck; to embrace.

The other me enhalse,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.

Mir. for Mags. Enhance (en-hans'), v.t. pret. & pp. en-hanced; ppr. enhancing. [Norm. enhancer; Pr. enanzar, to advance, enhance, from enant, enans, forward, from L. in antea (Fr. en avant), forwards; ante, before.]

1.† To raise up; to lift: applied to material thince.

things. He, nought aghast, his mighty hand enhaunst.

Spenser.

2. To elevate or exalt socially; to raise to honour or in dignity.

He that mekith himself shall be enhaunsed, Wickliffe, Mat. xxiii. 12.

3. To heighten; to make greater; to increase; as, to enhance the price of a commodity.

as, to entitude one prior The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to enhance our pleasure.

Atterbury.

Enhance (en-hans), v.i. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger; as, a debt enhances rapidly by compound interest. Enhanced (en-hanst), p. or a. In her. a term applied to any ordinary, as a fesse, bend, &c., when removed from its proper situation and placed higher in the field. Enhancement (en-hans'ment), n. The act of increasing, or state of being increased; rise; augmentation; aggravation; as, the enhancement of value price enjoyment playment.

rise; augmentation; aggravation; as, the enhancement of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, and the like. 'Enhancement of rents.' Bacon. 'Enhancer (en-hans'er), n. One who enhances; he who or that which raises price,

&c. Enharbour (en-harber), v.t. [Prefix en, and harbour.] To dwell in or inhabit. 'Delights enharbouring the breasts.' Wm. Browne. Enharden (en-hird'n), v.t. [Prefix en, and harden.] To harden; to encourage; to embolden. 'To enharden one with confidence.' Howell. [Rare.] Enharmonic Enharmonical (en-hir-mon).

Howett. [Rare.] Enharmonical(en-hār-mon'-lk, en-hār-mon'ik-al), a. [Fr. enharmonique; Gr. enarmonikos, in harmony—en, in, and harmonida, harmony. See HARMONY.] In music, (a) of or perfaining to that one of the three musical scales recognized by the an-cient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate. (See DIATONIC, CHROMATIC.) (b) Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the enr, as the substitution of Ab for G \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ (c) Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales, and their transposition into other keys

Enharmonically (en-här-mon'ik-al-li), adv. In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

Enharmonion † (en-hār-mō'ni-on), n. In music, a song of many parts, or a concert of sundry tunes. Holland.

Sundry tunes. Holdma.

Enhearten (en-histrin), v.t. [Prefix en, and hearten, to encourage—heart, and en, verb-forming suffix.] To encourage; to animate; to embolden. 'The enemy exults and is enheartened.' Jer. Taylor. [Rare.]

Enhedge (en-hej'), v.t. [Prefix en, and hedge.]

To surround with, or as with, a hedge.

To Surround Vicars, Enhort, v.t. [Prefix en, and L. hortor, to encourage.] To exhort. Chaucer. Enhunger (en-hung'ger), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and hunger.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

When its first missionaries bare it (the gospel) to the world.

When its first missionaries bare it (the gospel) to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had fort from their natural range, and enhangered to feed on inno-cence and life.

Enhydra (en-hi'dra), n. [Gr. en, in, and hydor, water.] A genus of carnivorous mammals belonging to the family Mustelimammals belonging to the family Mustellide, sub-family Lutrine, and consisting of only one species, the sea-otter, which is found only on the north-western coasts of America and the shores of Kamtchatka. The skins are held in high esteem in China. In appearance it is very like a seal. Enhydric (en-hi'drik), a. Same as Enhydrous.

draus.

Enhydrite (en-hi'drit), n. [Gr. en, and hydor, water.] A mineral containing water. Enhydrous (en-hi'drus), a. Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid; as, enhydrous quartz.

Enigma (ë-nig'ma), n. [From L. emigma, from Gr. amigma, from amissomai, to speak darkly, from amiss, a tale, a story.]

1. A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure operation: a riddle: a question an obscure question; a riddle; a question, saying, or painting containing a hidden meaning; as, to speak in *enigmas*.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.

Pope.

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable; as, how the reel got into the bottle is an enigma to me; he, or his conduct, is to me an enigma.

To one who rejects them (the miracles of Jesus)—
to one who believes that the loftiest morals and the
divinest piety which mankind has ever seen were
evoked by a religion which rested on errors or on
lies—the world's history must remain, it seems to me,
a hopeless enigma or a revolting fraud. Farner.

Enigmatic, Enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, ē-nig-mat'ik-al), a. Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. 'Enigmatic prophecies.' Warbur-

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical. Enigmatically (e-nig-mat/ik-al-ii), adv. In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.

Barrow,

Enigmatist (ë-nig'mat-ist), n. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. Addison.
Enigmatize (ë-nig'mat-iz), v. i. To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles.
Enigmatography, Enigmatology (ë-nig-ma-tog'ra-fi, ë-nig'ma-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. atingma, an enigma, graphō, to write, and logos, discourse.] The art of making or of solving riddles.

solving riddles.

Enisle (en-il'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and isle.] To make an island of; to sever, as an island; to place alone. [Poetical.]

Yes: in the sea of life enisled,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone.

Matt. Arnold.

We mortal millions live alone. Matt. Arnold.

Enjall (en-jāl'), v.t. [Preix en, and jall.]
To put into jall; to imprison. Smart.

Enjoin (en-join'), v.t. [Fr. enjoindre; L. injungo-m, and jungo, to join.] 1. To lay
upon, as an order or command; to put an
injunction upon; to order or direct with
urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Johnson says 'this word
is more authoritative than direct and less
imperious than command.' It has the force
of pressing admonition with authority; as, a
parent enjoins on his children the duty of
obedience. But it has also the sense of command; as, the duties enjoined by God in the mand; as, the duties enjoined by God in the moral law.

To what the laws enjoin submission pay. Stepney,

To satisfy the good old man, I would bend under any heavy weight That he'll *enjoin* me to. Shak. 2. In law, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction.

This is a suit to enjoin the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. Kent.

Enjoin,† Enjoyn! (en-join'), v.t. [Prefixen, and join.] To join or unite.

To be enjoyned with you in bands of indissoluble love and only.

love and unity.

Enjoiner (en-join'er), n. One who eufoins.

Enjoinment (en-join'ment), n. The act of enjoining or state of being enjoined; direction; command; authoritative admonition.

Public enjoinment. Sir T. Browne.

Enjoy (eu-joi'), v.t. [0. Fr. enjoier, to receive with joy—prefix en, and joie = E. joy (which see).] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; as, we enjoy the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

Loud enjoy the pangs of death,

sation of friends, and our own mediations.

Louid enjoy the pangs of death,
And smile in agony.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfactor,
to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or
profitable thing, or as something desirable;
as, we enjoy a free constitution and inestimable profittees. able privileges.

That the children of Israel may enjoy every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

The land shall enjoy her sabbaths. Lev. xxvi. 34.

3. To have sexual intercourse with. 'If you will, enjoy Ford's wife.' Shak.

For never did thy beauty, since the day I saw thee inst and wedded thee, adorned With all perfections, so inflame my sense With ardour to enjoy thee.

Mitton.

-To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; to experi-ence delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy. Saints enjoy themselves in heaven.

Saints enjoy themselves in heaven. Tempson.

[We often hear such a phrase as 'He enjoyed, very bad health,' where instead of enjoyed, experienced or suffered from should be used. This usage of the word, though quite erroneous, is not altogether unsupported by analogous examples in good writers. Compare:

He expired . . having enjoyed by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and casy death.

Of the nineteen trants who started up under the reign of Gillienus, there was not one who enjoyed a life of peace or a natural death.

Factor (on job v. i. To live in harminger to

Enjoy (en-joi'), v.i. To live in happiness; to take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her enjeying, I extinct. Millon.
Enjoyable (en-joi-ab), a. Capable of being
enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them. Pope.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most expectable of them.

Pope.

Enjoyer (en-joi'er), n. One who enjoys.
Enjoyment (en-joiment), n. 1. The condition of enjoying; the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; fruition; as, the enjoyment of an estate, of civil and religious privileges. 'The contented use and enjoyment of the things we have.' Wilkins. -2. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight, 'The hope of everlasting enjoyments.' Glanville.

Enkennel (en-ken'el), v.t. [Prefix en, and kennel.] To shirt up in a kennel.

Enkennel (en-ken'el), v.t. [Prefix en, and kennel.] To form into kernels.

Enkindle (en-kin'dl), v.t. pret & pp. enkindled; ppr. enkindling. [Prefix en, and kindle.] 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame. 'Enkindle all the sparks of nature.' Shak. -2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to enkindle war or discord, or the fames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience Which seem'd too much enkindled. Shak.

Enkindle (en-kividl), vi. To take fire.
Enlace (en-las'), vit. pret. & pp. enlaced;
ppr. enlacing. [Prefix en, and lace.] 1. To
fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to
encircle; to surround; to enfold.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast enlace.

P. Fletcher.

2.† To entangle. Chancer.
Enlacement (en-las/ment), n. Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold, His tail about the imp he roll'd In fond and close entacement. So

Enlangour, tv.t. [Prefix en, and languor.]
To cause to fade, as with languor.

Of such a colour enlangoured, Was Abstinence ywis coloured.

Enlard (en-lard'), v.t. [Prefix en, and lard.]
To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

That were to enlard his fat-already pride. Shak.

Enlarge (en-lärf), n.t. pret. & pp. enlarged; ppr. enlarging. [Verb-forming prefix en, and large.] 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions: to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk; to make larger; to augment; to increase; as, the body is enlarged by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to enlarge the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall enlarge Japheth. 2. To increase the capacity of; to expand;

to make more comprehensive. This is that science which would truly enlarge men's minds were it studied.

Locke.

3. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye, as a microscope. — 4. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pres-

Sure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast enterged me when I was in distress.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was enterged from the ark.

Comper.

5.† To state at large; to expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by on or upon. Then in my tent, Cassius, enlarge your griefs, And I will give you audience. Shak.

To enlarge the heart, to dilate the heart with joy, affection, and the like; to open and expand the heart in good-will; to make

free, liberal, and charitable. O, ye Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is enlarged, 2 Cor. vi. 11.

heart is entarged.

Enlarge (en-liirj'), v.i. 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; as, a plant enlarges by growth; an estate enlarges by good management; a volume of air enlarges by rarefaction.—2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expand; in this sense sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to en-Dr. H. More.

rge on n.

They enlarged themselves on the subject.

Clarendan.

3. To exaggerate.

At least a severe critic would be apt to think I enlarge a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.

Swift.

Enlarged (en-lürjd'), a. Not narrow nor confined; expansive; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

That are extremely precident of swift.

They are extremely suspicious of any enlarged or general views.

Brougham. Enlargedly (en-larj'ed-li), adv. With en-

largement Enlargedness (en-lärj'ed-nes), n. The state

Enlargedness (en-harjeu-nes), in America of being enlarged.
Enlargement (en-lärj'ment), in. 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; as, the enlargement of a field by the addition of two or three acres; the enlargement of a tree which continues to grow.—2. Something added on an addition. added on; an addition.

And all who told it added something new; And all who heard it made enlargements too

3. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought; emoblement, as of the feelings and character.—4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits.

or straits.

Then shall enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews.

Est. iv. 14. 5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

He concluded with im enlargement upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.

Clarendon.

Enlarger (en-lärj'er), n. He who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.
Enlay (en-lä'), v.t. Same as Inlay.
Enleague (en-lëg'), v.t. [Prefix en, and league.] To be in league with.

For now it doth appear
That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler.

S. Baillie.
Enlengthen† (en-length'n), v.t. [Prefix en, and lengthen.] To lengthen; to prolong; to slowerts.

elongate.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread and more enlengthened filament, it stirreth not the bodies interposed.

Sir T. Browne.

Sir T. Browne.

Enlevé (anl.-va), a. [Fr.] In her. raised or elevated: often synonymous with enhanced.

Enleven, † n. The number eleven. Chaucer.

Enlight† (en-lit'), v.t. [Prefix en, and light.]

To illuminate; to enlighten.

Which from the first has changed.

o illuminate; to this shore on ages past, Which from the first has shore on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. Pope.

Enlighten (en-lit'en), v.t. [Prefix en, and lighten, to make light, to illumine—light, and en, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun enlightens the earth.

His lightnings enlightened the world.

2. To give intellectual light to; to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to; to illuminate; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend.

Tis he who enlightens our understandings. Rogers. 3. To illuminate with divine knowledge or a knowledge of religious truth. 'Those who were once *enlightened*.' Heb. vi. 4.

The conscience enlightened by the Word and Spirit of God.

Trench.

Enlightener (en-lit'en-er), n. One who illuminates; one who or that which communi-

cates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the catigather of daily life. Carlyte.

Enlightenment (en-lit'en-ment), n. Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

instructed.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the entightenment of the age in which parliament designed them. Sir T. E. May.

Enlimn (en-lim'), v.t. [Fr. enduminer, to colour. See Limn.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. Palsgrave.

Enlimk (en-limk'), v.t. [Prefix en, and link.] To link; to chain to: to connect. 'Enlimked to waste and desolation.' Shak.

Enlist (en-list'), v.t. [Prefix en, and link.] 1. To enrol; to register; to enter a name on a list.—2. To engage in public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer enlists men.—3. To unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some interest; to engage the services of; as, to enlist persons of all classes in the cause of bruth.

Agraver fact, enlisted on your side.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. Comper.

May furnish illustration well applied. Comper.

Enlist (en-list'), v. i. 1. To engage in public
service, especially military service, volumtarily, by subscribing articles or enrolling
one's name.—2. To enter heartily into a
cause, as being devoted to its interests.

Enlistment (en-list'ment), n. 1. The act of
enlisting or state of being enlisted; the raising of soldiers by emlisting.

In England with enlistment instead of conscription
this supply was always precarious.

June withing by which a soldier is bound.

2. The writing by which a soldier is bound. Enlive; (en-liv'), v.t. To enliven; to quicken;

The dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and enlived.

Ep. Hall.

and entired.

Enliven (en-liv'en), v.t. [Prefix en, and liven, to make to live—live, a. and en, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to quicken; to stimulate; as, fresh fuel enlivens a fire. 'Sol's enlivening power.' Shenstone.—2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; as, social mirth and good humour enliven a company; music enlivens the gloom; SYN. To animate, quicken, stimulate, exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, vivify, gladden, invigorate.

orate.

Enlivener (en-liv'en-èr), n. He who or that which enlivens or animates; he who or that which invigorates, 'Fire, th' enlivener of the general frame.' Dryden.

Enlock (en-lok'), n.t. [Prefix en, and lock.]
To lock up; to inclose.

Enluminer (en-lum'in), n.t. [Fr. enluminer—en, and L. lumino, to light up.] To illumine; to enlighten.

That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enhumine all these lesser tyres.

Enmanche (än-män-shä), pp. [From manche, a sleeve.] In her, resembling or covered with a sleeve: applied when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief

edge to the sides, to about han one breach of the chief.

Enmarble† (en-mär'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. en-marbled; ppr. enmarbling. [Verb-forming prefix en, and marble.] To make hard as marble; to harden; to emmarble. En masse (äh mäs). [Fr.] In the mass or whale bedy.

En masse (an mas, [pr.] In whole body.

Enmesh (en-mesh'), v.t. [Prefix en, and mesh.]

To net; to entangle; to entrap. 'The net, that shall enmesh them all.' Shak.

Enmew (en-mü'), v.t. Same as Emmew.

Enmious † (en'mi-us), a. Full of enmity; inimical. Fox:
Enmity (en'mi-ti), n. [Fr. inimitié; L. L. inimicitas, iom L. inimicus, unfriendly, hostile.]
The quality or state of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will; opposition; variance; discord.

ill; opposition; variance, and the woman.

I will put ennity between thee and the woman.

Gen. iii. 15. The friendship of the world is enmity with God.

Syn. Hostility, animosity, hatred, ill-will, malignity, malevolence.

Enmossed (en-most'), a. [Prefix en, and moss.] Covered with moss. 'Enmossed realms.' Keats. [Rare and poetical.]

Enmove (en-mūr'), v.t. [Prefix en, and L. murus, a wall.] To inclose within a wall; to immure. Shak.

Ennation (en-na'shon), n. [Gr. ennea, nine.] In enton. the ninth segment in insects. Manualers.

Enneacontahedral (en'në-a-kon-ta-hë"dral), a. [Gr. ennenëkonta, ninety, and hedra, seat, base.] Having ninety faces: said of a crystal or other solid figure bounded by

Enneacontahedron (en'nē-a-kon'ta-hē"

planes.

Enneacontahedron (en'nē-a-kon'ta-hē'dron), n. A figure having ninety sides.

Ennead (en'nē-ad), n. [Gr. ennea, nine.]

1.† The number nine.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the dectrines of Plotinus, so named from the collection being arranged into six divisions, each containing nine books.

Enneagon (en'nē-a-gon), n. [Gr. ennea, nine, and gōnia, an angle.] In geom. a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

Enneagonal (en-nē-ag'on-al), a. [Gr. ennea, nine, and ynē, female.] In bot. having nine angles.

Enneagynous (en-nē-aj'in-us), a. [Gr. ennea, nine, and ynē, female.] In bot. having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

Enneahedral (en'nē-a-hē'dral), a. [Gr. ennea, nine, and hedra, seat, base.] In geom.

having nine sides.

having nine sides.

naving nine sides.

Enneahedria, Enneahedron (en'nê-a-hê"-dri-a, en'nê-a-hê"dron), n. In geom. a figure having nine sides; a nonagon.

Enneander (en-nê-au'dêr), n. [Gr. ennea, nine, and anêr, andros, a male.] In bot.

a plant having nine

stamens. Enneandria (en-nē an'dri-a), n. The ninth class of the Linnean cass of the Linnean system of plants, comprehending such plants as have her-maphrodite flowers with nine stamens. There is only one British plant in the class, Butomus um-bellatus or floweringrush.

Enneandria.—Flower of Butomus umbellatus.

Enneandrian, Enneandrous (en-nē-an'dri-an, en-nē-an'drus), a. Having nine

arrian, ein-ne-air drus), a. Having nine stamens. Enneapetalous (en'ne-a-pet"al-us), a. [Gr. ennea, nine, and petalon, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

nine petals or flower-leaves.

Enneaspermous (en'hê-a-sperm'us), a. [Gr. ennea, nine, and sperma, seed.] In bot. having nine seeds; as, enneaspermous fruits.

Enneatic, † Enneatical † (en-nê-atřík, en-neatřík-al), a. [Gr. ennea, nine.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years; ninth.—

Enneatical days, every ninth day of a disease.—Enneatical years, every ninth year of a man's life of a man's life.

Ennew† (en-nu'), v.t. [Verb-forming prefix en, and new.] To make new; to renew.

Our natural tongue is rude, And hard to be ennew'd With polish'd termes.

Ennis (en'is). An Irish form of the Celtic inis, an island, a frequent element of placenames; as, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskil-

len, &c. Ennoble (en-no'bl), n.t. pret. & pp. ennobled; ppr. ennobling. [Verb-forming prefix en, and noble; Fr. ennoblier.] 1. Tomake noble; to raise to nobility; as, to ennoble a commoner.—2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence. cellence.
What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?

3.† To make notable, famous, or illustrious. The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only ennobled some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks.

Bacon. SYN. To dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

Ennoblement (en-nō'bl-ment), n. act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled. Bacon.—2. Ex-altation; elevation in degree or excellence;

dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all ennoblements.

Glanville.

mental (in-nwe), n. [Fr.; Sp. enojo; O. Venet. inodio, from L. in odio, in hate, in disgust— id est mihi in odio = Fr. cela m'ennuie.] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weariness; tedium; lassitude.

ness; tedinin; instruction.

The only fault of it is insipldity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennet*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing.

Gray

**

Ennuyé (än-nwē-yā), a. [Fr.] Affected with ennui; bored; languid in spirit; sated with pleasure.

Ennuyé (än-nwē-yā), n. One affected with ennui; one incapable of receiving pleasure ennui; one incapanie or receiving pleasure from the enjoyments of life through satiety; one indifferent to, or bored by, ordinary pleasures or occupations. Ennuyée (än-nwe-yā), n. A female affected

with ennui

with ennut. Enodation (é-nōd-ā'shon), n. [L. enodatio, from enodo, to clear from knots—e, and nodus, a knot.] The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his enodation.

Dr. Sclater.

Enode (ē-nōd'), a. [L. enodis—e, and nodus, knot.] In bot. destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

knot.] In bot. destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

Enode (ë-nōd'), v.t. pret. & pp. enoded; ppr. enoding. [L. enodo. See the adjective.] To clear of knots; to make clear. Cockeram. Enoint, † pp. Anointed. Chaucer.

Enoint, † pp. Anointed. Chaucer.
Enointarch (e-nōmotiak), n. [Gr. enōmotarch (e-nōmotiak), n. [Gr. enōmotarch e-nōmotia, a band of sworn soldiers, and archos, a leader.] The commander of an enomoty. Mitford.

Enomoty (e-nō'mo-ti), n. [Gr. enōmotia, from enōmotos, sworn, bound by an oather, and omnumi, to swear.] In Greek antiq. any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, a body of soldiers in the Lacedemonian army, variously estimated at twenty-five and thirty-two, bound together by an oath.

Enopla (en'op-la), n. pl. A tribe of turbellarian annuloids, distinguished by the presence of an oral or pharyngeal armature, consisting either of styles, hooks, or rods. The members are microscopic, and live in fresh or sea water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canal of higher animals.

Enoptomancy (en-op'tō-man-si), n. [Gr. emontos. visible as in a mirror, and mantein.

Enoptomancy (en-op'to-man-si), n. [Gr. enoptos, visible as in a mirror, and manteia, divination.] Divination by means of a mir-

Enorm† (ë-norm'), a. Deviating from rule; deviating from right; enormous; irregular; wicked.

icked.

All uniform

Pure, pervious, immixed . . . nothing enorm.

Dr. H. More.

That they may suffer such punishment as so evern.
. actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis.

Enormious † (ë-nor'mi-us), a. Enormous.
The enormious additions of their artificial heights.' Jer. Taylor.
Enormitant (ë-nor'mi-tan), n. A wretch; a monster. H. L'Estrange.
Enormity (ë-nor'mi-ti), n. [Lat. enormitas. See ENORMOUS.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive; excessive degree: atrociousness; vastness; as, the enormity of his offence. 'The enormity of his learned acquisitions.' De Quincey.—2. That which exceeds measure, or is immoderate, excessive, or outrageous; a very grave offence against order, right, a very grave offence against order, righ or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

These clamorous enormities which are grown too big and strong for law or shame.

South.

Enormous (ë-normus), a. [L. enormis—e for ex, out of, and norma, a rule.] 1.+ Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal. 'Enormous in their gait.' Milton.—2. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point.

Newton.

3. Great beyond or exceeding the common measure; excessively large; as, an enormous form; a man of enormous size.

Dare I in such momentous points advise, I should condemn the hoop's enormous size. Pope. 4. Excessively wicked; flagitious; atrocious; as, enormous crime or guilt. 'The detestable profession of a life so enormous.' Bale. 5.† Disordered; perverse.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, seeking to give
Losses their remedies. Shak.

Enormous, Immense, Excessive, all agree in expressing greatness. Enormous, out of rule, out of proportion; immense, that cannot be measured; excessive, beyond bounds, not be measured; excessive, beyond bounds, beyond what is fit and right. Enormous is peculiarly applicable to magnitude; immense, to extent, quantity, and number; excessive, to degree.—SYN. Huge, vast, immoderate, excessive, immense, prodigious, outrageous, heimous.
Enormously (6-nor'mus-li), adv. Excessively; beyond measure; as, an opinion enormously absurd.

Enormousness (ē-nor'mus-nes), n. The state of being enormous or excessive; great-

state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

Enorthotrope (en-ortho-trop), n. [Gr. en, orthos, right, and trepō, to turn.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly; a thaumatrope (which see).

Enough (ë-nuf'), a. [O.E. inoh, enou, A. Sax. genôh, genôg; a common Tent. word. Comp. O. Fris. enoch, G. genug, enough; the root meaning is seen in Goth. ganauhan, to suffice; whence ganôhs, enough, sufficient.] That satisfies desire or gives content; that meets reasonable expectations; that answers the purpose; that is adequate to want or demand; enough usually and more elegantly demand: enough usually and more elegantly follows the noun with which it is connected.

She said, We have straw and provender enough. Gen. xxiv. 25. How many hired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare. Luke xv. 17.

Enough (ë-nuf'), n. 1. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; as, we have enough of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have enough, my brother. Gen. xxxiii, 9.

That which is equal to the powers or

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done enough for me, in making and keeping you two my friends.

Pope. Enough! an exclamation denoting sufficiency.

Henceforth I'll bear Affliction till it do cry out itself, Enough, enough, and die. SYN. Sufficiency, plenty, abundance.

Enough (ë-nut'), adv. 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large enough for them.

Gen. xxxiv. 21.
Ye have dwelt long enough in this mount.

Deut. i. 6.
2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, he is ready enough to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant energy to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.

Addison.

same thing.

3. In a tolorable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quantity rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction; as, the song or the performance is well enough.

Enounce (ê-nouns), v.t. pret. and pp. enounced; ppr. enouncing. [Fr. énoncer; L. enuncio—e for ex, out of, and nuncio, declare; to enunciate; to state, as a proposition or argument. [Rare.]

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus enounces the argument.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Enouncement (ē-nouns'ment), n. Act of enouncing; enunciation; distinct statement.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the ery conception of the argument to require enouncement.

Sir W. Hamilton.

ment.

Enow (ë-nou'). An old form of enough.
Shall I go on or have I said enera! Shak.

En passant (än päs-sän). [Fr.] In passing;

En passant (an passan) [Fr.] In passing, by the way. Enpierce (en-pers'), v.t. Same as Empierce. Enquicken (en-kwik'n), v.t. [Prefix en, and quicken, to make quick—quick, a. and en, verb-forming suffix.] To quicken; to make

Enquire (en-kwir'), v.t. and i. Same as Enquirer (en-kwīr'er), n. Same as Inquirer. Enquiry (en-kwī'ri), n. Same as Inquiry. Enrace t (en-ris'), v.t. [Prefix en, and race.]
To enroot; to implant; to give race or origin
to. 'In fleshly seed. . enraced. Spenser.
Enrage (en-ris'), v.t. prot. & pp. enraged;
ppr. enraging. [Prefix en, and rage.] To extern entering in: to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

fury or madness; to make furious.

This land, like an offensive wife,
Hath enraged him on to olier strokes. Shak.

Enraged (en-räjd'), p. and a. 1. Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury; as, an enraged countenance.—2. A Aggravated; heightened; passionate. 'She loves him with an enraged affection.' Shak.—3. In her. applied by some affection.' Shalt.—3. In her. appned by some heralds to a horse when borne in the position which, in the case of beasts of prey, would be called saliant.

Enragement (en-raj/ment), n. The act of enraging or state of being enraged; excitement. Spenser.

Enrange (en-rainj), v.t. pret. & pp. enraged; ppr. enranging. [Prefix en, and range.] I. To put in order.

Fair Diana, in fresh summer's day.

Fair Diana, in fresh summer's day, Beholds her nymphs enrang'd in shady wood. 2. To rove over; to range. Spenser.

Enrank (en-rangk'), v.t. [Prefix rank.] To place in ranks or order. [Prefix en, and No leisure had he to enrank his men.

No leisure had he to enrunk his men. Shak.

Enrap (en-rap'), v.t. [Prefix en, and L. rapio,
to snatch.] To bear away in an ecstasy;
to transport with enthusiasm. 'Like a prophet suddenly enrapt.' Shak.

Enrapture (en-rap'für), v.t. pret. & pp. enraptured; ppr. enrapturing. [Prefix en, and
appture.] To transport with pleasure; to
delight beyond measure; to enravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment euraphured I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the
taking

Skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

Enravish (en-ra'vish), u.t. [Prefix en, and ravish.] To throw into eestasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much enravish'd be. Spenser.

Enravishingly (en-ra/vish-ing-li), adv. So

Enrayishingiy (en-ravish-ing-ii), aav. So as to throw into extasy.

Enravishment (en-ravish-ment), n. Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

Enragister (en-ravish-ing-ii), v.t. [Prefix en, and register.] To register; to enrol or record.

Enrheum† (en-röm'), v.i. [Prefix en, and rheum; Fr. enrhumer.] To have rheum through cold.

Enrich (en-rich'), v.t. [Prefix en, and rich; Fr. enrichir.] 1. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; as agriculture, commerce, and manufactures enrich a nation.—2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive.

coductive.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,

Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.

Sir R. Blacken.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Sir R. Blackm

with howers or suruddery; to enrich a caphan with sculpture.

Enricher (en-rich'en), n. One that enriches Enrichment (en-rich'ment), n. Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable; that which enriches or adorns; an ornament.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent en-richment of society, which is emplayed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. F. S. Mell.

Enridge (en-rij'), v.t. pret. & pp. enridged; ppr. enridging. [Prefix en, and ridge.] To form into ridges. 'The enridged sea.'

Enring (en-ring'), v.t. [Prefix en, and ring.]
To form a circle about; to encircle; to in-

Ivy . . . curings the barky fingers of the elm. The Muses and the Graces, grouped in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson.

Enripen (en-rip'n), v.t. [Prenyson. ripen, to become ripe—ripe, a. and en, verb-forming suffix.] To ripen; to bring to per-fection. Donne.

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Enrivet (en-riv'), v.t. pret. enrived; pp. enrived or enriven; ppr. enriving. [Prefix en, and rive.] To rive; to cleave. A griesly wound in his enriven side.' Spenser.
Enrobe (en-röb'), v.t. pret. & pp. enrobed; ppr. enrobing. [Prefix en, and robe.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. In flesh and blood enrob'd.' J. Baillie.
Enrockment (en-rob'), v.t. pret. & pp. enrobed; ppr. enrobing. [Prefix en, and robe.] To chief, ppr. enrolled; ppr. enrolling. [Prefix en, and roll; Fr. enroler.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue; as, to enrol men for service.

Heroes and heroires of old

Heroes and heroines of old By honour only were enroll'd Among their brethren of the skies.

2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. 'His oath enrolled in the par-

2. 10 record; is insorth enrolled in the par-liament. Shak.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not enrolling.

3.† To wrap: to involve. 'In dust enrolled.' Spenser.—To enrol one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; to enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled themselves.

Prescott.

Enroller (en-rôl'er), n. One who enrols or

registers.

Enrolment (en-rôl'ment), n. 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, &c., in Chancery, or any other of the superior or inferior courts, being a court of record.—2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the eurolements, with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Sir J. Davies.

Enroot (en-rot'), v.t. [Prefix en, and root.]
To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. Shak.

Enround † (en-round'), v.t. [Prefix en, and round.] To environ; to surround; to in-

Upon his royal face there is no note How dread an army hath eurounded him. Shak.

How dread an army hath enrounded him. Shak. En route (āh röt). [Fr.] On the way; upon the road; in progress.

Ens (enz), n. [L. ens, being or thing, originally neuter of ppr. of verb esse, to be.]

1. Entity, being; existence; an actually existing being; also, God, as the Being of beings.—2. Among the old chemists, that recondite part of a substance from which all its qualities flow; essence.

Ensafe (en-sāt), nt. [Prefix en, and safe.]
To render safe. [Rare.]

Ensample (en-sam'pl), n. [O.E. and O.Fr., from L. exemplum, example. See ENAMPLE.]

Ensample (en-sam'pl), n. [0.E. and 0.Fr., from L. exemplum, example. See EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. 'Being ensamples to the flock.' 1Pet. v. 3. 'Drawing foul ensample from foul names.' Tennyson.

Ensamplet (en-sam'pl), v.t. pret. & pp. ensampled; ppr. ensampling. To exemplify; to show by example.

Homer in Agamemnon events.

nour.

Spensar, 1 on the stand of the standard of the standard

Enschedule (en-she'dūl or en-se'dūl), v.t. pret. & pp. enscheduled; ppr. enscheduling. [Prefix en, and schedule.] To insert in a

Ensconce (en-skons'), v.t. pret. & pp. en-sconced; ppr. ensconcing. [Prefix en, and sconce (which see).] 1. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely.

A fort of error to ensconce Absurdity and ignorance. Hudibras.

2. (With the reflexive pronoun.) To seek security in a fastness or fortification; to take shelter behind something; to hide.

I will ensconce me behind the arras. Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels, Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has Enscone'd himself. Beau. & Fl. Enseal (en-sel'), v.t. [Prefix en, and seal.]

To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress with a seal. 'With soft steps enseal'd the meeken'd vailles. 'W. Browne.
Enseam (en-sen'), r.t. [Prefix en, and seam.]
1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needle-work. Camden.—2, † To include; to contain; to comprehend.

eltide; to contain, to come.

And bounteous Trent, that in himself enseams.

Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams.

Spenser.

Enseam (en-sem'), v.t. [Prefix en, and seam, lard, grease.] 1. To make greasy. 'The rank sweat of an enseamed bed.' Shak. — 2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Ensear (en-ser'), v.t. [Prefix en, and sear.] Ensear (en-ser), v.t. [Prefix en, and sear.]
To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb. Shak.

Ensearch † (en-serch'), v.i. [Prefix en, and search.] To make a search. Sir T. Elyot. Ensearch† (en-serch'), n. Inquiry; search.

I pray you make some good encaract what my poor neighbours have loste, and bid them take no thought therefor.

Sir T. More.

Enseel (en-sci'), v.t. To close the eyes of; to seel, as a hawk.

Enseint (en-sant'), a. Same as Enceinte.

Blackstone. Enseled, † pp. Sealed up; kept secret.

Enseled, pp. Sealed up; kept secret. Chauce, pp. Sealed up; kept secret. Ensemble (ān-sān-bl), n. [Fr., from L. insimul, at the same time—in, and simul, together.] 1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c.; as, the ensemble of a picture; this drama is excellent in its different parts, yet deficient in its ensemble, that is, as a whole.—2. In music, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniments.

Ensemble (āin-sān-bl), adv. [Fr.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.
Enshawl (en-shall), v.t. [Prefix en, and shawl.] To cover or invest with a shawl. Quinn.

Quinn

Ensheath (en-sheth'), v.t. [Prefix en, and sheath.] To put into a sheath.

The terminal half ensheaths itself in the half situated next the base, as it by degrees returns into the cavity.

Lindley.

Enshield (en-sheld'), v.t. [Prefix en, and shield.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

[Rare.]
Enshield† (en-shēld'), pp. [Contr. for enshielded—another reading in the passage
quoted being inshelled.] Enshielded.
These black masks
Proclaim an enshield beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display.

Shak.

Than beauty could display.

Enshrine (en-shrin), v.t. pret. & pp. enshrined; ppr. enshrining. [Prefix en, and
shrine.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or
chest; to deposit for safe keeping in or as in
a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and
affection; to cherish. 'Wisdom enshrined
in beauty.' Percival.

The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds.

Macaulay.

Enshroud (en-shroud'), v.t. [Prefix en, and shroud.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation; as, the sun enshrouded in mist; to enshroud one's purpose in particular. in mystery.

They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night.

Churchill.

Ensiferous (en-sif'er-us), a. [L. ensis, sword, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.

rying a sword.

Ensiform (en'si-form), a. [L. ensi-formis—ensis, sword, and forma, form.] Having the shape of a sword; quite straight with the point acute, like the blade of a broadsword; as, an ensiform leaf.

—Ensiform cartilage, in anat. a sword-shaped appendage to the lower part of the sternum or breast-bone.

Ensign (en'sīn), n. IFr. enseigne: Ensiform L. insigne—in, and signum, a mark, Leaf, a sign.] 1. The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel; the colours; a standard.

Hang up your ensigns, let your drums be still.

Specifically—2. In the royal navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all

Enstoret (en-stör'), v.t. To restore, Wyclif'e. Enstylet (en-stöl'), v.t. pret. & pp. enstyled; ppr. enstyling. [Prefix en, and style.] To style; to name; to call.

That renowned ile,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot enstyle,
W. Erowne,

Ensuable (en-sú'a-bl), a. Ensuing; following. J. Hayward.
Ensue (en-sú'), v.t. pret. & pp. ensued; ppr.
ensuing, [O.Fr. ensuir, from L. insequor,
to follow upon.] To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and ensure it. I Pet. iii. II.

Ensue (en-sū'), v.i. 1.† To follow, in a physical sense: said of a person.

And now adieu I must ensure

Where fortune doth me lead. 'Nut-brown Maid.'

2. To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the ar-

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly ensue, that, the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. Hooker.

3. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan; Silence ensu'd. Pope.

Follow, Succeed, Ensue. See under FoL-

Low.

Ensure (en-shör'), v.t. [Prefix en, and sure.]

1. To make sure or secure. 'To ensure peace for any term of years is difficult.' Swift.

2.† To betroth. Sir T. More.—Ensure, Insure, Assure. Ensure and insure, in simple sense of making sure, were formerly spelled indifferently, either way. They now present am example of differentiation of form when a new idea is developed rendering such distinction desirable. To ensure continues to signify simply to make sure;

gument will ensue.

LOW.

the three colours were used to distinguish the fleet into three divisions, but now the white only is used. The red is permitted to the merchant service. See UNION FLAG.

3. The sign-board of an inn. Thackeray.—
4. A signal, as to give notice or knowledge. At the rebuke of five ye shall flee: till ye be left as an ensign on an hill.

Is. xxx. 17.

5 A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or 5 A bagge, a mark of useful confine; symbol. 'The ensigns of our power.' Waller. 'The marks or ensigns of virtues.' Dryden.—6. The title formerly given to the lowest commissioned officers in a regiment lowest commissioned oneers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensigns or colours of the regiment. For this title that of second lieutenant has now been substituted. See LIEUTENANT.

Ensignt (en-sin' or en'sin'), v.t. 1. To mark or distinguish by some sign; to form the

badge of.

Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd
Particular families.

B. Fonson.

2. In her. to distinguish by a mark or ornament, as a crown, coronet, ment, as a crown, coroneo, or mitre, borne on or over a charge; as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is ensigned with a royal crown (see the figure), that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be ensigned with a



Ensigned.

Ensign - bearer (en'sīn-bār-er), n. One who carries the flag; an en-

Ensigncy, Ensignship (en'sin-si, en'sin-ship), n. The rank, office, or commission of an ension.

Ensilage, Ensile. See Definitions in Sup-

PLEMENT.

Ensisternal (en'si-stèr-nal), a. [L. ensis, a sword, and sternum, the chest.] In anat. relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum.

Ensky (en-sk'), v.t. [Prefix en, and sky.] To place in heaven or among the gods; to make immortal.

Lichel wear a thing ensisted and sainted. State

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted. Shak. Industrial and smaller and samely state. State.

Buslave (en-slav'), v.t. pret. & pp. enslavea;
ppr. enslaving, [Verb-forming prefix en,
and slave.] 1. To make a slave of; to reduce
to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty
and subject to the will of a master; as, barbarous nations enslave their prisoners of
war.—2. To subject to the dominant influence of; to master or overpower; as, men often suffer their passions and appetites to enslave them.

He is certainly the most enslaved who is so in his understanding.

Locke.

Enslavedness (en-slav'ed-nes), n. State of being enslaved. Enslavement (en-slav'ment), n. The act of

halstavement (en-stav ment), w. In eact of reducing to slavery or the state of being en-slaved; slavery; bondage; servifude.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh endacement to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection.

South.

Enslayer (en-slay'er), n. 1. One who reduces another to bondage.—2. One who subdues others by charms or wites.

Ensnare (en-snar'), n.t. To take in a snare; to allure; to entrap: to insnare. 'Lest the people be cusnared.' Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider
Whose deadly web ensuareth thee about. Shak, Whose deadly web ensurereth thee about. Shak. Ensnarl (en-snärl'), v.t. [Prefix en, and snærl.] To entangle. Spenser.
Ensnarl (en-snärl'), v.t. To snarl as a dog; to growt. Cockervam.
Ensober + (en-sö'hèr), v.t. [Prefix en, and sober.] To make sober.
God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to ensober his spirits. Fer. Taylor.

Tayshor (en-snifar') and most for the state of the sober of the spirits.

Ensphere (eu-sphēr'), v.t. pret & pp. en-sphered; ppr. ensphering. [Prefix en, and sphere] 1. To place in or as in a sphere. His ample shoulders in a cloud ensphered. Chapman .- 2. To make into a sphere. Written also *Insphere*.

Bastamp (en-stamp'), v.t. [Prefix en, and stamp.] To impress with or as with a stamp; to impress deeply. Hath enstamped upon the soul of man the certainty of a deity." Heavyt. Enstate (en-stat), v.t. To instate (which see). Enstock (en-stat'), v.t. [Prefix en, and stock.] To fix, as in the stocks.

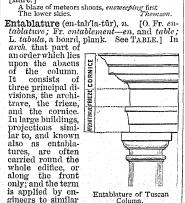
Not that (as Stoicks) I intend to tye Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet enstock. Sylvester, Du Bartas.

dering such distinction desirable. To ensure continues to signify simply to make sure; as, 'a farmer ensures a good crop by careful husbandry,' whereas insure refers to the payment of money in consideration of a certain sum being paid to one's representatives at death, or to secure an indemnity against losses by fire or otherwise; thus a man insures his life or his house. Assure is generally applied to a person, and means to make sure of the truth of a statement; to make certain of something; as, I assure you, i.e. I make you sure, I tell you for certain; it is also used of life insurances.

Ensweep (en-swep'), v.t. [Prefix en, and stucep.] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

[Rare.] A blaze of meteors shoots, ensweeping first
The lower skies.
Thousan.

is applied by en-gineers to similar parts of the fram-ing of machinery, wherein architectural de-



sign is introduced.

sign is introduced.

Entablement (en-ta'h)-ment), n. [Fr.] In arch. entablature. Evelyn.

Entackle† (en-tak'l), n.t. [Prefix en, and tackle.] To supply with tackle. 'Your ship so well entackled.' Sketton.

Entail (en-tal'), n. [Fr. entaille, a cutting, incision, from entailler, to cut in—en, and tailler, to cut. See DETAIL, &c.] 1. In law, the settlement of a landed estate on a particular line or succession of individuals and in such a way that none of them can allenate it by his own act; settled rule by which land is to pass to heirs. The process of disentailing or breaking an entail used to be very cumbrous and costly, but latterly has been much simplified.

A fee-simple is the entire estate in land when

been much simplified.

A fees-imple is the entire estate in land when a man holds the estate to him and his heirs without any contingent rights in any one else not claiming through him. An estate-tail is a partial interest cut (Fr. taitle) out of the entire fee when land is given to

a man and the heirs male of his body, leaving a right of re-entry in the original owner on failure of male descendants of the tetratum in tail, as he was called, or person to whom the estate-trib was given. The entati of an estate is dividing the fee into successive estates for life, or in tail, under such conditions as required by law.

Wedgwood.

2. Fixed order of sequence or succession;

2. Fixed order of sequence or succession; fixed or settled transmission; inheritance, 3,† [0, Fr. entaille.] Engraved or cavved work; intaglio; inlay, 'A work of rich entail and curious mould.' Spenser.-4.† Shape. 'An image of another entayle. Chawer. Entail (en-tail), v.t. 1. In law, to settle the descent of lands and tenements by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to entail a manor to A.B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.-2. To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to transmit in an unalterable course; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and entail a secret curse upon their estates. Alp. Tilletson.

3.† To cut; to carve for ornament. Golden hands which were entail'd With curious antics.

Entailer (en-tal'er), n. One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or heirs.

property to a particular heir or heirs.

The endier cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. Brougham.

Entailment (en-tai/ment), n. 1. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs. —2. The state of heing entailed.

Entailed that if O. Frantalment | To implent that the first particular in the control of the

being entailed.
Entalent, tv.t. [O.Fr.entalenter.] To implant a desire in; to excite. Chaucer.
Entame (en-tām'), v.t. pret. & pp. entamed; ppr. entaming. [Prefix en, and tame.] To tame; to subdue. [Rare.]
Tis not . . . your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your worship. Shak:

That can entame my spirits to your worship. Shak:
Entangle (en-tang'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. entangled; ppr. entangling. [Prefix en, and
tangle.] 1. To twist or interweave in such
a manner as not to be easily separated; to
make confused or disordered; as, thread,
yarn, or ropes may be entangled; to entangle
the hair.—2. To involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to
extricate one's self; as, to entangle the feet
in a net or in briers.—3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; to embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, entangling

Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. Fefferson.

A. To puzzle: to bewilder. 'Difficulties that perplex the thoughts and entangle the understanding.' Locke.—5. To insnare, as by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk, Mat. xxii. 15. 6. To distract, as with cares; to concern; to hamper.

No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life. 2 Tim, ii. 4.

Entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), n. The Entanglement (entanggrenent), n. Ine act of entangling or state of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. 'The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal entanglements of this corporeal world.' Dr. H. More. 'To fence against the entanglements of equivocal words.' Locke.

Entangler (en-tang'gler), n. One who en-

tangles.

Entasia (en-tā/zhi-a), n. [See Entasis.] In pathol. same as Entasis, 2.

Entasis (en'ta-sis), n. [Gr., a stretching—en, and teinō, to stretch.] 1. In arch. the delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column, to be found in almost all the Grecian examples, adopted to prevent the shafts being strictly frusta of cones.—2. In pathol. constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, locking, &c.

jaw, &c.
Entassment (en-tas'ment), n. [Fr. entassement, from entasser, to heap up—en, and tas, a heap.] A heap; accumulation. [Rave.] Entastic (en-tas'tik). a. In med. relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms. Entayle,† n. and v. Old form of Entail (which see).
Enté (än-tā), a. [Fr.] Engrafted; specifically, in her. applied to an engrafted emblazonment. Written also Ante (which see).
Entelechy (en-te'le-ki), n. [Gr. entelecheia,

from enteles, perfect, and echō, to hold.] In the peripatele philos, actuality; an object in its complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence.

Entelecty is the opposite of potentiality, yet would be ill translated by that which we often oppose to potentiality, actuality.

Meurice.

Determining actuality.

Entellus (en. tel'lus), n. [Fr. entelle, from Gr. entelle, to command.] An East Indian species of monkey, of the genus Semnopithecus (S. entellus). It has yellowish fur, with a face of a violet thinge, and a long and powerful tail, which, however, is not pre-hensile. A brush of projecting hair completely surrounds the face, that on the checks and under the chin much resembling a whisker and beard. It is one of the 'slow monkeys' (so called from their gravity of habit and absence of restlessness), and receives divine honours from the natives of India, by whom it is termed Hoonaman.

Splendid and costly temples are dedicated to these

India, by whom it is termed Hoonaman.

Splendid and costly temples are dedicated to these animals; hospitals are built for their reception when sick or wounded; large turned to the large turned turned to the large turned tur

Entend,† v.i. [Fr. entendre, to hear, to understand.] To attend.

He to vertue listeth not entend. Chancer.

Entendement, † n. Understanding. Mannes hedde imaginen ne can, Ne entendement consider, ne tongue tell The cruell paines. Chaucer.

Entender (en-ten'der), v.t. [Prefix en, and tender.] 1. To treat with tenderness or kindness. Yaung.—2. To make tender; to soften;

to mollify. For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to entender the spirit, and to make it devout and pliant to any part of duty.

Fer. Taylor.

Entente, f n. Intention. Chaucer.

Entente, † n. Intention. Chaucer: Entente cordiale (ān-tānt kor-di-āl), n. [Fr., cordial understanding.] Cordial understanding; specifically, in politics, the friendly disposition and relations existing between one government and another; the evidences of good-will and justice toward each other exchanged by the governments of two countries

Enter (en'ter), v.t. [Fr. entrer; L. intrare, from intro, into the inside, motion inwards.]

1. To come or go into in any manner whatever; to pass into the inside or interior of, or within the external covering of; to pierce; to penetrate; as, an army enters a country or a city, askip, external covering or. to penetrate: as, an army enders a country or a city; a ship enters a harbour; a sword enters the body. 'That darksome cave they enter.' Spenser. 'Thorns which entered their frail shins.' Shath.—2. To begin or commence upon, as a new period or stage in the progress of life, a new state of things, and the like; as, the youth has entered his tenth year; to enter one's teens, a new era, a new dispensation, a new period in the world's history, &c.—3. To engage or become a member of: as, to enter the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, a college, and sion, the initiary service or army, an association or society, a university, a college, and the like.—4. To initiate into a business, service, society, method, and the like; to introduce.

He is an excellent fish, . . . and he is also excellent to enter a young angler, for he is a greedy biter.

Izaak Walton.

This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings, Shall enter me with him. Shak,

5. To cause to enter; to put or set in; to insert; as, to enter a wedge in a piece of wood; to enter a tenon in a mortise.—6. To set down in writing, as in a book; to enroll; to inscribe; as, the clerk entered the account or charge in the journal.

Agues and fevers are entered promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. Graunt. the few bills they have been distinguished. Graynt.
7. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel
on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest;
as, to enter a ship or her cargo.—8. In law,
(a) to go in or upon and take possession of,
as lands. See ENTRY. (b) To place in
regular form before a court; to place upon
the records of a court; as, to enter a writ,
a rule, an appearance. a rule, an appearance.

Master Fang, have you enter'd the action?-It is -To enter one's self (as at a college, inn of court, &c.), to cause one's name to be entered in the books or register with a view to becoming a member.—To enter a bill short, in banking, to note down in a previous column of the customer's account the receipt of a bill (not yet due but paid into the bank), its amount, and the time when it becomes due, and then carry the amount when received into the usual cash column to the credit of the customer.

column to the credit of the customer.

Enter (en'tér), v. i. 1. To come in; to go or pass in: sometimes with in. 'No evil thing approach nor enter in.' Milton.

Other creatures here, Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst enter none. Millon, 2. † To begin; to make beginning. year entering.' Evelyn.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well Enter'd so fair, should turn aside! Milton.

3. To be initiated; to embark; to enlist. Sith I am enter'd in this cause so far, I will go on.

—To enter into, (a) to get into the inside or interior of, or within the external covering; to penetrate; as, the water is entering into the ship; a ball enters into the body. (b) To engage in; as, to enter into business. (c) To be or become initiated in.

be or become intriated in.

As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addition.

A To deal with or treat, as a subject, by

(d) To deal with or treat, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to make inquiry or scrutiny into; to examine. Into the merits of these we have hardly entered at all.

Broughan.

He is particularly pleased with Sallust for his entering into internal principles of action. Addison. (e) To be an ingredient in; to form a constituent part in; as, lead enters into the composition of pewter.—To enter on or upon, (o) to begin; to commence; as, to enter upon the duties of an office; he is just now

entering upon a new course of action; the young man yesterday entered upon his twentieth year.

Gentlemen did not care to enter upon business till after the morning draught.

Addison. (b) To treat or deal with, as a subject, (b) To treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to examine.—To enter into one's recognizances, in law, to become bound under a penalty by a written obligation before a court of record to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—To enter with a superior, in Scots law, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress; and of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

Enteradengraphy (m/tér-a-dén-ag/ra-fil)

sand of a wassal of a change of ownersing caused by death or sale.

Enteradenography (en'tér-a-dên-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, adên, gland, and graphê, description.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

Enteradenology (en'tér-a-dên-ol'o-fi), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, adên, gland, and logos, description.] That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands.

Enterclose (en'tér-klōs), n. [Fr. entre, between, and E. close.] In arch. a passage between two rooms, or the passage leading from the door to the hall.

Enterdeal † (en'tér-dēl), n. [Fr. entre, L. inter, between, and E. deal.] Mutual dealings. 'The enterdeal of princes strange.' Spenser.

Snenser.

Spenser.
Enterepiplomphalocele (en'ter-ep'i-plom-fal'ō-sēl), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, epi-ploon, omentum, omphalos, navel, and kēle, tumour.] In surp, hernia of the umbilieus, with protrusion of the omentum and intes-

Enterer (en'ter-er), n. One who enters. 'The hope-flush'd enterer on the stage of life.' Seward.

life.' Seward.
Enteric (en-te'rik), a. [Gr. enterikos, from enteron, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines. — Enteric fever, or simply Enteric, same as Typhoid Fever (which see).
Enteritis (en-ter-l'tis), n. [L., from Gr. enteron, an intestine.] In med. inflammation of the intestines; most frequently applied to the commonest form of acute inflammation of the intestines; most frequently applied to the commonest form of acute inflammation of the intestines in which all the mation of the intestines, in which all the three coats are more or less implicated.

Enterlace (en-ter-las'), v.t. Same as Inter-

Entermete, † v.t. [Fr. entremettre—entre= L. inter, between, and mettre=L. mittere, to send.] To interpose; to interfere. A frere will entermet him, self] evermo. Lo, goode men, a file and eke a frere Woll fall in every dish and eke matere. Chaucer.

Enter-mewer (en'tér-mü-ér), n. A hawk gradually changing the colour of its feathers, commonly in the second year.
Enterocele (en-terō-sēl), n. [Gr. enterokēlē en-enteron, intestine, and kēlē, tumour.] In surg, a hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine.
Enterocystocele (en'tér-ō-sis''tō-sēl), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, kystis, a bladder, and kēlē, a tumour.] In surg, hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.
Enterodela (en'tér-ō-dē'la), n.pl. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and dēlos, manifest.] The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his class Polygastria, comprehending those infusoria which have a complete alimentary canal terminated by a mouth and anus. [Not now used.]

Entero-epiplocele (en-te'ro-e-pip"lo-sel), n. Entero-epiplocele (en-te'ro-e-pip''lo-sel), a. Gr. enteron, intestine, epiploni, omentum, and kēlē, a tumour. In pathol, a hernia, in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the omentum, is protruded.

Enterogastrocele (en'te-ro-gas''trō-sel), n. Gr. enteron, intestine, qastēr, gastros, the belly, and kēlē, a tumour. In pathol, a term for an alquoninal hernia

for an abdominal hernia.

Enterography (en-ter-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. en-teron, an intestine, and graphō, to write.]

The anatomical description of the intes-

tines.
Entero-hydrocele (en'te-rō-hi''drō-sēl), n.
Gr. enteron, intestine, hydōr, water, and kēlē, a tumour.] In pathol. intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.
Entero-ischiocele (en'te-rō-is''ki-o-sēl), n.
[Gr. enteron, intestine, ischion, ischium, and kēlē, tumour.] In pathol. ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

formed of intestine.

Enterolite, Enterolith (en'tér-ō-līt, en'térō-līth), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and lithes,
a stone.] Intestinal concretion or calculus;
a term which embraces all those concretions
which resemble stones generated in the
stomach and bowels.

Enterology (en-tér-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. enteron,
intestine, and logos, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal
parts of the hold, usually including the

parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly. Enteromphalos, Enteromphalus (en-teromfa-los, en-ter-onfa-los, en-ter-onfa-los, navel.] An umbilimental of the content of the content

mestare, and output on the state in the stine. Enteropathy (en-ter-op/a-thi), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and pathos, disease.] Disease of the intestines.

teron, intestine, and pathos, disease.] Disease of the intestines.

Enteroperistole (en'tè-rō-pe-ri"stō-lē), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and peristolē, a dressing up.] In pathol. constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

Enteroplasty (en'tè-rō-plas"ti), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and plassō, to form.] In surg. a plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

Enterorhaphia (en'tèr-o-ra"fi-a), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and rhaphè, a suture.] A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

Enterosarcocele (en'tè-rō-sär"kō-sēl), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, surg. sarkos, flesh, umour.] In pathol. intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescences, or cancerous enlargement of the testicle.

Enteroscheocele (en'te-ros"kē-o-sēl), n. [Gr.

cancerous enlargement of the testicle. Enteroscheocele (en'te-ros''ke'-o-sēl), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, oscheon, the scrotum, and kēlē, tumour.] In pathol. scrotal hernia consisting of intestine. Enterotome (en'ter-ō-tōm), n. [Gr. enteron, intestine, and tomē, a cutting, from temmā, to cut.] An instrument for the operation of artificial sums.

of artificial anus.

of artificial anus. Enterotomy (en-ter-otő-mi), n. [See Ex-TEROTOME.] 1. In anat. dissection of the bowels or intestines.—2. In surg. incision of the bowels for the removal of strangula-tion or a contracted or imperforated por-

Enterparlance (en-ter-parlans), n. [Fr. entre, between, and parler, to speak.] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; confer-

During the enterparlance the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field.

Sir F. Hayward.

Enterpart, † Enterparten, † v. t. [Fr. entre, between, and partir, to divide, to part.] To

It is friende's right . . . to enterparten woe.

Chancer. Enterplead (en-tér-plēd'), v.i. See INTER-Enterpleader (en-tér-plēd'ér), n. See In-TERPLEADER. Enterprise (en'tèr-priz), n. [Fr., from entreprendre, pp. entrepris, entreprise—entre, in between, and prendre, to take, to lay hold of, from L. prehendo, prendo, prehensum. prensum—pre, and an obsolete root hend or hand, to seize.] I. That white is undertaken or attempted to be performed; a project attempted; particularly, a hold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.

Their hands cannot perform their enterprise.

Job v. 2.

Dob. 2.

Enterprises of great pith and moment.
With this regard, their currents turn awry.
And lose the name of action.

Shak.
An active and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, energy, and like multities. like qualities.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and enterprise.

ance, and enterprise.

SYN. Undertaking, adventure, attempt.

Enterprise (en'ter-priz), v.t. pret & pp.
enterprised; ppr. enterprising. To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be enterprised this night.

Dryden.

The business must be enterprised this night.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprised.

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. Mitton.

Enterprise (en'tér-prîz), v.î. To venture on anduous or hazardous undertakings.

Enterpriser (en'tér-prīz-èr), n. An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

Enterprising (en'tér-prîz-ing), a. Having a disposition for or tendency to enterprise; hold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes; as, enterprising men often tried schemes; as, enterprising men often succeed beyond all human probability.

He was a brave and hardy soldier, open in his temper, active, and enterphrishup in the highest degree; but so adventurous and imprudent that, even in old age, he retained the thoughtlessness of a boy, and persible dat sixty, by plunging into a snare which a stripling might have expected and shunned.

Annual

Enterprisingly (en'tér-priz-ing-lì), adv. In a hold, resolute, and active manner.
Enterprize† (en'tér-priz), v.t. 1. To enterprise; to undertake. Spenser.—2. To give reception to; to entertain. 'Him at the threshold mett, and well did enterprize.' Spenser.

Spenser: Entersole (en'tèr-sol), n. Same as Entresol. Entertain (en-tèr-tain'), v.t. [Fr. entretenir, to hold together, to keep, to maintain—entre = L. inter, between, and tenir = L. teneo, to hold.] 1. To receive into the house and tenir entre the tenir begins to the contract the contract to the contract that is the cont and treat with hospitality; to show hospitality to; to receive as a host his guests.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.

Heb. xiii. 2.

2.† To take or receive into one's service; to sustain in one's service; to maintain; to hire. You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred. Shak.

All that served Brutus, I will entertain them. Shak.
To baptize all nations, and entertain them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus.
Fer. Taylor.

3. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly, as pleasant conversation, music, or the like; to divert; to please.

music, or the like; to tuvele, to grade Whom they with meats and vintage of their best. And talk and minstrel melody entertain d. Tennyson.

4. To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide; to take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; to accept; as, to entertain a proposal.

Awake, thou Roman dame, and entertain my love.
Shak.

I am not here going to entertain so large a ther as the philosophy of Locke.

De Quincey. 5. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind 5. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to reserve in the mind; to harbour; to cherish; as, it is our duty to entertain charitable sentiments toward our fellow-men.—6.† To maintain; to support. They have many hospitals well entertained. Bp. Burnet.—7.† To experience; to suffer; to undergo; to bear.

They have autertained cause enough
To draw their swords.

8.† To cause to pass pleasantly; to while
away. 'Where he may likeliest find truce
to his restless thoughts, and entertain the
irksome hours.' Milton.—Amuse, Divert,
Entertain. See AMUSE.
Entertain (en-tér-tān'), v.i. To exercise

hospitality; to give entertainments; to receive company; as, he entertains generously

Entertain (en-ter-tan'), n. Entertainment.

Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth. Shak. Entertainer (en-ter-tan'er), n. One who en-

(They) proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers. Millon. We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and entertainers of his good Spirit.

Entertaining (en-tér-tān'ing), a. Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an entertaining story; an entertaining friend

Entertainingly (en-ter-tan'ing-li), adv. In

an amusing manner.

Entertainingness (en-ter-tan'ing-nes), n.

The quality of being entertaining or divert-

Entertainment (en-ter-tan/ment), n. 1. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward; as, the hoseither with or without reward; as, the hospitable man delights in the entertainment of his friends. —2. Accommodation for a guest or guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest; a hospitable repast. 'If love or gold can in this desert place buy entertainment.' Shak.

The slender entertainment of a house Once rich, now poor.

3. The amusement places were instruction.

3. The amusement, pleasure, or instruction derived from conversation, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful entertainment, were it under proper regulations.

Addison.

4. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; a dramatic or other per-formance with the view of diverting or amusing; as, a musical entertainment.

A great number of dramatic entertainments are not comedies, but five act farces.

Gay.

5. Reception; admission.

That simplicity of manners, which should always accompany the sincere entertainment and practice of the precepts of the gospel.

Bp. Sprat.

6.† The state of being in pay or service. He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's entertainment. Shak.

7.† Payment of those retained in service. The entertainment of the general upon his arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence. Sir J. Davies.

8.† The act of suffering, undergoing, or bearing.
This friar hath been with him and advised him for the entertainment of death.

Shak.

SYN. Amusement, diversion, recreation, re-

SIN. Amusement, diversion, recreation, resception, admission, accommodation, feast, banquet, repast.

Entertaket (en-ter-takt), v.t. [Fr. entre, between, and E. take.] To entertain; to receive. 'With more myld aspect those two entertake.' Spenser.

Entertissued (en-ter-tish'ud), a. [Fr. entre, and tissue woven. Interworen. having

and tissu, woven.] Interwoven; having various colours or substances intermixed, 'The entertissued robe of gold and pearl.'

Shak.
Entetch,† v.t. [Fr. entacher, to taint—en, and tache, a spot, stain, blemish.] To mark or endow with good or bad qualities. 'Entetched and defouled with yvel.' Chaucer.
Entheal, † Entheant, (en'the al, en'the an), a. [Gr. entheos, full of the god, inspired—en, and theos, god.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

siastic.

Entheasm (en'thē-azm), n. Divine inspiration; enthusiasm. 'Religious entheasm.' Byron. [Rare.]

Entheastic (en-thē-as'tik), a. [Gr. entheastikos, inspired, rapt, from entheazō, to be inspired—en, in, and theos, god.] Having the energy of God; divinely energetic.

Entheastically† (en-thē-as'tik-al-li), adv. According to deific energy; with divine energy.

energy.

energy.

Entheat† (en'the-at), a. [See ENTHEAL.]

Enthusiastic; divinely inspired.

Enthelmintha (en-thel-min'tha), n. pl. [Gr.
entos, within, and helmins, helminthos, a
worm.] In med. intestinal worms; entozoa.

Enthrall (en-thral), v.t. [Prefix en, and
thrall.] To reduce to the condition of, or
hold as, a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

His courtiers represented that the king was entire threatled by the dominant party, which had become superior to the throne itself.

Sir T. E. May.

The bars survive the captive they enthrall.

Enthralment (en-thral/ment), n. 1. The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled.

2. Anything that enthralls or enslaves.

But there are
Richer entanglements, enthralments far
More self-destroying. Keats.

Enthrill (en-thril'), v.t. [Prefix en, and thrill.] To pierce.

To pierce.

A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthriting it to reave her of her breath.
Sackville.
Enthrone (en-thrön'), v.t. pret & pp. enthroned; ppr. enthroning. [Prefix en, and
throne.] 1. To place on a throne; to exalt
to the seat of royalty; to invest with sovereign authority. eign authority.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits enthroned. Pope. 2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat.

But mercy is above this sceptered sway; It is enthroned in the heart of kings. Shak.

3. To induct or instal, as a bishop, into the

powers and privileges of a vacant sec.

Enthronement (en-thrön'ment), n. Act of
enthroning, or state of being enthroned.

Enthronization (en-thrön'iz-ā"shon), n.

The act of enthroning; hence, the placing
of a bishop in his stall or throne, in his
enthedral

cathedrai.

Enthronize (en-thrön'īz), v.t. To place on a throne; hence, to place, as a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral; to induct, as a bishop, into a vacant see. Knolles.

Doth mercy sit enthroniz'd on thy face? J. Hall. Enthunder (en-thun'der), v.i. [Prefix en, and thunder.] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder; more specifically, to discharge cannon.

Against them all she proudly did entitunder, Until her masts were beaten overboard. Mir. for Mags.

Enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), n. [Gr. en-thousiasmos, from enthousiazō, to infuse a divine spirit, from enthous, entheos, inspired, divine—en, and theos, god.] I. An estasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a helief or conceit of being divinely inspired, or of being possessed of a private revelation; the confidence or opinion of a person that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being or familiar intercourse with

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination.

Locke.

2. Complete possession of the mind by any 2. Complete possession of the mind by any subject; violent passion or excitement in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers. Enthusiasm, guided by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, that prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the enthusiasm of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor; of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian.

Faction and enthusiasm are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed. Ames. 3. Liveliness of imagination; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

He (Cowley) was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

Fokuson.

Enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), n. [Gr. enthous-iustēs, an enthusiast.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

Let an enthusiast be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.

Locke.

trine.

2. One whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal. 'An enthusiast in his country's cause.' Logan.—3. One of elevated fancy; an imaginative person.

Tis like the wondrous strain

Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The enthusiast hears at evening. Shelley.

SYN. Visionary, fanatic, devotee. Enthusiastic, Enthusiastical (en-thuzi-as'tik, en-thuzi-as'tik-al). a. 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the con-ceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him. 'An enthusiastic or prophetic style.' Bp. Burnet. 'Enthusi-astical saints.' Bp. Atterbury. 'Enthusi-astical raptures.' Calamy.—2. Prone to en-thusiasm; highly excited or excitable; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation; as, an enthusiastic lover of poetry. lover of poetry.

A young man . . . of a visionary and enthusiastic character. W. Irving.

A young man. . . of a visionary and entinentative character.

3. Elevated; ardent; tinctured with entinesiam; as, the speaker addressed the audience in entinusiastic strains.—Enthusiastic, Finantical. Enthusiastic is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly excited in favour of any cause, object, or pursuit, who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while finantical is generally said of a person who has wild and extravagant views on religion.—Syn. Ardent, eager, zealous, heated, inflamed, devoted, visionary, finantical. Enthusiastici (en-thúzi-ast"ik), n. An enthusiast. Sir T. Herbert. Enthusiastically (en-thuzi-as"tik-al-ii), adv. With enthusiasm.

Enthymema (en'thi-mē-ma), n. Same as Entlaymeme.

Enthymema (en'thi-mē-ma), n. Same as Enthymema.
Enthymematical (en'thi-mē-mat'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or including an enthymeme. Enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), m. (Gr. enthymēma, from enthymeomai, to think or conceive—en, and thymos, mind.) In shet, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it, as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble. Entitle (en-tis's), nt. pret. & pp. enticed; ppr. enticing. [O. Fr. entiser, Mod. Fr. attiser, tison, L. titlo, a firehrand, a burning brand.] To draw on or instigate by exciting hope or desire; to seduce by flattery, promises, or fair speech; to allure; to attract; to invite; especially, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to induce to evil.

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

uce to evil.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not.

Prov. i. ro.

Entice all neatly to what they know best,
For so thou dost thyself and him a pleasure.
G. Herbert.

Roses blushing as they blow, And enticing men to pull. Beau. & Fl.

And enticing men to pull. Beau. & FI.

—Allure, Entice, Decoy. See under ALURE.

Syn. To allure, attract, decoy, tempt, seduce, inveigle, persuade, induce, prevail on.

Enticement (en-tisment), n. 1. The act or practice of instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; seduction; specifically, the act of leading astray or inducing to evil; as, the enticements of evil companions. companions.

By mysterious enticement draw Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again,

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. 'Their promises, enticements, oaths, and tokens, and all these engines of lust.' Shak.—3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray.—Syn. Instigation, allurement, attraction, seduction, blandishment, temptation, degry.

tation, decoy.

Enticer (en-tis'er), n. One who or that which entices; one who or that which incites or instigates to evil; one who or that which se-

Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent enticers. Enticing (en-tis'ing), p. and a. Alluring; attracting; attractive.

She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. Milton.

Enticingly (en-tis'ing-li), adv. Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most enticingly. Entierty† (en-tīr'tī), n. The whole; the entirety. Bacon.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an enterty, where but a moiety was to be passed. Bacon.

Buttre(en-fit)'a. [Fr. entire, from L. integer, whole (whence integer, integrity, &c.) See

INTEGER.] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; undiminished; full; perfect; not mutilated; having all its normal parts; as not an entitle was left action.

mal parts; as, not an article was left entire. An antique model of the famous Laocoon is entire in those parts where the statue is maimed. Addison. With strength entire and free will armed. Milton.

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others; as, this man has the entire control

of the business.—3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is entire when it is complete in all its parts.

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more entire with the king of Ar-Bacon,

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; undisputed. Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love

6. Mere; sheer; pure; unmingled; unalloyed. Pure fear and entire cowardice. Shak. 'In thy presence joy entire.' Mitton.—7.† Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faith-

ful.

No man had a heart more entire to the king.

Clarendon.

8.† Essential; chief.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point.

Shak.

9.† Internal; inward; inner.

From his false eyes into their harts and parts entire.

Spenser.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that entire and interior were from the same root.]

10. In bot. (a) applied to a stem without any opening in the edge; consisting of a single piece, as a corolla; not divided.—Entire tenancy, in law, a sole possession in one man, in contradistinction to a several tenancy, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.—Whole, Entire, Complete, Total. See under Complete.

Total. See under Complete.

Entire (en-fir), a. That kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout; as, Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s entire. [Previous to the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the last century, the chief malt liquors were ale, beer, and twopenny, and a good deal of trouble was caused by customers asking for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavours of the chet three, and to this was given the name of entire, as being drawn from the cast at one and not never and to this was given the name of entire, as being drawn from the cast at one and not never and never and never and not never and never combine the flavours of the other three, and to this was given the name of entire, as being drawn from the cask at once and not necessitating any mixing. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it by-and-by received the name of porter. In London porter is now called beer, and the term entire seems only to be used in connection with the names of brewing firms.]

Entirely (en-tīr-li), adv. 1. Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is entirely lost.

2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates . . . falls not entirely into the Persian
Raleigh. 3. Without alloy or admixture; sincerely; faithfully. 'Tenderly and entirely loves faithfully. 'him.' Shak.

To highest God entirely pray. Entireness (en-tir'nes), n. 1. Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state; as, the entireness of an arch or a bridge—2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her entireness. Bp. Hall, 3.† Intimacy; familiarity. True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from entireness.

Entirety (en-tir'ti), n. 1. The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; as, entirety of interest.

Since in its entirety it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. Gladstone. 2. That which is entire; the whole.—Tenancy by entireties, in law, a kind of tenure in which an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be tenants by entireties, that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and

is, each is select of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

Entitative (en'ti-tat-iv), a. [From entity.]

Considered as an entity or independent existence. Ellis. [Rare]

Entitatively (en'ti-tat-iv-li), adv. In an entitative or abstract manner.

entitative or abstract manner.

Entitle (enti'el), v.t. pret. & pp. entitled;
ppr. entitling. (Norm. Fr. entitler, O.Fr.
entituler, Fr. intituler—L. in, and titulus,
a title. See TrrLE.] 1. To give a name
or title to; to affix a name or appellation
to; to designate; to denominate; to call; to
name; hence, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to style; as, the book is
entitled. Commentaries on the Laws of England; an ambassador is entitled. Your Excellency; a member of the privy-council is
entitled. Right Honourable. That which
in mean men we entitle patience. Shak.—

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to furnish with grounds for claiming: with a direct object of the person claiming and a remote object of the thing claimed.

The Whig party has chiefly entitled itself to the proud appellation of popular.

Brougham.

3.† To attribute; to ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . contitles this work . . peculiarly to God himself. Millon, 4. † To appropriate as by a title; to call or claim, as in support of.

How ready zeal for party is to entitle Christianity to their designs! SYN. To name, designate, denominate, style,

Entitule (en-tit'ūl), v.t. pret. & pp. entituled; ppr. entitulia. [A legal or formal spelling of entitle.] To entitle; to give a name or title to; as, the Act entituded the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. Written also Tunitule. Intitule

Entity (en'ti-ti), n. [L.L. entitas, from ens, entis, a thing. See Ens.] 1. Being; character of existence; essence.

Entity in the scholastic philosophy was synonymous with essence or form. . . Men had their entity which was called humanity. It denoted the common nature of the individuals of a species or genus. . . It is used to denote anything that exists as an object of thought.

A being or species of being; an existing ing. 'Fortune is no real entity.' Bentley.

We live in an age of prudence. The leaders of the people now generally follow. The truth is, the peers were in a fright. Twas a pity, there is scarcely a less dignified entity than a patrician in a panic.

Disraels,

Entoblast (en'tō-blast), n. [Gr. entos, within, and blastos, bud.] In physiol. the nucleolus of a cell. Agassiz.
Entolit (en-toil'), v.t. [Prefix en, in, and toil.]
To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle.

Entoiled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs.

Bacon.

Entoire, Entoyer (en-toir', en-toi'en), a. In her. a term analogous to enaluron, but only used when the charges are things without life, as roundlets, escallops, and the like. See ENALURON.

like. See ENALURON.

Entomatography (en'tom-a-tog'ra-fi), n.
[Gr. entoma, insects, and graphē, a writing.]
Same as Entomology (which see). [An illformed word. The analogical form would
be Entomography.]
Entomb (en-tôm'), v.t. [Prefix en, and tomb.]
To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; to
bury; to inter. 'Those places where they
(martyrs) were entombed.' Hooker.
Entombment (en-tôm'ment), n. The act of
entombing or state of being entombed;
hurial: sepulture.

burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their entombrents in the waters.

Dr. H. More. Entomic, Entomical (en-tom'ik, en-tom'ik-al), a. [Gr. entoma, insects.] Relating to insects.

Entomoid (en'tom-oid), α. [Gr. entomon, an insect, and eidos, resemblance.] Like an insect

Insect.

Entomoid (en'to-moid), n. An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoline (en-tom'o-lin), n. [Gr. entomon, an insect.] Same as Chitin (which see).

Entomolite (en-tom'o-lit), n. [Gr. entomon, an insect, and lithos, stone.] A fossil insect.

Betto:

Entomologic, Entomological (en'tom-oloj'ik, en'tom-o-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Entomologically(en'tom-o-loj'ik-al-i),adv.
In an entomological manner, according to or in accordance with the science of ento-

or in accordance with the science of encomology.

Entomologist (en-tom-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in entomology.

Entomology (en-tom-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. entomon, an insect, from entomos, cut in, from entenno, to cut in (-en, in, and tenno, to cut), and logos, discourse.] That branch of coology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of the Insecta or insects, which may be briefly characterized as articulated animals furnished with three pairs of articulated limbs and a dorsal vessel, respiring by means of trachee or air canals running through the body, and provided with two movable antenne, a distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, and for the most part wings. Entomology formerly dealt with all articulated animals.

Entomophaga (en-tom-of'a-ga), n. pl. [Gr. en-

Entomophaga (en-tom-of'a-ga), n. pl. [Gr. entomon, an insect, and phago, to eat.] 1. A group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ

oil, pound;

generally feed parasitically upon living in-sects.—2. A tribe of marsupials, as the opos-sums, bandicoots, &c., which are insectiv-orous, though not exclusively so.—3. A section of the edentates, as the ant-eater and

pangolin.

Entomophagan (en-tom-of'a-gan), n. In 2001. an individual of the Entomophaga (in all the senses of the word, but more par-

all the senses of the word, but more particularly in the first sense). Entomophagous (en-tom-of'a-gus), a. Feeding on insects; insectivorous. Entomophilous (en-tom-of'il-us), a. [Gr. entomon, an insect, and phileō, to love.] In bot. applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects. Sachs. Entomostraca (en-tom-os'tra-ka), n. pl. [Gr. entomon, an insect, and ostrukon, a shell.] Latreille's name for all constances in eye.

all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the

noted by it are the Ostrucoda, asCypris, fig. 2; Copepoda, as Cyclops, fig. 1; Cladocera, as Daphnia (see the art. DAPH-SIA), Branchiopoda, as the brine-shrimp cc, Eggs. 2, Cypris; a, Eye. (Peduco mindis).

as the brine-shrimp cc, Eggs. 2, Cypris: a, Eye. (Podura nivalis), and the glacier-flea (Artemia salina); Trilobites, all of which are extinct; Merostomata, of which Eurypterus and Pterygotus are the best known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living genus. To these some add the Epizoa, or parasitic crustaceans. No definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order.

Entomostracan(en-tom-os'tra-kan), n. One of the Entomostraca (which see).
Entomostracous (en-tom-os'tra-kus), a. Belonging to the Entomostraca.

Entomotomist (en-tom-ot/om-ist), n. A dissector of insects.

sector of insects. Entomotomy (en-tom-ot/ō-mi), n. [Gr. en-tomon, an insect, and tomē, a cutting, from temnā, to cut.] The science of the dissection of insects, by which we learn their internal construction, and become acquainted with the form and texture of their organs.

with the form and texture of their organs. Entonic (en-ton'ik), a. [Gr. entonos, strained, from enteinö, to stretch tight—en, and teinö, to stretch.] In med. a term applied to a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system; having great tension or tone.

Entoperipheral (en'to-pe-rif"er-al), a. [Gr. entos, within, and E. peripheral.] Situated or originating within the periphery or external surface of the body; specifically, a term applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances; as huncer is an entoperipheral.

disturbances; as, hunger is an entoperipheral disturbances; as, hunger is an entoperipheral feeling: opposed to epiperipheral. See extract under EPIPERIPHERAL. Entophyte (en'to-fit), n. [Gr. entos, within, and phyton, a plant,] A term properly applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or tractable of the property applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or tractable of the property applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or tractable of the property applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or tractable of the property and the property applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or tractable of the property and the proper vegetable structures. Generally, however, the term is restricted to those plants growthe term is restricted to those plants growing on or in living animals. They all belong to the orders Alge or Fungi. They occur both on man and the lower animals, not a few being peculiar to fish, and still more to insects. They are found on the skin, the mucous membrane, the respiratory organs, the teeth, in the eggs of birds, reptiles, and molluses, the hair, intestines, &c. The 'fur' seen on the tongues of persons with disordered stomachs is an Alga, Leptothria bucalis, and the same parasite infests ill-deaned teeth. The diseases favus, porrigo, herpes tonsurans, plica polonica, tinea, mentagra, &c., are referred to the growth of entophytes on or in various structures, and the disease is cured by killing the parasite. In other cases the growth of the plant appears to be a consequence of the diseased are. In other cases the growth of the phant appears to be a consequence of the diseased state of the structure, which, in this condition, presents the circumstances favourable for the development of the germ or spore into the plant. Epidemic diseases, as cholera, have been ascribed to these spores or germs being conveyed through the air. See GERM THEORY.

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GERM THEORY.

But only tile (en-to-fit'ik), a. Pertaining to, resulting from, or indicating the presence of entophytes; as, an entophytic growth.

Entopterygoid (en-top-teri-goid), a. [Gr. entos, within, and E. pterygoid (which see).] In compar. anut. a term applied by Professor Owen to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid hone, which is a distinct bone in the lower vertebrates.

Entoptic (ent-op'tik), a. [Gr. entos, within, and optitos, pertaining to sight. See OPTIC.] Relating or appertaining to the vision of objects within the organ of sight, as of the blood-vessels of the rethin. Dungtison.

blood-vessels of the retina. Dunglison. Entortilation (en-tor'til-ā"shon), n. [Fr.

Entortilation (entortilation), [Fr. entortilat, to twist, as if from a fletive L. form torticulare, from torqueo, tortum, to twist.] A turning into a circle.

Entosthoblast (en-tostho-blast), n. [Gr. entosthe, from within, and blastos, bud.] In physiol. the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast.

onts or encourse. Entoured (en-tourd), a. [Fr. entoure, surrounded.] In her, applied to a shield decorated with branches. [This ornament is not strictly heraldic.]

Entoyer, a. See ENTOIRE.
Entozoa (en-to-ző'a), n. pl. [See ENTOZOON.]
A general name for those annulose parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other rainmans which meet the bodies of other animals. Some are found in the intestines, others in the liver, brain, muscles, and other tissues. They pass through different stages in their development, and at each stage occupy a different tissue and usually a different tissue and usua occupy a different ussue and usuany a un-ferent animal. Thus the cystic or bladder worm, whose presence in the brain of sheep causes staggers, is the immature form of the tapeworm of the dog, &c. The number of



Entozoa magnified.—1, Canurus cerebralis (producing the staggers in sheep). a, Heads (shown on the surface) separately. 2, Cysticercus cellulose (causing the measles in pigs). b, Head.

species is being reduced as the relations of

species is being reduced as the relations of the different forms are studied. Entozoal, Entozoal, Entozoal en-to-zō'al, en-to-zō'ik), a. Pertaining to the Entozoa. Entozoologist (en'to-zō-ol''o-jist), n. A student of entozoology; an investigator of the natural history of the Entozoa.

This great entozoologist (Rudolphi), who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present univiting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders.

Entozoology (en'to-zō-ol"o-ji), n. [E. en-tozoon, and Gr. logos, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa. Entozoon (en-to-zō'on), n. pl. Entozoa (en-to-zō'a). [Gr. entos, within, and zōon, an animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal. See ENTOZOA.

Entr'act, Entr'acte (an-trakt), n. [Fr. 1. The interval between the acts of a drama. 2. A short musical entertainment in the form of a symphony, an overture, or a set of quadwaltzes, &c., performed during such

interval; tEntrayl† (en-tral), v.t. [Prefix en, and Fr. treiller, to lattice, treillis, a trellis, from treille, a vine-arbour; Pr. treilia, an arbour, from L. treidilla, a bower, arbour.] To interweave; to diversify. 'His pricking arms entraild with roses red.' Spenser. 'Therein (were) entrayl'd the ends of all the knots.' Spenser. Entrails (entrails), n. pl. [Fr. entrailles; Pr. intralia, from L.L. intrania, L. interanea, intestines, from inter, within.] I. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the viscera; the guts: used chiefly in the plural.—2. The internal parts; as, the entrails of the earth.

Tressure that lay so long hid in the dark entrails

Treasure that lay so long hid in the dark entrails of America.

Entrammel (en-tram'mel), v.t. pret. & pp. entrammelled; ppr. entrammelling. [Prefix en, and trammel.] 1. To trammel; to

entaugle. Bp. Hacket.—2.† To make into ringlets; to curl; to frizzle. Any frizzled locks, or entrammelled tufts of hair.' Cot-

Entrance (en'trans), n. [From enter, with the noun suffix ance. See ENTER.] 1. The act of entering into a place; as, the entrance of a person into a house or an apartment. 'His own door being shut against his entrance.' Shak.—2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head that he gives entrance to such companions? Shak.

entrance to such companions? State.
Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an entrance and a velcome too.

South.

3. The doorway, gateway, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered; passage

They said, Show us the entrance into the city.

Judg. i. 24. And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.

Milton.

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning. This is that which, at first entrance, balks and cools them.

Locke.

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. Hakewill,

5. The act of taking possession, as of property or an office; as, the entrance of an heir or a disselzor into lands and tenements; or a distance into different and their entrance into office usually take an oath.—6.† The act of making one's self acquainted with a subject; acquaintance; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.

Bacon.

7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the 7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.—8. The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody under the load-water line: it expresses the figure of that which encounters the sea, and is the opposite of run.—Syn. Ingress, entry, admission, admittance, doorway, gateway.

Entrance (en-trans), v.t. or i. pret. & pp. entranced; ppr. entrancing. [Prefix en, and trance (which see), 1. To put into a trance; to withdraw consciousness or sensibility from: to make insensible to present objects.

from; to make insensible to present objects.

Him, still entranced and in a litter laid. They bere from field and to the bed conveyed.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture. And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note, I stood entranced, and had no room for thought.

Entrance-hall (en'trans-hal), n. A hall at the entrance to a building, as to a mansionhouse or eastle

Entrancement (en-trans'ment), n. The act of entrancing or state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

Entrant (en'trant), n. One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any pre-

ing a member for the first time of any pre-viously formed association or body, as a class in a university, a profession, &c.; as, the paper was too severe for entrants. 'The entrant upon life.' Bp. Terrot. Entrap (en-trap'), v.t. pret. & pp. entrapped; ppr. entrappiny. [Prefix en, and trap. See TRAP.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch by artifices; to involve in lifficulties or distresses to any order, to difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to eatch or involve in contradictions. 'A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men. Shak.

Entrappingly (en-trap/ing-li), adv. In a manner so as to entrap.
Entrayl, † v.t. See ENTRAIL

Entreasure (en-trezhur), v.t. [Prefix en, and treasure.] To lay up in or as in a

So he (the jeweller) entreasures princes' cabinets, As thy wealth will their wished libraries. Chapman.

Entreat (en-trēt'), v.t. [Prefix en, and treat. See TREAT.] 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.

I entreat you home with me to dinner. Shak. 'I do entreat,' he says afterwards, 'whether it be just to make this penal statute to force the subject of this realm to receive and believe the religion of Protestants on pain of death.'

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could entreat. Rogers. 3. To treat or conduct one's self toward; to use or manage; to deal with.

I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well.

Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient and entreat me fair.

Shak.

4. † To partake of; to enjoy.

A thick arber goodly over-dight, In which she often usd from open heat Herselfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.

SYN. To beg, crave, solicit, beseech, supplicate, importune, implore.

Entreat (en-tret'), v.i. 1. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries entreated for them as valiant men.
Knowles.

2.† To make or offer a treaty; to negotiate. Alexander was the first that entreated of true peace with them.

1 Maccab. x. 47.

What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplica-tion?
I'll send some hely bishop to entreat. Shak.

3.† To treat; to discourse.

Of which I shall have further occasion to entreat.

Hakewill.

Entreat † (en-trêt'), n. Entreaty; prayer.

Entreat; (en-tret), n. Entreaty; prayer.
This is he,
For whom I thwarted Solomon's entreats.
And for whose exile I kmented. Old play (1599).
Entreatable (en-tret'a-bl), a. That may be entreated or is readily influenced by en-

Entreatancet (en-trêt'ans), n. Entreaty; solicitation.

These two entreatance made they might be heard, Nor was their just petition long denied. Fairfax. Entreater (en-tret'er), n. One that entreats

Entreater (en-trett'en), n. One that entreats or asks earnestly. Entreatingly (en-trett'ing-li), adv. In an entreating manner.

Entreative (en-trett'iv), a. Used in entreaty; pleading; treating. 'Embellished my entreative phrase.' Enver.

Hazlitt, by favour entreated; Schmidt, in his Shakespeave-Leateon, by invitation, glossing the phrase 'your entreatments' by 'the invitations you receive;' Clark and Wright, in their Globe Edition of Shaksper, by interview. The sense that seems to suit the context best is conversation, interview, favour. The passage in which the word occurs is as follows, the speaker being Polonius, and the person addressed his daughter Ophella:

From this time,

Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence;

From this time Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence; Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate, Than a command to parley. Ham, i. 3.

Entreaty (en-trēt'i), n. 1. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; sup-plication. 'Obdurate to mild entreaties.' Shak.—2.† Treatment; entertainment; reception.

They shall find guest's entreaty and good room.

B. Youson. SYN. Solicitation, petition, request, suit, sup-

plication, importunity.

Entrée (in-tra), n. [Fr.] Entry; freedom of access; as, the entrée of a house.—2. A made dish.

Entremees, † n. pl. Same as Entremets.

Chaucer.

Entremets (ät-tr-mā), n. [Fr.—entre, between, and mets, a dish.] 1. A small plate or dainty dish set on between the principal dishes at table.—2. In music, a short piece, generally of a light or playful character, introduced between two longer and graver ones; an interlude. [Rare.]

Entrench (en-trensh'), v. t. Same as Intrench (which see)

(which see).

Entrenchment (en-trensh'ment), n. Same as Intrenchment (which see).

Entre nous (äh-tr nö). [Fr.] Between our-

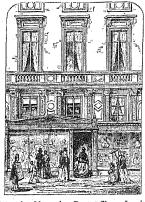
selves. Entrepas (än-tr-pä), n. [Fr.] In the manège, a broken pace; an amble. Entrepôt (än-tr-pô), n. [Fr. entre, for L. inter, between, among, and-pôt, for L. positum, pp. of pono, to put, to place.] A warehouse or magazine for the depositing of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which cannot enter the interior of a country is deposited in magazines under the surveillance of the custom-house officers till it is re-exported; also, a mart, as a town, city, or other place, where goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found; as, London is the great entrepot of the world; Shanghai and Hong-Kong are entrepots for China. It is in this last sense the word is now reconstrive year.

now popularly used.

Entresol (en'ter-sol or än-tr-sol), n. [Fr.]

A low story between two others of greater

height; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the first floor, in Lon-



Entresol or Mezzanine, Regent Circus, London

don frequently between the ground floor and the first floor. Called also Mezzanine.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the hotel they occupied. Thackeray.

Entrike,† Entrick,† v.t. [Prefix en, and trick.] To deceive; to entangle or ensnare.

'That mirrour hath me now entriked.'

Chauser.

Entrochal (en'trok-al), a. Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.—Entrochalmarble, limestone, chiefly of carboniferous age, into which fragments of encinites enter largely. It is abundant in Europe and North America.

Entrochite (en'trok-it), n. [Gr. en, in, and trochos, a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which frequently occur in great profusion in certain limestones.

ilmestones. (en-tro'pi-um), n. [Gr. en, in, and trepo, to turn.] In med. inversion or turning in of the eyelashes.

Entropy (en'tro-pi), n. [See Entropyum.] Dissipation of energy; loss of usefulness.

Entrust (en-trust'), v.t. See Invrust.

Entry (en'tri), n. [Fr. entrée. See Enten.]

I. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as, the entry of a person into a house or city; the entry of a river into the sea or a lake; the entry of air into the blood; the entry of a spear into the flesh.

The day being come he made his entry: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. Eacon.

The Lake of Constance is formed by the entry of the Rhine.

Addison.

2. The act of committing to writing or of recording in a book; the item written in.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere entries in an account.

F. S. Mill.

3. That by which anything is entered; the passage into a house or other building, or into a room; an entrance. 'A house that hath convenient stairs and entries.' Bucon.

A straight long entry to the temple led. Dryden. A straight long entry to the temple led. Dryaen.

4. The act of entering upon a subject for study or discussion; a beginning; a first attempt. 'Attempts and entries upon religion.' Jer. Taylor.—5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the customhouse to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his nermission to lead the cooks.—6. In the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—6. In music, the name formerly given to an act of an opera, burletta, &c.—7. In law, (a) the act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a right of entry when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it; and a title of entry, where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. has no action to recover till he has entered. An actual entry is where a man enters into and takes possession of any lands, &c., either in his own right or as the attorney of another. (b) The depositing of a document in the proper office or place. (c) One of the acts essential to complete the crime of burglary or house-breaking. (d) In Soots law, the recognition of the heir of a vassal by

the superior.—Single and double entry, in com. see Book-KEEPING.
Entry-money (en'tri-mun-i), n. Money paid for entry, as to an entertainment; specifically, money paid when a person becomes a member of a society; also, money paid by a person in order that he may be allowed to take part in a competition, as a race

race.
Entune (en-tūn'), v.t. pret. & pp. entuned;
ppr. entuning. [Prefix en, and tune.] To
tune; to chant. [Rare or obsolete.]

They sung hymns and sonnets . . . entuned in a solemn and mournful note. Hakewill.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle Gently entwist. Shak.

Gently entwist.

Entwisted (entwist/ed), pp. In her. same as Enneloped (which see).

Enubilate† (ë-nū'bil-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. enubilated; ppr. enubilating. [L. e, out, without, and nubilate, mist, clouds.] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. Balley. from mist, clouds, or obscurity. Bailey. Enubilous (ē-nū'bil-us), a. Clear from fog,

Emubilous (ē-nū'bil-us), a. Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.
Enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. enucleated; ppr. enucleating. [L. enucleo, enucleatun-e, priv., and nucleus, a kernel.] To bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husk; to uncover; to make manifest or plain; to disentangle; to solve 'Elucidating what was obscure, enucleating what was hard. Dr. Sclater.
Enucleating (ē-nū'klē-ā'shon), n. The act of enucleating, clearing, or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the enucleation of this disease (the plica polonica).

(the plica polonica). Took.

Enumerate (ê-nû'me-rāt), v.t. pret. & pp.
enumerated; ppr. enumerating. [L. enumero, enumeratin—e, out, and numero, to
number; from numerus, number.] To count
or tell, number by number; to reckon, as a
number of things, each separately; to number; to count; to compute; hence, to mention in detail; to recount; to recapitulate;
as, to enumerate the stars in a constellation. 'Enumerating the services he had
done.' Ludlow.

It would be useless to enumerate details. Brande. Enumeration (ē-nū'me-rā"shon), n. [L. enumeratio, from enumero. See ENUMERATE, la 1. The act of enumerating; the act of counting or reckoning a number of things, each separately; computation. —2. An account of a number of things in which mention is made of every particular article.

Because almost every man we meet possesses. these, we leave them out of our enumeration.

3. In rhet, a part of a peroration, in which

3. In rhet, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

Enumerative (6-nū'me-rāt-iv), a. Counting; reckoning up. 'Enumerative of the variety of evils.' Jer. Taylor. [Rare.]

Enumerator (6-nū'me-rāt-èr), n. One who enumerates or numbers: specifically, in Britain, one who at the decennial census, takes the census of the inhabitants within a minor district. minor district.
Enunciable (ē-nun'si-a-bl or ē-nun'shi-a-bl),

Capable of being enunciated or ex-

Enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt or ē-nun'shi-āt), v.t. Enunciate (e-nursi-at or e-nursi-at), v. t. pret. & pp. enunciated; ppr. enunciating. [L. enuncio, enunciatum—e, out, and nuncio, to tell.] 1. To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; as, he enunciates his words distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own, And each enunciates with a human tone. Hart.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to announce; to state; as, to enunciate a proposition. 'The terms in which he enunciates the great doctrines of the gospel.' Coloridge.

Enunciate (6-nun'si-āt or 6-nun'shi-āt), v.i.
To utter words or syllables; as, he enunciates distinctly.
Enunciation (6-nun'si-ā'shon or ē-nun'shiā'shon), n. 1. The act of enunciating or of
announcing or stating; declaration; open
proclamation: public attestation. 'The
enunciation of truth.' Blair.—2. The mode
of uttering or pronouncing; expression;
manner of utterance; as, in a public discourse it is important that the enunciation
should be clear and distinct.—3. That which
is enunciated; announcement; statement;
intelligence; information.
Eyery intelligible enunciation must be either true

Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false.

A lin geom, the words in which a proposition is expressed. If the enunciation respect a particular diagram it is called a particular enunciation; otherwise it is a general enun-

Enunciative (ē-nun'si-āt-iv or ē-nun'shi-āt-

Enunciative (ë-nun'si-āt-iv or ē-nun'sil-āt-iv), a. Pentaining to enunciation; declarative. 'Expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, enunciative.' Jer. Teylor.
Enunciatively (ë-nun'si-āt-iv-li orē-nun'shi-āt-iv-li), adv. Declaratively.
Enunciator (ë-nun'si-āt-er or ē-nun'shi-āt-er), n. One who enunciates or pronounces; one who proclaims or declares; as, a distinct enunciator of words; the enunciator of new dactrines.

doctrines.

Enunciatory (ë-nun'si-ăt-o-ri or ë-nun'shi-ăt-o-ri), a. Pertaining to utterance or

Enure† (en-ūr'), v.t. [See INURE.] 1. To practise habitually; to use; to commit.

Ne certes can that friendship long endure... That doth ill cause or evil end enure. Spenser. He gan that ladie strongly to appele Of many haynous crymes by her enured. Spenser.

2. To accustom. The prince well enured was with such huge strokes.

Enure (en-ūr'), v.i. In law, to be available; to have effect; to contribute.

Did the crime of Richard, though punished in him, enure to the benefit of Henry?

Hallam.

enure to the center of nearly tenures is (en-fi-résis), n. [Gr. en, in, and ouron, urine.] In pathol. incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

Enurny (en-ér'ni), a. In her. a term applied to a border charged with eight animals of earth livid.

to a normer charged with eight animals of any kind.

Envassal (en-vas'sal), n.t. pret. & pp. encassalled; ppr. envassalling. [Prefix en, and
cassal.] To reduce to vassalage; to make a
slave of.

But well I wot thou'lt not envassal me, Dr. H. More. Envault (en-valt'), v.t. [Prefix en, and vault.] To inclose in a vault; to entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not envaulted; Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

Pritheet go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

Sauft.

Envelop (en-vel'up), v.t. [Fr. envelopper;
It. invillupare, to envelop, the origin of which is doubtful. It may be from a root equivalent to E. wrap, an old form of which is wlap.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; to enwrap; to invest with, or as with, a covering; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides are any invalenced with chip. all sides; as, animals are enveloped with skin; the merchant envelops goods with canvas.—
2. To form a covering about; to lie around

A cloud of smoke envelops either host. Dryden. 3.† To line; to cover on the inside.

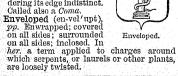
3.† To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust, Was underneath erveloped with gold. Spenser.

Envelope, Envelop (envel-öp, envel-op), n. 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as, the envelope of a letter or of the heart.—2. In fort, a work of earth in form of a parapet or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—3. In bot. one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. The envelopes are formed of one or more whorks of abnormally developed leaves.

4. In astrom. the dense nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet, frequently rendering its edge indistinct.

Called also a Coma.



Envelope-machine (en'vel- δ p-ma-shën), n. A machine for cutting and folding envelopes for letters.

For letters.

Envelopment (en-vel'up-ment), n. 1. The act of enwrapping or covering on all sides.

2. That which envelopes; a wrapper; an envelope.—3.† Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopments. Abr. Tucker.

Envenime. † v.t. To envenom; to poison.

Envenom (en-ven'om), v.t. [Prefix en, and venom.] 1. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; with venoin or any substance notions to fine; to render dangerous or deadly by poison, as meat, drink, or weapons; as, an envenomed arrow or shaft; an envenomed potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand, Unbated and ervenomed.

Shak.

2. Fig. to imbue as it were with venom; to 2. Py. to inflote as to were with venon; to taint with bitterness or malice. 'The en-venomed tongue of calumny.' Smollett.— 3. To make odious or hateful. O what a world is this, when what is comely Envenoms him that bears it. Shak.

A. To enrage; to exasperate. *Envenoming men, one against another.* Glanvil.
Envermell† (en-vér'měl), v.t. [Prefix en, and Fr. vermell, vermilion.] To dye red; to give a red colour to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek envermeil.

That did thy cheek enverneil. Millon.

Envisable (en'vi-a-hl), a. [See Envy.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire to possess, resemble, or be in the same condition as; as, the situation of men in office is not always enviable. 'One of the most enviable of human beings.'

Macaulay.

Envisableous (avizie blood) a. The state

Enviableness (en'vi-a-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being enviable.

Enviably (en'vi-a-bli), adv. In an enviable

Envie, tv.i. To vie; to contend.

As though the earth envie wold. To be gayer than the heven. Envier (en'vi-èr), n. One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his down-

fall.

Envious (en'vi-us), a. [Fr. envieux: See ENYY.] 1. Feeling or harbouring envy; feeling uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it, or to depreciate it in common estimation.

Be not thou envious against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

Heaven cannot envious of his blessings be.

2. Tinctured with envy. 'A man of the most envious disposition.' Sir P. Sidney.—

3. Excited or directed by envy; as, an envious attack.—4.† Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him leapt, and that same envious gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away. Spenser.

5. † Exceedingly careful; watchful. 'No men are so envious of their health. Jev. Taylor. Enviously (envi-us-li), adv. With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How enviously the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! Swift. Enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), n. State of

being envious. Deing envious. Environ (en-viron), v.t. [Fr. environner, to environ—en, and O.Fr. vironner, to veer, to environ, from viver, to veer. Probably from a lost Cetite root vir or bir. See Veer.] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to hem in; as, a plain environed with mountains; a

city environed with troops.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. Shak, 2. To involve; to envelop; as, to environ with darkness or with difficulties.
pours which environ it.' Shak.
That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ.

Environ, † adv. About; around.

Viron, † aav. About, and Lord Godfrey's eye three times environ goes.
Fairfas

Environed (en-vi'rond), p. and a. 1. Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.—2. In her. bound round or about; as, a Saracen's head environed about the temples with a wreath.

Environment (en-vi'ron-ment), n. 1. Act of

surrounding; state of being environed.—2. That which environs; surroundings.

2. That Whiten environs, surroundings. As with every inanimate object whose state has been altered by an alteration in the environment, the alteration undergone by the object does not tend to produce in it a secondary alteration, in anticipation of some secondary alteration of the environment.

H. Spencer, Med.

Environs (en-vi'ronz), n. pl. [Fr.] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides;

as, the environs of a city or town.

Envisage (environs), to a city or town.

Envisage (environs), v.t. [Fr. envisager—
en, in, and visage, face.] To look in the
face of, to face; to apprehend directly; to perceive by intuition.

And to envisage circumstance, all calin.
That is the top of sovereignty.
From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self. MrCosh.

Envisagement (en-viz'āj-ment), n. The

act of envisaging.

Envolume (envol'um), v.t. [Prefix en, and volume.] To form into or incorporate with a volume.

Envolup, tv.t. To wrap up; to envelop. For he is most envoluped in sinne. Chau-

Envoy (en'voi), n. [Fr. envoyé, from envoyer, to send—en, and voie, L. via, a way. See WAY.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one parti-cular purpose; hence an *envoy* is distin-guished from an *ambassador* or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior

Perseus sent enways to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans.

Envoy (en/voi), n. [Fr. envol.] Formerly a postscript to a composition, as a poem, to enforce or recommend it.

The Blind Minstrel, is a vigorous versifier. . . as a specimen of his graver style we may give his envey or concluding lines.

Craik.

Envoyship (en'voi-ship), n. The office of

Envoyship (en'voi-ship), n. The omee or an envoy.
Envy (en'vi), v.t. pret. & pp. envied; ppr. envying. [Fr. envier. See the noun.] I. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent at, as at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at, as at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate on that account.

Formula thou the outerssor. Prov. iii. 31.

Envy not thou the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31. Whoever envies another confesses his superiority.

2. To grudge; to regard with malice and longing; to withhold maliciously.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Glo'ster;
You every my advancement and my friends. Shak.

3. To desire earnestly; to regard with long-

ing.
Or climb his knee the envied kiss to share. Gray. 4. † To do harm to; to injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love and enzy my best mistress,
Put me against a wall.

F. Fletcher. 5.† To vie with; to strive to equal; to emu-

late.

Let later age that noble use enzy,

Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry.

Stenser.

Envy (en'vi), v.i. To be affected with envy;
to have envious feelings; to regard anything
with grudge and longing desire: usually
followed by at.

Thronged to the lists, and envied to behold The names of others, not their own, enrolled. Dryden.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only entry at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.

Sha

Envy (en'vi), n. [Fr. envie; L. invidia, envy, Envy (en'vi), n. [Fr. envie; L. invidia, envy, from invidus, envious—in, against, and root vid, to look; invidere, to envy. See Viston.]

1 Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of harted or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort of depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed: usually followed by of somethines by to by of, sometimes by to.

Base ency withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.

Thomson.

All the conspirators, save only he, Did that they did in energy of great Cæsar. Shak. Many suffered death merely in energy to their virtues and superior genius. Swift.

2. Rivalry; competition; emulation. [Rare.] Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous enzy. Ford.

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into entry. 4.† Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness. To discharge the king of the envy of that opinion.

5. Object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the ency of the world.

Macaulay.

Envylofthe world.

Envyloft, pp. [Fr. enviner, to store or furnish with vines or wine—en, and vin, wine. See Wine.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine. 'A better envyned man was nowher non.' Chaucer.

Enwall (en-wall'), v.t. Same as Inwall.

Enwallow! To wallow. Spenser.

Enwheel (en-whel'), v.t. [Prefix en, and wallow.] To encircle.

Before, behind thee, and on every hand.

Enwheet thee round!

Enwheet (en-whel'), v.t. [Prefix en, and wallow.]

Enroleet thee round!

Enwident (en-wid'n), v.t. [Prefix en, and voiden.] To make wider.

Enwoman (en-wum'un), v.t. [Prefix en, and woman.] To endow with the qualities of woman; to make womanish. Daniel.

Enwomb (en-wöm'), v.t. [Prefix en, and womb.] 1,† To make pregnant. 'Me then he left enwombed of this child.' Spenser.—2. To bury; to hide, as in a womb, gulf, pit, or cavern. or cavern.

The Afric Niger stream enwombs
Itself into the earth.

Donne.

Enwrap (en-rap'), v.t. [Prefix en, and wrap.]
To envelop; to inwrap.

Hateful thoughts enwrap my soul in gloom. Keats. Enwrapment (en-rap'ment), n. 1. The act of enwrapping, or state of being enwrapped.

2. That which enwraps; a covering; a wrap-

They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enurapments. Shuckford.

Enwreathe (en-reth'), v.t. To surround as with a wreath.

Enwrought (en-rat'), p. and a. Same as Inwrought Enzone (en-zôn'), v.t. To inclose, as a zone incloses; to surround.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that enzone Greenbank. Prof. Wilson.

the groves that encode Greenman. Prop. Nation.

Enzootic (en-zō-ot/ik), a. [Gr. en, in, among, and zōon, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district; specifically applied to diseases affecting the animals of a district.

Enzootic (en-zō-ot/ik), n. A disease restricted to the animals of a district. See EPIZOOTIC.

stricted to the animals of a district. See EPIZOOTIC.

Ecoene (&cosen), a. [Gr. &cos, the dawn, and kainos, recent.] In gool, a term applied by Lyell to one of the three periods of the tertary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The earliest period, or eocene, is so called because the very small proportion of living species found fossil in the strata of this period indicates what may be considered the first commencement or dawn of life. The eocene beds are wranged in three groups, termed the lower, middle, and upper eocene. The lower eocene beds are well developed in the London basin; the middle and upper, in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Eocene (&cosen), n. In gool. a rock or stratum pertaining to the eocene epoch.

Eollan, Eolic (&coli-an, &col'k), a. Pertaining to &folia or &folis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. The Bolic dialect of the Greek language was the dialect used by the Eolans. — Eolian modes, in music, the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B CD E F G.

Eollan (&coli-an), a. [From Acous, the god of the winds.] Pertaining to &folias, the god of the winds.] Pertaining to &folias, the god of the winds.



Eolian Haro.

simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air. It generally consists of a simple box of thin fibrous wood (often

of deal) to which is attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonics, and ing to the strength or weakness of the blast. A still more simple form of the Bolian harp consists merely of a number of strings extended between two deal boards. — Bolian harp consists merely of a number of strings extended between two deal boards. — Bolian attachment, a contrivance attached to a planoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, which prolongs their vibration and greatly increases the volume of sound. — Bolian rocks, in geol. the blown sands of the desert and the sea shore. They are sometimes, especially the latter, regularly stratified, and shells, blown up from the beach, are often found in the lamina. Naturally, such a formation does not remain long in the form in which it was laid down. Bolic (&-ol'i-k), n. The Bolic dialect, verse, or music. See BOLIAN.
Bolica, a See BOLIAN.
Bolica, a See EOLIAN.
Bolica, and tentacles not retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the Eolis, common on our coasts, the gills consist of an immense number of finger-like processes, forming tutts on each side of the body, some of which receive caecal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papilic @-ol'i-pil), n. [L. Eolus, the deity of the winds, and pila, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated till the vapour issues from the pipe with great vio-

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ban of mesat, with a pape of standar next, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated till the vapour issues from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power

of steam.

Eon. Æon (e'on), n. [Gr. aiōn, age, duration, eternity. Cog. L. æwum, a space of time, duration.] 1. A space of time, especially the time during which anything exists; the period of the existence of the universe; a long indefinite space of time; an age; an era; period of a dispensation; cycle; eternity.

The righting of de-concritions he hear relaxed.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for six thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for consumbracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death.

Tyndall.

2. In *Platonic philos*. a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, natures eminating from the supreme Detry, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

Eorl, † n. [A. Sax.] A man of rank; a nobleman; an earl.

man; an earl. Eczoon, Eczoon, Eczoon, Eczoon canadense (ē-ō-zō'on kanaden'sē), n. [Gr. ēōs, daybreak, dawn, and zōon, animal.] The name given by Sir J. W. Dawson, the geologist, to asupposed gigantic fossil foraminifer, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada. If really an animal organism it is the oldest form of life traceable in the past history of the globe. See

extract.

The writer (Mr. T. Mallard Reade) asserts that structures called evacovial have not yet been discovered in any unaltered rocks, while they are abundant in metamorphosed rocks; and argues, from this and other reasons, that Professors King and Rowney are right in holding the evacovi to be a mere mineral structure occasioned by the metamorphism of the rock. Dr. Carpenter replies that the evacovial structure is most characteristically displayed in those portions of the serpentine limestone of the Laurentian formation which have undergone the least metamorphic change, reiterating the arguments derived from the structure itself, which have led him and most other geologists to consider the evacova as of indubitable organic origin.

The Academy.

of indubitable organic origin. The Academy.

Bozoonal (6-5-26'on-al), a. of or belonging to the cozoon. See extract under Eczoon.

Ep, Epi (ep, e'pi). A Greek prefix signifying addition, something applied to, on, upon, over near

Epacridaceæ (e-pak'rid-ā"sē-ē), n. [See EPA-CRIS.] A natural order of monopetalous exo-gens, very closely allied to Ericaceæ, but dis-tinguished by the one-celled anthers opening by a chink. They are chiefly natives of Australia. The fruit of some species is eaten under the name of Australian cranberry, and they are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. The typical



under the name of Australian cranberry, and they are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. The typical genus is Epacris (which see).

Epacris (ep'a-kris), n. [Gr. cpi, upon, and akros, the top, in allusion to the species growing on the tops of mountains.] A large genus of plants, the typical genus of the nat. order Epacridacee, distinguished by having a coloured calyx with many bracts, a tubular corolla with smooth limb, stamens affixed to the corolla, and a flev-aulved many-seeded capsule. The species are shrubby plants with axillary, white, red. or purple flowers, generally in leafy spikes. Among those cultivated in this country we may mention E. grandifora, which has flowers nearly an inch in length, of a brilliant reddish purple at the base and pure white at the base and pure white at the apex.

Epact (ē'pakt), n. [Gr. epuktos, brought in or onepi, on, and apō, to lead.]

In chron. the excess of the

In chron, the excess of the Epacris grandifora solar month above the (garden variety). Ilmar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The epacts then are annual and menstrual or monthly. Suppose the new moon to be on the 1st of January; the month of January containing 31 days, and the lunar month only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, the difference, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, is the menstrual epact. The annual epact is nearly 11 days; the solar year being 305 days, and the lunar year 354.

year 354.

the soury year 354.

Epagoge (e-pa-gō'jē), n. [Gr., a bringing on or to-epā, on, and agō, to lead.] In whet. oratorical induction; a figure of speech which consists in demonstrating and proving universal propositions by particulars.

Epagogic (ep-a-go'jlk), a. In whet. of or pertaining to epagoge; inductive.

Epalpate (e-pal'pāt), a. [L. e, out of, and palyus, a feeler.] In entom. without antenne or feelers.

Epanadiplosis (ep-an'a-di-plō''sis), n. [Gr., from epanadiyloō, to repeat—epi, and anadiploō, to make double. See ANADPLOSIS.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins. 'Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice' (Phil. iv. 4), is an example.

Epanalepsis (ep'an-a-lep"sis), n. [Gr. epi, and analambano, to take up.] In thet and composition, a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after a paren-

thesis.

Epanaphora (ep-an-af'ō-ra), n. [Gr. epi, upon, ana, up, back, and pherō, to carry.]

In rhet. a figure of speech which consists in the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses; anaphora.

Epanastrophe (ep-an-as'tro-fē), n. [Gr., from epanastrephō-epi, ana, and strephō, to turn.] In rhet. a figure by which the speaker makes the end of one clause the bedynize of the next.

speaker makes the end of one clause the he-ginning of the next.

Epanodos (e-pan'o-dos), n. [Gr. epi, and anados, a way up or back—ana, up, and hodos, a way.] In rhet. (a) a figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards, as in the following lines:—

O more exceeding love, or law more just; Just law indeed, but more exceeding love. Milton.

Just law indeed, but more exceeding love. Millon.
(b) The return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

Epanorthosis (e'pan-or-thô'sis), n. [Gr., from epanorthoō, to set upright—epi, and anorthoō, to set right again, from ana, upward, and orthoō, from orthos, straight.] In thet, a figure by which a person corrects or ingeniously revokes what he just before alleged, as being too weakly expressed, in order to add something stronger and more conformable to the passion with which he is agitated; as, Most brave act! Brave, did I say? Most heroic act!

Epanthous (ep-an'thus), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and anthos, flower.] In bot growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

Eparch (ep'ärk), n. [Gr. eparches—epi, and arche, dominion.] In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of a province or enarchy

Greece, the governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

Eparchy (ep'ark-i), n. [Gr. eparchia, a province—epi, and arche, government.] A province—epi, and arche, government.] A province prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor.

Epaule (e-pal'), n. [Fr. épaule, the shoulder.] In fort, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

Epaulement (e-pal'nent), n. [Fr., from epaule, to support with the shoulders, from epaule, the shoulder.] In fort, a term which originally signified a mass of earth about 7 feet 6 inches high and 18 or 20 feet thick, raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enflading fire. The term is now, however, used to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and it can only be distinguished from a parapet by being without a banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. That part of the epaulement which is between every two embra-



Epaulement, from Encyclopédie militaire

sares is called a merlon, and the part under the embrasure is called the genouillère. Epaulet, Epaulette (e'pal-ei), n. [Fr. épaulette, from épaule, the shoulder.] A shoulderpiece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, of which the form, material, place, and number distinguish the rank of the wearer. Epaulettes were worn in the British army till 1855 and are still worn in the British army till 1855 and are still worn in the weater. Inductions were worn the British army till 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers.

Epauletted (e'pal-et-ed), pp. or a. Furnished

with enaulets.

with epaulets.

Epaulière, Epaullet (epul'yar, e'pal-let), n.

[From Fr. épaule, the shoulder.] In milit.

antiq, a shoulder-plate either of one piece or composed of several successive plates. It was fastened by laces or points to the sleeve of the hauberk. Latterly the pauldron was used to cover the epaulière.

epaulière.
Epaxial (ep-aks'i-al), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and Epaxial (ep-aksi-al), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and E. axis.] In anat. a term applied to those structures, bony and muscular, which are developed in connection with the upper arches of the vertebre. The dorsal muscles are the chief members of the group.

Epeira (e-pira), n. A genus of spiders, comprising the largest and best known British species. E. diadema, the common garden spider, a handsomely marked species, is observed in autumn suspended in its web in our gardens.

Emetrides (E-piridē), n. nl. A family of

our gardens.

Epeiridæ (e-pi'ri-dē), n. pl. A family of spiders, of which Epeira is the typical genus. See EPEERA.

Epencephalic (ep'en-sē-fal"ik), a. [See EPENCEPHALON.] In anat. of or belonging to the spencephalon; specifically, applied to the bony arch which encompasses and protects it. See EPENCEPHALON.

Epencephalon (epen-seffal-on), n. [Gr. epi, near, and enkephalon, the brain.] In anat.

the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain. It includes the cerebellum, the fourth ventricle, the medulla ob-

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bellum, the fourth ventricle, the medulla oblongata, and the pons Varolii.

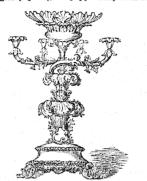
Epeneticl (e-pe-net'ik), a. [Gr. epainetikos, given to praising, laudatory—epi, and aineo, to praise, from aines, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. Phillips.

Epenthesis, Epenthesy (e-pen'the-sis, e-pen'the-si), n. [Gr. epenthesis—epi, on, en, in, and tithemi, to put.] In gram, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as alituum for alitum.

Epenthetic (e-pen-thet'ik), a. [See EPEN-THESIS.] In gram, inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne (e-pen'), n. [Addancently from Fr.

Epergne (e-pern'), n. [Apparently from Fr.



Epergne.

epargne, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French call an epergne a surtout.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table

of a table.

Eperna (ë-pėr'na), n. A genus of South American timber trees, belonging to the nat order Leguninose, of which the wallaba (E. falcata) is the only member. It grows to the height of 50 feet, with a girth of about 6, and is muchused in Demerara for shingles, palings, &c. Its pod is curiously curved into a form somewhat resembling that of a hatchet, and contains three or four very flat seeds.

nat seeds. Epexegesis (e-peks'ē-jē''sis), n. [Gr. epi, and exegesis. See Exegesis.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; exegesis. Epexegetical (e-peks'ē-jet''lk-al), a. Explanatory of that which immediately precedes; exegetical.

planatory of that which immediately precedes; exegetical.

Epha, Ephah (éfai), n. [Heb. epha or eipha, properly a baking.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate or calculation, 8 6696 gallons; according to another only 4 4286.

Ephelis (e-fë'lis), n. pl. Ephelides (e-fe'lidez). [Gr. ephēlis—epi, upon, and kēlios, the sun.] A term for the freckles or little yellow spots that appear on persons of fair complexion when exposed to the sun. It designs also these large, dusky, brown patches occurring on other parts of the body.

Ephemera (e-fe'me-ra), n. -{L., from Gr. ephēmeros, daily, lusting or living but a day, short-lived—epi, and hēmera, a day.] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Ephemeride. See DAY-FLY, EPHEMERIDE.

Ephemeral (e-fe'me-ral), a. Beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. 'To pronounce sentences not of ephemeral, but of eternal efficacy.' Sir J. Stephens.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself will be him reward, when the gale of

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself will be his reward, when the gale of ephemeral popularity shall have gradually subsided. Dr. Know.

Ephemeral, Ephemeran (e-fe'me-ral, e-fe'me-ral, e-fe'me-ran), n. Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as an

Ephemereæ (ef-e-me'rë-ë), n. pl. A family of inoperculate, terminal-fruited mosses, usually dwarf, growing in tufts or gregarious, and with an almost simple stem. Ephemerum, the only British genus, is the

Ephemeric (ef-e-me'rik), a. Same as Eph-

Ephemeridæ (e-fe-me'ri-dē), n. pl. [Like the ephemera.] A family of neuropterous insects, which take their name from the short duration of their lives in the perfect state, as the may-fly and day-fly. In the state of larvæ and pupæ they are aquatic and exist foryears. When ready for their final change they creep out of the water, generally towards sunset of a fine summer evening, beginning to be seen generally in May. They shed their whole skin shortly after leaving the water, propagate their species, and die, taking no food in the perfect state. The may-fly is well known to anglers, who imitate it for bait.

Ephemeridian (e-fe'mo-rid"i-an), a. Relat-

hayiny is wen known to angiers, who hintate it for bait.

Ephemeridian (e-fe'mo-rid"i-an), a. Relating to an ephemeris.

Ephemeris (e-fe'me-ris), a. pl. Ephemerides. (Gr., a diary. See EPHEMERA.] 1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary. —2. In astron. a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies in general; a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them for the use of the astronomer and navigator; an astronomical almanac, such as the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, published by order of the British admiralty. —3. In literature, (a) a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature. (b) A book or collection of notices giving a record of an kinds of periodical interactive. (9) A book or collection of notices giving a record of events which have happened on the same day in different years. [The plural ephemerides was formerly sometimes used as a singular: 'Let him make an ephemerides.'

Ephemerist (e-fe'me-rist), n. 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.—2. One who

keeps an ephemeris; a journalist.

Ephemeron (e-fe'me-ron), n. Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time.

The ephemeron perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. Whewell. Ephemeroust (e-fe'me-rus), a. Ephemeral.

Ephemerous† (e-fe'me-rus), a. Ephemeral. Burke.
Ephesian (e-fē'zhi-an), a. Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.
Ephesus in Asia Minor.
Ephesus (e-fë-sit), a. A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, found near Ephesus.
Ephialtes (e-fi-alt'ez), n. [Gr., one who leaps upon, nightmare.] The nightmare. Ephippilal (e-fip'pi-al), a. Relating to an ephippium.
Ephinpium.

ephippium.
Ephippium(e-fip'pi-um), n. [Gr. ephippium,
a saiddle—eph, upon, and hippos, a horse.]
A term applied to any saddle-shaped depression or cavity, as the depression of the sphenoid bone of man, or the cavity within the shell of the crustacean genus Daphnia in which the winter-eggs of the animal are produced.

shell of the crustacean genus papina in which the winter-eggs of the animal are produced.

Ephod (efod), n. [Heb., from ayhad, to gird on, to put on.] In Jewish antiq, a species of vestment worn by the Jewish ligh-priest over the second tunic. It consisted of two main pieces, one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body, fastened together on the shoulders by two onyx stones set in gold, on each of which were engraved the names of six tribes according to their order. A girdle or band, of one piece with the ephod, fastened it to the body. Just above the girdle, in the middle of the ephod, and joined to it by little gold chains, rested the square breast-plate with the Urim and Thummim. The ephod was originally intended to be worn by the high-priest exclusively, but a similar the high-priest exclusively, but a similar vestment of an inferior material seems to

vestment of an inferior material seems to have been in common use in later times among the ordinary priests. Ephon (effor), a. (En. ephoros, from ephoras, to inspect—epi, on, over, and horas, to see, look.) One of five magistrates chosen by the ancient Spartans as a check on the regal power, and, according to some writers, on the senate.

Ephoral (efforal), a. Of or belonging to an overiant Spartan ephor

Ephoral (efor-al), a. Of or belonging to an ancient Spartan ephor.
Ephoralty (efor-al-ti), n. The office or term of office of an ephor.
Ephorus (efor-us), n. pl. Ephori (efor-l).
[L. from Gr. ephoros.] Same as Ephor.
Ephyra (eff-ra), n. In zool. the free-swimming or medusoid stage in the development of some Coelenterita, as the Rhizostomide.
Epiblast (efi-blast), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and blastos, a bud.] 1. In bot. a second cotyle-

don, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses.—2. In physiol. the upper of the two layers of cells, the under being the hypoblast, forming the blasto-days.

derm.

Epiblema (e-pi-ble'ma), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and blema, a wound.] In bot. the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing

pants and on the extendence of growing roots.

Byte (e'pik), a. [L. epicus; Gr. epikos, from epos, a word, that which is uttered in words, a song.] In a lofty narrative style; narrative; heroic. An epic poem, otherwise called heroic, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fletitious or partly both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero. Of the Greek epics Homer's Ikiad and Odyssey are the principal. The Eneid of Virgil is the most distinguished Roman epic. Tasso's Gierusalemme Liberata and Dante's Divina Commedia are the principal Italian epics. The greatest English epic poem is Milton's Paradise Lost.

The subject of the epic poem must be some one

The subject of the epic poem must be some one great, complex action. The principal personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas and in their bearing. The measure must be of a somorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and sollioque, Briedly to express its main requisites, the epic poem treats of one great, complex action, in a grand style, and with fulness of detail.

Dr. Arnold.

Epic (e'pik), n. A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes. See the adjective.

Few European nations possess more than one real epic—some great nations possess more. The Iliad, the Æneid, the Niebelungen Lied, the Jerusalem Delivered, and Paradise Lost, these are the recognized epics of the world.

Principal Shatep.

Epical (ep'ik-al), a. Same as Epic.

Epicalyx (e-pi-ka'iliks), n. [fer epi, upon, and ealyx (which see).] In bot the outer calyx in plants with two calyees, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and

Epicaridan (e-pi-ka'ri-dan), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and karts, a shrimp.] One of a family of isopodous crustaceans, which are parasi-

tic upon shrimps.

tic upon shrimps.

Epicarp (epi-kärp), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion heing termed the mesocarp, and the inner portion the endocarp. See Endocarp.

Epicede, Epicedium (epi-sed, epi-se'dium), n. [Gr. epi, and kēdos, trouble, sorrow.] A funeral song or discourse.

And on the banks each cypress bow'd his head, To hear the swan sing her own epicede. Brown

Epicedial, Epicedian (e-pi-se'di-al, e-pi-se'di-an), a. Of or pertaining to an epicede; elegiac; mournful.

(The) epicedian song (is) a song sung ere the corpse be buried.

Epicene (e'pi-sēn), a. [Gr. epikoinos, common to a number—epi, and koinos, common.] inon to a number—ept, and kornos, common. In gram, a term applied to nouns, which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as, for ois, L. ovis, a sheep, whether male or female.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs epicene, not of decided sex the blues celestial.

Prof. Wilson.

Epicerastic † (e'pi-sē-ras"tik), a. [Gr. epi

keratics, tempering the humours—epi, and kerannymi, to mix.] Lenient; assuaging, Epichile, Epichilium (epi-kii, epi-kii)-um), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and cheilos, a margin, a lip.] In bot the label or terminal portion of the strangulated or articulated line of epickis.

portion of the strangulated or articulated lip of orchids. Epichirema (e'pi-ki-rē'ma), n. [Gr. epi-cheirēma, an attempt, an attempted proof, from epicheirē, to put one's hand to—epi, and cheir, the hand.] In togic and rhet. a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a prosyllogism), so that an abridged compound argument is formed; as, all sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law'; therefore covetousness is dangerous. For it is a transgression of the law' is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that covetousness is sin.

covetousness is sin.

Bpiclinal (e-pi-kil'nal), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and kiring, a bed.] In bot. placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epicolic (e-pi-kol'ik), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and kolon, the colon.] In med. relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the

colon.

Epicondyle (e-pi-kon'dil), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and kondylos, a condyle.] In anat. a name given to the protuberance on the external side of the distal end of the os humeri.

Epicorolline (e'pi-ko-rol'lin), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and E. corolla (which see).] In bot. inserted upon the corolla.

Epicranium (e-pi-krā'ni-um), n. [Gr. epi, and kranion, the cranium.] In anat. the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle: anplied also to the skin of the head.

muscle: applied also to the skin of the head, and to the whole of the soft parts which form the scalp.

form the scalp.

Epictetian (e-pik-tě'shi-an), a. Pertaining to Epictetias, a Stoic philosopher in the time of the Roman emperor Domitian.

Epicure (e'pi-kūr), n. [After Epicurus, a Greek philosopher.] 1. Properly, a follower of Epicurus, who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and evil, that peace of mind, based on meditation, is the origin of all good. bis chief system has been or mind, based on meditation, is the origin of all good; his ethical system has been popularly misrepresented as being characterized by gross sensualism. Hence—2. One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table. [The word is now used only or chiefly in this sense.]

Then fly false thanes, And mingle with the English epicures.

SYN. Voluptuary, sensualist, gourmand.

Epicurean (e'pi-kū-rē''an), a. [See EPICURE.]

1. Pertaining to Epicurus; as, the Epicurean philosophy or tenets.—2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. Shak. Epicurean (e'pi-kū-rē"an), n. 1. A follower of Epicurus

I know it, and smile, a hard-set smile, like a Stoic or A wiser Epicurean, and let the world have its way

Tennyson.

2. A man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries, especially to the luxuries of the table

Epicureanism (e'pi-kū-rē"an-izm), n. At-tachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus; attachment to or the practice of luxurious habits.

Epicurism (e'pi-kūr-izm), n. 1. The doctrines of Epicurus.—2. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluntuousness.

Epicurism and lust Make it a tavern or a brothel.

Epicurize (e'pi-kūr-īz), v.i. pret. & pp. epi-curized; ppr. epicurizing. 1. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.—2. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast.

Fuller.

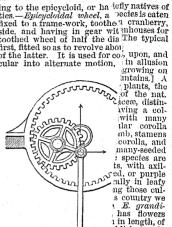
Epicycle (e'pi-sī-kl), n. [Gr. epi, and kyklos, a circle.] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle, whose centre, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper centre. centre.

Epicyclic (e-pi-sik'lik), a. Of or pertaining to an epicycle. —Epicyclic train, in mech. any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common centre. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not

those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame. Epicycloid (e-pi-sikhoid), n. [Gr. epikyklo-eides-epi, upon, kyklos, a circle, and eidos, form.] In geom. a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve; specifically, the curve concave by the curve. concave side of another incer curve; specifically, the curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex side of another curve, that generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a ment of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve being called a hypocycloid; more specifically, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle which rolls on the outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. The curve that moves is the generating curve, the other being the base. The describing point is not necessarily in the circumference of the generating curve, but may be anywhere in a radius or its present but may be anywhere in a radius or its pro-

Epicycloidal (e'pi-sī-kloid'al), a. Pertain-

ing to the epicycloid, or ha lefty natives of ties.—Epicycloidal wheel, a becies is eaten fixed to a frame-work, toother termberry, side, and having in gear wit mhouses for toothed wheel of half the dia The typical first fitted sans to revolve shore. first, fitted so as to revolve about of the latter. It is used for co, upon, and cular into alternate motion, in allusion growing of the latter.



E. grandi-has flowers in length, of Epicycloidal Whee id pure white

into circular. While the rev t), n. [Gr. smaller wheel is taking pla ht in or on—whatever on its circumference n, to lead.] a straight line, or will pass cess of the through a diameter of the circle, love the ing each revolution. In practice, month, rod or other reciprocating part may year tached to any point on the circumference at the smaller wheel. Epideictic. Epideictical (e-pi-dib'th) e. pt.

the smaller wheel.

Epideictic, Epideictical (e-pi-dik'tik, e-pi-dik'tik-al), a. [Gr. epideiktikos, fit for displaying or showing off, from epideiknymi, to show forth—epi, and deiknymi, to show,]

Serving to display or show off; specifically, applied by the Greeks to oratory of a rhetorical character, as eulogiums, declamations, &c.; demonstrative. Written also Epideictic, Epideictal.

He (Evist) would not work any attidictic missele.

He (Christ) would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter.

Farrar.

I admire his (Junius') letters, as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic*. *Dr. Knov.*

Epidemic, Epidemical (e-pi-dem'ik, e-pi-dem'ik-al), a. [Gr. epi, and dēmos, people.]

1. Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community; prevalent; general; as, an epidemic disease is one which, independent of local cause, seizes a great number of people at the same time or in the same season: used in distinction from endemic.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *chideniic* cholera.

Sat. Rev.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, epidemic rage; an epidemic

Whatever be the cause of this epidemic folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.

Warburton.

Epidemic (e-pi-dem'ik), n. An infectious or contagious disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country. Epidemical (e-pi-dem'ik-al), a. Same as Epidemic.

Epidemically (e-pi-dem'ik-al-li), adv. In an epidemical manner.

an epidemical manner.

Epidemicalness (e-pi-dem'ik-al-nes), n.

State of being epidemic. [Rare.]

Epidemiography (e-pi-dem'i-og''na-fl.), n.

[Gr. epi., upon, demos, people, and graphō, to write.] A treatise on or description of epidemiological (e-pi-dē'mi-o-loj''ik-al), n.

Pertaining to epidemiology.

Epidemiologist (e-pi-dē'mi-o'lo'-jist), n. One skilled in epidemiology.

Epidemiology (e-pi-dē'mi-ol''o-ji), n. [Gr. epi, dēmos, people, and logos, discourse.]

The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemio diseases.

epidemic diseases.

Epidemy (e'pi-de-mi), n. A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes.

on local causes. **Epiden'drum**, n. [Gr. epi, on, upon, and dendron, a tree—from their growing on trees.] A large genus of American orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are

Epanthous (* Species. The stems are often and authos, the leaves are strap-shaped flowers, as and the flowers are single, or Eparch (ep are very handsome, and a large arche, don Greece, the offerm, a. Same as Epidermis. Ppi-derm, a. Same as Epidermis. (e-pi-derm'al), a. Relating to vince—ep, told (e-pi-dermat-oid), a. [Gr. vince, prederma, dermatos, skin, and exides, Epaule (e-pi-d. Resembling or pertaining to in fort. the us (e-pi-derm'e-us), a. Same as Epaulemen. Epidermical (e-pi-derm's)

Epaulemen

cipaulor, tor

cipaulor

now, howeve I (e-pi-dérm'id-al), a. Same as

mass of eart's (e-pt-derm'is), a. Same as teets the gut and on either tinguished find the skin of the body; a thin memora a banquing the true skin of animals, fire over a part two layers, an inner or mucous ment which is the rete mucosum, composed of ment scales, which are containg shed in the form of powder, of minute scales, which are containg shed in the form of powder, that the name epidermis is sometime, and of vessels or nerves.

If the skin of the negrol is more or less black ac-

Te the skin of the negro is more or less black according to the deposition of the pigment . . . which is found in the common cells of the mucous layer of the epidermis, and not in special pigment cells, whilst the dermis of the negro is like that of the European.

European.

2. In bot the cellular integrument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant. It is a protection of the subjacent parts from the effects of the atmo-

Epidermoid (e-pi-derm'oid), a. [Gr. epider-mis, and eidos, resemblance.] Epidermatoid (which see).

(which see). Epider'mōs), n. In chem. a substance, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and oxygen, and resembling conchiolin, which forms the basis of the epidermis of animals, of hair, wool, silk, feathers, nails, clavs, hoots, horns, scales, &c. The epithelium which coats the internal cavities of the animal body is also similarly constituted. The name was first given by Bouchardat to the few flocculi of fibrin and albumen which resist solution when and albumen which resist solution when these substances are placed in water acid-ulated with hydrochloric acid. Called also Keratin. See CONCHIOLIN.

Revatam. See CONCHIGLIN.

Bpidictic, Epidictical (e-pi-dik'tik, e-pi-dik'tik-al), a. See EPIDEICTIC.

Bpididymis (e-pi-did'i-mis), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and didymos, a testicle.] In anat. a small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body, lying allow the superior meaning the strength of the testing of the superior meaning of the superior means. lying along the superior margin of the tes-ticle. It is a canal formed by a union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times

the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves.

Epidote (e'pi-dôt), n. [Fr., from Gr. epididomi, to give besides—epi, over and above, and didomi, to give: so named from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a green or gray colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency, a member of the garnet family. The primary form of the crystals is a right rhomboidal prism. Epidote proper or arendalite is a line and from dote proper or arendalite is a lime and iron compound; zoisite is a lime epidote; pista-

cite, manganesian; allanite, cerium. **Epidotic** (e-pi-dot'ik), a. Pertaining to epidote, or containing it.

Epigeous, Epigeous (e-pi-jē'us), a. [Gr. epigaios—epi, upon, and gē, gaia, the earth.] In bot. growing on or close to the earth; as, epigæous plants

epigacous plants.

Epigastrial, Epigastric (e-pi-gas'tri-al, e-pi-gas'trik), a. [Gr. epi, and gastēr, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen; as, the epigastric region; the epigastric arteries and veins.

Epigastrium (e-pi-gas'tri-um), n. [Gr. epi, and gastēr, the stomach.] The upper part of the abdomen.

Epigastrocale (e-pi-gas'tri-sēl.) a. [Gr. epi, and gastēr, the stomach.]

Epigastrocele (e-pi-gas'trō-sēl), n. [Gr. epi, upon, gastēr, gastros, belly, and kēlē,

tumour. 1 In med. hernia of the stomach. or in the region of the stomach, whether formed by the stomach or not.

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formed by the stomach or not.

Epigeal (e-pi-je'al), a. Same as Epigeous.

Epigee, Epigeum (e'pi-je, e-pi-je'um), a.

See EPICEOUS.] Same as Perigee.

Epigene (e'pi-jen), a. [Gr. epi, and ginomai, to begin to be.] 1. In god. formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to hypogene; as, epigene rocks.—2. In crystal. foreign; unnatural; unusual; said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

Epigenesis (e-pi-jen'es-is), n. [Gr. epi, and genesis, generation.] In physiol, the theory of generation in which the germ is held to be actually created as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent. As applied to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo pre-exists neither in the ovary nor pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs.

Engenesist (e-pi-jen'es-ist), n. One who

Epigenesist (e-pi-jen'es-ist), n. One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

Epigenous (e-pi)'en-us), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and gennaa, to bring forth.] In bot. growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves.

Epiglot (e'pi-glot), n. Same as Epiglottis (which see).
Epiglottic (e-pi-glot'ik), a. Of or pertaining

Epiglottic (e-pi-glottik), a. Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epiglottis (e-pi-glot'is), n. [Gr. epiglöttis—epi, upon, and glöttis, the glottis.] In anat. a cartilaginous plate behind the tougue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing, and thus prevents foreign bedies from extensive the laying the bodies from entering the larvnx.

bodies from entering the larynx.

Epigonation (e-pig'on-ū'/ti-on), n. [Gr. epi,
upon, and gonu, gonatos, the knee.] A
lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material
which forms part of the dress of bishops in
the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs
from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is believed to represent the napkin with which our Saviour girded him-self at the last supper. It has either a cross or the head of our Lord embroidered on it.

or the fleat of our Lord enforted on it.

A similar appendage is worn by the pope.

Epigone (e-pig'o-në), n. Same as Epigonium,

Epigonium, (e-pi-g'o'ni-um), n. [Gr. epi,

and gonë, the seed,] In bot. a membranous

bag which incloses the conceptacle or sporecase of a liverwort or scale-moss when young, which is ruptured as the capsule

eiongates. Epigram (e'pi-gram), n. [Gr. epigramma, inscription—epi, and gramma, a writing, from grapho, to write.] In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a writty or ingenious turn of thought; in a general sense, an interesting thought represented hought in a few words whether general sense, at more saint conjugate represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying. The term epigram was given by the Greeks to a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the a tomo or puole monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch, and was afterwards extended to every little piece of verse expressing with precision a deli-cate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse, but the works of Catullus, and espe-cially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammagreat number tic character.

tic character.

From the time of Martial, indeed, the epigram came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which are now looked for in a French or English epigram; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise.

Lord Nexus.

Editarum are concise efficiency of wit conceally

Epigrams are concise effusions of wit, generally satirical, expressed in a few lines in verse; usually, the last line conveys some pointed allusion; as, for example.

satinca, expressed in a rew mean dever usually, the last line conveys some pointed allusion; as, for examination of the constant of the consta

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no epigrammatic point. Macaulay.

Epigrammatically (e'pi-gram-mat"ik-al-il), adv. In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

Epigrammatist (e-pi-gram'mat-ist), n. One who composes epigrams or deals in them; as, Martial was a noted epigrammatist. The conceit of the epigrammatist. Fuller. Epigrammatize (e-pi-grammat-īz), v.t. To

Epigrammatize (e-pi-grammat-iz), v.t. To represent or express by epigrams.

Epigraph (e'pi-graf), n. [Gr. epigraphē—epi, and graphō, to write.] 1. In architectural artiq, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, or the like, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes made part of its ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.—2. In literature, a citation from some author, or literature, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled, And write me new my future's coigraph, New angel mine. E. B. Browning.

Epigraphic (e-pi-graf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting in an epigram or epigraph, or inscription upon a tomb temple, monument, statue, and the like; of or pertaining to epigraphy. 'The epigraphic adjuration 'Siste, vintor.' Sat. Rev. 'Epigraphics (e-pi-graf'iks), n. The science of unscriptions.

of inscriptions. Epigraphist (e-pigraphist), n. One versed in epigraphy. 'Questions belonging rather to the antiquary and the epigraphy.' Mure. Epigraphy (e-pigra-fi), n. The study or

knowledge of epi-graphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and ex-planation of inscrip-tions.

Epigynous (e-pij'inus).a. [Gr.epi, upon, and gyne, woman.]
In bot. growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do Epigynous Stamens of Philadelphus coronarius.

so, as the corolla and stamens of the cran-

berry.

Epilepsy (e'pi-lep-si), n. [Gr. epilēpsia, a convulsive seizure, falling sickness—epi, and lambanō, lēpsomai, to take, to seize.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease of the brain characterized by general muscular agitation, occasioned by clonic spasms, without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals.

and commonly recurring at intervals.

Epileptic, Epileptical (e-pi-lep/tik, e-pi-lep/tik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to or indicating epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage! Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shak*.

Affected with epilepsy; consisting of epi-

lepsy.

Epileptic (e-pi-lep'tik), n. 1. One affected with epilepsy.—2. A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

Literature (e-pi-lep'ti-form), a. Resembl-Epileptiform (e-pi-lep'ti-form), a. Resembl-

ing epilepsy.

Epileptoid (e-pi-lep'toid), a. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; resembling epilepsy; as, epileptoid symptoms.

The pope after complaining of a peculiar depres ing sensation, was attacked by an epileptoid seizur Scotsman newspaper.

Epilobium (e-pi-16'bi-um), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and lobos, a pod.] The willow-herb, a genus of plants, nat. order Onagracee. The species are herbs or under-shrubs with pink or purple, rarely yellow, flowers, solitary in the axis of the leaves or in terminal leafy spikes. The seeds are tipped with a pencil of silky hairs, and are contained in a long four-celled capsule. There are more than fifty species scattered over the arctic and temperate regions of the world, ten of them being natives of Britain.

Epilogic, Epilogical (e-pi-loj'ik, e-pi-loj'ik-al), a. Relating to or like an epilogue; epi-logistic.

nogisac. Epilogism (e-pil'o-jizm), n. [Gr. epilogismos, from epilogizomai, to reckon over—epi, and logos, a word, account.] Computation; enumeration.

Epilogistic (e-pil'o-jist"ik), a. Pertaining to an epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue. Pertaining These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last

Epilogize, v.i. See Epiloguise.
Epilogize, v.t. See Epiloguise.
Epilogize (e'pi-log), v. [L. epilogus, from
Gr. epilogos, conclusion, from epilogos, to conclude—epi, and lego, to speak.] I. In rhet,
a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse,
in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In the drama, a speech or short
poem addressed to the spectators by one of
the actors, after the conclusion of the play. A good play needs no epilogue. Chah

Epiloguise, Epilogize (e-pi'lo-giz, e-pi'lo-fiz), v.i. To pronounce an epilogue. Written also Epiloguize.

The dances ended, the spirit epiloguises.
Stare direction in Milton's Comus

Stage direction in Millor's Conne.

Epiloguise, Epilogize (e-pi'lo-giz, e-pi'lojîz), v.t. To add to in the manner of an epilogne. "The laugh of applause with which
the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epilogizing his happy raillery." Student, 1750. Written also Epilo-

guize.

Epiloguiser, Epiloguizer (e-pi-lo-gīz'er),

n. One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of enilogues.

of epilogues.

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an epiloguizer. Hondley.

Epimachinæ (e'pi-ma-kī''nē), n. pl. A subfamily of slender-billed (tenuirostral) birds of the family Upupidæ, resembling the birds of paradise in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. The genus Epimachus (plume-birds) is the type. The superb plume-bird (E. magnus) of New Guinea is the best known species. Although the body of this bird is byno means large, its plumage is so wonderfully developed that it measures nearly 4 feet from the beak to the extremity of the tail, the colours being of the most brilliant hues of scarlet, emerald, violet, and ultramarine.

violet, and ultramarine.

Epimera (e-pi-mëra), n. pl. [Gr. epi, upon, and mëron, thigh.] In compar. anat. the lateral pieces of the dorsal are of the somite

and meron, thigh. I in compar. and meron, thigh. I consider a crustacean.

Epimeral (e-pi-mē'ral), a. [Gr. epi, and mēros, a limb.] A term applied to that part of the segment of an articulated animal which is above the joint of the limb.

Epimelette (e-pi-mglet'), n. [Fr.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

Epimicion (e-pi-m'shi-on), n. [Gr. epimikion, from epimikios, belonging to victory—epi, and nikē, victory.] A song of triumph; a pæan. 'A triumphal epimicion on Hengist's massacre.' T. Warton. [Rare.]

Epimikian (e-pi-m'ski-an), a. [See Epinicion], pertaining to or celebrating victory.

Epimyetist (e-pi-mik'tis), n. [Gr. epi, and nuc, nuktos, night.] A pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

Epiornis, Epyornis (e-pi-ornis), m. [Gr. ezi, and along, the pertain or the side of the pertain or the proposition of the pertain of the proposition of the pertain or side of the pertain of the pertain

OKAIS.

Epipedometry (e-pi-ped-om'et-ri), n. [Gr. epipedos, on the ground—epi, upon, pedon, the ground, and metron, measure.] The mensuration of figures standing on the same

hase.

Epiperipheral (e'pi-pe-ri"fe-ral), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and E. peripheral.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body; specifically, applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface; as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an epiperipheral sensation; opposed to entoperipheral.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the epigeripheral are relational to a very great extent, the enloperipheral, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations.

Epipetalous (e-pi-pet'al-us), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and petation, a leaf.] In bot. a term applied to an organ of a plant inserted in or growing on the petal.

applied to an organ of a plant inserted in or growing on the petal.

Epiphany (ë-pit'a-ni), n. [Gr. epiphaneia, appearance, from epiphainō, to appear—epi, upon, and phatnō, to show.] 1. An appearance or a becoming manifest. 'An epic poet, if ever such a difficult birth should make its epiphany in Paris.' De Quincey.—2. A Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the magians or wise men of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, as the symbol of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chry-

sostom take the Epiphany to be the day of

sostom take the Epiphany to be the day of our Saviour's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Epiphegus (e-pi-fē'gus), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and phegos, the beech.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orobanchacea. There is but one species, E. vizgiviana, parasitical on the roots of beech-trees in the United States of America, where it is called beech-drops. It is a slender purplish or yellowish-brown, much-branched herb, with small and scattered scales for leaves.

much-branched herb, with small and scat-tered scales for leaves.

Epiphleum (e-pi-fle'um), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and phloios, bark.] In bot the layer of bark immediately below the epiderm; the cellular integument of the bark.

lar integument of the bark.

Epiphonem, Epiphonema (e-pif'ō-nēm, e-pif'ō-nē'ma), n. [Gr. epiphōnēma, exclamation; epiphōneō, to cry out—epi, upon, and phōneō, to speak loud.] In rhet an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

sums up or concludes a discourse. Epiphora (e-pifo-ra), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and pherô, to bear.] 1. In med. watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or some disease of the lachrymal passage, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the check. —2. In rhet. the emphatic repetition of a word or series of words at the end of several partners are former.

phatic repetition of a word or series of words at the end of several sentences or stanzas. Epiphragm (e'pi-fram), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and phragma, a division, from phrassō, to break.] I. In bot. a membrane covering the mouth of the spore-case of urn-mosses, so as to close it up.—2. In zool. the mambranous or calcarcous substance with which some pulmonate molluses

close up the aperture of their shells when they re-tire within to pass the

winter.
Epiphyllospermous (e-pi-fil'lō-spèrm'us), a. [Gr.epi-fil'lō-spèrm'us), a. leaf, and sperma, seed.] In bot bearing their seeds or spores on the back of the leaves,

on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

Epiphyllous (e-pif'il-us or ep-i-ill'lus), a. [Gr. epi, rart of Epiphylloupon, and phyllon, a leaf.] spermous Frond. In bot. applied to anything inserted or growing upon a leaf; as, an epiphyllous peduncle.

Epiphyseal, Epiphysial (e-pi-fiz'e-al, e-pi-fiz'-al, a. [See Epiphysis.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. Prof. Open.

Civen.

Epiphysis (e-pif'i-sis), n. [Gr. epiphysis—epi, upon, and phyō, to grow.] In anat any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age.

The epiphyses of the fœtus become the apophyses of the adult.

Dunglison.

Epiphytal (e-pif'it-al), a. Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic. Epiphyte (e'pi-fit), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and phyton, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, adhering to its bark, and rooting among the soil that occupies its surface, anong the soil that occupies its surface, as a moss, lichen, fern, &c., but which does not, like a parasite, derive any nourishment from the plant on which it grows. Many orchidaceous plants are epiphytes. Epiphytic, Epiphytical (e-pi-fit*ik-al), &. In bot, pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte. Epiphytically (e-pi-fit*ik-al-il), adv. In bot, after the manner of an epiphyte. Epiplerosis (e*pi-ple-ro*sis), n. [Gr. epi, and plērosis, repletion.] In pathol. excessive repletion; distension. Epiplexis (e-pi-pleksis), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and plekō, to fold.] In rhet. a figure used when an elegant or gentle kind of upbraiding is employed to convince.

when an elegant or gentle kind of upbraiding is employed to convince. Epiploce (e-piplo-sė). n. (Gr. epiplokē, implication—epi, upon, and plekō, to fold.) In rhet. a figure by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, 'He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them.' Epiplocele (e-piplo-sē), n. [Gr. epiplokētē—epiploon, the caul, and kētē, a tumour.] In med. hernia of the epiploön or omentum. Epiploic (e-piplo-ch), a. [Gr. epiploom, the caul.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum. Epiploon (e-piplo-ch), n. [Gr. epiploom-epi, upon, and pleē, to swim.] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

Epiploscheocele (e-pip-los'kē-ō-sēl), n. [Gr. epiploon, the omentum, oscheon, the scrotum, and kēlē, a tumour.] A hernia, in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

the omentum descents into the scrotum. Epipodite (e-pip'o-dit), n. [dr. epi, upon, and pous, podos, foot.] In compar. anat. a process developed upon the basal joint or 'protopodite' of some of the limbs of certain ernstacea

crustacea.

Epipodium (e-pi-pō'di-um), n. [See EPIPo-DITE.] I. In bot. a disk formed of several knobs or glands.—2. In zool. a muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluses.

Epipolic (e-pi-pol'ik). a. Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—

Epipolic dispersion, a term applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of the internal dispersion of light along the surface, and even into the bulk of luminous bodies.

Epipolic (e-pi-pol-ign) a. [Gr. anglosis a.

and even into the bulk of Rinimous bodies. Epipolism (e-pip'ol-izm), n. [Gr. epipolē, a surface, from epi, on, and pelein, to be.] Fluorescence (which see). Epipolized (e-pip'ol-izd), a. Affected or modified by the phenomena of epipolism; changed into an epipolic condition; as, epipolical states and the surface of the s olizad light

Epipterous (e-pip'ter-us), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and pteron, a wing.] In bot, a term applied to a fruit or seed which is furnished with a broad margin or wing where it terminates. Epirhizous (e-pi-riz'us), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and rhiza, a root.] In bot. growing on a

root.

Epirrheology (e-pi'rē-ol''o-ji), n. [Gr. epirrhoē, a flowing on, and logos, discourse.]

That department of physiological botany
which treats of the effects of external agents
upon living plants.

upon living plants.

Episcenium (e-pi-sē'ni-um), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and skēnē, a scene.] In ancient arch. the upper portion of the scene in the theatre.

Episcopacy (ē-pi-skō-pa-si), n. [L. episcopacy (ē-pi-skō-pa-si), n. [L. episcopatus, from the Gr. episkopeō, to inspect—epi, and skopeō, to see. See Bishop. 1, t Careful inspection; watch; oversight.—2. Government of the Church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; government of the Church by three distinct orders of ministers—deacons, priests, and bishops.

three distinct orders of ministers—deacons, priests, and bishops.

Episcopal (ë-pis'kop-al), a. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by that form of ecclesiastical government to which bishops belong; as, episcopal jurisdiction; episcopal authority; the episcopal costume; the episcopal church. Episcopalian (ë-piskō-pā'li-an), a. Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; eniscopal.

episcopal
Episcopalian (ē-piskō-pā"li-an), n. One
who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church govennment and discipline.
Episcopalianism (ē-piskō-pā"li-an-izm), n.
The system of episcopal religion or government of the Church by bishops.
Episcopally (ē-piskō-pal-li), adv.
Episcopal authority; in an episcopal mamer.
To be episcopally ordained. Burnet.
Eniscopantt (ē-piskō-panh, n. A bishop. episcopal

Episcopant† (ë-pis'kō-pant), n. A bishop.

Episcoparian† (ē-pis'kō-pā"ri-an), a. Episcopal. 'Episcoparian government.' Anthony Wood.

thony Wood.

Episcopate (ë-pis'kë-pāt), n. 1. A bishoprie; the office and dignity of a bishop.—2. The collective body of bishops.

Episcopate (ë-pis'kë-pāt), v.i. pret. & pp. episcopatad; ppr. episcopating. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and episcopating.

Episcopicide (ë-pis/kō-pi-sid), n. [L. episcopus, a bishop, and eædo, to kill.] The killing of a bishop.

Episcopyt (ë-pis/kō-pi), n. 1. Survey; superintendence; search. The censor, in his moral episcopy.' Milton.—2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that episcopy is the divine or apostolical institution.

Fer. Taylor.

Episkeletal (e-pi-skel'ē-tal), a. Same as

Episodal (e-pi-sōd'al), a. Same as Episodic. Episodal (e-pi-sod'al), a. Same as xpisotac.

Episode (e'pi-sod), n. [Gr. epeisodion (to),
an episode or interlude, from epeisodios,
coming in besides, adventitious—epi, and
eisodos, an entrance—eis, to, in, and hodos,
a way.] 1 In poetry, a separate incident,

story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

Faithfully adhering to the truth which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental episode to interrupt. Hallam, 2. An incident or action more or less con-

nected with a complete series of events; as, an episode of the war; an episode in one's

Episodial (e-pi-söd'i-al), a. Relating to epi-

Episodiai (e-pi-sod'i-a), a. kentang to episode; py way of episode; episod'ic. Episodical (e-pi-sod'ik. e-pi-sod'ik. al. a. Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression.

Episodically (e-pi-sod'ik-al-li), adv. By way of arrivals.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . episodically.

Hurd.

Epispastic (e-pi-spas'tik), a. [Gr. epispas-tika, from epispaa, to draw.] In med. draw-ing: attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering. Epispastic (e-pi-spastik), n. An external application to the skin, which produces a scrous or puriform discharge by exciting in-flamments or accurate.

flammation; a vesicatory; a

blister.

Episperm (e'pi-spérm). n.

[Gir. epi, upon, and sperma, a seed.] In bot, the testa or outer integument of a seed.

The figure shows (a) the episperm, (b) the endopleura, and (c) the endosperm.

Epispermic (e-pi-spérm'ík), a. In bot, pertaining to the episperm.—Epispermic embryo, an embryo immediately

bryo, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean

Section of Seed.

Episporangium(e'pi-spōr-an"ji-um),n. [Gr. epi, upon, spora, seed, and angos, a vessel.] In bol. an indusium overlying the sporecases of a fern.

cases of a ferm.

Epispore (epi-spōr), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and spora, seed.] In bot. the outer integument of lichen spores.

Epistaxis (e-pi-staks'is), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and staxis, a dropping.] Bleeding from the

upon, and sternon, the breast-bone.] In compar. anat. the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

Egisternal (e-pi-ster'nal), a. 1. In anat. noting the two bones which form part of the sternum, and are situated upon its superior and lateral part.—2. In compar, anat. noting that portion of a segment of an articulat anaison with Newstrand

noting that portion of a segment of an articulate animal which lies external to the middle inferior pieces or sterna.

Episthotonos (e-pisthot/on-os), n. [Gr. episthon, forward, and teinō, to stretch.] Same as Emprosthotonos (which see). Epistilbite (e-pi-stil'bit), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and stilbite (which see).] A white translucent mineral, said to be the same as Heulandite.

Epistle (ē-pis1), n. [L. epistola, Gr. epistolā, from epistellō, to send to—epi, on, and stellō, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive: applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients; as, the epistles of Paul; the epistles of Pliny or of Cicero.

or Oleero.

Epistlef (ë-pis'l), v.t. To write; to commu-nicate by writing or by epistle. 'Thus much may be epistled.' Milton.

Epistlerf (ë-pis'ler), v. I. A writer of epis-

tles.
What needs the man to be so furious with the good old epistler for saying the apostle's charge is general to all?

Bp. Hall.

to all?

2. One who reads the epistle in a church service; a sub-deacon. 'The principal being assisted with the gospeller and epistler.' Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.

Epistolar† (ë-pis'tō-lèr), a. Epistolary. Sir 'Hare'

183pistola, an epistle.] A short epistle or letter. [Rare.]

You see thro'my wicked intention of curtailing this epistolet by the above device of large margin.

Lamb. Epistolic, Epistolical (ē-pis-tol'ik, ē-pis-

Epistolick, 2pistolica (e-pis-toria, e-pis-tol'ik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to letters or epistles.—2. Designating the method of re-presenting ideas by letters and words. Epistolist (e-pisto-list) n. A writer of let-ters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most epistolists of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence.

Quart. Rev.

ms correspondence. Quart. Kev. Epistolize (ê-pistol-lz), v.i. pret. & pp. epistolizeit, To write epistles or letters. [Rare.] Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolizing all the morning. Lamb.

Epistolizer (ē-pis'tol-īz-ēr), n. A writer of Epistolographic(ē-pis'tol-o-graf"ik),a. Per-

taining to the writing of letters.—Epistolo-graphic characters or alphabet. Same as Demotic characters or alphabet. See DE-

Epistolography (ë-pis'tol-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. epistolē, a letter, and graphō, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

Epistoma, Epistome (e-pis'to-ma, e'pistom), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and stoma, mouth.] In nat. hist. (a) the space between the antennæ and the cavity of the mouth in crustaceous animals; (b) a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in the order Phylactolemata of the Polyzoa.

Epistrophe (ë-pis'tro-fi), n. [Gr. emistronhā

Phylactolemata of the Polyzon Epistrophe (ë-pistro-fl), n. [Gr. epistrophë-epi, upon, and strophë, a return.] In rhet. a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, 'Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I.' 2 Cor. xi. 22.

Epistylar (e'pi-stil-er), a. Of or belonging to the epistyle. —Epistylar arcuation, the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and enta-Matures

blatures. Epistyle (e'pi-stil), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and stylos, a column.] In ancient arch. a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the architrace, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the architel of a column or riller.

capital of a column or pillar:

Epitaph (e'pi-tat), m. [Gr. epi, upon, and taphos or taphē, a burial, a grave, a tomb, from thaptō, to burn, to burry, to inter: from not taph; Skr. tap, to burn.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or moneyer of the doc! memory of the dead.

Can you look forward to the honour of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be, a lying epitaph? W. B. Sprague.

2. A brief descriptive sentence, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that on Alexander: 'Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis.'

One of the most pleasing epitaphs in general literature is that by Pope on Gay:—
'Of manner gentle, of affection mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child.' W. Chambers.

Epitaph (e'pi-taf), v.t. To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

'If I never deserve any better remembrance,' he (Gabriel Harvey) exclaims, 'let me be epitaphed the inventor of English hexameters.'

Craik.

Epitaph (e'pi-taf), v.i. To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

The Commons, in their speeches, epitaph upon him, as on that pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge.'

Bp. Hall.

Epitaphian, Epitaphic (e-pi-taf'i-an, e-pi-taf'ik), a. Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Servianus.

Millon.

Epitaphist (e'pi-taf-ist), n. A writer of

epitaphs, Epitasis (e-pi'ta-sis), n. [Gr., a stretching, spiniasis (e-process), w. fort, a stretching, increase in intensity—ept, and teino, to stretch.] In the ancient drama, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe: opposed to protasis. The term has also sometimes been applied to that part of an oration which appeals to the passions.—2. In logic, the consequent term of a proposition.—8. In med. the parxysm or period of violence of

met. the parksyshin of periotic of violence of a fever or a disease.

Epithalamic (e'pi-thal-am''lk), α. Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium.

North Brit. Rev.

Epithalamium (e'pi-thal-ā'mi-um), n. [Gr. epithalamion—epi, upon, and thalamos, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and toy the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber.

B. Fonson.

Epithalamize (e-pi-thal'a-miz), v.i. To compose an epithalamium. Epithalamium, Enithalamiy† (e-pi-thal'a-mi), n. An Anglicized form of epithalamium (which see).

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh, And how to sing Christ's epithalamy. Chudleigh.

Epitheca (e-pi-the ka), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and the ke, a sheath.] In nat. hist. a continuous layer surrounding the theere in some corals. It is the external indication of tabule, and is well seen in the Tubipore or organ-pipe corals. See TABULA.

Epithelial (e-pi-the li-al), a. Relating or pertaining to the epithelium; as, epithelial cells or scales.

Epithelium (e-ni-the li-nm), n. [Gr. epi

Epithelium (e-pi-thē'li-um), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and thēlē, the nipple.] 1. In anat. a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; more specifically, the cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, both closed and open, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, &c., and which is analogous to the cuticle of the outer surface. There are several varieties of epithelium. The epithelium liming the blood-vessels is called sometimes endothelium.—2. In bot. an enidermis, consisting of young thin-sided epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent

colourless sap.

Epithem (e'pi-them), n. [Gr. epithēma—epi, and tithēmi, to place.] In phar. a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part; any external topical application, except ointments and

phisters. Epithet (e'pi-thet), n. [Gr. epitheton, a name added, from epi, upon, and tithëmi, to place.] 1. An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it, as a verdant lawn, a brilliant appearance, a just man, an accurate description, where verdant, brilliant, just, accurate, are epithets expressing some quality in the nouns to which the property is a property of the contract of the property of the contract to which they are joined.—2. Any word implying a quality applied to a person or thing.

The character of Bajazet . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an epither which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.

structive march.

Epithet (e'pi-thet), v.t. To entitle; to describe by epithets. Never was a town better epitheted. Sir H. Wotton. [Rare.] Epithetic, Epithetical (e-pi-thetik, e-pi-thetik-al), a. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; abounding with epithets; characterized by strong epithets; as, the style is too epithetic.

ette.

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose.

Lloyd. an epimenic measured prose. Lloyd.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. Dickens.

Epitheton (e-pi'the-ton), n. [Gr. See Epi-

THET.] An epithet.

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender.

Shak.

Epithumetic,† Epithumetical† (e'pi-thū-met''lk, e'pi-thū-met''lk-al), a. (Gr. epithu(p)-mētikos, from epithu(y)meō, to set one's hear upon a thing—epi, upon, and thū(y)mos, upon a thing—epi, upon, and thu(y)mos, mind.] Inclined to lust; pertaining to the

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and epithumetical organs.

Sir T. Browne.

Epitithides (e-pi-tith'i-dēz), n. pl. [Gr. epi-tithēmi, to place.] In arch the crown or upper mouldings of an entablature. Epitomator (e-pit'om-āt-ér), n. An epi-tomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by mone, is repeated by nearly all his epitomators, expositors, and imitators.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Epitome (ë-pi'tō-mi), n. [Gr. epitomē, from epi, upon, and tome, a cutting, from temma, to cut.] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.-See KEY-

compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. Wetton.

Hence—2. Fig. anything which represents another or others, in a condensed form.

A man so various, that he seem'd to be Not one, but all mankind's extoone. Dryden. The Church of St. Marks itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an extome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

to the nineteenth century.

—Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract. See under Abridgment.

Epitomist (e-pi'tom-ist), n. An epitomizer.

Epitomize (e-pi'tom-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. epitomized; ppr. epitomizing. 1. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of; to contract into a narrower compass. 'The author they cite and epitomize.' Boyle.—2.† To diminish, as by cutting off something; to curtail.

We have criticalized many words to the detriment

We have epitomized many words to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison.

SYN. To abridge, reduce, abstract, condense,

of our tongue.

SYN. To abridge, reduce, abstract, condense, summarize.

Epitomize (e-pi'tom-iz), v.i. To make epitomes or abstracts. Pearson.

Epitomizer (e-pi'tom-iz-er), n. One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

Epitrite (e'pi-trit), n. [Gr. epitritos, containing an integer and one-third—epi, upon, and tritos, third.] In pros. a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth; as, salutantes, concitati, interealians, incantane.

Epitroehoid (e-pi-tröl/coid), a. [Gr. epi, upon, trochos, a wheel, and eidos, resemblance.] In geom. the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. Erande.

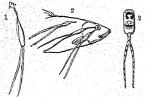
Epitrope (e-pitro-pē), n. [Gr. epitropē, from epitrepē, to turn over, to yield, to permitepi, and trepō, to turn.] In rhet. concession; afigure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

Epizeuxis (e-pi-zūks'is), n. [Gr., a fastening together, from epizeugnymi, to join.] In rhet. a figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, You, you, Antony, impelled Casar upon the civil war.

Epizoan (e-pi-zūks'an), n. Same as Epizoon (which see).

(which see).

Epizoon (e-pi-zō'on), n. pl. Epizoa (e-pi-zō'a), [Gr. epi, upon, and zōon, animal.] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live upon the hodies of other animals. The Epizoa which infest man may be divided into two groups: (a) those which live upon the surface of the skin, and (b) those which live in the skin. To the first belong fleas, lice, bugs, ticks, &c.; to the second the itchisect or Sarcoptes scabie, the follicle-mite or Demodex folliculorum, &c. The Epizoa infesting fish, as the Pandarus, which is



Lerniacerna spratti, and (2) Sprat infested with it. 3, Pandarus bicolor.

found on the shark, and the Lerniacerna spratti, on the sprat, belong to the inferior crustacea.

Grusateea. Epizotic (e'pi-zō-ot'ik), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and zōon, animal.] 1. Pertaining to an epizoon or the epizoa.—2. † In geol. containing fossil remains; said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation

Kirwa 3. The term applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals; corresponding to epidemic among men. See the noun. Epizootic, Epizooty (e'pi-zō-ot''ik, e-pi-zō'-o-ti), n. A murrain or pestilence among animals. It differs from enzootic in not being confined to a district but prevailing at the same time over considerable tracts

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at the same time over considerable tracts of country, and from epidemic in affecting the lower animals and not human beings. Foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, &c., are examples of epizootics.

Epicate (e'pil-kāt), a. [L. e for ex, priv., and plicatus, folded.] In bot. not plated. Epoch (e'pok), n. [L. epocha; Gr. epoché, retention, delay, stop, from epochá, to hold.] I. In chron. a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; era; date; as, the exodus from Egypt and the Babylonish captivity are remarkable epochs in the history of the Jews.

The iffecenth century was the unhappy epoch of

The fifteenth century was the unhappy epoch of military establishments in time of peace. Madison. military establishments in time of peace. Maction.

2. In astron. (a) the date at which a planet or other heavenly body has a given position. (b) An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a planet or other heavenly body at any other date are given. Goodrich.

Epocha (epok-a), n. An epoch.

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. Adams.

Epochal (ē'pok-al), a. Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch. 'Epochal points.'

Shedd.

Epode (e'pōd), n. [Gr. epōdē—epi, upon, and ōdē, a song, an ode. See ODE.] In lyric poetry, (a) the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode.

Strophe, antistrophe, or epode . . . were a kind of stanza framed only for the music. Millon.

(b) A species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; as, the *Epodes* of Horace. This does not include the elegiac Horace.

Epodic (e-pod'ik), a. Pertaining to or resem-

Epodic (e-pād'ik), a. Pertaining to or resembiling an epode.
Eponym, Eponyme (e'po-nim), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and onoma, a name.] I. A surname. 2. A name of a place or people derived from that of a person—3. A name of a mythical personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; thus, Halus, Romailus, Brutius, Scota, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for Italy, Rome, Britain, Scotland, are eponyms. See MYTH.
EDONYMIC. EPONYMOUS (e-pon-im'ils.

Eponymic, Eponymous (e-pon-im'ik, e-pon'i-mus), a. Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

Every country, every autonomous town, nay even many a hamlet, thus had its eponymous hero. Cox.

many a hamlet, thus had its eposymous hero. Cox.
The traditions are generally vague and obscure,
and the personages whose names are associated with
these sites have often only a mythical, or, to speak
technically, an eposymic existence. This convenient phrase is used to convey the suggestion that a
personal name has been evolved by popular specutation to account for some geographical name, the
true meaning of which has not been understood.

France Trylor,
Thomas I among the property of the property of

Epopee, Epopesia (e-po-pē', e-po-pē'ya), n.
[Fr. epopée; Gr. epopotia—epos, a word, an epic poem, and poieō, to make.] 1. An epic poem.—2. The history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Epos (e'pos), n. [Gr. eyos.] An epic poem, or its loble or subject an expression of the lobe.

its fable or subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early epos of Greece is represented by the *Huad* and the *Odyssoy*, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the 'Cyclic' poets.

Prof. Febb.

Epotation (ë-pō-tā/shon), n. [L. epoto, to quaff.] A drinking or drinking out. [Rare.] When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the epotation of dumb liquor damns him.

Epping-hunt (ep'ing-hunt), n. The Easter stag-hunt which takes place at Epping Forest in Essex for the amusement of

Forest in Essex for the amusement of London sportsmen.

Eprouvette (a-prö-vet), n. [Fr., from éprouver, to try, to assay, from Fr. prouver, L. probare, to try.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder, or for comparing the strengths of different kinds of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt (ep'sum-salt), n. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathertic producing watery discharges. This medicine was so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but it is now prepared from sea-water.

Epulary (e'pù-la-ri), a. [L. epularis, from epulum, a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or hanquet. [Rare.] Epulation† (e-pù-là/shon), n. [L. epulatio, from epulor, to feast.] A feasting or feast. He (Epicuris) was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese.

of Cytheridian cheese. Sir T. Browne.

Epullis (e-pū'lis), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and onla, the gums.] A tubercle on the gums, sometimes ending in cancer.

Epulose † (e'pū-lōs), a. [L. epulum, a feast.] Feasting to excess.

Epulosity † (e-pū-los'i-ti), n. A feasting to

excess.

Epulotic (e-pū-lot'ik), a. [Gr. epoulotikos, from epouloō, to heal, to cicatrize—epi, upon, and oulē, a cicatrix, oulō, to be sound, oulos, whole.] Healing; cicatrizing.

Epulotic (e-pū-lot'ik), n. A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. 'Ointment of tutty and such like epuloticks.' Wiseman.

Epuration (e-pūr-ā'shon), n. [L. e, intens, and puro, puratum, to purify, from purus.

Epuration (e-pur-asnon), n. [L. e, intens., and puro, puratum, to purify, from purus, pure.] The act of purifying.

Epure (ā-pir), n. [Fr., said to be from pure, exact.] In arch. the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

as that of the work to be constructed. Epyornis. See ÆPyORNIS. Equability (ë-kwa-bil'i-ti), n. [See EQUABLE.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as, the equability of the velocity of the blood: the equability of the temperature of the air; the equability of the mind. 'A certain equability or evenness of behaviour.' Spectator.

tator.

For the celestial bodies, the equability and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom.

Ray.

wisdom. Ray.

Equable (ëkwa-bl), a. [L. equabilis, from equo, to make equal, from equus, equal.]

1. Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; as, an equable temper; an equable motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly equable.

Macaulay. 2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as, an equable globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and equable, and as plain as Elysian fields.

Bentley.

Equableness (ē'kwa-bl-nes), n. being equable.

Equably (e'kwa-bli), adv. In an equable manner; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, equably accelerated or retarded motion, that is, when the motion is increased or

that is, when the motion is increased or decreased by equal quantities or degrees in equal times. 'Bodies move equably in concentric circles.' Quoted by Latham. Equal (cfwal), a. [L. equalis, from equo, to make equal, from equus, equal—referred to same root as Skr. ēka, one, the same.] 1. The same in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, and the like; neither inferior nor superior, restern not less hetter of less hetters. rior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor rior nor superior, greater nor less, oction nor worse; as, an equal quantity of land; a house of equal size; a person of equal bulk; equal angles; two commodities of equal value; men of equal rank; bodies of equal hardness or softness; two motions of equal velocity. 'All men are created equal.' Jef-

Thou therefore also taste, that equal lot May join us, equal joy, as equal love. Millon. 2. Even; uniform; not variable; as, an equal mind. 'An equal temper.' Dryden.

Ye say, The way of the Lord is not equal. Ezek. xviii. 25 8. Being in just relation or proportion. 'Commendations equal to your merit.' Dryden.—4. Impartial; neutral; not biassed.

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all. Dryden. 5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is equal to me.

Chepne.

Just; equitable; not unduly favourable to any party; as, the terms and conditions of the contract are equal; equal laws.

Therefore was it equal that man, which was endued with reason and high understanding, should show thankfulness.

Bp. Coverdale.

7. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea, and the nged also, equal in spoils with themselves.

Maccabees viii, 30.

Adequate: having competent power, to the contest; we are not equal to the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English, Clarendon.

Equal voices, in music, an assortment of male or of female voices, not, however, necessarily of like register or compass, though the term should be restricted to yoices of similar range.—SYN. Even, equable, uniform, un-yarying, adequate, proportionate, commen-

surate, fair, just, equitable. **Equal** (c/kwal), n. 1. One not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a sinilar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him.

It was thou, a man my equal, my guide. Ps. lv. 13.

2.† The state of being equal; equality. Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an equal to restore. Spenser.

And all things to an equal to restore. Spelier, Equal (e'kwal), v.t. pret. & pp. equalled; ppr. equalling. 1. To make equal; to make of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality: to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by; to equalize; hence, to regard as equals; to compare.—2. To be equal to; to be adequate to; to be commensurate with. 'Did but my fortunes equal my desires.' Shale.

One whose all not equals Edward's moiety. Shak.

3. To rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to; as, few commanders equal Wellington in fame. What delights can equal those
That stir the spirit's inner deeps? Tennyson.

To make equivalent to; to recompense 4. To make equivalent to; to reci fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her cares, and equaid all her love.

Equal † (ē'kwal), v.i. To be equal; to match. I think we are a body strong enough, Even as we are, to equal with the king. Shak.

Equal-aqual (e'kwal-a-kwal), a. Alike.

Equal-aqual (ē'kwal-a-kwal), v. i. To balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it o me—that equals aquals. Sir IV. Scott.

Equalitarian (ê-kwal-i-tā'ri-an), n. One

Equalitarian (ê-kwal-i-tâ'ri-an), n. One who believes in or maintains certain opinions regarding equality.

Equality (ê-kwol-i-ti), n. [L. æqualitas, from æqualis. See Equal.] 1. The state of being equal; likeness in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, and the like; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse; as, the equality of men in the scale of being; the equality of rights.

Equality of the domestic powers

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Breeds scrupulous faction. Skak.

As it may be presumed that in the supposed state of nature men obey no law but their own will, and as it is admitted that they are unequal in strength and genius, how should there be any natural equality? The end of civil society, then, is not to preserve the natural equality, for there is none, but to remedy the want of it, so far as may be done.

T. H. Dyer.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as, an equality of temper or constitution—3. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as, an equality of surface. 4. In math. a comparison of two quantities which are in effect equal, though differently expressed or represented. It is usually denoted by two parallel lines, =; thus $3\,x+4\,y=20$; that is, $3\,x$ added to $4\,y$ are equal to 20.—Ratio of equality, the ratio of two equal quantities.

Equalization (ë/kwal-iz-ë/shon), n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized. 2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state

ized.

Making the major part of the inhabitants believe that their case, and their satisfaction, and their equalization with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Iraland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.

Burke.

Burke. Burke. Burke. Burke. Burke. Burke. Equalize (E'kwal-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. equalized; ppr. equalizing. 1. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared; as, to equalize accounts; to equalize burdens or taxes.

One poor moment can suffice To equalize the lofty and the low. Wordsworth. No system of education will completely equalize natural powers.

Whately.

2.† To represent as equal; to place on a level with. 'The Virgin they do at least equalize to Christ.' Dr. H. More.—3.† To be equal to; to equal.

it could not equalize the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.

Waller.

Equalizer (ë'kwal-iz-èr), n. He who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveller.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalities of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. Brongham.

most atrocious acts of oppression.

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect equalizer of men.

Carlyle.

Equally (ekwal-li), adv. 1. In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be equally taxed; to be equally virtuous or vicious; to be equally impatient, hungry, thirsty, swit, or slow; to be equally furnished.—2. In equal shares or proportions; as, the estate is to be equally divided among the heirs.—3. Impartially; with equal justice.

We do require then of you cannot be said.

We do require them of you, so to use them, As we shall find their merits and our safety May equally determine. Shak.

Equalness (ē'kwal-nes), n. 1. A state of being equal; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars
Unreconcileable should have divided
Our equalness to this.
Shak.

2. Evenness; uniformity; as, the equalness of a surface. Equals-aquals (ê'kwalz-a-kwalz), adv. In

Equals-aquals (ekwalz-a-kwalz), dan. In an equal manner. [Scotch.]
Equangular (ē-kwang'gū-lēr), a. [L. æquus, equal, and angutus, angle.] Having equal angles; equiangular. [Rare.]
Equanimity (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti), n. [L. æqual-area, angles, an

angues, equanguar. Lanc.] A. [L. æqua-faquanimity (ë-kwa-nimit-ii), n. [L. æqua-nimitas—æquus, equal, even, and animus, mind. See ANDATE.] Evenness of mind, that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits.

passions or depression of spirits.

This watch over a man's self, and command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it equanimity.

Tatler.

Equanimoust (ē-kwan'i-mus), a. Of an even.

Equanimoust (ē-kwarf-mus), a. Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. 'Out of equanimous civility to his many worthy friends.' Edvan Easilike.

Equant (ē'kwant), n. [From equans, equantis, pres. part. of L. equo, to make level or equal, from equals, equal.] In the Ptolemnic system of astronomy, an imaginary circle used for determining the motions of the planets.

planets. Equate (ë-kwāt'), v.t. pret. & pp. equated; ppr. equating. [L. æquo, æquatim, to make level or equal, from æquus, level, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result; as, to equate payments; to equate observations in

astronomy.

Equation (ë-kwä'shon), n. [L. æquatio, from equo, to make equal or level.] 1.† A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resumed its right, And ruled in just equation with the night. Rowe.

2. In alg. a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, 3s. = 36d. or x = b + m - r. In the latter case x is equal to be added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three or four. And generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, nth, &c., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.—3. In astron. the correction or quantity to a dimensions.—5. In astron. the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the In alg. a proposition asserting the equaposition of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; it also, in a more general sense, implies the correction arising from

any erroneous supposition whatever.—
4. In chem. a collection of symbols to denote that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, have been brought within or compound, have been brought within the sphere of chemical action, that a reac-tion has taken place, and that new bodies are produced. It is called an equation because the total weight of the substances occarried remains the same.—Equation to corresponding altitudes, in astron. a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—Equation of the centre, in astron. the difference between centre, in astron, the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse.—Equation of equinoxes, in astron, the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox.—Equation of pagments, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts, provide at different times. ferent parts, payable at different times.— Equation of time, in astron, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the re-duction of apparent unequal time, or motion, of the sun or a planet to equable and mean time or motion.—Personal equation, in astronomical observations, aname given to the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly; it may be called positive or negative, according as he notes it after or before it really takes place. **Equator** (ē-kwā'tèr), n. [L.L. æquator

from L. equo. equatum, to make equal.]

1. In astron. that imaginary great circle in the heavens, the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial pendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, at the beginning of spring and of autumn. Then the day and night are equal, whence the name equinox.—2. In geog. that greateries of our globe, every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. All places which are on it have invariably equal days and nights. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.—Magnetic equator, a line which pretty nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero; that is to say, a dipping needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the actinic line.

Equatoreal (e-kwa-tō'rē-al), a. and n. Same see Manuterial

Equatoreal (\bar{e} -kwa-tő'r \bar{e} -al), α . and n. Same

as Equatorial.

Equatorial (6-kwa-tō'ri-al), a. Pertaining to the equator; as, equatorial climates; the equatorial diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—Equatorial telescope or instrument, an equatorial (which

Equatorial (ē-kwa-tō'ri-al), n. An astrono-mical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the equatorial circle, and measures by its arcs the hour angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis earries a second circle, called the declination circle, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, and which moves along with it in the same plane. The name equatorial, or equatorial instrument, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument. which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the carth.

Equatorially (ë-kwa-tō'ri-al-li), adv. So as

allel to the axis of the earth.

Equatorially (ê-kwa-tô'ri-al-li), adv. So as to have the motion of an equatorial; in a line with the equator.

Equerry, Equery (e'kwe-ri), n. [Fr. écurie, a stable, from L. Lseuria, a stable; from O.H.G. soura, skiura, the modern G. scheuer, a harn or shed. The escuyer d'écurie was formerly the equerry in the stable of a prince or exalted personage,] 1. An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses. In England, equerries are certain officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the master of the horse, the first of whom is styled chief equerry and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equerry goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family. 'Quick and active as an equerry.' Tatler.—2. A stable or lodge for horses.

of the royal name.

equerry. Tatter.—2. A stable or lodge for horses.

Eques (c'kwez), n. [L., a horseman, from equus, a horse.] 1. In Roman antiq. one of the order of Roman citizens called Equites; a knight. See EQUITES.—2. A genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Scienide, represented by members found upon the Atlantic coasts of tropical America and in the Caribbean sess. The most remarkable species of the genus is E. lanceolatus, or belted horseman, having an oblong body, with nape of the neck very high, of a grayish yellow colour, diversified with three broad belts of blackish brown, each belt edged with whitish gray. Another species is E. punctatus, the spotted horseman.

Equestrian (c-kwes'tri-an), a. [L. equester, equestrian, from equus, a horses or horseman ship; performed with horses; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; as, equestrian feats; equestrian exercise; equestrian sports.—2. In the habit of riding on horseback; fond of or skilled in horsemanship. 'A certain equestrian order of ladies.' Spectator.—3. Representing a person on horseback; as, an equestrian statue. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze, and mounted on a stone pedestal; few early monuments of this kind are

trian statue. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze, and mounted on a stone pedestal; few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.—4. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights; as, the equestrian order. See Equites.

as, the equestrian order. See Equities, Equestrian (ë-kwes'tri-an), n. A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

Equestrianism (ë-kwes'tri-an-izm), n. The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship. Wilbery'orc.

Equestrienne (ë-kwes'tri-en), n. [Spurious French form.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

on horseback

on horseback.

Equiangled (ē'kwi-ang-gld), a. Having equal angles; equiangular. Boyle.

Equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gd-lēr), a. [L. equus, equal, and angulas, an angle.] In geom. consisting of or having equal angles; are epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c.

Equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ans), n. [L. æquus, equal, and E. balance (which see).] Equal wsicht.

Weight.

Equibalance (ë-kwi-bal'ans), v.t. pret. & pp. equibalanced; ppr. equibalancing. To be of equal weight with something; to counter-

equal weight with something; to counter-balance. [Rare.]

Equierural+ (ē-kwi-krör'al), a. [L. æguus, equal, and orus, cruris, a leg.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles. 'Seven equicrural triangles.' Sir T. Browne. Equierure+ (ē'kwi-krör), a. Same as Equi-

An equicrure triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. Sir K. Diger.

Equidæ (é'kwi-dē), n. pl. The horse family, a family of quadrupeds belonging to the order Ungulata and subdivision Perissodactyla, characterized by an undivided hoof formed of the third toe and its enlarged horny nail, a family at the property of the subdivision of the subdivisi of the third toe and its enlarged horny nail, a simple stomach, a mane on the neck, and by six incisor teeth on each jaw, seven molars on either side of both jaws, and by two small canine teeth in the upper jaw of the nales, and sometimes in both jaws. It is divided into two groups—one including the asses and zebras (genus Asinus), more or less banded with blackish brown, with a distinct black line along the back, the tail

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bristly only at the end, and free from warts on the hind legs; the other comprising the true horses (genus Equus), not banded, having no dorsal line, long hair on their tails, and warts on both pairs of limbs. See Ass, Horse, Zebra, Quagda.

Equidifferent (ê-kwi-dif'fer-ent), a. [L. equas, equal, and difference; arithmetically proportional.—2. In erystal. having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—Equidiferent series, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, &c., the same; an arithmetical progression.

cal progression.

Equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tans), n. Equal

The collateral equidistance of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend.

By. Hall,

Equidistant (ë-kwi-dis'tant), a. [L. æquus, equal, and distans, distant.] 1. Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

The fixed stars are not all . . . equidistant from

2. In geom. a term of relation between two things which are everywhere at the same or at equal distances from each other.

at equal distances from each other. Equidistantly ©.kwi-dis'tant-li), adv. At the same or an equal distance. Equidiurnal (efkwi-di-er'nal), a. [L. æquus, equal, and E. diurnal.] A term applied to the equinoctial line. See extract.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the equisitivenat, the Latin astronomers the equinoctal, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator.

Whenvell.

Bquiform (e'kwi-form), a. [L. æquus, equal, and forma, form.] Having the same shape, form, or make. [Rare or obsolete.] Equiformity† (e-kwi-formi-ti), n. Uniform equality. 'Equiformity of motion.' Sir T.

Browne.

Equilateral (ö-kwi-lat'er-al), a. [L. æquus, equal, and lateralis, from latus, a side.]

Having all the sides equal; as, an equilateral triangle;

a square must necessarily

be equilateral.— Equilateral bivalve, a shell in which at transverse line, drawn
through the apex of the
umbo, bisects the valve into
two equal and symmetrical
parts.—Equilateral hyperbola, a hyperbola which has



bold, a hyperbola which has the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle. Equilateral (e-kwi-lateral), n. A side exactly corresponding to others in length, or a figure of equal sides. Equilibrate (e-kwi-livrat), v.t. pret. & pp. equilibrated; ppr. equilibrating. [L. equus, equal, and libro, to poise.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side; to keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with water

The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with water

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which equilibrate each other by their alternate excesses.

H. Spencer.

Equilibration (ckwi-li-brā/shon), n. Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced. Nature's laws of equilibration.' Sir J. Denham.

Denhum.

Thus from the persistence of force follow, not only the various direct and indirect equilibrations going on around, together with that cosmical equilibration which brings evolution under all its forms to a close, but also those less manifest equilibrations shown in the re-adjustments of moving equilibria that have been disturbed.

H. Spencer.

been disturbed. H. Spencer.

Equilibrious † (ê-kwi-li¹\ri-us), a. In a state
of equipoise; well balanced. 'A regular and
equilibrious order.' Dr. John Scott.
Equilibriously† (ê-kwi-li¹\ri-us-li), adv. In
a balanced manner; in counterpoise. 'Falsehood and truth seem almost equilibriously
stated.' Sir T. Browne.
Equilibrist. (ê-kwil¹-brist), n. One that
balances equally; one who keeps his balance
in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.

ments, as a rope-dancer.

The case of the equilibrist and rope-dancer . is particularly favourable to this explanation.

Digata Stewart.

Equilibrity (ë-kwi-libri-ti), n. [L. equili-britas, from equilibris, evenly balanced— equil, equal, even, and libra, balance.] The state of being equally balanced; equal Equilibrity (ē-kwi-li'bri-ti), n.

balance on both sides; equilibrium; as the theory of equilibrity.

Equilibrium (ë-kwi-li'bri-um), n. [L. equi-

Equilibrium (e-kwi-h'dd), n. [L. equi-tibrium, an even balance, from equilibris. See Equilibris.] 1. In mech. equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces, as the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they main-tain an error or level positions wells. entities of a tever or biamnee, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. When two or more forces acting upon a body are so opposed to each other that the body remains at rest, although one of them would move it if acting alone, those forces are said to be in equilibrium, that is, equally balanced. See STATICS.—Stable, unstable, and neutral or indifferent equilibrium. When a body, being slightly moved out of any position in which it rests upon another body, always tends to return to its position, and, being left to itself, will roll back of its own accord into it, that position is said to be one of stable equilibrium; when the body will not thus return to its previous position, is so it so it is position, is said to be one of unstable sand to be one state equatorizing, when the body will not thus return to its previous position, its position is said to be one of unstable equilibrium; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be neutral or one of indifference. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium, an oblate spheroid, with its axis of rotation vertical, is in stable equilibrium, while a prolate spheroid, with its axis vertical, is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its centre of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body be suspended by any other point it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its centre of gravity is perpendicularly when its centre of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension, but if the centre of gravity be above the point of suspen-sion the equilibrium will be unstable.—2. A sion the equilibrium will be unstable.—2. A state of just poise; a position of due balance; as, to preserve the equilibrium of the body; take care you do not lose your equilibrium.

3. In the fine arts, (a) the just poise or balance of a figure or other object so that it may appear to stand firmly. (b) The due equipoise of objects, lights, shadows, &c.—4. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature, which all bodies on the earth tend to produce, of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state, &c.—5. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or respons undisturbed state, &c.—5. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives or the different forces of evidence.—6. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the equilibrium between these Arbuthnot. 7. In politics, balance of power. See under BALANCE.—In equilibrio, in a state of equi-

It is in equilibrio If deities descend or no.

Equimultiple (é-kwi-mul'ti-pl), a. [Fr. equimultiple—L. æquus, equal, and multiplico, to multiply. See Multiplied, by the same number or quantity. Equimultiple (é-kwi-mul'ti-pl), n. In arith. and geom. a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4 the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9. Equime, Equimal (é'kwin, ê-kwin'al), a. [L. equimus, from equus, a horse.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a horse, or parts of a horse; denoting the horse kind.

of a horse; denoting the horse kind.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are equine; the head completely bovine.

Barrow.

Equinecessary (ē-kwi-ne'ses-sa-ri), a. [L. equus, equal, and necessarius, necessary.] Necessary or needful in the same degree.

Necessary or needful in the same degree.

Both to give blows and to carry (bear)
In fights are equinecessary. Hudibras.

Equinia. (6-kwin'i-a), n. [L. equinus, pertaining to a horse, from equus, a horse.]
A dangerous contagious disorder, originating in the horse, ass, and mule, but communicable to man; glanders in man.

Equinoctial (6-kwi-nok'shal), a. [L. equinus, equal, and now, noctis, night.]
I. Pertaining to the equinocss; designating an equal length of day and night; as, the equinoctial line.—2. Pertaining to the

regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, equinoctial wind.—3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial sun; equinoctial wind.—3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an equinoctial gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.—Equinoctial colure, the meridian which passes through the equinoctial points. See Coluris.—Equinoctial diad, a dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial—Equinoctial flowers, flowers that open at a regular stated hour.—Equinoctial points, the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other—the one being in the first point of Aries, and called the vernal point or equinox. These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50° of a degree in a year. This is called the precession of the equinoxes. See PRECESSION.—Equinoctial time, time recknoed from a fixed instant common to all the world.

Fourinoctial (6-kwi-nok'shal), n. [For

oned from a fixed instant common to an one world.

Equinoctial (ie-kwi-nok'shal), n. [For equinoctial line.] In astron, the celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equinoctially (e-kwi-nok'shal-li), adv. In the direction of the equinox.

Equinoctional (e-kwi-nok'shon-al),a. Same as Equinoctial Joseph Glarvill.

Equinox (e'kwi-noks), n. [L. aguus, equal, and aoz, night.] I. The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23sd of September, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called respectively the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.—2. Equinoctial gale.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'is true, we were secreble here.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, No more than usual equinoxes blew. Dryden.

Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

Do but see his vice; 'Tis to his virtue a just equinox,' The one as long as th' other. Shak.

Equinumerant (ë-kwi-nû'mér-ant), a. [L. aquus, equal, and numerus, number.] Having or consisting of the same number. Ar-

ing or consisting of the same number. Arbithnot. [Rare.]

Equip (é.kwip), v.t. pret. & pp. equipped;
ppr. equipping. [Fr. équiper, O.Fr. esquiper,
to equip, to fit out a ship, from the Teut.
sem skip, to form, provide, arrange, &c., as
in Icel. skipa, to arrange; A. Sax. sceapar,
to form, to shape; Goth. Icel. and A. Sax.
skip, scip, a ship; Fr. esquif. Comp. ship,
shape.] 1. To dress; to habit; to array; to
accountre.

Theocurity are led astray in following the lead of
the town, and equipped in a ridiculous habit, when
they fancy themselves in the height of the modifican.

ney tancy memselves in the height of the mode.

Addition.

2. To prepare for some particular duty or service, whether physically or mentally; to furnish with qualifications; as, a man well equipped for the ministry. More specifically—3. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to equip men or troops for war: to equip with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to equip men or troops for war; to equip a regiment—4. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage. 'Then well-equipped, a rapid bark prepared.' Hoole.

Equipage (efkwi-pāi), n. I. In a general sense, materials with which a person or thing is equipped, furnished, or provided; furniture; garniture; accourtements; habiliments; dress. 'All this equipage of accessories.' De Quincey.

He never saw so many gentlemen in his life, and in a neater equipage.

The furniture of a military man partition.

He never saw so many gentiemen in its ine, and in a neater equipage.

2. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.—3. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry, including arms, artillery, itensits, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition.—Campequipage includes tents and everything necessary for accommodation in camp.—Field equipage consists of arms, artillery, waggons, tumbrils, &c.—4. The furniture and supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage, including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.—5. Retinne, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; train of dependants accompanying or following a person; a carriage with the horse or horses,

harness, &c.; as, the equipage of a prince; Lady A.'s equipage was the handsomest in the park.

When the spirit of wandering takes him he is at-ended by his female and their equipage of children.

Equipaged (e'kwi-pājd), pp. or a. Furnished with an equipage.

Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipaged, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through ev'ry door.

Coveper.

Equiparable (ē-kwip'a-ra-bl), a. Compar-

able. [Rare.] Equiparate (ē-kwip'a-rāt), v.t. [L. æquus, equal, and pare, to arrange.] To compare.

[Rare.]
Equipedal (ē-kwi'pēd-al), a. [L. equus, equal, and pes, pedis, a foot.] Equal-footed; in zool. having the pairs of feet equal.
Equipendency (ē-kwi-pen'den-si), n. [L. equus, equal, and pendeo, to hang.] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect equipendency and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.

or not to stand.

Equipendent (ê-kwi-pen'dent), a. Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

Equipensate† (ê-kwi-pen'sāt), v.t. [L. equas, equal, and penso, pensatum, to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem

Equipment (ë-kwip'ment), n. [See Equip.]

1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for a voyage or expedition.

The equipment of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.

2. Anything that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage; as, the equipments of a ship or an army. Specifically—3. Milit. aname given to certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, however, ho of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, saddlery, and accontrements; the clothes, arms, &c. of a private soldier.—4. In rail. engin. the necessary adjuncts of a railway, as carriages, engines, &c.; plant.

Equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), n. [L. equus, equal, and E. poize (which see)] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced; as, hold the scales in equipoise.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires.

Longfellow.

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began

By opposite attractions and desires. Longretows. From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the equipose to the clerry being removed, the Church became so powerful, that, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland.

Buckle.

of Scotland.

Equipollence, Equipollency (ë-kwi-pol/lens, ë-kwi-pol/len-si), n. [Fr. equipollence—L. æquus, equal, and L. pollentia, power, from L. polleo, to be able...] 1. Equapollence of the power of force. Equipollence of

power, from L. polleo, to be the large of pressure.' Boyle.—2. In logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions. Equipollent (6-kwi-pollent), a. 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.—2. In logic, having equivalent signification, force, or reach.

Equipollently (ē-kwi-pol'lent-li), adv. With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth equipolically express by the power of the Holy Ghost.

Barrow.

Equiponderance, Equiponderancy (6-kwi-pon'der-ans, 6-kwi-pon'der-ans.), n. [See Equiponderate.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

Equiponderant (e-kwi-pon'der-ant), a. [See Equiponderant.] Being of the same weight

weight.

Equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon'der-āt), v.i.

pret. & pp. equiponderated; ppr. equiponderating. [L. equus, equal, and pondero, to weigh, from pondus, ponders, weight].

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth equiponderate.

By Wilkins.

Equiponderate (6-kwi-pon'der-att).

To weigh equally in an opposite scale; to counterbalance. 'More than equiponderated the declension in that direction.' De Quin-

Equiponderous (ë-kwi-pon'der-us), a. Having equal weight. Bailey. Equipondious † (ë-kwi-pon'di-us), a. Hav-ing equal weight on both sides.

The sceptics affected an indifferent equiponations neutrality.

Glanville. Equiradical (ē-kwi-rad'ik-al), a. [L. æquus, equal, and radix, radicis, a root, 7 Equally

equia, and raux, rauses, a root. 1 Equally radical. Coloridge, Equirotal (ë-kwi-rō'tal), a. [L. æquus, equal, and rota, a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

rotation. Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā"sē-ē), n. pl. [See Equiserum 1 A nat. order of vascular, Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā''sē-ē), n. pl. [See Egutsetzuk] A nat. order of vascular, cryptogamous plants, with jointed hollow stems: the leaves are reduced to whorls of teeth terminating the joints; the spores are borne in terminal cones, consisting of many peltate scales, each supporting six or more capsules filled with small round uniform spores, which are furnished with slender hygrometric threads called elaters. There are over thirty species belonging to a single hygrometric threads called elaters. There are over thirty species belonging to a single genus, Equisetum. They are chiefly natives of temperate regions.

Equisetaceous (ek'wi-se-tā"shus), a. In bot, pertaining to the nat. order Equisetacee, or horse-tail plants.

Equisetiform (ek-wi-set'i-form), a. Having the shape of an Equisetum or horse-tail; resembling Equisetum.

Equisetites (ek'wi-sē-tī'-tēz), n. A genus of fossil plants resembling the Equisetum, found in beds

plants resembling the gradient found in beds of secondary age.

Equisetum, found in beds of secondary age.

Equisetum (et-wi-setum), n. [L. equas, a horse, and seta, a bristle.] Horse-tail, a genus of plants, nat. order Equisetaecæ (which see). The cuticle abounds in silicious cells, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood. B. hyemate, or the greater rough horse-tail, is best fitted for that Equisetum hyemale. purpose, and is largely imported from Holland. Eight species are untives of Britain.

Equisonance (e-kwi-son'ans), n. [Fr. equisonance (e-kwi-son'ans), n. [Fr. equisonants, son-antis, ppr. of sono, to sound.] An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonance of the octave and double octave.

double octave.

Equisonant (ē-kwi-sōn'ant). a. [See Equi-SONANCE.] In music, sounding equally or in unison or octave.

sonance.] In music, sounding equally or in unison or octave. Equitable (ckwit-a-bl), a. [Fr. équitable, from L. aquitas, equity, from aquis, equal.]

1. Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial; as, an equitable judge; an equitable decision; an equitable distribution of an estate.—2. Pertaining to a court or rule of equity; exercised or determined in a court of equity; as, the equitable jurisdiction of a court. 'An equitable construction of the law.' Stillingheet.—Equitable estates, in law, one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the other two being legal property and customary two being legal property and customary property. An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy; such is the benefit of every trust, express or implied, which is not con-verted into a legal estate by the statute of

uses.

Equitableness (e'kwit-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being equitable, just, or impartial; justice; equity; as, the equitableness of a judge; the equitableness of a decision or distribution of property.

Equitably (e'kwit-a-bli), adv. In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

Equitancy (e'kwit-an-sl), n. [See EQUITANT.] Horsemanship.

Equitangential (ê'kwit-tan-jen"shal), a. [L. æquus, equal, and E. tangential (which see).] In geom. a term applied to a curve which has the tangent equal to a constant line.

which has the tangent of the line.

Equitant (e'kwit-ant), a. [L. equitans, ppr. of equito, to ride, from eques, equitis, a horseman, from equus, a horse, 1 1. Mounted or sitting upon a horse; riding on horseback.

2. In bot, a term applied to unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that overlap each other cattledy and in a parallel manner, without teaves in a lear-bind, time overlap each other entirely and in a parallel manner, without any involution, as in the iris.

Equitation (e-kwit-ā'shon), n. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to equitation mounted. W. Irving.

Equitemporaneous (ē'kwi-tem'pō-rā'nō-us), a. [L. æquus, equal, and tempus, tem-poris, time.] Contemporaneous. Boyle.



Equites (ek'wi-tëz), n. pl. [L., horsemen.] An order of Roman citizens, originally forming the cavalry of the army, and said by Livy to have been instituted by Romulus, who selected 300 of them from the three principal tribes. About the time of the Gracchi (123 n.C.) the Equites became a distinct order (ordo Equester) in the state, and the judges and farmers of the revenue were selected from their ranks. They held their position in virtue of a certain property qualification, and towards the end of the republic they possessed much influence in qualification, and towards the end of the republic they possessed much influence in the state. They had particular seats assigned them in the circus and theatre, and the insignia of their rank, in addition to a horse, were a golden ring and a robe with a narrow purple border. Equity (ekwi-ti), n. [Fr. équité; L. æquitas, from æquus, equal, even.] I. Justice; impartiality; the giving or desiring to give to each man his due.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity.

2. In law, an equitable claim. I consider the wife's equity to be too well sentled to be shaken.

3. A term about which, when applied to a

2. In haw, an equitable claim.

I consider the wife's equity to be too well settled to be shaken.

8. A term about which, when applied to a scheme of jurisprudence, there is some connision. Its three leading senses are distinguished thus:—(a) Taken broadly, equity means the doing unto all men as we would that they should do unto us. (b) In a narrower sense, equity is used in contradistinction to strict law; it expounds and limits the language of the positive laws, and construes them, not according to their strict letter, but rather in their reasonable and benignant spirit. (c) In the sense in which it is to be understood as the substantial justice expounded by the English courts of equity, it is the system of supplemental law administered in these, founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing them to meet new exigencies. While it aims to assist the defects of the common law, by extending relief to those rights of property which the strict law does not recognize, and by giving more ample and distributive redress than the ordinary tribunals afford, equity by no means either controls, mitigates, or supersedes the common law, but rather guides itself by its analogies, and does not assume any power to subvert its doctrines. The Court of Chancery was formerly in England the especial court of equity, although many matters of equitable fursicition are still left to the chancery division in the first instance.

Equity is a roguish thing; for law, we have a measure, know wint to trust to: equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and, as that

sion in the first instance.

Equify is a regulsh thing; for law, we have a measure, know what to trust to equify is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and, as that is larger or narrower, so is equify.

Equity of a statute, the construction of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.

Equity of redemption, in law, the advantage allowed to a mortgager of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.—SYN. Justice, impartiality, rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. richtness.

rightness.

Equity-court (e'kwi-ti-kört), n. Formerly one of the departments of the Court of Chancery; but many equity cases may now be dealt with by all the divisions of the Supreme Court. See Equity.

Equity-draughtsman (e'kwi-ti-dräftsman), n. A barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

Equity-judge (e'kwi-ti-juj), n. A judge who tries equity cases.
Equivalence (ē-kwiv'a-lens), n. [L.L. æqui-

Equivalence (ë-kwiv'a-lens), n. [L.L. equivalentia—L. equus, equal, and valens, valentis, ppr. of valeo, to be worth! The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, signification, or force; as, take the goods and give an equivalence in corn.

That there is any equivalence or parity of worth tetwix the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny.—Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Equivalences (ë-kwiv'a-lens), v.t. pret. & pp. equivalenced; ppr. equivalencing. To be equal to.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction. Sir T. Browne.

Equivalency (ë-kwiv'n-len-si), n. 1. Same as Equivalence.—2. In chem. the quality in chemical elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its atomicity. See EQUIVALENCE 2.2

element is called its atomicity. See Equivalent, n. 2.

Equivalent (ë-kwiv'a-lent), a. [Fr. équiva-lent—L. æquus, equal, and valens, valentis, ppr. of valeo, to be worth.] 1. Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence or moral worth, import, or meaning; inter-changeable; as, circumstantial evidence may be almost equivalent to full proof.

Well-nigh equivalent, and neighb'ring value, By lot are parted.

Things
Well-nigh equivalent, and neighb'ring value, By lot are parted.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight.

The consideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least equivalent to the easier kind of necessity.

Hooker,
For now to serve and to minister confident in the consideration of the consideration

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms equivalent.

terial, are terms equivalent.

2. In geol. contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks; as, the equivalent strata of different countries. See EQUIVALENT, n. 3.—3. In geoma term applied to surfaces or magnitudes which have equal areas or equal dimensions. Equivalent (é-kwiv'a-lent), n. 1. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force with something else.

When more water power is wanted in a particular

When more water power is wanted in a particular district than there are falls of water to supply it, persons will give an equivalent for the use of a fall of water.

7. S. Mill.

(Some men) fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another.

Regers.

In chem. there is a law that if a body A unite

will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. Regers.

2. In chem. there is a law that if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. This law is called the law of equivalents, and the various quantities A, B, C, D (or a multiple of them) the equivalents of each other. Thus 1 part by weight of bydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphuretted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of each other, 5 parts of oxygen uniting with 35 of chlorine to form chlorine monoxide, and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxide. When the atomic weights are taken into account (H=1, O=16, S=32, Cl=35 · 5) it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is equivalent to one of chlorine, and two atoms of hydrogen as unity, chlorine is what is called monatomic, oxygen and sulphur diatomic. Upon this equivalency or atomicity of the different elements is based their classification into monads, dyads, triads, tetrads, &c., and dashes are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H₂O', Willing, O''H₄ or CivH₄.

3. In gool. a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with 3. In gool, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occurrying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Caen building stone of France is the equivalent of our Bath colite. colite.

Equivalently (ē-kwiv'a-lent-li), adv. In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or equivalently, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. Barrow. clear of that which we charge upon others. Barrow.

Equivalve, Equivalved (ê/kwi-valv, ê/kwi-valv), a. [L. æqaus, equal, and valva, the leaf of a folding door.] In conch. a term applied to bivalve shells in which the valves are equal in size and form.

Equivalve (ē/kwi-valv), n. A bivalve in which the valves are of equal size and form.

Equivalvular (ē-kwi-valv'ū-lėr), a. Same as Equivalvular.

Equivolative.
Equivocacy † (ē-kwiv'ō-ka-si), n. Doubtful nature or character.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this form unto the hatching of a toad. Sir T. Browne. Equivocal (ē-kwiv'ō-kal), a. [L. æquus, equal, and vocalis, having voice, speaking, from vox, vocis, voice, word.] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, equivocal words, terms, or senses.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or equivocal a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes.

Fefrey.

eyes.

2. Uncertain, as an indication or sign; dubious; unsatisfactory. 'How equivocal a test!'
Burke.—8. As applied to character, conduct,
and the like, generally used in a bad sense,
and nearly equivalent to suspicious in the
sense of descrying to be suspected; capable
of being ascribed to different motives; as,
equivocal morality; his character is somewhat equivocal. 'Equivocal repentances.'
Millon.—4. Uncertain; proceeding from
some unknown cause, or not from the usual
cause.

Cause. Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coltion between male and Europe Employee.

Unfinished things one knows not what to call, Their generation's so equivocat. Pope. 5. Equal, equivalent, or the same in name only, not in reality; verbally equivalent.

This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly, but in equivocal shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric. Sir T. Browne. SYN. Ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, inde-

SYN. Ambiguous, doubtful, flucertain, indeterminate.

Equivocal† (6-kwiv'ō-kal), n. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. Dennis.

Equivocally (6-kwiv'ō-kal-li), adv. 1. Ambiguously, in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses; as, he answered the question equivocally.—2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

No insect or animal did ever proceed equivocally from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments.

Bentley.

3. So as to be apparently, though not really, synonymous; by an equivocal use of words; by verbal equivalence.

Which (courage and constancy) he that wanteth is no other than equivocally a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man.

Barrow.

Equivocalness (ē-kwiv'ō-kal-nes), n. State of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning. 'The equivocalness of the word.' Norris.

Norts. Equivocate (ê-kwiv'ō-kāt), v.i. pret & pp. equivocated; ppr. equivocating. [L.L. æquivoca, æquivocatin, from æquivocus, equivocal—L. æquis, equal, and rox, vocis, the voice.] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to recognitions. to prevaricate; to quibble.

They were taught by the Jesuits to equivocate on ath. Proceedings against Garnet (1606). oath. No man may equivocate when he ought to tell the truth.

State Trials.

SYN. To prevaricate, shuffle, fence, quibble. Equivocate † (ë-kwiv'ō-kāt), v.t. To render equivocal.

He equivocated his vow by a mental reservation.
Sir G. Buck.

Equivocation (ē-kwiv'ō-kā"shon), n. Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; prevarication; as, hypocrites are often guilty of equivocation.

One of the most celebrated (offences of the casuistry of the Jesuits) is the doctrine of equivocation; the innocence of saying that which is true in a sense meant by the speaker, though he is aware that it will be understood otherwise.

Hallam.

SYN. Prevarication, shuffling, evasion. Equivocator (ê-kwiv'ō-kāt-èr), n. One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation; a prevaricator; a quibblet. 'A secret liar or equivocator.' Fuller.

Equivocatory (ë-kwiv'ō-kā-tor-i), a. Indicating or characterized by equivocation.

Equivoque, from L.L. equivocus. See Equivocator. I An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

Llord un almost twenty years ago. I thought of

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an equivoque, beyond the extent of my ideas.

Bolingbroke.

2. Equivocation. 'I know your equivokes.' Equivorous (ē-kwiv'ō-rus), a. [L. equus, a horse, and voro, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. 'Equivorous Tartars.'

horse, and voro, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. 'Equivorous Tartars.' Quart Rev.'
Equileus (e-kwyle-us), n. [L.] 1. The Horse's-head, a northern constellation consisting of ten stars.—2. In Rom. antig. a kind of rack for extorting confessions, at first used chiefly against criminals, but afterwards made use of against Christians.
—Equileus Pictoris, the Fainter's Horse or Easel, a southern constellation consisting of eight stars, situated close to the principal star of Argo.

Equince (e'kwus), n. [L. Cog. Gr. hippos, ilkos, Skr. agva, a horse.] The horse, a genus of animals of the order Equidae. See EqUIDE, HORSE.

-Er, affix. 1. A termination of many English nouns, converting the word to which it is added into a noun of agency. It is the Teutonic form equivalent to the Latin.
-or, and native words may be roughly distinguished from words of Latin origin by this distinction; as, hearer, learner, doer, teacher, from auditor, instructor, factor, doctor. It was formerly a sign of the masculine gender—-stre, ster indicating the feminine; thus weaver, baker, malter, singer, brewer were masculine; webster, bakester (baxter), maltster, songster, brewster, teminine. In spinner and spinster the distinction is still to some extent observed. Generally, however, the termination ones not indicate gender in any way, some nouns in er signifying a person or thing indifferently, as ruler, heater, grater, poker. Added to names of places it signifies an inhabitant of, or one that belongs to a place, as Londoner, Berliner, &c., a dweller in London, Berlin, &c.—2. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives, and akin to Latin comparative termination or, Gr.-er in -eros.—3. An affix to verbs giving them a frequentative, and probably a diminutive, sense; as, swagger; spit, sputter; fret, fritter; pat, patter; wend, wander.

Er, fake. Same as Era. Chaucer.

Er, 1 de. Same as Era. Chaucer.

Er, 1 de. Same as Era. Chaucer.

Era (é'ra), n. [L.L. æra, the data for a calculation, an item of an account, and, in later Lat

ing from a fixed point, or comprehended be-tween two fixed points; as, the era of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antio-

chus

Eradiate (ë-rā'di-āt), v.i. [L. e, for ex, out, and radio, radiatum, to beam.] To shoot as rays of light; to radiate; to beam. A kind of life eradiating and resulting both from intellect and psyche. Dr. H. More.

Eradiation (ë-rā'di-ār'shon), n. Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour. 'Eradiation and emanation of spirit.' Hale. [Rare or obsolete.]

Eradiacable (ë-rad'ik-a-bl), a. That may be eradicated.

eradicated.

Bradicate (B-rad'i-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. eradicated; ppr. eradicating. [L. eradico, eradicated; ppr. eradicating. [L. eradico, eradicated. ppr. eradicating. [L. eradico, eradicated. pp. eradicate, radicis, a root.]

1. To pull up by the roots; to destroy at the roots; to root out; to extirpate; as, to eradicate weeds. 'An oak tree eradicated, that is, torn up by the roots.' Sir W. Scott.—

2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to eradicate errors, false principles, vice, or disease.

No kind of institution will be sufficient to eradicate these natural notions out of the minds of men.

Bp. Wilkins.

SYN. To extirpate, uproot, root out, destroy. Bradication (8-rad'i-kā''shon), n. The act of plucking up by the roots, or state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon eradication. Sir T. Browne.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.

Hallywell.

Eradicative (ē-rad'i-kāt-iv), a. That eradicates or extirpates; that cures, removes entirely, or destroys thoroughly.

Eradicative (6-rad'-kāt-iv), n. A medicine that effects a radical cure.

Eragrostis (6-ra-gros'tis), n. [Gr. erōs, love, and agrōstis, a kind of grass.] Love-grass, a very extensive genus of ornamental grasses, belonging to the tribe Festuceæ, distin-

guished by having the inflorescence in more or less compound or decompound panicles; or less compound or decompound panicles; glumes four- or ten-flowered; pales imbricated in two ranks, the upper reflexed with the edges turned back; stanners two or three; styles two, with feathery stigmas, and seeds loose, two-horned, not furrowed. Though the species range over the globe, they most abound in Asia. Europe has six species

species.

Eranthemum (6-ran'thē-mum), n. [Gr. ēr., spring, and antheō, to bloom, from anthos, a flower.] A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, some of whose species are occasionally seen in hot-houses in this country. E. pulchellum is of stiff upright habit, producing freely during winter stout erect spikes of intense blue flowers. E. marmoratum is of moderate growth, and has leaves of a pale green colour suffused with white.

leaves of a pale green colour suffused with white.

Eranthis (ë-ran'this), n. [Gr. ēr, spring, and anthos, a flower.] Winter aconite, a small genus of plants, nat. order Rantinculaceze, nearly related to Helleborus, but having a deciduous calyx, stalked capsules, an involucre to the flowers, and a totally different habit. Two species are known, natives of Europe and Asia. One, E. hyematis, which grows in moist shady places and on hills, has become naturalized in parks and plantations in Britain. It is one of the first flowering plants of spring. The other species is E. sibiricus, a native of Eastern Siberia, with precisely similar habits. The former has six to eight sepals, the latter five.

Erasable, Erasible (6-rās'a-bl, 6-rās'-bl), a. That may or can be erased.

Erase (6-rās'), v.t. pret. & pp. erased; ppr. erasing. [L. erado, erasum—e, out, and rado, to scrape, to scratch. See RAZE.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; as, to erase a word or a name.

The fourth corrector made the most alterations, he went over the whole of the text adding the breath.

The fourth corrector made the most alterations; he went over the whole of the text, adding the breathings and accents to the Greek, and erasing whatever displeased him.

By. Horne. 2. To remove or destroy, as by rubbing or

blotting out. All ideas of rectitude and justice are erased from his mind.

Enrice.

his mind.

3.† To destroy to the foundation; to raze; as, to erase a town.

Erased (ë-rāst'), pp. 1.

Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

2. In her. a term applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the separated parts iggred and purevo. parts jagged and uneven.
It is contradistinguished from couped, which
means cut straight a A lion's head erased.

Erasement (ē-rās/ment), n. The act of erasing or rubbing out; obliteration; destruc-

Eraser (ē-rās'er), n. One who or that which erases; especially, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase

pared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase writing, &c.
Erasible, a. See Erasable.
Erasion (ē-ra'zhon), n. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.
Erastian (ē-ras'ti-an), n. One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas Erastus, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete sub-ordinarion of these closisatical to the secular ordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular

bower. Erastian (ē-ras'ti-an), a. Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus or his followers; characterized by erastianism; as, an erastian

church

Erastianism (ē-ras'ti-an-izm), n. The doctrines or principles of Erastus or his followers. See Erastian, n.

Erasure (ē-rā's/hū), n. 1. The act of erasing or scratching out; obliteration; as, erasure in a deed without the consent of the party bound by it will make it void.—2. That which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated. 'Several thousands of corrections and erasures.' thousands of corrections and erasures.

If some words are erased (in the deed) and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an erasure. Prof. Menzies.

3.† The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction; as, the erasure of cities. Gibbon.



Erato, Antique, Brit. Mus.

roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the

m the right in the act of playing.

Erbium (er'bium), n. [From Ytterby, in Swe-Ytterby, in Sweden, where gadinolite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements, in some rare minerals, as ad gadinolite, in

euxinite, fergusonite, and gadinolite, in which it exists as a silicate or tantalate. Its properties are but little known. Ere (air), adv. (A. Sax. ar, Goth. air, before, sooner, earlier. It is the positive form, of which erst (A. Sax. arest) is the superlative.] Before: sooner than Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore

Dryd

The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down ere my child die.

John iv. 40.

In these passages ere is really a preposition followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as below.]

Ere (air), prep. Before, in respect of time.

Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted season.

Ere, tv.t. To plough; to ear.

I have, God wot, a large feld to ere; And weke ben the oxen in my plow. Chancer.

And weke ben the oxen in my plow. Chancer.

Erebus (e'Té-bus), n. [L. erebus, Gr. erebus,]

1. In myth (a) the son of Chaos and Darkness, who married his sister Night and was
the father of the Light and Day. He was
transformed into a river and plunged into
Tartarus, because he aided the Titans.
Hence—(b) The lower world, particularly
that part of it which is the abode of virtuous
shades; hades; hell.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest battom shade

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus, Millon.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus. Shak. Erect (6-rekt), a. (L. erectus, pp. of erigo, to erect—e, out, and rego, to straighten. See EEGENI, 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood erect.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still erect—a column in a scene of ruins.

Gibbon.

2. Directed upward; raised; uplifted. His piercing eyes erect appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through.

Pope.

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken. Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame, But stand erect, Granville.

But stand erect. Gravelle.

4. Intent; vigorous. 'That vigilant and erect attention of mind.' Hooker.—5. Without bend or unevenness; straight. 'Erect as a dart.' Dickens.—6. In bot. applied to an organ or part of a plant which stands perpendicularly, or nearly so, to its base or stem; as, an erect leaf; an erect flower; an erect ovule.—Erect stem, in bot. a stem which is nearly perpendicular, not twining and so requiring a support.

which is nearly perpendicular, not twining and so requiring a support.

Erect (ë-rekt'), v.t. 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so; to set upright; to raise up, as, to evect a pole or flagstaff.—2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to evect a house or temple; to evect a fort.—3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to evect a kingdom or commonwealth; to evect a new system or theory.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in evectiving a grammar-school. Shak.

4 To raise from a low position; to elevate:

4. To raise from a low position; to elevate; to exalt; to lift up.

Who dare not now, though innocent, erect My downcast looks. Sandys. I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle.

Locke. 5. To excite; to animate; to encourage. 5. To excite; to animate, ...

Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?

Denham 6. To set forth, as an assertion or consequence from premises.

Malebranche erects this proposition. -To erect a perpendicular, in geom. to draw a line at right angles to another line or to a a me at right angles to a nature in the triple plane.—Syn. To set up, raise, upraise, upraise

Brectable (ē-rekt'a-bl), a. That can be erected. 'Erectable feathers.' Montague. Erected (ē-rekt'ed), a. Elevated in mind; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring;

subline. Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most exected spirits. Millon.
Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of sotenation, high
erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney.

Erecter (ë-rekt/er), n. One who or that
which erects; one that raises or builds.
Erectile (ë-rekt/i), a. Susceptible of erection.—Erectile tissue, in anat. the tissue
peculiar to the lips, penis, nipples, dec.,
formed of arteries and veins intermixed
with nervous filaments, and canable of dilawith nervous filaments, and capable of dila-tation.

tation.

Erectility (6-rek-til'i-ti), n. The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

Erection (6-rek'shon), n. 1. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.—2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as, the erection of a wall or of a house.—3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated; as, the church fell immediately after its exection.—4. Establishment: settleafter its erection. 4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as, the erection of a commonwealth or of a new system; the erection of a bishopric or an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the rection, continuance, and dissolution of every society.

South.

5.† Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws Sir P. Sidney. up. Starp., States.
6.† Act of rousing; excitement. 'An erection of the spirits to attend.' Bacon...
7. Anything erected; a building of any kind.
8. In anat. state of a part when it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the arcolae of its tissue.

Fractive (Fractive anyth).

Erective (ē-rekt'iv), a. Setting upright;

Erectly (ë-rekt/li), adv. In an erect posture.

Erectness (ë-rekt/nes), n. Uprightness of posture or form.

posture or form.

Erecto-patent (e-rekt'ō-pāt-ent), a. 1. In bot having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—2. In entom. having the primary wings erect and the secondary horizontal: said of certain insects.

Erector (e-rekt'en), n. One who or that which raises or erects; specifically, in anat. a muscle that causes the erection of any part. 'A teacher of learning, and erector of schools.' Waterhouse.

Erelong (ār-long'), adv. [Ere and long.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, ere long slew him. Spenser. mg slew him.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.

Milton.

Eremacausis (e're-ma-ka"sis),n. [Gr.ērema, slowly, gently, and kausis, burning I A term introduced into chemistry by Liebig, to express a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the com-bustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the sign of the air

Eremial, Eremian (e-rē'mi-al, e-rē'mi-an)

Eremial, Eremian (e-ré'mi-al, e-ré'mi-an),
a. [From Gr. erèmos, a desert. See Erremitage † (erè-mit-āi), n. Hermitage.
The ruins of an old eremitage. Shelton.
Eremite (e'rè-mit), n. [L. eremita; Late Gr. erèmos, shone, lonely, a desert; probably akin to êrema, genily, quietly; Lith. rama, quiet, tranquii; Skr. ram, to enjoy pleasure, to be delighted, to enjoy one's self. The connection between tranquillity and enjoyment, especially of an intellectual kind, is very obvious.] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid Eremites, there had been no melodious Dante. Carlyle.

Eremitic, Eremitical (e-re-mit'ik, e-re-mit'ik, d), a. Living in solitude or in seclusion from the world; relating to, having the character of, or like a hermit. 'The austere and eremitical harbinger of Christ.' Bp. Hall.

When we der the character of the second control of the second c

When we descried him (Dr. Johnson) from above, he had a most eremitical appearance. Boswell. Remitish (e'rë-mit-ish) a. Of or pertaining to a hermit; eremitic. 'An eremitish and melancholike solitarinesse.' Ep. Hall. Fremitism (e'rë-mit-izm), n. State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.

Eremus (e-rē'mus), n. [Gr. eremos, alone. See Eremite.] In bot. a ripe carpel separate from its neighbours, and stauding apart. Erenow (ar'nou), adv. [Ere and now.] Be-fore this time.

My father has repented him erenow. Ereptation (ë-rep-ta'shon), n. [L. erepto, ereptatum, to creep out, intens. of erepo-e, ex, out, and repo, to creep.] A creeping forth.

Breption (ë-rep'shon), n. [L. ereptio, from eripio, ereptum, to snatch away—e, and rapio, to seize.] A taking or snatching away by force.

away by force. Erethism (c'reth-izm), n. [Gr. erethismos, irritation, from erethizō, to stir, from erethō, to stir.] In med. a morbid degree of energy and excitement in any organ or tissue. Erethistic (e-reth-istik), a. Relating to erethism

Erewhile, Erewhiles (ar'whil, ar'whilz), adv. [Ere and while.] Some time ago; a little while before. [Obsolete or poetical.]

I am as fair now as I was erewhile. Erf (erf), n. pl. Erven (er'ven). In the Cape Colony, the Dutch name for a piece of garden-ground, usually about \(\frac{1}{2} \) acre in extent.

Erg (erg), n. [Gr. ergon, work.] In physics, the unit of work done by a force which, the unit of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15¹⁴ grains troy), produces a velocity of a centimetre ('3987 inch) per second. Ergasilide (ergasilide), n. pl. A family of parasitic crustaceans, of the order Siphonostomata. The females of the typical genus Ergasilus are parasitic upon the gills of fishes, and those of the genus Nicothoë upon the gills of lobsters.

the gills of lobsters.

Ergat,† Ergot†(ér'gat, ér'got), v.i. [L. ergotherefore.] To infer; to draw conclusions. Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen ergat in their schools.

Heavy.

in their schools.

Ergata (érga-ta), n. [L., from Gr. ergatēs, a windlass.] A capstan; a windlass.

Ergo (érgō), adv. [L.] Therefore.

Ergot (érgot), adv. [L.] Therefore.

Ergot (érgot), adv. [L.] Therefore.

stub. like a piece of sort horn, about the bigness of a chestant, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. In bot. the altered seed of rye, and other grasses, caused by the attack of a fungus called

by the attack of a fungus called Claviceps purpurea. The seed is replaced by a dense homogeneous tissue largely charged with an oily fluid. In its perfect state this germinates and produces the Claviceps. When viceps. When diseased rye of this kind is used

r, Heads of Ergot (a a) produced on a Grass. 2, Chaviceps purpurea $(b \, b)$ springing from the Ergot. this kind is used duced on a Grass. "Chevifor food, it some-crys furfurea (b,b) springing
times causes from the Ergot.
death by a kind
of mortification called dry gangrene. Ergot
is used in obstetric practice to promote the
contraction of the uterus.

contraction of the uterus.

Ergot, *u.* See Ergat.

Ergoted (ér'got-ed), *p. and *a. Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus Clawiceps purpurea. See Ergot.

Ergotine, Ergotin (ér'got-in), *n. In chem. the active principle of the ergot of rye. It is obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste. It is described as narcotic and poisonous.

and poisonous.

Ergotism (érgot-izm), n. [From ergot.]

1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of

Sologne, from the use of ergoted rye in food; it occurs in two forms, the convulsive and the agnarenous.

Ergotism † (èr'got-izm), n. [L. ergo, there-fore.] A logical inference; a conclusion. 'States are not governed by ergotisms.' Sir T. Browne.

Eriach, Eric (e'ri-ach, e'rik), n. [Ir. eiric.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder.

The malefactor shall give unto them (the friends of the party murdered), or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach.

Spensor.

eriach.

Erica (e-ri'ka), n. [L., from Gr. ereike.
heath.] The heath, a large genus of branched
rigid shrubs, nat. order Ericacee, consisting
of more than 400 species, the most of which are natives of South Africa, a few being



Erica herbacea,

found in Europe and Asia. The leaves are narrow and rigid, the flowers are globose or tubular, and four-lobed. The stamens rise tubular, and four-lobed. The stamens rise from the glandular disc, and the anther cells are awned and open by pores or slits. Five species are found in Britain, two of them widely distributed, the others local. The foreign species are largely cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. See HEATH.

Bricacee (crit-kā'cē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of exogens, deriving its name from the genus Erica. It is readily known from all other orders by its anthers bursting by pores or slits at their apex, the stamens being hypogynous or enjoynous, the corolla monometal-

gynous or epigynous, the corolla monopetal-ous, and the ovary containing more cells than two. Besides the genus Erica, it con-tains Azalea, Rhododendron, Kalmia, Ar-

tutus, Andromeda, Gualtheria, and many other beautiful genera.

Ericaceous (e-ri-kā'shus), a. Of or belonging to the nat. order of plants Ericaceous neath family; resembling heaths; consisting

heath family; resembling heaths; consisting of heaths.

Ericeæ (e-risē-ē), n. pl. A group of the nat. order Ericaceæ, containing the true heaths.

Eridamus (e-rid'a-nus), n. [The ancient name of the river Po.] A winding southern constellation containing eighty-four stars, among which is Achernar, a star of the first magnitude.

Erigeron (e-rij'en-on), n. [Gr. ēr., spring, and agree, and all num, from the beary are.

magnitude. Erigeron (ê-rij'er-on), n. [Gr. ēr, spring, and gerōn; an old man, from the hoary appearance of some of the spring species.] Flea-bane, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, nearly related to Aster, but having several series of ray-flowers. There are about 100 species, natives of temperate and cold regions. They are herbs, with single or corymbed flowers, which have the centre yellow and the ray white or purple. Two species are natives of Britain. E. philadel. phicum, a native of North America, is used as a medicine in the United States. It is given as an emmenagogue, and is also considered a valuable diuretic. Erigible† (er'i-ji-bl), a. That may be erected Erin (e'rin), n. [Ir. Erin, improperly written for Eire.] Ireland.
Erinaceadæ, Erinaceidæ (E'rin-ā-sē"a-dē, e'rin-ā-sē"a-dē, e'rin-ā-sē"a-dē, resemblance.] The urchin or hedgehog tribe.
Erinaceous (e-rin-ā'shus), a. Of or belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.
Erinaceus (e-rin-ā'shē-us), n. [L., a hedge-hog.] A genus of insectivorous mammals:

hedgehog.
Erinaceus (ë-rin-ă/shē-us), n. [L., a hedgehog.] A genus of insectivorous mammals; the hedgehog. See Hedgehog.
Erineum (e-rin/ē-um), n. [Gr. erineos, woolly.] The name given to numerous productions appearing on the leaves of trees and shrubs, formerly supposed to be due to fungi, but now known to be the result of a diseased state of the cuticular cells. The

spongy spots on the leaves of vines and lime-trees are good examples.

spongy spots on the leaves of vines and lime-trees are good examples. Eringo (ë-ring'gō), n. Same as Eryngo (which see).

Erinnys (e-rin'nis), n. In Greek myth. one of the Furies; a goddess of discord; hence discord in general.

Ericoaulonese (e'ri-o-la-lō''nē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. crion, wool, and kaulos, a stem.] A group of endogenous plants, for the most part inhabiting marshy places or the bottom of lakes, and having the flowers collected into dense heads. Eriocaulon (pipewort) is the principal genus, consisting of about 120 known species, most of which are found in the equimoctial parts of America. Eriocaulon septangulare, a North American species, is found in the Isle of Skye in Scotland, and in the west of Ireland.

Eriodendron (e'ri-o-den"dron), n. [Gr. erion, wool, and dendron a tree.]
The wool-tree, a genus of plants.

genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. There are eight species natives of America, but one belongs to one belongs to Asia and Africa. The species are noble plants, growing from 50 to 100 feet high, having palm-ate leaves, and red or white flowers. The would cont of woolly coat of the seeds of some of the spe-



Wool-tree (Eriodendron fractuosum).

some of the species is used in different countries for stuffing cushions and similar purposes.

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), n. [Gr. eriōdēs, woolly—erion, wool, and eidos, likeness.] The name now given to the sub-genus of quadrumana Brachyteles (which see).

Eriometer (e-ri-om'et-èr), n. [Gr. erion, wool, and metron, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres, from the size of the coloured rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

viewed.

Eriophorum (e-ri-of'o-rum), n. [Gr. erion, wood, and pherö, to bear—from the cottony head of the plant.] The cotton-grass, a genus of tufted herbs, nat. order Cyperaceae. The bristles of the perianth are numerous, and lengthen after flowering, forming a cotton-like head in fruit. Twelve species have been enumerated, three of which are found in Britain.

found in Bruain.

Eristic, Eristical (ë-ris'tik, ë-ris'tik-al), a.

(Gr. eristikos, contentious, from eris, strife.]

Pertaining to disputation or controversy;

controversial; captious.

To what purpose should he or any man write eris tical books?

By. Parker. A specimen of admirable special pleading in the court of existic logic.

He gave to their conceited and eristic dilemma a most profound reply.

Erix, n. See Eryx. Erke, +a. [A. Sax. carg, inert, weak.] Weary; indolent; sick.

Men therein should hem delight, And of that deede be not erke.

And of that deede be not exte. Chancer.

Erl-king (erl'king), n. [Dan. ellerkonge, G.
erl-könig, elf-king.] The English form of
the name given, in German and Scandinavian
poetical mythology, to a personified natural
power which devises and works mischief,
especially to children. Goethe's celebrated
poem. 'Der Erl-könig' has rendered this
meticiaus erhiet miwerseally known.

poem 'Der Erl-könig' has rendered this malicious spirit universally known.

Erme, tv.t. [A. Sax. earmian, to grieve, from earm, miserable.] To grieve; to lament.
Well wot, thou dost min herto to erme. Chaucer.

Ermeful, † a. Miserable; piteous. Chaucer.

Ermein, Ermilin (ér'mē-lin, er'mi-lin), n.

Ermine (which see). 'Fair as the furry coat of whitest ermilin.' Shenstone.

of wittest ermitin. Shenstone.
Ermin, i.a. Armenian. Chaucer.
Ermine, Ermin (ér'min), n. [Fr. hermine, commonly said to be from Armenia, in the middle ages Hermenia; the Armenians being assumed to have introduced it in traffic.

But the Decomposition of the Armenians being assumed to have introduced it in traffic. assumed to have introduced it in trainc.
But the Dan. Sv. and G. hermelin (a dim.
form), the L.G. harmke, hermelke, and the
O.G. harm, harmo, are against this derivation, and appear to be genuine Tent. words,
the Fr. hermine, It. ermellino, Sp. armiño, being borrowed from the Teut. 1. The stoat, a quadruped of the weasel tribe (Mustela Erminea), found over temperate Europe, but



Ermine (Mustela Erminea).

common only in the north. In consequence of the change that occurs in the colour of its fur at different seasons—by far most marked in the Arctic regions—it is not generally known that the ermine and stoat are the same. In winter, in cold countries or severe same. In winter, in cold countries or severe seasons, the fur changes from a reddish brown to a yellowish white, or almost pure white, under which shade the animal is recognized as the ermine. In both states the tip of the tail is black. The fur, which is obtained chiefly from Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and the Hudson's Bay territories, is in great request; at one time it was one of the insignia of royalty, and still is worn by judges. The ermine has the power of ejecting a fluid of a strong musty odom.—2. The fur of the ermine, as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the rest of the fur.—3. Fig. the office or dignity of a judge, fur.—3. Fig. the office or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered

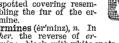
with ermine. I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their ermine, to save us from this pollution. Lord Chatham.

4. In her. one of the furs,

4. In her. one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground. Argent, spots sable.

Ermined (er'mind), a. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine; as,

adorned with the fur of ermined pomp. Ermined pride. Pope. Ermine-moth (er'minmoth), n. A moth of the family Yponomeutide, so called from its beautifully black and white spotted covering resembling the fur of the ermine. mine



her. the reverse of ermine—black, with white spots. Sable, spots

In her, the same

argent.
Erminites (ermin-Its), n.
as ermine, but
with a single
red hair on
each side of the





spots. Or, spots sable. Erminois.

Ermit† (ér'mie), n. [Corrupted from eremite.] A hermit. Jer.

Taylor.

Taylor. Ern (ern), n. [A. Sax. earn. Cog. Dan. and Sw. e2rn, an eagle, allied to G. ear, an eagle, and to Skr. era, swift, from ri, to go.] A name applied by some naturalists to all the members of the genus Haliactus of Falconides, but more specifically to the white-tailed sea-eagle (H. albicilla). See HALLAEUS HALIAETUS.

HALIAEUUS.

Erne† (ėrn), n. [A. Sax. earn.] A cottage or place of retirement.

Ernest,† n. [See EARNEST.] Zeal; studious pursuit of anything. Chaucer.

Erode (ë-rōd'), n.t. pret. & pp. eroded; ppr. eroding. [L. erodo—e, and rodo, to gnaw. See RoDERT.] To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker erodes the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, erades the vessels. Wiseman.

Eroded (ë-röd'ed), p. and a. 1. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.—2. In bot. having the edge irregularly jagged or denticulated, as if gnawed or eaten.

Erodent (ā-rōd'ent), n. [L. erodo, to gnaw off.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodium (e-rō'di-um), n. [Gr. erōdios, a heron.] Stork's bill, a genus of plants, nat. order Geraniaceæ, agreeing with geranium except that there are only five stamens. There are over fifty species, natives of the northern hemisphere of the Old World. Three are found in Britain.

Erogate (growsā), nt. [L. erogo, erogatum.

Three are found in Britain.

Erogatet (c'ro-gāt), nt. [L. erogo, erogatum, to entreat, to prevail on by entreaties—e, out, and rogo, to ask.] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. Sir T. Elyot.

Erogation t (er-o-gā'shon), n. The act of

laying out.

Some think such manner of erogation not to be worthy the name of liberality. Sir T. Browne.

Eros (Eros), n. In myth, the Greek equiva-

Eros (eros), n. In muth. the Greek equivalent of Cupid. See CUPID.

Erose (ė-rōs'), a. [L. erosus, pp. of erodo.
See Erode.] In bot. a term applied to a leaf having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.

Erosion (ė-rō'zhon), n. [L.

erosio, an eating away, from crodo, erosum. See Erode. 1. The act or operation of eating or wearing away; specifically, in med. the gradual destruction of the sub-

specifically, in med. the gradual dual destruction of the substance of a part by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or excited by the action of some irritating substance.

2. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker. — Evosion theory, in geof, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

Erosionist (ë-rô/ion-ist), n. In geof, one who holds the erosion theory. See Erosion.

Erosive (ë-rô/siv), a. Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.

Eroso-dentate (ë-rô/si-den"tat), a. In bot toothed in a very irregular manner as if bitten.

bitten.

Erostrate (ë-ros'trāt), a. [L. e, ex, without, and rostrum, a beak.] In bot. not having a

beak.

Eroteme (e'ro-tēm), n. [Gr. erōtēma, a question.] In rhet. a mark of interrogation.

Erotesis (e-rō-tē'sis), n. [Gr., from erotaō, to ask.] In rhet. a figure of speech by which the speaker implies a strong affirmative, or more, frequently, a trouve contine rung. more frequently a strong negative, under the form of an interrogation, as in the fol-lowing lines:—

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush? Our fathers bled. Eyron.

Must we out dustar Our famers died. **apron.**
Erotetic (ē-rō-tet'ik), *n. [Gr. erōtētikos, skilled in questioning, from erōtaō, to question.] Interrogatory.
Erotic, Erotical (ē-rot'ik, ē-rot'ik-al), a. [Gr. erōtikos, from erōs, erōtos, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.

An erotic ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things.

Sat. Rev. Erotic (ē-rot'ik), n. An amorous composition

Erotic (e-rot'ik), n. An amorous composition or poem.

Erotomania, Erotomany (e-rō'to-mā''ni-a, e-ro-tom'a-nì), n. [Gr. eros, erōtos, love, and manāa, madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

Erotylidæ (e-ro-til'i-de), n. pl. [Gr. erōtylcs, a darling, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of tetramerous beetles, chiefly South American, characterized by their antennæ ending in a perfoliated mass or club. They feed chiefly on fungi. The species of the genus Erotylus are the most remarkable of the family for their singular forms and brilliant colours.

family for their singular forms and brilliant colours.

Erpetological (ér'pet-o-loj"ik-al), a. Same as Herpetological (which see).

Erpetologist (ér-pet-ol'o-jist), n. Same as Herpetologist (which see).

Erpetology (er-pet-ol'o-ji), n. Same as Herpetology (which see).

Erpetology (which see).

Err (er), n.t. [L. erro, to wander, to err. Allied in origin to G. irren, to wander, to go astray.]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to deviate from the path of duty; to fall morally; to offend occasionally or habitually, or through oversight.

But errs not nature from this gracious end,

But errs not nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend. Pope.

Aim'd at helm, his lance err'd.

Ann of a chem, instance error.

We have erred and strayed like lost sheep.

Common Prayer.

And oft I've deem'd perchance he thought
Their errong passion might have wrought
Sorrow, and sin, and shame.

Sir W. Scott.

To mistake in judgment or opinion; to

blunder; to misapprehend.

They do not err
Who say, that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper. Sir IV. Scott.

Err† (er), v.t. 1. To mislead; to cause to err. Sometimes he (the devil) tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., errs, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do horses.

2. To miss; to mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. Milton.

Errable (er'a-bl), a. Liable to mistake; fal-

Errable (er'a-bl), a. Liable to mistake; fal-lible. (Rare.)
Errableness (er'a-bl-nes), n. Liability to mistake or err. 'The errableness of our nature.' Dr. H. More. (Rare.)
Errand (er'rand), n. [A. Sax. ærend, ærynd; comp. Dan. ærende, a message; loel. eyrindi, something to be done; O.G. åranti, årunti, a message; Goth. ærive, a message, a mes-senger; from same root as Skr. vi, togo.] 1. A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verhal message: a mendate or order: somespecial numbers intrusted to a necessage; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance, as, the servant was sent on an errand; he told his errand; he has done the errand.

Labour to thy power to make thy body go of thy soul's errands. Jer. Taylor.

I have a secret errand to thee, O king. Judg. iii. 19. Breant (er'rant). a. [Fr. errant; L. errans, errantis, ppr. of erro, to err.] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called knights errant. 'Errant sprights.' Spenser.—2. Deviating from a certain course. 'Errant from

neroism and generosis, cancer angles evant. Errant sprights. Spenser.—2. Deviating from a certain course. 'Errant from his course of growth. Shak.

Errant+ (er'ant), a. Arrant (which see). 'An errant fool' B. Jonson.

Errantte (er'rant), a. [See Eyre.] Itinerant. 'Justices errant.' Butler.

Errantes, Errantial (er-ran'têz, er-ran'shia), n. pl. [L. errans, wandering.] A suborder of annelides, commonly known by the names of sea-centipedes, sea-mice, and nereils. They have their name from the fact that they all lead a free existence, and are never confined in tubes.

Errant-knight (er'rant-nit), n. Same as Knight-errant. Congreve.

Errantry (er'rant-ri), n. 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of errantry upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk.

2. The condition or way of life of a knight-

2. The condition or way of life of a knighterrant. See KNIGHT-BRRANTRY.
ETTATE, n. pl. See ERRATUM.
ETTATIO, ETTATIOA (et-tatik, et-tatik-al), a.

[L. erraticus, from erro, to wander.] 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.—2. Movabout without a fixed destination.—2. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.—8. Irregular; changeable. 'An erratic fever.' Harvey.—4. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.—Erratic blocks, the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial deposits. See Boulder.—Erratic phenomena, the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.

Erratic (erratik), n. 1.† A rogue; a wan-

ratic blocks.

Erratic (er-rat'ik), n. 1.† A rogue; a wanderer.—2 In geol a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See the adjective.

Erratically (er-rat'ik-al-il), adv. Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

Erratical pass (ex. whith classes)

Erraticalness (er-rat/ik-al-nes), n. State of

Erratioalness (er-ratik-al-nes), n. State of being erratio.

Erration† (er-rā/shon), n. A wandering.

Erratum (er-rā/thm), n. D. Errata (er-rā/ta), fl., from erro, erratum, to wander, to err.]

An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the errata of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with reference to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single erration may knock out the brains of a whole passage. Comper.

Errhine (er'in), n. [Gr. errhinon—en, and rhis, rhinos, the nose.] A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges

of nucus.

Errhine (er'rīn), a. Affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

Erroneous (er-rō'nē-us), a. [L. erroneus, from erro, to err.] 1.† Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. Erroneous circulation of blood. Arbuthnot.

2. Mistaking insled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. 'Erroneous conscience, South.—3. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; liable to mislead; as, an erroneous opinion; erroneous doctrine.

opinion; erroneous doctrine.

Brroneously (er-tö'në-us-lì), adv. By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

Brroneousness (er-tö'në-us-nes), n. The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from right; as, the erroneousness of a judgment or proposition.

Brror (er'rér), n. [L. error, from erro, to wander.] 1. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment by which men assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake as to matter of fact; a misapprehension. hension.

In my mind he was guilty of no error, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box.

2. A mistake made in writing, printing, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; falsity; as, a clerical error; an error in a declaration.—3, A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

He (Æneas) through fatall errour long was led Full many yeares.

Spenser.

Driven by the winds and errors of the sea. Dryden. 4. A transgression of law or duty; a mistake in conduct; a fault; a sin; iniquity; trans-

gression.

Who can understand his errors! cleanse thou me from secret faults.

If it were thine error or thy crime, I care no longer.

Tempson.

I care no longer. Tennyson.

I cave, a mistake in the proceedings of a court of record either in fact or in law, entitling the unsuccessful party to have the case reviewed. Proceedings in error were abolished in civil cases by the Judicature Act of 1875, appeal being substituted; but they may still be taken in criminal cases, for which the court of review is the Queen's Bench. An appeal in error is made by means of an original writ, called a writ of error.—6. In astron. the difference between the places of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.—7. In math. the difference between determined by calculation and by observation.—7. In math. the difference between
the result of any operation and the true
result.—Error of a clock, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and
the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time.
Error (errer) v.t. To determine to be erroneous, as the judgment or decision of a court.
Errorist (errer-ist), n. One who errs, or
who encourages and propagates error.
Ers (ers), n. A plant, bitter vetch.
Erse (ers), n. [A corruption of Irish.] A
name given to the language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands
of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The
Highlanders themselves invariably call it
Gaelic.

Erse (ers), a. Of or belonging to the Celts of Scotland or their language; as, the Erse

tongue. Ersh, Earsh (érsh), n. [Contracted and corrupted form of eddish.] Stubble of grain. Ersh (érsh), adv. [A. Sax. ærest, superl. of ær, now ere, early, before.] 1. First, at first, at the beginning.—2. Once; formerly; long

He pensive oft reviews the mighty dead That erst have trod this desolated ground. Langhorn.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

The Rhodians, who erst thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischief.

Knolles.

—At erst, † at first; for the first time: sometimes it comes to mean 'at length,' 'at present,' especially with now—now at erst, as in the following quotations:—

My boughes with blosmes that crowned were at firste, . . . Are left both bare and barrein now at erst. Spenser.

left both bare and parrent row as of the In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be Unto this time brother min ywis; But now at erst in trouthe our dwelling in Ch.

But now at erst in trouthe our dwelling is.

Chinery.

[This word is obsolete except in poetry.]

Erstwhile! (erst whil), adv. I'll then or now; formerly. 'Those thick and clammy vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures.' Glanvill.

Erubescence, Erubescency (e-rū-bes'ens, e-rū-bes'en-si), n. [L.t. erubescentia, from L. erubescens, erubescentis, ppr. of erubesco, to become red—e, and ruber, red. See RUBRIC.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

Erubescent (e-rū-bes'ent), a. Red or reddish; blushing.

Erubescite (e-rū'bes-it), n. Same as Bornite.

Eruca (e-rō'ka), n. [L., a caterpillar.] 1. An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Crucifere. Exstiva is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the Continent. The whole plant has been used in medicine as a sialogogue.—3. A genus of univalve mollness. sialogogue.-3. A genus of univalve mol-

Hsss.

Eruct, Eructate (ē-rukt', ē-rukt'āt), v.t.

[L. eructo, eructatum—e, out, and ructo, to belch, freq. from obs. rugo, ructum, to spew out, to belch.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch. [Rare.]

Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire.

bets of fire. Hovell.

Eructation (ë-ruk-tā'shou), n. [L. eructatio, from eructo. See ERUCT.] 1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.—
2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth. 'Thermme are hot springs or fiery eructations.' Woodward.

Erudiate† (e-ru'dl-āt), v.t. [See ERUDITE.]
To instruct; to educate; to teach.

The stiffed redders there excited the these.

The skilful goddess there erudiates these In all she did. Fans.

In all she did.

Erudite (e'rū-dit), a. [L. eruditus, from erudio, to polish, to instruct—e, out, and rudis, rough, rude.] Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read; characterized by erudition. 'Erudite and metaphysical theology.' Jer. Taylor. Eruditely (e'rū-dit-li), adv. With erudition; learnedly.

teamenty. Eruditeness (e'rū-dīt-nes), n. The quality of being crudite. Erudition (e-rū-di'shon), n. Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquities, and languages.

guages.

There is a superfluty of erudition in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation and is introduced in season and out of season. Edin, Rev.

introduced in season and out of season. Edin. Rev.—Literature, Learning, Erudition. See under Literature.

Erugate (erū-gāt), a. [L. e, without, and ruga, a wrinkle.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth.

Eruginous (ë-rū'jin-us), a. Same as Eruginous (which see). A... kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper. Sir T Broome.

Erumpent (ë-rum'pent), a. [L. erumpens, erumpentis, ppr. of erumpe. See Erup-tion.] In bot. prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis, as seen in some tetraspores.

introgar are opticing, as seen in some tetraspores.

Erunda (ë-run'da), n. The name of the seed of the castor-oil plant in the East.

Erupt (ë-rupt'), v.t. [See ERUPTION.] To burst forth suddenly and violently; to give vent to eruptions.

Erupt (ë-rupt'), v.t. To throw out suddenly and with great violence; to emit violently; to cast out, as lava from a volcano.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it (a volcano) does not 'burn' in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is erupted from below. Hustey.

Fruntion (ë-rup'shon), n. [Fr. Eruption:

Eruption (ë-rup'shon), n. [Fr. éruption; L. eruptio, from erumpo, eruptum, to break out—e, out, and rumpo, to break.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from in-closure or confinement; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano (in Java) to a succession of subaerial eruptions from one or more central vents.

Lyell.

2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion. Incensed at such eruption bold.

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. Bitter and passionate eruptions.' Sir H.

Watton. [Rare.] It did not run out in voice or indecent eruptions.

4. In med. (a) the breaking out of a cutaneous disease. (b) The exanthema accompanying the disease, as the rash of scarlet fever Eruptive (6-ruptiv), a. 1. Bursting forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south eruptive through the cloud.
Thomson.

Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. Theomson.

2. Attended with eruption or rash, or producing it; as, an eruptive fever.—3. In geol. produced by eruption; as, eruptive rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic. Ervalenta (er-va-len'ta), n. [From Ervum lens, botanical name of the lentil.] A dietict substance consisting of the farina or meal of the common lentil (Ervum lens). Its use is said to prevent constipation. Ervum (er'vum), n. [L., a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants, allied to Species of weak-stemmed annuals, with pinate leaves generally terminating in tendrils. E. lens (the common lentil) grows about a foot and a half high, and has a weak branching stem, leaves composed of from arous a rous and a near mgn, and has a weak branching stem, leaves composed of from eight to twelve oblong leaflets, and pale blue flowers borne in twos or threes. The pods are nearly as broad as long, smooth, and contain one or two seeds. It is highly valued in eastern countries as an article of food.

Erycinidæ (e-ri-sin'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. Ery-einē, one of the names of Venus, and eidos, likeness.] A family of small South American lepidopterous insects, characterized by hav-ing the fore-legs nearly rudimentary. The typical genus, Erycina, is of brilliant colour, the wings being often marked with metallic

spots.

Spots.

Spots.

Gr. éryngjon, a priekly plant.] A genus of perennial herbs, nat. order Umbellitera. The species have coriaceous toothed or priekly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates, but chiefly in South America. The genus comprises many valuable border plants. One species, Emaritimum, is frequent on the sandy shores of Britain from Aberdeen and Argyle southwards. Its roots were formerly candied as wards. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiae properties. Written also

Erringo.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hall kissing comfits, snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provoShak.

canon.

Erysimum (ë-ris'i-mum), n. [L.; Gr. erysimon, the hedge-mustard.] Treacle or garlic
mustard, a genus of plants, nat. order Crucifera. The plants are chiefly biennials, with mustard, a genus of plants, nat order Crucifera. The plants are chiefly biennials, with narrow entire leaves which are never clasping, and yellow, often fragrant, flowers. There are about 100 species, natives of northern temperate and cold countries. E. cheiranthoides is found in waste places in the south of England.

Erysipelas (e-vi-si/pe-las), n. [Gr.—erythros, red, and petla, skin.] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever; an eruption of a flery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face and head; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

Erysipelatoid (e'ri-si-pel"at-oid), a. [Gr. erysipelatoid (e'ri-si-pel"at-oid), a. [Gr. erysipelatois, erysipelatos, erysipelas, and eidos, resemblance.] Resembling crysipelas.

Erysipelatous, Erysipelous (e'ri-si-pel"at-us, e-ri-si/pel-us), a. Eruptive; resembling crysipelatons fevers.' Bp. Berkeley,

Erythace,† n. The honeysuckle.

Erythace,† n. The honeysuckle.

Erythacine (e'ri-tha-si'nē), n. pl. [Gr. erythros, red.] The redbreasts, a sub-family of passerine birds, family Luscinidæ. The common robin redbreast is the Erythaca rubecula. This sub-family is by some made a group of the thrushes (Turdidæ).

Erythema (e-ri-thema), n. [Gr., from erythroma (e-ri-thema), n. [Gr., from erythrom, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin, varying in extent and form, attended with disorder of the constitution, without blisters and uninfectious.

Erythematic, Erythematous (e'ri-themat'ik, e-ri-them'at-us),a. [See Erythema.]

Erythematic, Erythematous (e'ri-the-mat'ik, e-ri-them'at-us), a. [See ErythemA.] A term applied to a variety of skin affections associated with redness; specifically, relating to erythema, erysipelas, roseola, or unitaries. urticaria.

Erythræa (e-rith-rē'a), n. [Gr. erythraia,

fem. of erythraios=erythros, red.] Centaury, a genus of annual herbs, nat. order Gentianacee, containing about twenty species, namacea, containing about twenty species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are low and branching plants, with angular stems, opposite leaves, solitary or cymose rose-purple or reddish flowers. The species are all extremely bitter.—Erythrea Centaurium, or centaury, is an indigenous plant, common dry nestures and sandy coasts: several

centaury, is an indigenous plant, common in dry pastures and sandy coasts; several forms of this plant have been recognized by some botanists as species.

Erythrean (e-rith'rie-an), a. [Gr. erythros, red.] Of a red colour.

Erythric (e-rith'rik), a. [Gr. erythros, red.] In elem, the term applied to an acid (C₂₀H₂₀O₁₀) obtained from Roccella tinctoria and other lichens, which furnish the blue dye-stuff called litmus. When the lichens are exhausted with boiling awter, the acid is deposited as a crystalline powder which may be purified by boiling alcohol. It possesses the property of forming red colouring matters in contact with air and ammonia. Called also Erythrine or Erythrine.

matters in contact with air and animonia. Called also Erythrin or Erythrine.
Erythrin, Erythrine (e'rith-rin), n. Same as Erythric Acid. See ERYTHRIC.
Erythrina (e-rith-rīna), n. [Gr. erythros, red, from the colour of the flowers.] The red, from the colour of the howers. I he coral-tree, a genus of tropical leguminous trees, with trifoliolate leaves, and clusters of large, usually bright red flowers. Many of the species are in cultivation for the beauty of their flowers.

beauty of their flowers.

Erythrite (e'rith-rit), n. A flesh-coloured felspar, containing 3 per cent. of magnesia, found in amygdaloid.

Erythroletic (e-rithro-lē'ik), a. [Gr. erythros, red, and L. oleum, oil.] In chem, having a red colour and oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

Erythroleine (e-rith'ro-lē"in), n. A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies, with a purple

Erythrolitmine (e-rith'ro-lit"min), n. A compound contained in litmus. Its colour is red, and it dissolves in alkalies with a

blue colour. Erythronium (e-rith-rö'ni-um), n. [Gr. erythros, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of temperate regions. They are nearly stemless herbs, with two smooth shining flat leaves, and large generally reddish flowers, which are solitary. They have a long narrow solid-scaly bulb. The form of the white bulb has given the specific name to E. dens-canis, a species well known in cultivation under the name of dog's-tooth violet.—2 A name sometimes given to vanaviolet.—2. A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

date of lead.

Erythrophlœum (e-rith"rō-flē'um), n. [Gr. erythros, red, and phloios, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, nat. order Leguminose, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. The E. guineness of Grunea is 100 feet high, and is noted for its abundant red juice, which is used by the notive as a feet of invocence. is used by the natives as a test of innocence and guilt. An accused person is forced to take a large draught. If it do him no injury he is declared innocent, whereas if he be affected by it he is held guilty. The bark also is poisonous and is used as an order.

ordeal. Erythrophylline (e-rith'-ro-fil, e-rith'ro-fil-in), n. [Gr. erythros, red, and phyllon, a leaf.] A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

Erythroprotide (e-rith'rō-prō-tid), n. [Gr. erythros, red, and E. protein.] A reddish brown amorphous matter obtained from protein (which see).

Erythrosis (e-rith-rōrsis), n. [Gr. erythros, red.] In pathol. a form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment.

Erythroxyleas, Erythroxylaceæ (e-rith'roks-1'6-ë, e-rith-roks'1-8-ë, n. pl. [Gr. erythros, red, and xyton, wood.] A nat. order of exogenous plants, having alternate stipulate leaves, small pallid flowers, and drupaceous fruit. The principal genus is Erythroxylon, some of whose species have a brightred wood, occasionally used for dysing. The leaves of E. Coca of South America are extensively chewed by the inhabitants of the western side of North America. See Coca.

Erythrozym (e-rith'ro-zim), n. [Gr. erythros, red, and zymē, leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of mad-

der, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Bryx, Erix (E'riks), n. A genus of colubrine serpents, separated from Boa, and differing from it in having a very short obtuse tail and the ventral plates narrower. The head is short and covered with small scales. There are no hooks at the vent.

Escalade (es-ka-lad'), n. [Fr.; Sp. escalada; It. scalata, scaling, escalade, from L. scala, a ladder. See Scale.] Milit. a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

He determined not to wait for the artillery, but to attempt to carry the fort by escalade. Prescott.

Sin enters, not by escalade, but by cunning or treachery.

Buckminster.

Escalade (es-ka-lād'), v.t. pret & pp. escaladed; ppr. escalading. To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to escallade a wall.

Escallonia (es-kal-lō'ni-a), n. [After Escallon,

Escallonia (es-kal-lö'ni-a), n. [After Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Grenada.] A genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Saxinagee, containing about forty species, natives of South America. They have simple leaves with resinous dots, and white or red flowers. Some species are cultivated.

Escallop (es-kol'lop), n. [O.Fr. escalope. See Scallop], l. A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the centre of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.—2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of anything. See Scallop.—3. In her. the figure of a scallop-shell borne on a shield, to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the cru-

tors had been at the cru-sades or made some long

sates or made some long pilgrimage.

Escallopee (es-kol'lo-pē), pp. [Fr.] In her. covered, as an escutcheon, with waving curved lines, resulting the outlines of seallop shells, overlapping each other like slates on a roof

scallop shells, overlapping each other like slates on a roof.

Escalop (es-kol'op), n. Same as Escallop.

Escaloped (es-kol'opt), a. 1. Cut or formed in the figure of an escallop; scalloped.—

In her. same as Escallopee.

Escambio (es-kambi-ō), n. [L.L. escambium, exchange.] In law, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

Escapable (es-kāp'a-bl), a. That may be

ESCAPAILE (EFRAPIA M.)
escaped; avoidable.
ESCAPAI, (Fr. See ESCAPE.)
1. The fling of a horse, or the kicking back
of his heels.—2. A freak; a mad prank; a

of his heels.—2. A freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure.

Escape (es-käp). nt. pret. & pp. escaped; ppr. escaping. [O.Fr. escaper, Fr. échapper, sp. Pg. Fr. escapar, to escape; from ex. out, and the Romance or L.L. cappa. eapa, it to slip out of one's mantle; in It. we find also incappare, to fall into a snare, to be caught.] To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to show to be properliced by to obtain sequents. shun; to be unnoticed by; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; to evade; to elude; as, to escape danger; to escape attention or notice. tion or notice.

A small number that except the sword shall return.

Jer. xliv. 28.

Jer. xiiv. 22.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not except calumny.

Escape (es-kāp'), v. i. 1. To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to be free, or get free, from any danger or injury; to hasten or get away; to be passed, or to pass, without harm. 'I escaped heart-free.' Tennyson.

Harin. 1 excepts now to the mountain lest thou be consumed.

Gen. xix. 17.

2. To free one's self from custody or restraint: to regain one's liberty. Like the straint; to regain one's liberty. 'Like the caged bird escaping suddenly.' Tennyson. Escape (es-kāy), n. 1. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger. I would hasten my escape from the windy storm

2. The condition of being passed by without 2. The continuous of being passes by whatote receiving injury, when danger threatens; as, every soldier who survives a battle has had such an escape.—3. † Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. Siv W. Raleigh.—4. In law, an evasion of legal restraint or of the custody of the sheriff without due course of law. Escapes are voluntary or involuntary; voluntary, when

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.-See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton: ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

an officer permits an offender or debtor to an officer permits an offender of denter to quit his custody without warrant; and involuntary, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer has lost sight of him.—5.† Sally; flight; irregularity; escapade. 'Rome will despise her for this foul escape.' Shak.—6.† That which escapes attention; oversight; mistake.

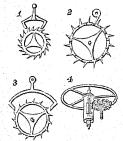
In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the knguage was less understood and so the escapes less subject to observation.

Brerewood.

the language was less understood and so the exactes subject to observation.

7. In arch, the part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.—8. In bot, a plant found growing in a wild state, in a district or country where originally it was only to be met with in a cultivated state.

Escapement, Scapement (es. Rap' ment, skap'ment, a. [Fr. cchappement.] 1.† The act of escaping; escape.—2. The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheel-work is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to the the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friends. it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have



Watch and Clock Escapements

1, Anchor escapement of a common clock. 2, Duplex escapement. 3, Lever escapement. 4, Horizontal or cylinder escapement.

been contrived; such as the crown or verge escapement, used in common watches; the anchor or crutch escapement, used in com-mon clocks—both these are also termed mon clocks—both these are also termed recoiling escapements; the dead-beat escapement and the gravity or remontoir escapement, used in the finer kind of clocks; the horizontal or cylinder escapement, still used in most foreign watches; the detached escapement, the lever escapement, the duplex escapement, and the pin-wheel escapement, all used in the finer classes of watches. Escaper, eskingly as One who or that

Escaper (es-kāp'er), n. One who or that which escapes.

which escapes.

Escape-warrant (es-kāp'wo-rant), n. In law, a process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody.

to proper custody.

Escar, n. See ESKAR.

Escarbuncle (es-kärbung-kl), n. In her.

the carbuncle. This stone was formerly
believed to be capable of shining in darkness, which brilliancy is represented on an
escutcheon byrays emanating from a centre.

Escargatoire (es-kär-ga-twar), n. [Fr., from
escargot, a snall.] A nursery of snails.

Escarp (es-kär), v.t. [Fr. escarper, to cut
steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them
inaccessible. See SCARP.] In fort. to slope;
to form a slope to.

to form a slope to.

to form a slope to.

Bscarp, Escarpe (es-kärp'), n. In fort that side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. See Scarp, Counterscarp.

Escarpment (es-kärp'ment), n. 1. In fort. ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter. Part of the rock of Gibralfar has been rendered inaccessible in this manner. Hence—2. The precipitous side of any full or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff. a high ridge of land; a cliff.

Escartel (es-kiir'tel), v.a. In her. to cut or notch in a square form, as a cross. Escartelee, Escartelled (es-kiir'tel-c, es-kiir'teld), pp. In her. cut or notched in a square form, as a cross.

square form, as a cross. **Eschalot**(esh-a-lot'), n. [Fr. échalote, shallot, a corruption of O.Fr. escalone, L. cepa Ascalonia, so called from Ascalon, near which it grows wild, and whence the Romans brought it.] A species of small onion or garlic, the Allium ascalonicum. See SHAL-

Eschar (es-kär'), n. [Gr. eschara, a fireplace, a scab.] In sury, the crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic ap-

a scab.] In siry, the crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications.

Eschara (es'ka-ra), n. [From resembling a scar. See above.] A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the class Bryozoa or Polyzoa, and resembling the Flustra, but differing from them in being calcareous.

Escharotic (es-kar-ot'ik), a. Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

Escharotic (es-kar-ot'ik), a. Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

Eschatolic (es-kar-ot'ik), a. Caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

Eschatology (es-ka-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. eschatos, last, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

Escheatology (es-ka-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. eschatos, last, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

Escheat(es-chet'), n. [O. Fr. eschet, from O. Fr. eschetr, escheoir, escheoir, school, escheat, from o. Fr. eschetr, escheoir, and cadere—ex, and cadere, to fall.] I. In England, the resulting back of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state through failure of heirs; formerly also through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted. This latter kind of escheat was abolished by the Felony Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. xxiii.).

Lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or other lord of the manor; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor. By modern legislation there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are persons of the half-blood capable of inheriting.—2. In America, the reverting of real property to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, in consequence of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same.—3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

Of such treason the foreture incurred by a

Of such treason the forfeiture of the escheats pertained to our lord the king.
6. In Scots law, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.—7. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make me great by others' loss is bad escheat.

Escheat (es-chēt'), v.i. 1. In England, to revert as land to the lord of a fee in conserevert as land to the lord of a fee in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In America, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no escheat can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country during the Revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found. Escheat (es-chēt/), v.t. To forfeit.

The ninepence, with which the little girl was to

The ninepence, with which the little girl was to have been rewarded, being escheated to the Kenwigs Dickens

Escheatable (es-chët'a-bl), a. Liable to

escnear.

Escheatage (es-chēt'āj), n. The right of succeeding to an escheat.

Escheator (es-chēt'ér), n. An officer anciently appointed in every county to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the traceury. into the treasury

Escheve, † Eschue, † v.t. To shun; to eschew.

Chaucer.

Eschevin† (es'che-vin), n. [Fr. échevin, sherifi.] The elder or warden who was principal of an ancient guild.

Eschew (es-cho'), v.t. [O. Fr. eschever, eschiver, Fr. esquiver, to avoid, to shur; It schifare, schivare, to avoid, to parry a blow, a word which has passed into the Romance languages from the Germanic: from O. G. skinham, G. scheuen, to avoid; akin to E. shy.]

1. To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid.

1. tet him schwa evil and do good. r Pet, iii. rr.

Let him eschew evil and do good. I Pet, iii. II. 2. To escape from; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall eschew, Sandys, Eschewance (es-chö'ans), n. The act of escaping or avoiding; escape; avoidance. Eschewer (es-chö'er), n. One who eschews. Eschewment (es-chö'ment), n. The act of eschewing.

eschewing.

Eschscholtzia (esh-shölt'si-a), n. [After Dr. Eschscholtzia (esh-shölt'si-a), n. [After Dr. Eschscholtz; a botanist.] A small genus of glabrous whitish plants, nat. order Papaveraceae, natives of California and the neighbouring regions. They have divided leaves, and yellow peduncled flowers. The sepals cohere and fall off as the flower opens in the form of a calyptia. They are now common in the gardens of Great Britain.

Eschynite (es'ki-nit), n. [Gr. aischynā, shame.] A mineral of a crystalline form, found at Miask, in the Ural Mountains, containing titanic acid and zirconia: so called by Berzelius as being the shame of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate its two components.

unable to separate its two components. **Esclatté** (es-klat'ê), a. [O.Fr., from esclater, to shiver.] In her. a term applied to anything shattered by the stroke of a battle-axe. **Escocheon** n. The shield of a family. See

Escocheon, † n. The shield of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

ESCOPEt (es-ko-pet'), n. [Sp. escopeta.] A carbine. [Mexico.]

Escort (es-kort), n. [Fr. escorte; It. scorta, a guard or guide, from It. scorgere, to guide, representing a fictive L. verb, excorrigere, ex, out, con, with, rego, to direct.] 1. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security; also, a person or persons attending one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention. attention.

The troops of my escort marched at the ordinary

The extent of an escort is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. Ress.

to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. Res.

2. In a general sense, protection or safeguard
on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under
the escort of a friend.

Escort (es-kort'), v.t. To attend and guard
on a journey by land; to attend and guard
anything conveyed by land; to accompany
as a guard or protector; as, the guards
escorted the Duke of Wellington; to escort a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, escort him through the street. Francis.

Escot † (es-kot'), n. A tax; a reckoning. See

Scort † (es-kot'), v.t. To pay a reckoning for; to support or maintain. 'Who maintains them? how are they escoted?' Shak.

Esconade (es-kö-äd), n. [Fr.] Same as

Escout (es-kout'), n. [O.Fr. escoute.] Same

Escript + (es-kript'), n. [O.Fr.] A writing.

Cockeram.

Scritoire (es-kri-twar'), n. [O.Fr. escriptoire, from L. scriptorius, connected with writing, scribere, to write; Fr. écritoire. See SCRIBE.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing instruments.

Escritorial (es-kri-tō'ri-al), a. Pertaining to an escritoire.

Escrod (es-krod'), n. A small cod broiled; a scrod. D. Webster.

Escrol (es-krōl'), n. [See SCROLL.] In her. a scroll, the representation of a slip of parchment, paper, pasteboard, &c., on which the

ascroll, the representation of a slip of parchment, paper, pasteboard, &c., on which the motto is generally written.

Escrow (es-kró), n. [Norm. escrowe, escrover, a scroll; O.Fr. escroe, escrowe, a roll of writings. Etym. doubtful.] In law, a deed delivered to a third person to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed, when it is to be delivered to the grantee.

Escuage (es'kū-āj), n. [Fr. écuage, escuage, from écu, escu, a shield, and this from L scutum, a shield. See Scutage.] In feudat law, service of the shield, called also Scutage, a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction. satisfaction

Satisfaction.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king. It was not till the charter of John that secuage became a parliamentary assessment, the custom of commuting service having become general, and the rate of commutation being variable. None but military tenants could be lable for secuage.

Hallow.

Escudero (es-ku-dā/rō), n. [Sp., from L.

scutarius, a shield-bearer, from scutum, a shield.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; scatarius, a snield-bearer, from scattum, a shield I A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page. B. Jonson.

Esculapian (es-kū-lā'pi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Esculapias, the god of medicine mer.

of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

Esculapius (eskû-lâ'pl-us), n. In muth, the god of muth. the god of medicine, the son of Apollo by the nymph Coronis His worship prevailed over all Greece. In the Homeric poems Esculapius is not a divinity but simply 'the blameless physician.' He is usually represented as an old man. The most characteric son Apollo by the son and the most characteric son and the most characteric son Apollo by the son and the most characteric son Apollo by the son and the most characteric son Apollo by the s The most characteristic emblem of Esculapius is



Esculapius.—Capitoline Museum, Rome.

the serpent. The name is often used as a general term for

doctor. Esculent (es'kŭ-lent), a. [L. esculentus, from esca, food, from edo, to eat.] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as, esculent plants; esculent fish.

We must not... be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, esculent, medicinal, and vinous.

Whewell.

Esculent (es'kū-lent), n. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

by man. Esculine (es'kūl-in), n. An alkaloid obtained from the Æsculus hippocastanum or horse-chestnut, from the ash, &c. Escutcheon (es-kuch'on), n. [O.Fr. escusson,

from escu, escut, L. scutum, a shield; Fr. écusson. See Esquire.] 1. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the



Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial; the symbol of one's birth and

The duke's private band . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver escutcheous, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans.

Prescott.

blazoned the arms of the Guzmans. Prescot.

2. Naut. the compartment on a ship's stern
where her name is written.—3. In carp, a
plate for protecting the key-hole of a door, or
to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon.

4. In zool. the depression behind the beak
of a bivalve molluse which corresponds to
the lunule or that in front of the beak.—
Escutcheon of pretence, in her. the small
shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed
in the centre of her husband's shield, instead
of being impaled with his arms. of being impaled with his arms.

of being impaled with his arms. Escutcheonea (es.kuch'ond), pp. or a. Having a coat of arms or ensign.

Escras (ez'dras), n. [Gr. form of Ezra.] The name now given to two books of the Apocrypha, of the authorship of which nothing is known with certainty. In the Vulgate and earlier editions of the English Bibles the title is given to the book of Ezra as well as to that of Nehemiah, which are respectively called the 1st and 2d book of Esdras, those now standing in the Apocrypha as 1st and camet are is and an obox of Estris, those now standing in the Apocrypha as 1st and 2d being numbered 3d and 4th respectively. Ese, † n. Ease; pleasure. Chaucer. Ese, † v. t. or t. To accommodate; to be pleased.

Esement, † n. Easement; relief. Chaucer. Esemplastic (es-em-plast'ik), a. [Gr. es,

into, hen, one (becoming em in comp. before a labial), and plastikos, skilful in moulding or shaping, from plasso, to form. A word invented by Coleridge.] Moulding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

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It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the esem-plastic power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian. A. Falconer.

Esguard † (es-gird'), n. Guard; escort.
'One of our esguard.' Beau. & Fl.
Esie,† a. Gentle; light; easy. Chawer.
Esilich,† adv. Gently; easily. Chawer.
Esilach,† adv. Gently; easily. Chawer.
Eskar, Esker (es'ker), n. A term for a late
geological formation in the superficial drift,
generally consisting of a long linear ridge of
sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size. The materials are derived from the
waste of till or houlder clay and their santain graces, including pieces or considerable size. The materials are derived from the waste of till or boulder-clay, and their arrangement took place probably under water over which icebergs floated, for in Sweden particularly rough erratic blocks are often deposited on the eskar. Called also Æsar, Os, and Gerei and Called also Æsar, Os, and Osar.

and Osar.

Eskimo, Esquimau (es'ki-mō), n. pl. Eskimos, Esquimaux (es'ki-mōz). One of a
tribe inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

America and Greenland.

The Eskimos are the most considerable remnant in northern regions of that numerous prehistoric race of fishers and funnters who once clung to the coasts and shores of Europe till they were pushed into the holes and corners, and to the very verge of the great continents.

by the successive bands of the Aryane migrations. They once existed in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Spain, in all of which they have left their traces in interments, implements, and kitchen middens.

Quart. Rev.

Eskimo-dog (es'ki-mō-dog), n. One of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of Eastern Asia. It is rather larger than our English Asia. It is rather larger than our English pointer, but appears less on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated nuzzle, and abushy tail, which give it a wolfish appearance. The colour is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with darker colour. It is the only beast of burden in these latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo will cover 60 miles a day for several successive days.

the Eskino will cover to finise a day for several successive days.

Esloin, † Esloyne † (es-loin'), v.t. [Fr. eloigner, O.Fr. esloigner, to remove]. To remove; to withdraw. 'From worldly cares he did himself eslogne.' Spenser.

Esnecy (es'ne-si), n. In law, the right of the eldest coparcener, in the case where an

the eldest coparcener, in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Esocidæ (6-sos'i-dē), n. pl. [L. esox, esocis, the pike, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] The pikes, a family of fishes. See PIKE. Esod'ic (6-sod'ik), a. [Gr. eis, into, and hados, a way.] In physiol. conducting influences to the spinal marrow: said of certain parves.

Eso-enteritis (ë'sō-en-ter-ī"tis), n. [Gr. esō, within, enteron, an intestine.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines

times.

Eso-gastritis (é-sō-gas-trī'tis), n. [Gr. esō, within, gastēr, the belly.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Esophageal, Esophagean (ë-sō-faj'é-an, a. Same as Œsophageat, Œso-hageat, phagean.

Esophagotomy (ë-sof'a-got"o-mi), n. Same as Œsophagotomy.
Esophagus (ë-sof'a-gus), n. Same as Œsoph-

Esophagus (ē-sof'a-gus), n. Same as Œsopnagus;
Esopian (ē-sō'pi-an), a. [L. Æsopius, Gr. Aisōpios, from Æsopius, disōpios, Esop.]
Pertaining to Esop, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known; composed by him or in his manner; as, a fable in the Esopian style.
Esoteric, Esoterical (es-ō-te'rik, es-ō-te'rik, al), a. (Gr. esōteritos, sōteros, from esc, within.) Originally, a term applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras, taught only to a select number, and

private instructions and doctrines of Pythal goras, taught only to a select number, and not intelligible to the general body of dis-ciples; hence, designed for, and understood only by, the initiated; private: opposed to exoteric or public.

The philosophy of the Pythagoreans, like that of the other sects, was divided into the exoteric and eso-teric; the open, taught to all; and the secret, taught to a select number.

Warburton.

Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this esoteric class, with here and there a reader to understand them.

De Quincey. On the testimony of a phrase in Aristotle, it is supposed that Plato, like Pythagoras, had exoteric and exoteric opinions; the former being, of course, those set forth in his Dialogues.

G. H. Lewex.

Esoterically (es-ō-te'rik-al-li), adv. In an

esoteric manner.

Esotericism (es-ō-te'ri-sizm), n. Esoteric doctrine or principles.

Esoterics (es-ō-te'riks), n. Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

Esoterism (es-ō'te'r-izm), n. Same as Esoteric doctrines.

Esotery (es'ō-te-ri), n. Mystery; secrecy.

[Rare.] Esox (é'soks), n. The pike, a genus of abdominal fishes, of which there are several species, as the common pike, the fox-pike, the gar-fish, &c.

gar-usu, cc. Espadon (espa-don), n. [It. spadone, from spada, a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, used by foot-soldiers or for decapitation.

capitation.

Espalier (es-pal'yer), n. [Fr., It. spalliere, a support for the shoulders, from spalla, a shoulder; L. spathula, dim. of spatha, the shoulder-blade.] In gardening, a sort of trellis-work on which the branches of fruit trellis-work on which the branches of fruit trees or bushes are extended horizontally, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better ex-posure to the sun. The name is applied also to the tree so extended as well as to the tree and its support combined. Trees thus trained are not subjected to such marked nor so rapid variations of tempera-ture as woll-trees. ture as wall-trees.

ture as wan-trees. Espailer (es-palyèr), v.t. To form an espa-lier, or to protect by an espailer. Esparcet (es-parset), n. [Fr. esparcette; Sp. esparceta, apparently from espareir, L. spar-

gere, sparsum, to scatter.] A kind of sainfoin.

of sainfoin.

Esparto (es-par'
tō), n. [Sp., L.

spartum, Gr.

sparton, spar
tos.] A name tos.] A name given to two or three species of grass, the Macrochloa (Stipa) tenacissina, M. arenaria, and Lygeum Spar-tum of botanists. They are found in the southern provinces of Spain and in North Africa. A large portion of our printing-paper is manu-factured from esparto or from a mixture of es-



4. Flowering stem and (5) fruit a mixture of teach of do.
parto and rags, as well as cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, &c.

Espauliere (es-pal'i-ar), n. Same as Epauliere

Espainere (es-pail-ar), n. Same as Epauliere.

Especial (es-pe'shal), a. [O.Fr. especial; Fr. special; L. specialis, from species, kind. See Species.] Distinguished in the same class or kind; principal; chief; particular; as, in an especial manner or degree. 'Abraham the especial friend of God.' Barrow. Especially (es-pe'shal-li), adv. Principally; chiefly; particularly; peculiarly; specially in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular. Especialness (es-pe'shal-nes), n. The state of being especial. [Rare.]

Esperance† (es'pe-rans), n. [Fr., from L. spero, to hope.] Hope. 'An esperance so obstinately strong.' Shak.

Espiaille, in. Espial; a spying. Chaucer.

Espiaille, in. [See SPY.] 1. A spy.

By your espials were discovered

By your estials were discovered Two mightier troops. Shak.

2. The act of espying; observation; discovery. 'Screened from espial by the jutting very. 'Screen cape.' Byron.

Espier (se-pi'er), n. One who espies, or watches like a spy.

Espinel (es'pi-nel), n. A kind of ruby; spinel (which see).

Espionage (es'pi-on-āj), n. [Fr. espionage. See Espv.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emis-saries; the practice of watching others

without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

Esplotte (es'pi-ot), n. A species of rye.
Esplittuell, a. Spiritual; heavenly. Chau-

Espiriuell, ta. Spiriuai; neaveny. Charcer.
Esplanade (es-plan-ad'), n. [Fr., from the
old verb esplaner, to make level, from L.
esplanare—ex, and planus, plain, level.] 1. In
fort, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the
sloping of the parapet of the covered way
toward the country; the open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first
houses of the town.—2. Any open level
space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or
drives.—3. In hort, a grass-plat.
Esplees (es-plez.) n. pl. [Law Fr. esples,
espleits; L.L. expletics, from L. expleo, expletion, to fill up.] In law, the products of
land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of
pasture, corn of arable lands, rents, services, &c.

Espousage † (es-pouz'āj), n. Espousal. Lati-

Used in, or relating to, the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg . . . between the esponsal sheets.

Bacon.

ESPOUSSI (es-pouz'al), n. [O.Fr. espousailes, L. sponsalia, espousals, pl. n. of sponsatis, relating to betrothal.] 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural

in the plural.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals.

Jer. ii. 2.

love of thine expousate ton. 'The open espousal of his cause.' H. Walpole.

Espouse (es-pouz'), v.t. pret. & pp. espoused; ppr. espousing. [O.Fr. espouser (Fr. épouser), from L. sponsare, to betroth, to espouse, freq of spondeo, sponsum, to promise solemnly, to engage or pledge one's self.]

1. To give as spouse or in marriage; to betroth; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage, by contract in writing or by some pledge; to unite intimately or indissolubly; as, the king espoused his daughter to a foreign prince. 'When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph.' Mat. i. 18.

I have espoused you to one husband, that I may

I have espoused you to one husband, that I may resent you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2. If her sire approves
Let him espouse her to the peer she loves. Pope.

2. To take in marriage or as a spouse; to marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress, And in the sacred Pantheon her espouse. Shak.

3. To make one's self a participator in; to become a partisan in; to take to one's self, or make one's own; to embrace; to adopt; as, to espouse the quarrel of another; to espouse a cause.

Men esponse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. Locke. Espousement (es-pouz'ment), n.

esponsing.

Esponsement (es-pour ment), n. Act or esponsing.

Esponser (es-pour'er), n. 1. One who esponses, 'Wooers and esponsers.' Bp. Gauden.—2. One who defends or maintains, as a cause. 'The esponsers of that unauthorized and detestable scheme.' Allen.

Espressivo (es-pres-se'vo), adv. [It.] In music, with andent expression.

Espringal, Espringald (es-pring'gal, espring gald), n. An ancient military engine for throwing stones.

Esprit (es-pre), n. [Fr.] Spirit.—Esprit decryps, a phrase frequently used by English writers to signify an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the spirit of the body or society; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

Espy (es-pr), v. t. pret. & pp. espied; ppr.

clation.

Espy (es.pi'), v.t. pret. & pp. espied; ppr. espigo. [0. Fr. espier; Fr. épier; It. spiare. See SPY.] I. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote; as, seame espy land as they approach it.—2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed and not very visible; to discover, as if unexpectedly or unintentionally; as, to espy a man in a crowd or a thief in a wood. thief in a wood.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he expiced his money. Gen. xili. 27.

3. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries; to examine and keep watch upon.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to espy out the land, and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angels to espy us in all our ways. SYN. To discern, discover, find out, descry,

see, perceive.
Espy (es-pi'), v.i. To look narrowly; to look about; to watch; to spy.

Jer, xlviii. 19. Stand by the way and espy.

Stand by the way and espy. Jet. Noth. 19.
Espy † (es.ph'), n. A spy; a scout. 'A froublesome espy upon him.' Swift.
Esquimaux, n. See Eskimo.
Esquime (es.kwir'), n. [O.Fr. escuyer; Fr. écuyer; It. seudiere, an armour-bearer to a knight, an esquire; L. seutarius, a shield-maker, a soldier armed with a scutum, from knight, an esquire; L. sectarius, a shield-maker, a solidier armed with a scuttum, from L. seutum, a shield, which, like Gr. skytos, a hide, is derived from a root sku, to cover, to protect, occurring in Skr. and seen in other words, such as L. cutis, the skin, E. hide.] Properly, a shield-bearer or armounbearer; an attendant on a knight; hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In England, this title is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, &c. It is usually given to all professional and literary men. Nowadays, in the addresses of letters, esquire may be put as a complimentary adjunct to almost any person's name. In her, the helmet of an esquire is represented sideways, with the visor closed.

Esquire (es-kwir'), nt. pret. & pp. esquired; ppr. esquiring. To attend; to wait on: a colloquial expression of the last century, applied when a gentleman attended a lady in public. Todd.

Esquisse (es-kes'), n. [Fr.] In the fine arts, the first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

—Ess (es). A feminine suffix representing the

statue.

-ESS (es). A feminine suffix representing the L-ix, introduced into the English language by the Normans, and in a great measure displacing the suffix-estre, -istre, -ster.

ESSAY (es-sā), v.t. [Fr. essayer; It. assay-yiare, to taste, to try, to attempt, from saggiare. See ASSAY.] 1. To try; to attempt, to endeavour; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform anything. thing.
While I this unexampled task essay. Blackmore.

Then in my madness I essay'd the door: It gave, Tennyson.

2. To make experiment of .- 3. + To test the value and purity of metals.

The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable.

Locke.

remain unvariable. The state of fossils; an essay on commerce.

To write just treatises, requireth leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader. . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late but the thing is ancient. *Bacon*.

3. A trial or experiment; a test.

As a brial or experiment; a test.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an extra or taste of my virtue. State.

4 † An assay or test of the qualities of a metal.—SYN. Attempt, trial, endeavour, effort, treatise, tract, paper, dissertation, disquisition.

Essayer, n. 1. (es-sā/er). One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.—2. (es-sā-er). One who writes essays; an essayist. 'Essayer's upon friendship. Addison. [Rare.]

Essayist (es-sā-ist), n. A writer of an essay or of essays.

Essad (es-sed). n. [L. essedum, from the Celtic.] A two-wheeled war-chariot, first used by the ancient Britons and Gauls.

Essence (es-sen), n. [Fr., from L. essentia, from esse, to be.] 1. In metaph, that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. L. Coke mylich is or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. Locke makes a distinction between nominal essence and real essence. The nominal essence, for example, of gold, is the 'abstract idea' expressed by *gold*; the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its exsence. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the exsence of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself.

Ferrier.

man is himself.

The essence of God bears no relation to place.

E. D. Griffin.

2. Existence; the quality of being.

Existence; the quarrey of service. Sidney. I could have resign'd my very essence. Sidney. 'Heavenly 3. A being; an existent person. 'Heav essences.' Milton.—4. Species of being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth essence.

Bacon.

5. Constituent substance.

Uncompounded is their essence pure. 6. The predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; an extract; as, the essence of coffee; the essence of mint.—7. Perfume; odour; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Not let th' imprisoned essences exhale. The distinctive features or characterisites; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions; as, the newspaper gave the essence of the lecture, book, &c.

Essence (es'sens), v.t. To perfume; to scent. 'Painted for sight and essenced for the smell.'

Essence d'Orient (as-sans do-ryan), n. [Fr., Essence d'Orient (as-sains do-ryan), n. [Fr., the essence of the water of pearls.] A substance of a pearly appearance found at the base of the scales of the bleak, used to line the interior of glass bubbles in the manufacture of artificial pearls. Essence (es-sēnz), n. pl. [Gr. Essēnoi, L. Esseni. The origin of the word is doubtful.] Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

The doctrines.

strictness and abstinence.

Essenism (es'sen-izm), n. The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

Essential (es-sen'shal), a. [L. L. essentialls, from L. essential, essence. See Essence.]

I. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; constituting an individual, a genus, or a class of objects, what they really are; as, figure and extension are essential properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll, Alike essential to the amazing whole. Pope. It is eminently improbable that we shall ever be able to ascertain the essential nature of mind. Brougham, 2. Important in the highest degree; indis-

Judgment is more essential to a general than courage.

Denham

courage.

In every venerable precedent they pass by what is essential and take only what is accidental.

Maçaulay.

is essential and take only what is accidental.

3. Volatile; diffusible; as, essential oils, that is volatile oils which are usually drawn from aromatic plants by subjecting them to distillation with water, such as the oils of lavender, cloves, peppermint, camomile, citron, &c. — 4. In med. idiopathic; not symptomatic: said of a disease.—Essential definition, in logic. See under Definition.

Essential (essen'shal), n. 1. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, to the height enraged, Will either quite consume us or reduce To nothing this essential.

Millon.

2. Fundamental or constituent principle; distinguishing characteristic; as, the essentials of religion.

tials of religion.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its executively from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.

Landor.

The plague of sin has altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

South.

The plague of sin has altered his nature, and eater into his very essentials.

Essentiality, Essentialness (es-sen'shial'i-ti, es-sen'shal-nes), n. The quality of being essential.

Essentiality (es-sen'shal-li), adv. 1. By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are essentially different.—2. In an important degree; in effect; fundamentally; as, the two statements differ, but not essentially.

Essentialet + (es-sen'shi-āt), v.i. To become of the same essence. B. Jonson.

Essentiate + (es-sen'shi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. essentiated; ppr. essentiating. To form or constitute the essence or being of. Boyle.

Essera (es'se-ra), n. In med. a species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body.

accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or urticaria.

Dunglison.

Busgiasa. Essoin (es-soin'), n. [O.Fr. cssoine, exoine—ex, priv., and soign, Fr. soin, care; a word of doubful origin.] I. In law, the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer and who neglects to appear at the day. The esoign day, the first general return day of a term, on which the court sat to receive esoigns, seems to be done away with by the effect of the statutes 11 deo. IV., IWm. IV. IXX., and IWm. IV. iii. In old Scots law it is written Essomie.—2.† Excuse; exemption. Spenser.—3. One that is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed. Essoin (es-soin'), a. In law, allowed for the appearance of suitors; an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now abolished. See Essoign. Essoign, Essoin (es-soin'), n. [O.Fr. essoine,

the first three days of a term, now abolished. See Essoria.

Essoin (essoin'), v.t. In law, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

Essoiner (essoin'er), v. In law, one who essoins; an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

Essonite (essoin-th), v. Cinnamon-stone.

See under CINAMON.

Frommat (essoin-th), v. (Er essor the son.

See under CINNAMON.

Essorant (es so-rant), a. [Fr. essor, the soaring of birds.] In her. a term applied to a bird standing with its wings half open as if preparing to take flight.

Establish (es-tablish), v.t. [O.Fr. establir (Fr. etablir), from L. stablito, to make firm, to establish, from sta, root of sto, to stand.]

1. To make steadfast, firm, or stable; to settle on a firm or permanent basis—either to originate and settle, or to settle what is already originated, to set or fix unalterably. Hence such meanings as -2. To institute and ratify; to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence; to ordain.

I will astablish my covenant with him for an ever-lasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.

3. To confirm or ratify what has previously been instituted, settled, or ordained; to fix what is wavering doubtful, or weak; to strengthen; to confirm.

Do we then make void the law through faith? By no means; yea, we establish the law. Rom. iii. 31.

no meants; yea, we extaction the law. Kom. in. 31. So were the churches extaction the latth. Acts xxi. 5. For they . . . going about to extaction their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of Gold. Rom. x. 3.

rightcousses of God.

Rom. x. 3.

4. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found permanently; to institute or settle; as, to establish a colony or an empire.—5. To set up in connection with the state and endow; as, to establish a church.

6. To place in a secure or favourable position; to make safe against harm, loss, defeat, and the like; to set up in business; often with reflexive pronoun; as, to establish a person in his privileges or possessions; the father established his son as a merchant; the enemy established his son as a merchant; the enemy established his son as a merchant; the rather established his son as a merchant; the number of the enemy established his son as a merchant; the came to be accepted; as, to establish a marriage; to establish a case; to establish a theory.—8. To fulfil; to make good; to carry out. fulfil; to make good; to carry out.

O king, establish the decree.

9. To settle, as property.

We will establish our estate upon Our eldest, Malcolm.

Our eldest, Malcolm.

Stablisher (es-tab'lish-er), n. One who establishes, ordains, or confirms.

Stablishment (es-tab'lish-ment), n. [O.Fr. establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), n. [O.Fr. establishment; from established. 2. State of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification of what has been estilled or made. settled or made.

All happy peace, and goodly government, Is settled there in sure establishment. Socuser. We set up our hopes and establishment here, Wake,

3. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.

Spenser. 4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence;

income; salary. His excellency . . . might gradually lessen your establishment. Swift.

5. A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government; as, the king has establishments to support in the four quarters of the globe. —6. That form of doctrine and church government established and endowed by the legislature in any country.—

7. The place where a person is settled either for residence or for transacting business; a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, with the stem as turnture, servants, carriages, grounds, &c.; an institution, whether public or private.—S. The quota or number of men an army, regiment, &c.; as, a peace establishment.—Establishment of the port, a term used by writers on the tides to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's fractif the problem. any given port and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water when the moon is in syzygy, that is, at the new or full moon. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently different at different places.

Establishmentarian (establishmentarian, n. Pertaining to or connected with an establishment in religion.

Establishment in religion. The doctrines of establishment in religion or some particular establishment in religion or some particular established church.

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established church

Establishmentarianism(es-tab'lish-ment- \ddot{a}'' ri-an-izm), n. The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its 'linked sweetness long drawn out,' was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. Fitzedward Hall.

the most savoury of polysyllables. Fitzedward Hall.

Estacade (es-ta-kād'), n. [Fr.; Sp. estacada, a paling, a palisado, nrom Sp. and Pg. estacad, a paling, a palisado, nrom Sp. and Pg. estaca, It. stacea, a stake; from a Teut. root seen in A. Sax. staca; D. staads; L.G. and E. stake. See STAKE.] A palisade; a stockade; a dike set with piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy.

Estafet, Estafette (es-ta-fet'), n. [Fr. esta-fette, from It. stagletta, a courier; from stagla, a stirrup, from O.H.G. stapho. Akin E. step.]

A military courier; an express of any kind.

Estaminet (äs-ta-mi-nā), n. [Fr.] A coficehouse where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billand-rooms and estaminiets, pa-

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables.

Thackeray.

Estancia (es-tan'thi-a), n. [Sp.] Mansion; dwelling. In America, landed property. Estanciero (es-tan-thi-er'ō), n. [Sp.] Farmbailiff: overseer of a domain.

DESTAIL, TO VERSELT OF A GOMAIN.

ESTAIL, In. (D. Fr.) State; condition. Chaucer.

ESTAIL (estail), n. [O. Fr. estail, Fr. étail, from
L. status, a standing, circumstances, state,
from sto, statum, to stand.] 1.† Fixed
or established condition; special form of exist-

I gin to be aweary of the sun, And wish the estate o' the world were now undone.

2. Condition or circumstances of any person 2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; situation: now most commonly state of a person as regards external circumstances. 'Ransom nature from her inaidable estate.' Shak. 'Whose life in low estate began.' Tennyson.

She cast us headlong from our high estate. Dryder.

3. Rank; quality. 'And was, according to his estate, royally entertained.' Shak.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estates Sir P. Sidney.
4. In law, the interest or quantity of interest 4. In law, the interest or quantity of interest a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Estates are real or personal. Real estate comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held or enjoyed for an estate of freehold. Personal estate comprises interests for terms of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every other description. Real estate descends to heirs; personal to executors or administrators. All real estates not being of copyhold tenure, or what are called customary free-holds, are either of freehold or less than freehold; of the latter kind are estates for years, at will, and by sufferance. Estates are also divided into legal, quitable, and customary.—5. Fortune; possessions; property in general; as, he is a man of a great estate; often property left at a man's death; as, at his death his estate was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the estate.—6. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; as, there is more wood on his estate than on mine.

But that old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall.

But that old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall, Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. Tennyson.

7.† State in the sense of body politic; commonwealth; public; public interest. 'The true greatness of kingdoms and estates and the means thereot.' Bacon.

I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous pracedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.

8. An order or class of men constituting a state. Mark v. 21. In Great Britain the estates of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom he assembled the estates of his readu. Now, an estate is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the estate of the clergy, of the harons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the estate of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet.

Disrielt,

9.† Person of high rank.

She is a dutchess, a great estate. Latimer.

The fourth estate, the newspaper press;

journalists.
Estate (es-tāt'), v.t. 1. To settle an estate upon; to endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,

More especially were he, she wedded, poor,

Estate them with large land and territory,
In mine own realm beyond the narrow sea.

Tentyone.

2.† To settle as a possession; to bestow. Some donation freely to estate on the blest lovers.' Shak.

All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I estate upon you. Shak.

3.† To establish.

I will estate your daughter in what I Have promised. Beau. & Fl.

Estatelich,† a. Stately. 'Estatelich of manere.' Chaucer.
Esteem (es-tëm'), v.t. [Fr. estimer, L. æsti-

mare, from same root as Skr. esha, a wish, G. heischen, to desire.] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15,

They that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

I Sam. ii. 30.

One man esteemeth one day above another, another esteemeth every day alike.

Rom. xiv. 5.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; as, we esteem the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he esteem thy riches? Job xxxvi, 19. 3. † To compare in value; to estimate the

Besides, those single forms she doth esteem, And in her balance doth their values try. Str F. Davies

SYN. To regard, estimate, prize, value, respect, revere. Esteem (es-têm'), v.i. To consider as to value; to form an estimate.

We ourselves esteem not of that obedience, or love, or gift, Milton

or gir.

Esteem (es-tēm'), n. 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; as, this man is of no worth in my esteem.—2. High value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

'Prisoners of esteem.' Shak.

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders.

Dryden.

and may men in orders.

2.† Valuation; price. 'The full esteem in gold.' J. Webster.—Estimate, Esteem, Estimation. See under ESTIMATE.

Esteemable (es-têm'a-bl), a. Worthy of esteem; estimable.

Homer allows their characters esteemable qualities. Esteemer (es-tem'er), n. One who esteems;

one who sets a high value on anything. 'proud esteemer of his own parts.' Locke.

proud esteemer of his own parts. Locke.

Esther (est'ér), n. [Per., the planet Venus.]

The name of one of the books of Scripture, and of the heroine of the book. The book is held to have been written late in the reign of Xerxes or early in that of his son Artaxerxes Longimanus, and is supposed by some to be the composition of Mordecai himself, the uncle of the heroine.

himself, the uncle of the heroine. Esthesiometer (esthësi-om"et-ér),n. Same as Esthesiometer (which see). Esthetic, Estheticiss, Esthetics (ës-thet'ik, ës-thet'-iks), &c. See ÆSTHETIG, ÆSTHETIGSI, ÆSTHETIGS, &c. Estiferons (ës-tif-ér-us), a. [L. æstus, heat, and fero, to bear.] Producing heat. Estimable (estin-a-bi), a. 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, estimable damage.—2,† Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, Is not so estimable or profitable. Shak.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. Temple,

Estimable (estim-a-bl), n. One who or that which is worthy of regard. 'One of the peculiar estimables of her country.' Sir T. Browne.

peculiar estimables of her country. Str 1. Browne.
Estimableness (estim-abl-nes), n. The quality of deserving esteem or regard.
Estimably (estim-a-bil), adv. In an estimable nanner.
Estimate (estim-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. estimated; ppr. estimating. [L. æstimo. See Estfeld.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding: especially applied to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to fix the worth of; to compute; to calculate; to reckon; as, to estimate the value of a piece of cloth, the extent of a piece of land, the worth of a friend, the merits or talents of two different men, or profits, loss, and damage.—Syn. To calculate, compute, reekon, rate, appraise, esteen, value.

late, compute, reckon, rate, appraise, esteem, value. Estimate (es'tim-āt), n. A valuing or rating in the mind; an approximate judgment or opinion as to value, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; a value determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable. 'Shrewd, keen, practical estimates of men and things.' W. Black.—Estimate, Esteem, Estimation. Estimate supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining the amount, value, importance, or magnitude of things. or the judgment in determining the amount, value, importance, or magnitude of things, and is especially used of relations that may be expressed numerically; esteem is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment; it is the result of the mental process ment; it is the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of an individual, and is the opinion of an individual arrived at by such process; estimation, properly the act of appraising or valuing, is used generally in the sense of esteem, though sometimes in that of estimate.

Outward actions can never give a just estimate of Addison.

Estiem is the harvest of a whole life spent in use fulness. Sala.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation prized above all price. ConferIf a man shall sanctify to the Lord some part of a
field in his possession, then thy estimation shall be
according to the seed.

according to the seed. Lev. xvvi. 16.

Estimation (estim-ā'shon), 2. [L. estimatio, from estima. See ESTEEM.] 1. The act of estimating.—2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything formed without using precise data; as, estimation of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, &c. If the scale do turn but in the estimation of a hair. Shak.—3. Esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

I shall have estimation among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii, ro.

4. Conjecture; supposition.

I speak not this in estimation
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down, Shak.

-Estimate, Esteem, Estimation. See under ESTIMATE. SYN. Calculation, computation, estimate, appraisement, esteem, honour, record.

Estimative (es'tim-āt-iv), a. 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty.

Hale.

2. Imaginative. [Rare.]

Estimator (estim-āt-èr), n. One who estimates or values.

Estivage, Estive (es-tē-vāzh, es-tēv), n. [Fr., from estiver, to pack; L. stipare, to cram.]

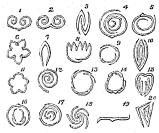
A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by A mode of scowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American and Mediterranean ports. Estival (es-tiv'al), a. [L. æstæus, from æstas, summer,] Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. Sir T. Browne.

the summer.

On the under story, toward the garden, let it be turned into a grotto, or place of shade or estivation.

2. In bot. the disposition of the petals within the flower-bud. It is designated according



Involute, 2 Revolute, 3 Obvolute, 4 Convolute, 5 Supervolute, 6 Induplicate, 7 Conduplicate, 8 Plaintel, 9 Imbricated, 10 and 20 Equitant, 11 Valvate, 12 Circinate, 13 Twisted, 14 Alternative, 15 Vexillary, 16 Cochlear, 17 Quincuns, 18 Contorted, 19 Curvative, 20 Equitant Estivation.

to the manner in which the petals are ar-

to the manner in which the petals are arranged, involute, revolute, &c. Estoct (ās-tok), n. [Fr., borrowed from the (s. stock-E. stock.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers. Estoile, Etoile (ās-toil', ā-toil'), n. [Fr.] In her, a star with six waved points; distinguished from a mullet which has

points; distinguished from a mullet which has only five, and these straight.



in sharp points.

Estop (est-top), v.t. pret. & pp. estopped; ppr. estopping. [O.Fr. estoper, Fr. étouper, to stop with tow, from L. stupa, stuppa, tow.] In law, to impede or bar by one's own act.

A man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once solemmly aboved.

A contradiction to what he has once solemmly aboved.

In law, a stop; a

Estoppel (es-top'el), n. In lar, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which estops or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an estopped to the cognizor.

Blackstone.

it shall work as an estoped to the cognizor.

Estotlland (es-tot'i-land), n. An imaginary tract of land near the Arctic Circle in North America, said to have been discovered by John Scalve, a Pole. 'The snow from cold Estotlland.' Milton.

Estotland.' Milton.

Estotland.' Fr. estoper, to choke, to suffocate.] A mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel. -Vaan à l'estoufade, stewed veal.

Estovers (es-tôv'erz), n. pl. [O. Fr. estoveir, estovoir, to be needful.] In law, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant, such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his

lands or goods for the use of a tenant, such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. Comestate. Compare Botte.—Common of estavers is the liberty of taking the necessary the necessary wood for the use or furni-ture of a house or farm from another's es-

Estrade (es-Estrade (estrade, n. [Fr.]
An elevated partof the floor of a room; an even or level place; a kind of platform.



Estradiot (estrad'i-ot), n. An Estradot, from Boissard.
[Gr. stratiotes, a soldier.] An Albanian dragoon or light-horseman, employed in the French army in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The

estradiots sometimes fought on foot as well as on horseback.

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, estradiots, and footmen. Comines, by Danet.

estradiots, and footmen. Commins, by Danet.

Estramacom (estram-a-soi), n. [Fr.] 1. A
sort of diagger used in the middle ages.—
2. A pass with a sword.

Estramge (estramj), v.t. pret. & pp.estranged;
ppr. estranging. [O.Fr. estranger, from L.L.
extra, without, Fr. étranger, étrange, foreign,
strange. See STRANGE.] 1. To keep at a
distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent
and be familiar with: often with the reflexive pronoum. flexive pronoun.

Had we estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent.

Hooker.

I thus estrange my person from her bed. Dryden. 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.

They . . . have estranged this place and burnt incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevo-

lence.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estranged him from me.

Pope.

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must estrange our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. Glasville.

clearly evidenced. Garville.

Sstrangedness (es-trānj'ed-nes), n. The
state of being estranged, ment), n. The act
of estranging or state of being estranged;
allenation; a keeping at a distance; removal;
voluntary abstraction; as, an estrangement
of affection.

Desires, . . . by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to loath and fly off from them.

South.

Estranger (es-tranj'èr), n. One who estranges. Browning.

Estrangle (es-trang'gl), v.t. To strangle.

Estrangle† (es-trang'gl), v.t. To strangle. Golden Legend.
Estrapade (es-tra-pād'), n. [Fr.; It. strappata, from strappare, to pull, to snatch; prov. G. strappen, to pull; es straff, pulled tight. Akin strap, l. The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, &c. —2. Same as Strappado. Froude. Estray† (es-tril'), v.i. [O.Fr. estrayer, estrater, to wander, to ramble; a word for which two origins have been proposed. See Stray.1 To stray; to rove; to wander. See

STRAY.] To stray; to rove; to wander. See

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief, Estrays apart and leaves her company, Daniel,

Estray (es-trā'), n. A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written Stray.

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an estray to sell. Longfellow.

Wattered town the street processing.

Estre,† n. [0. Fr. estre, state, place, from estre, to be.] An inward part of a building. 'The estres of the grisly place.' Chaucer.

Estreat (es-tret'), n. [Norm estrate or estreite, from L. extrato, extractum, to drawout.] In law, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on every offender.

Estreat (es-tret'), v.t. In law, (a) to extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the court of exchequer for prosecution. (b) To levy fines under an estreat.

They (the poor) seem to have a title, as well by

They (the poor) seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are estreated upon trespasses against their lord. Boyle.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), a. In geog. belonging or relating to Estremadura, in

Spain.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), n. In geog.
a native or an inhabitant of Estremadura.

Estrepe (es-trēp'), v.t. [See ESTREPEMENT.]
In law, to commit waste or destruction, as
by depriving trees of their branches, lands
of their trees, houses, &c.

Estrepement (es-trēp'ment), n. [Norm. estreper, estripper, to waste; from same root
as E, to strip.] In law, spoil; waste; a
stripping of land by a tenant to the prejudice of the owner. The writ of estrepement
was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. xcix.

Estrich, † Estridget (es'trich, es'trij), n.
1. The ostrich (which see).

All plumed like estridges, that with the wind Bated, like engles having newly bathed. Stak.

2. The fine soft down which lies immediately

2. The fine soft down which lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich. Estuance! (cs'tū-ans), n. [L. estus, heat.] Heat; warmth. 'Regulated estuance from wine.' Sir T. Browne.

Estuarian, Estuarine (es-tū-ā'rī-an, es'tū-a-rīn), a. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary; Estuary (es'tū-a-rī), n. [L. estuarium, from estua, to boil or foam, estus, heat, fury, storm, tide.] 1.† A place where water boils up. Boyle.—2. An arm of the sea; a frith or firth; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

a river or face, where the time these she current, or flows and ebbs.

Estuary (es'tū-ari), a. Belonging to or formed in an estuary; as, estuary strata.

Estuatet (es'tū-āt), vi. [L. estuo, to boil.]

To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

To boil; to swell and rage; to be apituded. Estuation † (estü-ā'shon), n. A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid; hence, violent mental commotion; excitement. 'Estuations of joys and fears.' Mountague. Esture† (estur), n. [L. æstuo, to boil.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain . . . their outrageous esture there.

Esurient (ë-su'ri-ent), a. [L. esuriens, esu-rientis, pp. of esurio, to be hungry, de-siderative from edo, to eat.] Inclined to

eat; hungry. Esurient! (e-sű'ri-ent), n. A hungry or greedy

An insatiable esurient after riches. A. Wood. Esurinet (ē'sū-rīn), a. Eating; corroding. Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something entrine and acid.

Wiseman.

and acid.

Esurinet (ë'sū-rīn), n. In med. a drug which
promotes appetite or causes hunger.

Etærio, Eterio (e-të'ri-o), n. In bot. a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either
dry upon a fleshy receptacle as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle as the raspberry, the parts being small drupes.

drupes.

Etagere (à-tà-zhār), n. [Fr., from étager, to elevate by stories or stages, from étager, a story.] A piece of domestic furniture supplied with several shelves one above another, as a side-board, a what-not, &c.

Etanin (ct'a-nin), n. [Ar.] The star 2 of the constellation Draco, interesting as being the star by the observation of which Bradley was led to the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars.

Etat-major (à-tà-mà-zhor), n. [Fr.] Milit. the staff of an army or regiment. See STAFF.

STAFF.

STAFF.

Et cætera (et set'e-ra). [L. et, and, cætera, the other things.] And others of the like kind; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness have been omitted; as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whiskey, wine, beer, et cætera. Written also Etcætera, Etcetera, and contracted &c. It is sometimes treated as a noun forming the niural times treated as a noun, forming the plural

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposio-pesis called an et catera, Addison.

(It) is indeed the selfsame case
With those that swore et cateras. Hudibras.

Etch (ech), n. [See EDDISH.] 1. Ground from which a crop has been taken.—2. Eddish. Etch (ech), vt. [From D. etzen, G. ditzen, to corrode by acids, to etch; lit. to bite into; O.H.G. ezan, to eat. See EAT.] 1. To produce, as figures or designs, upon a plate of steel, copper, glass, or the like, by means of lines or markings drawn through a coating or varnish covering the plate and corroded or bitten in by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the varnish has been removed. The word, as now used by engravers, generally means simply to draw through the ground with the etching needle the lines forming the shading. Either the plate or the design may be said to be etched. 2.† To sketch; to delineate. Etch (ech), n. [See EDDISH.] 1. Ground from

It is not without all reason supposed, that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. Locke.

Etch (ech), v.i. To practise etching. Etcher (ech'er), v.. One who etches. Etching (ech'ing), v.. 1. The process of pro-ducing designs upon a metal or glass plate

by means of lines drawn through a kind of varnish by a pointed instrument and corroded by an acid.—2. The impression taken from an etched plate. See ETCH, v.t.

Etching-ground (eching-ground), n. The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered.

Etching-needle (eching-pedd), n. An in-

variish of coating with which plates to be etched are covered.

Etching-needle (ech'ing-në-dl), n. An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c., in etching.

Eteostic (et-ë-ostik), n. [Gr. eteos, true, and stichos, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece, the initial letters in which form a date; a chronogram. Eterminable! (ë-tër'mi-na-bl), a. Without end; interminable. Sietton.

Eternal, Eterne (ë-tërn'), a. Eternal; perpetual; endless. 'Eterne Apollo.' Keats.

Eternal (ë-tërn'al), a. [Fr. êternet; L. æternus, æviternus, from ævum, Gr. æim, a space or period of time, uninterrupted never-ending time, an age, and suffix teruns, seen in ing time, an age, and suffix ternus, seen in semptiernus, diuturnus, &c., probably meaning continuance. See AGE. 1 1. Without beginning or end of existence.

The cternal God is thy refuge. Deut, xxxiii. 27. 2. Without beginning of existence.

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been eternal.

Locke.

3. Without end of existence or duration: everlasting; endless; immortal; as, eternal happiness in a future life; eternal fame. He there does now enjoy eternal rest. Spenser,

What good thing shall I do, that I may have eter 4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without

intermission. And fires eternal in thy temple shine. Dryden,

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, eternal truth.—Eternal, Everlasting. Eternal generally implies without beginning or end. Everlasting, although used in Scripture with the same sense, is now restricted to that which is without end.—Syn. Everlasting, endless, in-

without end.—SYN. Everlasting, endless, infinite, caseless, perpetual, interminable. Eternal (ë-tërn'al), n. 1. (With the def. art.) An appellation of God. 'The law whereby the Eternal himself doth work.' Hooker.—2. That which is everlasting. 'All godlike passion for eternals quenched.' Young.—3. Eternity. 'Since eternal is at hand to swallow time's ambitions.' Young. Eternalist (ë-tërn'al-ist), n. One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

Eternalize (6-térn'al-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. eternalized; ppr. eternalizing. To make eternal; to give endless duration to; to eternize

Eternally (ē-tern'al-li), adv. 1. Without beginning or end of duration; without begin-ning or without end only.—2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.

That which is morally good must be eternally and unchangeably so. South. 3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all

Where western gales eternally reside. Addison,

Eterne. See ETERN. Eternify† (ë-terni-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. eternified; ppr. eternifying. To make eternal; to immortalize.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied, Formed all of gold, and all elernified. Chapm

Eternity (ē-tern'i-ti), n. [L. æternitas.]
1. The condition or quality of being eternal;
duration or continuance without beginning

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity.

Locke.

2. The whole of time past; endless past time; endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death.

At death we enter on eternity. The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas, The past, the future, two eternities. Moore.

The past, the future, two eternities. Moore.

Eternization (e-terniz-a"shon), n. The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous.

Eternize (e-terniz), v.t. pret. & pp. eternized; ppr. eternizing. [Fr. eternizer, from L. eternus. See ETERNAL.] 1. To make eternal or endless.—2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate. 'To eternize woe.' Milton.—3. To make for ever famous; to immortalize; as, to eternize a name; to eternize exploits.

Both of them are set on fire but egrest ections of

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them.

Dryden.

Etesian (ē-tē'zi-an or ē-tē'zhi-an), a. Etesian (ê-tê'zi-an or ê-tê'zhi-an), a. [L. etesius; for etêsios, annual, from etos, a year.] Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical: especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean. Ethal (êthal), a. [From the first syllables of ether and alcohol.] A substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti and on cooling crystallizes in plottes.

ceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps. In point of composition it resembles ether and al-

Ethet (eth), a. Easy. Thence the passage

ethe.' Spenser.
Ethelf (6'thel), a. [A. Sax, withel. See ATHEL-ING.] Noble. ING.] Noble.

Etheling (eth'el-ing), n. An Anglo-Saxon nobleman.

There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons: the Etheling or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile.

Eosworth.

Rther (c'ther) n. (L. wther; Gr. aithē, from aithē, to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze. Cog. L. æstas, æstus, Ætna, Skr. indh, to set on fire; iddhas, bright.] L. In man, we see on fire; manas, bright.] I. In astron, and physics, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow. Dryden. 2. In chem. a very light, volatile, and inflam-mable fluid, produced by the replacement made find, produced by the replacement of the hydrogen of organic acids by alcohol radicles. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great ex-pansion, and has a pungent taste. A mix-ture of vapour of ether with atmospheric air is extremely explosive. Its formula is

 $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Ethereal (ë-thë'rë-al), α . 1. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as, ethereat space; ethereal regions; hence, heavenly; celestial. 'Etheread glow of Shelley.' Prof. Blackie. 'Ethereal messenger.' Milton.

Vast chain of being, which from God began, Nature's ethereal, human, angel, man. Pope, 2. Existing in the air; looking blue like the sky; as, ethereal mountains. Tho:
3. In chem. of or pertaining to ether.

3. In chem. of or pertaining to ether. 'Ethereal liquids.' Gregory.

Etherealism (ë-thë'rë-al-izm), n. The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality. Ethereality (ë-thë'rë-al'i-th), n. The state or condition of being ethereal.

Etherealize (ë-thë'rë-al-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. etherealized; ppr. etherealizing. 1. To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid.

2. To purify and refine to readour smirt. like To purify and refine; to render spirit-like or ethereal. Shelley.
 Ethereally (ë-thë/rë-al-li), adv. In a celes-

Ethereally (ethere-a-n), aw. In a celestial or heavenly manner.

Etherealness (e-there-al-nes), n. The quality of being ethereal.

Ethereous (e-there-al), a. [L. æthereus, from æther.] Formed of ether; heavenly. This ethereous mould on which we stand.

Etheria, Ætheria (ë-thëri-a), n. River-oysters; a genus of bivalve molluses, family Unionidæ, found in the rivers of Africa and oysters; a genus of bivalve mollusos, family Unionide, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green colour, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them.

Etherification (ë-thëri-fi-kä"shon), n. The process of ether formation.

Etherism (ë'thèri-iform), a. [Ether and form.] Having the form of ether.

Etherism (ë'thèri-izn), n. In med. the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether.

Etherization (ë'thèri-iz-ä"shon), n. 1. The act of administering ether to a patient.—2. The state of the system when under the influence of ether.—3. In chem. the process of manufacturing ether.

Etherize (ë'thèr-iz), n. t pret. & pp. etherized; ppr. etherizing. 1. To convert into ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether; as, to etherize a patient.

Ethic, Ethical (eth'ik, eth'ik-al), a. [L. ethicus; Gr. ēthicos, from ēthos, custom, habit.] Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; containing precepts of morality; moral; as, ethic discourses or epistles.

He (Pope) is the great poet of reason, the first of

He (Pope) is the great poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse.

T. Warton.

Our foes are to some extent they of our own household, including not only the ignorant and the passionate, but a minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the critical life of their religion unimpaired.

Tymdatl.

Ethic (eth'ik), n. Same as Ethics (which see). The maxims of ethic are hypothetical maxims.

Prof. Clifford.

Ethically (eth'ik-al-li), adv. According to the doctrines of morality.

The lawgiver has the same need to be ethically instructed as the individual man, Gladstone.

instructed as the individual man. Constitute, Ethicist (ctif'isis), n. A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science.

Ethics (ctif'is), n. 1. The science which treats of the nature and laws of the actions of intelligent beings, these actions being considered in relation to their moral qualities; the science which treats of the nature of a work of twell obligation; the science and grounds of moral obligation; the science and grounds of moral obligation; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; the science of human duty.—2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application ethics includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.—3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning duty, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions; as, political or social ethics.

Ethiop, Ethiopian (ê'thi-ōp, ê-thi-ōp'i-an), n. [L. Æthiops; Gr. Aithiops—aitho, to burn, and ōps, countenance.] A native of

Ethiopian (ë-thi-ōp'i-an), a. In geog. relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.
Ethiopic (ë-thi-op'ik), n. The language of

Ethiopia. (5-thi-op'ik), a. Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

Ethiops Martial (ë'thi-ops min'shal), n.
Black coide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops Mineral (ë'thi-ops mi'nė-ral), n.
A combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black colour; black sulphuret of mercury.

Ethmoid, Ethmoidal (eth'moid, eth-moid-al), a. [Gr. ēthmos, a sieve, and eidos, form.]
Rosembling a sieve.—Ethmoid bone, one of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is exceedingly light and spongy, and the

the Dones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is exceedingly light and spongy, and the olfactory nerves shoot down through its numerous perforations to the nose, and are chiefly expanded on its surface. Ethmoid (eth'moid), a. The ethmos as sieve.] In physiol, a name given to cellular tissue. Ethnarch (eth'närk), n. [Gr. ethnos, a sieve.] In physiol, a name given to cellular tissue. Ethnarch (eth'närk), n. [Gr. ethnos, nation, and archas, a leader.] In Greek antig, a viceroy; a governor of a province. Ethnarch (eth'nik-ki), a. The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch. Ethnically (eth'nik-ki), a. The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch. Ethnical; dr. ethnical; a. [L. ethnicus; Gr. ethnikos, from ethnos, nation, pl. ta ethnē, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] 1. Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity: opposed to Jewish and Christian. tian.

Those are ancient ethnic revels, Of a faith long since forsaken. Longfellow.

2. Pertaining to race; ethnological; as, ethnic considerations prohibit us from connecting these two races

these two races.

Ethnic (eth'nik), n. A heathen; a pagan.

'No better reported than impure ethnics and lay dogs.' Milton.

Ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), n. Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint.

Of ethnicism, makes his muse a saint. E. Fonzon.

Ethnographer (eth-nogra-fer), n. One who cultivates ethnography; one who treats of the different races and families of men. Ethnographic, Ethnographical (eth-nografik, eth-no-grafik-al), a. Pertaining to ethnography

ethnography.

Ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. ethnos, nation, and grapho, to describe.] That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations. See extract under ETHNOLOGY.

Ethnologic, Ethnological (eth-no-loj'ik, eth-no-loj'ik, al.), a. Relating to ethnology. Ethnologist (eth-nolo-jist), n. One skilled in ethnology, a student of ethnology. Ethnology (eth-nol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ethnos,

nation, and logos, discourse.] The science See extract.

Ethnography and Ethnology bear the same relation Ethnography and Ethnology bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While ethnography contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, ethnology, or the science of races, 'investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence.' Plenning.

Ethologic, Ethological (eth-o-loj'ik, eth-o-loj'ik, al), a. [See Ethology.] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality. Ethologist (eth-ol'o-jist), a. One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morality. Ethology (eth-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ethos or ēthos, manners, morals, and logos, discourse.] The science of ethics; the science of character. Mr. Mill calls ethology the science of the formation of character. Fleming.

Ethopoetic (ē-thō-pō-et'ik), a. [Gr. ēthos, character, and poieō, to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

Ethusa (ē-thū'sa), n. A genus of short-

Ethusa (ē-thū'sa), n. A genus of short-tailed crustaceans.

Ethyl (ē'thil), n. [Gr. aithēr, and hulē, principle.] (C.H₅) The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—Ethyl salts, salts in which the radicle ethyl plays the part of a metallic base.

Ethylamine (ē-thil'a-min). An organic base formed by the substitution of all or part of the hydrogen of anmonia by ethyl. Ethylene (ē'thi-lēn), n. Olefiant gas (which see under OleFiant).

Etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), v. pret. & pp. etio-

Etiolate (6'ti-ō-lāt), v.i. pret. & pp. etio-lated, ppr. etiolating. [Fr. etioler, to blanch; derived by Littre from the Norm. s'eticuler, derived by Little from the Norm setteuter, to grow into stalks or straw; from éteule, stubble, which he derives from L. stipula, a straw.] To grow white from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks; to be whitened

ter in the leaves or status; to be wintened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes in pathol, said of persons. Etiolate (6'ti-0-lat), v.t. To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays or by disease.

disease. Etiolation (ë'ti-ō-lā/'shon), n. 1. The becoming white by excluding the light of the
sun or by disease.—2. In hort, the rendering
plants white, orisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.

ing the action of light from them. Etiological (ê'ti-ō-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to etiology (ê-ti-o'lo-ji), n. [Gr. aitia, cause, and logos, discourse.] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases. Etiquette (eti-ket), n. [Fr.; O.Fr. estiquette, a thing attached; hence, a label, from L.G. stikke, a peg, pin. Ticket is same word. 'Originally a ticket indicating a certain reference to the object to which it is affixed then applied to certain regulations tain reference to the object to which it is affixed, then applied to certain regulations as to behaviour, dress, &c., to be observed by particular persons on particular occasions. Wedgwood.] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions; social observances required by good breeding.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever lise the ctiquette of that court requires. Chesterfield. Etite (ë'tīt), n. [Gr. actos, an eagle.] Eaglestone, a variety of bog iron. See Eagle-STONE

Etna (et/na), n. [From Etna, the Sicilian volcano.] A table cooking-utensil, heated

volcano.] A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp. Etnean (et-ne'an), a. Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily; as, the Etnean fires.

Etonian (ē-tōn'i-an), n. A schoolboy at

Eton.
Etrurian (ē-trū'ri-an), a. Relating to Etruria

Etruscan (ë-trus'kan), a. Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Central Italy; as, an Etruscan vase.

Ettercap (et'ter-kap), n. An attercop; a spider; a virulent atrabilious person. [Scotch.]

A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel', As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel. Robertson of Struan.

Etter-pike (etter-pik), n. The lesser weever or sting-fish (Trachinus vipera). Etter-pyle (etter-pil), n. A fish mentioned by Sibbald, probably the etter-pike.

Ettint (et'tin), n. [A. Sax. eoten.] A giant. For they say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the ettirs will come and snatch it from him.

Beau, & Fl.

Bttle (et'il), v.t. [Icel. ætla, etla, to think, to determine.] To aim; to take aim at any object; to make an attempt; to propose; to

object; to make an attempt; so propose; so intend. [Scotch.]
Ettle (et'tl), v. i. To intend; expect. [Scotch.]
Ettle (et'tl), v. i. To intend; expect. [Scotch.]
Naunie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi furious catte. Eurns.

Étude (ā-tiid), n. [Fr., from L. studium.] In the fine arts and music, a composition de-

signed to serve as a study.

Etui, Etwee (et-we'), n. [Fr. étui; O.Fr. estui; It. astuccio, from M.H.G. stuche a kind of sheath.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a ladies'

Etym (e'tim), n. An etymon. [Rare.] H. Fox Talbot.

reticule

Etymologer† (et-i-mol'o-jer), n. An etymo-

Etymologic, Etymological (et'i-mo-loj"ik, et'i-mo-loj"ik-al), a. [See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to or treating of etymology or the derivation of words.

derivation of words.

Etymologically (et'i-mo-loj"ik-al-li), adv.

According to or by means of etymology.

Etymologicon (et'i-mo-loj"ik-on), n. A

work, as a dictionary, containing the etymologies of the words of a language; a treaties on etymology.

logies of the words of a ranginge; a frea-tise on etymology.

Etymologist (et-i-mol'o-jist), n. One versed in etymology or the tracing of words to their earliest forms; one who searches into

the origin of words.

Etymologize (et-i-mol'o-jiz), v.i. To search into the origin of words; to deduce words

into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

Etymologize, (et-i-mol'o-jiz), v.t. To trace the etymologize, (et-i-mol'o-jiz), v.t. To trace the etymologize, of; to give the etymology of.

Breeches, q, i bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches and its riches.—Most fortunately etymologized.

E. Forton.

motogized. St. E. Fonson.

Etymology (et-i-mol'o-ji), n. [Gr. etymos, true or real, to etymon, the true or literal signification of a word, its root, and lopos, discourse, description, from lepein, to say, to speak.] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how that your formed from words, and shows how that your formed from words, and shows how they are formed from

words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.

Etymon (etf-mon), n. [Gr. etymon, from etymos, true.] 1. The original form of a word; the root or primitive form.—2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning. 'The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.' Coloridae

Coleridge.
Eu-(ū). A Greek adverb signifying well, happily, prosperously, in safety: used frequently as a prefix signifying well, easy, good, entire, and the like.

and the like. Eucairite (ü-kür'it), n. See EUKAIRITE. Eucalin (ü'kal-in), n. A substance got from meiitose (eucalyptus sugar). Eucalyptol (ü-ka-lip'tol), n. The volatile oil obtained from trees of the genus Eucalyptus, an antiseptic and disinfectant. Eucalyptus (ü-ka-lip'tus), n. [Gr. eu, well, and kalyptü, to cover.] A genus of large



Blue Gum-tree (Eucalyptus globulus).

generally glaucous trees, nat. order Myrtacea, natives of Australia, though a few

are found in the Indian Archipelago. There are more than 100 species. The leaves are thick and leathery, and by a twist in the stalk the edge of the leaf is presented to the branch. The flowers grow singly or in clusters in the axils of the leaves. The fruit is surrounded by the woody calyx. The Australian colonists call the trees guntary the content of the surface of the surfac trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks, and stringy-bark and iron-bark trees from the fibrous or solid barks. They supply from the fibrous or solid barks. They supply valuable timber. Some species attain a great size; trees of *E. amygdalina* have been felled which were 480 ft. high and 100 ft. in circumference near the base of the stem. *E. globulus* (the blue gum) has lately been extensively planted in malarious districts for the purpose of rendering them healthier.

The purpose of reinfering them heatener. See Iron-Bark Tribe.

Eucharist (ü'ka-rist), n. [Gr. eucharistia—eu, well, good, and charis, grace, favour, thanks, from chairo, to rejoice, to be pleased.] 1.† The act of giving thanks.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an eucharist and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received.

Ser. Taylor.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate

and mood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.

Eucharistic, Eucharistical (ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik-u), a. 1,† Containing expressions of thanks. Sir T. Browne.—2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

Onr own eucharistic service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.

Quart. Rev.

alke are founded upon the doctrine of an atoming sacifice.

Buchelaion (ü-ke-lä'on), n. [Gr., the oil of prayer—vuchë, a prayer, and elation, oil. In the Greek Ch. the oil with which a penitent conscious of any mortal sin is anointed by the archbishop or bishop, assisted by seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The anointing is preceded and followed by prayer. The ceremony is called the macrament of cuchelaion.

Buchirus (ü-kir'us), n. [Gr. eu, well, and cheir, the hand.] A remarkable genus of East Indian lamellicorn beetles. The antenme of E. longimanus (long-handed beetle) are much longer than its whole body, and consist each of two curves bending outward, the curve nearest the body forming a semi-circle, while the curve at the extremity is not so prominent. The Chirotonus Macleais is of the most brilliant green, the elytra being black marked with orange spots. Little or nothing is known of the habits of this remarkable genus.

Euchlanidota (ü'klani-idö'ta), n. pl. [Gr. eu, well, and chlanidōtos, clad with an upper garment, from chlanis, an upper garment and upper garment

a multiple rotatory organ divided into more

a mutuple rotatory organ divided into more than two lobes.

Euchlore (u'klōr), a. [Gr. eu, well, and chlōros, green.] In minoral. having a distinct green colour. [Rare.]

Euchloric (uklōrik), a. Of a distinct green colour.—Euchloric gas, the same as Euchloric gas.

rine:

Euchlorine (ü'klör-in), n. A very explosive gas obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium; it is a mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine.

Euchologion, Euchology (ü-ko-lō'ji-on, ü-ko'lo-ji), n. [Gr. euchologion, a prayer-book e-euché, a prayer, and legem, to say.] A formulary of prayers, particularly the ritual of the Greek Church, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances; a litungy.

He . . . took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.

Bp. Bull.

propersions of the jews, what was good and manifold in them.

Be Bull.

Buchre, Eucre (ü'kèr), n. A game of cards very commonly played in America and now introduced into other countries also. It is a modified form of the game of écarté (which see), and may be played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack. The highest card is the knave of trumps, called the right bower, and the next highest the knave of the same colour, called the left bower.

Euchrotte (n'hro-it), n. (Gr. eu, well, and chrota, colour.) A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green colour.

emerald-green colour.

Euchymy (ū'ki-mi), n. [Gr. euchymia, good-

ness of flavour—eu, well, good, and chymos, juice, from chcō, to pour. In med. a good state of the blood and other fluids of the

Euchysiderite (ű-ki-sid'ér-īt), n. well, cheo, to pour, and sideros, iron.] A nearly opaque mineral, considered as a variety of augite, which occurs crystallized;

variety of augite, which occurs crystallized; primary form an oblique rhombic prism, colour brownish-black, lustre vitreous. It is found in Norway, and contains silica, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron.

Euclase (ü'klās), n. [Gr. eu, and klaā, to break; lit. easily broken.] A mineral of the beryl family, formerly called prismatic emerald, of a pale green colour and very brittle. Its primary form is a right rhomboldal prism. It consists of silica, alumina, and glucina, and occurs in the topaz districts of Bruzil and the gold districts of tricts of Brazil and the gold districts of Southern Ural.

Eucrasy (ú'kra-si), n. [Gr. cu, well, and Eucrasy (fi'km·si), n. [Gr. en, well, and krasis, temperament, from kerannymi, to mix.] In med. such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies as to constitute health or soundness.

Euctical† (fik'tik-al), a. [Gr. euktikos, from euchomai, to vow, to wish.] 1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The euclical or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand.

Foseph Mede.

2. Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory. 'Sacrifices . . . distincatory; precatory. 'Sacriflees . . . distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical.' Law.

guissed into explatory, electicat, and eucharistical. Law.

Eudæmonism, Eudemonism (ű-dé'monizm), n. [Gr. eudaémon, happy—eu, well, and daimon, a demon, spirit.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue.

Eudæmonist, Eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), n. A believer in eudæmonism.

n. A believer in equation in the lander too in after a state of happiness both for myself and of De Quina

Eudialyte, Eudyalite (û-d'al-it), n. [Gr. eu, easily, and dialyō, to dissolve.] A mineral of a brownish-red colour found in Greenland, which when powdered dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It consists of lime, soda, and iron in combination with zirconia and silica, and contains minute quantities of tantalum, manganese, and other elements. Its crystals belong to the hexagonal system.

manganese, and other elements. Its crystals belong to the hexagonal system.

Eudiometer (ū-di-om'et-ėr), n. [Gr. eudios, serene (eu, and root di—see DEITY), and metrom, measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the designed to assertating the party of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constitu-

and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. It consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, her metically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of cases. through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the combustion of certain of them, are inserted

of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The electric spark consumes the oxygen in the gas to be analyzed, and the nature and proportion of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark

Eudiometric, Eudiometrical (ū'di-o-met"rik, u'di-o-met'rik-al), a. Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer; as, eudiomet-rical experiments or results.

rucat experiments or results. Euddometry (i-dl-om'et-ri), n. The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and of determining the nature and proportions of the constitu-

the nature and proportions of the constitu-ents of any gaseous mixture.

Eudoxian (u-doks'i-an), n. Eccles. one of a sect of heretics in the fourteenth century, followers of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople, who affirmed the Son to be differently affected in his will from the Father, and made of nothing.

Eudyalite. See Eudialyte.

Euemerism, Euhemerism (ü-em'ér-izm, u-hem'ér-izm), n. [After Eudmeros, an early Greek student of, or speculator on, polytheistic mythology.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or the main, out of the delifection of dead her mith the contract of the delifection of dead her mith the contract of the delifection of dead her mith the contract of the delifection of dead her mith the contract of the delifection of dead her mith the contract of the delifection of dead her mith the delifection of delifection o the main, our of the cemeation of dean heroes; the system of mythological inter-pretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; sometimes, as in the following quotation, applied to the inverse process, whereby history is constructed out of mythological tradition.

He (Professor Seeley) contends that the history of the (Roman) Regal period may have been con-structed artificially from the beginning, partly by rationalism or *enternevisms," out of mythological superstitions, and partly by etiological conjecture, out of existing monuments of antiquity. Sat. Ken.

Euemerist, Euhemerist (ū-em'er-ist, ū-hem'er-ist), n. A believer in the doctrine hem'er-ist), n. of euemerism.

of enemerism.
Euemerist, Euhemerist (ü-em'ér-ist, ü-hem'ér-ist), a. Euemeristic, Euemeristic, Euemeristic, Euemeristic, Euemeristic, ü-hem'ér-ist'ik, ü-hem'ér-ist'ik), a. of or belonging to euemerism; as, euhemeristic historians.
Euemeristically, Euhemeristically (ü-em'ér-ist'ik-al-il), adv.
After the manner of Euemeros; rationalistically, extractically in methographically. ically; as, to explain a myth euemeristically. Euemerize, Euhemerize (û-em'ér-iz, ù-hem'ér-iz), v.t. To treat or explain in the manner of Euemeros; to treat or explain rationalistically; as, to euemerize a myth, that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history. Euemerize, Euhemerize (û-em'ér-iz, û-hem'ér-iz), v.t. To believe in or practise euemerisin; to treat or explain myths euemeristically. ically; as, to explain a myth euemeristically.

emeristically. **Ruge** † (\mathbf{u}') \mathbf{j} e, n. [L.] An exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like. *Hammond*.

Hammond.

Eugenia (ü-jē'ni-a), n. [In honour of Prince
Eugenia (ü-jē'ni-a), n. [In honour of Prince
Eugene of Saxony.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the nat. order
Myrtaceæ. It contains a large number of
species, the most remarkable of which is
the all-spice or pimento. E. acris is the
wild clore.

wild clove. Eugenic (ú-jen'ik), a. Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—Eugenic acid, an acid derived from cloves, and conferring on them their essential properties. It is a colourless oil, assuming a darker colour and colourless oil, assuming a darker colour and becoming resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litanus paper, has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves. Eugenin, Eugenine (a'jen-in), n. (C₁₀H₁₀O₂.) A substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small lamine, which are colourless transparent and nearly and in time less, transparent, and pearly, and in time

tess, transparent, and pearly, and in time become yellow.

Eugeny† (ü'je-ni), n. [Gr. eu, well, and genos, race, family.] Nobleness of birth.

Eugh† (ü), n. A tree, the yew. 'The eugh obedient to the bender's will.' Spenser.

Eughen† (ü'en), a. Made of yew. 'Eughen how.' Spenser.

Eughent (û'en). a. Made of yew. 'Eughen bow.' Spenser.
Eugubine (û'gū-bin), a. Of or belonging to the ancient Eagubium (now Gubbio), or to certain tablets or tables (seven in number) discovered there in 1444. These tablets, called the Eugubine Tables, furnish a comprehensive memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tablets are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two all Latin. Directions for performing sacrificial rites, and forms of prayer, are the subject of the inscriptions. The tablets are still preserved at Gubbio. Euharmonic (ū-hār-mon'ik), a. (Gr. eu, well, and E. harmonic 1) Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.
Euhemerism. See EUEMBRISM.
Eukairite, Eucairite (ū-kārīt), n. [Gr. eukairos, opportune, seasonable—eu, well, and kairos, season.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray colour and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver: so called by Berzelius because found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium. Spenser.

soon after the discovery of the metal se-

Eulogic, Eulogical (ū-loj'ik, ū-loj'ik-al), a. [See Eulogical Totalning or pertaining to eulogy or praise; commendatory. Eulogically (6-10/3/k-al-li), adv. In a manner to convey praise.

Give me leave eulogically to enumerate a few of those many attributes. Sir T. Herbert,

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. See KEY. Eulogist (ü'lo-jist), n. [See Eulogy.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another on account of his excellent quali-

another on account of his excellent qualities, exploits, or performances.
Such bigotry was sure to find its enloyist. Buckle.
Eulogistic, Eulogistical (û-lo-jis'tik, û-lo-jis'tik-al), a. Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; laudatory. Eelectic liev.
Eulogistically (û-lo-jis'tik-al-il), adv. With commendation or eulogy.
Eulogium (û-lo'ji-um), n. A formal eulogy.
Eulogize (û'lo-jix), v.t. pret & pp. eulogized; ppr. eulogizing. [See Eulogy.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another: to extol in speech or writing.

to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

Eulogy (a'lo-ji), n. [Gr. eulogia—eu, well, and logos, speech, from logo, to speak.]

Pruise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.

'The praises and famous eulogies of worthy men.' Speaker.—Syn. Praise, encomium, panegyric, commendation, éloge.

Eulytine (a'li-tin), n. [Gr. eu, well, and lyo, to dissolve.] A mineral, consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Schneeberg in Saxony. Eumenidæ (ű-men'i-dē), n. pl.

Scanceverg in Saxony.

Eumenidæ (ü-men'i-dē), n. pl. A family of hymenopterous insects, of predaceous solitary habits, allied to the wasps.

Eumenides (ū-men'i-dēz), n. pl. [Gr. eumenides (ū-men'i-dēz), n. pl. [Gr. eumenides (theat), gracious goddesses, from eumenis, well-disposed—eu, well, and menos, temper, disposition.] In class. myth. a name given to the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation Eximples. See FURY.

Eunectus (ū-nek'lus), n. See ANACONDA.

Eunicidæ, Euniceæ (ū-nis'i-dē, ū-nis'ē-ē), n. pl. A family of marine annelids, order Errantia, nearly allied to the Nereidæ. The body is very long (sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet), and composed of numerous segments (sometimes so many as 400), each segment being furnished with paddles. The proboscis has at least seven, and in some cases nine, pairs of horny tach, and the ceille proboscorements. and in some cases nine, pairs of horny teeth, and the gills, when present, are composed of filamentous tutts.

composed of illamentous tufts. Eunomia.(d.n-ō'mi-a), n. [Name of an ancient Greek goddess who presided over order or good government.] A small planet or asterioid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered 29th July, 1851, by De Gasneris

De Gasparis.

De Gasparis.

Eunomian (ù-nō'mi-an), n. One of a sect of heretics, disciples of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicum in the fourth century. The Eunomians maintained that the Father was of a different nature from the Son, and that the Son did not in reality unite himself to human nature. Brewer. Eunomian (ū-nô'mi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines. See preced-

ing article

Eunomy (ü'no-mi), n. [Gr. eunomia—eu, and nomos, law.] Equal law, or a welladjusted constitution of government. Mit-

ford.

Eunuch (ü'nuk), n. [Gr. eunouchos—eunē, a bed, and echō, to keep, to have charge of.] A castrated male of the human species; a male singer castrated when a boy to give a certain class of voice.

Eunuch, Eunuchate (ü'nuk, ü'nuk-āt), v.t. To make a eunuch of; to castrate, as a man. They eunuch all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn, That they deserve no children of their own. Creach. It were an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate. It were an impossible act to ennuchate or castrate themselves.

Sir T. Browne.

Eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), n. The state of being a eunuch.

That enruchism, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it (marriage), we doubt not.

Bp. Hall.

Buomphalus (ü-om'fal-us) n. (Gr. ett, well, and omphalos, the navel.) A large genus of fossil gasteropodous molluses belonging to the family Turbinidæ, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and year, wide unbilit.

sist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral. Euonymus (ù-on'i-mus), n. [Gr. eu, well, good, and onoma, a name.] The spindle-tree or prickwood of our hedges, a genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Celastrinee, containing about fifty species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The plants have quadrangular branchlets, opposite serrate leaves, and

small flowers in axillary cymes. One species (*E. europœus*) grows in hedges and thickets in England. The evergreen species or varieties of this genus are exceedingly ornamental in their foliage, but require

protection in eastern and central Britain.

Euctomous (lot/om-us), a. [Gr. eu, well, and tonë, from tenno, to cleave.] In mineral, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily

eral. having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eupathy† (ū'pa-thi), n. [Gr. eupatheia, the enjoyment of good things, comfort—eu, well, good, and pathos, feeling.] Right feeling. Harris.

Eupatorine (ū-pā'to-rin), n. An alkaloid, according to Rightoni, obtained from Eupatorium cannathum. It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the sait crystallizes in silky needles. Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō'ri-um), n. [L. eupatorium; Gr. eupathrion, agrimony, from Mithridates Eupator, king of Pontus, who first used it as a medicine.] An extensive genus of perennial herbs, chiefly natives of America, nat. order Compositæ. The plants are often aromatic; they have few-flowered. America, nat. order Compositæ. The plants are often aromatic; they have few-flowered are often aromatic; they have few-flowered heads of white or purplish flowers, which come into blossom near the close of summer. There are over 300 species, one of which, E. cannabinum, or hemp-agrimony, is a British plant, and grows about the banks of rivers and lakes. E. perfoliatum of North America, popularly called thorough-work, cross-work, and bone-set, is employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark. Ennatory (fins-for-in a. Same as Evante.)

ployed as a substitute for Peruvian bark. Eupatory (ú'pa-to-ri), n. Same as Eupatorium (which see).

Eupatrid (ú'pat-rid), n. [Gr. eu, well, patēr, patros, father, and eidos, resemblance.] A member of the ancient aristocracy (Eupatridæ) of Athens, in whom were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the people having no voice.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community. was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek evpatria, of the Teutonic warrior. Edin. Rev.

Eupatridæ (ü-pat'ri-dē), n. pl. See EUPAT-

Eupepsia, Eupepsy (ü-pep'si-a, ü-pep'si), n. [Gr. eupepsia—eu, and pepsis, concoction, digestion, from peptö, to cook, digest.] Good assimilation of food; good digestion.

An age merely mechanical 1 Eupepsy its main ob ject.

gect. Caryle. Expeptitic (ü-peptitic). a. 1. Having good digestion.—2. Easy of digestion. Carlyle. Euphema. (ü-fe'ma), m. A genus of birds belonging to the Psittacide or parrot family, order Scansores. Several species are found in Australia. E. elegans is the ground-parakeet of the colonists.

Farmacet of the colonias, in. [Gr. euphēmis-fuphemism (ā'fēm-izm), n. [Gr. euphēmis-mos—eu, well, and phēmis, to speak.] In rhet, a figure in which a delicate word or expres-sion is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.

When it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that 'he fell asleep,' instead of he died, the euphienism partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.

Beattie,

person. Beattle,
This instinct of politeness in speech—unphenissen,
as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant
or an indelicate thing, rather than name it directly,
has had much to do in making words acquire new
meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped
the sense of 'ugly,' 'fast, of 'dissipated;' 'gallantry,'
of 'licentiousness.' Chambers's Inf. for the People.

of 'icentiousness.' Chamber's Inf. for the People.

Euphemistic, Euphemistical (û-fēm-ist'ik, ū-fēm-ist'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

Euphemize (ù-fēm-iz), v.t. To make euphemistic; to express by a euphemism, or in affectedly delicate or refined language.

Euphemize (ū-fēm-iz), v.t. To use euphemism; to express one's self in an affectedly delicate or refined language.

Euphemize (ū-fēm-iz), v.t. To use euphemism; to express one's self in an affectedly fine style; to euphuize. Kingstey.

Euphon (ū-fōn), n. Same as Euphonon.

Euphonia (ū-fōni-a), n. A genus of insessorial birds allied to the tanagers. E. jamaica is the blue quit or blue sparrow of the West Indies.

Euphonic, Euphonical (ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'ik-

Buphonic, Euphonical (ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'ik-al), a. [See EUPHONY.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, euphony; agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as, euphonical orthography.

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language euphonic, by avoiding such collisions.

E. Porter.

Euphonious (ū-fō'ni-us), a. Agreeable in sound; euphonic.

Solinia, supmonto.

Emphoriums languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is on fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of.

Latham.

nite, to lay hold of.

Euphoniously (ū-fō'ni-us-li), adv. With euphony; harmoniously.

Euphonism (ū'fon-izm), n. An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

Euphonium (ū-fō'ni-um), n. A brass bass instrument, generally introduced into military bands, but frequently met with in the orchestra as a substitute for the bass trombone, with the tone of which, however, it has not the slightest affinity. It is tuned on C or on B flat, and is furnished with three or four valves or pistons.

Euphonize (ū'fon-īz), v.t. To make agreeable in sound.

Euphonon (ū'fo-non), n. A musical instru-

Euphonon (u'fo-non), n. A musical instru-ment of great sweetness and power, resem-bling the upright piano in form and the organ in tone. Euphonous (u'fon-us), a. Same as Euphoni-ous. Mitford.

Euphonous (uton-us), a. same as exquomous. Mitford.

Euphony (b'fo-ni), n. [Gr. euphōnia—eu, well, and phōnē, voice.] An agreeable sound, an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear.

Euphorbia (ū-for'bi-a), n. [Gr. euphorbia. See Euphorbia (ū-for'bi-a), n. [Gr. euphōnia. See Euphorbia.] habits of species varying greatly in habits, but appeared to proposed p of a cactaceous plant. All abound in a milky acrid juice. The inflorescence con-sists of many male flowers and one female, included in a four or five lobed involuce, which used to be called the flower. There are ten species natives of Britain, common in waste places, copses, and hedges, and popularly called spurges.

popularly called spurges.

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-for'bi-ā''sē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, or very large trees. They occur in all regions of the globe except the arctic. The flowers are unisexual, and the fruit tricoccous. Acridity, a vhulent corrosive property, which sometimes is so concentrated as to render them most dangerous poisons, and sometimes so diffused as to be of little importance, with all imaginable intermediate qualities, exists throughout the order. Some of them afford caoutout the order. Some of them afford caout-

Euphorbiaceous, Euphorbial (ū-for'bi-ā'/-shus, ū-for'bi-al), a. Of, relating to, or resembling the Euphorbiaceæ.

sembling the Euphorbiacem.

Euphorbium (ü-for'bi-um), n. [Gr. euphorbiun, euphorbium, said to be from Euphorbius, physician to Juba, King of Mauritania, Jasubstance improperly called a gum or gum-resin, since it is entirely destitute of any gum in its composition. It is the juice of several species of Euphorbia, either exuding naturally or from incisions made in the bark. Much of the article found in British commerce is obtained from the Canariensis; that used on the Continent is obtained from E. afficinatis and other species. Euphorbium is a powerful acrid substance, virulently purgative and emetic, substance, virulently purgative and emetic, and the dust of it is dangerously stimulant to the nose.

to the nose. Euphrasia, in. [Gr. euphrasia, delight, from euphrasia, to delight—eu, well, and phrēn, mind, heart.] A small genus of herbs, nat order Scrophulariacea, natives of temperate regions, of which there are about twelve species. The plants are parasitic on roots, have branching stems, and opposite toothed or cut leaves. The small white yellow or nurse flowers are Euphrasia (ū-frā'zi-a), n. small, white, yellow, or purple flowers are in dense bracteate spikes. One species, E. officinatis, is common in meadows and heaths throughout Britain. It was formerly used as an eye medicine. Called also Euphrasy and Eyebright.

Euphrasy (Ufra-si), n. Euphrasia or eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the

Then purged with euphrasy, and rue, The visual nerve; for he had much to see. Milton.

Euphroe (ü'frō), n. [D. juffrouw, a dead-eye, lit. a maiden.] Naut. a circular piece of wood with holes in it through which pass

lines forming a crowfoot, to suspend an awning. Written also *Uphroe, Uvrou.* **Euphrosyne** (i.frosi-ne), n. [Gr. Euporosyne, one of the Graces.] A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Ferguson, 1st September,

1854.

Euphuism (û'fū-izm), n. [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz. Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit, 1579, and Euphues and his England, 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. Euphues is the Gr. euphyës, well-shaped, goodly, elegant—eu, well, and phyë, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance. and refinement of language; high-flown dic-

The discourse of Sir Percie Shafton, in 'The Mon-astery,' is rather a caricature than a fair sample of enphinism. . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer (Lyly) and his eighnism for not a little of its present euphony. Craik.

for not a little of its present euphony. Crath.

Euphuist (ĥ'fū-ist), n. [See Euphuisk.]

One who uses bombast or excessive ornament in style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language. Applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's Monastery, in the character of Sir Percie Shafton. See last art.

Euphuistic (ĥ-fū-ist'k) a. Belonging to

Shafton. See last art.

Euphuistic (ü-fü-ist'ik), a. Belonging to the euphuists or to euphuism. 'Euphuistic pronunciation.' Crask.

Euphuize (ü'fü-iz), v.i. To express one's self by a euphuism; to express one's self in an affectedly fine and delicate manner; to express one's self in an affectedly fine and delicate manner; to

an arrectedly line and deficite manner; to euphemize.

Eupione (û'pi-ôn), n. [Gr. eupiōn, very fat or rich.] In ohem. the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colourless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with oils, and acts as a solvent of fats and

Euplastic (ü-plast'ik), a. [Gr. eu, well, and plasso, to form.] In med. having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. Dunalison.

Euplastic (ū-plast'ik), n.

Euplastic (ū-plast'ik), n. A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed. Hoblyn.

Eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), n. [Gr. eu, and pyr, fire.] Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as lucifer-matches, &c. Eurasian (ū-rā'shi-an), n. [A contraction of European and Asian.] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European ather. They generally receive a European education, and the young men are often engaged ingovernment or mercantile offices, while the girls often marry Europeans. while the girls often marry Europeans.

White the girls often marry Europeans.

It is asserted that the lower classes of Eurasians, or half-castes, as they are designed. Lead the life of parish-dogs, skulking on the outskirts between the European and native communities, and branded as noxious animals by both. Fraser's Mag. Eureka (ü-rē'ka). [Gr. heurēka, I have found, perf. ind. act. of heurisko, to find.] The exclamation of Archimedes when, after long shuly he discovered a methol of detect.

exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery; especially, one made after long research; an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. 'Can afford to smile at a hundred such fussy eurokas.' Eclectic Rev.

Euripe! (Urip), n. A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an euripe or arm of the sea.

Euripus (ü-ri'pus), n. [L.; Gr. euripos, a strait or narrow channel—eu, well, and ripē, the force with which anything is thrown, rush.] Any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent, as that (now called Egripo) between the island of Eubœa (Negropont) and Bootic in Graege and Bootia in Greece.

and Bootia in Greece.

Burite (Ürit), n. [Fr.] Felspathic granite,
of which felspar is the principal ingredient;
the white-stone (weiss-stein) of Werner.

Burithmy (ü'rith-mi), n. Same as Eurythmy (which see).

Buritic (ü-ritik), a. Containing eurite; com-

posed of curtic; resembling curtic.

Euroclydon (ū-rok/li-don), n. [Gr. euros, the south-east wind, and klydon, a wave.]

A tempestuous wind that frequently blows in the Levant, and which was the occasion of the disastrous shipwreck of the vessel in

which St. Paul sailed, as narrated in Acts xxvii. 14-44. It is a north-east or north-north-east wind, and is now known by the

name of Gregalia.

Europa (u-rō'pa), n. A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, 4th Feb-

European (ű-rô-pē'an), a. Pertaining to Europe; native to Europe (L. Europa, Gr. Europa), the great quarter of the earth that Harope), the great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the Northern Ocean; as, European plants or animals; European civilization.

European (ū-rō-pē'an), n. A native of European (ū-rō-pē'an), n.

Europeanize (ŭ-rō-pë'an-īz), v.t.Europeanize (u-ro-pe an-12), v.t. 10 naturalize or domesticate in Europe; to cause to become European; to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages; as, a europeanized American.

Eurus (ū'rus), v. [L.] The south-east wind.

Euryale (ü-rüs), n. [L.] The south-east wind.
Euryale (ü-rï'a-lē), n. 1. A genus of echinoderms, belonging to the Asteroidea or starishes, having the rays very much branched. They are also known by the name of medusa's head.—2. A genus of plants of the water-lily order, growing in India and China, where the floury seeds of some species are

used as 100d.

Eurycerous (ü-ris'er-us), a. [Gr. eurys, broad, and keras, a horn.] Having broad horns. Smart.

Eurylaiminæ (ŭ-ri-lā-mī'nē), n. pl. [Gr. eurys, wide, and laimos, a throat.] A subfamily of fissirostral insessorial birds, family Coraciadæ, inhabiting India and the Indian Archipelago, forming one of the connecting links between the swallows and the bee-eaters, and closely allied to the todies. The enters, and closely allied to the todies. The bill is very large and very broad at the base, wings rounded, toes unequal, the outer joined to the middle. Some of the species, as Euryplainus cohromatus, the hooded species, are very beautiful, having finely marked plumage. Sec CORACIADE.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-te'ri-da), n. pl. [Gr. eurys, broad, theron, a wing, and eidos, resemblance.] An extinct sub-order of crustaceans, order Merostomata, closely allied to the king-crabs. The typical genus Eurypterus received its name from the broad, oarlike swimming feet which the members of the substantial control of the control o

terus received its name from the broad, car-like, swimming feet which the members of this genus possess. They range from the upper Silurians to the lower coal-measures inclusive. Pterygotus, Silmonia, &c., are included in the sub-order. Eurythmy (d'rith-mi), n. [Gr. eu, and rhyth-mos, rythmus, number or proportion.] 1. In the fine arts, harmony of proportion; regularity and symmetry.—2. In med. regu-larity of pulse.

regularity and symmetry.—2. In meet. regularity of pulse.

Eusebian (ü-sé'hi-an), n. A follower or one holding the opinions of Eusebius, the father of ecolesiastical history, who was at the head of the semi-Arian or moderate party at the Council of Nice.

at the Council of Nice.

Eusebian (ū-sē'bi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Eusebius. See above.

Eustachian (ū-stā'ki-an), a. Of or pertaining to Eusebius or Eustachia, a famous Italian physician, who died at Rome, 1574.—

Eustachian tube, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth: so named after its discoverer the Eustachias above. and the back part of the mouth: so named after its discoverer the Eustachius above-mentioned.—Eustachian valve, a semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava, first described by Eustachius. Eustathian (0-stăthi-an), n. One of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, so named from their founder Eustathius, who denied the lawfulness of marriage, and who was excommunicated by the Council of Gangra. Eustathian (0-stăthi-an) a. Of or pertain-

excommunicated by the Council of Gangra.

Eustathian (1-sta'thi-an), a. of or pertaining to Eustathius. See above.

Eustyle (i'stil), n. [Gr. eu, well, and stylos, a column.] An intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

Eutaxy (i'tak-si), n. [Gr. eutaxia, good arrangement—eu, well, and taxis, order, from tassō, to order, arrange.] Good or established order. lished order.

lished order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious entagy of heaven.

Waterhouse

Euterpe (ü-tér'pē), n. [Gr. eu, well, and terpō, to delight.] 1. One of the Muses, considered as presiding over lyric poetry, because the invention of the flute is ascribed to her. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute

in her hand, or with various instruments about her. As her name denotes, she is the



inspirer of pleasure. 2. In astron, an asteroid discovered by Hind in 1853.—3. In bot a genus of palms, having slender cyl-indrical stems, someindrical stems, some-times nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a con-siderable portion of the upper part of the stem. They are na-tives of the forests of South America, where they grow in large masses. One of

Euterpe, from the Vatican. the chief species is the Euterpe edulis, or assai palm of Para in Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and colour, from which a beverage called assai is made. Mixed with cassava flour assai forms an important article of diet in this part of Brazil. E. montana, a West Indian species, is cultivated in hot-houses in this country.

Euterpean (ű-tér'pē-an), a. Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; pertaining to music. Euthanasia, Euthanasia, et ihanasia, et ihanasia—et, and thanatos death, from thanō, thnēskō, to die.] 1. An easy death.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is enthanasia.

2. A putting to death by painless means; a

2. A putting to death by painless means; a means of putting to a painless death. Eutrophic (ū-trof'ik), n. In pathol. an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions. Eutrophy (ūrto-fi), n. [Gr. eutrophia, from eutrophos, healthy-eu, well, and trephō, to nourish.] In pathol. healthy nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs. Eutychian (ū-ti'ki-an), n. A follower or one holding the doctrines of Eutychius, who tancht that in Jesus Christ there was but

one nothing the accurracy of Eutycaus, who taught that in Jesus Christ there was but one nature, compounded of the divine and human natures. This heresy was condemned by the Synod of Chalcedon, A.D. 451.
Eutychian (ü-ti'ki-an), a. Of or pertaining

Eutychian (ū-ti'ki-an), a. Of or pertaining to Eutychius. See above. Eutychianism (ū-ti'ki-an-izm), n. The doctrines of Eutychius, or adherence to such

Governmes: Guxanthi as 'id', n. (C₂₁ $H_{18}O_{11}$.) Purreic acid, an acid obtained from Indian yellow. It forms yellow compounds with the alkalies and the earths.

pounts with the ansales and the earths. Euxanthine (fiks anth'in), n. [Gr. eu, well, and exanthes, yellow.] A substance supposed to be derived from the bile or urine of the buffalo, camel, or elephant. It comes to us from India under the name of purree or Indian yellow, and is used as a pigment. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnetic self of everythic or hymeric acid.

nesia salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.
Euxenite (üks'en-it), n. A brownish-black
mineral with a metallic lustre, found in
Norway, and containing the metals yttrium,

Norway, and containing the metals yttrium, columbium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (üks'in), n. [Gr. euxeinos, kind to straugers, hospitable—eu, well, and xeinos, a guest.] The sea between Russia and Asia Minor; the Black Sea.

Evacatet (ê-vikaŭ), v.t. [L. e, out, and vaco, vacatum, to empty.] To evacuate; to empty.

Harvey.

Evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), a. [L. evacuans, ppr. of evacuo. See Evacuate.] Emptying; freeing from; provoking evacuation: purereeing from; provoking evacuation; purga-

Evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), n. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

the natural secretions and excretions.

Evacuate (8-vak'ū-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. evacuated; ppr. evacuating. IL evacuo, evacuatum—e, out, and vacuus, from vaco, to empty.

See VACANT.] 1. To make empty; to free from anything contained; as, to evacuate a vessel; to evacuate the church—2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to evacuate dark-coloured matter from the bowels.—3. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

'Exacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning.' Coleridge.-4. To with-draw from; to quit; to desert.

The Norwegians were forced to evacuate the country.

5. † To make void; to nullify; to vacate; as,

5.† To make void; to nullify; to vacate; as, to evacuate a marriage or any contract.

The measures that God marks out to thy charity are those; thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbour's great convenience; thy convenience must veid thy neighbour's necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. This is the gradual process that must be thy rule, and he that pretends a disability to give short of this, prevaricates with duty and evacuates the precept.

South.

Evacuatet (ē-vak'ū-āt), v.i. To discharge an evacuation; to let blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the forehead.

Burton.

Evacuation (ë-vak'ū-ā"shon), n. Evacuation (6-vak'ū-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of evacuating; the act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 'Lest their treasury should be exhausted by so frequent evacuations.' Potter.—2. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means; as, dark-coloured evacuations.—3. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means.—4.† Abolition; nullification. 'Evacuation of all Romish ceremonies.' Hooker. 1. The act

venesection, or other means.—4.7 ADOILION; nullification. 'Evacuation of all Romish ceremonies.' Hooker.

Evacuative (E-vak'ū-āt-iv), a. Serving or tending to evacuate; eathartic; purgative.

Evacuator (E-vak'ū-āt-iv), n. One who or that which evacuates or makes void.

'Evacuators of the law.' Hammond.

Evacable (E-vād'a-bl), a. Same as Evadible.

De Quincey.

De Quincey.

Evade (ë-vād'), v.t. pret. & pp. evaded; ppr. evading. [L. evado—e, and vado, to go. See WADE.] 1. To avoid. escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; as, to evade a blow; the thief evaded his pursuers; the advocate evades an argument or the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil. We have seen how a continuent event heffles man's

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and evades his powers.

South.

Evade (ê-vâd'), v.i. 1. To escape; to slip away: often with from 'Evading from perils.' Bacon.—2. To attempt to escape; to practise artiflee or sophistry for the purpose of cluding.

pose of criticing.

The ministers of God are not to evade and take refuge in any such ways.

He (Charles I.) hesitates; he evades; at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies.

Evadible (ē-vād'i-bl), a. Capable of being

evaded.

Evagation (e-va-ga'shon), n. [L. evagatio, evagor—e, forth, and vagor, to wander.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. Ray. [Rare.]

Evagination (ë-vaj'in-ā'shon), n. [L. e, out, and vagina, a sheath.] The act of unsheathing. Craig. [Rare.]

Eval.t (ë'val), a. [L. avum, an age.] Relating to time or duration.

Evaluation (ë-val-ū-ā'shon), n. [Fr. évaluation; L. L. evalvatio.] Exhaustive valuation or apprigment. [Rare.]

or apprizement, [Rare.] Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.

ledge. F. S. Mill.
Evanesce (ë-van-es'), v.i. pret. & pp. evan-esced; ppr. evanescing. L. evanesco—e, and vanesco, to vanish, from vanus, vain, empty. See VAIN.] To vanish; to disappear; to be dissipated, as vapour.

I believe him to have evanesced and evaporated.

De Quincey.

EVANESCENCE (ë-van-es'sens), n. 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapour.—2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession; as, the evanescence of earthly plans or hones.

Evanescent (ē-van-es'sent), a. 1. Vanishing; Evanescent (ë-van-es'sent), a. 1. Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapour, or to become imperceptible; as, the pleasures and joys of life are evanescent.—2. Lessening or lessened beyond the perception of the mind; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost evanescent.

Wolfaston.

Evanescently (ē-van-es'sent-li), adv. In a vanishing manner.

Evangel (ö-van'jel), n. [L. evangelium, the gospel. See EVANGELIC.] Good tidings; specifically, the gospel. [Obsolete or poetical.]

specifically, the gospel. [Obsolete or poetical.]
But alas! what holy angel
Brings the slave this glad emangel. Longfellow.
Evangelian (6-van-jel'i-an), a. Rendering thanks for favours. Craig.
Evangelian (6-van-jel'i-an), a. Rendering thanks for favours. Craig.
Evangelian, Evangelic (6-van-jel'ik-al. 6-van-jel'ik), a. [L. L. evangelians, from L. evangelians, the gospel, Gr. evangelians, from L. evangelians, the gospel, Gr. evangelians, good, and angelia, to announce.] I. Contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament; as, the evangelia history.—2. According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel published by Christ and his apostles; as, evangelical righteousness, obedience, or piety.—3. Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; alhering closely to the letter of the gospel; alhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; as, an evangelical preacher.—4. Eccles (a) a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace. (b) A term applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, inasmuch as the former recognize no standard of faith except the writings of the evangelists and other books of the Bible, no standard of faith except the writings of the evangelists and other books of the Bible, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—Evangelical Alliance, an associaaunion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—Evangelical Alliance, an association of evangelical Christians belonging to various churches and countries, formed in 1845, to concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery and Puseyism, and to promote the interests of a scriptural Christianity.—Evangelical Union, the name assumed by a religious body constituted in Scotland in 1843, its originator being the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister of the United Secession Church, after whom the members of the body were often spoken of as Morisonains. There is no longer a separate body so called, the churches formerly belonging to it being in 1896 merged in the Congregational Union of Scotland. The doctrines were Anti-Calvinistic, and resembled those of the Wesleyans.

Evangelical (ë-van-jel'ik-al-), n. One who maintains evangelical principles.

Evangelicalism (e-van-jel'ik-al-lim), n. Adherence to evangelical principles.

Evangelically (ë-van-jel'ik-al-li), adv. In an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.

Evangelicalless (ë-van-jel'ik-al-nes), n. Quality of being evangelical; "The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism. A thorough earnestness and evangelicalism.

A thorough earnestness and evangelicity.

Eclectic Rev.

Evangelism (ë-van'jel-izm), n. The promulgation of the gospel. Bacon.

Evangelist (e-van'jel-ist), n. [Gr. euangelistēts, the bringer of good tidings. See EvangeLindal.] 1. A writer of the history or doctaines, recentre actions like and dooth of eelical. 1. A wrifer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death of our, blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; as, the four evangetists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—2. In the New Testament, one of an order of men in the early Church who appear to have been a kind of missionary preachers. Acts xxi. 8; 2 Tim. iv. 5; Eph. iv. 11.—3. A person licensed to preach but not having a charge; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work of any kind. Evangelistary (ē-van'jel-ist/a-ri), n. A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service. Evangelistic (ë-van'jel-ist/ik), a. Evangel-static (ë-van'jel-ist/ik), a.

lesson in divine service.

Evangelistic (ë-van'jel-ist"ik), a. Evangelical; tending or designed to evangelize; as, evangelistic tendencies; evanyelistic efforts.

Evangelization (ë-van'jel-iz-āv'shon), n. The act of evangelizing.

Evangelize (ë-van'jel-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. evangelized; ppr. evangelizing. [L.L. evangelizo.] See Evangelizal.] To instruct in

the gospel; to preach the gospel to and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to evangelize the world.

The Spirit

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To evangelize the nations.

Millon. Evangelize (ē-van'jel-īz), v.i. To preach

Thus did our heavenly Instructor fulfil the predictions of the prophets, that he would evangelize to the poor.

Ep. Porteous,

Evangely† (ē-van'je-li), n. Good tidings; the gospel. 'The sacred pledge of Christ's the gospel. 'The sacred pledge of Christ's evangely.' Spenser.
Evangile† (ē-van'jil), n. The gospel; good

tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the evang ile of their freedom.

Landor.

the evanyile of their freedom. Landar, Evaniadæ (ë-van-f'a-dë), n. pl. A small family of hymenopterous parasitical insects; typical genus, Evania. E. appendigaster attaches itself to the cockroach. Evanid (ë-van'id), a. [L. evanidus, evanescent, from evanesco, to vanish. See EVAN-ESCE.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as, an evanid colour or smell.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an examid meteor.

Glanville.

Evanish (ë-van'ish), v.i. [L. evanesco. See Evanesce.] To escape from sight or per-ception; to vanish; to disappear.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form Evanishing amid the storm.

Evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), n. A van-

ishing; disappearance.

Evaporable (e-va'per-a-bl), a. [See Evaporable (e-va'per-a-bl), a. [See Evaporame]. That may be converted into vapour and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

and passon in tunes, since may be evaporation.

Evaporate (8-va'per-āt), v. i. pret. & pp. evaporate (8-va'per-āt), v. i. pret. & pp. evaporate (g. pp. evaporating. [L. evaporo, evaporativm—e, out, and vaporo, to emit steam, from vapor, vapour. See VaPour.] 1. To pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible; as, fluids when heated often evaporate in visible steam; but water on the surface of the earth generally evaporates in an imperceptible manner.—2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted; as, arguments evaporate in words; the spirit of a writer often evaporates in a translation.

tion.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish.

Swift.

rubush. Evaporate (ē-va'pēr-āt), v.t. 1. To convert or resolve into vapour, which is specifically lighter than the air, as a fluid; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles; to convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous; to vaporize; as, heat evaporates water.—2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

My lord of Essex evaporated his thoughts in a son-

net. Sir H. Wotton.

3. In phar. to perform the process of evaporation on. See EVAPORATION, 3.

Evaporate (ë-va'për-āt'), a. Dispersed in vapours. Thomson. [Rare.]

Evaporation (ë-va'për-āt'shon), n. 1. The act of resolving into vapour; or state of being resolved into vapour; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid. vaporizawhich becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea, of lakes, rivers, and pools. The vapour thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface; and afterwards, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface. In the animal body evaporation from the skin and lungs is one of the most obvious causes of diminution of temperature.—2. The matter evaporated or temperature.—2. The matter evaporated or discharged; vapour. 'The evaporations of a vindictive spirit.' Howell.

Evaporations are greater according to the greater heat of the sun.

Woodward.

3. In *phar*, the transformation of a liquid into vapour in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a dry and separate

Evaporative (ë-va'pèr-āt-iv), a. Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation. Evaporometer (ë-va'pèr-om"et-èr), n. [L.

evaporo, to emit steam, and Gr. metron, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given

time; an atmometer. Evasible (ë-vas'i-bl), a. That may be evaded.

[Hare.] Evazion (ê-vā'zhon), n. [L. evazio, from evado, evazion, to evade. See EVADE.] The act of eluding or of avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interpression, and the libra various. ment, from an accustation of charge, from an interrogatory, and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; prevarication; artifice to clude; shift; shuffling; as, evasion of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a

witness.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by evasions thy crime uncover'st more.

Milton.

Evasive (ē-vā'siv), a. 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered evasive of the sly request.

2. Containing or characterized by Pople.
2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument; as, an evasive answer; an evasive argument or reasoning. 'Evasive arts.' Bp. Berkeley.

Evasively (6-vä/siv-li), adv. By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge. 'I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately.' Bryant.

Evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-nes), n. The quality

Evasiveness (e-vasiveness) n. The quanty or state of being evasive.

Eve (ev), n. [Short for even, evening.] 1. The close of the day; the evening. 'From moon till dewy eve.' Milton.

Winter, of at eve, resumes the breeze. Thomson.

2. The day or the latter part of the day be-fore a church festival; the evening, night, vigil, or fast before a holiday; as, Christmas

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast.

Bp. Duppa.

eve to this great teast.

3. Fig. the period just preceding some important event; as, the eve of an engagement; the country is on the eve of a revolution.

Evecke, Evicket (ev'ek, ov'ik), n. (Probably from ibex.) A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden

stand,
The evicke skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.

Chapman.

snote. Chapman.

Evectics † (ē-vek'tiks), n. [Gr. euektikos, from eu echein, to be well.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

Evection (ē-vek'shon), n. [L. evectio, from eveho, evectum, to carry out or away—e, out, away, and veho, to carry.] 1.† The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

tion.

His (Joseph's) being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his exection to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.

By Pearson.

2. In astron. (a) the most considerable of the lunar irregularities, caused by the action of the sun upon the moon. Its general and constant effect is to diminish the equation of

constant effect is to diminish the equation of the centre in syzygies, and to increase it in the quadrature. It is periodical, running through all its changes in about twenty-seven days. (b) The libration of the moon.

—Evection of heat, an old term for the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it: convection.

Even (e'vn), a. [A.Sax. efen; comp. O.Fris. iven, D. even, Dan. jevn, Goth. thus, even: Corn. efun, plain: believed to belong to same root as L. exquus, plain, exquor, the level surface of the sea: Skr. eka, one and the same.] 1. Level; smooth; flat; not rough or waving; devold of irregularities; straight or direct; as, an even tract of land; an even country; an even surface; an even road.—2. Uniform: equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an even disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an even

Do not stain The even virtue of our enterprise.

The even virtue of our enterprise. Shak.

3. On a level or on the same level; hence, conformable. 'Shall lay thee even with the ground.' Luke xix. 44. 'Even with the law.' Shak.—4. In the same or in an equally favourable position; not behindhand; on a level in advantage; having accounts balanced; square; as, we have settled accounts and now are even.

Mahomet . . . determined with himself at once to be even with them for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place.

Rnolles.

The public is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them; the contempt is reciprocal.

Addison.

5. Without exhibiting favour or advantage to one side or another; balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable; as, our accounts are even, hold the balance even; an even bargain.—6. Capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder: opposed to odd; as, 4, 6, 8, 10 are even numbers.

are even numbers.
Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is even or odd.

7 + Equal in rank or station; fellow. 'His 7.† Equal in rank or station; fellow. 'His even servant fell down and prayed him. Wichife.

The more pity; that great folks should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their even Christian.

Shak.

8. Full: complete.

Let us from point to point this story know, To make the even truth in pleasure flow. Shak. To make even with, to square accounts with; to leave nothing owing to.

Since if my soul nake even with the week
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.
—To bear one's self even, t to behave with
equanimity; to guard one's composure.

How smooth and even they do bear themselves.

—Even lines, make even, terms used by printers, especially those employed on newspaper work, meaning to space out the words of a line when the pieces of 'copy' (manuscript) do not form whole paragraphs.—On even ground, on equally favourable terms; having equal advantages; as, the advocates meet on even ground in argument.

Even (Evn., v.t. 1. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will even all incondities.

Evelue.

This will even all inequalities, This temple Xerxes evened with the soil. Raleigh. 2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts with.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul, Till I am even'd with him, wife for wife. Shak. 3. To equal: to compare: to bring one thing into connection with another, to associate one thing with another, as a person with a charge, or one person's name with another in relation to marriage; as, such a charge cannever be evened to me. [Old English and

Can never becomes
Scotch.]
Would ony Christian even you bit object to a bonny,
sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline.

Leckings.

4.† To act up to; to keep pace with; to

But we'll even
All that good time will give us. Madam, the care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours.

Shak.

Even (é'vn), v.i. To be equal to. Carevo. Even (é'vn), adv. 1. Expressing a level or equality, or, emphatically, a likeness in manner, degree, or condition; hence, just as; exactly in consonance with; according to.

And even as I was then is Percy now.

Thou wast a soldier

Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes.

Shak.

2. Expressing equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time; as, I knew the facts, even when I wrote to you.—
3. Expressing, emphatically, identity of nerson.

And behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

4. Expressing a strong assertion; not only this or so, but more, or but also.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease 5. So much as. Without making us even sensible of the change. 'Swift.—6. Intimating the application of something to that which is loss makely in the change.' is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected; as, he made several discoveries which are new, even to the learned.

Even in our ashes live their wonted fires. Gray.

Even (ē'vn), n. Evening.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts till even fought. Shak.

Even-bishop (ev'n-bish-up), n. A co-bishop,
Even-down, Even-doun (e'vn-doun, e'vn-don, n. [Scotch.] I. Perpendicular; specifically, applied to a heavy fall of rain; down-right: as an exactless of the property of the state of the right; as, an even-down pour.—2. Down-right; honest; direct; plain; express; as, an even-doun man; an even-doun lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the even down truth.

Galt.

3. Mere: sheer.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst, Wi' ev'n-down want o' wark are curst. Eurns.

Wi evin-done want o' wark are curst. Hurns.

Evenet (ê-vên'), vi. [L. evento. See EVENT.]

To happen. Huryt.

Evener (e'vn-èr), v. 1. One that makes even.

2. In weaving, an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel; the comb or raithe which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]

Eventall (ê'vn-fal) n. The fall of evening; early evening, twilled.

early evening; twilight.

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came gimmering through the laurels
At the quiet confall. Tennyon.

Evenhand † (d'vn-hand), n. Equality or
parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at evenhand by depressing another's fortune.

Bacon,

Evenhanded (ē'vn-hand-ed), a. Impartial; equitable; just. 'Evenhanded justice.' Shak.

Evenhandedly (ē'vn-hand-ed-li), adv.

evenhanded manner; justly; impartially.

Evenhandedness (ëvn-hand-ed-nes), n.

The state or quality of being evenhanded; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacri-ficed as an evidence of Elizabeth's eventuandedness.

nece as an evidence of Elizabeth's eventuaridates. Frontial Evening (Evn-ing), a. [A. Sax. æfnung, verbal noun (like morning), from æfen, êfen, evening; cog. G. abend. Sw. æfton, leel. æften, ban. æften, evening. The root meaning seems to be retiring or withdrawing, the origin being the A. Sax. æf, æf, of or off; G. æb, of, from, down, O. G. æpa, L. æb, Skr. æpa, from.] 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the deeline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime. The evening and the morning were the first dav.

The evening and the morning were the first day.

Never morning wore
To evening, but some heart did break. Tempson. 2. The decline or latter part of any state, as of life, strength, or glory; as, the evening

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening.

Charendon.

Evening (& vn-ing), a. Being or occurring at the close of day; as, the evening sacrifice.

Those evening bells! those evening bells! How many a tale their music tells? Moore.

Evening-flower (ē'vn-ing-flou-er), n. Hesperantha, a genus of Cape bulbous plants, so named because the flowers expand in the

early evening. Evening-gun, n. Milit. and naut. the warning-gun, after the firing of which the sentries challenge.

which the sentries challenge. Evening-hymn, Evening-song (é'vn-ing-him, é'vn-ing-song), n. Same as Even-song. Evening-primitos), n. Chothera, a genus of plants, nat. order Onagracea. E. bionnis, an American species common in cottage gardens, is not unfrequent as an escaped plant in England. Evening-star (é'vn-ing-star), n. Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, visible in the evening. See VENUS. Even-keel (ê'vn-kêl), n. Naut. a term

Even-keel (ë'yn-kël), n. Naut. a term which implies an even position of a ship on the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon

the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an even-keel, when she draws the same draught of water forward as abaft.

Eveniket (E'vn-lik), a. Equal. Chaucer.

Evenly (E'vn-li), adv. 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; as, the field sloped evenly to the river.—2. In an equal degree, distance, or proportion; equally; upformly.

uniformly.

The surface of the sea is evenly distant from the centre of the earth.

Brerewood. 3. Without inclination towards either side;

3. Without inclination towards enter side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias from favour or emnity. 'Carry yourself evenly between them both.' Bacon. 4. Serenely; with equaminity.

Evenminded (ê'vn-mind-ed), a. Having equaminity.

equanimity. Evenmindedly (ē'vn-mīnd-ed-li), adv. With

equanimity.

Evenness (ē'vn-nes), n. 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; as, the evenness of the ground; the evenness of a fluid at rest.—2. Uniformity; regularity;

as, evenness of motion.—3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme; impartiality. 'A middle estate of evenness between both.' Hooker. 4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity. He bore the loss with great composure and even-ness of mind.

Hooker.

Even-song (e'vn-song), n. 1. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.

2. The evening or close of the day.

He tuned his notes both even-song and morn

Event (ë-vent'), n. [L. eventus, from evenio, eventum, to come out—e, out, and venio, to come.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident good or bad.

There is one event to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix. 2.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action operation or series of which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion;

One God, one law, one element,
And one far off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves. Tennyson. To which the whole creation moves. Tennyson.

—Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance.

Event, that which comes out, that which springs from a previous state of affairs. Hence we speak of watching the event; of tracing the progress of events. An event is of more importance than an occurrence, and is generally applied to great transactions in history. Occurrence is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an event does. An incident is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the incidents of a journey: it is applied to matters of minor importance. Circumstance, lift, that which stands round or attends; does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surplace, but may simply mean one of the sur-rounding or accompanying conditions of an rounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event. It is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign, might dwell on the leading events which it produced; might mention some of its striking occurrences; might allude to some remarkable incidents which attended it; and might give details of the favourable or adverse circumstances by which it was accompanied.—SYN. Incident, occurrence, issue, result, termination, conoccurrence, issue, result, termination, consequence, conclusion.

Event† (ë-vent'), v.i. To come out; to break

Event† (ë-vent'), v.t. To come out; to break forth.

O that then saw'st my heart, or did'st behold The place from which that scalding sigh evented.

Event† (ë-vent'), v.t. [Fr. eventer, to fan—L. e, out, and ventus, wind.] To fan; to cool.

A loose and rorid vapour that is fit T'event his searching beams, Marlowe & Chapman, Even-tempered (ē'vn-tem-perd), a. Having

Even-tempered (d'vn-tem-pèrd), a. Having a placid temper.

Eventerate (ë-ven'tèr-āt), v.t. pret & pp. eventerated; ppr. eventerating. [Fr. éven-trev, from the L. e, out, and venter, the belly.] To open and take out the bowels of; to rip open; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Eventful (ë-vent'ful), a. Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as, an eventful period of history; an eventful period of life. period of life

Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history
Is second childishness.
Shak.

Eventide (5'vn-tid), n. [E. even(ing), and tide, time.] Evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the even-tide. Gen, xxiv. 63.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the cremitiate.

Gen, xxiv. 63.

Rventilatet (ë-ven'ti-lät), v.t. [L. eventilo, eventilatum—e, out, and ventilo, to toss, to swing, to fan. See VENTILATE.] 1. To winnow; to fan. Hence—2. To discuss.

Rventilation! (ë-ven'ti-lä'shon), n. 1. Act of ventilation! (ë-ven'ti-lä'shon), n. [L. e, out of, and venter, the belly.] In pathol. (a) a tumour, formed by a general relaxation of the walls of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. (b) Ventral hernia, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal walls. (c) A very extensive wound in the abdominal

walls, with issue of the greater part of

the intestines. Dunglison. Eventual (ē-vent'ū-al), a. Eventual (ē-vent'ū-al), a. 1. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of anything; consequential.—2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public

securities.

3. Happening upon trial or upon the event; contingent; depending upon an uncertain event; as, an eventual succession.

Eventuality (ë-vent'u-al'i-ti), n. In phren, one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the lower part of the forehead, below Comparison, and above Individuality.

Eventually (ë-vent'u-al-li), adv. In the event; in the final result or issue.

Eventuate (ë-vent'u-at), v.t. pret. & pp. eventuated; ppr. eventuating. 1. To issue as an event or consequence; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.—2. To fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the

If Mr. — were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. Dr. M. Davies.

National Church would eventuate. Dr. M. Davies.

Eventuation (6-vent'ū-ā'shon), n. The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. R. W. Hamilton.

Ever (ev'er), adv. [A. Sax. exfer, exfre, always. Comp. the cog. Goth. aivs, time, long time, aiv, ever; Icel. aef, an age, the space of life; L. ævum, Gr. aiön, an age, space of time, eternity; Skr. āyus, an age, the period of life. Root probably i, to go. Akin aye.] I. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; as, have you ever seen the city of Paris, or shall you ever see it?

No man ever yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall ever love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. Dryden.
He will ever be mindful of his covenant. Ps. cxi. 5.
Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

2 Tim. iii. 7. 3. In any degree; as, no man is ever the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature cver the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. Hall.

4. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as ever he had done it; as like him as ever he can look.

They broke all their bones in pieces or ever they came to the bottom of the den.

Dan. vi. 24. -Ever so, to whatever extent: to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly; as, ever so much better; be he ever so bold.—For ever, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

This is my name for ever. In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him for ever. Ex. xxi, 6. and he shall serve him for ever. Ex. xxi, 6. These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis; for ever and ever, or for ever and for ever.—For ever and a day, for ever, emphatically; eternally, [Colloq.]—Ever and anon, at one time and another; now and then.—Ever, in composition, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity; as, ever-active; ever-during.—Syn. Always, perpetually, continually, incessantly, unceasingly, constantly. stantly.

Stanty.

Ever among † (ev'er a-mung), adv. Ever and anon. Spenser.

Everduring (ev'er-dūr-ing), a. [Ever and during.] Enduring for ever; continuing

continuing without end; as, everduring glory

Heaven open'd wide Her everduring gates.

Heaven open'd wide

Her everduring gates.

Everglade (ev'er-gläd), n. A low, marshy
tract of country, inundated with water
and interspersed with patches or portions
covered with high grass; as, the everylades
of Florida. [United States.]

Evergreen (ev'er-grēn), a. Always green;
verdant throughout the year; as, the pine is
an evergreen tree: also used figuratively.

Evergreen (ev'er-grēn), n. A plant that
retains its verdure through all the seasons,
as the fir, the holly, the laurel, the cedar,
the cypress, the juniper, the holm-oak, and
many others. Evergreens shed their old
leaves in the spring or summer, after the
new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the winter
season. They form a considerable part of
the shrubs commonly cultivated in gardens,
and are beautiful at all seasons of the year.

Everich, t.e. Every; each. Chaucer. Everich,† a. Every; each. Chaucer. Everlasting (ev-er-lasting), a. [Ever and

lasting.] 1. Lasting or enduring for ever; having eternal duration, past and future; existing or continuing without beginning or end; immortal. 'The everlasting God.' Gen. xxi. 33. 'Everlasting fire.' Mat. xxv. 41. 'Everlasting punishment.' Mat. xxv. 46.—2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession.

on. Gen. xvii. 8. 3. Endless; continual; unintermitted; as, the family is disturbed with everlasting disputes.

[Colloq.]

Heard thy everlasting yawn confess

The pains and penalties of idleness.

—Eternal, Everlasting. See under ETERNAL. Syn. Eternal, immortal, interminable, endless, infinite, unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, unintermitted, incessant.

Everlasting (ev-ér-last/ing), n. 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From everlasting to everlasting thou art God.

2. A woollen material, for shoes, &c.: lasting. 2. A woollen material, for shoes, &c.; lasting, S. A plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered. Several plants possess this property, as the American cudweed, of the genus Gnaphalium, the Xeranthemum, Helichrysum, &c.—The Everlasting, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that the Everlasting had not fix'd His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. Shak.

ris canon ganst seir-staughter. Shak.

Everlasting (ev-èr-last/ing), adv. Very; exceedingly; as, I am in an everlasting great
fix. [American vulgarism.]

Everlastingly (ev-èr-last/ing-li), adv. Eternally; perpetually; continually.

Many have made themselves everlastingly ridicu-lous.

Everlastingness (ev-èr-lasting-nes), n. flestate of being everlasting; eternity; endlessness of duration.

ness of duration.

Rverlasting-pea (ev-ér-lasting-pē), n. A popular name for Lathyrus latifolius, cultivated in flower-gardens. It is a mere variety of L. sylvestris, a species dispersed over the greater part of Europe, which has narrower leaflets, and smaller, less richly coloured flowers than the garden variety.

Everliving (ev'ér-liv-ing), a. 1. Living without end, eternal; immortal; having eternal existence. 'The evertiving Deity.' Hooker.'

2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

Evermore (ev'ér-in'or), adv. 1. Always; eternally; for ever: often with for before it.

Religion prefes the leasures which flow from the

Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the resence of God for evermore. Tillotson.

At all times; continually; as, evermore guided by truth.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is ever-more doing in the world. Trench.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is evermore doing in the world.

Evernia, (ē-vēr'ni-a), n. A small genus of
lichens with a branching thallus and scutellate apothecium. The yellow species contain two distinct colouring principles, and
E. prunustri, common in almost every
thicket, is used for dyeing, and was formerly
used, ground down with starch, for hairpowder. It has been tried as a substitute
for gum in cotton-printing.
Everriculum (ē-vēr-rik'ū-lum), n. [L., a
drag-net, from everyo, to sweep out.] In
surg, an instrument, shaped like a scoop,
for removing fragments of stone from the
bladder after the operation of lithotomy.
Everset (ē-vērs'), v.t. [L. everto, eversum, to
turn out, to overthrow—e, out, and verto,
ville.

rute.

Eversion (ë-vër'shon), n. [L. eversio, from everto. See Everse.] An overthrowing; destruction.—Eversion of the eyelids, ectropium, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. It occurs most frequently in the lever everlies.

in the lower eyelid.

Eversive (ē-vers'iv), a. Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive.

A maxim . . . eversive of all justice and morality.

Evert (ë-vert'), v.t. [L. everto—e, and verto, to turn.] 1. To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy.—2. To turn outward, or inside out. They attack molluscs by everting their stomachs.

Every (ev'e-ri), a. [O.E. everich, everith, everele, from A.Sax. æfre, ever, and æfel, each see Each.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number; all the parts which constitute a whole considered one by

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity.

Every now and then, repeatedly; at short

intervals; frequently. Every person. Every person. Everyday (ev'é-ri-da), a. Used, occurring, or that may be seen or met with every day; common; usual; as, everyday wit; an every-day occurrence. This was no everyday writer. Pope. 'A man of everyday talents

writer. Pope. 'A man of everyday talents in the House.' Brougham.
Everything (ev'e-i-thing), n. Each individual thing; all things.
Everywhere (ev'e-i-twhär), adv. In every place; in all places.

Eves-drop (evz'drop), n. Same as Eaves-

drop.

Eves-dropper (ëvz/drop-ër), n. Same as

Eaves-dropper (which see).

Evestigate † (ë-ves'ti-gat), v.t. Same as

Investigate. Bailey.

Evet (ë-vet), n. [See Eff.] A kind of small

lizari; an eft.

Evibratet (ê-vi'brât), v.i. To vibrate (which

see).

Bvict (ö-vikt'), v.t. [L. evinco, evictum, to vanquish utterly—e, intens., and vinco, to overcome. See VICTOR.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law. 'If either party be evicted for the defect of the other's title.' Blackstone.—2. To take away by sentence of law. 'His lands were evicted from him.' King James's Declaration.—3.† To evince; to prove. B. Jamson.

Jonson.

Eviction (ë-vik'shon), n. 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.—2.† Proof; conclusive evi-

Rather as an expedient for peace than an eviction of the right.

Sir R. L'Estrange,

of the right.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Evidence (ev'i-dens), n. [Fr. évidence, from
L. evidentia—e, and video, to see. See

VISION.] 1. That which makes evident or
elucidates and enables the mind to see

truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony
of others, or from inductions of reason; as,
our senses furnish evidence of the existence our senses infinish tomerae of the existence of matter, of solidity, of colour, of heat and cold, of figure, &c.; the declarations of a witness furnish evidence of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish evidence has been distinguished into intuitive and deductive. Intuitive evidence is of three kinds. (a) The evidence of axioms. (b) The evidence of consciousness, of perception, and of memory. (c) The evidence of those fundamental laws of human belief which form an essential part of our constitution; and of which our entire conviction is imand of which our entire conviction is im-plied not only in all our speculative reason-ings, but in all our conduct as active beings. Deductive evidence is of two kinds, demon-strative and probable; the former relating to necessary, the latter to contingent truths. Mathematical evidence is of the demonstrative kind. Probable evidence is founded on a belief that the course of nature will cona belief that the course of nature will con-tinue to be in time to come as it has been in time past. Evidence as to the authen-ticity or genuineness of a writing may be internal or external. Internal evidence is the evidence supplied by the composition and character of a work, as a poem or a painting; external evidence is the evidence brought in corroboration of the statements or genuineness of the work by neutral parties.

parties.

Internal evidence is generally deceptive; but the sort of internal evidence supposed to be afforded by comparative inferiority in artistic execution, is never free from great suspicion. Some of Plato's dialogues not being found equal to the exalted idea which his great works have led men to entertain, are forthwith declared to be spurious. But what writer is at all times equal to the highest of his own flights? What author has produced nothing but chefs-denered No one childs of disputing Shaspere's claim to the surface of the control of the chefs of the control of the contro

--Moral evidence, evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of rigid and incontrovertible demonstration.

Mr. Gibbon remarks in his own life that, as soon as he understood the principles of mathematics, he relinquished his pursuit of them for ever; nor did he lament that he desisted before his mind was hardened by the habit of rigid demonstration, so destructive of the liner feelings of meral evidence, which must, however, determine the actions and opinions of our lives.

Edin. Rev.

2. In law, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascer-taining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it. Evidence nact under investigation before it. Evidence may be either written or parole, direct or circumstantial. Written evidence consists of records, deeds, affidavits, and other writ-ings; parole or oral evidence is that rendered by witnesses personally appearing in court and sworn to the truth of what they depose. nd sworn to the truth of what they depose. Direct evidence is that of a person who has been an eye-witness to a fact; circumstantial evidence consists of many concurrent circumstances leading to an inference or conviction.—3. One who or that which supplies evidence; a witness; an evident. 'Infamous and perjured evidences.' Sir W. Scott. [Rare.]—King's or queen's evidence, or criminal law, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he rime.—Testimony, Evidence. Testimony is the evidence given by one witness, evidence is the testimony of one or many. We say the united testimonies, but the whole evidence.

dence.

Evidence (evi-dens), v.t. pret. & pp. evidenced; ppr. evidencing. To render evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind; as, to evidence the guit of an offender. 'As might be evidenced from texts.' Tillotson.

Evident (evi-dent), a. [L. evidens. See Evidence] 1. Open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest; obvious; plain; as, an evident mistake; it is evident you are wrong. 'Your honour and your goodness is so evident.' Shak.—2.† Conclusive. Shak.

our goodness is so evaluate. Smar.—2.1 Conclusive. Shak.

Evident (cv'i-dent), n. That which proves or corroborates anything; specifically, in Scots law, a writ or title-deed by which pro-

Scots and, a with or intereded by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

Evidential (evi-den'shal), a. Affording evidence; clearly proving; indicative.

Evidentially (evi-den'shal-li), adv. In an

Evidential manner. Evidential manner. Evidential veri-den'shi-a-ri), α . Affording evidence; evidential.

When a fact is supposed, although incorrectly, to be evidentiary of, or a mark of, some other fact, there must be a cause of the error.

*\mathcal{F}\$. S. Mill.

Evidently (evi-dent-li), adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

Id; Certainly, in the prime of youth.

W. Irving.

Evidentness (ev'i-dent-nes), n. State of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plain-

ness.
Evigilation† (e-vi'jil-ā'shon), n. [L. evigilatio, from evigilo, evigilatium, to wake upe, and viyil, watchful.] A waking or watching. 'The evigilation of the animal powers when Adam awoke.' Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis.
Evil (ë'vil), a. [A. Sax. efel, yfel, eafel; D. cuvel; O. Fris. evel; G. übel; Goth. ubils. Ill is a contracted form of evil.] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief. produce mischief.

Some evil beast hath devoured him, Gen. xxxvii. 33. 2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as, evil thoughts; evil deeds; evil speaking; an evil thoughts; evil deeds; evil speaking; an evil generation.—3. Unfortunate; unpropitious; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, evil tidings; evil days. 'Fall'n on evil days.' Milton.—The evil one, the devil.—SYN. Mischlevous, pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive, noxious, baneful, wicked, bad, corrupt, perverse, vile, base, wrong, vicious, calamitous, unfortunate.
Evil (ëvil), n. 1. Anything that causes displeasure, injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity; mischlef; injury.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is de-lightful to himself, good; and that evil which dis-pleaseth him.

Hobbes. Of two evils the less is always to be chosen.

Trans. of Thomas à Kempis.

2. Natural depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

aity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil.

Eccles. ix. 3.

3. The negation or contrary of good. Farewell remorse! all good to me is lost.

Evil, be thou my good.

Millon. 4. A malady or disease; as, the king's evil or scrofula.

scrofula. What's the disease he means?

"Tis called the evil. Shak.

Evil (e'vil), adv. 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably. 'Evil it beseems thee.' Shak.—2. Not virtuously; not innocently.—3. Not happily; unfortunately. It went evil with his house, 1 Chr. vii. 23.

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us. Dout. xxvi. 6.

Evil-affected (ë'vil-af-fekt-ed), a. Not well disposed; unkind; ill-affected.

Made their minds evil-affected against the brethren.

Evildoer (ë'vil-dö-er), n. One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral

one who commits sin, crime, or wrong.

They speak evil against you as evildoers. I Pet. ii.i.e.

Evil-entreat (& vil-en-tret), v.t. To treat with injustice; to injure.

And then he lets them be evil-entreated by tyrants, and suffer persecution.

Kingsley.

Evil-eye (evil-i), n. A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, in virtue of which they could injure whatever they cast a hostile

could injure whatever they case a nose or envious look upon.

Evil-eyed (ë'vil-id), a. Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design. 'Thou shalt not find me... evil-ey'd unto you.'

Evil-favoured (ē'vil-fā-verd), a. Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favoured.

ill-favoured.
Evil-favouredness (ëvil-fa-verd-nes), n.
Deformity. 'Blemish or any evil-favouredness.' Deut. xvii. 1.
Evilly (ëvil-li), adv. Not well. 'Good deeds evilly disposed.' Shak. [Rare.]
Evil-minded (ë'vil-mind-ed), a. Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked.
Evilness (ë'vil-nes), n. Badness; viciousness; malignity; as, evilness of heart; the evilness of sin.

of sin.

or sm. Evil-starred (Evil-stard), a. Destined to misfortune, as if through the influence of an adverse star or planet; ill-starred; unfortunate; unlucky.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father evil-starred.

Evince (ē-vins'), v.t. pret. & pp. evinced; ppr. evincing. [L. evinco, to vanquish, to prove or show—e, and vinco, to conquer.]

1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. to make evident.

Tradition then is disallow'd
If not evinc'd by Scripture to be true. Dryden. 2.† To conquer.

Error by his own arms is best evinced. Millon. Evincement (ē-vins'ment), n. Act of

Evincible (ë-vins'i-bl), a. Capable of proof; demonstrable. 'Evincible by true reason.

demonstrable. Evincible by true reason. Sir M. Hale.

Evincibly (ê-vins'i-bli), adv. In a manner to demonstrate or force conviction.

Evincive (ê-vins'iv), a. Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. [Rare.]

Evirate † (ê-vêr-at), v.t. [L. eviro, eviratum, to deprive of virility—e, priv., and vir. man.]

To emasculate; to castrate. 'Origen and some others that voluntarily evirated themsalves.' Ran Hall.

some others that voluntarily evirated themselves.' Bp. Hall.
Eviration [G-vēr-ā'shon), n. Castration.
Eviscerate (ē-vis'ser-āt), v.t. pret. & pp.
eviscerated; ppr. eviscerating. [L. evisceroe, and viscera, the howels.] To take out the
entrails of; to search the bowels of; to embowel; to disembowel; as, he was hanged
and than eviscerated. and then eviscerated.

and then eviscerateu.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly eviscerate the problem of its difficulty.

Sir IV. Hamilton.

Evisceration (ē-vis'ser-ā"shon), n. The act

of eviscerating.

Evitable (ev'it-a-bl), a. [L. evitabilis. See EVITATE.] That may be shunned; avoid-

able.

Of divers things evil, all being not evitable, we take one.

If anito evitatum

To shun; to avoid; to escape. Shak.

Evitation + (evit-āt), v.t. [L. evito, evitatum—e, and vito, to shun.] To shun; to avoid; to escape. Shak.

Evitation + (ev-it-ā/shon), n. An avoiding;

a shunning.

Evite † (e-vit'), v.t. [L. evito, to shun.] To

shun.
The blow once given cannot be evited. Drayton.

Eviternal (c-vi-ternal), a. [L. æriternus (contr. æternus), from ævum, an age.] Of duration indefinitely long; eternal. an age.] Of

Angels are truly existing . . . eviternal creatures

Angels are truly existing ... exiternal creatures.

By Hall.

Eviternally # (ë-vi-ter'nal-li), adv. Eternally #p. Hall.

Eviternity # (ë-vi-ter'ni-ti), n. Duration indefinitely long; eternity. 'Our eviternity of blisse.' Bp. Hall.

Evittate (ë-vii'at), a. [L. e, without, and vittee, bands.] In bot, not striped; destitute of vitte: applied to the fruits of some numbellifers. umbellifers

umbellifers.

Evocate (cv'ō-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. evocated;
ppr. evocativa, [L. evoco, evocatum—e, forth,
and voco, to call.] To call forth; to evoke.

Magical operations to evocate the dead.

Stackhouse.

Evocation (ev-ō-kā'shon), n. 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth.—2. A calling from one tribunal to another.—3. A mong the Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers: a religious ceremony of besieging armies.

Evocator (ev'ō-kāt-er), n. [L.] One who calls forth.

Evoke (ē-vōkk'), n.t. nret. & nn. evoked.

Evoke (ë-vōk'), v.t. pret. & pp. evoked; ppr. evoking. 1. To call or summon forth.

There is a necessity for a regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted. *De Quincey*.

2.† To call away; to remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was evoked to Rome. Evolatic, † Evolatical † (ev-ō-lat'ik, ev-ō-lat'ik,a), a. Apt to fly away.

Evolation (ev-ō-lat'shon), n. [L. evolo, evo-datum—e, and volo, to fly.] The act of flying away.

These walls of flesh forbid evolation. Bp. Hall.

These walls of flesh forbid evolation. Ep. Hall.

Evolute (ev'o-lüt), n. In geom. a curve from which another curve, called the involute or evolvent, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. See INVOLUTE.

Evolution (ev-o-lüt'shon), n. [Fr. évolution, from L. evolution, from Evolve, evolutium, to unroll, to unfold. See Evolve.] 1. The act of unfolding or unrolling; development; as, the evolution of a flower from a bud, or a bird from the egg. 'The evolution of the plot (of a dramatic poem),' Dr. Cuird.

2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. 'The evolution of ages. 'Sir T. More...-3. In geom. the unfolding or opening of a curve and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual ap-More.—3. In geom, the unfolding or opening of a curve and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude as that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a less are of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line.—4. In math, the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. See INVOLUTION.—5. Millt. the doubling of ranks or fles, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage or to occupy a different post.—6. Naut. the change of form and disposition of a feet or the movements of a single vessel during mancurves.—7. In biology, strictly the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts. See EPIGENESIS.—8. That theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a passage from simplicity to complexity, from an undifferentiated to a differentiated condition of the elements. Thus the nebular hypothesis, which regards the planetary bodies as evolved from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution. The evolution theory of the origin of species is, that later species have been developed by continuous differentiated, and that thus all organic existences, even man himself, may be traced back to a simple cell.

Evolutional, Evolutionary (ev-ō-lū'shonal, ev-ō-lū'shonal, ev-ō-l

be traced date to a simple cell. Evolutional, Evolutionary (ev-ō-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri), a. Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local evolutional change as the result of education or training. It is certain that they had

increased somewhat in size after the general cessa-tion of evolutional changes in their form.

Evolutionist (ev-ō-lu'shon-ist), n. 1. One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—2. A believer in the doctrine or doctrines of evolution.

THE OF GOCTIONS OF CONTROL.

EVOLVE (c-volv'), vt. pret. & pp. evolved; ppr. evolving. [L. evolvo—e, and volvo, to roll, which is cog, with E. to vadlova!] I. To unfold; to open and expand.

The animal soul soner evolves itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul.

2. To throw out; to emit; as to evolve odours.
3. To follow out and detect through intricacies; as, to evolve the truth. [Rare.]—4. To develop; to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state.

Evolve (ē-volv'), v.i. To open or disclose

Evolvement (ê-volv'ment), n. Act of evolving or state of being evolved; evolu-

evolving or state of being evolvel; evolution.

Evolvent (ē-volv'ent), n. In geom. the involute of a curve. See Involute.

Evolver(ē-volv'er), n. He who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolvulus (ē-vol'vū-lus), n. [L. evolvo, to unroll—e, out, and volvo, to roll.] A genus of climbing exotic annuals, having handsome flowers, for which they are sometimes cultivated in our stoves. They belong to the nat. order Convolvulacea.

Evomitt (ē-vom'tt), v.t. To vomit. Bale.

Evomitation, † Evomition† (ē-vom'tā-".
shon, ē-vō-mi'shon), n. [L. evomo, to vomit forth—e, out, and vomo, to vomit.] The act of vomiting; expectoration.

Evoyae (ē-vō'va-ē). In music, an artificial word formed from the vowels in the words 'seculorum Amen' which occur at the end of the Gloria Patri. It served as a kind of mnemonic word, enabling singers to render the various Gregorian chants correctly, each

or the Georal Patre. It served as a kind of memonic word, enabling singers to render the various Gregorian chants correctly, each letter in evovae (enouae) standing for the syllable from which it is extracted.

Evulgate † (ë-vul'gāt), v.t. [L. evulyo, evul-gatum, to make public—e, out, and vulyo, to spread among the people, from vulgus, the common people.] To publish.

Evulgation† (ë-vul'gāt'shon), v. A divulging.

Evulsion (ë-vul'shon), v. [L. evulsio, from evello, evulsum, to pluck out—e, out, and vello, to pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

Ew e (ū), v. [A. Sax. eowu; comp. the cog. forms fris. et, Goth, avis, O.H.G. avi, ou, Icel. a, Lith. awis, L. ovis, Gr. ois, Gael. at, a herd, sheep; Skr. avi, a sheep.] A fermale sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

Ewe-cheese (ū'chēz), n. Cheese made from

Ewe-cheese (l'chēz), n. Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

Ewer (l'ér), n. [O.Fr. eavier, Fr. évier, a sink for water, from eau, older Fr. eve, aive, aigue, water, thence Fr. aiguire, a ewer; L. aqua, water.] A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water. the water.

the water.

Ewest, a. According to Jamieson, near, contiguous; but according to Bell (Diet. of Law of Scot.), nearest. It occurs in the Law of Scot.), nearest. older Scotch statutes.

ower scoten statutes.

EWTY (171), n. [From swer.] In mediæval
times, the scullery of a religious house; in
England, an office in the royal household,
where they take care of the linen for the
sovereign's table, lay the cloth, and serve
up water in ewers after dinner.

Ewt (tt), n. [See Eff., News.] A newt.

Ex (eks). A Latin preposition or prefx, Gr.
car or de signifying out of our proceeding

up water in evers after camer. Ewt (4tt), n. [See EFT, NEWT.] A newt. Ex (elss). A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. ex or ck, signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes off, from, or out, as in Lessivido, to cust off or out; sometimes beyond, as in excess, exceed, excel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. Ex prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, ex-minister. Ex is frequently used as a preposition before English words, as in the phrase, 20 chests tea ex 'Sea King,' where it signifies taken out of, delivered from Stock of any kind sold ex div. means that the next dividend upon such stock has been declured, and is reserved by the seller. Exacerbate (eks-as'er-bât), vt. pret & pp. exacerbating. [L. exacerbo, exacerbatum—ex, intens., and acerbo to make bitter; from acerbus, harsh, sharp,

sour. See ACERE.] 1. To irritate; to exas-perate; to inflame the angry passions of; to imbitter; to increase the malignant qualities of.

IMES 01.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and un-kindly feelings to be exacerbated, if not engendered.

Brangham.

2. To increase the violence of, as a disease. Exacerbation (eks-as'ér-ba'shon), n. 1. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. In med. a periodical increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever; as, nocturnal exacerbations.—3. Increased severity; as, violent exacerbations of punishment. [Rare.] Exacerbeseonce (eks-as'er-bes'sens), n. [L. exacerbeseo, to become exasperated—ex, and acerbus, harsh.] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. 2. To increase the violence of, as a disease.

or disease.

Exacervation (eks-as'ér-vã"shon), n. [L. exacervo, exacervatum, to heap up exceedingly—ex, intens., and acervus, a heap.]

The act of heaping up.

Exacinate (eks-as'in-āt), v.t. [L. ex, priv., and acinus, the kernel of a berry or other fruit.] To deprive of the kernel. [Rare.]

Exacination (eks-as'in-ā'shon), n. The act of taking out the kernel. [Rare.]

Exact (egz-akt'), a. [L. exactus, pp. of exigo, to drive out, to measure—ex, out, and apo, to drive, to do.] 1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule.

All this, exact to tele, were brought about.

All this, exact to rule, were brought about, Were but a combat in the lists left out. Pope.

2. Precise; not different in the least; as, the 2. Precise; not different in the least; as, the exact sum or amount, or the exact time.—
3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict; as, a man exact in keeping accounts; a man exact in paying his debts; we should be exact in attendance on appointments; an exact thinker. 'In my doings I was exact.' Ecclus. Ii. 19.

The exactest vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. Rambler.

4. Characterized by exactness; precisely thought out or stated; as, an exact demonstration. 'An exact command.' Shak.— SYN. Accurate, correct, precise, nice, methodical, careful.

thodical, careful Exact (egz-akt), v.t. [L. exigo, exactum—ea, and ago, to drive, to lead, to do.] 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; to demand or require authoritatively; to extor by means of authority or without justice.

Jeholakim exacted the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki, xxlii. 35. 2. To demand of right or necessity; to en-

force a yielding of; to enjoin with pressing Years of service past, From grateful souls exact reward at last. Dryden.

And justice to my father's soul, exact
This cruel piety.

3.† To require the presence of.

My designs

Exact me in another place. Exact (egz-akt'), v.i. To practise extortion. The enemy shall not exact upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

Exacter (egz-akt'er), n. One who exacts; an

extortioner. Exacting (egz-akt'ing), p. and α . Demanding or compelling to pay or yield under colour of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity; unreasonably severe or compressions.

With a temper so exacting, he was more likely to claim what he thought due, than to consider what others might award.

Arnold.

others might award.

Exaction (egz-ak'shon), n. 1. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities or recommend with the nor illegal. powerlessness to compel him to pay llegal or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards; as, the exaction of tribute or of obedience. 'Il-legal exactions of sheriffs and officials.' Ban-

Take away your exactions from my people.

Ezek, xlv. 9

2. That which is exacted; tribute; fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

We pay an unreasonable exaction at every ferry.

Addison.

Exactitude (egz-akt'i-tūd), n. Exactness; neeuracy; nicety.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighted with the nicest exactitude.

Dr. Geddes.

Exactly (e.g.-akt'li), adv. In an exact man-ner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, principle, and the like nicely; accu-rately; as, a tenon exactly fitted to the mor-

13c.
Both of them knew mankind exactly well. Dryden.
His enemies were pleased, for he had acted exactly
as their interests required.
Bancroft.

Exactness (egz-akt'nes), n. 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments, with exactness.—2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as, exactness of deportment.

They think that their existness in one duty will atone for their neglect of another.

Regers.

3. Caroful observance of method and con-

formity to truth; as, exactness in accounts or business.

He had . . . that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. Macaulay.

maye made mm a respectable antiquary. Macanday. Exactor (egz-akt'er), n. 1. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

I will make thine officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness.

Is. 1x. 17.

2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice; one who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands.

The service of sin is perfect slavery . . . an un-reasonable taskmaster and an unmeasurable exactor.

Men that are in health are severe exactors of patience at the hands of them that are sick.

Fer. Taylor.

3. He that demands by authority; as, an

As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor; so did they likewise, in respect of the exactor.

Fotherby.

Exactress (egz-akt/res), n. A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. 'Excances or is severe in her injunctions. 'Expectation, so severe an exactress of duties.' B. Jonson.

pectation, so severe an exactress of duties.' B. Jonson.
Exacuate 1 (egz-ak'ū-āt), v.t. [From a fictive L. verb exacuo, exacuatum, for L. exacuo, exacutum, to make very sharp—ex, and acuo, to sharpen, from acus, a sharp point, a needle.] To whet or sharpen.
Exacuation 1 (egz-ak'ū-ā'shon), n. Act of wheting; a sharpening.

Exæresis (egz-E're-sis), n. [Gr., from exairvā, to remove.] That brunch of surgery which relates to the removal of parts of the body.

Exaggerate (egz-al'er-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. exaggerated; ppr. exaggerating. [L. exaggero, exaggeratum—ex, intens, and aggero, exaggeratum—ex, intens, and aggero, do, and gero, to carry.] 1, f To heap on; to accumulate. 'Oaks and fire covered by the waters and moorfsh earth exaggerated upon them.' Hale.—2. To heighten; to enlarge heyond the truth or reason; to amplify; especially, to represent as greater than truth cially, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

A friend evaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.

Addison.

an analos in series arts, to heighten extravagantly in effect or design; as, to exaggerate particular features in a painting or statue.

Exaggerated (egz-ayer-a-ted), p. and a. Heightenet; overstated; unduly increased; as, an exaggerated statement or account.

as, an exaggerated statement or account.

Exaggeration (egz-afér-a*/shon), n. 1 † A
heaping together; heap; accumulation.

'Exaggeration of sand.' Hale.—2. Amplification; a representation of things beyond
the truth or reason; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in
the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd
sound at Westminster.

Swift.

3. In the fine arts, a representation of things in which their natural features are heightened or magnified.

Exaggerative (egz-aj'er-āt-iv), a. Having the power or tendency to exaggerate.

Exaggerator (egz-aj'er-āt-er), n. One who exaggerator.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggradurs of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?

E. B. Browning, Exaggeratory (egz-aj'er-a-to-ri), a. Containing exaggeration. 'Exaggeratory declamation.' Johnson.

Exagitate (egz-aj'it-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. cx-ayliated; ppr. cxagitating. [L. exagito, exagitating, to stir up—ex, intens., and agito,

freq. of ago, to move, to drive.] 1. To shake violently; to agitate.—2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; to reproach. This their defect I had rather lament than evaguate.

Hooker.

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Exagitation † (egz-aj'it-a"shon), n. Agita-

Exaptominous (eks-al-bū'min-us), a. [Prefix ex, priv, and albuminous (which see).] In bot, having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons. Exalt (egz-alt'), v.t. [Fr. exalter; L. exalto —ex, and altus, high. See ALTITUDE.]

1. To raise high; to elevate; to lift up.

I will exall my throne above the stars of God.
Is, xiv. 13

Exall thy towery head, and lift thine eyes. Pope. 2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity, character, and the like; as, to exalt one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to

bishopric.

Exall him that is low, and abase him that is high.

Ezek. xxi. 16.

3. To elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to inspire with delight or satisfaction; to elate; as, to be exalted with success or vic-

tory.
Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. rr.

4. To praise highly; to magnify; to praise;

to extol.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will exall him.

Ex. xv. 2.

5. To raise, as the voice; to elevate the tone of, as the voice or a musical instrument; to lift up. 2 Ki. xix. 22.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice. 6. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime.

But hear, oh hear, in what exaited strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times. Roscomm

7.† In chem. to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to exalt the juices or the qualities of bodies.

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers. Pope.

Exaltado (eks-ül-tä'dō), n. In Spanish hist. a member of the extreme liberal or radical

political party.

Exaltat, † pp. Exalted. 'In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat.' Chaucer.

Venus is exaltat. Chaucer.

Exaltation (egz-qlt-a'shon), n. 1. The act of raising high, or state of being raised high; elevated state; elevation, as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; state of greatness or dignity.

Wondering at my flight, and change To this high exultation. Milton.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses poetical or noble thoughts and noble aspirations.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the cliusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous exaltation, the poetic rapture.

Trans. of Taine.

3.4 In chem. the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—4. In astrol. the dignity of a planet, from its position being in that part of the zodiac in which its powers are increased or are at the highest. Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its exalta-tion in the sign Aries. Dryden.

Exalted (egz-alt'ed), p. and a. Raised to a lotty height; elevated; honoured with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime; lofty.

Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny.

Ames.

Exaltedness (egz-alt'ed-nes), n. The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated. 'The exaltedness of some minds.' Gray.

Exalter (egz-alt'er), n. One who exalts or raises to dignity.

Exaltment+ (egz-alt'ment), n. Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an exalment in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby.

Barrow.

Examen (egz-a'men), n. [L., the tongue of a balance, for exagmen, from exigo, to examine, measure, weigh—ex, and ago, to set in motion.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny. 'After so fair an examen. Burke.

Exametron, t n. Hexameter. Chaucer. Examinable (egz-am'in-a-bl), a. [See EXA-MINE.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

Examinant (egz-am'in-ant), n. [L. examinant examinantis, ppr. of examino. See EXAMINE.] One who examines; an examiner.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners

were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the examinants sat, was thrown into shadow. Sir W. Scott.

Examinate + (egz-am'in-at), n. The person examined. Bacon.

examined. Bacon.

Examination (egz-am'in-ā'shon), n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.] 1. The act of
examining or state of being examined; a
careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance; scrutiny by study or experiment; as, an examination of a house or a ship.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various examination, skill, or observation of the subject, have different Locke.

essences. Lock.
Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of community.
2. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.—3. A process prescribed orassigned for testing qualification, capabilities, knowledge, progress, and the like; as, the examination of a student, of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the the examination of a student, of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical examination of a school.—4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—SYN. Search, inquiry, investigation, research, scrutiny, inquisition, inspection. tion

Examinator (egz-am'in-āt-èr), n. An examiner. 'A prudent examinator.' Sir W.

Scott.

Examine (egz-am'in), v.t. pret. & pp. examined; ppr. examining. [L. examino, examinatum, from examen, examinis, the tongue of a balance. See Examen.] I. To inspect or observe carefully; to look into the state of; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts in reference to anything, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment regarding it; as, to examine a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.

If, for instance, we examine the address of Civtem-

repairs are wanted.

If, for instance, we examine the address of Clytennestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condenn them as monstrous.

Macaulay.

as monstrous.

2. To try, as an offender; to question, as a witness. 'The offenders that are to be examined.' Shak.—3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories; as, to examine the candidates for a degree, or for a license to word to the careful of the candidates. make the candidates for a degree, or tor a license to preach or to practise in a pro-fession.—4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests; as, to examine minerals or chemical compounds. Examinee (egz-am'in-ē"), n. One who under-

goes an examination.

goes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper: 'When I come again I will repay thee,' the unlucky examines added: 'This he said, knowing: that he should see his face no more.'

Examiner (egz-am'in-er), n. 1. One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a university, one envoluted to examine. as, in a university, one appointed to examine students for degrees; as, the *examiners* in natural science, in metaphysics, classics, &c. 3. In chancery, one of two officers of court, who examine on oath the witnesses produced

who examine on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves. Examining (egz-am'in-ing), a. Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an examining committee.

Examplary† (egz'am-pla-ri), a. [From example.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation; exemplary. Hooker. Example (egz-am'pl), n. [L. exemplum, from eximo, to take out or away, to remove—ex, out, and emo, to take, to receive, to purchase. See SAMPLE.] I. A portion, generally a small quantity of anything, or one of a number of things, exhibited to show the character or quality of the whole; a sample; a specimen.—2. A pattern, in morals or manners, worthy of initation; a copy or model; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an example, that you should do

I have given you an example, that you should do as I have done to you. John xiii. 15. as I have done to you. John xiii. 15.

Be thou an example of the believers. Tini. iv. 12.

3. Precedent to be imitated; a former instance, to be followed or avoided; a pattern; as, example is better than precept.

Lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief.

Sodom and Gomorrah . . . are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

Jude 7.
Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want example.

Shak.

4. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or 4. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth; as, the principles of trigonometry and the rules of grammar are illustrated by examples. 5. In logic, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. Thus, if civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases.

other cases.

Example† (egz-am'pl), v.t. 1. To give examples or instances of.

I'll example you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.

2. To justify by the authority of an ex-I may example my digression by some mighty pre-cedent.

3. To set an example of.

Yet the fight
Hung doubtful, where, exampling hardiest deeds,
Salisbury struck down the foe.

Southey.

Exampleless† (egz-an/pl-les), a. Having no Exampler (egz-am'pler), n. A pattern; an

exemplar or sampler. Exampless† (egz-am'ples), a. Same as Exampletess.

They that durst to strike
At so exampless and unblamed a life. B. Fonson.

Exangia (eks-an'ji-a), n. pl. [Gr. ek, ex, out, and angeion, a vessel.] In pathol. a term sometimes applied to diseases in which there is unnatural distention of a large blood-

vessel.

Exanguious† (eks-sang'gwi-us), a. Having no blood. See Exsangulous.

Exangulous† (eks-ang'gui-lus), a. [L. ex, priv., and angulus, a corner.] Having no angles or corners.

Exanimate (egz-an'i-māt), a. [L. exanimatus, pp. of exanimo—ex, priv., and anima, life.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless. 'Carcasses exanimate.' Spenser.—2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits. 'Pale wretch exanimate with love.' Thomson.

Exanimate (egz-an'i-māt), r.t. pret. & pp. exanimated; ppr. exanimating. 1. To deprive of life; to kill.—2. To dishearten; to discourage.

discourage.

discourage.

Exanimation (egz-an'i-mā"shon), n. De-privation of life or of spirits. [Rare.]

Exanimous† (egz-an'i-mus), a. [L. exanimis--ez, priv., and anima, life.] Lifeless; dead.

teau.

Examnulate (eks-an'nū-lūt), a. (L. ex, without, and annulus, a ring.) In bot. without afring: applied to those forms in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

ammus. Exanthalose (eks-an'thal-ōs), n. [See Ex-ANTHEM.] A name applied by some to native sulphate of soda, occurring as an efflores-cence in certain lavas and in other connections

tions.

Exanthem, Exanthema (eks'an-them, eksan-thema, n. pl. Exanthemata (eks-anthem'a-ta). [Gr. exanthema, from exanthem,
to blossom—ex, and anthos, a flower.] In
med. eruption; a breaking out; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, &c.: frequently limited to
such eruptions as are accompanied with
fever

Revanthematology (eks-an-them'a-tol"o-ji), n. [Gr. exanthema, exanthematos, an erup-tion, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on eruptive fevers.

eruptive fevers.

Exanthematous, Exanthematic (eks-anthem'at-us, eks-an'them-at'ik), a. Of or
pertaining to exanthem: eruptive; efflorescent; as, an exanthematous disease.

Exanthesis (eks-an-the'sis), n. [Gr., from exanthel, to blossom] In med. a superficial
or cutaneous efflorescence; an eruption of
the skin.

the skin.

the skill. Exantilate † (eks-ant/lat), v.t. [L. exantlo (exantelo), exantlatum, to draw out as a liquid, to suffer-ex, out, and antlo (anclo), to draw or raise liquids.] To draw out; to bring out; to exhaust. 'By time those seeds are wearied or exantlated.' Boyle. are wearied or exantlated.' Boyle. Exantlation (eks-ant-la/shon), n.

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of drawing out; exhaustion. 'This exant-lation of truth.' Sir T. Browne.

Exarate † (eks'a-rät), v.t. [L. ex, and aro, qratum, to plough.] To plough; hence, to mark as if by a plough; to write; to engrave. Exaration † (eks-a-rätsion), n. [See EXAR-ATE.] The act of ploughing; hence, the act of marking, as with a plough, or of writing or engraving.

of marking, as with a plough, or of writing or engraving. Exarch (ske ark), n. [Gr. exarchos—ex, and archos, a chiof.] 1. A prefect or governor under the Byzantine Empire—2. Eccles. a title assumed for a time by the bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesms, and Casarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans; more recently a title given to inspectors of the clergy in certain districts, commissioned by the eastern patriarchs.

arcus.

Exarchate (eks'ark-āt), n. The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

Exarillate (eks-a-ril'lāt), a. In bot. a term applied to a seed destitute of an aril.

applied to a seed destitute of an aril.

Exaristate (eks-a-rist'at), a. [L. ex, without, and arista, an ann.] In bot destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

Exarticulation (eks-ār-tik'ū-lā'/shon), n. [L. ex, out, and articulas, a small joint.] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.

Exasperate (egz-ns'per-āt), n.t. pret. & pp. exasperated; ppr. exasperating. [L. exaspero, from asper, rough, harsh.] 1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rige; to enrage; to excite or inflame; as, to exasperate a person, or to exasperate anger or resentment. anger or resentment.

To take the widow Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. Shak. 2. To make grievous or more grievous; to aggravate; to embitter; as, to exasperate enmity.

Many have studied to exasperate the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.

Sir T. Browne.

3. To augment the violence of; to increase the malignity of; to exacerbate; as, to exasperate pain or a part inflamed. [Rare.]

The plaster would pen the humour and so exast perate it.

Bacon.

Exasperate (egz-as'pér-āt), a. 1. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.

Matters grew more exasperate between the kings of England and France.

Bacon.

2. In bot. a term applied to a plant clad with hard, stiff, short points.

Exasperater (egz-as'per-āt-er), n. One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or

violence.

Exasperation (egz-as'per-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation. A word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease.

Judging, as of patients in a fever, by the exaspera-tion of the fits, Wotton.

Exauctorate,† Exauthorate† (egz-gk'tér-āt, egz-g'thér-āt), v.t. [L. exauctoro-ex, priv., and auctoro, to hire or bind, from auctor, author.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of an office or dignity in the Church; to degrade.

God also is the Supreme Judge, and can punish and exauthorate whom he pleases and substitute others in their room.

Exauctoration,† Exauthoration † (egg-ak'ter-a"shon, egz-a'ther-a"shon), n. Dismission from service; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the Church.

or dignty in the Chirch Exaugurate (eg.-a/gū-rāt), v.t. [L. exaugura, exauguratum—ex, priv., and auguro, to consecrate by auguries, from augur. See Augur.] In Rom. antiq. to change from sacred to profane; hence, to desecrate; to secularize; to profane. See EXAUGURATION.

He determined to exaugurate and to unhallow certain churches and chapels.

Holland,

certain churches and chapels. Holland.

Exauguration (egz-a'gū-rā"shon), n. In

Rom. antiq, the act of changing a sacred
thing or person into a profane one; secularization; a ceremony necessary before consocrated buildings could be used for secular
purposes, or priests resign their sacred
functions or enter into matrimony; hence,
desceration; profanation. 'The exacuguration and unhallowing all other cells and
chapels besides.' Holland.

Exauthorate, v.t. See EXAUCTORATE.
Exauthoration, n. See EXAUCTORATION.
EXAUTHORATION.

Exauthoration, n. See EXAUCTORATION. Exauthorize (egz-a/ther-iz), v.t. pret. & pp.

exauthorized; ppr. exauthorizing. To deprive of authority.

Excalceate! (eks-kal'sē-āt), v.t. [L. excalcea, excalceatum, to pull off the shoes—ex, out, off, and calceus, a shoe.] To deprive of shoes; to make barefooted.

Excalceation! (eks-kal'sē-ār'shon), v. The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes.

Excalfaction! (eks-kal-fak'shon), v. [L. excalpacto, from excalfacto, to warm—ex, and calfacto, to warm.] The act of making warm; calefaction. Blount.

Excalfactive! (eks-kal-fak'tiv), a. Tending to heat or warm.

to heat or warm.

Excalfactory (eks-kal-fak'to-ri), a. Heating; warming. 'A special excalfactory virtue.' Holland.

ing; warning, 'A special excalfactory virtue.' Holland.

Excalibur, Excalibar (eks-kal'i-ber), n. The mythological sword of King Arthur given him by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it.

No sword on earth, were it the Exalibar of Kin Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resi ance to the blow. Sir W. Scott.

There likewise I beheld Excatiour
Before him at his crowning borne, the sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake.

Excamb (eks-kamb'), v.t. Same as Ex-

cambie.

Excambiator† (eks-kam'bi-āt-er), n. A broker; one employed to exchange lands.

Excambie (eks-kam'bi), n. f. [L.L. excambio, to exchange—L. ex, out, and cambio, to exchange.—See CHANGE, EXCHANGE.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

Excambion, Excambium (eks-kam'bi-on, eks-kam'bi-um), n. Exchange; barter; specifically, in Scots law, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another. Excandescence, Excandescency (eks-kam-bi-one)

one piece of land is exchanged for another. Excandescence, (els. kandes'sens, eks. kandes'sensi), n. [L. excandes'sensi), n. [L. excandescentia, excandesco—ex, and candesco, eandeo, to glow or be hot, from caneo, to be white, to shine.] 1. A growing hot, a white heat; glowing heat.—2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry. Excandescent (eks. kandes'sent), a. White with heat.

Excantation † (eks'kan-tā''shon), n. [L. ex-canto, excantatum, to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment—ex, out, and canto, to chant, to enchant, intens. from cano, cantum,

chant, to enchant, intens, rom cano, cantum, to sing.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm. [Rare.]

Excarnate (eks-kär'nāt), v.t. pret. & pp. excarnated; ppr. excarnating. [L.L. cacarno, excarnatum—L. ex, priv., and earo, carnis, fesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh; to separate from the fleshy parts surrounding as blood ressels. ing, as blood-vessels. Excarnate(eks-kär'nāt), a. Divested of flesh.

Excarnation (eks-kär-nä'shon), n. [L. ex, priv., and caro, carnis, flesh.] I. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh; the opposite of incarnation.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the excarnation of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high.

the excarnation of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high.

2. In anat. the act of separating injected blood-vessels from the parts by which they are surrounded. This is effected by corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

Excarnificate (eks-kär'ni-fi-kät), v.t. [L. excarnificate (eks-kär'ni-fi-kät), v.t. [L. excarnificate (eks-kär'ni-fi-kät'shon), n. The act of clearing or depriving of flesh.

Excarnification (eks-kär'ni-fi-kä'shon), n. The act of clearing or depriving of flesh.

Ex cathedra (eks-kär'ni-fi-kä'shon), n. The act of clearing or depriving of flesh.

Ex cathedra (for ka-thedra), [L. ex, from, and cathedra, from Gr. kathedra, chair. See Cathedra, from Gr. kathedra, chair, see cathedra, ess action: a phrase used in speaking of the solemn dictates or decisions of prelates, chiefly the popes, delivered in their pontifical capacity. Hence, in common lan. the phrase is applied to any decision, direction, order, &c., given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner.

Excavate (eks/ka-vat), v.t. pret. & pp. excavated; ppr. excavating. [L. excava-ex, out, and cava, to hollow, cavus, hollow. See CAVE.] 1. To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; as, to excavate a turnip; to excavate a numel.

Excavation (eks-ka-va'shon), n. 1. The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or oil, pound; ti, So. abune; f, Sc. fey.

seconing out the interior substance or part of a thing.—2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance; as, many by removing the interior substance; as, many animals burrow in executations of their own forming, -3. In cogin, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel.

Excavator (eks'ka-våt-ér), a. One who or that which excavates; specifically, amachine

for excavating. Excavet (eks-kav'), v.t. To excavate. Cock-

Exceeate (ek-së/kāt), v.t. [L. exceec, exceeatim, to make blind—ex, intens., and excus, blind.] To make blind.

Exceeation (ek-së-kā'shon), v. The act of naking blind. Bp. Richardson.

Exceed (ek-sëd') v.t. [L. exceed.—ex, out, heyond, and ecdo, to go, to pass. See CEDE.]

1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; used equally in a physical or noral sense; as, one man exceeds another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender exceeds another in villany.

Name the time, but let in to exceed three days.

Name the time, but let it not exceed three days.

2. To surpass; to be better than; to excel.

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one.

Sir T. Brytone.

SYN. To surpass, excel, outgo, transcend,

outdo, outvie.

Exceed (ek-sēd'), v.i. 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; as, take care never to exceed in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not exceed 2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger; to predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed, Yet punish so as pity shall exceed. Dryden.

Exceedable (ek-sed'a-bl), a. That may ex-

eced or surpass.

Exceeder (ek-sed'ér), n. One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

Exceeding (ek-sed'ing), a. Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very large.

Cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood.

Raleigh.

Exceeding (ek-sêd'ing), adv. In a very great degree; unusually; as, exceeding rich.

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea.
Rateigh.

I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. r.

Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), n. Excess; superfluity.

iluity.

In case he should be obliged ... to exceed it number of men granted this year for the sea-servic the house would provide for such exceeding.

Smollett.

Exceedingly (ek-sed'ing-li), adv. To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled very exceedingly. Gen. xxvii, 33 Exceedingness† (ek-sēd'ing-nes), n. Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. Sir ness in qu P. Sidney.

P. Sidney.

Excel (ek-sel'), v.t. pret. & pp. excelled; ppr. excelling. [L. excello—ex, and root cell, seen in Gr. kellō, to impel, to urge on, and in L. celsus, driven to a high place, raised high.]

1. To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these excel. Prior.
Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.
Prov. xxxi. 29.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass.

She opened;
But to shut excelled her power. Millon. Excel (ek-sel'), v.i. To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished; to surpass others.

stinguished; to surpose.

Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;

Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a belie.

Lyttetton Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength.
Ps. ciii, 24

Excellence (ek'sel-lens), n. [Fr., from L. excellentia, from excelle. See Excel.] 1. The state of possessing good qualities in an unsual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in anything; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence; as, he was a man of great excellence; his excellence in music was well known; a farm of rare excellence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not excellence. Millon. 2. Any valuable quality; anything highly

landable meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things. 'With every excellence refined.' Beattie. with every executence refined.' Beattle.— 3. Dignity; rank in the scale of beings; as, angels are beings of more excellence than men; men of more excellence than brutes.— 4. A title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency (which see): used with your, his, &c.

They humbly sue unto your excellence, To have a goodly peace concluded of, Shak,

SYN. Superfority, perfection, eminence, supereminence, estimation, worth, virtue,

peremmence, estimation, worth, virtue, goodness.

Excellency (ek'sel-len-si), n. 1. Valuable quality; excellence. 'Extinguish in men the sense of their own excellency.' Hooker.—

2. A title of honour given to governors, ambassadors (as representing, not the affairs alone, but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and the like: with your, his, &c.

Excellent (ek'sel-lent), a. 1. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; virtuous; good; as, an excellent man or citizen; an excellent judge or magistrate.—

2. Excelling or surpassing in any specific quality, power, or attainment; as, he is excellent in music; he is an excellent artist.

He is excellent in power and judgment.

He is excellent in power and judgment.

Job xxxvii. 23. Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low,—an excellent thing in woman,
Shak

Schus and low, as the second of the second o

4.† Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense. 'The excellent foppery of the world.' Shak. 'The excellent grand tyrant of the earth.' Shak. Elizabeth was an excellent hypocrite. Hume.

Enzabeth was an exettent hypocrite. Finne, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent. Excellently (ek'sel-lent-li), adv. 1. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.—2.† Excellently and the statement of the second manner of the second mann ceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly. 'One giant vice so excellently ill.' Pope. 'When the whole heart is excellently sorry.' J.

Excelsior (ek-sel'si-or), a. [L., compar. degree of excelsus, lofty—ex, intens., and eelsus, lofty. See Excel.] Loftier; more elevated higher

Excentral (eks-sen'tral), a. In bot. out of the centre.

Excentric, Excentrical (eks-sen'trik, eks-sen'trik-al), a. [See ECCENTRIC.] 1. Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre; eccentric.—2. In bot, a term applied to a la-teral embryo removed from the centre or teral embryo removed from the centre or axis.—Excentric circle. See ECCEMPRIO, 2, b. Excentricity (eks-sen-tris'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being excentric; specifically, in math. the distance between the centre of an ellipse and either focus. It is in this way that we speak of the excentricity of the orbits of the planets which move in ellipses. See ECCEMPRICHY. See Eccentricity. Excentrostomata (eks-sen'trō-stom"a-ta),

Excentrostomata (eks-sen'trö-stom'a-ta), n. pl. [Gr. ck, ex., out. kentron, a spine, and stoma, mouth.] A division of the Echinide, comprising the spatangs, clypeaster, &c. Except (ek-sept'), vt. [Fr. excepter, L. excipio, exceptum—ex, out, and capio, to take.] 1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a rlot, we must except two—2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description scription.

When he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted which did put all things under him.

1 Cor. xv. 27.

under him.

Except (ek-sept'), v.i. To object; to take exception: usually followed by to; sometimes by against; as, to except to a witness or to his testimony. 'A succession which our author could not except against.' Locke. Except (ek-sept'). Now used as a prep. and con; but really a contracted form of the pp. excepted, or a verb in the imperative. See UNLESS. 1. prep. Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting. Richard except, those whom we firth against

Richard except, those whom we fight against, Had rather have us win, than him they follow

I could see nothing except the sky. Swift. 2. conj. Excepting; if it be not that; unless. Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Ps. cxxvii. i.

Exceptant (ek-sept'ant), a. Implying excep-

Excepted (ek-sept'ed), p. and a. Left out, as from a general proposition, category, rule, precept, and the like; specially excluded. 'The excepted tree.' Milton.

caused. The excepted tree: Matton. Excepting (ek-septing), ppr. used as a prep. and conj. With exception of; excluding; unless; except. 'Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.' Shak. 'Excepting your worship's presence.' Shak.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed.

Brougham.

bounges cona be commuted.

Exception (ck-sey/shon), n. 1. The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion, as, all voted for the bill, with the exception

He doth deny his prisoners but with proviso and

2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition: sometimes, though rarely, with to.

though rarely, With 10.

Let the money be raised on land, with an exception be some of the more barren parts, that might be tax Addison.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; as, almost every general rule has its exceptions.

Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark

An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with to; sometimes with against.

I will answer what exceptions he can have against

Bentley.

5. Objection with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment: with at or against, but more commonly with to, and generally used with take; as, to take exception at a severe remark; to take exception to what

Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an exception. Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an exception.
Shak.
6. In law, (a) the denial of what is alleged and considered as vaild by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. It is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either dilatory or perventory. (b) A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted, as when having disposed of a house a particular room is excepted from the same.—Bill of exceptions, in law, a statement of exceptions taken to the decision, or instructions, on points of law, of the judge presting at a trial, for the purpose of having these points recorded in order to be reviewed by a superior court or the full bench.
Exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), a. Liable to exception or objection; objectionable.
This passage I look upon to be the most exceptions debit in the whole poem.

This passage I look upon to be the most exception able in the whole poem.

Addison.

Exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being exceptionable. Exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), a. 1. Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception.

In 1853 a bill was introduced to withdraw this exceptional privilege; but it was defeated by a masterly speech of Mr. Macaulay.

T. Erskine May.

2. That may be excepted against. Exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-li), adv. In an exceptional manner; in a manner not generally acted on; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially; as, he was exception-

In order to bestow a lucrative monopoly on particular establishments which the government was pleased exceptionally to license.

F. S. Mill.

Exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-a-ri), a. Indicating an exception.

After mentioning the general privation of the bloomy flush of life, the exceptionary 'all but' includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. Quoted by Latham.

Exceptioner† (ek-sep'shon-ér), n. One who takes exception or objects. Exceptious† (ek-sep'shus), a. Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil or take exceptions.

They are so supercilious, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious.

Exceptiousness (ek-sep'shus-nes), n. Disposition to cavil.

Exceptive (ek-septiv), a. 1. Including an exception; as, an exceptive proposition. Watts. 2. Making or being an exception; exceptional. 'A particular and exceptive law.'

Exceptless (ek-sept'les), a. Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and exceptless rashness. Shak.

Exceptor (ek-septère) n. One who objects of makes exceptions.

Excerebrate (eks-se're-brūt), v.t. [L. excerebra, excerebration—ex, out, and cerebrum, brain.] To remove or beat out the brains of

Excerebration (eks-se're-bra"shon), n.

Excerebration (eks-se're-brā'shon), n. The act of removing or beating out the brains. Excerebrose (eks-se're-bros), a. [L. ex, out, and exrebrosus, from exrebrum, the brain.] Having no brains. Excern (ek-se'm), v.t. [L. excerno—ex, and exreo, (r. krino, to separate.] To separate and entit through the pores or through small passages of the body; to strain out: to secrete; to excrete; as, fluids are excerned in perspiration. 'That which is dead, or corrupted, or excerned.' Bacon. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Excernent (ek-se'n'ent), a. Secreting.

Excerp (ek-se'n'), v.t. To excerpt.

In your reading exery and note in your books such

In your reading excerp and note in your books such things as you like.

Hales.

things as you like.

Excerpt (ek-serpt), v.t. [L. excerpo, excerptum-ex, out, and carpo, to pick.] To make
an extract from, or an extract of; to pick
out; to select; to cite or cite from. 'Out
of which we have excerpted the following
particulars.' Fuller.

Excerpt (ek-serpt), n. An extract from an
author or from a writing of any kind; as,
he craved excerpts from the minutes.

His companyage book was filled with excepts.

His common-place book was filled with excerpts from the year-books.

Lord Campbell.

Excerpta (ek-serp'ta), n. pl. [See EXCERPT.]

Excerpta (Graseryta), n. pl. [See EXCERT.] Passages extracted.
Excerption (ek-serp'shon), n. [L. excerptio.]
1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerptions.

Rateigh.

Excerptive (ek-serpt'iv), a. Excerpting; choosing. Mackenzie.

Excerptor (ek-serpt'er), n. One who excerpts;

a selecter; a culler.

a selecter; a culler.

Excess (ek-ses), n. [Fr. exces; L. excessus, from excedo. See Excesd.] 1. That which exceeds any measure or limit, or which exceeds something else, or a going beyond a just line or point; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; as, an excess of provisions; excess of bile in the system.

If music be the food of love, play on; Give me excess of it, Shak.

He saw; but blasted with excess of light, Closed his eyes in endless night. Gray.

2. Any transgression of due limits; extrava-

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess,
Shak

3. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

Like one that sees his own excess.

And easily forgives it as his own. Tennyson.

4. In arith, and geom, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.—
Spherical excess, in trigon, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a

which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. Excessive (ek-ses'iv), a. Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond what is sanctioned by religion, morals, propriety, or utility; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable; as, the excessive bulk of a man; excessive labour; excessive charges; excessive anger, excitement, vanity; excessive indulgence of any kind.

Excessive grief (is) the enemy to the living.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear.

Wrossive. See under Enormous.

Excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), adv. 1. In an ex-treme degree; heyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently; violently; as, excessively im-patient; excessively grieved; the wind blew excessively.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as un-charitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.

Addison.

2.† Intemperately.

Which having swallowed up excessively, He soon in vomit up againe doth lay. Spenser.

Excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), n. The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

Exchange (eks-chanj'), n.t. pret. & pp. exchanged; ppr. exchanging. [O.Fr. exchanger; eschanger; Fr. échanger—ex, and changer, to change. See CHANGE.] 1. In com. to part with in water sections. to change. See CHANGE. 1. In com. to part with, in return for some equivalent, to transfer, for a recompense; to barter; as, he exchanges his goods in foreign countries for gold; the workman exchanges his labour for

He has something to exchange with those abroad.

2. To lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to part with for a substitute; as, place of it; to pare with for a substitute; as, to exchange a crown for a cowl; to exchange a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to exchange a life of ease for a life of toll. 'And death for life exchanged foolishty.' Shalt.—3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; communicate mutually; to inter-change; as, to exchange horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. Shak. SYN. To change, interchange, barter, bar-

SYN. To change, interchange, barter, bargain, truck, swap,
Exchange (eks-chānj'), v. i. To make an exchange; to pass or to be taken as an equivalent; as, a sovereign should exchange for twenty shillings.
Exchange (eks-chānj'), n. 1. The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities.

Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses. Gen. xlvii. 17. O spare her life and in exchange take mine. Dryden

O spare her life and in exchange take mine. Dryden.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract; as, the exchange of a crown for a cloister.—

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an exchange of thoughts; an exchange of civilities.—4. The contract by which a commodity is transferred to a person for an equivalent commodity.—5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given; change. "There's my exchange. Shak. Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper sent to one office in exchange for one received.—7. The process of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. See under BILL.

8. In mercantile lan. a bill drawn for money; a bill of exchange.—9. In law, a mutual grant of contractive to the force of exchange. pince; for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. See under BHL.

8. In mercantile lan. a bill drawn for money; a bill of exchange. —9. In law, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other.—10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into 'Change. 'As he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things.' Locke.—11. In arith. a rule the object of which is to find how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion; and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—Course of exchange, the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is at par when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is under par. If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange, see under Arbitration of exchange. See under Arbitration.—Theory of exchanges, a theory introduced by Prevost, for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it either absorbs wholly or in part.

Exchangeability (eks-chānj'a-bil'i-ti), n.
The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the exchangeable in the presses.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the exchangeability of such persons.

Washington.

Exchangeable (eks-chānj'a-bl), a. 1. That may be exchanged; capable of being ex-

changed; fit or proper to be exchanged. Bank bills exchangeable for gold and sil-Ramsay.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were ex changeable within the powers of General Howe.

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange; as, the exchangeable value of goods.

exemination value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative; as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and use if it could be obtained for asking; the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an exchangeable value.

7. S. Mill.

Rxchange-broker (eks-chānj/brōk-ēr), n., In com. one who negotiates foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission. Exchanger (eks-chānj/ēr), n. One who ex-changes; one who practises exchange. Mat.

Excheat (eks-chet'). Same as Escheat.

Excheator (eks-chēt'ér), n. Same as

Exchequer (eks-chek'er), n. [O. Fr. eschequier, a chess-board. See CHEQUER. The court was so called from having at first held its meetings round a table covered with checked a cliess-doard. See Chargura. The counwas so called from having at first held its
meetings round a table covered with checked
cloth, because accounts were taken by means
of counters on the checks.] I. A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general;
as, the war drained the exchequer; in general;
as, the war drained court of record, founded
chiefly for the collection and care of the
royal revenues. Latterly, the jurisdiction
of the court was extended by allowing all
the king's debtors and farmers, and all
accountants of the exchequer, to sue all
manner of persons in this court, on the
plea that, by reason of the wrong done to
the plaintiff by the defendant, he was unable to discharge his debts to the crown—
which privilege was ultimately extended to
all the lieges, on the fiction that they were
crown debtors. The judges consisted originally of the lord treasurer, the chancellor
of the exchequer, and three barons. By
5 and 6 Vict. v. the equitable jurisdiction
of the court was abolished, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who belonged to
the equity side of the court only, ceased to
be one of the judges, these now consisting
of a chief baron and four (afterwards five)
puisne barons. This court is now a division
of the High Court of Justice, and its practice
in ordinary civil cases is the same as that
of the other divisions; but the practice in
revenue cases remains unaltered by the
Judicature Act of 1875. To this division
are specially assigned all matters which
were within the exclusive cognizance of the
Court of Exchequer.—In Scotland, the Court
of Exchequer was originally the king's revenue court, and was continued by the
Treaty of Union till the establishment of a
new court in the reign of Queen Anne, of
which the judges were the high treasurer
of Great Britain, with a chief baron and
four other barons. After various modifications the court ossessio ment and bearing interest. Exchequer bills form a principal part of the public unfunded debt of Great Britain.

Exchequer (eks-chek'er), v.t. To institute a process against in the court of exchequer. Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to exchequer a man. Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.

Exchequer-chamber (eks-chek'er-cham'-Exchequer-chamber (eks-chek'er-chamber), a. Formerly a court of appellate jurisdiction, an appeal in error lying to this court from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, and its jurisdiction in appeals transferred to the Court of Appeal

peal. Excide (ck-sīd'), v.t. [L. excido—ex, out, off, and exdo, to cut.] To cut out or off; to separate; to remove. N. B. Rev. [Rare.] Excipient (ck-si'pi-ent), n. [L. excipiens, excipientis, ppr. of excipio, to take out, to except.] 1. One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In med an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, &c.

oil, pound;

Exciple, Excipule (ek'si-pl, ek'si-pūl), n. [L. excipin, to receive.] In bot, the capsule or envelope inclosing or protecting the thalamium of the apothecia of lichens; it is an

expansion of the thallus.

Excisable (ek-siz'a-bl), a. Liable or subject to excise; as, beer is an excisable commodity. Excise its, beer is an excisable commodity.

Excise (ek-siz'), n. [From 0.D. alsa'js, alsays,
6. accise, excise, corruption of 0.Fr. assis,
assessments, impositions, from assise, an
assise. Skeat. See Assise.] 1. An inland tax
or duty imposed on certain commodities of
home production and consumption, as malt,
spirits, de. In Britain the licenses to pursite certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry
a gun, and to deal in certain commodities,
are included in the excise duties, as well as
the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages,
servants, plate, railways, de. Excise duties
were first imposed by the Long Parliament
in 1642.—2. That branch or department of
the civil service which is connected with
the levying of such duties.

Excise (ck-siz'), a. Of or pertaining to, or

Excise (ck-siz'), a. Of or pertaining to, or connected with, the excise; as, excise acts;

excise commissioners.

excise commissioners.

Excise (ek-siz'), et. pret. & pp. excised; ppr. excisen; 1. To lay or impose a duty on; to levy an excise on —2. To impose upon; to overcharge. [Provincial.]

Exciseman (ek-siz'man), n. An officer engaged in assisting to collect the excise duties, as well as in preventing the evasion of them of them.

of them.

Excision (ek-si'zhon), n. [Fr.; L. L. excisio, from L. excido—ex., out, and exdo, to cut.]

1. The act of cutting off, especially a person or nation; extirpation; destruction.

Sach comperors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for excision.

Atterbury.

2. In sury, a cutting out or cutting off any

in stery, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.
 Eccles, a cutting off from the church; excommunication.
 Excitability (ek. sit'a-bil"i-ti), n. [From excite.]
 The quality of being capable of excitement; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early excitability prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.

L. Horner.

fully dominant.

2. In med. the property of being sensible to the action of excitants or stimulants, possessed by living beings or their tissues; irritability.

Excitable (ek-sit'a-bl), a. Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated; prone to or characterized by excitement; as, an excitable temperament.

Excitant, (ek'si-tant), a. That which pro-

temperament.

Excitant (ek'si-tant), n. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living organism; specifically, in med. an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs belonging to it; a stimulant; what stimulates arterial action.

Excitant (ek'si-tant), a. Tending to excite; exciting.

excitang. Excitate (ek-sit'at), v.t. To excite. 'Excitated to wath.' Bacon. Excitation (ek-sit-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

It may be safely said that the order of excitation is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger, and less frequently acted on.

H. Spencer.

Here are words of fervent excitation to the frozen hearts of others.

By. Hall.

2. In med. the act of producing excitement;

2. In med. the act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced. — Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c.
Excitative (ek-sit'a-tiv), a. Having power to excite; excitatory. 'Excitative of devotion.' Barrow.
Excitator (ek-sit-āt'er), n. [L., from excito. See Excite.] In elect. an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect. secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

of the shock.

Excitatory (ek-sit'a-to-ri), a. Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

Excite (ek-sit'), v.t. pret. & pp. excited; ppr. exciting, [Fr. exciter, from L. excito—ex, and cito, to put in rapid motion, to call, intens. of cieo or cio, to put in motion, excite, call; probably akin to Gr. kiā, to go, kineō, to move.] 1. To rouse; to call into

action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; as, to excite the spirits or courage. 2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; specifically, in med. to call forth or increase the vital activity of the body, or any of its parts; as, to excite the human system; to excite the bowels.—3. To raise; to create; to stir up or set affoot; as, to excite a mutiny or insurrection.—To excite an excite a result of the control of the c a mutny or insurrection.—To excite an electric, to apply friction to it so as to produce electricity.—Syn. To awaken, animate, incite, arouse, stimulate, inflame, irritate, provoke.

Exciteful; (ek-sit/ful), a. Calculated to

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Exciterul (ek-sittu), a. Calculated to excite; full of exciting matter; as, exciteful stories or prayers. Chapman.

Excitement (ek-sitment), n. 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.—2. The state of being roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion; as, the news caused great excitement; an excitement of the people.—3. In med. (a) a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; any new condition produced by the organs; any new contaction produced by the influence of any natural, medicinal, or mechanical agent, in the living body. (b) In a limited sense, an abnormal increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. (c) A vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, normal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon a healthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; and the control of a control of the control of t a motive. The cares and excitements of a season of transition and struggle. Talfourd. Exciter (ek-sit'er), n. 1. One who or that which excites; one that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets

in operation. Hope is the great exciter of industry. Dr. H. More.

2. In med. a stimulant; an excitant.

2. In med. a summand; an exchance, the Exciting (ek-siting), p. and a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating; as, exciting events; an exciting story.—Exciting causes, in med. those causes which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisposing causes

Excitingly (ek-sit'ing-li), adv. So as to

Excitive (ek-sit'iv), a. Tending to excite. Excito-motory (ek-sit'ō-mō"to-ri), a. In anat. exciting motion, but without sensation, and not subject to volition; as, excito-

motory nerves.

Exclaim (eks-klām'), v.i. [L. exclamo—ex, and clamo, to call. See CLATM.] To utter with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outery in words; to declare with loud vociferation; as, to exclaim against oppression; to exclaim with wonder or astonishment; to exclaim with joy.

The most insupportable of tyrants exclaim against the exercise of arbitrary power. L'Estrange.

That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him. Shak. [This verb, as in the second example, is often really transitive.]-SYN. To call out, cry out, vociferate

Exclaim (eks-klām'), n. Outcry; clamour. 'Cursing cries and deep exclaims.' Shak.

Exclaimer (eks-kläm'er), n. One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with

the wan venemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise; as, an exclaimer against tyranny.

Exclamation (eks-klam-a'shon), n. 1. The act of exclaiming or making an outery; noisy talk; vehement vociferation; clamour;

expression of surprise, pain, anger, and the like; as, exclamations against abuses in government. 'Exclamations against the abuses of the church.' Hooker.

Thus will I drown your exclamations. Thus will I drown your exclamations. Shale.

2. An emphatical or passionate utterance; that which is uttered with emphasis and passion. 'A festive exclamation not unsuited to the occasion.' Trench.—3. The mark or sign in printing! by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked.—4. In gram. a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

Exclamative (eks-klam'a-tiv), a. Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

exclamation; exclamatory.

Exclamatorily, Exclamatively(eks-klam'

a-to-ri-li, eks-klam'a-tiv-li), adv. In an ex-clamatory manner. Exclamatory (eks-klam'a-to-ri), a. 1. Using exclamation; as, an exclamatory speaker.—

2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as,

an exclamatory phrase.

Exclude (eks-kild'), v.t. pret. & pp. excluded; ppr. excluding. [L. exclude, to shut outer, out, and claudo, to shut.] 1. To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; as, one body excludes another from occupying the same space.

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. Swift, 2. To hinder from participation or enjoyment; to debar,

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs.

3. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, or the like.—4. To thrust out; to eject; to extrude; as, to exclude a fetts or eggs from the womb. Sir T. Bronne.

Exclusion (eks-klū'zhon), n. 1. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out. 'The exclusion of the air doth good.' Bacon. 'His sad exclusion from the doors of biles.' Milton.—2. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment. 'The exclusion of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.' Hume.—3. Exception; non-reception or non-admission, in a general sense. 'With an exclusion that he should not marry her himself.' Bacon.—4. The act of thrusting out or expelling, as from a wound; ejec-3. To except; not to comprehend or include ing out or expelling, as from a wound; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion. Ray.

5.† That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion. Sir T. Browne.

Exclusionary (eks-klū'zhon-a-ri), a. Tending to exclude or delpar.

Exclusioner (eks-klü'zhon-er), n. Same as

Exclusionism (eks-klű'zhon-izm), n. Exclusive principles or practice. Exclusionist (eks-klű'zhon-ist), n. One who

Excutsionist (eas-kill zhon-ist), n. One who would preclude another from some privilege; specifically, in English hist., one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favourable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that be excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others.

Emercon.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school were divided into exclusionists and abhorrers. Macaulay.

divided into excitation and athorrers. Macanday. Exclusive (eks-klifvisiv), a. 1. Having the power of preventing entrance; as, exclusive hars.—2. Possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an exclusive privilege. 3. Not taking into account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had 5000 troops, exclusive of artillery and cavalry; he sont me all the numbers from 75 to 01 exclusion. sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 exclusive, that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.—4. Prone to exclude; excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow; as, an exclusive clique.

I am sick of court circulars. I loathe haud-ton intelligence. I believe such words as fashionable, exclusive, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be baished from honest vocabularies.

—Exclusive dealing, the act of a party, who, at any election, intimates to a tradesman or employee that, unless the latter gives him employee that, thiese fire letter gives him his vote, the party will withdraw his custom from, or cease to employ, him. Dickens.— Exclusive privilege, in Scots law, a term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent unfreemen, or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

Exclusive (eks-kil'siv), n. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few. See extract under EXCLUSIONIST.

extract under EXCLUSIONIST.

Exclusively (eks-klūsiv-li), adv. 1. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege exclusively.—2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inducinally.

Exclusiveness (eks-klū'siv-nes), n. State

Exclusiveness (eks-klú'siv-nes), n. State or quality of being exclusive.

Exclusivism (eks-klú'siv-izm), n. Act or practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

Exclusory (eks-klú'so-ri), a. Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.

Excoot† (eks-kokt'), v.t. [L. excoquo, excoctum, to boil out—ex, out, and coquo, to boil. Akin cook.] To boil; to produce by boiling. boiling.

Salt and sugar, exected by heat, are dissolved by fold and moisture.

Bacon.

cold and moisture.

Exception † (eks-kok'shon), n. The act of exceeting or boiling out. Bacon.

Exceptiate (eks-ko'jit-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. exceptiated; ppr. exceptiating. [L. exception-ex, out, and cogide, to think.] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. 'Exceptiate strange arts.' Sterling.

He must first exceptiate his matter, then choose his
B. Fonson.

Excogitate (eks-ko'jit-āt), v.i. To cogitate; to endeavour to find out or exhaust a subject by thinking. Bacon.

Excogitation (eks-ko'jit-ā'shon), n. Invention; continvance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

The labour of excapitation is too violent to last long. Yohnson.

Excommune † (eks-kom-mun'), v.t. To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; to excommunicate.

Poets . . . were excommuned Plato's common

Excommunicable (eks-kom-mű'ni-ka-bl), [See EXCOMMUNICATE] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may give rise to excommunication. What offences are excommunicable.' Keble.

Excommunicant (eks-kom-mű'ni-kant), n.

Excommunicant (eks-kom-mu'ni-kant), n. One who has been excommunicated.

Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. excommunicated; ppr. excommunicated; c. a., out, and communicated, communicatum, to communicate, from communicate, common; to eject from the communion; to eject from the communion of the Church by an ecclesiastical sentence, and denyive of spiritual advantages; as to constitute of spiritual advantages. and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to ex-communicate notorious offenders. Hence— 2. To expel. from any association and de-prive of the privileges of membership.— 3.† To prohibit on pain of excommunication. Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that excommu-nicated the reading of heretical books. Milton.

Excommunicate (eks-kom-mű/ni-kät), n. Excommunicate (ers-som-nut-rat), n. 1. One who is excommunicated.—2. One cut off from any privilege. 'Poor excommunicate from all the joyes of love.' Caren. Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), a. Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand cursed and excommunicate;
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic. Shak.

And blessed shall he be, that doth revoit From his allegiance to an hereit. Shal.

Excommunication (eks-kom-mū'ni-kū'shon), n. The act of excommunicating or ejecting; specifically, the act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict of two kinds, the lesser and the greater; the lesser excommunication is a temporary separation of the offender from the Church, or suspension of his right to partake of the sacraments of the Church; the greater is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the Church and all its rights and privileges, as well as all communication with the fathful.

Excommunicator (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt-er), n. One who excommunicates.

Excommunicatory (eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-to-ri), a. Relating to or causing excommunication.

Excommunication (eks-kom-mūn'yon), n. Excommunication.

Excommunion (eks-kom-mūn'yon), n. Ex-

Excommunion is the utmost of spiritual judicature,

Ex concesso (eks kon-ses'sō). [L.] From that which is conceded.

Excortable (eks-kō'ri-a-bi), a. Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Such coverings as are excoriable. Sir T. Browne.

Excoriate (cks-kō'ri-at), v.t. pret. & pp. excoriate(); ppr. excoriating. [L.L. excorio—L.
ex, and corium, Gr. chorion, skin, hide.] To
flay; to strip or wear off the skin of; to
abrade; to gall; to break and remove the
cuticle of in any manner, as by rubbing,

beating, or by the action of acrid sub-

stances. Excoriation (eks-kö'ri-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin. 2.† The act of stripping of possessions; spo-Hation; robbery. 'A pitiful excortation of the poorer sort.' Howell.

the poorer sort.' Howell.

Excorticate (eks-kor'ti-kät), v.t. [L. ex. priv., and cortex, corticis, the bark.] To strip of the bark or rind.

Excortication (eks-kor'ti-kä"shon), n. The act of stripping off bark.

Excreable (eks/kré-a-bl), a. [L. excreablis, See Excreable.] That may be discharged by spitting.

spitting

spitting.

Excreably (eks'krë-a-bli), adv. In a mauner so as to be ejected. Milton.

Excreatef (eks'krë-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. excreated; ppr. excreating. [L. excreo, excreatum—ex, out, and sereo, to hawk, to hem.] To spit out; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

Excreation (eks-krë-ā's)on), n. Act of spitting out.

Excrement (eks-krë-ment), n. [L. excrementum, from excerno. excretum, to sift

Excrement (erskre-ment), n. [L. excrementum, from excerno, excretum, to sift out, to separate—ex, out, and cerno, to separate, to sift. See DISCERN.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestions distributed in the second tion; alvine discharges.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement. Shak.

Excrement (ekskrë-ment), n. [L. excresco, excretum, to grow out or forth.] Anything growing out of the body, as hair, nails, feathers, &c. [Rare.] Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement?

Excremental (eks-krē-ment'al), a. Per-

Excremental (eks-krē-ment'al), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body; resembling excrements.

Excrementitial, Excrementitions (eks-krē-men-ti'shal, eks'krē-men-ti'shus), a. Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted or proper to be excreted from the animal body. Excrescence, Excrescence, (eks-kres'sens, eks-kres'sens, n. [Fr. excrescence; L.L. excrescentia, from L. excrescence; L.L. excrescentia, to grow out—ex, out, and cresco, to grow.] 1. An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without use, out of something else; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

ity.

An excrescence and not a living part of poetry.

Dryden.

2† Fig. an extravagant or excessive outbreak. 'Exercscences of joy.' Jer. Taylor.
Excrescent (eks-kres'sent), a. [See ExGRESCENCE.] Growing out of something else
in a preternatural manner; superfluous, as
a wart or tumour. wart or tumour.

Expunge the whole or lop the excrescent parts.

Excrete (eks-krēt'), v.t. pret. and pp. excreted; ppr. excreting. [L. excerno, excretum. See Excrement.] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to excrete urine. Excretine (eks'krē-tin), n. An organic substance procured from the excrements of man and the lower animals in the healthy condition. It possesses an alkaline reaction. tion.

tion.

Excretion (eks-krë'shon), n. [L. excretio, from excerno, to separate. See EXCREMENT.]

1. A separation of some fluid from the blood by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.—

discharge of animal fluids from the body.—
2. That which is excreted; anything thrown
off from the system; excrement.

Excretive (eks/krc-tiv), a. Having the power
of separating and ejecting fluid matter from
the body. 'Excretive faculty.' Harvey.

Excretory (eks/krc-to-ri), a. Having the
quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter; as, excretory ducts.

Excretory (eks/krc-to-ri), n. In anat. a
little duct or vessel destined to receive
secreted fluids and to excrete them; also, a
secretory vessel.

secretory vessel.
Excruciable (eks-krö'shi-a-bl), a.

to tornent.

Excruciate (eks-krö'shi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp.

excruciated; ppr. excruciating. [L. cxcrucio, excruciatim—ex, and crucio, to torment, from crux, a cross.] To torture; to
torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as,
to excruciate the heart or the body.

Excruciate + (eks-krö'shi-āt), a. Excruci-

And here my heart long time excruciate, Among the leaves I rested all that night. Chapman,

Among the leaves 1 rested at the Lagrangian p, and a, Exeruciating (eks-krö'shi-āt-ing), p, and a, torturing; torturing;

Excruciating (eks-krö'shi-āt-ing), p. and a. Extremely painful; distressing; torturing; tormenting. 'Those gnawing and exeruciating fears.' Bentley.

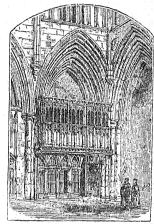
Excruciating (eks-krö'shi-āt-ing-li), adv. In an excruciating manner.

Excruciation (eks-krö'shi-āt'shon), n. The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture; extreme pain; vexation.

Excubation (eks-kū-bā'shon), n. [L. excubatio, from excubo, to lie out of doors, to lie out on guard, to keep watch—ex, out of, and cubo, to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

Excubitorium (eks-kū'bi-tō'ri-um), p. In

Excubitorium (eks-kū'bi-tō"ri-um), n. In arch. a gallery in a church where public watch was kept at night on the eve of some



Excubitorium or Watching-loft, St. Albans

festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans is a beautiful structure of wood; at

Albans is a beautiful structure of wood; at Lichfield the excubitorium is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.

Excudit (eks-kū'dit). [3d pers. sing. of the pret. of L. excudo—ex, out, and cudo, to strike.] Lit. he engraved it: a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist; as, Strange excudit. excudit

Exculpable (eks-kul'pa-bl), a. That may be exculpated.

exculpated.

Exculpated, eks-kul'pāt), v.t. pret. & pp. exculpated; ppr. exculpating. [L.L. exculpating, exculpating.]

to blame, to find fault with, from culpating, to blame, to find fault with, from culpa, a crime, a fault.]

1. To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to vindicate from a charge of fault or crime.

He exculpated himself from being the author of the eroic epistle. W. Mason,

2. To relieve of or free from blame; to regard as innocent.

I excutpate him further for his writing against me to Palestine in so hostile a spirit, for men had rumoured I had levied my army not against the Holy Land, but to invade the Papal States. Milman.

SYN. To exonerate, absolve, excuse, justify. Exculpation (eks-kul-pā/shon), n. The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

These robbers were men who might have made out a strong case in exculpation of themselves.

Southey.

—Letters of exculpation, in Scottley, a warrant granted at the suit of the panel or defender in a criminal prosecution for citing and compelling the attendance of witnesses, in proof either of his defences against the

in proof either of his defences against the libel or of his objections against any of the jury or witnesses, or in support of whatever else may tend to his exculpation.

Exculpatory (eks-kul/pa-to-ri), a. Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excussiony evidence.

Excur† (eks-kér), v.i. [L. excurro—ex. out, and curro, to run.] To go beyond proper limits; to run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft excurring to an orthophecia. Harvey.

Excurrent (eks-ku'rent), a. [L. excurrens, Excurrent (eks-kurent), a. [L. excurrents, excurrents, pur of excurro. See ENCUR.] In bat. (a) projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midril of a leaf projects beyond the apex, or when the trunk is continued to the very top when the trink is continued to the very top of the tree. (b) A term applied to that mode of ramification in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed around it, as in Pinus Abics.

Excurse (eks-kérs), v.t. (L. excurro, excursion. See Excurs.) To pass or journey through. Hallum.

Excurse (eks-kérs), v.t. To make an excursion. Richardson.

Excursion (eks-kér'shon), n. [Fr., L. excursio, from excurso. See Excurs.] I. Act of running out or forth; an expedition; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; progression beyond fixed or usual limits.

She in low numbers short excursions tries. Pope.

She in low numbers short excursions tries. Pope. The causes of these excursions of the seasons into he extremes of heat and cold are very obscure.

Arbuthnet.

2. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no excursions.

Couper.

tore make no excursions. Comper.

3. A journey, specifically, a journey, whether
on foot or by conveyance, to some point, for
pleasure or health, with the view of return.
Excursion; (cks-ker'shon), n. To make an
excursion; to travel. [Rare.]
Vesteday I excursioned twenty miles; to-day I
write a few letters.

write a few letters. Lamb.

Excursionist (eks-ker'shon-ist), n. 1. One who makes an excursion; specifically, one who travels by an excursion-train.—2. One who professionally provides the public with facilities for making excursions; as, Mr. Cooke, the excursionist.

Excursionize (eks-ker'shon-iz), v. i. To make an excursion; to take part in an excursion.

Excursion-ticket (eks-ker'shon-tik-et), n. A ticket for an excursion by railway or other means.

A ticket for an excursion by railway or other means.

Excursion-train (eks-kér'shon-train), n. A railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a less fare for the double journey than in the case of ordinary trains.

Excursive (eks-kér'siv), a. Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering; deviating; hence, enterprising; exploring; as, an excursive fancy or imagination. 'Excursive understandings.' J. Taylor.

Excursively (eks-kér'siv-li), adv. In a wandering manner. 'Animals which feed excursively.' Bosvell.

Excursivelyess (eks-kér'siv-ines), n. The condition or character of being given to make excursions; a disposition to ramble or wander; enterprising character.

Excursus (eks-kér'sus), n. [L., a sally, a digression—ex, out of, and eurro, eursum, to run.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, as an edition of some classic, and containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic than could be given in the notes to the text.

Excusable (eks-kūx'a-bl), a. (See Excuss.)

1. That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is excusable.—2. Admitting of excusable action. A ticker other means.

euse, justification, or palliation; as, an ex-cusable action.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more excusable, because men were ignorant.

Tillotson.

Excusableness (eks-kūz'a-bl-nes), n. The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. Excusably (eks-kūz'a-bl), adv. Pardonably; justifiably; reasonably.

Why may not I excusably agree with St. Chrysostom?

Excusation† (eks-kūz-ā'shon), n. Excuse; apology, 'Prefaces and excusations.' Bacon. Excusation (eks-kūz'āt-c), n. One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse

makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology.

Excusatory (eks-küz'a-to-ri), a. Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an excusatory plea.

Excuse (eks-küz'), v.t. pret. & pp. excused; ppr. excusing. IL excuso—ex, out of, from, and causor, to plead, from causa, a cause, a suit, a process.] 1. To form an excuse or apology for; to free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to absolve; to justify.

A man's persuasion that a thing is duty will not excuse him from gulit in practising it if really and indeed it be against God's law.

Abo, Sharp.

Their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another.

With necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds.
Millo

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we excuse a fault which admits of apology or extenuation.

I must excuse what cannot be amended. Shak. 3. To free from an obligation or duty; to release by fayour.

I pray thee have me excused. 4. To remit; not to exact; as, to excuse a forfeiture.—5. To regard with indulgence; to pardon; to overlook; to admit an apology for.

Excuse some courtly strains.

6. To throw off an imputation by apology or defence; to ask pardon or indulgence for.

defence; to ask pardon or midligence for.

Think you that we excuse ourselves to you?

(This word sometimes takes two accusatives; as, he would not excuse him the debt.]

Excuse (eks-kix'), n. 1. The act of exensing or apologizing, justifying, exculpating, and the like. 'Pleading so wisely in excuse of it.' Shak.—2. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; as, the debtor makes excuses for delay of payment. payment.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.

Pope. 3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault.

It hath the excuse of youth, Excuseless (eks-kūs'les), a. Having no excuse; incapable of being excused; such as to

admit of no excuse or apology.

Excusement (eks-küz ment), n. Excuse.

Gouer.

Excuser (eks-küz/er), n. 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for another.—2. One who excuses or forgives another.

Excuss (eks-küx), v.t. [L. excutio, excussum—ex, out of, and quatio, quassum, to shake.] 1. To shake off or out; to get rid of. "To excuss the notions of a Deity out of their minds." Stillingheet.—2. To discuss; to unfold: to decipher. fold; to decipher.

To take some pains in excussing some old documents.

Fr. Junius.

3. To soize and detain by law, as goods.

Excussion (eks-ku'shon), n. 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion. Bacon.—2. A seizing

by law."

Exeat(eks'ē-at). [L.,let(him) depart.] 1. Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities.—2. An ecclesiastical term for the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrable (eks-kra-bl), a. [L. execrablis. See EXECRATE.] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as, an execrable wretch.

execrable wretch.

Secrable Wretch.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?

Millon,

Syn. Detestable, abominable, accursed.

Execrableness (ek'sē-kra-bl-nes), n. State of being execrable. [Rare.]

Execrably (ek'sē-kra-bl), adv. In a manner deserving of execration; cursedly; detestably.

ably.

Execrate (ek'sē-krāt), v.t. pret. & pp. execrated; ppr. execrating. [Fr. execrer, from L. execror—ex, and sacro, from sacer, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, accursed. See SACRED.] 1. To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. 'They... execrate their lot.' Couper.—9. The prince curses upon to engles hereful. They execute their lot. Couper.— 2.† To bring curses upon; to render hateful. As if mere plebeian noise were enough to execute anything as devilish.

Execration (ek-sē-krā/shon), n. 1. The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these execrations. 2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination. 'They shall be an execration and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.' Jer. xliv. 12.

Executory (ek'sê-krâ-to-ri), n. A formulary of execution.

Exect (ek-sekt'), v.t. [L. execo, for exseco—ex, out, and seco, to cut.] To cut off or out; to cut away Exection (ek-sek'shon), n. A cutting off or out.

Executable (ek-sē-kūt'a-bl), α. That may be executed.

The whole project is set down as executable at eight millions.

Edin. Rev. Executant (egz-ek'ū-tant), n. One who exe-

cutes or performs; a performer. 'Great executants on the organ.' De Quincey.

Execute (ek'sē-kūt), v.t. pret. & pp. executed; ppr. executing. [Fr. executer, L. exsequor, exsecutins, to follow to the end—ex, and sequor, to follow See SEQUENCE.] I. To follow out or through to the end; to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish; as, to execute a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme.

Spirits . . in what shape they choose, Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure, Can execute their airy purposes. Millen.

2. To carry into effect; to give effect to; to put in force; as, to execute law or justice; to execute a writ.—3. To perform; to inflict, as, to execute judgment or vengeance.—4. To perform judgment or sentence on; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to execute a traitor.—5.† To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute. Shak.

The treacherous Falstoffe wounds my peace. Whom with my bare first I would execute. Shak.

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to execute a deed or lease.—7. In music, to perform, as a piece of music, especially a difficult one, on an instrument or with the voice; as, she executed the piece beautifully. SYN. To accomplish, effect, fulfil, achieve, consummate, finish, complete.

Execute (ek'sē-kūt). v. 2. 1. To perform an office or duty; to act a part; to produce an effect.—2. To perform a piece of music, especially a difficult or rapid piece.

Executed (ek'sē-kūt). v. 2. 1. To performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.—Executed consideration, in law, a consideration which is executed is made, as where A bails a man's servant, and the master afterwards promises to indemnify A, in the event of his bailing his servant, the consideration is then executory.—Executed exates, estates in possession.—

Executed exates, estates in possession.—

Executed exates, estates in possession.—

Executed exates, estates in possession.— Vant, the construction is then executify.—
Executed estates, estates in possession.—
Executed trust, such a trust as that where an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs, or the heirs of his body. It is said to be executed, because no further act is necessary to be done by the trustee to raise and give effect to it, and because there is no ground for the interference of a court is no ground for the interference of a court of equity to affix a meaning to the words declaratory of the trust, which they do not legally import.—Executed use, the first use in a conveyance upon which the statute of uses operates by bringing the possession to it, the combination of which—that is, the use and the possession—formed the legal estate, and thus the statute is said to execute the use. cute the use.

Executer (ek'sē-kūt-er), n. One who performs or carries into effect. See Exe-

Execution (ek-sē-kü'shon), n. 1. The act of executing; the act of completing or accom-plishing; performance.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. Dryden.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution.

2. In law, (a) the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained. (b) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An execution issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, on the estate, goods, or body of the debtor. (c) The act of signing and scaling a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as, the execution of a deed.—3. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.—4. Destructive effect; destruction; violence: generally after do; as, every shot did execution. "To do some fatal execution." Shak.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do execution both further and deeper than the mightiest blow.

South.

5. In the fine arts, the mode of producing a varieting accountered and of the destruction and interesting and the destretion.

5. In the fine arts, the mode of producing a painting, sculpture, &c., and the dexterity with which it is accomplished; the maniputation peculiar to each particular artist; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.—6. In music, performance; facility of voice or fingers in rendering intri-

cate movements and introducing all the higher requisites, as intonation, taste, grace, feeling, and expression—7.4 The act of sacking a town. Beau. & Fl.—Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law, in Scots law, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the clation or executed the dilligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executors and witnesses.

Executioner (ck-sē-kh'shon-ér). a. 1. One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inlicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

ment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

In this case every man bath a right to punish the offender, and be executioner of the law of nature.

Locke.

2. The instrument by which anything is per-

The med.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents.

Crashaw.

Having the

Are nois of wath, anvis of terments must, Fell-executioners of fool intents. Crashaw.

Executive (egz-ek'ūt-iv), a. Having the quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution or carrying into effect, as, executive power or authority; an executive officer. Hence, in government, executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that defiberates and enacts laws is legislative; the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is executive.

Executive (egz-ek'ūt-iv). n. The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person or persons who administer the government; executive power or authority in government.

Executively (egz-ek'ūt-iv)-li), adv. In the

or authority in government.

Executively (egz-ek'út-iv-li), adv. In the
way of executing or performing.

Executor (in senses 1 and 2 pron. ek'sē-kūtėr; in sense 3, egz-ek'ūt-ėr), n. 1. One who
executes or performs; a doer, 'Such baseness had never like executor.' Shak.—2.† An
executions executioner.

The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, yawning drone.

3. The person appointed by a testator to 3. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it testator to effect. —Executor de son tort, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.—Executor-creditor, in Scots law, a creditor who, when the executor-nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation, have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of nave deciment to continuous cottains, in virtue or a liquid ground of debt, confirmation, to the extent of administrating as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt. Executor dative, in Scots law, an executor appointed by the court, equivalent to administrator in England. Executor nominate, an executor appointed by the will of the testator. tator.

Executorial (egz-ek'ū-tō"ri-al), a. Pertaining to an executor; executive.

Executorship (egz-ek'ū-tō"ship), n. The office of an executor.

Executorship (egz-ek'ū-tō-ship), n. The office of an executor.

Executory (egz-ek'ū-tō-ri), a. 1. Performing official duties; falling or fitted to be carried into effect; executive. 'Executory and judicial magistracy.' Burke. 'The executory duties of government.' Burke. —2. In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as, an executory devise or remainder. — Executory consideration. See Executed Consideration under Executen. — Executory devise, a gift of a future interest by will. —Executory estates, interests which depend for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency. —Executory remainder, a contingent remainder. —Executory trust, a trust which requires an ulterior act to reise and perfect if act be trusted each der, a contingent remainder. Executory trust, a trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance. Executory uses, springing uses. See USE.

Executour, to An executioner. Chauser. Executorice, to A female executioner. Executorix, Executress (egz-ek'ū-tris), a. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. Executry (egz-ek'ū-tri), n. In Scots law, the general name given to the whole mov-

able estate and effects of a defunct (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

istration.

Exedra, Exhedra (egz-ed'ra, egz-hed'ra), n.

[Gr. esz, and hedra, a seat.] In anc. arch.

an apartment provided with seats for the

purpose either of repose or of conversation.

The form of the exedra was arritarry,

exedras were open to the sun and air, and

were appended to the portico. The term is

also arrived to an ones a recess of large

were appended to the portico. The term is also applied to an apse, a recess or large niche in a wall, and sometimes to a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Exegesis (eks-ē-jēsis), n. [Gr. exegēsis, from exēgeomai, to explain—ex, and hēgeomai, to lead, to guide, from agē, to lead, 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of scripture: sometimes applied to the science which lays down the principles of the art of sacred interpretatimes applied to the screen which may down the principles of the art of sacred interpreta-tion; more properly called exegetics or her-meneutics.—2. A discourse intended to ex-plain or illustrate a subject; the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to students when on their trials before presbyteries in order to their being licensed or ordained.—3.† In math. the process for finding the root of an equation.

or organicu.—3.1 in main. the process for finding the root of an equation.

Exegete (eks'ē-jēt), n. [Fr. exégète; Gr. exégètes; from exègeomai. See Exegesis.] One skilled in exegesis.

Exegetic, Exegetical (eks-ē-jet'ik, eks-ē-jet'ik, al. a. [Fr. exégètique; Gr. exégètithos, explanatory, from exègeomai. See Exegesis.] Explanatory, tending to illustrate or unfold; expository.—Exegetical theology, that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected. Called also Exegetically (eks-ē-jet'ik-al-li), adv. By way of explanation.

Exegetics (eks-ē-jet'iks), n. 1. The science which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; hermeneutics.—2. Exegetical theology (which see under Exegetic).

Exegetical theology (which see under Exegetic).

Exegetist (eks-ē-jē'tist), n. One who skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. One who is

skilled in exegetical theology; an exegetic Exembryonate (eks-em'bri-on-āt), a. In bot. an epithet applied to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo like the seeds of phenogams.

Exemplar (egz-em'pler), n. [L. See Ex-AMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind, as of an artist; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate. tate.

thre.

He who has learned the duty which he owes
To friends and country, and to pardon foes
Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
As joint exemplar of his life and verse.

Byron.

The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. Sir W. Rateigh. Exemplar + (egz-em'pler), a. Exemplary.

The exemplar piety of the father of a family. Fer. Taylor.

Exemplarily (egz'em-pla-ri-li), adv. 1. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy

or excellent manner. She is exemplarily loyal,

2. In a manner that may warn others by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; by way of example.

Example.

Some he punished exemplarily in this H

Exemplariness (egz'em-pla-ri-nes), n. The state or quality of being exemplary. Exemplarity (egz-em-pla'rit), n. Exemplariness. 'The exemplarity of Christ's plariness.

Sharp. Exemplary (egz'em-pla-ri), a. [From exemplar] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the Church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be exemplary.

Bacon.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as, exemplary punishment.

Had the tumults been repressed by exemplary justice, I had obtained all that I designed.

Ethon Bastlike.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect . . . the most visible and exemplary performance is required. Dr. F. Rogers. 4.† Illustrating, as the proof of a thing: explanatory.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of

Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors valour in the holy war, Futler, Exemplary † (egz'em-pla-ri), n. An example; a pattern; a copy, as of a book or writing. Donne.

WITHING. Donne.

Whereof doth it come that the exemplaries and copies of many books do vary but by such means?

Hunting of Purgatory, 1561.

Exemplifiable (egz-em/pli-fi-a-h)), a. That

may be exemplified.

Exemplification (egz-em'pli-fi-kā''shon), n.

1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.—2. That which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript; an attested copy or transcript, under seal, of a record.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exempli-fication of the articles of peace. Sir F. Hayward. Exemplifier (egz-em'pli-fi-er), n. One that

Exemplifies (egz-em'pli-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. exemplified; ppr. exemplifying. [L.L. exemplified; ppr. exemplifying. [L.L. exemplified, to exemplify—L. exemplifien, an example, and facio, to make.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . exemplify the principles in which he had been brought up. Courser.

2. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested

copy or transcript of, under seal.—3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4.† To

He is a new and the his best servants, that their bur and penalty might scare all. *Daniet Regers.*

Exempti grattia (egz-em'pli grā'shi-a). [L.]
For the sake of example: by way of example: usually abbreviated ex. gr. or e.g.

Exempt (egz-emt'), v.t. [Fr. exempter; L. eximo, exemptum, to take out to remove-ex, out, and emo, to buy, to take.] To take out or from; to free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity to free or release; as, no man is exempted from pain and suffering.

Certain abbeys claimed to be exempted from the jurisdiction of their bishops. *Dr. R. Henry.*

Exempt (egz'emt), a. 1. Free from any service. charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition of there is the pure of the control of the cont

jurisdiction of their bishops. Dr. R. Henry,
Exempt (egz'emt), a. 1. Free from any
service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are
subject; not subject; not liable to; not
coming within the power or sway of; as, to
be exempt from military duty, or from pain
or fear; exempt from the jurisdiction of a
lord or of a court.

A nature true to the general attributes of humanity, yet exempt in its colourless purity from the vulgarizing taint of passion.

Dr. Caird.

2. Left out, omitted, or excluded; not in-

ded.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt.

Lee and Dryden,

3. Released: freed: free.

Who would not wish from wealth to be exempt, Since riches point to misery and contempt? Shak. 4.† Cut off; removed or remote.

4.† Cut off; removed or remote.

And this our life, exempt from public haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks. Stak.

Exempt (egz'emt), n. 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.—2. One of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled corporals in their commission; an exon.

Exemptible † (egz-emti-bl), a. Capable of being exempted; free; privileged.

Exemption (egz-em'shon), n. 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege; as, exemption from feudal servitude; exemption from pain, sorrow, or death. pain, sorrow, or death.

The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built ships or traded in corn. Arbithnot.

2. In the R. Cath. Ch. a dispensation occasion-2. In the R. Cam. Ch. a dispensation occasion-ally granted by the pope to clergymen, and more rarely to laymen, to exempt them from the authority of their ordinaries. Exemptitious † (egz-em-ti'slus), a. Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

of being exempted or taken out; separable. If motion were loose or exemptitions from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.

Exencephalus (eks-en-set'al-us), n. pl. Exencephali (eks-en-set'al-us), n. pl. out, and enkephalos, the brain.] A class of monsters or malformed beings in which the brain, less or more malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

Exenterate (egz-en'ter-āh), v.t. [L. exentero—exz, and Gr. enterom, entrails.] To take out the bowels or entrails of; to embowel. [Rare.]

Exenteration (egz-en'ter-a"shon), n. The

Exenteration (exz-en'ter-a''shou), n. The act of taking out the bowels. [Rare.] Exequatur (eks-ë-kwa'ter), n. [L., let him perform or carry out, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of exceptor (exsequor), to pursue to the end—ex, out, thoroughly, and sequor, to follow.] 1. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him exercise his powers—2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official personsion to perform some act. permission to perform some act.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in these states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequation.

Prescott.

Exequial (egz-ē'kwi-al), a. [L. exequials, funereal, from exequiæ, the following of a corpse beyond the walls, a funeral procession—ex. out of, and sequor, to follow.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. 'Exequial

Pertaining to funerals, funereal. Exequite games. Pope. [Rare.]

Exequious (eks-ê'kwi-us), a. Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare pourselves to build the funeral pile;

Lay your pale hands to the exequious fire. Propton. Exequy (eks'ê-kwi), n. pl. Exequies (eks'ê-kwiz) [L exequies, from exequor, that is exsequor. See above] Funcal rite; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies. [Rare in singular.]

ceremones of buriar; obsculies. [Rate in singular.]

The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased.
But see his exequent fulfilled in Romen. Shak.

Excreentif (eks-ef-sent), a. [L. excreens. See EXERCISE.] Exercising; practising; following, as a calling or profession. [Rare.]

Exercisable (eks-ef-siz-a-bl), a. That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

Exercise (eks-ef-siz), n. [Fr. exercise; L. exercitium, exercise, from exerceo, exercitium, exercise, from exerceo, exercitium, to employ to exercise; connected generally with arceo, to restrain, in which view the primary meaning may be that of restraint, and the secondary of compulsory employment.] I. A putting in action the powers or faculties of; use; employment; exertion; as, the exercise of the eyes or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.

Exercise is very alluring to the understanding. Watts. Exercise is very alluring to the understanding. Watts. 2. Exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion as a part of regimen; the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.

The wise for cure on exercise depend. He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined exercise, taught it both to do and to suffer.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. Systematic exertion of the body for amuse-3. Systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training, as fencing or rowing; training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill.

A camp of peace and exercise is a camp for the exercise of all military duties and functions. Rees' Cyc. 4. Use; practice; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything; as, the exercise of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.—5. Practice or performance in public; performance of the outward duties of; as, the exercise of religion.—6. Moral training; discipline.

Patience is more off the exercise Of saints, the trial of their fortitude. 7. As a religious term: (a) a single act of divine worship.

I'm in your debt for your last exercise: Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you, Skak.

Specifically-(b) Among the Puritans, a weekday sermon.

day sermon.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long exercise, for fear our pockets should
be pick'd.

(e) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture at a meeting
of presbytery by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines
contained in it by another, both discourses
being judged of, and censured, if necessary,
by the rest of the brethren. (d) Formerly,
also, the presbytery. 'The ministers of the
Exercise of Dalkeith.' Act of James IV.
[Scotch]—(e) Worship to God in the midst
of one's family. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening.

Sir W. Scott.

8. A lesson or example for practice; a school task; as, set him an exercise; have you finished your exercise?—Exercise and addition, the name given to one of the exercises

prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.

Exercise (eks'er-siz), v. t. pret. & pp. exercised; bxercise(as et-siz), a pret copp exercised; ppr. exercising. [From the noun; see pre-vious art.] 1. To set in operation; to em-ploy; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert; to cause to act in any manner; as, to exert; to cause to act in any mainter; as, to exercise the body or the hands; to exercise the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment; to exercise the voice in praising God.—2. To put in practice; to carry out in action; as, to exercise authority or

The princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them. Mat. xx. 25.

them. Mat. xx. 25.

3. To use for improving one's skill in; as, to exercise arms.—4. To perform the duties of; as, to exercise an office.—5. To train; to discipline; to improve by practice; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to exercise one's self in music; to exercise troops. 'Senses exercised to discern both good and evil.' Heb. v. 14.—6. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment.

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.

Acts xxiv. 16.

He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good.

Afternoon, 7. To give mental occupation or exercise to; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; as, I was much exercised about the etymology of this word; he was much exercised about his spiritual state.—8. To task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire Must exercise us without hope of end. Milton.

Exercise (eks'er-sīz), v.i. To use action or exertion: to exercise one's self: to take exercise; as, to exercise for health or amusement.

A man must often exercise, or fast, or take physic, or be sick.

Sir W. Temple.

Exerciser (eks'er-siz-er), n. One who or

that which exercises.

Exercisible (eks'er-siz-i-bl), a. Capal being exercised, enjoyed, or enforced. An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or exercisible within the same. Blackstone.

Exercitation (eks-ėr'si-tā"shon), n. [L. exercitatio, from exerceo. See EXERCISE.] Exercise; practice; use.

The chief use of this mode of discussion is to sharpen the wit, for which purpose it is the best exercitation.

Coleridge.

ercitation. Coleridge.

Exercitor (eks-ér'si-tèr), n. [L., from exereco. See EXERCISE.] In Itan, the person to
whom the profits of a ship or trading vessel
belong, whether he be the actual owner or
merely the freighter.

Exergue (egz-èrg'), n. [Gr. ex. out, and ergon,
work.] The small space beneath the base
line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal,
left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minur importance.

left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance.

Exert (egz-ert'), v.t. [L. exerto, exserto, to stretch out, to thrust forth, freq. from exero, exsertum, to thrust out or forth—ex, out, and sero, to join. See SERIES.] 1,† To thrust forth; to emit; to push out.

Their feeble heads.

"Their feeble heads."

"Their feeble heads."

"Their feeble heads."

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to exert the strength of the body or limbs; to exert the muscles; of the body of limbs; to exert the missies; to exert efforts; to exert powers or faculties; to exert the mind.—3. To put forth as the result of effort; to do or perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command on any faculty of the soul.

South.

-To exert one's self, to use efforts; to strive. —To exert one's self, to use efforts; to strive.

Exertion (egz-èr'shon), n. The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or strugging; as, an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. "The laborious exertions of industry." Robertson.—SYN. Attempt, endeavour, effort, trial.

Exertive (egz-èrt'iv), a. Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

Exertment t (egz-èrt'ment), n. Exertion; act of exerting.

act of exerting.

Exesion (egz-e'zhon), n. [L. exedo, exesum—ex, and edo, to eat.] The act of eating out or through.

Exestuate (egz-es'th-āt), v.i. [L. exæstuo, exæstuatum, to boil up—ex, out, up, and æstuo, to boil, from æstus, heat, fire, boiling of water.] To boil; to be agitated.

Exestuation (egz-es'th-ār'shon), n. [L. exestuation See EXESTUATE.] A boiling; ebuilition; agitation caused by heat; efferwascent.

vescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; physicia and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inwa exestuations of the blood and humours.

Eeyle,

Excunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out.] A word used in dramatic literature to denote

Exeunt (cks'c-unt). It, they go out.] A word used in dramatic literature to denote the period at which several actors quit the stage.—Execut ownes (all go out) is sometimes used when all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

Ex facie (cks fäshi-6). [L.] From the face of: said of what appears from the face of a writing or other document.

Exfectation, Exfectation (cks-fē-tā'shon), n. [L. ex, outward, and foctus.] Extra-uterine foctation, or imperfect foctation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Exfoliate (cks-fō'l-iàt), v. i. pret. & pp. exfoliated; ppr. exfoliated; ppr. exfoliated; ppr. exfoliated; alum, to strip of leaves—ex, and folium, a leaf.] I. In sury, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.—2. In mineral, to split into scales; especially, to be come scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition.

Exfoliaton (cks-fō'l-iat), v.t. To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

Exfoliation (cks-fō'l-ia')shon), n. 1. In sury, the scaling of a bone; the process of separation as nieces of unsound bone from the

EXTORATION (eks-foll-a'snon), n. 1. In surg-the scaling of a bone; the process of separa-tion, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation.—2. In mineral. separation into scales or lamine. Exfoliative (eks-fo'll-āt-iy), a. Having the

power of causing exfoliation.

Exfoliative (eks-fö'li-āt-iv), n. That which has the power or quality of causing exfolia-Exhalable (egz-hāl'a-bl), a. [See EXHALE.]

That may be exhaled or evaporated.

Exhalant, Exhalent (egz-hal'ant, egz-hal'ent), a. Having the quality of exhaling or ent), a. Ha evaporating.

evaporating. Exhalation (egz-ha-lā'shon), n. [L. exhalatio, from exhalo, exhalatiom. See ExhalaE.]
1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation.—2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvium, as from marshes, animal or vegetable hodies, &c.; as, exhalations from the earth or from flowers decaying matter, and the like flowers, decaying matter, and the like.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge Rose, like an exhalation. Milton.

Exhale (egz-hil), vt. pret & pp. exhale; ppr. exhalen; ppr. exhalen; [L. exhalo—ex, and halo, to breathe.] I. To send out; to emit; as vapour, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance; as, the earth exhales vapour; marshes exhale novines effluid exhale noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose exhales. Pore. 2. To draw out: to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate; as, the sun exhales the moisture of the earth.

He was exhaled; his great Creator drew His spirit, as the sun the morning dew. Dryden.

His spirit, as the sun the morning dew. Dryden. Exhale (egz-hāl'), v.i. To rise or pass off, as vapour; to vanish. "Thy clear fount exhales in mist to heaven." Keats. Exhalement; (egz-hāl'ens), n. Matter exhaled; vapour. Sir T. Browne. Exhalence; (egz-hāl'ens), n. The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. Exhalent, a. See Exhalent. Exhaust (egz-hast'), v.i. [L. exhaurio, exhaustum-ez, out, up, and hawio, to draw; allied to Gr. aryo, to draw, to draw water.]

1. To draw out or drain off the whole of anything; to draw out of real off the whole of anything; to draw out till nothing of the mat-Inter to Gr. aryo, to draw to draw water.

I. To draw out or drain off the whole of anything; to draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; to consume or use up; as, to exhaust the water of a well; the moisture of the enth is exhausted by evaporation; to exhaust one's means; to exhaust the fertility of the land.—2. To empty by drawing out the contents: said of the receptacle, &c., from which the matter is drawn out; as, the air-pump exhausts a glass vessel or receiver of its air.—3. To use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; as, to exhaust the strength or spirits; to exhaust one's patience; hence, to wear out; to tire; as, to exhaust one's self; to feel quite exhausted.—4. To bring out or exhibit all the facts and arguments bearing on; to leave nothing unsaid regarding; as, to exhaust a question.—5.† To draw forth; to excite. Spare not the babe, Whose dimpled smiles from fools awhaum their mercy.

Exhaust (egz-hast'), a. Drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength. 'Exhaust through riot.' Burton.

riot. Burton.
Exhaust (egz-hast'), n. Same as Exhauststram (which see).
Exhausted (egz-hast'ed), p. and a. 1. Drawn
out; drained off; emptied. — 2. Consumed;
used up.—3. Tired out; quite fatigued; worn
out.

Exhauster (egz-hast'er), n. One who or that

which exhausts. Exhaustible (egz-hast'i-bl), a. That may be exhausted, drained off, consumed, or brought to an end.

brought to an end.

Coal, metallic ores, and other useful substances found in the carth, are still more limited than land. They are not only strictly local but exhaustible, though, at a given place and time, they may exist much greater abundance than would be applied to present use even if they could be obtained gratis.

Exhausting (egz-hast'ing), a. Tending to exhaust, weaken, or fatigue; as, exhausting labour.

exhanst, weaken, or fatigue; as, exhausting labour.

Exhaustion (egz-hast'yon), n. 1. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of drawing completely of the contents.—

2. The state of being exhausted or empticit; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.—3. In math. a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a reduction ad absurdum, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.—4. In logic, the method by which a point is proved by showing that any other alternative is impossible, all the elements tending to an opposite conclusion having been brought forth, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd.

Exhaustive (egz-hastiv), a. That exhaust; tending to exhaust: specifically, a term applied to a speech, essay, and the like, which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough. 'An exhaustively (egz-hastivi), ada. In an exhaustive numner; in a manner so as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly; as, he treated the subject exhaustively.

Exhaustively. (egz-hastivi), a. Not to be

thoroughly; as, he treated the subject exhaustively.

Exhaustless (egz-hast'les), a. Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustless fund or store. 'The exhaustless granary of the world.' Thomson.

Exhaustment (egz-hast'ment), n. Exhaustion; draught or drain upon a thing.

Exhaust-nozzle, Exhaust-orifice (egz-hast'noz-l, egz-hast'ori-fils), n. In a steamengine, the blast orifice or nozzle.

Exhaust-pipe (egz-hast'pix-pix), n. In a steamengine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

Exhaust-port (egz-hast'pfort), n. In a steamengine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

Exhaust-steam (egz-hast'stem), n. In a steam-engine, the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

Exhausturet (egz-hast'ur), n. Exhaustion.

Exhaust-valve (egz-hast'ur), n. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and wrought by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium valve, and admit the steam to the condenser. Weale.

Exhedra, n. See Exedra.

Exherdate (egz-he'rē-dāt'), v.t. [L. exheredo, exheredatum, to disinherit—ex, priv., and heres, an heir.] To disinherit. [Rare.]

Exheredation (eks-he'rē-dā''shon), n. In eivil law, a disinheriting; the act of a father excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

excititing a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

Exhibit (egz-hib'it), v.t. [L. exhibeo, exhibitum—ex, out, and habeo, to hold.] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to exhibit paintings or other specimens of art; to exhibit papers or decuments in court.—2. To furnish or constitute to let be court to averfeat multiple. stitute; to let be seen; to manifest publicly; as, to exhibit a noble example of bravery or as, to exhibit a nonic example of bravery or generosity. Exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.' Pope. 3. To present; to offer publicly or officially. 'To exhibit a charge of high treason.' Clar-endon.—4. In med. to administer, as medi-cines.—To exhibit an essay, to present or declaim an essay in public.—To exhibit a foundation or prize, in universities, to hold forth a foundation or prize to be competed

for the a foundation or prize to the competers for by candidates.

Exhibit (egz-hibit), v.i. 1. To show one's self in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures, works of art, and the like, at a public exhibition.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition or exhibitions

He was a special friend to the university, . . . ex-hibiting to the wants of certain scholars. A. Wood.

hibiting to the wants of certain scholars. A. Wood.

Exhibit (egz-hib'it), n. 1. Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition.—2. A paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.—3. In law, a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document referred to in an affidavit, and shown to the witness when the affidavit is sworn.

the andayt is sworn.

Exhibitant (egz-hib'it-ant), n. In law, one who makes an exhibit.

Exhibiter (egz-hib'it-er), n. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

He seems in different,
Or rather swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the exhibiters against us.

Or rather swaying more upon our part Than cherishing the exhibiters against us. Shak. Exhibition (eks-hi-hi'shon), n. [L. exhibition from exhibiton, exhibition]. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.—2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in Scots law, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; especially a public show; a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures, feats of skill, oratorical or dramatic ability, and the like; as, the Great Exhibition of 1851.—4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; specifically, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, not depending on the foundation. In this sense the term is analogous to the Scotch term bursary. term bursary.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition. Shak.
I have given more exhibitions to scholars, in my
days, than to the priests.
Tyndale.

5.† Payment; recompense.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. Shak.

6. In med. the act of administering a remedy.

6. In med. the act of administering a remedy. Exhibitioner (elsa-hi-bi/shon-fry, n. In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance. Exhibitionist (elsa-hi-bi/shon-ist), n. An exhibitor; specifically, one who exhibits his wares, manufactures, or works of art at a great exhibition; a frequenter of public exhibitions. hibitions

Inditions.

Exhibitive (egz-hib'it-iv), a. Serving for exhibition; representative. 'Exhibitive symbols of Christ's body and blood.' Waterland. [Rare.]

Exhibitively (egz-hib'it-iv-li), adv. By representation.

presentation. Exhibitor (egz-hib'it-èr), n. In law, one who makes an exhibit. Exhibitory (egz-hib'it-to-ri), a. Exhibiting; showing; displaying. 'An exhibitory bill or schedule of expenses.' Warton. Exhibarant (egz-hib'u-rent), a. Exciting toy.

Exhilarant (egz-hil'a-rant), a. Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.
Exhilarant (egz-hil'a-rant), n. That which

Exhilarant (egz-hil'a-ratt), n. That which exhilarates.

Exhilarate (egz-hil'a-rat), v.t. pret. & pp. exhilarated; ppr. exhilarating. [L. exhilaro, —ez, and hilaro, to make merry, hilaris, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyons; to gladden; to cheer; as, good news exhilarates the mind; good wine exhilarates the animal subitis. spirits.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds Exhilarate the spirit. Comper.

SYN. To cheer, enliven, animate, inspire, inspirit, gladden. Exhilarate (egz-hil'a-rat), v.i. To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things exhilarate.

Exhilaratingly (egz-hil'a-rāt-ing-li), adv. In an exhilarating manner.

Exhilaration (egz-hil'a-rāt'shon), n. 1. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion.

Syn. Animation, joyousness, gladness, cheer-

SYN. Animation, joyousness, gladness, cheerfulness, gaiety. Exhort (egz-hort), v.t. [L. exhortor—ex, and hortor, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to advantage of the course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to advantage of the course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to ad monish

I exhort you to be of good cheer. Young men also exhort to be sober-minded. Thi. 26. Exhort (egz-hort), v.i. To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and exhort.

Acts ii, 40.

Exhort (egz-hort), n. The act of exhorting; an exhortation; a cheering on.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud exhorts of fight. Pope, Exhortation (eks-hort-a'shon), n. 1. The act EXHOTEATION (cks-hort-a'shon), n. 1. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable. 'Exhortations to charity.' Bp. Atterbury.—2. Language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition.

I'll end my exhortation after dinner. Shak.

Exhortative (egz-hort'at-iv), a. Containing exhortation; exhortatory. 'The preceptive and exhortative part of his epistles.' Barrow. Exhortator (egz-hort'at-er), n. An exhorter;

Exhortator (egz-horta-to-ri), a. Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation. 'Letters exhortatory' Holinshed.

Exhorter (egz-hort'er), n. One who exhorts or a character (egz-hort'er), n.

Exhunter (egz-noto-), or encourages.

Exhumate (eks-hūm'āt), v.t. To exhume; to disinter. Dr. Hitchcock.

Exhumation (eks-hūm-ā'shon), n. [Fr., from achienter. See EXHUME.] The act of exhumer.

Exhumation (eks-hūn-ā'shon), n. [Fr., from cathumer. See Exhu3EL] The act of exhuming or digging up that which has been buried; as, the exhumation of a dead body. Exhume (eks-hūm'), v. t. pret. to pp. cakumed; ppr. exhuming. [Fr. exhumer, to dig out of the ground—L. ex, out, and humus, earth, ground.] To dig out of the earth what has been huried; to disinter.

Exiccate (ek'sik-āt), v.t. Same as Exsiccation (ek-sik-kū'shon), n. Same as Exsiccation (ek-sik-kū'shon), n.

siccation.

Exies (ek'siz), n. pl. Ecstacies; hysterics.
[Scotch.]

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively.

Sir W. Scott. Exigence, Exigency (eks'i-jens, eks'i-jen-si),

Exigence, Exigency (eks':jens, eks':jen-si, rom L.L. exigentia, from L.L. exigentia, from L. exigentia, from L. exigentia, from L. exigentia, from L. exigence, ppr. of exigo, to drive out or forth, to demand, to exact—ex, out, and ago, actum, to drive (hence act, &c.).] 1. The state of being urgent; urgent demand; urgency; as, the exigence or exigency of the case; the exigence of the times or of business

It is not surprising that the council, in great exi-gency of money, should sometimes employ force to extort it from the merchants. Hallam.

2. A pressing necessity; a case of distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy; as, a wise man adapts his measures to his evigencies; in the present exigency no time is to be lost.—SYN. Demand, urgency, distress, pressure, emergerey, necessity. gency, necessity. Exigendary (eks-i-jen'da-ri), n. Same as

Exigenter.

Exigent (eks'-jent), n. 1.† Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. 'Why do you cross me in this exigent'? Shak. See Exigence.—2.† End; extremit', 'These eyes . . wax dim as drawing to their exigent. Shak.—3. In law, formerly a writ which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of non extraventus on former writs. The exigent required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be summoned in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did not, he was outlawed.

Exigent (eks'-jent), a. Pressing; requiring

Exigent (eks'i-jent), a. Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.

At this exigent moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.

Burke.

Exigenter (eks'i-jent-èr), n. An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry.

Exigible (eks'i-ji-bl), a. [See EXIGENCE.]
That may be exacted; demandable; requirable

The paper carrencies of North America consisted . . . in a government paper, of which the payment was not excite till several years after it was issued.

Exiguity (eks-ig-û'-it), n. [L. exipuitas, scantiness, from exiquius, scanty.] Smallness; slenderness.

Exiguous (eks-ig'ū-us), a. [L. exiquius, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. 'The race exiquious.' Phillips.

Exiguousness (eks-ig'ū-us-nes), n. Exiguity; diminutiveness.

diminutiveness.

Exile (egz'il; formerly, frequently egz-il'), n. Exite (egr. II.) ornerly, frequently (egr. II.), the fire exit, hanishment, exit, an exited person, from L. exsitium, banishment, exsut, a banished person—usually regarded as compounded of ex, out of, from, and solium, soil, but more probably of ex, and root of L. salio, but more probably of ex, and root of L. salio. but more probably of ex, and root of L satio, to leap, to spring (whence satient, satly); Skr. sar, to go; so L consilium, a council, would mean a coming together of people. Comp. consul. 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for persentify. or for perpetuity.

'for perpetanty.

For who can yet believe, though after loss,
That all these puissant legions whose evile
Hath emptied heaven, shall fail to reascend.

Milton.

An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.—3. The person banished or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and fresides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

The nensing extle bending with his woe.

The pensive exile, bending with his woe, To stop too fearful, and too faint to go. Goldsmith

SYN. Banishment, proscription, expulsion, ejectment, relegation.

Exile (egz'il, formerly egz-il'), v.t. pret. & pp. exiled; ppr. exiling. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport.

Extuat offers.

For that offence Immediately we do exile him hence. They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there exited from the eternal Providence.

Wisdom xvii. 2.

Yet with conference occurring

Wisdom xvii. 2.

—To exile one's self, to quit one's country with a view not to return.—Banish, Exile, Expel. See under Banish. Exile (Expel. See LL exilis, small, thin.] Slender; thin; fine. 'An exile sound.'

Exilement (egz-il'ment), n. Banishment. Sir H. Wotton.

Sir H. Wotton.

Exilition! (eks.i-li'shon), n. [L. exsilio, to spring forth—ex, out, from, and salio, to leap.] A sudden springing or leaping out. Sir T. Browne.

Exility! (egz.il'i-ti), n. [L. exilitas, from exilis, small, thin.] Slenderness; lineness; thinness. 'Exility of particles.' Johnson.

Eximious! (egz.im'i-us), a. [L. eximius, taken out, select, distinguished—ex, out, and emo, to take, receive, buy.] Excellent, eminent, or distinguished.

He (Cromwell) respected all persons that were eximious in any art. Whitelocke,

Exinanite† (eks-in'a-nīt), v.t. [L. exinanio, exhanitum, to empty—ex, and inanis, empty, void.] To make empty; to weaken; to make of little value, force, or repute.

He exinanited himself and took the form of a ser-ant. Rhemish Trans. of New Test. Phil. ii. 7.

Exinantion (els-in'ani'solon), n. [L. exinantio, an emptying. See EXINANITE.]
An emptying or evacuation; a weakening; hence, privation; loss; destitution; humiliation; low estate.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his exinaution.

Dr. H. More. Diseases of exinantition are more dangerous than diseases of repletion.

G. Herbert.

diseases of repletion. G. Herbert.

Exinduslate (eks-in-dū'zi-āt), a. [L. ex, prīv., and indusium, a shirt.] In bot. not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

Exintine (egz'in-tīn), n. In bot. the middle covering of the pollen grain, situated between the extine and intine in certain trees, as yew, cypress, juniper, &c.

Exist (egz-ist'), v.i. [Fr. exister, from L. exsisto—ex, and sisto, to stand.] 1. To be; to have actual existence or being; applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances. 'By whom we exist and cease to be.' Milton.—2. To live; to continue to have life or animation; as, men cannot exist in water, nor fishes on land. cannot exist in water, nor fishes on land.

3. To occur; to manifest itself; to continue to be; as, how long shall national enmittes exist?

Existence (egz-ist/ens), n. 1. The state of heing or existing; continuance of being; as, the existence of body and of soul in union; the separate existence of the soul; immortal existence; temporal existence.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. Addison.

2. Occurrence, as of an event or phenomenon; continued or repeated manifestation; as, the existence of troubles or calamities, or of happiness.—3. That which exists; an entity. Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of existences.

Tatler.

middle of existences.

The notion lurking in many minds is that the external, objective world of earth, and rocks, and streams, and mountains is a reality which God created, whilst the thoughts about it, even of the most brilliant minds, are mere human speculations and fancies, devoid of any claim to be called real substantial existences.

Dr. Carril.

Existency (egz-ist'en-si), n. Existence. The existency of this animal. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Existent (egz-ist'ent), a. Being; having being, essence, or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent.

have no real being, as if they were truly existent.

Dynden.

Existential (egz-ist-en'shal), a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence. 'Enjoying the good of existence. . and the being deprived of that existential good.'

By. Barlow.

Existentially (egz-is-ten'shal-li), adv. In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

existing state.

Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent, Coleridge,

thany intensient. Existible (egz-ist'i-bl), a. Capable of existing or of existence. [Rare.]

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way existible in the human mind.

Existimation \dagger (egz-is-ti-mā'shon), n.

Men's existimation follows us according to the company we keep.

The mass out, the 3d

company we keep.

Exit (eks'it), n. [L., he goes out, the 3d pers sing pres ind. of exeo—ex, out, and eo, to go.] 1. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances. Shak. 2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. Sighs for his exit, vulgarly called death. Comper.

stage of action or of life; death; decease.
Sighs for his ext, vulgarly called death. Cowper.

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. The landward exit of the cave.
Tennyson. [In the last sense the word is immediately from L. exitus, a going out, an outlet, from exeo, exitum.]

Exitial. Exitious (egz-ishal, egz-ishus), a.
[L. exitialis, from exitium, a going out, destruction, ruin—ex, out, and eo, tium, to go.] Destructive to life. 'Exitial fevers.
Harvey. 'Exitious and pestilent.' Homilies against Idolatry.

Exitus (eks'it-us), n. [L., a going out, issue. See EXII.] In law, (a) issue; offspring.
(b) Yearly rent or profits of land.

Ex-lext (eks'deks), n. [L.] An outlaw.

Ex-lext (eks'deks). [L.] Arising from law.

Ex-lext (eks'deks). [L.] Arising from law.

Ex-lext (eks'deks). A. (L.] An outlaw.

Ex-lext (eks'deks). A. (L.] In outlaw.

Ex-lext (eks'deks). A. (L.] Conting.

Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case.

Exo-(eks'o). A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, the equivalent of without, on the outside.

Exocipital (eks-ok-si'pit-al), a. [L. ex, out, and E. occipital (which see.)] In anat. a term applied to the condyloid process of the occipital bone. Its homologue in the archeypal skeleton is called the neurapophysis.

Exocetus, Exocetus (eks-ō-sē'tus), n. [Gr. exokoitos, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep—exō, without, and koiē, a bed.] The flying-fish, agenus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Scomberesocida, of the suborder Abdominales. The bectoral fins, which ing to the family Scomberesocide, of the sub-order Abdominales. The body is whitish, and the belly angular. The pectoral fins, which are very large, are the principal instruments in its flight, but whether they act as wings in propelling it, or merely as parachutes or kites in enabling it to sustain itself in the air, has been a matter of question among naturalists. It is probable that the fins serve to sustain the fish temporarily in the air after it has acquired an initial velocity in its rush through the water. It can raise itself from

the water and pass through the air to a considerable distance, sometimes as much as 200 yards, which it does to escape from the attacks of other fishes, especially the dolphin. It is most common between the



Oriental Flying-fish (Exocetus exiliens).

tropics. The best known species are *E. volitans*, abundant in the warmer part of the Atlantic, and *E. exiliens* of the Mediterranean. By some naturalists the genus has been subdivided into several, characterized by the presence or absence of barbels. **Exode** (eks'öd), n. [Gr. exodos, an exit or departure, also the finale of a tragedy. See EXODUS.] 1.†An exodus or departure. *Bolingbroke*.—2. In the *Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—3. In the *Roman drama*, a farce choral ode.—3. In the Roman drama, a farce or satire, the last of the three pieces generally played.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another on the same subject; the first, a real tragedy; the second, the atellan; the third, a satire or exode, a kind of farce of one act.

Roscommon.

Exodic (eks-od'ik), a. [See Exodus.] Pertaining to an exodus, or going out; specifically, in physiol. a term applied to certain nerves, as the motory, which conduct influences from the spinal marrow outward to the hody: synonymus with earth found. the body: synonymous with centrifugal or

the body: synonymous with centrifugal or motor nerves.

Exodus (cks'6-dus), n. [Gr. exodos—ex, and hodos, way.] 1. Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; as, the Irish exodus; more specifically, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Mosss.—2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites

book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exody† (eks'ō-di), n. Exodus. 'Ever since the time of the Jewish exody.' Hale.

Ex-official (eks-of-fi'shal), a. Proceeding from office or authority.

Ex officio (eks-of-fi'shi-ō). [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority; as, a justice of the peace may ex officio take sureties of the peace: also used adjectively; as, an ex-officio member of a body.

an ex-officio member of a body.

Exogamous (eks-og'am-us), a. Of or belonging to exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Communal marriage would go entirely out of fashion and the tribe become purely exogenious.

Scotsman newspaper.

Scotman newspaper.

Exogamy (eks-og'a-mi), n. [Gr. exo, without, and gamos, marriage.] The name given to a custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men frequently to capture their wives from among other tribes.

MI company supposes that

M'Lennan supposes that savages were driven by female infanticide, and the consequent absence or paucity of women, into exogamy and marriage by capture.

pacity of women, into exeganty and marriage by capture.

Sif J. Lubbook.

Exogastritis (ekső-gas-tri'tis), n. [Gr. exő, without, and gastêr, gastros, the belly.] In pathol. inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.

Exogen (ekső-jen), n. [Gr. exő, without, and gennaő, to produce.] A plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood. The exogens form the largest primary class of plants in the vegetable kingdom. These plants have a pith in the centre of their stems not descending into the roots; or they have their woody system separated from the cellular, and arranged in concentric zones. They increase, as has been said, by annual additions of new layers to the outside of their wood, formed in the camblum between the wood and the bark, thus differing essentially from endogens, whose wood is formed by successive augmentations from the inside. The concentric civales thus available. by successive augmentations from the inside. The concentric circles thus annually formed, distinguishable even in the oldest trees, afford a means of computing the age

All the trees of cold climates, and the principal part of those in hot lati-



Section of a Branch of three years' growth. a, Medulla or pith. b, Medullary sheath. ee, Medullary says. ee, Circles of annual growth. d, Bark.
 Netted veined Leaf (Oak).
 Bicoryledonous Seed. a a, Cotyledons.
 Germination of Dicatyledonous Seed. a a, Seedlance or Cotyledons.
 Exogenous Flower (Crowfoot).
 Exogenous Flower (Crowfoot).

tudes, are exogenous, and are readily dis-tinguished from those that are endogenous by the reticulated venation of their leaves, and by their seeds having two cotyledons

or lobes.

Exogenite (eks-oj'en-it), n. [See Exogen.]

A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood, the affinities of which are unknown.

Exogenous (eks-oj'en-us), a. 1. A term applied to plants, as the maple, the elm, and the like, in which the growth takes place by successive additions from without, a new layer of growth being received each year; dicotyledonous.—2. In anat. shooting out from any part; as, an exogenous aneurism.

ideotyledonous.—2. In anat. shooting out from any part; as, an exogenous aneurism. Exogonium (eks-8-gori-ium), n. [Gr. exo, without, and gonu, the knee.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulacea, nearly allied to Convolvulus, from which it differs in its button-like stigma. The genus comprises E. purga, the jalap plant, a native of Mexico, a climber with cordate-ovate leaves and protty salver-shaped purplish flowers, having a long, straight, slender tube. It produces the true jalap tubers of commerce. Exolete † (eks'6-lèt), a. [L. exoletus, pp. of exolesco, to grow out, to grow out of use or out of date—ex, out, and olesco, to grow.] Obsolete; flat; insipid; worn; faded.

Rain water is new and fresh, that of lakes old and

Rain water is new and fresh, that of lakes old and realete.

Transl, of Plutarch.

Exolution † (eks-ö-lū'shon), n. [L. exolutio, exsolutio, from exsolvo. See EXOLVE.] Laxation of the nerves.

tion of the nerves.

Exolve† (egz-olv'), v.t. [L. exolvo, for exolvo, to loose-ex, and solvo, to loose.] To loose; to pay. Builey.

Exomologesis (eks-ō-mol'o-jē"sis), n. [Gr., from exomologeomai, to confess in full-ex, intens., and homologeō, to confess.] A mutual or common confession. Jer. Taylor.

Exomphalos, Exomphalus (egz-om'fa-los, egz-om'fa-lus), n. [Gr. ex, and omphalos, the navel.] A navel rupture.

Exon (eks'on), n. [O. Fr. exolus, excused. See Essoten.] In England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Exonerate (egz-on'er-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. exonerated; ppr. exonerating. [L. exonero, exoneratind-exp. ppr. exonerating. [L. exonero, exoneratind-exp. ppr. exonerating.]

1.†To unload; to disburden. 'Vessels which all exonerate themselves into a common duct.' Ray.—2. To relieve of, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to exonerate one's self from blame or from the charge of avarice.—3. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety exonerates himself by producing a man in court.—SYN. To exculpate, relieve, absolve, clear, acquit, discharge.

Exoneration (egz-on'er-ār-shon), n. The act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or freed, from a charge, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

Exonerative (egz-on'er-ār-ir), a. Freeing from a burden or obligation.

Exonerator (egz-on'er-ār-ir), n. One who exonerates.

Exonerator (egz-on'er-ār-ir), n. The office of

Exonship (eks'on-ship), n. The office of exon of the royal body-guard.

Exophthalmia, Exophthalmy (eks-of-thalmia, eks'of-thalmi), n. [Gr. ex, and ophthalmos, the eye.] A swelling or protrusion of the eyeball to such a degree that the

eyelids cannot cover it. Exophyllous (eks-offl-us or eks-ō-flflus), a. [Gr. exō, outside, and phyllon, a leaf.] In bot, not having a foliaceous sheath: a term

bot not having a lonaceous sneath: a term applied to the young leaves of exogens, since they are said to be always naked, while those of endogens sheathe each other. **Exopodite** (eks-op'o-dit), n. [Gr. exō, without, and pous, podes, the foot.] In comparate the outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. **Exoposite** (eks-op's, bl), a. Worthy of

Exoptable † (eks-op'ta-bl), a. Worthy being desired or sought after; desirable. being desired or solgnic there; desirable. Exoptation (eks-op-ta'shon), n. [L. exopto, exoptation, to wish much, to long for—ex, intens., and opto, to wish.] Earnest desire or wish. [Rare.]

Exoptile (eks-op'til), a. [Gr. exo, without,

Exoptile (eks-op'til), a. [Gr. exō, without, and ptilon, a feather, plumage.] In bot. a name sometimes given to a dicotyledomous plant, from having a naked plumule.

Exorable (eks'o-ra-bt), a. [L. exorablish from exoro—ex, and oro, to pray.] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty. 'Patient, exorable, and reconcilable.' Barram

From the (eks'o-rāt), v.t. To obtain by request. [Rare.]

Exoration (eks-o-rā'shon), n. A prayer to beg off anything; an entreaty. [Rare.]

To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble To all impulsive exorations.

Eau. & Fl.

To all impulsive exorations. Beau. & Fl. Exorbitance, Exorbitancy (egz-or'bit-ans, egz-or'bit-ans,), n. [L. L. exorbitantia, from exorbito, to go out of the track—L. ez, out, and orbita, a track or rut made by a wheel, from orbits, a circle, a ring.] A going beyond or without the track or usual limit; hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as, the exorbitancies of the tongue or of deportment; the exorbitance of a charge.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to pur exorbitancies.

Dryden. vour exproitancies.

your exerbitancies. Dryden.

I have mentioned it in my prolegomena lof those distempers and exerbitances in government which prepared the people to submit to the fury of this parliament, as an offence and scandal to religion.

Exorbitant (egz-or'bit-ant), a. [L.L. exorbitants, exorbitants, pp. of exorbito. See EXORBITANCE.] I. Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety: hence, excessive: extravagant: enorpriety. priety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous; as, exorbitant appetites and passions; exorbitant demands or claims; exorbitant taxes. 'Foul exorbitant desires.' Milton. taxes. 'Foul exorbitant desires.' Milton.—2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes exorbitant, and such as their laws had not provided for. Hooker.

Exorbitantly (egz-orbit-ant-ii), adv. In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; enormously; excessively.

Exorbitate (egz-orbit-at), v.i. [See Exorbitate (egz-orbit-at), v.i. [See Exorbitate of the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. [Rare.]

The planets sometimes . . . have excribitated beyond the distance of Saturn. Exorcism; conjuration. Sorceresses that usen exorcisations. Chau-

cer.

Exorcise (eks'or-sīz), v.t. pret. & pp. exorcised, ppr. exorcising. [Fr. exorciser, from Gr. exorkizō—ex, intens., and horkizō, to bind by oath, from horkos, the object by which one swears, an oath, usually connected with herkos, a fence, an inclosure.] 1. To expel by conjurations, prayers, and eeremonies; as, to exorcise evil spirits.—2. To purity from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to exorcise a house. 'Exorcise the beds and cross the walls.' Dryden. a house. 'Exore walls.' Dryden.

Do all you can to exorcise crowds who are possessed as I am.

Spectator. 3.† To call up or forth, as a spirit; to con-

jure up. He impudently exorciseth devils in the church,

Exorciser (eks'or-siz-ér), n. 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.—2.† One who calls up spirits.

No exorciser harm thee! Nor no witchcraft charm thee!

Exorcism (eks'or-sizm), n. [Gr. exorkismos. See Exorcise.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies; also, a prayer or charm used to expel evil spirits. Exorcism was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous exercism?

Macanday.

of the tremendous exercitant Macanday.

2. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit. Shak.

Exorcist (eks'or-sist), n. 1. One who expels evil spirits by conjunation, prayers, and ceremonies, specifically (eccles), a term applied to the third of the minor orders whose office it is to use the exorcisms of the Church over persons possessed, to bid those who are not communicants give place at the time of communion, and to minister water in ecclesiastical functions.—2.† One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou like an exercist hast conjured up

Thou like an exorcist hast conjured up My mortified spirit. Shak.

My mortified spirit.

Exordial (egz-or'di-al), a. Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial. 'The exordial verses of Homer.' Johnson.

Exordium (egz-or'di-umz). [L., from exordior, to begin a web, to lay the warp—ex, and ordior, to begin a web, to begin, from obsolete ordium, a term in weaving, from ordo, a straight row.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. part of a composition.

position.

Exorganic (eks-or-gan'ik), a. Having ceased to be organic or organized. N. B. Rev. Exorhiz. Exorhiza (eks'oriz, eks-ō-ri'za), n. [Gr. ex., outside, and rhiza, a root.] An exogenous or dicotyledonous plant, so called from the wed in which the reason. donous plant, so called from the mode in which the young root sprouts when the seed is placed in the ground, pushing out directly in a tapering manner, and not coming out in the form of numerous rootlets through sheaths, as in an endorhiz or monocotyledon. (See Ex-DORHEZ.) The figure shows

or monocotyledon. (See LEXDORHIZ.) The figure shows
the exorhizal root of the
Exorhizal Root. common haricot bean (PhaExorhizal, Exorhizous (eks-ō-riz'al, eks-ōriz'us), a. In bot. of or pertaining to an
exorhiza (which see).

exormation (eks-or-na'shon), n. [L. exor-natio, from exorno, exornatum—ex, and orno, to adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

Hyperbolical exornations, elegancies, &c., many much affect.

Burton.

much affect.

Exortive (egz-ortiv), a. [L. exortiurs, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, from exortor, exortum, to rise out, or forth—ex, out, and ortor, to rise.] Rising; relating to the east. [Rare.]

Exosculate† (eks-os/kū-lāt), v. [L. exosculate, eks-os/kū-lāt), v. [L. exosculate, exosculatus, to kiss.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

Exoskeleton (eks'ō-ske-lē-ton), n. [Gr. exo. without, and skeleton, a dry body, a mummy.] In arnat. a term applied to all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacca, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles; dermo-skeleton. dermo-skeleton.

dermo-skeleton.

Exosmic (eks-os'mik), a. Same as Exosmotic.

Exosmose, Exosmosis (eks'os-mōs, eks-os-mō'sis), n. [Gr. exō, outside, and a fictive form ōmōsis, for ōsmos, a thrusting, impulsion, from ōtheō, to thrust, to push.] The passage of gases, vapours, or liquids, through membranes or porous media, from within outward, in the phenomena of osmose, the require process being college adactives. the reverse process being called endosmose.

Exosmotic (eks-os-mot'ik), a. Pertaining or relating to exosmose; as, an exosmotic cur-

rent.

Exosporous (eks-os'pō-rus), a. In bot. a
term applied to fungi having naked spores.

Exossate† (eks-os'sāt), v.t. [L. ex, priv.,
and os, ossis, a bone.] To deprive of bones;
to bone.

Exossated † (egz-os'sat-ed), a. [L. exosso,

oil, pound:

exossatum, to deprive of bones—ex, priv., and os, essis, a bone.] Deprived of bones. Exossation † (eks-os-sā'shon), n. The act of Exossation i (eks-os-sā'shon), n. The act of exossating or depriving of bones, or any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived. 'Experiment solitary touching the crossation of truits.' Bucon.

Exosseous (egz-os'sē-us), a. [See Exossaten, by Without bones; destitute of bones. 'Snails and soft exosseous animals.' Sir T.

Browne.

Exostemma (eks-ō-stem'ma), n. [Gr. exō, and stemma, a crown.] A genus of plants, nat, order Cinchonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are known by the common name of quinquina. E. caribewm and E. floribunda are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of the true cinchona, but without any trace of

irue einchona, but without either cinchonine or quinine.

Exostome (eks'os-tōm), n. (Gr.ezo, and stoma, a mouth.) In bot the aperture through the outer integument of an ovule, which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. The figure shows the exostome and endostome in the ovule of the mellow



the exostome and endostone Exostome and in the ovule of the mallow Endostome. (Malva sylvestris). Exostosis (eks-os-tö'sis), n. [Gr. ex, and osteon, a bone] 1. In anut. any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone. 2. In bot a disease incident to the roots and stems of trees, in which knots or large tumours are formed on or among the wood.

tunours are formed on or among the wood.

Exoteric, Exoterical (cks-ō-te'rik, cks-ō-te'rik-al). a. [Gr. exoterikos, external, from
exoteros, exterior—exo, without.] External,
public; suitable to be imparted to the public;
hence, capable of being readily or fully
comprehended: opposed to exoterio or sceret.
The exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly
professed and taught. The esoteric were
secret or taught only to a few chosen disciples. ciples.

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an exoteric and esoteric doctrine, De Quincey.

Exotericism (eks-ō-te'ri-sizm), n. Exoteric dectrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

teaching of such. Exoterics eks-ō-te'riks), n. The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted; his published writings.

Exotery (eks'o-te-ri), n. What is obvious or

Exotiery (easo-te-ri), n. What is obvious or common. [Rare.]
Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar. Abraham Tucker.
Exothecium (ekso-the shi-um), n. [Gr. exo, outside, and the ke, a case.] In bot. a name given to the coat of an anther.

Exotical Exotical (ear, with ear, of the all), a

given to the coat of an anther.

Exotic, Exotical (egz-ot'ik, egz-ot'ik-al), a.

[Fr. exotique; Gr. exotikos, from exo, outward.] Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as, an exotic plant; an exotic term or word.

Nothing was so splendid and exotic as the ambas-

sador.

Exotic (egz-ot'ik), n. Anything not native; anything of a foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, and the like, introduced from a foreign country.

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, sickly initation of that which else-where may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. Macaulay.

perfection. Macazuay.

Exoticalness (egz-ot'ik-al-nes), n. The state of being exotic. N. B. Rev.

Exoticism (egz-ot'i-sizm), n. 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Expand (ek-spand'), t. [L. expando—ex, and anything exotic to extend to extend

and pando, to spread out, to extend, to open.] 1. To open; to spread; as, a flower expands its leaves.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight.

2. To send out in all directions; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.

B. To cause the particles or parts of to spread 3. To cause the particles or parts of to spread or stand apart, thus increasing the bulk; to dlate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to expand the chest by inspiration; heat expands all bodies; air is expanded by rarefaction.—4. To enlarge the surface or superficial dimensions of; to widen; to extend; to open; as, to expand the sphere of benevolence; to expand the heart or affections. Expand (ek-spand'), v.i. To become opened, spread apart; dlated, distended, or enlarged; as, flowers expand in spring; metals

221 expand by heat; a lake expands when

expand by heat; a last expands when swelled by rains.

Expanding (ek-spanding), p. and a. Opening; spreading; dilating; extending.—Expanding centre-bit, a boring tool whose diameter is adjustable.

meter is adjustable.

Expanse (ck-spans'), n. [L. expansum, that which is spread out, pp. neut. of expendo, to spread out. See Expand.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body. 'Lights . . high in the expanse of heaven.' Milton. 'The smooth expanse of crystal lakes.' Pope.

Expanse (cks-pans'), v.t. To expand.

That lies expansed unto the eyes of all.
Sir T. Browne.

Expansibility (ek-spans'i-bil'i-ti, n. [From expansible.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; expansile power, as, the expansibility

Expansible (ek-spans'i-bl), a. PANSE I Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their

Expansibleness (ek-spans'i-bl-nes), n. Ex-

Expansibly (ek-spans'i-bli), adv. In an

expansible manner.

Expansile (ek-spans'il), a. Capable of expanding or of being dilated.

panding or of being difated.

Expansion (ek span'shon), n. [L. expansio, from expando. See EXPAND.] 1. The act of expanding or spreading out.—2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; the increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another so that it occupies a greater space, its weight remaining still the same. Expansion is one of the most general effects of heat, being common to all bodies whether solid, liquid, or gassons—3. Extended surface extent space. to all bottles Whether solid, liquid, or gaseous.—S. Extended surface; extent; space to which anything is enlarged; wide extent. 'The starred expansion of the skies.' Beattle. 4. Extension of space; space; immensity.' Lost in expansion void and infinite.' Blackmore. 5. In com. increase of trade or liabilities; in consequently state. an increase of the issues of bank-notes.—6. In math. the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, as $(a+x)^2 = a^2 + 2ax + x^2$.—7. In a steam-engine, the increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder, when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.

ratio to the space it his. Expansion-curb (ek-span'shon-kerb), n. A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers. Expansion-engine (ek-span'shon-en-jin), n. A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being

complete, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the

Expansion-gear (ek-span'shon-gër), n. In a steam-engine, the apparatus by which the access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke. It is of various

forms.

Expansion-joint (ek-span'shon-joint), n.

In mech. (a) a joint for connecting steampipes, made with a stuffing-box, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. (b) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expend without utforties the latter.

a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

Expansion-valve (ek-span'slon-valv), n. In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves, when the piston has travelled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam.

sion of the steam. Expansive (ek-spansive), a. 1. Having the power of expanding, extending, or dilating; as, the expansive force of heat.—2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as, the expansive quality of air; the expansive atmosphere.—3. Embracing a large number of objects; wide-extending; as, expansive be-

objects; wide-extending; as, expansive be-nevolence. 'A more expansive and generous compassion.' Eustace.' Expansively (eks-pans'iv-li), adv. In an expansive manner; by expansion. Expansiveness (ek-spans'iv-nes), n. The quality of being expansive. Expansuret (eks-pan'shūr), n. Expanse. 'Nights' rich expansure.' Marlowe & Chap-

Ex parte (eks parte), [L.] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; as, an ex parte statement; specifically, in daw, applied to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding, in the absence of the other; as, an exactive bearing; or parte application; an ex parte hearing; ex parte evidence; hearings before grand juries

parte evidence; nearings before grand junes are ex parte.

Expatiate (ek-spā'shi-āt), v.i. pret. & pp. expatiatet; ppr. expatiating, [L. exspatior, exspatiatus—ex, and spatior, to walk about, from spatium, space, room, a walk. See Space.] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

Un high broad particular in the sties.

He hids his soul expatiate in the skies. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

Dacier expatiates upon this custom. Expatiate (ek-spā'shi-āt), v.t. To allow to range at large; to give free exercise to; to expand; to broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and experient their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital.

their capital?

Expatiation (ek-spā'shi-ā'shon), n. Act of expatiating or enlarging in discourse or writing; wandering.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and expatiations; . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error.

Expatiator (ek-spå'shi-āt-èr), n. One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

Expatiatory (ek-spå'shi-a-to-ri), a. Expatiating; amplificatory.

Expatriated (ek-spå'thi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. expatriated; ppr. expatriating. [L. ex. out, and patria, one's fatherland, from patrius, fatherly, from pater, a father.] To banish; reflexively, to expatriate one's self, to withdraw from one's native country; to renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

Abelliard induked the romantic wish of execution.

Abeillard indulged the romantic wish of expatriating himself for ever.

Berington.

ing masser for ever.

Expatriation (eks-pä/tri-ā"shon), n. The act of banishing or state of being banished; banishment; especially, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls.

Paifrey.

Expect (ek-spekt), v.t. [L. exspecta, exspectatum—ex, and specto, to look at, to behold, freq. or intens. of specto, to look. See SPECIES.] 1. To wait for; to await.

By we encamp d on yonder hill, expect.
Their motion.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen; as, we expect a visit that has been promised.

'Tis more than we deserve or I expect. 3. To reekon upon; to require; used peculiarly in the sense of intimating that some duty or obligation must be fulfilled; as, I shall expect to find that job finished by Saturday; your bill is due and immediate payment is expected.

England expects every man to do his duty.

Lord Nelson —'Hope, Expect:—Both express the anticipa-tion of something future; when the an-ticipation is welcome, we hope; when it is less or more certain, we expect! Augus. Expect† (ck-spekt'), c. To wait; to stay; to look for with confidence. 'Expecting till a kinsman came... to marry her.' Colman.

I will expect until my change in death, And answer at thy call. Sandys.

Expect (eks-pekt'), n. Expectation. Shak. Expectable (ek-spekt'a-bl), a. To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.] Occult and spiritual operations are not expectable. Sir T. Browne.

Expectance, Expectancy (ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si), n. 1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

There is expectance here from both the sides, What further you will do. Shak.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. 'The expectancy and hope of the fair state.' Shak.—3. In law, a state of waiting or suspension; abeyance. An estate in ex-

pectancy is an interest in land limited or appointed to take effect in possession at some future time. Tables of expectancy, in life usurance, tables showing the expected duration of life calculated from any year for males or females. Expectant (ek-spekt'ant), a. 1. Waiting;

looking for.

Expectant of that news that never came.

Tennyson

Expectant of that news that never came.

2. In med. (a) a term applied to a medicine that waits for the efforts of nature; (b) a term applied to that method of treatment which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines unless absolutely required. —3. In Law, being in expectancy. See EXPECTANCE.

EXPECTANCE is a consistent of the progress of consistency in the progress of expectancy. In the consistency is the progress of the expectant (ek-spekfrant), n. 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good; as, those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants. 'An expectant of future glory.' South.—2.† In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach. to preach.

to preach.

Expectation (ek-spekt-ä/shon), n. [L. expectatio. See Expect.] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen.

to happen.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment.

Priving.

She spoke and turn'd her sumptions head with eyes of shining expectation fixt on mine.

Tempyson.

Tempyson.

The state of being expected or looked for; the state of being awaited. 'Our preparation stands in expectation.' Shak.—3. That which is expected; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah.

Now clear I understand

Now clear I understand
Why our great expectation should be called
The seed of woman.

Milton.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like: usually in the plural. 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.' Ps. lxii. 5.

His magnificent expectations made him . . . the best match in Europe.

Prescott.

His magnificent expectations made him . . . the best match in Europe.

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; promise. By all men's eyes a youth of expectation. Ottoray.—6. In med. the method of leaving a disease to the efforts of nature; or of waiting for farther development before treating it actively.—7. The value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. A sum of money in expectation upon a certain event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds, when an event arrives are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation of bife, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.—Syn. Anticipaviduals of any given age.—Syn. Anticipa-tion, expectance, confidence, trust, reliance.

Expectation-week (eks-pekt-a'shon-wek),
n. The whole of the interval between Ascension-day and Whitsunday, so called because at this time the apostles continued in earnest prayer and expectation of the Comforter

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), a. Constitut-Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), a. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. 'Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice.' Robertson.

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), n. That which is expected; something in expectation; specifically, a mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. [Raps]

fice or vacancy. [Rare.]

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while the great expectative was depending.

Ep. Lower.

Expectarive was depending. Bp. Lowith.

Expecter (ek-spekt'er), n. 1. One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person.—2. A member of an extinct sect, who denied that any true church yet existed, but lived in expectation that a true church would be founded.

Many have wanted to be a first true.

Many have wrangled so long about the church that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of Expeders and Seekers, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances.

Pagett, 1654.

Expectingly (ek-spekt'ing-li), adv. expectation.

Expectation:

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), a. [See ExPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), n. A medicine which promotes discharges from the A medi-

cine which promotes discharges from the lungs, as the stimulating gums and resins, squills, &c.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), v.t. pret. & pp. expectorated; pp. expectorating. [L. expectora, expectorating. -ex, and pectus, pectoris, the breast. See FECTORAL.] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit out.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), v.i. To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking, and spitting; to spit.

Expectoration (eks-pek'tō-rā's)non, n.

1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.—2. The matter expectorated; spittle.

torated: spittle.

torateu; spitele.

Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), a. A medician to approximation; an expectoration of the property o cine to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

content by fromote expectation, an expectation of the property of the content of

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against expediency, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled.

Whately.

2. The quality of seeking immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle, or of aiming at inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; timeservingness.

Through the whole system of society expediency is the only governing principle.

Broughum. 3.† Expedition; adventure. this dear expedience.' Shaktion; haste; despatch. ture. 'Forwarding Shak.—4.† Expedi-

Three thousand men of war Are making hither, with all due expedience. Shak.

Are making hither, with all due expedience. Shak. Expedient (eks-pë/di-ent), a. [L. expediens, expedientis, ppr. of expedie. See EXFEDITE.]

1. Hastening; urging forward; hence, tending to promote the object proposed; if or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; as, many things may be lawful which are not expedient.

He (Cleomenes) should not spare to do anything that should be expedient for the honour of Sparta.

North's Plutarch.

2. Conducive or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient, And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient, Goldsmith.

3.† Quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege, Ere further leisure yield them further means. Shak

4.† Direct, and without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are expedient to this town. Shak.

Expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), n. 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an

What sure expedient then shall Juno find, To calm her fears and aid her boding mind? Shift; means devised or employed in an

exigency.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out expedients, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishment. Brevint.

SYN. Shift, contrivance, resort, means, plan,

device. Expediential (eks-pē'di-en"shi-al), a. Fer-taining to expediency; regulated by expedi-ency; as, an expediential policy. 'Calculat-ing expediential understanding,' Hare. 'A worldly, expediential letter.' North Brit. Ren

Rev.

Expediently (eks-pë'di-ent-li), adv. 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently; in an expedient manner.—2.† Hastily; quickly.

Do this expediently, and turn him going. Shak.

Expediment† (eks-ped'i-ment), n. Expedient. 'A like expediment to remove discontent.' Barrow.

Expeditate (eks-pe'di-tāt), v.t. [L. ex, and pes, pedis, a foot.] In the forest laws, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's forefect, for the preservation of the king's game, as, to expeditate a dog that he may not hunt deer deer

Expeditation (eks-pe'di-tä"shon), n.

Expeditation (eks-pe'di-tä'shon), n. In the forest laws, the act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

Expedite (eks'pë-dit), v.t. pret. & pp. expedited; ppr. expediting. [L. expedio, expeditum, to free one caught by the feet in a snare—ex, out, and pes, pedis, the foot. See Foor.] 1. To free from impediments; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate the motion or progress of; as, the general sent orders to expedite the march of the army; artificial heat may expedite the growth of plants. 'To expedite your glorious march.' Milton.—2. To despatch; to send forth; to issue officially.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and

Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. Bacon. Expedite (eks'pē-dīt), a. [L. expeditus, pp. of expedio. See Expedite, v.t.] 1. Quick: of expedio. See EXPEDITE, v.t.] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, expedite execu-

Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying their thoughts.

Locke.

Locke.

unobstructed

2. Clear of impediments; unobstructed; easy. 'To make the way plain and capedite.' Hooker.—3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. The more expedite will be the soul in its operations.

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage

He sent the lord-chamberlain with expedile forces to speed to Exeter.

Bacon.

to speed to Excter.

Expeditely (eks'pē-dit-li), adv. Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.

Expedition (eks-pē-di'shon), n. [L. expeditio, from expedito. See ExyrEptre, v.t.] 1. The state of being expedite or free from encumbrance; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch. 'With winged expedition, swift as lightning.' Milton.

Even with the speediest expedition
I will despatch him to the emperor's court. Shak.

The state of being expeditiod on put in

2. The state of being expedited or put in

motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver

Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in expedition. 3. The march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; as, the expedition of the French to Egypt; the expedition of Xerxes into Greece.—4. Any important journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable end; as, a scientific or exploring expedition; a trading expedition.—5. The collective body of men sent out upon an expedition, together with their continuous transport of the collective body.

with their equipments, means of transport, &c.
The expedition (to Walcheren), after numberless needless delays, at last sailed on July 28 (1809).

Chambers's Ency.

Expeditionary (eks-pē-di'shon-a-ri), a. Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The expeditionary forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith.

Expeditionist (eks-pë-di'shon-ist), n. One who makes or takes part in an expedition.

North Brit. Rev.

Expeditious (eks-pē-di'shus), a. 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; as, an expeditious march.—2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an expeditious messenger or runner.

acting with celerity; as, an expeditious messenger or runner.

Expeditiously (eks-pē-di'shus-li), adv. Speedly; hastily; with celerity or despatch. Expeditiousness (eks-pē-di'shus-nes), n. Quickness; expedition.

Expeditiousness (eks-pē-di'shus-nes), n. Quickness; expedition.

Expeditory (eks-pē-di'tiv), a. Performing with speed. Bacon.

Expeditory (eks-pēd'i-to-ri), a. Making haste; expeditious.

Expel (eks-pel'), n.t. pret. & pp. expelled; ppr. expelling. [L. expello—ex, out, and pello, to drive, to thrust.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated; as, to expel air from a bellows or the lungs; to expel moisture from a solid body by heat.—2. To drive out of or away from one's country; to cause to leave one's country or habitation in a foreible manner; to banish. 'Forewasted all their land and them expelled.' Spenser.—3. To discharge as a missile; to send forth.

The wigh huntress was not slow

T'exet' the shaft from her contracted bow.

The virgin huntress was not slow

T' extel the shaft from her contracted bow.

Dryden.

4. † To reject; to refuse. And would you not poor fellowship expel! Spenser. 5. To exclude; to keep out or off. O that the earth which kept the world in awe Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw

6. To cut off from connection; to drive out,

6. To cut off from connection; to drive out, as from any society or institution; as, to expel a member from a club.—Eanish, Exple a member from a club.—Eanish, Exdle, Expel See under Banish.

Expellable (eks-pel'a-bl), a. That may be expelled or driven out. 'Acid expellable by heat.' Kirwan.

Expelle (eks-pel'er), a. He who or that which drives out or away.

Expence (eks-pens'), b. Same as Expense.

Expend (eks-pend'), c.t. [L. expendo—ex, out, and pendo, to weigh out, to pay. The same word takes another form in spend.]

1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations; as, we expend money for food, drink, and clothing.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave, than to expend it like a gentleman. Cotton.

2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to expend time, labour, or material; to expend hay in feeding cattle; the oil of a

tamp is expended in burning; water is ex-pended in mechanical operations. Expend (ek-spend), n.i. To be laid out, used, or consumed. Boag. [Rare or obsolete.1

lete.]

Expenditor (ek-spend'it-ér), n. In old law, a person appointed by the commissioners of sewers to pay, disburse, or expend the money collected by tax for repairs of sewers, &c.

Expenditure (ek-spend'i-fur), n. 1. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.

There is not an opinion more general among man-kind than this, that the unproductive expenditure of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. 7. S. Mill.

7. S. Mill.
2. That which is expended; expense. 'The receipts and expenditures of this extensive country.' Hamilton. Expense (ek-spens), n. [L. expensum, from expensus, pp. of expendo. See Expend.] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labour; as, great enterprises are accomplished only by a great expense of money, time, and labour. Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms; Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense; In peace a charge, in war a weak defence. Dryden.

2. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge; money disbursed in payment or in charity; as, a prudent man limits his expenses by his income.

I shall not spend a large expense of time. Shak. Cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or discredit; as, he did this at the expense of his character. 'Courting popularity at his party's expense.' Brougham.

Expenseful (ek-spens'ful), a. Costly; ex-

pensive. [Rare.]

No part of structure is more expenseful than windows. Expensefully (ek-spens'ful-li), adv. In a costly manner; with great expense. [Rare.] Expenseless (ek-spens'les), a. Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace, Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Expensive (ek-spens'iv), a. 1. Costly; requiring much expense; as, an expensive dress or equipage; an expensive family; expensive tastes or habits.

War is expensive, and peace desirable. Burke. 2. Free in expending or in the use of money; liberal; especially, in a bad sense, given to expense; extravagant; lavish.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness.

Bp. Sprat.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government as the idle and expensive are dangerous.

Sir W. Temple.

dangerous. Sir W. Temple.

Expensively (ck-spens'iv-li), adv. With
great expense; at great cost or charge.

Expensiveness (ck-spens'iv-nes), n. The
quality of being expensive, or of incurring
or requiring great expenditures of money;
extravagance; as, the expensiveness of war;
expensiveness of one's tastes; habits of exnensinenece

pensueness.

Experience (eks-pe'ri-ens), n. [Fr. expérience, L. experientia, from experior, to try, to prove—ex, and a root per, to try, to pass through, whence peritus, skilled, periculum, danger. The same root is seen in ferry, (way) farer.]

1. Trial, practice, proof, or

test; especially, frequent trial or a series of trials; observation of a fact, or of the same fact or events happening under like circumstances; continued and varied obser-

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vation. Having broadly laid down the principle that all the materials of our knowledge come from experience. Locke goes on to explain his theory more particularly. J. D. Moreil.

larly. F. D. Moreil.

2. The knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, by feeling the effects of it, by living through it, and the like; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life.

For just experience tells in every soil,
That those that think must govern those that toil.

To most men experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.

Coleridge.

3. Individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter features of this or that experience are slowly obliterated and memory begins to look on the past.

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of experiences. H. Spener.

4. Experiment.

She caused him to make experience
Upon wild beasts.

Shak.

SYN. Trial, proof, test, observation, experi-

ment. Experience (eks-pé'ri-ens), v.t. pret. & pp. experienced; ppr. experiencing. 1. To make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall one; as, we all experience pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.—2. To twin by practice, to exercise. train by practice; to exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms experience and for sea prepare. Harte.

Their arms experience and to see prepare. Harte.

—To experience religion, to become converted. [United States.]

Experienced (eks-përi-enst), p. and a.

1. Tried; used; practised.—2. Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful arctice by macros of thick was conclusions. or wise by means of trials, use, or observa-tion; as, an experienced artist; an experienced physician.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them.

Locke.

Experiencer (eks-pē'ri-ens-er), n. One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments.

Experients (eks-pē'ri-ent), a. Experienced.
'The prince now ripe and full experient.'
Beau. & Fl.

Experiential (eks-pē'ri-en"shal), a. Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws—laws of nature—are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or experiential informations.

Sir W. Hamilton.

only empirical so Siv W. Hamilton.

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and experiential truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered; the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; experiential truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and experiential truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy.

Wierwell.

Experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ism), n. The doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive.

Experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist), n. One who holds the doctrines of experientialism

Experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist), a. Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

The experientialist doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean! that all intellection was first sensation in the individual, or even is the control of the

Experiment (eks-pe'ri-ment), n. [L. experimentum, from experior. See EXPERIENCE.]

1. A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. F. Adams. 2.† A becoming practically acquainted with

something; an experience. This was a useful experiment for our future conduct.

Experiment (eks-pe'ri-ment), v. Febr.
Experiment (eks-pe'ri-ment), v. To
make trial; to make an experiment; to onerate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it
when known; as, philosophers experiment
on natural bodies for the discovery of their
qualities and combinations.

qualities and combinations.

Experiment† (eks-pe'ri-ment), v.t. 1. To try; to search out by trial; to put to the

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sun-beams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's pages. Sir T. Herbert.

2. To know or perceive by experience; to experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one exteriments while he sleeps soundly.

Locke.

riments while he sleeps soundly. Locké.

Experimental (eks-pe'ri-ment"al), a. 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment; as, an experimental philosopher; experimental knowledge or philosophy.—2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by, or derived from, experience; experienced; as, experimental religion.

Admit at the hely companies each exists a second

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and experimental Christians.

H. Humphrey.

Trust not my reading nor my observations,
Which with experimental seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book.

Shak.

Experimentalise, Experimentalize (eksperiment"al- \bar{z}), v.i. To make experiments.

His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be experiment-alized upon. Dickens:

Experimentalist (eks-pe'ri-ment"al-ist), n.

One who makes experiments.

Experimentally (eks-pe'ri-ment'al-il), adv.
By experiment; by experience or trial; by
operation and observation of results; as, we
are all experimentally acquainted with pain and pleasure.

The law being thus established experimentall \mathcal{F} . S. A.

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now experimentally finds attended with such bitter consequences.

Rogers,

Experimentarian (eks-pe'ri-ment ā'ri-an), n. One given to make experiments. *Boyle*. Experimentarian (eks-pe'ri-ment-ā'rī-an), a. Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the experimentarian philosophers as objects only of contempt.

Dugald Stewart.

Experimentation (eks-pe'ri-ment-ā"shon), n. The act or practice of making experi-

Thus far the advantage of experimentation over simple observation is universally recognised: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a number of experiments of our own.

3. S. Mill.

Experimentative (eks-pe'ri-ment"a-tiv), a. Experimental.

Experimental
Experimentatort (eks-pe'ri-ment''āt-èr), n.
Experimenter. Boyle.
Experimenter, Experimentist (eks-pe'ri-ment-èr, eks-pe'ri-ment-ist), n. One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.
Experimentum crucis (eks-pe'ri-ment''-un krö'sis), n. [L.] A crucial or decisive experiment; a test of the severest and most searching nature, or according to Bacon's especial paters.

experiment; a test of the severest and most searching nature; or, according to Bacon's idea, such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, or determines at once between two or more possible conclusions: so called, either because crosses (cruces) are placed at points where two roads meet, to indicate the proper direction to certain places, or because the crucible in which alchemists made their experiments were contract. experiments were marked with the sign of the cross.

the cross.

Experrection † (eks-per-rek'shon), n. [L. experyiscor, experrectus, to awake.] A waking up or arousing. Holland.

Expert (eks-pert), a. [L. expertus, from experior, to try. See Experience.] 1. Ex-

pectancy is an interest in land limited or appointed to take effect in possession at some future time. Tables of expectancy, in life assurance, tables showing the expected duration of life calculated from any year for males or females.

Expectant (ek-spekt'ant), a. 1. Waiting;

looking for.

Expectant of that news that never came.

Tennyson

2. In med. (a) a term applied to a medicine that waits for the efforts of nature; (b) a term applied to that method of treatment which consists in observing the progress of

which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing derauging influences, without prescribing active medicines unless absolutely required.—3. In law, being in expectancy. See EXPECTANCE.

Expectant (chr-spekt'ant), n. 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good; as, those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants. 'An expectant of future glory.' South.—2. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

Expectation (ek-spekt-ä/shon), n. [L. expectatio. See EXPECT.] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces perulance in disappointment.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces perulance in disappointment.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectation fax on unine.

Tempson.

Or smang expectation ax on time. I elayson.

2. The state of being expected or looked for; the state of being awaited. 'Our preparation stands in expectation.' Shak.—2. That which is expected, the object of expectation; the expected Messiah.

Now-clear I understand
Why our great expectation should be called
The seed of woman.

Millon

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like: usually in the plural. 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.' Ps. lxii. 5.

His magnificent expedations made him . . . th match in Europe.

Pres

match in Europe. Present.

5. A state or qualities in a person which
excite expectations in others of some future
excellence; promise. 'By all men's eyes a
youthof expectation.' Othony.—6. In med. the
method of leaving a disease to the efforts of
nature; or of waiting for farther development
before treating it actively.—7. The value
of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. A sum of money in expectation
upon a certain event has a determinate value
before that event happens. If the chances upon a certain event has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds, when an event arrives are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money.—Expectation of life, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any civen are — SWA Anticinations.

mean or average duration of the life of indi-viduals of any given age.—SYN. Anticipa-tion, expectance, confidence, trust, reliance. Expectation-week (eks-pekt-å/shon-wek), n. The whole of the interval between As-cension-day and Whitsunday, so called be-cause at this time the apostles continued in earnest prayer and expectation of the Com-forter. forter.

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), a. Constitut-Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), a. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. 'Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice,' Robertson.

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), n. That which is expected; something in expectation; specifically, a mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. [Rare.]

fice or vacancy. [Rare.]

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while the great expecuative was depending.

By. Lowin.

Expecter (ek-spekter), n. 1. One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person.—2. A member of an extinct sect, who denied that any true church yet existed, but lived in expectation that a true church would be founded.

Many have wrangled so long about the church that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of Espéchere and Seekers, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances.

Pagtit, 1654.

Expectingly (ek-spekt/ing-li), adv. expectation.

expectation.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), a. [See EX-PECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or traches.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), n. A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs, as the stimulating gums and resins,

squits, &c.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), v.t. pret. & pp.

expectorated; ppr. expectorating. [L. expectoro, expectoratum—ex, and pectus, pectors,
the breast. See PECTORAL.] To eject from
the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit out.

spitting; to spit out.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), v.i. To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking, and spitting; to spit.

Expectoration (eks-pek'tō-rā'shon), v.

1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.—2. The matter expectorated: spittle torated: spittle.

Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration. Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), a. A medicine to promote expectoration; an expectorant

torant.

Expede (cks-ped'), v.t. [Fr. expédier—L. ex, out, and pes, pedis, the foot.] [Old English and Scotch.] To despatch, to expedite.—To expede letters, in Scots law, to write out the principal writ and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

or otherwise completed.

Expediatet (eks-pë'di-āt), v.t. To expedite.

Expediency, Expedience (eks-pë'di-en-si, eks-pë'di-en-si, "See Expedient", and also Expedient. I Pitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular cir-cumstances of a case; as, the practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the expedience of it is questionable.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against expediency, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled.

Whately.

2. The quality of seeking immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle, or of aiming at inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; time-

Through the whole system of society expediency is the only governing principle. Brougham.

8.† Expedition; adventure. 'Forwarding this dear expedience.' Shak.—4 † Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war Are making hither, with all due expedience. Shah. Are making hither, with all due expedience. Shab. Expedient (eks-pê'die-nt). a. [L. expediens, expedientis, ppr. of expedie. See EXPEDITE.]

1. Hastening; urging forward; hence, tending to promote the object proposed; it or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; as, many things may be lawful which are not expedient.

He (Cleomenes) should not spare to do anything that should be expedient for the honour of Sparta.

North's Plutarch.

2. Conducive or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.

selfish ends.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.
Goldsmith. 3.† Quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege, Ere further leisure yield them further means. Sha.

4.† Direct, and without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are expedient to this town. Expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), n. 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an

What sure expedient then shall Juno find, To calm her fears and aid her boding min Phil

2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out expedients, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishment.

Brevint.

SYN. Shift, contrivance, resort, means, plan,

device.

Expediential (eks-pē'di-en''shi-al), a. Fertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency; as, an expediential policy. 'Calculating expediential understanding.' Hare. 'A worldly, expediential letter.' North Brit.

Rev.

Expediently (eks-pë/di-ent-li), adv. 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently; in an expedient manner.—2.† Hastily; quickly.

Do this expediently, and turn him going. Shak.

Expediment! (eks-ped/i-ment), n. Expedient 1. Aller expedient 1. Rev. 1. Expedient 1. Aller expedient 1. Expedient 1. Rev. 1. Expedient 1. Aller expedient 1. Rev. 1. Expedient 1. Aller expedient 1. Rev. 1. Expedient 1. Rev. 1. Expedient 1. Rev. 1. Re

'A like expediment to remove discon-

tube, tub, bull;

Expeditate (eks-pe'di-tāt), v.t. [L. ex, and pes, pedis, a foot] In the forest laws, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's forefeet, for the preservation of the king's game, as, to expeditate a dog that he may not hunt deer

Expeditation (eks-pe'di-tā"shon), n. In the forest laws, the act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

Expedite (eks'pē-dit), v.t. pret. & pp. expedited; ppr. expediting. [L. expedio, expeditium, to free one caught by the feet in a snare—ex, out, and pes, pedis, the foot. See Foor.] 1. To free from impediments; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate the motion or progress of; as, the general sent orders to expedite the march of the army; artificial heat may expedite the growth of plants. 'To expedite your glorious march.' Milton.—2. To despatch; to send forth; to issue officially. issue officially.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. Bacon. Expedite (eks'pē-dit), a. [L. expeditus, pp. of expedio. See EXPEDITE, v.t.] I. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, expedite execu-

Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying their thoughts.

Locke

2. Clear of impediments; unobstructed; easy. 'To make the way plain and expedite.' Hooker.—3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. The more expedite will be the soul in its operations.

Tillotson.

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage or equipments

He sent the lord-chamberlain with expedite forces to speed to Exeter.

Bacon.

to speed to Exeter.

Expeditely (eks'pē-dit-li), adv. Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.

Expedition(eks-pē-di'shon), n. [L. expeditio, from expedito. See Expedition; v.t.] 1. The state of being expedite or free from encumbrance; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch. 'With winged expedition, swift as lightning.' Million.

Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the emperor's court, Shak.

2. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in expedition.

3. The march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; as, the expedition of the French to Egypt; the expedition of Xerxes into Greece.—4. Any important journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable end, as, a scientific or exploring expedition, a trading expedition.—5. The collective body of men sent out upon an expedition, together with their equipments, means of transport,

Co.
The expedition (to Walcheren), after numberless needless delays, at last sailed on July 28 (1809).
Chambers's Ency.

Expeditionary (eks-pē-di'shon-a-ri), a. Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The expeditionary forces were now assembled.

Goldsmith

Expeditionist (eks-pē-di'shon-ist), n. One who makes or takes part in an expedition. North Brit. Rev.

Expeditious(eks-pē-di'shus), a. 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; as, an expeditious march.—2. Nimble; active; swift; electric with selectric are accordition.

acting with celerity; as, an expeditious messenger or runner.

acting with celerity; as, an expeditious messenger or runner.

Expeditiously (eks-pē-di'shus-li), adv. Speedily; hastily; with celerity or despatch. Expeditiousness (eks-pē-di'shus-nes), n. Quickness; expedition.

Expeditive (eks-pē-di'vi), a. Performing with speed. Bacon.

Expeditory (eks-pē-di'vi), a. Making haste; expeditious.

Expel (eks-pel'), v.t. pret. & pp. expelled; ppr. expelling. [L. expello—ex, out, and pello, to drive, to thrust.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated; as, to expel air from a bellows or the lungs; to expel moisture from a solid body by heat.—2. To drive out of or away from one's country; to cause to leave one's country or habitation in a foreible manner; to banish. 'Forewasted all their land and them expelled.' Spenser.—3. To discharge as a missile; to send forth.

The virgin huntress was not slow

T'expet the shaft from her contracted how.

The virgin huntress was not slow

T' exfel the shaft from her contracted bow.

Dryden,

4.† To reject; to refuse. And would you not poor fellowship expel? Spenser.

perienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as, an expert philosopher; an expert surgeon; expert in surgery.

Expert in trifles, and a cuming fool
Able t'express the parts, but not dispose the whole.

Expert (eks-pert), n. An expert, skilltil, or practised person; one eminently skilled in any particular branch or profession; specifically, a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession, as an analytical chemist, as to the contents of a stomach in a trial for poisoning, or a person skilled in handwriting, as to whether a document is forged. Expert (eks-pert), v.t. To experience.

Die would we daily, once it to expert. Spenser.

Expertly (eks-pert'li), adv. In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness

dexterois manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

Expertness (eks-pert/nes), n. Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as, expertness in musical performance; expertness in seamanship; expertness in reasoning. 'Expertness in war.' Shak.

Expetiblet (eks-peti-bl), a. [L. expeto, to seek after, to long for—ex, out, from, and peto, to seek, to ask.] That may be wished for; desirable.

Experible (eks'peti-bl), a. [L. expidbliks. See

for, desirable.

Explate (eks:pi-a-bl), a. [L. expiablis. See Explate]. That may be explated, that may be atoned for and done away; as, an explable offence; expiable guilt. 'Expiable by penitence.' Feltham.

Explate (eks:pi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. expiated; ppr. expiating. [L. explo, expiatum, to make satisfaction, to purify from crime—ex, out, and pio, to appease by sacrifice, to propidate, from pius, dutiful, pious, devoit.]

1. To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of, as a crime, by sufferance of penalty, or some equivalent.

The reasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury.

The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury.

Clarendon.

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; not to explain the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the beneat of Christ's atonement. Ray. 2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele. T. H. Dyer.

Fraide only by brigging to Rome Cybele. I. R. Diger.

Explation (eks-pi-48hon), n. Il. explatio.

See EXPLATE. 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is cancelled; atonement; satisfaction.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and explation.

W. Irving.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfac-tion, or reparation for crimes is made

Those shadowy expiations weak, The blood of bulls and goats. Milton. 3.† An act by which threatened prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and commans did use divers sorts of expiations. Hayward.

Explatist (eks'pi-āt-ist), n. One who expiates or makes atonement; an atoner. R. W. Hamilton.

The nation of the power to expiate the power to expiate; having an expiatory the power to expiate; having an expiatory tendency or character.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understoud only to be expiatorious. Fer. Taylor.

Explatory (eks'pia-to-ri), a. Having the power to make atonement or explation. 'Explatory sacrifice.' Hooker.
Explatet (eks'pil-aŭ), v.t. [See Expliatory.]
To strip or peel off; to plunder; to pillage.

Pilate would expilate the treasures of it for aque ducta, which denied cost the Jews much blood,

ducte, which denied cost the Jews much blood.

By Hall.

Where profit hath prompted no age hath wanted such miners (for sepulchral treasure), for which the most barbarous expilators found the most civil rhetorick.

Sir T. Browne.

Expirable (eks-pîr'a-bl), a. That may expire; that may come to an end.

Expirant (eks-pirant), n. One who is ex-

piring

Expiration (eks-pir-a'shon), n. [L. exspiratio, from exspiro. See EXPIRE.] 1. The act
of breathing out, or forcing the air from the Ings; as, respiration consists of expiration and inspiration.—2. The last emission of breath; death. 'The groun of expiration.' Rambler.—3. The emission of volatile matnumber.—3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; exporation; exhalation; as, the expiration of warm air from the earth.—4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapour; fume. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

The true cause of cold is an expiration from the globe of the earth.

5. That which is produced by expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate 'he' which is none other than a gentle expiration.

Sharp. 6. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time; as, the expiration of a month or year; the expiration of a term of years; the expiration of a lease; the expiration of a contract or agreement.

Thou art come Before the expiration of this time.

Before the expiration of this time.

Expiratory (eks-pir'a-to-ri), a. Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

Expire (eks-pir'), v.t. pret. & pp. expired; ppr. expiring. [I. exspiro—ex, out, and spiro, to breathe. See SPIRIT.] I. To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; to emit from the lungs: opposed to inspire.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and expiring air.

To give out or forth insensibly or cently.

or mapping and expring air.

Address,
to enit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter; to exhale; as, the body expires fluid matter from the pores; plants expire odours.—3,† To exhaust; to wear out; to bring to an end.

Now when as time flying with winges swift

Expired had the term. Spenser.

4. † To yield; to give out.

And force the veins of dashing flints to expire.

The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. Spenser.

Expire (eks-pir'), v.i. 1. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die.

Wind my thread of life up higher, Up, through angels' hands of fire! I aspire while I expire. E. B. Browning.

a spire while I extire. E. B. Browning.

2. To come to an end; to close or conclude, as a given period; to fall or to be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated; to cease; to terminate; to perish; to end; as, the lease will expire on the first day of May; with the loss of battle all his hopes of empire expired. When forty years had expired.'

Acts vii. 30.

He knew his power not yet expired. 3. † To fly out; to be thrown out with force.

The ponderous ball expires.

The ponderous ball expires. Dryden.

Expiree (eks-pīr-ē'), n. [Fr. expiré.] A convict who has served his period of punishment. [Rare.]

Expiring (eks-pīr'ing), p. and a. 1. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling, breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.—2. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, expiring words; expiring groans.

Expiry (eks'pi-ri), n. Expiration; termination; as, the expiry of a lease.

We had to leave at the expiry of the term. Land.

We had to leave at the expiry of the term. -Expiry of the legal, in Scots law, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged

Expiscate (eks-pis'kāt), v.t. [L. expiscor, expiscatus—ex, out, and piscor, to fish, from piscor, a fish.] To fish out; to discover by artful means or by strict examinations.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns. Chapman. They force on us will serve their turns. Chapman. Expiscation (eks-pis-kū'shon), n. The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination; as, he discovered the truth by careful expiscation. Explain (eks-plain'), n.t. [L. explano-ex, and plano, to make plain, from planus, level, plain. See PLAIN.] 1.† To make plain or flat; to spread out in a flattened form; to unfold.

The horse-chestnut . . . is ready to explain its leaf. 2. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse or by notes; as, it is the first duty of a preacher to explain his text. Commentators explain the difficult passages. Gav.

For thee explain a thing till all men doubt it.

And write about it, goddess, and about it. Pope.

-To explain away, to get rid of or palliate any statement one may have made, or any act one may have committed, by explana-

Some explain'd the meaning quite away. Pope, SYN. To expound, interpret, elucidate, clear

syn, 10 eapona, up.
Explain(eks-plan'), v. i. To give explanations.
Explainable (eks-plan'a-bl), a. That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

Explainer (eks-plan'er), n. One who explainer (eks-plan'er), n.

Explainer (eks-plān'er), n. One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

terpreter.

Explanate (eks'plan-at), a. 1. In bot. spread or flattened out.—2. In entom. having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin; said of certain insects.

dilated as to form a broad margin; said of certain insects.

Explanation (eks-plan-å/shon), n. [L. explanation (eks-plan-å/shon), n. [L. explanation in the sexplanation of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; the act of clearing from obscurity, and making intelligible; illustration; interpretation; as, the explanation of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.—2. The exposition or interpretation; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter. 'Different explanations of the doctrine of the Trinity.' Burnet.—3. A mutual exposition of language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance; as, the parties have come to an explanation. of parties who have been at variance; as, the parties have come to an explanation.—

4. That which explains or accounts for; as, he sent me a satisfactory explanation, exposition, interpretation, illustration, understanding standing

Explanative (eks-plan'at-iv), a. Explanatory. Warburton.

Explanatory (New Yorks), n. Explanatoriness (eks-plan'a-to-ri-nes), n. The quality of being explanatory. Explanatory (eks-plan'a-to-ri), a. Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, explanatory notes. Explate, t Explate, t eks-plat', esk-plēt'), v.t. [Prefix ex, and platt, a fold.] To unfold; to explain.

explain.

Like Solon's self explains the knotty laws With endless labours.

Expleite, tv.t. To perform. Chaucer.

Expleitont (eks-ple'shon), n. L. expletio.

See EXPLETIVE, I Accomplishment; fulfilment

Expletive (eks'plet-iv), a. [Fr. expletif; L.L. expletivus, from L. expleo, expletum, to fill full—ex, intens., and pleo, to fill.] Fill-ing up; added to fill a vacancy; superfutious. There is little temptation to load with expletive epithets.

Expletive (eks'plet-iv), n, 1. A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy.

lable inserted to fill a vacancy.

What are called expletives in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without. I can hardly agree with Webster in his definition of the expletive, and still less in the statement with which he concludes it. 'The expletive,' says Webster, is a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; the Greek language abounds with expletives.' So far as the word answers no other purpose than 'to fill a vacancy,' it is properly expletive, but if it be appropriate and graceful enough to deserve the name of an 'ornament,' it is not superfluous, and therefore is not an expletive.

G. P. Marsh.

Expletives their feeble aid do join, And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. Pope. And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. Pole.

2. An oath; a curse; as, his conversation was garnished with expletives. [Colloq.]

Expletively (eks'plētiv-li), adv. In the manner of an expletive.

Expletory (eks'plēto-ri), a. Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive. 'Expletory yell' Lamb.

Lamb.

Explicable (eks'pli-ka-bl), a. [L. explicabilis. See EXPLICATE.] Capable of being explicated, unfolded, or made clear or plain; that may be accounted for; admitting explanation; as, many difficulties in old authors are not explicable; the conduct and measures of the administration are not explicable by the usual rules of judging.

Explicableness (eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), n. Quality of being explicable or explainable.

Explicate (eks'pli-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. ex-

plicated; ppr. explicating. [L. explice, explication, to unfold—ex, priv., and plice, to fold.] 1. To unfold; to expand; to open. They explicate the leaves. Blackmore. [Rare.]—2. To unfold the meaning or sense of: to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently believed.

Dryden.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), a. Evolved; unfolded; explicated.

Explication (eks-pli-kā'shon), n. 1.† The act of opening or unfolding.—2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interprediction of the probable of the p tation; as, the explication of the parables of our Saviour.—3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

Many explications may be rectified upon further thoughts.

Rivnet

Explicative, Explicatory (eks'pli-kat-iv, eks'pli-kat-iv-i), a. Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the under-

standing.

Explicator (eks'pli-kāt-ēr), n. One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

Explicit (eks-plis'ti), a. (L. explicitus, disentangled, from explice, explicitum, to unfold, to disentangle—ex, priv, and plice, to fold. See Ply I. 1. Lit. unfolded; hence, not implied; not merely by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express.

The language of the proposition was too explicit to

The language of the proposition was too explicit to admit of doubt.

Bancroft.

admit of doubt.

2. Flain, open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; minute in detail; outspoken; applied to persons; as, he was explicit in his terms.

Favour us by being more explicit. Favour us by being more explicit. Favour. — Explicit function. In alg. a variable is said to be an explicit function of several others when its value, expressed in terms of those of the independent variables, is given. Thus, if $z=ux^2+2bxy+cy^2$, z is said to be an explicit function of x. If, on the other hand, z were connected with x and y by an equation of any other form, it would be called an implicit function of the latter. Brande. —An explicit proposition or decluration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.

there is no ambiguity or disguise.

Explicit (eks-plis'it). [An abbrev. of L.L. explicitus (est liber), the book is unfolded or ended, from explice, explicitum, to unfold, to arrange.] A word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as jinis is now used.

The Liver Festivalis of Caxton concludes with 'Explicit: Enprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxiij.' Fohnson.

meccanny, gomes, intention.

The apostolic teaching, then, was not only the first link in a chain; it was that out of which all future developments came, and in which all were implicitly contained. . . It seems to us to follow that the apostles must have had explicitly in their minds all the future definitions of faith, though not of course necessarily in the same terms. Dubbin Rev.

necessarily in the same terms. Dubtic Rev. Explicitness (eks-plis/it-nes), n. Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

Explode (eks-plod'), n.i. pret. & pp. exploded; ppr. exploding. [L. explodo—ex, and plaudo, to clap, strike, or beat upon. See PlaUpir.]

1. To burst with a loud report; to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid.

All attempts to insulate fulminic acid have proved unsuccessful, as it explodes with the slightest decomposing force.

Ure.

posing force.

2. To burst into activity or into a passion; to use violent, noisy language; as, his wrath at once exploded.

Explode (eks-plod'), v.t. 1. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report; to touch off; as, to explode gunpowder.—2. To drive out with violence and noise. [Rare.]

But late the kindled powder die explode. The massy ball.

3 t To decay or reject with noise; to express.

The massy ball. Blackmore.

3.† To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; to hiss or hoot off; as, to explode a play or an actor.—4. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down; as, astrology

is now exploded. 'Old exploded contrivances of mercantile error.' Burke.

Exploder (eks-plod'er), n. 1. One who or that which explodes.—2; A hisser; one who rejects. 'Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.' South.

Exploit (eks-ploit'), n. [Fr. exploit, O.Fr. exploit, from L. explice, explicatum, explicitum, to unfold, adjust, finish. See Exploit.CATE.] A deed or act, more especially a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the exploits of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

Looking back with sad admiration on exploits of youthful lusthood which could be enacted no more. Prof. Buccie.

Exploit (eks-ploit'), v.t. [0. Fr. exploieter.]

Exploit (eks-ploit'), v.t. [O.Fr. exploieter.]
1.† To achieve; to accomplish.

† To active, to accomplish.

He made haste to exploit some warlike service.

Holland

2. [Fr. exploiter.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize.

Against a wild, unreasoning, mischievous combination to exploit English public opinion in favour of Prussia, and to force England into hostility with France, we have steadily and strongly protested.

Standard newspaper.

Exploitation (eks-ploit-å/shon), n. [Fr.] The act or process of exploiting or cultivating or employing successfully; utilization; the act or process of successfully applying the industry proper to it on any object, as the improving or cultivation of land, the felling of wood, the working of mines, &c. [Recent.]

There is no longer a public opinion, but only a middle class and a working class opinion—the first founded on the exploitation by the minority of the popular masses, the other based on truth; justice, and morality.

Exploiture† (eks-ploit'ur), n. The act of exploiting or accomplishing; achievement. exploiting or accompassing, achievement.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his exploiture in Fraunce and Britaine.

Sir T. Elyot.

Explorate (eks-plor'at), v.t. To explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith explorate their way.

Sir T. Erowne.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewish exploraate their way.

Exploration (else-plōr-Vshon), n. [See ExPLORE.] The act of exploring; close search;
strict or careful examination; as, the exploration of doctrine. Bp. Hall.

Explorative (else-plōr'a-tiv), a. That explores; tending to explore; exploratory.

Explorator (eks'plōr-ā-t-er), n. One who
explores; one who searches or examines
closely. 'The envious explorator or searcher
for faults.' Halliwell.

Exploratory (else-plōr'a-to-ri), a. Serving
to explore; searching; examining.

Explore (else-plōr'), v.t. [L. explora, to cry
aloud, to seek after, to explore—ex, out, and
ploro, to bewall.] 1.† To search for; to look
for with care and labour; to seek after.

Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. Pope

Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. Pope. 2. To travel or range over with the view of 2. To travel or range over what the view of making discovery, especially geographical discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye; as, Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.

Conquest has explored more than ever curiosity has done; and the path of science has been commonly opened by the sword.

Sydney Smith.

opened by the sword. Sydney Smith.

3. To search by any means; to try; as, to explore the sea by a plummet or lead.—

4. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; to watch anxiously; as, to explore the depths of science.

as, to explore the depths of science.

Me let the tender office long engage
To rock the cradle of reposing age, . . .

Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky.

Explorement (eks-plōr'ment), n. Search;
trial. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Explorer (eks-plōr'er), n. One who explores.

Exploring (eks-plōr'er), n. One who explores.

Exploring (eks-plōr'er), n. One who explores.

Exploring (eks-plōr'er), n. [L explosio, from explordo, explorem. See ExplorDe.] 1. The act
of exploding; a bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report, a sudden and loud discharge; as, the explosion of powder; loud discharge; as, the explosion of powder; an explosion of fire-damp.

With explosion vast

The thunder raises his tremenduous voice.

Thomson.

2. In the steam-engine, the blowing up of a boiler by the too rapid generation of steam in proportion to the resisting power of its sides: distinguished from rupture.—3. Fig. a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by outbreaks of excited

language. 'A formidable explosion of high-church fanacticism.' Macaulay. Explosive (oks-plo'sty), a. 1. Driving or burst-ing out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the explosive force of gun-powder; explosive mixtures.—2. In philol, mute; not continuous; forming a complete way story.

mute; not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop; as, an explosive consonant. Explosive (eks-ploiv), n. 1. Anything liable or with a tendency to explode.—2. In philol. a mute or non-continuous consonant, as k, t, b.

Explosively (eks-plo'siv-li), adv. In an

explosive manner.

Expoliation (ek-sp6'li-a"shon), n. [L. exspoliation (ek-sp6'li-a"shon), n. [L. exspoliatio, a robbing—ex, and spolior, spoliatios, to strip, to spoil.] A spoiling: a wasting. 'A cruel expoliation.' Bp. Hall.

Expolish' (eks-polish), vt. [Prefix ex, intens, and polish.] To polish with care.

To this when which is raise to hard.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend:
To poish and experient, paint and stain. Herraeca.

Expone (eks-pōn'), v.t. [L. expone. See
EXYONENT.] [Old English and Scotch.]
1. To explain; to expound.
Ye say it belongs to you alone to expone the
covenant.

2. To expose to danger. —3. To represent; to characterize.

Exponent (eks-po'nent), n. [L. exponens, exponentis, ppr. of expone, to expose or set forth—ex, out, and pone, to place.] 1. In alg. the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus a² denotes the second power of the root a or aa; a² denotes the fourth power. The figure is the exponent or index of the power. To express the roots of quantities fractional exponents are used; thus a², a³, a¹, a¹ denote the source root the cubic root, and the nth root. square root, the cubic root, and the nth root square root, the cubic root, and the nth root of a. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus six is the exponent of the ratio of thirty to five, for ³/₂ = 6.—2. Fig. one who or that which stands as an index or representative; as, the leader of a party is the exponent of its principles. 3. One that expounds or explains anything, as a principle, doctrine, view, &c.

We find him (Mr. Green) for the first time coming forward as the exponent of Coleridge's view of the 'National Clerisy.

Exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), a. Of or per-

Exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), a. Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an exponential expression.— Exponential eurre, a curve which partakes both of the nature of an algebraic and transcendental curve. It partakes of the former, because it consists of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and it is in some measure transcendental, because it cannot be algebraically constructed.—Exponential quantity, a quantity those power is a variable quantity, a quantity hose power is a variable quantity, a Exponential equation, an equation in which there is an exponential quantity.— Exponential calculus, the method of finding the fluxions and fluents of exponential quantities. See CALCULUS. Export (eks-port), v.t. [Fr. exporter; L. exporto—ex, out, and porto, to bear, to carry, I 1 'I' to take away.

They export honour from a man and make him Exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), a. Of or per-

They export honour from a man and make him a return in envy.

Bacon.

They export about from a man and make and return in envy.

2. To carry out; to send, or furnish to be conveyed, abroad or to foreign countries, as commodities of any kind; to send, despatch, or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land; as, Great Britain exports goods to all parts of the world; Mr. A. exports more manufactures of cotton than any merchant in Liverpool; Aberdeen exports cattle to London.

Export (eksyport), n. 1. The act of exporting; exportation; as, to prohibit the export of grain.—2. The gross quantity of goods exported; as, the export of hides has been large this season.—3. A commodity conveyed out of one country or state to another in traffic; a commodity that usually forms an item in the goods exported by a country, district, or seaport.

district, or seaport.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their experts and imports.

Adam Smith.

Exportable (eks-port'a-bl), a. That may

be exported.

Exportation (eks-port-a/shon), n. [See Ex-PORT.] 1, The act of carrying out or taking away. — 2. The act of exporting for sale;

the act of conveying or sending abroad com-modities in the course of commerce; as, a country is benefited or enriched by the ex-portation of its surplus productions.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries.

Exporter (eks-port'er), n. One who exports; the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state: opposed to im-

distant country or state: opposed to unporter.

Expose (eks-pōz'al), n. Exposure. Swift.

Expose (eks-pōz'), v.t. [Fr. exposer—prefix
ex, and poser, to set, to place. See Pose;
also Compose, Berose, cc.] 1. To set or
cast out, to leave in a place unprotected
and uncared for; to abandon; as, among the
nuclent Greeks it was not uncommon for
parents to expose their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again exposes him. Locke. 2. To make bare; to uncover; to disclose; as, to expose one's breast; to expose a fraud.—
2. To put forward or place in a position to be seen; to exhibit, as, to expose goods for sale.—4. To set out to view, as an opinion, set of principles, and the like; to lay open to examination; to make an exposition of; to promulgate; to interpret; to explain.

Those who seek truth only freely expose their principles to the test.

Locke.

cones to the ex-tenses to the table; to subject; to place in the way of something to be avoided; as, vanity exposes a person to ridicule; this exposed him to danger.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. Shak. 6. To put in danger; to endanger. 'Exposing himself notoriously.' Clarendon. —7. To hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to divulge the reprehensible practices of; to show the folly or ignorance of; as, to expose a hypocrite or a rogue; to expose one's self. Exposé (eks-po-zā), n. [Fr.] 1. A formal rectial by an individual or a government of the causes and motives of acts performed. 2. Exposure; specifically, the exposure of something which it was wished or it was desirable to keep concealed.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late expose will not favour her interests. Disraeli.

Exposed (eks-pöző), p. and a. Put in dan-ger; unprotected; liable; subject; obnoxious; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered; as, an exposed situation.

Exposedness (eks-pöz'ed-nes), n. A state of being exposed, or open to attack or to cold, or unprotected; as, an exposedness to sin or termination.

temptation. Exposer (eks-pöz'ér), n. Exposer (eks-pöz'er), n. One who exposes.

Exposition (eks-pö-z'shon), n. [Fr. exposition, L. exposition, from expono, exposition.

See Exponent.] 1. The act of exposing; a laying open or making bare; a setting out to public view.—2.4 A situation in which at thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; exposure. 'Springs with an easterly exposition.' Armithod.—3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning; a display or setting out in the most striking or favourable point of view; as, the exposition of an author, a passage, or an argument.—4. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture. One who exposes

4. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

Expositive (eks-poz'it-iv), a. Serving to expose or explain; expository; explanatory.

Expositive of the creed. Bp. Pearson.

Expositor (eks-poz'it-er), n. [L.] One who or that which expounds or explains; an interpreter.

The sinner's conscience is the best expositor of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction.

South.

Expository (eks-pozit-o-rl), a. Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

Ex post facto (eks pôst fak'tō). [L.] In law, done after another thing; thus, an estate granted may be made good by matter ex post facto, which was not good at first, a lease granted by a tenant-for-life to endure beyond his life may be confirmed ex post facto by the reversioner; an ex post facto law is a law made to visit with penal consequences an act done before its passing.

expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt), v.a. pret. & pp. expostulate; (pp. expostulating, [L. expostulating, [L. expostulating, [L. expostulating, to demand vehemently, to find fault, to dispute—ex, and postulo, to ask, to demand, from posco, to

ask urgently, to beg. See POSTULATE.] To reason earnestly with a person on some im-propriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist or to make redress: followed by with.

The emperor's ambassador expostulated with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor.

Hayward.

- Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach. See under CENSURE. - SYN. To remonstrate,

Expostulate (eks-pos'tŭ-lāt), v. t. 1. To treat by reasoning with a person; to reason about.

Let us expostulate the matter with her. Colman. 2.† To discuss; to examine.

To expostulate
What majesty should be, what duty is. Shak.

what majesty should be, what duty is. Shab.

Expostulation (eks-pos'fti-la'shon), n. 1.

The act of expostulating or reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some eases demanding redress or urging reformation.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends.

Spectator. 2. In rhet. an address containing expostula-

Expostulator (eks-pos'tū-lāt-er), n. who expostulates.

who expostulates. Expostulation; a. Consisting of or containing expostulation; as, an expostulatory address or debate. Discourses expostulatory or deprecatory. Swift Exposture † (eks-post'ar), n. Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wild exposture to each chance
That starts i' the way before thee. Shak.

Exposure (eks-pô'zhūr), n. 1. The act of exposing or laying open.—2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; as, exposure to observation; exposure to cold or to the air; exposure to censure.

When we have our naked frailties hid That suffer in exposure. Shak.

The act of casting out to perish; commiso. The act of custing out to perish; commission to chance; abandonment; as, the exposure of children.—4. The situation of a place in regard to points of the compassor to a free access of air or light. 'Some bed under a southern exposure.' Evelyn.

I believe that is the best exposure of the two for woodcocks. Sir W. Scott.

Expound (eks-pound'), v.t. [O. Fr. cappondre, from L. exponere, to set forth, to explain—ex, out, and gone, to place. See EXPONENT.]
1.† To lay open; to examine.

He expounded both his pockets, And found a watch with rings and lockets. Hudibras. 2. To explain: to lay open the meaning of;

to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to expound a text of Scripture; to expound a

He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.

Luke xxiv. 27.

Expounder (eks-pound'er), n. An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning. Expoune † (eks-poun'), v.t. To expound.

Express (eks-pres'), v.t. [O.Fr. expresser; L. exprimo, expressum—ex, out, and premo, to press. See PRESS.] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples.—2. To extort; to elicit; as, to express the truth or a confession.

Halters and racks cannot express from thee More than thy deeds.

B. Fonson

More than thy deeds.

B. Fonson.

To intimate; to indicate or make known; to exhibit, as one's feelings or opinions, by looks, gestures; but specifically, to give utterance to or declare by words; to represent in words; as, her looks expressed her horror; he expressed his views with precision; the covenants in the deed are well expressed. My words express my purpose. Shake.—4. With the reflexive pronoun, to state one's opinions or feelings in words; to speak what one has got to speak; as, one should always endeavour to express himself properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to express my-

It charges me in manners the rather to express my Shak, 5. To furnish a copy or resemblance of; to be like; to resemble.

98 fike; to rescribe.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams express

Dryden

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture.

Each skilful artist shall express thy form. Smith. 7. To exemplify; to exhibit by action or be-

They expressed in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality.

Addison.

8. To denote: to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are expressed by their names. Num. i. 17.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are expressed by their names.

9. To send express; to despatch by express; to forward byspecial opportunity or through the medium of an express; as, to express a message, a letter, or packet.—SYN. To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, intimate, indicate, exhibit.

Express (eks-pres'), a. 1. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; clearly expressed; not ambiguous; plain; as, express terms; an express covenant or agreement; an express law; express warranty; express malice. 'Formal express consent.' Hooker.—2. Copied, closely resembling; bearing an exact representation. 'His face express.' Milton.—3. Intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand; as, to send an express messenger.—4. In raul. travelling with special speed; swift; as, express haste; an express train.

Express (eks-pres'), n. 1. † A clear or distinct image or representation; an exact copy; a plain declaration; an expression. 'The only remanent express of Christ's sacrifice on earth.' Jer. Taylor.—2. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.—3. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at the principal stations; as, the London and Brighton express.—5. A sporting-rifle firing a light bullet with a large charge of moved or a special message sent by an express.—5. A sporting-rifle firing a light bullet with a 4. The message sent by an express,—5. A sporting-rifle firing a light bullet with a

large charge of powder, giving great velocity and a low trajectory. Expressage (eks-presa), n. The charge for carrying things by express; the business

for carrying things by express; the business of carrying expresses of carrying expresses of carrying expresses of carrying expresses of carrying expressed or forced out, as fuice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown; despatched by express—Expressed oils, in chem. oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing; so named to distinguish them from animal and essential oils, the latter of which are, for the most part, obtained by distillation. Expresser (eks-presser), n. One who expresses.

Expresser (eks-pres'er), n. One wno expresses.

Expressible (eks-pres'i-bl), a. That may be expressed, squeezed out by pressure, uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

Expression (eks-pre'shon), n. [Fr. expression; L. expression, a pressing or squeezing out. See Express.] 1. The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants; hence, fig. the eliciting or extracting anything tried to be kept back; as, a forcible expression of truth.

2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as, an expression of the public will.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and expression to in sensible forms and images.

Dr. Catral.

sible forms and images.

3. Representation by words; descriptive power; style, as expository of one's thoughts, power; style, as expository or differently, sentiments, ideas, &c.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of expression, have directed their imitation to this.

Matt. Arnold.

4. That which is expressed or uttered; a phrase or mode of speech; as, an old expression; an odd expression.—6. In rhet. elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. E. Forter.

6. Cast of countenance, as indicative of character; play of features, as expressive of feeling or any emotion.—7. In the fine arts, the visible embodiment of an idea; the natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in the case of a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of figures, &c.; more specifically, the suggestion of a state of mind, sentiment, passion, &c., by the pose of the human figure, but especially by the conformation of the features, as the 6. Cast of countenance, as indicative of chaeye, eyebrows, mouth, &c.; the power or quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting an idea, whether intentional or otherwise; as, Dewick's tail-piece of the famished sheep is characterized by an ex-pression of total desolation; the expression of the whole figure is that of deep contem-aletion

EXPRESSIONAL

plation.

For my own part, I believe that there is no expression too animated for a statue, if that expression be a heantiful one.

R. H. Patterson.

a heamma one.

8. In music, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—9. In alg. any algebraic quantity, simple or compound,

any a_0 a_0 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_4 a_5 a_5 a_6 a_5 a_6 a_7 a_8 a_7 a_8 a_8

Expressional (eks-pre'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the fine arts, having or exemplifying the power of eleration or emotions in sensible form; having the quality of suggesting the conception or emotion in the artist's mind; embodying a conception or emotion; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed.

Wholes you take Rapical for the culminating

intended to be conveyed.

Whether you take Rapinel for the culminating master of expressional art in Italy. Kinskin.

It is not therefore possible to make expressional character any fair criterion of excellence in buildings, until we can fully place ourselves in the position of those to whom their expression was originally addressed, and until we are certain that we understand every symbol, and are capable of being touched by every association which its builders kinskin.

Russkin.

Personnel of the properties of the properties of their language.

Expressionless (eks-pre'shon-les), a. Destinute of expression. Shelley.

Expressive (eks-pres'iv), a. 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by of; as, he sent a letter couched in terms exmessive of his gratitude.

Each verse so swells expressive of her woes. Tickell. 2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be con-veyed; emphatical.

Veyer; empirical can be considered in the property of the construction of the construc

Expressively (eks-pres'iv-li), adv. In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

Expressiveness (eks-pres'iv-nes), n. The

Expressiveness (eks-presiv-nes), n. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the expressiveness of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

Expressly (eks-presil), adv. In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly. Skak.

Expressness (eks-pres'nes), n. The state of being express.

EXPRESSIONS (cas-pres ness, n. Inc seaso of being express.

Express-rifle, n. See EXPRESS, n. Expressure† (eks-pre/shur), n. 1. Process of squeezing out.—2. Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression.

An operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give expressure to. Shak. Exprime (eks-prim'), v.t. To express.

Wolsey,

Exprobrate † (eks/prō-brāt), v.t. [L. exprobrv-ex, and probrum, a shameful or disgraceful act.] To upbraid; to censure as
reproachful; to blame; to condemn. 'To
exprobrate their stupidity.' Sir T. Browne.

Exprobration † (eks-prō-brā/shon), n. The
act of charging or censuring reproachfully;
reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful exprehration of our un-worthiness when the judge himself shall bear witness against us. Fer. Taylor.

agans us. Fer. Inylor.

Exprobrative, † Exprobratory † (eks-pro-bra-tiv, eks-pro-bra-to-ri), a. Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

Ex professo (eks pro-fes'so). [L.] Professedly; by profession.

edly; by profession.

Expromission (eks-prō-mi'shon), n. In law, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who takes the place of the old debtor, who is discharged.

Expromissor (eks-promisser), n. In law, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant. debtor in room of the former obligant.

Expropriate (eks-prö'pri-āt), v.t. [L. ex, out of, from, and proprius, one's own.] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own: to give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

Expropriation (eks-prö'pri-ā"shon), n.

1. The act of discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.—2. The act of dispossessing the owner of a property wholly or to a great extent of his proprietary rights. tary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual expropriation of the landlord.

Gladstone.

Expuate † (eks'pū-āt), a. [L. exspuo, to spit out.] Spit out. ejected. Claapman.
Expugn (eks-pūn'), v.t. [L. expugno, to take by assault—ex, out, and pugno, from pugna, a battle.] To conquer; to take by assault.

When they could not expugn him by arguments

Expugnable (eks-pūn'a-bl), a. [L. expugnabilis, that may be taken or reduced. See Expugn.] That may be overcome; that may be taken by force.

Expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), a. Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

Since the expagnation of the Rhodian isle, Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd. Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda

Expugner (eks-pūn'er), n. One who sub-

Expuition (ek-spū-i'shon), n. Same as Ex-

sputton.

Expulse† (eks-puls'), v.t. [Fr. expulser; L. expulso, intens., from expello, expulsum, to drive out—ex, out, and pello, to drive.] To drive out; to expel. For ever should they be expulsed from France.
Shak.

Expulsion (eks-pul'shon), n. [L. expulsio, a driving out, from expello. See Expulsio, 1. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as, the expulsion of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from Paradise.

Sole victor, from the expulsion of his foes Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. Milton.

Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. Milton.

2. The state of being driven out or away.

'After Adam's expulsion.' Raleigh.—3. A
penal and final dismissal of a student from
a college or university.

Expulsive (eks-pulsiv), a. Having the
power of driving out or away; serving to
expel.

expen. Expunction (ek-spungk'shon), n. [See EX-PUNGE.] The act of expunging, blotting out, or erasing; the state of being expunged, blotted out, or erased.

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for expunction. Roscoe.

Expunge (ek-spunj'), v. t. pret. & pp. expunged; ppr. expunging. [L. expunge, to prick out, to cross or blot out—ex, out, and punge, to prick.] I. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate.

A universal blank Of nature's works, to me expunged and ras'd

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate. Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and expunge th' offence
G. Sau

Syn. To efface, erase, obliterate, strike out, destroy, annihilate.

Expurgate (eks-pergāt), v.t. pret. & pp. expurgated; ppr. expurgating. [L. expurgo, expurgatum—ex, and puryo, to make clean, from purus, clean, pure, and ago, to do, to effect. See Pure.] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; as, an expurgated edition of a book.

Expurgation (eks-per-ga/shon), n. The act of purging or cleansing, or state of being purged or cleansed; evacuation; a cleansing; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.

This work will ask as many more officials to make expurgations . . . that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified.

Milton.

be not damnified.

Expurgator (eks-per'gāt-ér), n. One who expurgates or purifies.

Expurgatorial, Expurgatorious (eks-per'gat-fo'ri-us), a. That expurgates or expunges; expurgatory. 'Your monkish prohibitions and expurgatorious indexes.' Milton.

Himself he exculpated by a solemn expurgatorial Milman.

Expurgatory (eks-per'ga-to-ri), a. Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any-

thing noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Roman Catholic Church, which directs the supprescations charren, when are the suppression or prohibits the use of certain books deemed hostile to their religion. 'Expurgatory animadversions.' Sir T. Browne, Expurge† (eks-pērj'), v.t. [L. expurgo, to pitrge out. See EXPURGATE.] To purge

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and exploying indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author.

through the entrails of many an old good author.

Exquire† (eks-kwir'), v.t. [L. exquiro, to search out thoroughly—ex, intens., and quero, to seek for, to inquire.] To search into or out. 'My delinquencies exquire.' G. Standys.

Exquisite (eks-kwi-zit), a. [L. exquisitus, carefully sought out, exquisites, from exquiro, exquisitum. See Exquira and Quisst.] 1. Sought out or searched for with care; hence, choice; select; nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of exquisite workmanship.—2. Nice; accurate; of keen of delicate perception, or great discrimination; as, exquisite sensibility, taste, dc. 'A poet of the most unbounded invention and the most exquisite pudgment.' Addison.—3. Being pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; polgnant; as, a painful and exquisite impression of the nerves.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men.

Rep. Atterbury.

The most exquisite of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. J. M. Meson. 4.† Given to searching out; curious.

Be not over exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. Mitton.

5.† Skilful.

They are also exquisite in making miraculous talismans and mirrors, Turkish Spy. SVN. Nice, delicate, exact, accurate, refined,

syn. Alce, deficitle, exact, accurate, refined, extreme, matchless, consummate, perfect. Exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), n. A fine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

Such an exquirite was but a poor companion for a quiet plain man like me.

T. Hook.

quiet plain man like me.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying I specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dankly was known, and before exquisite became a non substantive.

Lord Lytton.

Exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), adv. 1. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as, a work exquisitely finished; exquisitely written.

quisitely finished; exquestion

Her shape
From forehead down to foot perfect—again
From foot to forehead exquisitely turned,
Tennyson,

2. With keen sensation or with nice perception; as, we feel pain more exquisitely when nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut.

Bacon.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread and lives along the line. Pope. Exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), n. 1. Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; as, the exquisiteness of workmanship.—2. Keemess; sharpness; extremity; as, the exquisiteness of pain or grief. Exquisitism (eks'kwi-zit-izm), n. The state,

quality, or character of an exquisite; cox-combry; dandyism; foppishness. Mrs. Gore. Exquisitive† (eks-kwi'zit-iv), a. Curious; r to discover.

eager to discover.

Exquisitively+(eks-kwi'zit-iv-li), adv. Curiously; minutely.

Exsanguine (eks-sang'gwin), a. [Prefix ex, priv., and sanguine.] Bloodless. [Rare.]

Such versicles, exsanguine and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit.

Exsanguinity (eks-san-gwin'i-ti), n. Destitution of blood.

Exsanguinous, Exsanguineous (eks-sang-gwin'e-us), a. [L. exsanguine-ex, priv., and sanguis, blood.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal

animal
Exsanguious (eks-sang'gwi-us), a. Exsanguious. Ray.
Exscind (eks-sind'), v.t. [L. exscindo—ex, out, off, and scindo, to cut.] To cut off. [Rare.]
Exscribe† (eks-skrib'), v.t. [L. exscribo, to write out, to copy—ex, out, off, and scribo, to write.] To copy; to transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also exscribed.

Hooker.

Exscribt (eks-skribt) v. [L. exscription]

Exscript (eks-skript'), n. [L. exscriptum, pp. of exscribo. See Exscribe.] A copy; a transcript.

Ex-scriptural (eks-skrip'tūr-al), u. Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with scriptural doctrines.

Exscutellate (eks-skü'tel-lät), a. [L. ex, without, and sextella, a dish, dim. of sextra, a dish, In exton, having no apparent scutellum; wholly covered by the prothorax.

thorax.

Exsect (ek-sekt'), v.t. [L. exseco, exsectum, to cut out or away—ex. out, off, and seco, to cut.] To cut out; to cut away.

Exsection (ek-sek'shom), n. [L. exsectio.
See Exsect.] A cutting off or a cutting

Exsert, Exserted (ek-sert', ek-sert'ed), a. [L. exsertus, from exsero. to stretch out or forth. See Exert.] Standing out; projected beyond some other part; as, stamens exsert. A small portion of the basal edge of the shell ex-serted. Barnes.

seried.

Exsertile (ek-sertil), a. That may be thrust out or protruded.

Exsiccant (ek-sik'kant), a. [See Exsicate.]
Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

Exsiccant (ek-sik'kant), a. In med. a drug having drying properties.

Exsiccate (ek-sik'kāt), a.t. pret. & pp. exsicated; ppr. exsicating. LL. easico, easicatum, to dry up—ex, intens., and sicco, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

Great heats exsiccate and waste the moisture Mortimer.

Exsiccation (ek-sik-kā'shon), n. The act or operation of drying; evaporation of mois-ture; dryness.

tare; dryness.

Exsiccative (ek-sik'ka-tiv), a. Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

Exsiccator (ek'sik-kāt-er), n. 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.—2. In the chemical laboratory, a recell containing strong sulphuric acid. absorpents.—2. In the enemaca (according), a vessel containing strong sulphuric acid with a tightly fitting cover, in which crucibles, &c., are allowed to cool before being weighed.

weigned. Exsputition (ek-spū-i'shon), n. [L. casputition a spitting out—ex, out, and spue, to spit.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. [Rare.] Exsputory (ek-spū'to-ri), a. That is spit out or ejected.

out or ejected.
I cannot immediately recollect the exspitory lines.

Cowper.

Exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt). a. [L. ex. and stipula, straw.] In bot. having no stipules. Exsuccous (ek-suk'kus). a. [L. exsuccus—ex., priv., and succus, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry.

Exsuction (ek-suk'shon), n. [L. exsugo, exsuctum, to suck out—ex, out, and sugo, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

Exsudation (eks-ūd-ā'shon), n. Same as

Exsuffiate (ek-suffiāt), v.t. [See EXSUFFLA-TION.] Eccles. to renounce, or drive out, by blowing and spitting upon. See Ex-SUFFLICATE.

SUFFIGATE. Exsuffiction (ek-suf-flä'shon), n. [L. exsufflo, to blow or spit out, reject—ex, out, and sufflo, to blow.] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath.—2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, exaufitation, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required.

Puller.

Church of Romerequired.

Exsufflicate (ek-suf'fli-kāt), a. [See EXSUFFLATION.] Probably a misprint for
exsufflated, that is blown up or inflated.

Exsufflated was an old ecclesistical term for
the form of renouncing the devil in the
haptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded to turn to the west
and thrice exsufflate Satan. This form is
found only in one passage of Shaksare. found only in one passage of Shakspere.

When I shall turn the business of my soul To such exsufficate and blown surmises.

Othello, iii, a

Exsuperance (ek-sū'per-ans), n. A passing over or beyond; excess. Sir K. Digby.
Exsuscitate (ek-sus'-tat), v.t. [L. exsuscitatum, to rouse from sleep, to awaken—ex; out, and suscito, to arouse.] To rouse;

Exsuscitation (ek-sus'i-tā"shon), n. A stirring up; a rousing.

Wirtue is, at rousing.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an extractation of those intellectual principles ... which were essentially engrave and sealed upon the soul at her instruction.

Extancet (eks'tans), n. Outward existence.

He (God) hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their extances.

of things and entities before their extenses.

Extancy† (eks'tan-si), n. [I. extantia, exstantia, a standing out, from exstans, exstantia, ppr. of exsto, to stand out—ex, out, and sto, to stand.] 1. The state of rising above others—2. Part rising above the rest: opposed to depression. Boyle.

Extant (eks'tant), a. [L. extans, exstans, exstantis, exstantis, exstantis, exstantis, exstantia, extantia, explantia, expla

That part of the teeth which is extant above the ums.

Ray. A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly ex-Bentley.

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed destroyed, or lost; as, the extant works of orators and philosophers. 'The extant portraits of this great man.' Is. Taylor.—3 + Not suppressed; publicly known; evident.

suppressed; publicly known; evident.

Tis extant, that which we call comedia, was at first nothing but a simple continued song. Foundation of the supervised suppression of the supervised supervised

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be extemporal. B. Fonson.

3. Able to inspire extemporaneous language.

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhyme. Shak.

Extemporally † (eks-tem' po-ral-li), adv. Without premeditation. Extemporaneant (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-an), a.

Same as Extemporaneous. Extemporaneous (eks-tem/pō-rā"nē-us), a.

[L. extemporaneous (eas-tempo-ra'ne-us), a. [L. extemporaneus-ex, priv., and tempus, tempors, time.] Composed, performed, nttered, or made at the time without previous thought or study; unpremeditated; as, an extemporaneous address; an extemporaneous production; an extemporaneous prescription. 'Extemporaneous effusions.' Western

Extemporaneously (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-lì), adv. Without previous thought or study. Extemporaneousness (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes), n. The quality of being unpremedi-tated tated

tated.

Extemporarily (eks-tem'po-ra-ri-li), adv. Without previous thought or study.

Extemporary (eks-tem'po-ra-ri), a. [From extemporary (eks-tem'po-ra-ri), a. [From extemporary (eks-tem'po-ra-ri), a. [From extemporary (eks-tem'po-ra-ri), a. [From extemporary the present time. Extemporary habitations. Maundrett.

Extempore (eks-tem'po-ra), adv. [Formed by conjoining the two words of the L. phrase at empore (same meaning)-prep. ex. and abl. of tempus, temporis, time.] Without previous thought, study, or meditation; without preparation; studenly; as, to write without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak extempore.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances extempore, T. Hook.

Extempore (eks-tem'po-rē), a. Extemporary;

extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic extempore preaching.

Cartyle.

Extempore (eks-tem'po-rē), n. Extemporaneous speaking; the act of expressing one's self without premeditation. [Rare.]

Amidst the disadvantage of extempore against pre-meditation, he dispelled with ease and perfect clear-ness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Bp. Fell.*

Extemporiness (eks-tem'po-ri-nes), n. The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, uttered, or made without previous thought or study. Extemporization (eks-tem'po-riz-n'shon), n. The act of extemporizing; the act of expressing one's self without premeditation. Athernam.

Attendeum.

Extemporize (eks-tem'po-riz), v.i. pret. & pp. extemporized; ppr. extemporizing. To speak extempore; to speak without previous thought, study, or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.

The extemporaring faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. South,

Extemporize (eks-tem'po-rīz), v.t. To make hurriedly or without forethought; to make or provide for an occasion; to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach; as, to extemporize a speech or a dinner.

The judge who is to try the case (that of Brigham Young) has extemportzed a rule by which the supporters of polygamy are disqualified from sitting on a lury. por... a jury.

porters of polygany are disqualited from sitting on a jury.

Szt. Rev.

Extemporizer (eks-tem'po-rīz-er), n. One who extemporizes.

Extend (eks-tend'), v.t. [L. extendo, to stretch out—ex, out, and tendo, from Indo-Eur. root tun, seen also in L. tenuis, thin, tenæz, tenacious, in Gr. teinā, to stretch, Skr. tun, to extend, and in E. thin, G. dünn, thin, [1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; as, we extend lines in surveying; we extend roads, limits, bounds; we extend metal plates by hammering.—2. To hold out or reach forth; as, to extend the arm or hand.

'Extending her white arms.' Tennyson.—3. To expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to extend the capacities or intellectual powers; to extend the sphere of usefulness; to extend commerce. commerce.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal know-ledge. Locke.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to extend the time of payment; to extend the season of trial.

With lenient arts extend a mother's breath, Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death,

5. To communicate; to bestow; to use or exercise; to impart.

(He) hath extended mercy to me before the king. Ezra vit. 28.

I will extend peace to her like a river.
Is. lxvi. 12.

6. In law, to value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution, by metes

This manor is extended to my use. Massinger,

This manor is extended to my use. Massinger,

—To extend a deed, to make a fair copy of
a deed on paper, parchment, or the like,
for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.]
SYN. To lengthen, enlarge, expand, widen,
diffuse, spread.

Extend (eks-tend), v.i. To stretch; to reach;
to be continued in length or breadth; to
become larger or more comprehensive; as,
how far will your argument or proposition
extend? his sphere of usefulness is gradually
extending. extending.

My goodness extendeth not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

Extendant (eks-tend'ant), ppr. In her. the same as Displayed.

Extendedly (eks-tend'ed-li), adv. In an extended manner.

Extender (eks-tend'er), n. He who or that

Extender (eks-tend'er), n. He who or that which extends or stretches.

Extendible (eks-tend'i-bl), a. 1. Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.—

2. In law, that may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

Extendless; (eks-tend'les, p.s.), a. Extended without limit.

Extendlessnesst (eks-tend/les-nes), n. Un-

limited extension. An infinitude and extendlessness of excursions . . . into new figures. Sir M. Hale.

Extensibility (eks-tens'i-bil''i-ti), n. The quality of being extensible; the capacity of being extended or of suffering extension; as, the extensibility of a fibre or of a plate of

Extensible (eks-tens'i-bl), a. [From L. ex-tendo, extensum. See EXTEND.] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. 'An extensible membrane.' Holder. Extensibleness (eks-tensi-bl-nes), n. Extensibility (which see). Extensile (eks-tensil), a. Capable of being extended. 'Extensile and prehensive tubes.' Prof. Owen.

Extension (eks-ten'shon), n. [L. extensio, from extendo, extensum See Extend.] 1. The from extendo, extension. See Extend. 1. The act of extending; a stretching.—2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion.
3. In physics and metaph, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. Extension is an essential as well as a general property of matter, for it is impossible to form a conception of matter, however minute may be the particle, without connecting with it the idea of its having a certain bulk and occupying a certain quantity of space. Every body, however small, must have length, breadth, and thickness; that is, it must possess the property of extension. Figure or form is the result of extension, for we cannot conceive that a body has length, breadth, and thickness, without its

having some kind of figure, however irregular. 4. In sury, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation.—5. In com. a written engagement on the part of a com. a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.—6. In logic, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; sphere; compass; thus, the word figure is more extensive than triangle, circle, ngare is more extensive than triangle, circle, parallelogram, &c.; European, more exten-sive than French, Frenchman, German, &c. Matter and mind are the most extensive terms of which any definite conception can be formed. It is contrasted with compre-hension or intension (which see). Extensional (eks-ten'shon-al), a. Having

great extent. Extensionist (eks-ten'shon-ist), n. An advo-

ente for extension; specifically, an advocate for the extension of the franchise.

Extensive (eks-tensiv), a. 1. Pertaining to or characterized by extension; wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; embracmaying great management of extent, entracting a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive; as, an extensive farm; an extensive field; an extensive sphere of operations; extensive henevolence.—2.† That may be extended; extensile.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer.

Bayle.

is most exensive under the hammer. Boyle.

Extensively (eks-tens'iv-li), adv. Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is extensively circulated.

Extensiveness (eks-tens'iv-nes), n. 1. Wideness; largeness; extent; diffusiveness; as, the extensiveness of the ocean; the extensiveness of a man's denyities or hemographic. ness of a man's charities or benevolence. -2.† Capacity of being extended.

Dilatability and extensiveness of the throats and gullets of serpents.

Ray.

Extensor (eks-tens'er), n. In anat. a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed

Extensure (eks-ten'shūr), n. Extent; ex-

tension.

I spyd a goodly tree.
Under the extensure of whose lordly arms,
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton.
Extent (eks-tent'), n. [L.L. extentus,
a skretching out; L. extentus, extended, pp. of
extendu. See EXTEND.] I. Space or degree
to which a thing is extended; length; compass lulk; size as the extent of a line; a creat. to which a thing is extended; length; compass; bulk; size, as, the extent of a line; a great extent of country or of body.—2. Communication; distribution; bestowal. 'The extent of equal justice.' Shak.—3. In law, a writ of execution or extendifaction, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor; or the act of the sheriff or commissioner in making the valuation. Under the vort of extent, the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt; but it is not usual to seize the body.—Extent in chief, a writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer, directed to the sheriff, ordering him to take a writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer, directed to the sheriff, ordering him to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the queen's hands.—Extent in aid, a writ which issues at the suit or instance of a crown-debtor, against a person indebted to himself. It is grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to the debts due to the debtor.—4 The ancient census or to the debtor.—4. The ancient census or general valuation put upon all the lands in Scotland, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exi-gible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Extent (eks-tent'), a. Extended.

Both his hands . . . Above the water were on high extent. Spenser. Above the water were on high extent. Spenser.

Extent (eks-tent'), v.t. To assess; to lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Scotch.]

Extent (eks-tent'), v.i. To be assessed; to be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

Extenuate (eks-ten'u-u-t), v.t. pret. & pp. extenuated; ppr. extenuating. [L. extenua, extenuation, to make thin or small, to lessen, to weaken—ex. and tenua, from tenuis

to weaken—ex, and tenuo, from tenuis, thin, fine, slender.] 1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is extenuated all the way to the tail. Grew. 2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or

But fortune there extenuates the crime. Dryden

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposed to aggravate.

Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, Nor set down aught in malice. Shak.

4.† To lower or degrade; to detract from honour or reputation.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can externate thee?
Milton.

5. To make thin or rare.

5. To make thin or rare.
He the congenied vapours melts again Extenuated into drops of rain. Scandys.
Extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), v.i. To become thinner or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated; eks-ten'ū-āt), a. Thin; slender.
Extenuatingly (eks-ten'ū-āt), a. Thin; slender.
Extenuatingly (eks-ten'ū-āt-ing-il), adv. In or extenuating mamer; by way of extenuating mamer; by way of extenuating mamer.

an extenuating manner; by way of extenua-tion.

Extenuation (eks-ten'ū-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.—2. The act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation: opposed to aggravation; as, the extenuation of faults, injuries, or crimes. 'Every extenuation of what is evil.' Is. Taylor.-

3. Mitigation; alleviation.

What deeds of charity we can allege in extenuation of our punishment.

Atterbury.

Extenuator (eks-ten'ū-āt-èr), n. One who

Extenuatory (eks-ten'ū-ā-to-ri), a. Tending to palliate

ing to patitate. Exterior (els-tê/ri-êr), a. [L., compar of exter or externs, on the outside, outward, from ex, out of or from.] 1. External; outer; directed outward, bounding or limiting outwardly: opposed to interior; as, the exterior surface of a convex lens or of a hollow sphere.

2. Situated beyond the limits of; on the out-2. Situated beyond the limits of; on the outside; not arising or coming from within; extrinsic; as, a point exterior to a circle; an object exterior to a person, that is, opposed to what is within or in his mind. 'Without exterior help.' Milton.—3. Foreign, relating to foreign nations; as, the exterior relations of a state or kingdom.—Exterior angle, in geom., an angle made by producing the sides of a figure.

Thus, C B D is the exterior

ducing the sides of a figure.

Thus, c B D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C.

In parallel lines, exterior angles are those which are made by the parallels and a line cutting them, and which lie without the parallels, in distinction from interior angles, which are within the parallels. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a line cutting them, EGB and D H F are exterior angles, A G B as also E G A and C H F.

as also EGA and CHF.— Exterior side, in fort. the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is con-

structed. — Exterior slope, in fort. that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its

D

country which is next oneward beyond its superior slope. Exterior (eks-tê/ri-er), n. 1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features; as, the exterior of the church is highly ornamental in character.—2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act; as, the exteriors of religion.

Exteriority (eks-të'ri-or"i-ti), n. superficies; externality.-2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters.

And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what, for want of a better word, may be termed exteriority.

By. Forbes.

Exteriorly (eks-të'ri-er-li), adv. Outwardly;

You have slander'd nature in my form Which, however rude exteriority, Is yet the cover of a fairer mind.

Exterminable (eks-ter'min-a-bl), a. Capable

Exterminable (eks-termin-a-n), a. Capable of being exterminated.

Exterminate (eks-termin-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. exterminated; ppr. exterminating. [L. extermino, exterminatinn, to remove—cx, and termino, to limit, to terminate, from terminas, a limit, a bound. See TERM, I. To drive from within the limits or borders of; to destroy utforly. In drive a very to evit to destroy utterly; to drive away; to extinate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

The Spaniards . . . resolved to exterminate the inhabitants. Principal Robertson. 2. To root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; as, to exterminate weeds; to exterminate error, heresy, or infidelity; to exterminate To explode and exterminate rank atheism out of this world,

Bentley.

3. In alg. to take away; to eliminate; as, to

exterminate surds or unknown quantities. Extermination (eks-ter/min-a"shon), n. 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; destruction of the prevalence or influence of anything; as, the extermination of inhabitants or tribes, of error, or vice, or of weeds from a field.—2. In alg. the process of

weeds from a field.—2. In alg. the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

Exterminator (eks-termin-āt-er), n. He who or that which exterminates.

Exterminatory (eks-ter'min-ā-to-ri), a. Serving or tending to exterminate.

Extermine† (eks-ter'min), v.t. To exterminate.

mnate.
Your sorrow and my grief were both extermined.
Shak.

Shak.

Externt (eks-tern'), a. [L. externus, outward.
See External.] 1. External; outward; visible.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern. Shak.

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic.
'The extern violence impelling it.' Sir K.
Digby.

Digoj.

Extern (eks-tern'), n. 1. Outward form or part; exterior.—2. Among Roman Catholics, a student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-

scholar. External (eks-térn'al), a. [L. externus, from exter, on the outside. See Exterior.]

1. On the outside; on the exterior; superficial; visible; apparent; as, the external surface, the external colour, the external texture of a body: opposed to internal.

Religion of which the rewards are distant, a which, animated only by faith and hope, will glide degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated a reimpressed by externat ordinances, by stated ca to worship, and the salutary influence of example. Yohnson

2. Existing or situated outside; not intrinsic; not being or arising within; specifically, outside of or separate from ourselves, as external causes or effects; external objects.— 3. Not essential; accidental; accompanying.

The external circumstances are greatly different.

Abp. Trench.

4. Derived from or related to the body, or 4. Derived from or related to the body, or relating to bodily pleasures or gratifications. 'Her virtues graced with external gifts.' Shak.—5. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, external trade or commerce; the external relations of a state

or kingdom.

External (eks-tern'al), n. 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior. Adam was then no less glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; visible form; as, the externals of religion. God in externals could not place content. Pope.

Externality (eks-tern-al'i-ti), n. The state of being external; separation from the perceiving mind; existence in space; exteri-

ority.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externative in the thing which presses or resists.

Adam Smith.

Externally (eks-tern'al-li), ada. Outwardly; on the outside; apparently; visibly.

Exterraneous (eks-te-ra'nē-us), a. [L. exterraneus—ex, out of, and terra, a land.]

Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad

Abroad.

Exterritorial (eks-te'ri-tō'ri-al), a. [Prefix ex, and territorial.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Exterritoriality (eks-te'ri-to'ri-al'ri-t), n. Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

Extersion (eks-têr'shon), n. [L. extersio, from extergeo, extersion, to wipe out—ex, out, and tergeo, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

Extil' (ek-stil'), v.t. [L. extillo—ex, out, and stillo, to drop.] To drop or distil from. Extillation† (ek-stil-a'shon), n. The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

Extimulate† (ek-stim'ū-lāt), v.t. To stimulate. Sir T. Browne.

Extimulation (ek-stim'u-la"shon), n. Stimulation

Extinct (ek-stingkt'), a. [L. extinctus, pp. of extinguo, exstinguo. See EXTINGUISH.]
1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light, or a lamp is extinct.

Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires. Pope. 2. Having ceased; being at an end; having no survivor; terminated; as, a family or race is extinct. 'Patriotism is extinct.' Brougham.

My days are extinct.

Any Gays are extined. Job xvii. I.

3. Abolished; fallen into dissue; having no force; as, the law is extinet.

Extinct † (ek-stingkt), v.t. To put out; to destroy. Gave new fire to our extineted spirits. Shak.

spirits. Shau.

Extincteur (eks-taut-er), n. [Fr., extinguisher.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, consisting of a metallic case containing water and materials for generating carbonic acid. When required the materials bonic acid. When required the materials are brought into contact by pushing a rod which breaks a bottle containing acid, the gas mixes with the water, and the pressure generated is sufficient to project the water charged with the gas to a distance of 40 or 50

charged with the gas to a distance of 40 or 50 feet.

Extinction (ek-stingk/shon), n. [L. extinctio, from extinguo, extinctum (exstinguo, exstinctum). See Extinguishle or operating to a consistency. See Extinguishle or operating out or quenching flame or fire.—

2. The state of being extinguishle or quenched.—3. Destruction; suppression; a putiting an end to; as, the extinction of life or of a family; the extinction of nations; the extinction of feuds, jealousies, or emity; the extinction of a claim.

Exting (eks/fin), n. In bot. the outer coat of the pollen-grain in plants.

Extinguish (eks-fin) gwish), v.t. [L. extinguo, exstinguo—ex, and stinguo, to scratch out, nasalized form of root stig, seen in instigate, Gr. stiz, to prick; E. sting. See STING.]

1. To put out; to quench; to stifle; as, to extinguish fire or flame. 'A light which the fierce winds have no power to extinguish. 'Present.—2. To destroy; to put an end to; to suppress; as, to extinguish loesire or hope; to extinguish a claim or title.—3. To cloud or obscure, as by superior splendour; to cellipse. 'Natural graces that extinguish mern, 2. Extinguish (ek-sting gwish), v.i. To go out.

Extinguish (ek-sting gwish), v.i. To go out.

Extinguish (ek-sting'gwish), v.i. To go out. Extinguishable (ek-sting'gwish-a-bi), a. That may be quenched, destroyed, or sup-

pressed.

Extinguisher (ek-sting'gwish-er), n. He who or that which extinguishes; he who or that which suppresses or puts an end to; specifically, a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extinguishment (ek-sting'gwish-ment), n.

1. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; a putting ment by the pression of the putting out or quenching.

an end to; termination; abolition; nullifica-tion; as, the extinguishment of fire or flame, of discord, enmity, or jealousy, of love or affection; the extinguishment of a race or

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by extinguishment. Hooker.

2. In law, the extinction or annihilation of a right, estate, &c., by means of its being merged in or consolidated with another, generally a greater or more extensive right or estate. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights; as, ex-tinguishment of estates, commons, copy-holds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

If my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I re-lease to A; this re-lease operates as an extinguishment of my right to the reversion.

Blackstone.

Extirpt (ek-sterp'), v.t. To extirpate. 'Be extirped from our provinces.' Shak. Extirpable (ek-sterp'a-bl), a. That may be endicated.

endicated.

Extirpate (ek-sterp'at), v.t. pret. & pp. extirpated; ppr. extirpating. [L. extirpo, exstirpo, exstirpatum—ex, out, and stirps, the
lower part of the trunk of a tree.] 1. To
pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out;
to eradicate; to destroy totally; to get rid
of; to expel; as, to extirpate weeds or noxious
plants from a field; to extirpate a sect; to
extirpate error or heresy.

Industry is thus not merely examped but almost

Industry is thus not merely cramped, but almost extirpated.

Brougham.

2. In surg. to cut out; to cut off; to remove; as, to extirpate a wen.

Extirpation (ek-sterp-ā/shon), n. The act

of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the extirpation of weeds from land; the extirpation of evil principles from the heart; the extirpation of a race of men; the extirpation of heresy.

Religion requires the extinpation of all passions which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another.

Tillotson.

Extirpator (ek-sterp'āt-er), n. One who roots out; a destroyer.
Extirpatory (eks-terp'a-to-ri), a. That roots

Extirpatory (eks-térp'a-to-ri), a. That roots out or destroys.

Extirper† (ek-stérp'ér), n. One who extirpates or utterly destroys. Bacon.

Extispicious† (eks-ti-spi'shus), a. [L. catispicium, an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying, from extispex, a diviner—exta, the entrails, and specio, to look at.] Relating to the inspection of entrails, for the purpose of prognostication; angustial. trails, for

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his ang urial and extispicious inventions, from casual and un contrived contingencies divining events succeeding.

Sir T. Browne.

Extol (eks-tol'), v.t. pret. & pp. extolled; ppr. extolling. [L. extollo, to raise up-ex, out, up, and tollo, to raise; from a root tol, in Gr. tal, to bear, to endure; L. tolero, to endure. See TALENT, THOLE.] 1,† To raise aloft; to set on high; to elevate.

aloft; to set on nign, we consider the whole who extelled you in the half-crown boxes, Where you might sit and muster all the beauties.

Beaut. & FL.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of: to praise; to eulogize; to magnify; as, to extol virtues, noble exploits, and heroism.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Iah. Ps. lxviii, 4.

Jah. To praise, laud, applaud, commend, magnify, celebrate, glorify.

Extoller (eks-tol'er), n. One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

Extolment; (eks-tol'ment), n. The act of extolling or the state of being extolled. 'In the verity of extolment.' Shak.

Extorsive (eks-tors'iv), a. [See Extorn.]

Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

Extorsively (eks-tors'iv-li), adn. In an extorsively (eks-tors'iv-li), adn.

compulsion.

Extorsively (eks-tors'iv-li), adv. In an extorsive manner; by extortion.

Extort (eks-tort'), v.t. [L. extorqueo, extortum—ex, and torqueo, to turn, to twist. See TORTURE.] 1. To obtain from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, torture, authority, or by any illegal means; as, conquerors extort contributions from the vanquished; confessions of guilt are extorted

vanguished: confessions of guilt are extorted by the rack; a promise extorted by duress is not binding.

Till the injurious Romans did extort This tribute from us, we were free.

In law, to take illegally under colour of office, as any money or valuable not due, or more than is due: said of public officers.

Extort (eks-tort'), v.i. To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they came.

Spenser.

Extort (eks-tort), a. Extorted. Spenser.
Extorter (eks-tort'er), n. One who extorts or practises extortion.

or practises extortion.

Extortion (eks-tor/shon), n. 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act.

Oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house. Sir F. Davies.

2. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge; as, ten pounds for that is an extortion. [Colloq.]—SYN. Rapacity, exaction, over-

charge, Extortionable (eks-tor'shon-a-bl), a. Extortionate. Lithyow. Extortionare (eks-tor'shon-a-ri), a. Practising extortion; containing extortion. Extortionate (eks-tor'shon-āt), a. Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard. Extortioner (eks-tor'shon-èr), n. One who practises extortion. practises extortion

Extortionist (eks-tor'shon-ist), n. Same as Extortionous (eks-tor'shon-us), a. Extor-

Extortious† (eks-tor'shus), a. Oppressive; violent; unjust. 'The extortious cruelties of some,' Bp. Hall.

Extortiously† (eks-tor'shus-li), adv. By ex-

tortion; oppressively. Extra (eks'tra). [L., from exterus. See Con-

TRA.] A Latin preposition denoting beyond, without, except, often used in composition as a prefix signifying outside of, or beyond the limits of what is denoted by the word to

the limits of what is denoted by the word to which it is joined. Extra (eks'tra), a. [Contr. from extraordinary, 1. Extraordinary, extreme; more than what is usual; beyond what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; as, an extra price; extra diet; extra charges at a boarding-school.—Extra costs, in law, those charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings; such as witnesses' expenses, fees to counsel, attendances, court-fees, &c.

Extra (eks'tra), n. Something in addition to what is due or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge; something beyond what is usual; as, dancing is

to what is the or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge; something beyond what is usual; as, dancing is charged as an extra.

Extra-axillar, Extra-axillary (eks'tra-aks''il-lar; eks'tra-aks-l'l-lar), a. [Prefix extra, and axillar (which see).] In bot, growing from above or below the axils; as, an extra-axillary bud.

Extra-constellary (eks-tra-kon'stel-la-ri), a. [Prefix extra, and constellary (which see).] A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

Extract (eks-trakt'), at. [L. extractus, from extraho—ex, and traho, to draw, whence trace, contract, &c.] 1. To draw out; to withdraw; to take out; to pull out or remove from a fixed position; as, to extract a tooth, a stump from the earth, and the like.

The bee
Sits on the bloom extracting liquid sweets. Millon. 2. To draw out by distillation or other chemical process; as, to extract spirit from the juice of the cane; to extract salts from ashes.—3. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few noto-rious falsehoods. Swift.

rious falsehoods.

—To eatract the root, in math. to ascertain the root of a number or quantity.

Extract (ekstrakt), n. 1. That which is extracted or drawn from something.—2. In literature, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation. —3. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process, as an essence, a tincture, and the like.—4. In chem. a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts: called also the Extractive Principle.—5. † Extraction; descent; origin.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its extr

6. In Scots law, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the principal has been preserved in a

rrom the principal has been preserved in a public record. Extractable, Extractible (eks-trakt'a-bl, eks-trakt'i-bl), a. That may be extracted. Extractiform (eks-trakt'i-form), a. In chem. having the appearance or nature of an extract.

Extracting (eks-trakt'ing), p. and a. Drawing or taking out; distracting; absorbing.

A most extracting frenzy of mine own From my remembrance clearly banish'd his. Shak. Extraction (eks-trak/shon), n. [L. extractio. See EXTRACT.] 1. The act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the extraction of a tooth; the extraction of a bone or an arrow from the body, the extraction of a fetus or child in midwifery; the extraction of a fetus or child in midwifery; the extraction of a passage from a book or an author.—2. Descent; lineage; birth, derivation of persons from a stock or family; hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. 'A family of ancient extraction.' Lord Clarendon. a The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, fincture, and the like.—4.† That which is extracted; extract;

Essence.
They (books) do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

Millon.

5. In arith, and alg, the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.

Extractive (eks-trakt/iv), a. 1. That may be extracted.—2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

Extractive (eks-trakt'iv), n. 1. Extract.

Parr.—2. In med. a peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall;

mē, met, her;

Extractor (eks-trakt'er), n. 1. He who or that which extracts.—2. In surg. a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midor instrument used in lithotomy and mid-wifery, and in extracting teeth.—3. A hydro-extractor.—4. In the Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a de-cree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. Extradictionary† (eks-tra-dik'shon-ari), a. [L. extra, and dictio, a saying.] Con-sisting not in words but in realities.

Of these extradictionary and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six. Sir T. Browne.

Extradite (eks'tra-dit), v.t. [See Extradition.] To deliver or give up, as by one nation to another; as, to extradite a crim-

Extradition (eks-tra-di'shon), n. [Fr. and traditio, a giving up, surrender, from trado, traditum, to give or deliver up.] De-livery by one nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty between the nations called an extradition treaty, by which either nation becomes bound to give up the criminal re-

fugees.

Extrados (eks-trā'dos), n. [Fr., from L. extra, without, and dorsum, the back.] In arch. the exterior curve of an arch; the outer curve of a voussoir. See ARCH.

Extradosed (eks-trā'dost), a. A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and narallel. See ARCH.

intrados and extrados are concentre and parallel. See ARGI.

Extradotal (eks-tra-dō'tal). a. [Prefix extra, and dotal (which see).] Not belonging to dower; paraphernal. Kent.

Extrafoliaceous (eks-tra-fō'li-ā''shus), a. [L. extra, on the outside, and folium, a leaf.] In bot. away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, extrafoliaceous rejulales.

ceous prickles.

Extraforaneous (eks'tra-fō-rā"nē-us), a.
[L. extra, beyond, and foras, out of doors.] Out-door.

Fine weather and a variety of extraforaneous oc-cupations . . make it difficult for me to find oppor-tunities for writing.

Extrageneous (eks-tra-je'nê-us), a. [L. ex-

tra, and genus, kind.] Belonging to another kind.

Extrajudicial (eks'tra-jū-di"shal), a. [L. extra, without, and E. judicial.] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

It was thought expedient to publish an extrajudi-cial opinion of the twelve judges, taken at the king's special command according to the pernicious cus-tom of that age. Hallam.

Extrajudicially (eks'tra-jū-di"shal-li), adv. In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; as, the case was settled

legal procedure; as, the case was settled extrajudicially.

Extralimitary (eks'tra-lim'i-ta-ri), a. [L. extra and E. limit.] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, extralimitary land.

Extralogical (eks-tra-loj'ik-al), a. [Prefix extra, and logical (which see).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic.

This division records are described for

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an extratogical difference.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Extralogically (eks-tra-loj'ik-al-li), adv. In an extralogical manner; without the application of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore extralogically. Sir W. Hamilton.

for extralogically.

Extramission (eks'tra-mi-shon), n. [L. extra, without, and mitto, to send.] A sending out; emission.

Extramundane (eks-tra-mun'dān), a. [L. extra, without, and mundus, the world.] Beyond the limit of the material world. 'An extra-mundane being. Warburton.

Extramural (eks-tra-mūn'al), a. [L. extra, beyond, without, and murus, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university: as, an extramural

fied city or a university; as, an extramural lecturer.

Extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), a. [L. extra-neus, from extra, without, beyond. Akin strange.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from extraneous matter.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is extraneous and superinduced. Locke. Extraneously (eks-trā/nē-us-li), adv. In an

extraneous manner. Extra-oullar (els-tra-ok'ū-lėr), a. [L. extra, beyond, and oculus, the eye.] In entom. noting antennæ inserted on the outsides of the eyes, as in certain insects. Extra-official (eks'tra-of-fi"shal), a. [Prefix extra, and official.] Not within the limits of official duty

Extraordinarily(eks-tra-or'din-a-ri-li),adv. Extraortimarry (easter or din-art-11), and (see EXTRAORDINARY.) In a manuer out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

The temple of Solomon was extraordinarily mag-nificent. Wilkins

Extraordinariness (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri-nes), n. Uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the extraordinariness of their guilt, or, &c. Dr. H. More.

of their guilt, or, &c. Dr. H. More.

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri), a.
(L. extraordinarius-extra, and ordinarius, usual, from ordo, order.]

Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; as, extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies.—2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable uncomponer area wonderful as the second common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, the extraordinary talents of Shakspere; an edifice of extraordinary grandeur.—3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion; as, an extraordinary courier or messenger; an ambassador extraordinary; a gazette extraordinary.

Extraordinary (eks-tra-ordin-a-ri), n. Anything extraordinary or unusual; something exceeding the usual order, kind, or method. 'All the extraordinaries in the world.' Spenser.

Spenser. Their extraordinary did consist especially in the matter of prayer and devotions. Is, Taylor.

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri), adv. Extraordinarily. [Old colloquialism.]

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are extraordinary rare.

Addison.

Extraparochial (eks' tra-pa-rō'/ki-al), a. (Prefix extra and parochial.) Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish; as, entraparochial land, &c.

Extraparochially (eks'tra-pa-rō'/ki-al-li), adv. Out of a parish.

Extraparochially (eks'tra-pa-rō'/ki-al-li), adv. Out of a parish.

Extraphysical (eks-tra-fi'zi-kal), a. [Prefix extra, and physical.] Not subject to physical laws or methods.

Extraprofessional (eks'tra-prō-fe'/shon-al), a. [L. extra and E. professional.] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business. limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were extraprofessional.

Med. Repos.

Extraprovincial (eks'tra-prō-vin"shal), a. [Prefix extra, and provincial.] Not within the same province or jurisdiction; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An extraprovincial citation is not valid . . . above

Extraregular (eks-tra-re'gū-ler), a. [Prefix extra, and regular.] Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

His (God's) providence is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules.

Extraterritorial (eks'tra-te-ri-tō''ri-al), extraterritorial, les'tra-te-ri-tō''ri-al), extra-te-ri-tō''unil Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular invisidation. cular jurisdiction.

Extratropical (eks-tra-trop'ik-al), a. [Prefix

Extratropical (eks-tra-tropical), a. [Frenk extra, and tropical.] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south. Extraught† (eks-trat'), old pp. of extract. Knowing whence thou art extraught.' Shak. Extra-uterine (eks-tra-tifer-in), a. [Prenk extra, and uterine.] A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some arrangement to the attention of the second contained in some arrangement to the attention. cases of pregnarcy in when the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus. Extravagancy (eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gans, eks-tr way, course, or limit.

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. Shak.

2. The state of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond the limits of propriety or duty; want of restraint; unreasonableness; prodigality; excess; as, extravagance of love, anger, hatred, hunger, demands, &c.

anger, hatred, hunger, ucmand,
Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor,
cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance.
Dryden.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply er extravarance.

Arbithnot. her extravagance. SYN. Wildness, irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast, outrage, violence. Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), a. [Fr. extravagant—L. extra, without, beyond, and ragans, ragantis, ppr. of rago, ragor, to wander.] I. Wandering beyond bounds.

Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies To his confine. Shak

2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; as, the demands, desires, and passions of men are often extravagant.

But wishes, madam, are extravagant. Dryden.

3. Not within ordinary limits of truth or probability or other usual bounds; unrestrained; irregular; wild; as. extravagant flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and extravagant in great geniuses.

For a dance they seem'd Somewhat extravagant and wild.

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful;

prodigal; as, extravagant expenses; an extravagant mode of living.—5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as, an extravagant man.

He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.

Rambler.

Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), n. 1. One who is confined to no general rule.

There are certain extravagants among people of all sizes and professions. Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. pl. Eccles. certain decretal epistics or constitutions of the popes which were published after the Clementines, but not at first arranged and digested with the other Papal Constitutions.

Constitutions.

Extravagantly (eks-trav'a-gant-il), adv.
In an extravagant manner; wildly; in a style
or manner exceeding the limits of truth
or probability; unreasonably; excessively;
wastefully; expensively or profusely to an
unjustifiable degree; as, men often write and
talk extravagantly; to praise or censure extravagantly; to live, eat, drink, or dress extravagantly.

Extravagantness (eks-trav'a-gant-nes)

Extravagantus. Extravagantess (eks-trav'a-gant-nes), n. Extravagance. Extravaganza (eks-trav'a-gan"za), n. 1. Anything out of rule, as in music, the drama, &c.; a species of composition noted for its wildness and incoherence; a burlesque.—2. An extravagant flight of feeling or language. or language.

Extravagate † (eks-trav'a-gāt), v.i. To wander beyond due limits.

wanter beyond the limits.
When the body plungs into the luxury of sense the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a thitated imagination.

Extravagation† (eks-trava-ga'shon), n. Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob.

Smollett.

Extravasate (eks-trav'a-sat), v. t. pret. & pp.

EXTRAGASATE (ERS-trava-sat), n.t. pret. & pp.
extravasated; ppr. extravasating. [L. extra,
beyond, and vas, a vessel.] To force or let
out of the proper vessels, as out of the bloodvessels; as, extravasated blood.
Extravasation (eks-trava-sā'shon), n. [See
alove.] The act of forcing or letting out
of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the
escape of blood from vessels into surrounding tissue, affixion, as an attimus of the same of the sa

escape of blood from vessels into surrounding tissue; effusion; as, an extravasation of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

Extravascular (eks-tra-vas'kū-lēr), a. [Prefix extra, and vascular (which see).]

Being out of the proper vessels.

Extravasion (eks-tra-vā'shon), n. Same as Extravasation.

Extravasation.

Extravenate † (eks-trav'e-nāt), a. [L. extra, and vena, vein.] Letout of the veins. 'Extravenate blood.' Glannille.

Extraversion (eks'tra-vèr'shon), n. [L. extra, and verta, versum, to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Rare.]

Extract! (eks-trāt'), n. [See ESTREAT, EXTRACT.] Extraction.

Drawn forth from her by divine extract. Spenser.

Drawn forth from her by divine extreat. Spenser. Extreme (eks-trēm'), a. [Fr. extrême; L. extremus, superl of exter or exterus, on the outside of, outward, from ex, out.] I. Outeroutside of, outward, from ex, out.] 1. Outermost; utmost; inthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the extreme verge or point of a thing. 'The extremest shore.' Southey.—2. Worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; as, extreme pain, grief, or suffering; extreme poy or pleasure; an extreme case.—2. Last; beyond which there is none; as, the extreme hour of life.—4. Carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra. 'The Puritans or extreme Protestants,' Gladshone.—5. In music, superfluous or augmented; thus, the extreme sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—Extreme unc tion, in the Roman ritual, the anointing of a sick person with oil when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, and feet of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.—Extreme and mean ratio, in geom. the ratio where a line is so divided that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment. line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less, or where a line is so divided that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment.

the greater segment.

Extreme (eks-trem'), n. 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body, extremity. Between the extremes of both promontories. Dampier.

2. Utmost point; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; furthest degree as the other as possible; furthest degree; as, the extremes of heat and cold; the extremes of virtue and vice; avoid extremes.

His flaw'd heart. Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief, Burst smilingly.

Thus each extreme to equal danger tends, Plenty as well as want can separate friends.

3. Extreme suffering, misery, or distress; extremity. Tending to some relief of our extremes.' Milton.—4. In logic, either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, that is, the predicate and subject. Thus, 'Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is a manimal; the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium.—4 In math. either of the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.—The extremes of an interval, in music, the two sounds most distant from each other.—In the extreme, in the highest degree.

in the highest degree. Extremeless (eks-trēm'les), a. Having no

Extremeless (eas-trem'les), a. having no extremes or extremities; infinite. Extremely (eks-trem'li), adv. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; as, extremely hot or cold; extremely painful. Extremist (eks-trem'ist), n. A supporter of

extreme doctrines or practice.

He shared fully the opinion of those extremists who attribute to human laws an indescribable power of making, or . . of determining demons, and who place a Styx at the bottom of society. C. E. Wilbour.

Extremity (eks-tremi-ti), n. I. extremita, from extremus. See Extreme. 1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as, the extremities of a country.—2. The highest degree; the most aggravated or intense form; as, the extremity of pain or suffering; the extremity of cruelty; the Jews have endured oppression in its utmost extremity. Extremity of delight. Tennyson.

I wish for peace, and any terms prefer Before the last extremities of war. Dryden.

3. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; as, a city besieged and reduced to extremity; man's extremity is God's opportunity.—4. In zool, a limb or organ of locomotion; as, the extremities of the body are four in number, viz. the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and legences. divided, in man, into upper and lower; in other animals, into anterior and posterior.

—Syn. Verge, border, extreme, end, termi-

Extricable (eks'tri-ka-bl), a. That can be

extricated. Extricate (eks'tri-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. extricated; ppr. extricating. [L. extrico, extricatum—ex, and trice, trifles, perplexity, embarrassments.] 1. To disentangle; to free, as from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to extricate one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances, or other connections; to extricate one's self from debt.

We had now extricated ourselves from the various labyrinths and defiles.

Eustace. 2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to extricate moisture from a substance.—SYN. To disentangle, disembarrass, disengage, relieve, evolve, set free.

Extrication (eks-tri-kā'shon), n. 1. The act of disentangling or state of being disentangling or state of being disentangled; a freezie from perfection; after the context of the cont

tangled; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement—2. The act or process of sending out or evolving; as, the extrication of heat or moisture from a substance. "The extrication of the embryo from the ovum." Prof. Owen.

Extrinsic, Extrinsical (eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'sik-al), a. (L. extrinsecus, from with-out—exter, outward, inde, thence, and secus, by, along with, which, affixed to a word implying position or situation, signi-fies side. Comp altrinsecus, on the other side, intrinsecus, on the inside, utrinsecus, on both sides, circumsecus, on all sides.] I. External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body; as, matter cannot move without the impulse of an extrinsic agent: opposed to intrinsic. 'The extrinsic aids of education and of artificial culture,' Is. Taylor.—2. In Scots law, a term applied aids of education and of artificial culture.

Is. Taylor.—2. In Scots law, a term applied
to facts and circumstances sworn to by a
party on a reference to his oath, which are
not relevant to the point referred, and
which therefore cannot be competently
taken as part of the evidence.

Extrinsicality (eks-trin'sik-al"-ti), n. The
state of being extrinsical; externality.

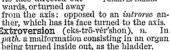
Extrinsically (eks-trin'sik-al-il), adv. From

without; externally.

The state is a moral being, and must worship God according to its nature: it is thus intrinsically competent to promote the designs of religion, and extrinsically... has effective means of alding them. Gladstone,

Extrinsicalness (eks-trin'sik-al-nes), n. The state of being extrinsical. [Rare.]
Extroitive (eks-trö't-iv), a. [L. extro, extroitum, to go out from—extra, beyond, and eo, itum, to go.] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. Coleridge. (Rare.)

[Rare.]
Extrorsal, Extrorse
Extrors', a. [Fr. extrorse;
Lat. as if extrorsus,
for extroversus—extra, beyond, on the
outside, and verto,
versum, to turn.] In
bot. a term applied to
an anther which has
tis foce directed out. its face directed out-



Extrorse Anthers of Tamarix indica.

ther, which has its face thrifted to the axis.

Extroversion (eks-trō-vér'shon), n. In

path. a malformation consisting in an organ
being turned inside out, as the bladder.

Extruct† (ek-strukt'), v.t. [L. extruo, ex
struo, extructum, exstructum—ex, out of,
from, and struo, to pile up, to build.] To build: to construct

Extruction + (ek-struk'shon), n. A build-Extructive † (ek-strukt'iv), a. Forming into

Extructive; (ek-structive), a. Forming into a structure; constructive.

Extructor† (ek-strukt'er), n. A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

Extrude (eks-troid), v.t. pret. & pp. extruded; ppr. extruding. [L. extrudo—ex, and trudo, to thrust.] To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to displace; as, to extrude a fetus.

Parentheses thrown into notes or extruded to the targin.

Coleridge.

Extrusion (eks-trö'zhon), n. The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

Extrusory (eks-trö'sō-ri), a. That extrudes or forces out; that ejects.

Extuberance, Extuberancy (eks-tú'berans, eks-tú'beransi), n. [See EXTUBERANT]. In mæd. a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part.—2. A knob or swelling part of a body

ans, extuberantis, from extubero—ex, and tuber, a swelling, tumour.] Swelled; standing out. 'Extuberant lips.' Gayton. Extuberate† (eks-tü'bér-āt), v.t. [L. extubero, extuberatum. See EXTUBERANT.] To swell. Extuberant (eks-tu'ber-ant),a. [L. extuber-

swell.

Extuberation† (eks-tū'bėr-ā"shon), n. The state of being extuberant; extuberance.

Extumescence (eks-tū-mes'ens), n. [Fr. extumescence, from L. extumescens, ppr. of extumesco—ex, and tumesco, tumeo, to swell.]

tumesto—ex, and tumesto, tumeo, to swell j A swelling or rising. [Rare.] Exuberance, Exuberancy (eks-ü'ber-ans, eks-ü'ber-an-sl), n. [Fr. exuberance; L. ex-uberantia, from exubero, to come forth in abundance—ex, out or forth, and ubero, to be abundance—z, out of forth, and where, to be fruitful, from wher, a teat.] The state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as, exuberance of foliage, of fertility, or of fancy.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by exiderance of language. SYN. Abundance, excess, redundance, copiousness, plenty, plenitude, superabundance, superfluity, overflow, rankness, wantonness. Exuberant (eks-ther-ant), a. [L. exuberants, exuberants, ppr. of exubero, to come forth in abundance. See EXUBERANCE.] Characterized by abundance; plenteous; rich; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous; as, exuberant fertility; exuberant goodness. 'The exuberant spring: Thomson. Exuberantly (eks-ther-ant-li), add. Abundantly, very copiously; in great plenty; to Exuberantiy (eas-troer-ant-n), ack. Admindantly, very copiously, in great plenty; to a superfluous degree; as, the earth has produced exuberantly.

Exuberate † (eks-troer-ant, v. i. [L. exubero.]

To abound; to be in great abundance.

That vast confluence and immensity that exceptate Exuccous (ek-suk'kus), a. Same as Exsuc-

Exudate (eks-ūd'āt), v.t. To exude. Sir

T. Browne.

Exudation (eks-ūd-ā/shon), n. [L.L. exsudatio, from L. exsudo—ex, and sudo, to sweat.]

1. The act of exuding or state of being exuded; a sweating; a discharge of humours or moisture.—2. That which is exuded.

Exude (eks-ūd'), v.t. pret. & pp. exuded; ppr. exuding. [L. exsudo, to discharge by sweating—ex and sudo, to sweat, which is from the same ultimate root as E. sweat.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter: to cive out. other liquid matter; to give out.

Our forests exide turpentine in the greatest abundance. dance. Dwight.

Exude (eks-ūd'), v.i. To flow from a body

through the pores or by a natural discharge, as juice. 'Honey exuding from all flowers.' Arbuthnot.

Exulcerate (egz-ul'sér-āt), v.t. pret & pp. exulcerated; ppr. exulcerating. [L. exulcero, exulceratum, to cause to suppurate eex, intens., and uleero, from uleus, ulceris, a sore, an uleer. See ULCER.] 1. To produce an uleer or ulcers on; to ulcerate. To ex-

ex, intens, and ulcero, from ulcus, ulceris, a sore, an ulcer. See Ulceral, 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; to ulcerate. 'To exulcerate the lungs.' Evelym.—2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger. 'Minds exulcerated in themselves.' Hooker. Exulcerate (egz-ul'ser-āt), v.i. To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Exulcerate (egz-ul'ser-āt), a. Wounded; vexed; chraged. Bacon.

Exulceration (egz-ul'ser-ā"shon), n. 1. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous.—2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion. 'Exulceration of mind.' Hooker.

Exulcerative, Exulceratory (egz-ul'ser-āt-iv, egz-ul'ser-āt-ori), a. Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous. Exult (egz-ul'), v.i. [L. exulto, exsulto, to spring vigorously, to leap or jump about—ex, and salio, saltum, to leap, to spring. See Salix.' To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph; as, to exult over a fallen adversary. exult over a fallen adversary.

What heir exults, his father now at rest. Crabbe.

Exultance, † Exultancy † (egz-ult'ans, egz-ult'an-si), n. Exultation. † That boasting Existence, a Existency (egz-int ans, egz-int ans), n. Exultation. That boasting exultancy of Campian. Hammond.
Exultant (egz-ult'ant), a. [L. exultans, exultants, ppr. of exulto. See EXULT.] Rejoicing triumphantly.

joicing triumphantly.

Break away, exclaint, from every defilement.

Exultation (eks-ult-ā'shon), n. The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

Exultingly (egz-ult'ing-li), adv. In an exulting or a triumphant manner.

Exundate † (eks-un'dāt), v.i. [L. exundo, exundatum, to overflow—ex, and undo, to rise in waves, from unda, a wave.] To overflow.

Exundation t (eks-un-da'shon), n. The act

Exundation† (eks-un-da'shon), n. The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance. 'The exundation of the Nile.' Geddes. 'The exundation of his transcendent and infinite goodness.' Ray.

Exungulate (egz-ung'gū-lit), n.t. [L. exungulo, exungulatum, to' lose a hoof—ex, priv., and ungula, a claw, a hoof.] To pare off the nails or other superfluous parts. [Rare.] Exungulation (egz-ung'gū-liv'shon), n. Act of exungulating, or of paring off the nails or other superfluous parts. [Rare.] Exuperable † (ek-sū'pėr-a-bl), a. That may be exuperated, overcome, or surpassed. Exuperance † (ek-sū'pėr-ans), n. Act of exuperating, or state of being exuperated;

exuperating, or state of being exuperated;

overbalance.

Exuperant † (ek-sú'per-ant), a. Overcom-

Exuperant † (ek-sû'per-ant), a. Overcoming; overpassing.

Exuperate † (ek-sû'per-ât), v.t. pret. & pp. exuperated; ppr. exuperating. [L. cxupero, exsupero, exsupero, exsupero, exsupero, except, to surmount, excel pero, and supero, to excel, to overcome, from super, above.] To excel; to surmount.

Exuperation † (ek-sû'per-âv'shon), n. The act of exuperating or excelling.

Exurgent (egz-er'jent), a. Same as Exsurgent (which see).

Exustion (egz-ust'yon), n. [L. exustio, a burning up, from exuro, exustum—ex, intens., and uro, to burn.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rane.]

Exuvizible† (egz-u'vi-abl), a. [See Exuvix.]

That may be cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

Exuvize (egz-u'vi-è), n. pl. [L., from exuo,

Exuvize (egz-úvi-ê), n. pl. [L., from exuo, to put or draw off, to strip.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals, any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c.

Extinity (egz-ű/vi-al), a. Relating to or con-

taining exuvie.

Exuviation (egz-ű/vi-ñ/shon), n. [See Exuviation] in zool, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the decidnous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like.

the like.

Ex voto (eks vo'tō). [L.] In consequence of, or according to, a vow: applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c., common in Roman Catholic countries.

Ey,† n pl. Eyren. [See EGG.] An egg. 'An eg or two.' Chaucer. 'The yolkys of eyren.' Receipt for Making Frumenty.

Ey† (i). [A.Sax. ig.] An island: an element in place-names; as, Whalsey, whale island; Anglesey or Anglesea, island of the Angles; Alderney, isle of alders. See ISLAND.

Eyalet (l'a-let), n. A Turkish government or principality under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

or principality under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

Byas ('fas), n. [O.E. nyas; Fr. niais, in its primary sense a nestling falcon, from L.L. nidas, aidacis, a term applied to a young bird still in the nest, L. nidus, a nest. For loss of n see ADDER.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. 'Little cyasses that cry out.' Shak. Byas; ('fas), a. [See the num.] Unfledged.

Like eyas hawk up mounts unto the skies.

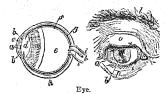
Like eyes hawk up mounts unto the skies, His newly budded pinions to assay. Spenser. Eyas-musket (l'as-mus-ket), n. 1. A young unfiedged male hawk of the musket kind or sparrow-hawk.—2. Fig. a pet term for a young child young child.

How now, my eyas-musket? what news with you?

Eydent (ÿ'dent), a. Diligent; industrious. 'And mind their labours wi' an eydent hand.'

Eydent (§'dent), a. Diligent; industrious. 'And mind their labours wi' an eydent hand.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Eye (i), n. [O.E. ye, eighe, A. Sax. edge, Dan. öie, D. vog, Icel. auga, G. auge, Goth. augo; Go. L. oudus, dim. of hypothetical ocus, Gr. okos; Skr. akshi—eye. For root see ACID.] 1. The organ of vision. The eye is formed by the combination of two segments from a larger and a smaller sphere. The segment of the lesser sphere forms the anterior part of the eye, and is composed externally of a strong horn-like membrane, called the cornea, within which are the aqueous humour and the iris. The iris is a coloured muscular membrane, capable of contraction and dilatation, suspended in the aqueous humour, with a hole (the pupil) in the centre for the transmission of light. The larger sphere presents three coats, the outermost being the sclerotic, within which is the choroid and lastly the retina. The last is the sentient coat, and consists of a cup-like expansion of the optic nerve, spread on the black coat or pigmentum nigrum covering the inner surface of the choroid. The anterior orifice of the choroid. The anterior orifice of the choroid is firmly connected to a thick ring of grayish pulpy substance, forming the point at which the sclerotic and cornea without, and the iris within, are united. This ring is named the ciliary circle or ligament. Posterior to this is a range of prominent minute bodies, with free extremities, lying over the crystalline lens, varying in number from seventy to eighty. They are trilateral-prismatic in shape, about 1½ line long, and are known as the ciliary processes. The interior sphere is filled with

a jelly-like, transparent mass called the vitreous humour, immediately in front of



Eye,
Interior, α, Pupil, b, Iris, c, Cornea, d, Crystalline lens, c, Vitreous humour. f, Retina. g, Choroid coat. h, Selerotic coat. ε, Central vein of
the retina. k, Optic nerve. m, Ciliary processes.
α, Ciliary lignament or circle.
Exterior. d, Supercilium or cyclorow. σ k, Upper
ancula nearrymatis. σ, Pilea semilmanis. The
pupil and iris are also shown at α and b respectively.

which, and just behind the pupil, is the crystalline lens, bearing the same relation to the retina that the lens of the photographer does to the sensitive plate.—2. Sight; view; ocular perception; notice; observation; watch; as, I kept him in my eye all the time

Water, whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii, r. After this Jealousy, he kept a strict eye upon him.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Look; countenance; aspect. I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye. Shak.

Front; face; presence.

Her shall you hear disapproved to your eyes 5. Direction opposite to; as, to sail in the wind's cyc.—6. Regard; respect; view; close

wind's eye.—6. I attention; aim.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage.

Addison.

7. Mental perception; power of mental perception; view of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation. It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome.

Hooker.

8. Anything resembling or suggesting an eye 8. Anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or general appearance; as, (a) the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber. (b) The hole or aperture in a needle. (c) The circular catch of a hook-and-eye. (d) The loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships. (e) The centre of a target. (f) The spots on a peacock's tail.—9. Anything of supreme brilliance or beauty, importance or power; as, the sun is the eye of day.

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts. Million.

10. The power of seeing; unusual power, range, or delicacy of vision; keemess and accuracy of perception, conjoined with delicacy of appreciation; as, to have the eye of a sailor; he has an eye for colour, the picturesque, &c.—11. Tinge; shade; particularly, a slight tint. 'An eye of green.' Shak.

Red, with an eye of blue, makes a purple. Boyle. Oversight; inspection.

The eye of the master will do more than both his ands.

13. In arch. a general term applied to the 15. In *area*, a general cern applies to the centre of anything; thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its centre from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a the eye of a pediment is a circular window in its centre.

'Eyes of her.'-Boats plying for hire in Malta Harbour.

To set the eyes on, to have a sight of .find favour in the eyes, to be graciously re-ceived and treated.—The eyes of a ship, the

eyes of her (naut.), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in Britain bows of a ship. It was the custom in Britain in former times to paint an eye on each bow, and in Spanish and Italian boats, as well as in Chinese junks, the practice is still observed. The hawse holes are also called the eyes of her.—Eyes of the rigging, those parts of the shrouds in the form of a collar which go over the mast.—The eyes of stays are termed collars.—Flemish eye, the strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parcelled, and served together, form an eve in the sense here understood.—Lashan eye in the sense here understood.—Lashing eye, an eye spliced on the end or ends

of a rope, for a lashing being rove through, to set it tight.—Spliced eye. See EYE-SPLICE. Eye (1), v.t. pret. & pp. eyed; ppr. eying. To fix the eye or; to look or; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye ne, blest Providence, and square my trial To my proportionate strength.

Eyet (1), v.i. To strike the eye; to appear; to have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not eye well to you.

Eye (i), n. [See Ey, an egg.] A brood; as,

an eye of pheasants.

Eyeball (1'bal), n. The ball, globe, or apple

Eye-beam (I'bem), n. A beam or glance of

So sweet a kiss the morning sun gives not . Shak. Eye-bolt (ibolt), n. Naut. a har of iron or holt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to.

ing tackies to.

Eyebright ('brit), n. The popular name of

Euphrasia officinalis, a little herb belonging to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, common in meadows, heaths, &c., throughout Britain. It is an annual from 3 to 8 inches high, often much branched. The whole plant has a bitter taste, and formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes.

Eye-brightening (\bar{i} 'brit-n-ing), n. A clearing of the sight. *Milton*. Eyebrow (I'brou), n. The brow or hairy arch

above the eye.

Eyed (id), a. Having eyes; used as a separate
word as well as in composition; as, a dulleyed man; ox-eyed Juno.

A wild and wanton pard

Byed like the evening star, with playful tail

Crouched fawning in the weed.

Tempyon.

In her, a term used in speaking of the varie-

gated spots in the peacock's tail.

Eye-doctor ('dok-ter), n. An oculist.

Eye-drop ('drop), n. A tear. 'Gentle eye-drops.' Shak.

errops. Shake. Eye-flap ('ffap), n. A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle. Eyefulf ('fful), a. Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable. 'Eyeful trophies.' Chapman.

Eyeglance (I'glans), n. A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

a rapid look.

Eye-glass (r'glas), n. 1. A glass to assist the sight.—2. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, and the like.—3. In sury. a glass for the application of collyrium to the eye.

Eye-hole (i'hōl), n. A circular opening, as in a bar to receive a pin, hook, rope, or rino

Eyelash (Tash), n. 1. The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—2. A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Eyeless (Tles), a. Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves. Miton.

Eyelet, Eyelet-hole (Tlet, I'et-hol), n. [O.E. oidet, from Fr. œillet, a little eye, dim. of œil, an eye.] A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

Eyeletteer (I'let-ër), n. A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-nole, n. Same as Eyelet.

Eyelet-hole, n. Same as Eyelet. Eyeliad (i'li-ad), n. Same as Eyliad.

liad.

Eyelid (Flid), n. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purpose of protecting, wiping, and cleansing the ball of the eye, as well as moistening it by spreading the lachrymal fluid over face.

its surface.

Eyen,† n. pl. I glas.' Chaucer. Eyes. 'Hire eyen grey as **Eye-piece** (Ppes), n. In a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye

is applied. Eyer (i'er), n. is applied.

Eyer (fer), n. One who eyes another.

Eye-servant (feer-vant), n. A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

Eye-service (I'ser-vis), n. Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an em-

Not with eye service, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22. Eyeshot (f(Shot), n. Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her eye-shot by this means. Spectator.

Eyesight (i'sit), n. 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. Ps. xviii, 24. Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight.

The sense of seeing; as, his eyesight is failing. **Eyesore** (\bar{i} 'sor), n. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. L'Estrange. Eyesplice (I'splis), n. Naut. a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope

Eye-spotted (I'spot-ed), a. Marked with spots like eyes. 'Juno's bird in her eye-spotted train.' Spenser.

Eyestone (Tston), n. A small calcareous body, the operculum of small Turbinidæ,

used for removing substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

Eyestring (I'string), n. The tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke my eye-strings; crack'd them, but To look upon him.

Shak.

Eyetooth (l'töth), n. A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; a fang. Called also a Canine Tooth.

Tooth.

Eye-wash, Eye-water (i'wosh, i'wa-tèr), n.

A medicated water for the eyes.

Eyewink (i'wingk), n. A wink or motion of
the eyelid; a hint or token.

Eye-witness (i'wit-nes), n. One who sees a
thing done; one who has ocular view of anything. 'Eye-witnesses of his majesty.'

2 Pet i 16. 2 Pet. i. 16.

Eye-wort (fwert), n. Same as Eyebright.
Eyght (at), n. 1. A small island in a river;
an ait or eyot.—2. The thickest part of a
shoal of herrings.

Eyliad (l'Ii-ad), n. [Fr. willade, an eye-glance, from wil, an eye.] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious eyliads. Shak.

Eyne, n. pl. Eyes. [Now poetical only.]

With such a plaintive gaze their eyne Are fastened upwardly on mine. Browning. Eyot (i'ot), n. [O.E. ey, A. Sax. ig, an island, and dim. term. -ot.] A little isle, especially in a river; a small river islet with willows growing on it; an ait.

growing on it; an ait.
Eyrant, a. See Ayrant.
Eyre (ar), n. [0.Ft. erre, eirre, a journey, errer, cirrer (not to be confounded with modern errer, to wander), to make a journey, from L. iter, itineris, a journey, from i, root of eo, to go.] 1. A journey or circuit.—2. A court of itinerant justices.—
Justices in eyre, in old English law, itinerant justices who travelled the circuit to hold courts in the different countries. hold courts in the different counties.

Eyre, † n. Air. Chaucer.
Eyrish, † a. Aerial. Chaucer.
Eyry, Eyrie (i'rl), n. A bird's nest; specifically, the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. See AERIE.

Screaming, from their eyries overhead
The ravens sailed athwart the sky of lead.
Long fellow.
Eysell † (I'sel), n. [A. Sax. eisile.] Vinegar.

Like a willing patient, I will drink Potions of eysell 'gainst my strong infection. Shak. [Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion. I

Ezekiel (é-zé'ki-el), n. [Heb., (whom) God will strengthen.] One of the greater pro-phets, whose writings are canonically placed in the Old Testament next to those of Jeremiah.

Ezra (czra), n. [Heb., help.] The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Tes-tament, placed between Chronicles and Nehemiah.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labio-dental articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth. It is classed as a surd spirant, its corresponding sonant spirant being v, which is distinguished from f by being pronounced with voice instead of breath, as may be perceived by pronouncing ef, ev. (In if, of, however, it is=v.) The ilgure of the letter F is the same as that of the ancient Greek digamma, which it also closely resembles in power. F is a common consonant in English words, both initially, medially, and finally, in the latter two cases being often doubled. As an initial it is very common in conjunction with I and r, as in fly, free. In plurals it often becomes v, as in knife, knives, calf, calves; compare also life, live, strife, strive, &c. Anglo-Saxon f has often been changed into v in modern English, as in heaven, leave, carve, &c., but such a change (as in vixen) is rare initially. In enough, rough, trough, an f-sound now represents a former guttural. From several words f has dropped out, as from head, hawk, lord, woman. By Grimm's Law when words are common to English and Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, &c., wherever there is an f in English there is a p in these other tongues; thus E, foot = L, pes, Gr. pous, Skr. pidat, E, father L, pater, Gr. pater, Skr. pidri.—As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, F 40,000. is a labio-dental articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and A0, and with a dash over the top, F 40,000.

F often stands for Fellow; F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society; F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—F, in music, is the fourth note of the diatonic scale.—In the calendar F is one of the seven Dominical letters.

Fa (fa), n. In music, the Italian name of the

Fa (fi), n. In music, the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale, Fa' (fa), v. v. To fall; to befall. [Scotch.] Fa' (fa), v. v. To fall; to befall. [Scotch.] Fa' (fa), v. t. [Scotch.] 1. To get; to obtain. 2. To aim at; to attempt. Burns. Fa' (fa), n. Fall. [Scotch.] Faam-tea, Faham-tea (fā'am-tē, fā'ham-tē), n. A name given to the dried leaves of the Angræcum fragrans, an orchid much prized for the fragrance of its leaves, an intusion of which is used as a stomachic and as an expectorant in pulmonary complaints. It has been introduced into France from Bourbon.

Fa/ard (färd), a. Favoured: used in composition; as, weel-fa'ard, well-favoured; ill-fa'ard, ill-favoured. 'The ill-fa'ard thieves.' Sir W. Scott. [Scott.h.]

Faba (fā'ba), n. [L., a bean.] A genus of herbs, nat. order Leguminose, containing

the common bean, and consisting of annual plants, from 2 to 4 feet high, with smooth, hollow, quadrangular stems, alternate pinnated leaves, many large white or violet fragrant blossoms, and seeds produced within a long pod or legume. See BEAN.

Fabaceæ (fa-hā'sē-ē), n. pl. A name proposed by Lindley for the nat. order Leguminosa.

Fabaceous (fa-bā'shus), a. [L. L. fabaceus, from J. Galace and Having the actions from J. Galace beans.]

Fabaceous (fa-bishus), a. (L.L. fabaceus, from L. faba, a bean.) Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.
Fabian (fa'bi-an), a. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military congretions against Hamiled by military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, coun-

termarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the Fabian tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors.

Times newspaper.

Fable (fā'bl), n. [Fr. fable; L. fabula, from fari, to speak. Root fa, seen in Gr. phanai, to speak, and probably also in phaō, to shine; Skr. bhāsh, to speak, and bhās, to shine.] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.

Jotham's fable of the trees (Judg. ix. 8-15) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since.

2. A fabricated story; a fiction; a falsehood; an untruth; as, the story is all a fable.' It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods.

Addison.

3. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the moral.

Dryden.

Subject of talk; talk; gossip; byword.

We grew the fable of the city where we dwelt Tennyso; Fable (fā/bl), v.i. pret. & pp. fabled; ppr. fabling. 1. To feign; to write fiction.

Vain now the tales which fabling poets tell. Prior. Van now the tates which jaconing poets ent. Prov. 2. To tell falsehoods. 'He fables not.' Shak. Fable (fā'bl), v.t. To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real. 'The hell thou fablest.' Million.

That made
The mulberry-faced dictator's orgies worse
Thau aught they fable of the quiet gods. Tennyson.

Fabled (fa'bld), p. and a. Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined. 'Hail, fabled grotto.' Tickell.

group. Tructu.

Fabler (fabler), n. A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. 'The bold legions of lying fablers.' Bp. Hall.

Fabliau (fab-lē-ō), n. pl. Fabliaux (fab-lē- In French literature, one of the metrical tales of the Trouvères or early poets of the Langue d'Oil. These belong mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and have for their subject the talk and news of for their subject the talk and news of the day, which they treat generally in an epigrammatical, witty, and sarcastic man-ner. They were designed for recitation and not for singing. Fabric (fab'rik), n. [Fr. fabrique; L. fab-rica, a fabric, a trade, from faber, a worker, from the same root as facio, to make.] 1. That which is fabricated; as, (a) the frame or structure of a building, were requestly

or structure of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a church, a bridge, &c.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge Rose like an exhalation. Milton.

(b) Any system composed of connected parts; as, the fabric of the universe. (c) Cloth manufactured; as, silks and other fine fabrics of the East.—2. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by our such because when the control of the cont are united by art and labour; workmanship; texture.

The fibric of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent.

3. Act or purpose of fabricating or building. Tithe was received . . . for the fabric of the churches of the poor.

Milman.

churches of the poor.

—Fabric lands, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches. Anciently, almost every person gave something by his will to be applied in repairing the fabric of the cathedral or parish church where he lived. Wharton. Fabric (fabrik), v.t. To frame; to build; to construct. [Rare.]

The discipline of Geneva, framed and fabricked to our hands.

Millon.

Fabricant (fab'ri-kant), n. [Fr.] A manu-

Fabricant (tapti-kane), n. 12.1 facturer.

Fabricate (fab'rik-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. fabricated; ppr. fabricating. [L. fabrica, to frame, from faber. See FABRIC.] 1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; to form by art and labour; to manufacture; as, to fabricate a bridge or a ship; to fabricate woollens.—2. To invent and form; to forse; to devise falsely; to coin; as, to fabricate a lie or story.

Our books were not fabricated with an accommodation to prevailing usages. Puley.

SYN. To frame, build, construct, make, manufacture, forge, invent, feign. Fabrication (fab-rik-ā/shon), n. 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; the act of manufacturing.—2. The act of devising falsely; forgery.—3. That which is fabricated; a falsehood; as, the story is a fabrication.—SYN. Fiction, figurent, invention, fable, falsehood.

Fabricator (fabrik-āt-ėr), n. One who constructs or makes

structs or makes.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the fishricators of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. J. S. Mill.

Fabricatress (fab'rik-āt-res), n. A female fabricator; a constructress. Lee.

Fabricatress (fab'fik-āt-res), n. A female fabricator; a constructress. Lee.

Fabrile† (fab'fil), a. [L. fabrilis, from faber. See FABRIC.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, and the like; as, fabrile skill.

Fabulist (fa'bū-list), n. The inventor or writer of fables. 'Boccacio the fabulist'.

B. Jonson.

Fabulist (fa'bū-list) at met & nr fabu.

Fabulize (fa'bū-līz), v.i. pret. & pp. fabulized; ppr. fabulizing. To invent, compose, or relate fables.

or relate lances. Fabulosity (fa-bū-los'i-ti), n. 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness; fulness of fables. [Rare.]—2. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many fabulosities. Sir T. Browne.

Fabulous: (fa'bū-lus), a. 1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; invented; not real; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; as a fubulous story; a fabulous description; a fabulous hero; the fabulous exploits of Hereules.—2. That can hardly be received as truth; incredible; as, the picture was called to a fabulous wines. was sold at a fabulous price.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost fabulous.

Macaulay,

The fabulous age of a country is that period in its early history of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes; as, the fabulous age of Greece and Rome.

and Rome.

Fabulously (fa'bū-lus-li), adv. In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner.

Fabulousness (fa'bū-lus-nes), n. The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

Faburchen, Faburthen (fa'bér-den, fa'ber-then), n. [Corrupted from Fr. faux-bourdon, lit. false burden. See Burden, an old name for various early systems of harmonizing. See FAUXBOURDON.—2.† A monotonous refrain. monizing. See F. notonous refrain.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy faburthen. Lyly's Euphnes.

thy faborrhen.

Ext's Euphus.

Exac (tak), n. [Contr. for facsimile.] A name given by the early printers to the large ornamental letters at the commencement of a division of a book. Brande.

Facade (fa-sid' or fa-sid'), n. [Fr.; It faccidia, from faccia, the face. I. facies, the face.] The face or front view or elevation of on edificar exterior front or face. as the

face.] The face of front view of elevation of an edifice; exterior front or face: as, the façade of the Louvre, or the façade of St. Peter's at Rome. Face (fas), n. [Fr.; L. facies, face, figure, form, probably from facio, to make.] I. The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage.—2. Aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance.

We set the best face on it we could.

We set the best face on it we could. Some read the king's face, some the queen's, and all Had marvel.

Tennyson.

3. The expression of the face as indicative of either favour, disfavour, or anger; hence, favour, disfavour, or anger; as, I set my face against it.

Therefore came I forth to meet thee, diligently to seek thy face, and I have found thee. Prov. vii. 15. 4. In a general sense, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forepart; as, the face of the earth; the face of the waters; the face of a house. Ezek. xli. 14.

A mist watered the whole face of the ground.

Gen. xi. 16.

5. A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six faces; an octahedron has eight faces.

6. Visible state; appearance; aspect. "Taught me how to know the face of right." Shak.

This would produce a new face of things in Europe.

Addison. Nor heaven nor sea their former face retained.
Waller.

Decent outward appearance; surface

They took him to set a face upon their own malignant designs.

8. Confidence; effrontery; boldness; assur-He has the face to charge others with false cita-

9. Presence; sight; front; as in the phrases, before the face; in the face; to the face; from the face.

There he stood once more before her face Claiming her promise. Tennyson.

To make a face, to distort the countenance; to put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself! Why do you make such faces ?

Why do you make such faces? Skak.

—To accept one's face, in Scrip. to show one favour or grant one's request.—To entreat the face, in Scrip. to ask favour—To fly in the face of, to fly against: to withstand; to defy.—Face to face, (a) both parties being present; as, to have accusers face to face. Acts xxv. 16. (b) Clearly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12. to face.

Now we see through a glass, tarkly, but then fact to face.

—Face of a bastion, the part between the salient and the shoulder angle.—Face of a stone, in arch. that part which is made even or smooth to form the face or outward part of a building. Stones should be faced in the direction transverse to that of their splitting grain. See BAND, 2, b.—Cylinder face, in engin. the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

Face (fas, vt. pret. & pp. faced; ppr. facing. 1. To turn the face or front full toward; to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; as, to face an enemy in the field of battle.

And how can man die better

And how can man die better Than facing fearful odds, For the ashes of his fathers And the temples of his gods?

A lie faces God, and shrinks from men. Bacon To stand opposite to; to stand with the

face or front toward. Four fronts, with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.

Pope.

3. To cover in front; as, a fortification faced with marble; to face a garment with silk.—
4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone,
&c.—5. To place with the face upwards.—
To face down, to oppose boldly or impu-

dently. Here's a villain that would face me down. Shak.

-To face out, to persist, especially to persist in an assertion which is not true; to maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave, as a charge, with effrontery; as, she faced it out.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack, That thinks with oaths to face the matter out. Shak.

That thinks with oams to face the matter val. State.

—To face tea, to adulterate tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances so as to cause it to resemble tea of a better quality and higher value than the original tea. See FACING. 3.

Face (fas), v.k. 1.4 To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Suffolk doth not flatter, face, or feign. 2. To turn the face; as, to face to the right or left.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!

Dryden.

Eace-ache, Face-ague (fās'āk, fās'ā-gū), n.
Tic-douloureux, a kind of neuralgia which occurs in the nerves of the face.
Face-cloth (fāskloth), n. A cloth laid over the face of a corres.

the face of a corpse. Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the face-cloth. Seward.

Faced (fāst), a. 1. Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—2. Having its upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed; as, a faced stone.

as, a faced stone.

Face-guard (fas'gard), n. A kind of covering or mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, and the like.

by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board, out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

to be cut.

Face-painter (fās'pānt-er), n. A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

Face-painting (fās'pānt-ing), n. 1. The act or art of painting portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. 'Giorgione...

excelled in portraits or face-painting.' Dryden. [Rare.]—2. The act of applying rouge or other paint to the face.

Face-piece (fispes), n. Naut. a piece of wood wrought on the fore-part of the knee of the head or cutwater.

Face-plate (fisplate), n. The disc attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, to which the work to be done is often fastened.

Facer (faser), n. 1. One who faces; one who puts on a false show; a bold-faced person.

There be no great talkers, nor boasters, nor facers.

There be no great talkers, nor boasters, nor facer.

2. [Slang,] A severe blow in the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one.

Facet, Facette (ias'et, fa-set'), n. [Fr. facette, dim. of face.] 1. A little face; a small surface; as, the facets of a diamond. 'A gem of fifty facets.' Tennyson.—2. In arch. a flat projection between the flutings of columns.—3. In anat. a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone; as, articular facettes, that is, contiguous surfaces by means of which bones are articulated.

Facet (fas'et), v. t. To cut a facet or facets on; as, to facet a diamond.

Facete (fa-set), a. [L. facetus, merry.] Gay; cheerful; witty; ingenious. Jer. Taylor. [Rare.]

Faceted (fas'et-ed), a. Having facets; formed

rate facets.

Facetely (fa-sēt/li), adv. Wittily; elegantly; ingeniously.

The eyes are the chief seats of love, as James Lernutius hath facetely expressed in an elegant ode.

Faceteness (fa-sēt'nes), n. Wit; pleasant representation. [Rare.]

representation. [Raré.]

Parables breed delight by reason of that factioness and wittiness which is many times found in them.

Facetize (fa-sê'shi-ē), n. pl. [L.] Witty or humorous sayings or writings.

Facetious (fa-sê'shi-sus), a. [Fr. facétieux, L. facetus, merry, humorous.] 1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour; as, a facetious companion.—2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as, a facetious story; a facetious reply.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him bellind his hack, made this facetious reply, 'Let him beat me too when I am absent.

SYN. Witty, jocular, jocose, humourous,

Syn. Witty, jocular, jocose, humourous, funny, merry, sprightly, sportive, playful, lively, gay, cheerful.

nvely, gay, cneerful.

Facetiously (fa-se/shus-li), adv. Merrily;
gayly: wittily; with pleasantry.

Facetiousness (fa-se/shus-nes), n. Sportive
humour; pleasantry; the quality of exciting
laughter or good humour.

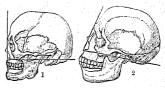
Much facetionsness passes between the Frere and Sommour, T. Warton.

Much facetionness passes between the Frere and the Sompnour.

Facetie, n. See FACET.

Facia (fa'shi-a), n. See FASCIA.

Facia (fa'shi-a), a. L. facies, face.] Pertaining to the face; as, the facial artery, vein, or nerve.—Facial angle, in anat the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane. The facial angle of Camper is contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils. trance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the



Facial Angle

superciliary ridge of the frontal bone. Owen and others measure the facial angle by the face, or the most prominent parts of the forehead and upper jaw, and a line drawn from the occipital condyle along the floor of the nostrils. It has been sometimes stated that the more acute this angle the less will the intellectual faculties of the individual be developed, but as a test for this purpose it is fallacious, though it is of some value as a character in comparing the different races of mankind. The above figures show that in a European (fig. 1) the facial angle is very considerably larger than facial angle is very considerably larger than in the negro (fig. 2).— Facial axis, a line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two

axial lines, called the craniofacial angle, shows the extent to which the face is in front of or helow the cranium, prognathous or orthognathous (which see).—Facial nerve, the portio dure of the seventh pair of nerves, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, supplying the facial nuscles, and known as the nerve of expression.—Facial zein, a vein which receives the vessels of the head and forchead, and crosses the face from the root of the nose outward.

Facially (fá'shi-al-li), adv. In a facial manner.

ner.
Facient (fä'shi-ent), n. [L. faciens, facientis, ppr. of facio, to do, to make.] 1,† A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the facient?

Ep. Hacket

is sin in the fact, or in the mand of the facient? By. Hacket.

2. In alg. the variable of a quantic as distinguished from the coefficient.

Facies (fa'shi-ēz), n. [L.] 1. In anat. the face, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks.—2. In zool. and geol. the aspect presented by an assemblage of animals and plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's history.

—Facies Hippocratica, the peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, first described by Hippocrates.

Facile (fa'sil), a. [Fr.; L. facilis, easy to be done or made, from facio, to make.] 1. Easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Order . . . will render the work facile and delight-

Order . . . will render the work facile and delightful. Evelyn.

2. Executed in an easy, careless, or perfunc-tory manner; not characterized by earnest-ness of purpose, or executed without expen-diture of thought.

We want the best of art now, or no art.
The time is done for facile settings up
Of minnow gods, nymphs here, and tritons there.
E. B. Browning.

3. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barred. Milton, Easy of access or converse; mild; cour-

teous; not haughty, austere, or distant. I mean she should be courteous, facile, sweet.

5. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

Since Adam, and his facile consort Eve.
Lost Paradise, deceived by me. Milton.
This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so
facile a disposition as not to be trusted without a
keeper on the king's highway. Prof. Wilson. 6. Ready; dexterous; as, his facile pencil; a

facile pen. Facilely (fa'sil-li), adv. In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.] So facilely he bore his royal person. Chapman.

Facileness (fa'sil-nes), n. The state of being easy; easiness to be persuaded or overcome.

Beaumont. [Rare.]

Facile princeps (fa'si-lē prin'seps). [L.] By far the first or best,

But the facile princeps of all gypsologists is Professor Pott of Halle. Chambers's Ency.

tessor Pott of Halle. Chamber's Ency.

Pacilitate (fa.sil'1-tāt), v.t. pret. & pp. facilitated; ppr. facilitating. [Fr. faciliter, from facilité, L. facilitas; from facilité, easy.]

To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour or; as machinery facilitates manual labour and operations.

The labour which terminates in the production of an article fitted for some human use, is either employed directly about the thing, or in previous operations destined to factifude, perhaps essential to the possibility of, the subsequent ones. J. S. Mill.

Pacilitation (fa-sil'it-ā'shon), n. The act of facilitating or making easy.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce?

Johnson.

Facility (fa-sil'i-ti), n. [Fr. faciliti; L. facil-itas, from facilis, facile.] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; as, the facility of a work or operation.

Though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice.

Bacon.

2. Ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; as, he performed the work with great facility.

The facility which we get of doing things by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without notice.

Locke.

Acces.

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil; in Scot law, a condition of mental weakness falling short of

idiocy, and implying easiness to be persuaded to do anything.

It is a great error to take facility for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. Sir R. L'Estrange.

pardonable folly. Sir K. D'Estrange.

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as facility in the party, and lesion. But, 'where lesion in the deed, and facility in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside.'

Bell's Law Did.

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility

seension; attainity.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural; as, great facilities are offered us for visiting foreign countries; his position affords him great facilities for study.

Facinerious (fa-si-nē'ri-us), a. A ludicrously coined word for Facinorous. Shak.

Facing (fas'ing), n. 1. A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, defence, or other purpose; as, (a) in arch. the thin covering of polished stone over an inferior stone, or the stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (b) In joinery, the wood-work which is fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (c) In engin. a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and sloping sides of a canal, railway, reservoir, &c., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than what is natural. (d) The trimmings on the front of a regimental jacket or coat, by which one regiment is usually distinguished from another; the trimmings on the front of a regimental jacket or coat, by which one regiment is usually distinguished from another; the trimmings on the front of a regimental jacket or coat, by which one regiment is usually distinguished from another; the trimmings on the front of any uniform.—2. In founding, powder applied to the face of a mould which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting—3. A mode of adulterating tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances so as to cause it to resemble tea of a better quality and a higher value than the original 'unifaced' tea; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

The facing of tea is a fraud generally very easy of teration.

The facing of tea is a fraud generally very easy of detection; all that is necessary is to put a little of the tea into a bottle partially filled with cold water, and to shake the bottle vigorously for a short time. The ten parts with its facing, which either remains in solution in the water, imparting a colour to it, or sinks as a powder to the bottom, according to its nature.

Edin. Courant newspaper.

4. The movement of soldiers in turning round to the right, left, &c. Facingly (fasing-li), adv. In a fronting po-

Facing-sand (fäsing-sand), n. In moulding, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common moulding-sand, used to form the surface of moulds.

Saint, used to find the strates of months. Facinorous (fashie'rus), a. [L. facinorosus, criminal, atrocious, from facinus, facinoris, a deed, especially a bad deed, from facio, to do.] Atrociously wicked.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a mo factuorous and notorious degree. Fer. Taylor.

Facinorous and notorious degree. Fer. Taylor.

Facinorousness (fa-sin'er-us-nes), n. Extreme or atrocious wickedness. [Rare.]

Facond,† Faconde,† n. [O.Fr. from L. facundia.] Eloquence. Facondegent'= pleasing eloquence. Chaucer.

Facond,† Faconde,† a. [L. facundus, eloquent.] Eloquent; fluent. 'Nature with facond voice.' Chaucer.

Facsimile (fak-si'mi-le), n. [L. facio, to make, and similis, like. See SIMILE.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities; as, facsimiles

tions, traits, and peculiarities; as, facsimiles of old manuscripts, or of the handwriting of famous men, or of interesting documents, are made in engraving or lithographic prints. Pacsimile (fak-si'mi-lė), v.t. To make a fac-simile or exact counterpart of; to copy ex-actly, Quart. Rev. [Rare.] Pacsimilist (fak-si'mi-list), v. The producer

of a facsimile or of facsimiles.

of a facsimile or of facsimiles.

Fact (fakt), n. [L. factum, a thing done, a deed, a fact, from facto, to do.] 1. Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; a deet; an effect produced or achieved; an event.

'What might instigate him to this devilish fact I am not able to conjecture.' Evelyn.—2. Reality; truth; as, in fact.—3. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes used to mean a thing asserted to exist or to have taken place, although false; as, history abounds with false facts.—Syn.

Act, deed, performance, event, incident, oc-

Act, (sed, performance, even, meach, to-currence, circumstance.

Faction (fak'shon), n. [L. factio, a company of persons acting together, from facio, factum, to do.] 1. A party, in politics, combined or acting in union, in opposition combined or acting in tunon, in opposition to the prince, government, or state: usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party promoting discord or unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good. 'Not swaying to this faction or to that.' Tenny-

800.

When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a faction, and its policy is said to be factious.

Sir G. Levis.

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one.

Amer.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbury in great faction among themselves.

Lord Clarendon.

3. In Rom. antiq. one of the four classes, dis-3. In Rom. ania, one of the four classes, assinguished by special colours, into which the combatants in the circus were divided. There were the green, blue, red, and white factions, and other two, the purple and yellow, are said to have been added by Domitian.—Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination. See under CABAL.

Factionary (fak'shon-a-ri), n. A party man; one of a faction. [Kare.]

Prythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always factionary on the party of your general.

Factioner (fak'shon-er), n. One of a faction.
The factioners had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.

Ep. Bancroft.

conspiracy.

Faction-fight (fak'shon-fit), n. A fight between parties of different religions, politics, or family connections.

Factionist (fak'shon-ist), n. One who promotes faction. 'Some busy factionists of the meaner sort.' Bp. Hall.

Factious (fak'shus), a. [Fr. factieux; L. factions, from factio. See Faction.] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men.

That factious and seditions spirit that has appeared

That factions and seditions spirit that has appeared of late.

Chester field.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; indicating faction. 'Factious tu-mults.' Eikon Basilike. 'Factious quarrels.' muits. Enton Basilie. 'Factions quarreis,' Be factious for redress of all these griefs.' Shak, Factiously (fak'shus-li), adv. In a factious manner, by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

or disorderly manner.

Factiousness (fak'shus-nes), n. The state of being factious; inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

Factitious (fak-ti'shus), a. [L. factitius, made by art, from facto, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature, artificial, conventional, as fue.

by art, in disanction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional; as, factitious cinnabar; factitious stones.

To Mr. Locke the writings of Hobbes suggested nuch of the sophistry displayed in the first book of his essay on the factitious nature of our moral principles.

Digated Stewart.

Factitiously (fak-ti'shus-li), adv. In a fac-titious or unnatural manner.

Factitiousness (fak-ti'shus-nes), n. Quality of being factitious.

Factifive (fak'tit-iv), a. [L. factus, pp. of facto, to make.] Causative; tending to make or cause; particularly, in gram. pertaining to that relation existing between two words, as between an active transitive verb and its object, when the action of the verb produces a new condition in the object; as, he made the man a corpse; the king created him a peer. 'Having a factitive or causative sense.' Prof. Gibbs,

Froj. Gi008,
Sometimes the idea of activity in a verb or adjective involves in it a reference to an effect in the way of causality, in the active voice on the immediate objects, and in the passive voice on the subject of such activity. This second object is called the factivitie object.

object.

Frof. Gitt.

Factivet (fakt'iv), a. Making; having power to make. 'Creator-like, factive, and not destructive.' Bacon.

Facto (fak'to), adv. [L., abl. of factum, a deed.] In law, in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

or fact

fractor (fak'tér), n. [L., a maker, doer, from facio, factum, to make, to do.] 1. In com. an agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell, negotiate bills of exchange, or transact

oil, pound:

other business on their account. He is intrusted with the possession, management, and disposal of goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name, in which particulars consists the main difference be-tween factors and brokers.

My factor sends me word, a merchant's fled
That owes me for a hundred tun of wine.
Marlow.
In Scotland, a person appointed by a

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a lauded proprietor or an owner of houses to manage his property, to let lands or houses, to collect rents, &c.—3. An agent or sub-stitute generally. [Rare.]

Percy is but my factor, good my lord, T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. Shak. 4. In arith, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds from the interpretation of which proceeds the product. -5. In aty, a name given to any expression considered as part of a product. Thus a and a+x are the factors of the product a (a+x) or a^2+ax . -6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a result.

The extreme complexity of social actions will be etter seen if we enumerate the fixtors which deternine one single phenomenon, as the price of a compodity.

Herbert Spencer.

The power of the preacher was a main factor in the early stages of the culture of Christendom.

Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.

Rev. Y. Baldwin Brown.

Factor (fak'tér), v.t. 1. To act as factor for; to look after, let, and draw the rents for; to manage; as, to factor property. [Scotch.]—2. In math. to resolve into factors; as, x²-y² is factored into (x+y) (x-y).

Factorage (fak'têr-āj), n. [Fr., from L. factor. See FACTOR.] The allowance given to a factor by his employer as a compensa-

to a factor by his employer as a compensa-tion for his services: called also a Commis-

Factoress (fak'ter-es), n. A female factor.

Factorial (fak-tō'ri-al), a. 1. Pertaining to Factorial (tak-to'ri-al), a. 1. Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.—2. In math, of or pertaining to a factor or factors.—A factorial expression is an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression,

the factors are in arithmetical progression, as (x+1), (x+2), (x+3), (x+4).

Pactorize (fak'ter-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. factorized; ppr. factorizing. To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person. [Local law term in United States.]

Pactorship (fak'ter-ship), n. A factory, or the business of a factor.

Pactory (fak'to-ri), n. [From factor (which see).] 1. (a) A name given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries, who were governed by reculations

countries, who were governed by regulations adopted for their mutual support and assistadopted for their mutual support and assistance against the encroachments or interference of the governments of the countries in which they resided. (b) The body of factors in any place.—2. [Cont. from manufactory.] A building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensile, as a cotton factory.

ployed in habiteating goods, wares, or utensils; as, a cotton factory.

Factory Maund (fak'têr-i mand), n. A commercial weight of India. See MAUND.

Factotum (fak-tô'tum), n. [L. facto, to nake, to do, and totum, neut. of totus, all, whole.] A servant or deputy employed to do all kinds of work.

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his factotum, his distributer of provisions? Marryat.

factotim, his distributer of provisions? Marryat.

Factual (fak'fu-al), a. Relating to or containing facts; consisting of facts. (Rare.)

Factum (fak'fum), n. pl. Facta (fak'fa). In law, a thing done; an act or deed; anything stated and made certain.

Facture (fak'fur), n. [Fr.] 1.1 The art or mamer of making —2. In com. an invoice or bill of parcels. Simmonds.

Faculæ (fak'fu-le), n. pl. [L. facula, a little torch, dim. of facs, a torch.] In astron. certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Sill'acc.

Different parts of his (the sun's) surface give different spectra. The spots have not the same spectrum as the bright parts of the disc; the ordinarily bright parts have not the same spectrum as the exceptionally bright parts called the facula.

R. A. Proctor.

Faculty (fa'kul-ti), n. [Fr. faculté, L. facul-tas, from facul, easy, from facio, to do, to make.] 1. Any power of the mind or intelect, such as those which enable it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; as, the faculty of perceiving, of imagining, remembering, &c.

Powers are active and passive, natural and acquired. Powers natural and active are called faculties. Powers natural and passive, capacities or receptivities. Powers acquired are habits, and habit is used both in an active and passive sense. The power, again, of acquiring a habit is called a disposition.

Sir IV. Hamilton.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown By Nature; Men endowed with highest gifts, The vision and the faculty divine, Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.

Wordsworth

2. Capacity for any natural action or function; as, the *faculty* of speech.

The vital faculty is that by which life is preserved.

Skill derived from practice, or practice a sand derived from practice, or practice, added by nature; special power; special mental endowment; dexterity; adroitness; knack; as, he has a wonderful faculty for mimicry.—4.† Power; authority.

I am traduced by tongues which neither know My faculties nor person, Shak.

This Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek.

Hath borne his faculties so meek. Shak.
5.† Mechanical power; as, the faculty of the wedge.—6.† Natural virtue; efficacy; as, the faculty of simples.—7. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as, the faculty of marrying without the banns being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age.—8. The body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and when used absolutely, more fessions, and when used absolutely more viduals constituting one of the learned pro-fessions, and when used absolutely, more specifically, the medical and surgical pro-fessions. In Scotland the same term is used; but it is further used for a body of enrolled barristers, attorneys, or solicitors; as, the faculty of advocates; the faculty of procurators.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of the faculty to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.

9. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves; as, the one of the departments memselves; as, the faculty of arts, of theology, of medicine, or of law.—Faculty to burden, in Scots law, a power reserved in the disposition of an heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—Court of faculties, a jurisdiction or tribunal belonging to the archisinop. It creates rights to pews, monuments, and parti-cular places and modes of burial. It has also powers in granting licenses of different depowers in granting needees of unterent descriptions, as a license to marry, a faculty to erect an organ in a parish church, to level a churchyard, dc.—Syn. Talent, gift, endownent, dexterity, adroitness, knack,

Facund (fa'kund), a. (L. facundus, eloquent, from fa, root of fart, to speak, and term. undus, implying abundance.) Eloquent (Rare.)

Facundious f (fa-kund'i-us), a. Eloquent;

Facundious; (fa-kund'i-us), a. Eloquent; full of words.
Facundity (fa-kund'i-ti), n. [L. facunditas. See FACUND.] Eloquene; readiness of speech. [Rare.]
Fad (fad), n. [A. Sax. fadian, to arrange.]
A favourite theory; crotchet; hobby.
The world is a mittle of special constables, each bent upon getting his own fad enforced at the point of the truncheon.

Faddle (fad1), v.i. [A form of fiddle, to trifle.]

To triflet to toy; to play.

Faddy (fad'), a. Given to fads or crotchets.

Fade (fad), a. [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint; insipid. [Rare.]

His masculine taste gave him a sense of something fade and ludicrous. De Quincey. Fade (fàd), v.i. pret. & pp. faded; ppr. fading. [O.E. vade, to fade. Alliances and etymology uncertain. Comp. Fr. fade, inspired, from L. vapidus; D. vadden, to wither.]

1. To wither, as a plant; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to perish gradually.

The flower ripens in its place, Ripens, and fades, and falls. Tennyson. When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade. Locke.

2. To lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to a more raint shade of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; to become faint in hue or tint; to have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; to grow dim or indistinct; to disappear gradually. 'The greenness of a leaf soon fading into yellow.' Boyle.

All that's bright must fade,— The brightest still the fleetest, Adieu, adieu! my native shore Fades o'er the waters blue. Ryron Fade (fad), v.t. To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

No winter could his laurels fade. Dryden.

Fadedly (fåd'ed-li), adv. In a faded or decayed manner; in a manner suggestive of former better circumstances. 'A dull room fadedly furnished.' Dickens.

Fadeless (fåd'les), a. Unfading.

Fadge (fåd), v.i. [A. Sax. fēgan, fēgean, to join; same word as G. fūgen, D. voegen, Sw. foga—to join, to fit.] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another.—2. To agree; to live in amity.

They shall be made spite of suitarty to Color.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to fadge together.

3. To succeed; to hit.

Well, sir, how fadges the new design? Wycherley. Fadge (faj), n. A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal and baked among ashes. [Scotch.]

A Glasgow capon (=herring) and a fadge
Ye thought a feast. Ramsay.

Fading (fad'ing), p. and a. [See FADE.]
1. Losing colour; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering -2. Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as, a hading flower.

Fading (fading), n. Decay; loss of colour, freshness, or vigour.

Fading† (fad'ing), n. [Ir.] The name of an Irish dance, and burden of a song. I will have him dance fading; fading is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen. Beau. & Fl.

Fadingly (fad'ing-li), adv. In a fading

Fadingness (fad'ing-nes), n. Decay; liability

radingness (arcing-nes), n. Decay, namity to decay.

Fady (fād'i), a. Wearing away; losing colour or strength. Shenstone. [Rare.]

Fae (fā), n. Foe. 'Your mortal fae is noo awa'.' Burns. [Scotch.]

Fæcal (fē'kal), a. Pertaining to fæces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or everyment.

or excrement.

Fæces (fé'sēz), n. pl. [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

Pacula (fe'kū-la). See FECULA.

(fam). n. Foam. [Scotch.]

Guid auld Scotch drink,
Whether thro' winplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink,
In glorious faem. Burns.

Faerie,† Faery† (fā'é-ri), n. The nation of fairies; the work of fairies; enchantment.

In olde dayes of the king Artour,
Of which that Bretons speken gret honour,
All was this loud fulfilled of faerie. Chaucer.

Faery (fā'e-ri), a. Pertaining to fairies;

rairy.

Faffiet (faf'fi), v.i. [Onomatopoetic. Comp. maglie.] To stammer. Barret.

Fag (fag), v.i. pret. & pp. fagged; ppr. fagging. [According to Wedgwood and Skeat probably another form of lag, by omission of l. Comp. askant and asklent; E. fugleman with G. flügelmann.] I. To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness. To fag, deficere. Levins (1570).—2. To labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied.—3. To act as a fag; to perform menial services for another, as the boys in lower class do to those in the higher classes in certain English public schools. in certain English public schools.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would fag out and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. Thackeray.

-To fag out (naut.), to become untwisted,

—To fag out (naut.), to become untwisted, as the end of a rope.

Fag (fag), v.t. 1. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; to compel to labour for one's benefit; to cause to perform menial services for one; as, at certain English public schools the boys in the upper forms fag the boys in the lower.

To tire by labour; to exhaust; as, this work has fagged me out.—3.† To beat.

Fag† (fag), n. A knot in cloth.

Fag (fag), n. 1. A laborious drudge.—2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a school-boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his master's breakfast, carry messages, &c..

Fag-end (fagend), n. [According to Wedgwood the end which flags or hangs loose. See FAg. n.i.] 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

In comes a gentleman in the fag end of October,

dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain 3. Naut, the untwisted end of a rope.

Ragot, Fagot (fagot), n. [From Fr. fagot, It. jugotto, a fagot, a bundle of sticks, from L. faz. facis, a bundle of sticks for burning.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branehes of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in facility this of features.

fortification; a fascine.

And hark ye, sirs; for that she is a maid,
Spare for no faggets, let there be enow:
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened. Shak.

2. A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture, or of steel in bars.—3. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number when it was profession.

not full.

There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like fagets in the muster of a regiment. Addison.

4. A term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled

4. A term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman, whose bones are, like a bundle of sticks, fit only to burn; a term of opprobrium applied to children and women. 'Old Trotter and his faggot of a wife.' Marryat. Faggot, Fagot (fag'ot), v.t. To tie together; to bind in a faggot or bundle; to collect promiscuously.

Faggot-vote (fag'ot-vōt), n. A vote promiscuously.

Faggot-vote (fag'ot-vōt), n. A vote procured by the purchase of property under mortgage or otherwise, so as to constitute a nominal qualification, without a substantial basis. Faggot-votes are chiefly used in county elections. The way in which they are usually manufactured, viz., by the purchase of a property which is divided into as many lots as will constitute separate votes, and given to different persons, has given and given to different persons, has given

many lots as will constitute separate votes, and given to different persons, has given rise to the name.

Faggot-voter (fagot-vote*, n. One who holds or exercises a faggot-vote.

Fagin, Fagine (fa'jin), n. A substance found by Buchner and Herberger in beechnuts, the fruit of Fagus sylvatica, but only imperfectly examined. It is said to be a yellow sweetish mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, decomposed by strong acids and by dry distillation, but distilling undecomposed with the vapour of water or alcohol.

Fagopyrum (fa-gō-pi'rum), n. [L. fagus, a beech, and Gr. pyros, wheat; buckwheat literally means 'beech-wheat'. See BUCK-WHBAT.] Buckwheat, a genus of Asiatic plants, the seeds of which are edible, belonging to the nat. order Polygonaceæ. Common buckwheat, or brank, is the F. esculentum, sometimes called Polygonum Fagopyrum. See BRANK, BUCKWHEAT.

Fagotto (fa-got'fd), n.

[It.] A musical windinstrument with a reed and mouth-plece like the clarionet and resembling the bassoon.

the clarionet and resembling the bassoon.
The alto-fagotto has a range of three octaves, rising from C in the serising from the bass clef. It is so called from its being able to be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle

made up into a bundle like a small faggot, for convenience of carriage. See also BASSOON. Fagus (fa'gus), n. [L.] The beech, a genus of plants, nat. order Cupulifere. There are about twenty species distributed over the temperate regions of the world. They are trees with close, smooth, ash-gray bark, and simple straight-veined leaves. The round heads of staminal flowers grow below the pistillate flowers of the same branch. The fruit consists of an um-shaped prickly involucre cut into four valves, and inclosing two trigonous nuts. The common bech (F. sylvatica) is a common British tree. See sylvatica) is a common British tree. See BEECH.

Fagotto.

BEECH.

Faham-tea. See FAAM-TEA.

Fahlerz, Fahlore (fäl'erts, fäl'or), n. [G. Jahl, yellowish, fallow, and erz, ore.] Gray copper or gray copper ore, called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, tetrahedral copper pyrites and tetrahedral.

This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture is unally unarge, but corrections of the statements and the statements. ture is usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

Fahlunite (fählun-it), n. [From Fahlun in Sweden.] A mineral of a greenish colour, occurring in six-sided prisms. Its chief constituent is hydrated silicate of alumina.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hit), a. [After Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a native of Dantzic, who first employed quicksilver, instead of spirits of wine, in the construction of thermometers about the year 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer in most common use in England and America, in which the space between the freeze nica, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°; as, there was a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, that is, by a Fahrenheit thermometer; the Fahrenheit Cher Turnhoutern production of the Fahrenheit thermometer; the

is, by a rangement thermometer, we range repliet scale. See THERMOMETER. Faience (fäi-iens' or fä-yans), n. A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from Faenza in Romagna, where it is

named from Faenza in Romagna, where it is said to have been invented in 1299.

Faik (fāk), v.i. [Scotch.] 1. To fail; to become weary.—2. To stop; to cease.

Faik (fāk), v.t. [Scotch.] 1. To take away from the price or value of any commodity; to abate. 'I'll not fail a farthing o' my right.' Galt.—2. To excuse; to let go with inventity.

right. Galt.—2. To excuse; to let go with impunity.

Faik (fāk), v. t. To fold; to tuck up. [Scotch.]

Faik (fāk), v. [Scotch.] 1. A fold of anything, as a ply of agarment.—2. pl. A miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bitumin ous shales known as 'blaes' or 'blaize.'

Fail, Feal (fāl, fēl), n. [Sw. vall, grassy soil, sward.] [Scotch.] A grassy part of the surface of the ground; a piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.—

Fail or feal and divot, in Scots law, a servitude consisting in a right to lift falls or divots from a servient tenement, and to use

divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building walls, roofing

tenement, as for building walls, roofing houses, &c.

Fail (fāl), v.i. [Fr. faillir, It. fallire, to fail, from L. fallere, to deceive. Comp. L. fallere mandata, to fail to perform commissions. Fallere is by some connected with L. ferus, wild (E. feree), fraus, fraudis (E. fraud), frustra, in vain (whence frustrate). See also FAULT, FALTER.] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; as, the streams or springs fail; the crops fail. 'The year in which our olives failed.' Termyson.—2. To come short of; not to have the due measure or degree of: with of; as, to fail of respect.—3. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; to become weaker; as, the patient fails every to become weaker; as, the patient fails every

The sound, upon the fitful gale, In solemn wise did rise and Jail. Sir W. Scott. O and proudly stood she up! Her heart within her did not fail. Tennyson.

4. To become extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced; to cease to be furnished or supplied.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men.
Ps. xii. x.

Money failed in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii. 15. 5. To cease; to perish; to be lost; to die. Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail.
Addison
They shall all fail together. Is. xxxi. 3:

6. To miss; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; to carry; to be insuced or disappointed; to be unsuccessful; as, the experiment was made with care, but failed; the attack failed; the enemy failed.—7. To be guilty of omission or neglect; as, to fail in duty.—8. To remain unfulfilled.

Failed the bright promise of your early day.

9. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; to become insolvent or bank-

rupt.
Fail (fal) v.t. 1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or supply strength; to be wanting to; as, our friends sometimes fail us when we most need them.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be When fortune fails them. Sir P. Sidney.

There shall never fail thee a man on the throne.

1. Kl. ii. 4.
2. To omit; not to perform; to neglect to keep or observe; as, to fail an appointment. Swift.
The inventive God, who never fails his part
Dryde

3.† Not to attain or reach to; to Come short of; to fail of. 'Though that seat of earthly bliss be failed.' Milton.—4.† To deceive; to cheat.

So lively and so like, that living sense it failed. -To fail of, to miss of obtaining; to come -10 June 9, to miss of comming, to come short of; to lose.

Fail (fail), n. 1.† Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want.

What dangers by his highness' fail of issue May drop upon this kingdom. Shak. 2.† Death; decease.

How grounded he his title to the crown Upon our fail?

Without fail, without omission to perform something; without delinquency or failure; without doubt; certainly.

rithout doubt, cornains.

He will without fail drive out from before you the apparites.

Josh, iii, 10. Canaanites,

Failance † (fāl'ans), n. [Fr. faillance, from failliv, to fail.] Fault; failure. Fell. Failing (fāl'ing), n. 1. The act of failing; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault.

E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side. Goldsmith. 2. The act of becoming insolvent or bank-

2. The act of becoming insolvent or bankrupt.
Failingly (fal'ing-li), adv. By failing.
Failing (fal'ing), n. [Fr.] In her. a failure or
fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken,
or a splinter taken from it.
Failure (fal'ur), n. 1. A failing; deficiency;
cessation of supply or total defect; as, the
failure of springs or streams; failure of
rain; failure of crops.—2. Omission; nonperformance; as, the failure of a promise;
a man's failure in the execution of a trust.
3. Decay, or defect from decay; as, the
failure of memory or of sight.—4. The act
of failing or state of having failed to
attain an object; want of success; as, one
of the most common causes of failure is attempting too much, and doing too little.—
5. A becoming insolvent or bankrupt; as,
in commercial panies innumerable failures
son.—6.† A failing; a slight fault. Johnson.

son.
Fain (fan), a. [A.Sax fægen, joyful, fægnian, to rejoice; comp. Goth. faginon, to rejoice; Icel. fagna, to be glad. Fægen becomes in O.E. fawen, fawe, whence the verb to faun; fair, A. Sax. fæger, is from same root. 'To be fain to do a thing 'means to be glad or pleased to do it under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good.] Glad; pleased; rejoiced; eager; inclined; especially content to accept of or do something for want of better.

clined; especially content to accept of or do something for want of better.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV, there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; where fore he was fain to humble hinself before Hildebrand.

When we want to have the something the so

Wit you well, my chief, Rateigh.

Wit you well, my chief, Right fain were I to learn this knight were whole, Being our greatests.

Fain (fan), adv. Gladly; with joy or pleasure: with would.

He would fain flee out of his hand. Job xxvii. 22. He would fair flee out or its nature. Joe according to Who wouldst against thine own eye-witness fair. Have all men true and leal, all women pure. Territyson.

Fain † (fān), v.i. To wish or desire. 'Mucl they faynd to know who she mote bee. Spenser. 'Much

Spenser.
Fain (fan), a. Pleased; loving; affectionate.
[Scotch.]
We'll meet and aye be fain,
In the land o' the leal.
Lady Nairne.

Faine, tv.t. or i. To feign; to dissemble.

Chauter.

Fainéant (fā-nā-iāh), a. [Fr., idle, sluggish—faire, to do, and néant, nothing.] Lit.
do-nothing; the sarcastic epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace. Louis V., the last of the Carlovingian dynasty, received the same designation

the Cartovington ayamong designation.

'My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam, said earl Philip, .'I am, you know, a complete Roy Faindant, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings.'

Sir W. Scott.

Fainness (fan'nes), n. State of being fain, or glad.

Faint (fant), a. [See FAINT, v.i.] 1. Weak; languid; feeble; exhausted; inclined to swoon; as, 1 was so faint that I could scarcely walk; faint with hunger.—2. Hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; wanting in brightness or vividness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; as, a faint colour; a faint red or blue; a faint light; a faint sound or voice; a faint resemblance or image. 'The voice grew faint.' Tennyson.—3. Cowardly; timorous. 'Women and children of so high a courage and warriors faint.' Shak.

4. Not vigorous; not active; wanting vigour, strength, or energy; as, a faint resistance; a faint exertion. 'The faint prosecution of the war.' Davies.—5. Dejected; depressed; dispirited. 'My heart is faint.' Lam. i. 22.—SYN. Weak, languid, lax, low, feeble, exhausted, spiritless, cowardly, timorous.

feeble, exhausted, spiritless, cowardly, timorous.

Faint (fant), v.i. [O.Fr. faint, sluggish, negligent, pp. of feindre, L. fingere, to feign. Some influence on the meaning and use of the word may also have been exercised by wain, empty, from L. vanus, empty.] 1. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak; to lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon: sometimes with away.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way. Mark viii, 3. On hearing the honour intended her, she fainted Guardian.

2. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength
Prov. xxiv. 10.

If thou farm in the day of the frow xxiv.

Why should we faint and fear to live alone, Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die

3. To become gradually weak or indistinct; to decay; to fade; to disappear; to vanish. Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, faint before the eve.

Pope.

Faint + (fant), v.t. To deject; to depress; to

It faints me To think what follows.

Faint (fant), n. 1. A fainting fit; a swoon. Seemed to me ne'er did linner paint
So just an image of the saint,
Who propped the Virgin in her faint. Sir W. Scott.

who propped the virgin in her faint. Ser V. Scott.

2. pl. The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the strong, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the weak faints. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel oil); it is therefore new unwholeson for a large of the faints. t is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*Faint (fant), a. In law, feigned; as, a faint

action.

Faint-draw (fant'dra), v.t. To draw or delineate lightly. Savage.

Fainten + (fant'en), v.t. To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent, as not to whet our appetites, nor so long, as to fainten the heart.

Rp. Hall.

Fainthearted (fant/hart-ed), a. Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be fainthearted.

Faintheartedly (fant/hart-ed-li), adv. In a cowardly manner.
Faintheartedness (fant/hart-ed-nes), n. Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage. Faintishness (fant/ish.nes), n. A slight decrease of fainters. gree of faintness.

The sensation of faintishness and debility on a hot Arbuthnot.

Faintling † (fantling), a. Timorous; feeble-minded. 'A faintling, silly creature.' Ar-

buthnot.

Faintly (fant'li), adv. In a faint, weak, feeble, or languid manner; without vigour or activity; without vividness or distinctness; indistinctly; feebly; timorously; as, to attack or defend faintly; a torch burns faintly; a candle burns faintly; a child breathes faintly; a person speaks faintly; to describe faintly what we have seen.

The faintly, merrily—far and far away— He heard the pealing of his parish bells. Tennyson. He faintly now declines the fatal strife. Denham.

Faintness (fant/nes), n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, colour, self-consciousness, and self-control; feebleness; want of strength, brightness, vividness, distinctness, and the like; want of vigour or activity; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

As she was speaking, she fell down for faintness. Esdras xv. 15. Unsoundness of counsels, or fuintness in following and effecting the same. Spenser.

I will send a faintness into their hearts.
Lev. xxvi. 36.

Lev. xxvi. 36.

Faint-pleader (fant/plēd-ér), n. [For feignedpleader.] In law, a fraudulent, false, or
collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.
Fainty (fant'i), a. Weak; feeble; languid.
When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The fainty root can take no steady hold. Dryden.

Fair (far), a. [A.Sax. fæger; Icel. fagr; Goth.

fagrs, bright. See FAIN, a.] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a fair skin; a fair complexion. Hence— 2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; Thus was he fair in his greatness, in the length of s branches. Ezek. xxxi. 7.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. Wordsworth.

And Belgium's capital had gathered then Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.

3. Clear; pure; clean. 'An earthen pan full of fair water.' Bacon. 'The table at the communion time having a fair white linen cloth upon it.' Book of Common Prayer.—4. Not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; clear; as, fair weather; a fair sky. 'Frequent interchange of foul and fair.' Tennyson.—5. Favourable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; as, a fair wind at sea.

You wish fair winds may waft him clar.

You wish fair winds may waft him o'er. Prior. 6. Free from obstruction or obstacles; un-interrupted; open to attack or access; direct; as, a fair view; a fair mark.

Close by my side she sat and fair in sight. Dryden, 7. Open, frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable; as, fair dealing; a fair disputant; my friend is a fair man; his offer is fair; his propositions are fair and honourable.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise, And even the best by fits what they despise. 8. Free from or unaffected by unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences; affording free or honest scope for effort or trial; as, a fair field and no favour.—9. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods;

He died a fair and natural death. 10. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When fair words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

11. Free from imperfections, as deletions, blots, and the like; distinct; plain; perfectly or easily legible; as, fair handwriting; a fair copy.—12. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as, a fair character or fame.

or fame.

We that fight for our fair father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Townson.

No tribute will we pay.

The strengton good bett

13. Passably or moderately good; better than indifferent; as, a fair attempt; a fair income; the class made a fair appearance. The news is very fair and good.

The news is very fair and good. Shak.

—To be in or on the fair way or road to, to be proceeding without obstruction or obstacle towards; to be likely to reach or attain; as, he is on the fair way to fortune; he is on the fair road to ruin.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out.

—Fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out.

—Fair way of a channel, the part of a narrow bay, river, or harbour, in which ships usually advance in their passage up and down; so that if any vessels be anchored therein, they are said to be in the fair way.

Fair (fâr), adv. 1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly. complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him fair. L'Estrange. 2. Candidly; honestly; equitably.

My mother played my father firir. My mother played my tather fur. Shak.

3. Auspiciously; favourably; happily; successfully. 'The wind sits fair.' Shak.—

4. On good terms; as, to keep fair with the world; to stand fair with one's companions.

—To bid fair, to promise well; to be in a fair way; to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—

Fair and square, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.—To lead fair (naut.), said of ropes when they suffer little friction in a rulley.

pulley. Fair (fār), n. 1. Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female.

Where would you find the peerless fair,
With Margaret of Branksome might compare?
Str W. Scott.

2.† Fairness; beauty.

As the green meads, whose nature outward fair Breathes sweet perfume into the neighbouring air.

—The fair, the female sex: specifically, the loveliest of that sex. None but the brave deserve the fair.

Fair (far), v.t. 1. To make fair or beautiful. For since each hand hath put on nature's power, Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face, Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour. Shak.

2. To adjust: to make regular; to form into correct shape; specifically, naut. to clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.

Fair (far), v.i. To clear up: applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain; to cease raining. [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to fair. The Smugglers. that if didna seen like to fair. The Sungglers.

Fair (far), n. [Fr. foire, a fair, market; It. feria; L. feriæ, holidays, festivals.] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany, of Nijnei-Novgorod in Russia, of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word messe, which means both the mass and a fair. See MARKET.

Fair-conditioned (far/kon-di/shond), a. Of good disposition. Halliwell.

Fair-hede,† n. Fairhood; fairness; beauty.

Chaucer. Fair-faced (farfast), a. 1. Having a fair face.—2. Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness with-

Fairhood† (far'hud), n. Fairness; beauty.

Fairily (fā/ri-li), adv. In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies.

See what a lovely shell, Made so fairfly well, With delicate spire and whorl. Tennyson. Fairing (far'ing), n. 1. A present given at a

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a fairing before their fathers.

B. Fonson.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant and unexpected, as a beating. [Scotch.]

Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat,
He gets his fair in. Burns.

Fairish (für'ish), a. Reasonably fair.

Fairish (für'ish-li), adv. In a tolerably fair manner.

Fairi-leader (fär'id-er), n. Naut. (a) a thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (b) A strip of board with holes in it, for running-rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

Fairily (fär'ii), adv. 1. In a fair manner; beautifully; handsomely; conveniently; frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; plainly; legibly; completely.

Decree being vizarded

Degree being vizarded
The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask. Shak.
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

In Jarry studie on a naver's side.

Difference Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time something too prodigal
Hath left me gaged.

Shak. I interpret fairly your design. Dryden.

2.† Softly; gently.

But there she comes; I fairly step aside, And hearken, if I may, her business here. Milton.

Fair-minded (far'mind-ed), a. Honest-minded; judging and acting fairly and

It is limited by and regulated upon principle which, I think, afford little room for difference opinion among fair-minded and moderate men.

Brougham.

Brougham.

Brougham.

Brougham.

Browd; good-matured. 'A fair-natured prince.' Ford.

Fairness (faires), n. The quality or character of being fair; beauty; handsomeness; frankness; candour; honesty; justice; distinctness; legibleness; clearness. 'Fairness of weather.' Burnet.

If she be fair and wise, fairness and wit.

The one's for use, the other useth it. Shak.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or fairness, in his conduct. By Atterbury.

Bairnelsy (fivenis). In Emitable conduct or

goodeness of parriess, in its conduct. Ep. Atterbury, Fair-play (für'plā), n. Equitable conduct or treatment; just or liberal action; justice. Fair-spoken (für'spok-en), a. Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. 'Arius, a marvellous fair-spoken man.' Hocker' Hooker.
Fair-told (far'told), a. Well told; pleasing;

interesting.

Which faire-told tale allured to him muche people, as well of the chiualry as of the meane sort. Hall. Fair-way (far'wa), n. The part of a river, bay, &c., through which vessels enter or Fair-weather (far'weff-er), α. In pleas-

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

ant weather; existing or done in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience; showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances; as, a fair-weather voyage; fairweather friends; fair-weather Christians.

Fair-world (fairwerld), n. A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never fair-world with them

since. Muton. Fairy (fa'ri), n. [O.Fr. faerie; Fr. féerie, the power of a fairy, enchantment; from O.Fr. fae, Fr. fée, Fr. fada, It. fata, a fairy, from L. fattan, what is destined, from fari, to speak, to declare. See FATE.] 1. A fay; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, stune a little from the factor of pranks, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. See ELF and DEMON.

Fairies small, two foot tall,
With caps red on their head,
Dance around on the ground.

Old Play (1533).

2. An enchantress.

To this great fazry (Cleopatra) I'll commend thy acts, Make her thanks bless thee. Skak.

3. † Illusion; enchantment,

God of her has made an end, And fro this worlde's fairy Hath taken her into company.

4. † Fairy-land.

He (Arthur) is a king y-crowned in fairy. Lydgate. -Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one flerce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine, Hath hurtful power o'er true virginty. Milton.

Hath harful power o'er true virginty.

Fairy (fâ'ri), a. Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; coming from fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; as, fairy money or favours.

Truth readures; fairy money or favours. 'Truth severe, by Jairy fiction drest.' Gray.—Fairy badds, in gool, the small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, sometimes called St. Cuthbert's Beads, which occur so abundantly in the shales and limestones of the content the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation.—Fairy hammer, the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—
Fairy hillocks, verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the faires used to dance there.—Fairy ring or circle, a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds: one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of smaller dimensions, encompassed with a circumference of grass greener and other of smaller dimensions, encompassed with a circumference of grass greener and fresher than in the middle. They are ascribed to a kind of fungus which breaks and pulverizes the soil—Fairy sparks, the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances: believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.—Fairy stone, the fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits.

Fairy-king (fá'ri-king), n. The king of the fairies.

Fairy-land (fā'ri-land), n. The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Fairylike (fā'ri-līk), a. Imitating the man-

ner of fairles

Fairy-queen (fā'ri-kwēn), n. The queen of the fairies.

And I serve the fairy-queen

To dew her orbs upon the green. Shak.

Fairy-shrimp (fā'ri-shrimp), n. The Chirocephalus diaphanus, a beautiful species of phyllopodous crustacean, occurring occasionally in fresh-water ponds in Britain, about 1 inch in length and nearly transparent. It swims on its back, and on the least disturbance darts off to conceal itself

least disturbance darts off to conceal itself in the soft mud or amongst the weeds at the bottom of the pool.

Fairy-tale (fāfri-tāl), a. A tale relating to fairies; any pleasant but fanciful tale.

Faisible † (fāz'i-bl), a. Feasible, Bp. Hall.

Fait accompli (fāt ak-koù-plē), [Fr.] Lit.

a fact accomplished; a scheme already carried into execution.

The subjection of the South is as much a fait accomplished;

The subjection of the South is as much a fait ac-compli as the Declaration of Independence itself. Times newspaper.

Faith (fath), n. [O.E. feid, feith, fey, &c., O.Fr. feid, It, fede, L. fides, fath, from fido, to trust, from a root seen also in Gr. peithő, to persuade.] 1. The assent of the mind to

the truth of what is declared by another. the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence, or on probable evidence of any kind; assent of the mind to a statement or proposition of another, on the ground of the manifest truth of such statement or proposition; firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind. I have strong faith or no faith in the testimony of a witness, or in what an historian narrates. narrates.

narrates.

A third mode of separating faith and philosophy is that adopted by Sir William Hamilton, who lays down that faith has properly to do with the inconceivable, while philosophy has concern only with the knowable and cogitable. Faith may be defined as the mind in a state of conviction merely, while philosophy may be said to be the mind in a state of conviction regrarding supersensible things, no matter whether philosophical or not, and philosophy is the mind convinced one way or another, after a thorough scrutiny into the profoundest principles concerned.

Dr. Wallner.

2. The assent of the mind to what is given forth as a revelation of man's relation to God and the infinite; a settled conviction God and the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion: in this sense the word applies to all religions.—In Christian theol. the word implies (a) historical or speculative faith, or belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative, and the supernatural origin of its teaching. (b) Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent mony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's char-acter and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation.

For we walk by faith, and not by sight. 2 Cor. v. 7.

The faith of the gospel is that emotion of the mind which is called 'trust' or 'confidence' exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Saviour.

S. That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; especially, a system of religious belief of any kind; as, the Jewish or Mohammedan faith; more especially, the Christian creed or belief.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed.

Gal. i. 23.

4. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises.

Her failing, while her faith to me remains, I would conceal. Milton. Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood. Tennyson.

5. Word or honour pledged; promise given; fidelity; as, he violated his plighted faith.

For you alone
I broke my faith with injured Palamon. Dryden. 6. Credibility or truth. 'The faith of the foregoing narrative.' Mitford. [Rare.]—In good faith, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity; as, he fulfilled his engagements in good faith.

Faith † (fath), v.t. To believe; to credit. If I would stand against thee, would the reposal Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,

Make thy words faith'd.

Shak

Faith (fāth), exclam. A colloquial expression meaning by my faith; in truth; verily. Faith-breach (fāth'brēch), n. Breach of fidelity; disloyatty; perfidy. [Rare.]

Now minutely revolts upbraid his faith-breach. Shak.

Faithful (fath'ful), a. 1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion. Be thou faithful to death, and I will give thee a

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; 2. Firmly agnering to duty; of true indenty; of true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound; constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as, a faithful subject; a faithful servant; a faithful husband or wife.

The scraph Abdiel, faithful found Among the faithless, faithful only he. Milton 3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word; as, a government should be faithful to its treaties, individuals to their word.— 4. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth; conformable to a prototype; as, a faithful execution of a will; a faithful narrative; a faithful likeness.—5. True; worthy of belief.

This is a faithful saying. 2 Tim, ii, 11.

-The faithful, those who are true or adhere to a system of religious belief, as contrasted with the adherents of another faith.

Faithfully (fāth'ful-li), adv. 1. In a faithful

manner; as, the treaty or contract was faith-fully executed.—2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly; as, he faithfully pro-

mised.

Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge
As faithfully as I deny the devil? Shak.

If his occasion were not virtuous I should not urge it half so faithfully. 3. Conformably to truth or fact; conformably to an example or prototype; as, the battle was faithfully described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be faithfully signified by their names.

South.

signmed by mer names. South.

Faithfulness (fäthful-nes), n. The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy; as, the faithfulness of God, of a wife, of a subject, of a

friend.

Fatthless (fath'les), a. 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

'A faithless Jew.' Shak. 'O faithless generation.' Mat. xvii. 17.—2. Not believing; not giving credit to:—3. Not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty. disloyal; as, a faithless subject; a faithless servant; a faithless husband or wife. 'O faithless coward!' Shak.—4. Not observant of promises.—5. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive. 'Yonder faithless phantom.' Goldsmith.

Fatthlessily (fäth'les-li), adv. In a faithless

Faithlessly (fāth'les-li), adv. In a faithless

Faithlessness (fath/les-nes), n. State of be ing fathless; as, (a) unbelief as to revealed religion: (b) perfidy; treachery; disloyalty, as in subjects: (c) violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy, as of husband or

Wile.
Faithworthiness (fāth/wér-thi-nes), n.
Trustworthiness. Quart. Rev.
Faithworthy (fāth/wér-thi), a. Worthy of
faith or belief; trustworthy.

faith or belief; trustworthy.

Faitour (fât'for), n. [Norm. faitour, afactor, a slothful person, an ill-doer; Fr. faiteur, from L. factor, a doer, from facto, to do.] An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow; a vagabond. 'This false faitour.' Spenser. Faix (fâks). An exclamation equivalent to 'faith,' 'in faith.'

Fake (fâk), n. [A.Sax. fæc, a space or interval.] Naut. one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

of a cable or nawser as to less in a con, a single turn or coil.

Fake (fák), v.t. 1. To make; to do anything.

2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To stead or filch; to pick, as a pocket. [In all meanings slang.] Fakir, Fakeer (fa-ker), n. [Ar., a poor man, one of an order of mendicants, equivaman, one of an order of mendicants, equiva-lent to the Per. Dervish or Sof.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk. The fakirs are met with chiefly in India and the neighbour-ing countries; they are filthy in their habits, and inflict upon themselves the severest tortures and mortifications. Falcade (fal-kād), n. [Fr., from L. falz, falcis, a sickle or scythe.] In the manége, the action of a horse when he throws him-self on his beauches two ar threa times.

self on his haunches two or three times, as

self on his naunenes two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

Falcate, Falcated (fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed), \(\alpha\). [L. falcatus, from falze, a sickle, scythe, or reaping-hook.] Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe; an epithet applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters, and

when in her first and fourth quarters, and also to parts of plants, as the leaves.

Falcate (fal'kāt), n. A figure resembling a sickle formed by two curves bending the same way and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight

Falcation (fal-kā/shon), n. Crookedness; a bending or bend in the form of a sickle.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or forcipated tail behind.

Sir T. Browne.

Falcator † (fal'kāt-er), n. One who cuts with a hook or bill. Blount.
Falchion (fal'shon), n. [It. falcione, a scimitar, from falce, a hook; L.L. falcio, from L. falcio, as eythe.] A broad short sword, with a slightly curved point, which we do not be supported in the middle care. much used in the middle ages.

I've seen the day with my good biting fulction
I would have made them skip; I am old now. Shak.

Falciform (fal'si-form), a. [L. falx, a reaping-hook, and forma, form.] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-

Falco (fal'kö), n. A Linnæan genus of diurnal birds of prey, now restricted so as to include only the peregrines, lanners, jerfalcons, hobbies, and merlins. See FALCON, FALCONID.E. Falcon (ft/kn), n. [O.Fr. falcon; Fr. faucor; It. falcone; L. falco. Probably from falz. a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak. The word has also passed into the Teut. languages. Comp. O.G. falcho, G. falk, falke, Icel. falki, falcon.] 1. In zool. a member of the Falconinæ, a sub-family



Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus).

of the Falconidæ (which see), characterized by a short beak, curved from the base, by having on the margin one or two strong indentations on each side, and very long wings, of which the second pen-feather is the largest. which the second pen-teather is the largest. The species most commonly used in falconry are the gyrfalon or jerfalcon (Falco gypfalco) and the peregrine falcon (F. peregrinus). The former is regarded as the boldest and most beautiful of its family, and next to the eagle the most formidable, active, and intrepid of birds. It is therefore held in the the eagle the noise formatable, active, and intrepid of birds. It is therefore held in the highest esteem for falconry, and was formerly imported from Iceland and Norway. The peregrine falcon being much more easily procured was much more commonly the object of the falconer's care. It builds on high rocks on the coast, and is more numerous in Scotland than England. The geographical distribution of the falcons is very wide, extending from the equator to the poles, and many species have been described. The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called tersel, tiercel, or tercelet.—2. A sort of cannon used in former times, having a diameter at the bore of 5½ inches, and carrying shot of 2½ to 4 lbs.

Falconer (fa/kn-er), n. [See Falcon.] A per-

Falconer (fa/kn-er), n. [See FALCON.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowlis; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

what rows; one who thows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Falconet (falkon-et), n. [O.Fr. falconette, dim. of falcon, a piece of ordnance.] An ancient small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore was 4½ inches, and which carried shot of 1½ to 2 lbs.

Falcon-gentil, Falcon-gentle (fakn-jen-til, fakn-jen-til), n. The female and young of the goshawk (Astur palumbarius).

Falconidæ (fal-kon'i-dê), n. pl. A family of raptorial birds or birds of prey, in which the destructive powers are most perfectly developed. The true falcons are inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, but they are of all birds the most symmetrical in their form, and the most daring in the capture of their prey, being also endowed with wonderful strength and powers of flight. They are distinguished by a proof flight. They are distinguished by a pro-jection over the eyebrows, which gives their eyes the appearance of being deeply seated in their orbits. The beak is hooked and generally curved from its origin; there are three toes before and one behind, the claws three toes before and one behind, the claws are pointed and sharp, movable, retractile, and much hooked. The family includes the different species of eagles, the hawks and falcons properly so called, comprising the sub-families Polyborina (caracaras), Buteonina (buzzards), Aquilina (eagles), Falconina (falcons), Milvina (kites), Accipitrina (hawks), and Circina (harriers).

Falconina (falkonina, n. pl. A sub-family of the Falconida, comprising the falcons. See Falcon, Falconde.

Falconine (farkon-in), a. Of or pertaining to the sub-family Falconina.

Falconry (farkn-ri), 1. The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.—

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowls or game by means of falcons or hawks. Falcula (fal'ka-la), n. [L.] In zool, a com-pressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed claw. Falculate (fal'kū-lāt), a. [L. falcula, dim. of falx, a siekle.] In zool. compressed, elon-gated, curved, and sharp-pointed: applied to a claw.

gated, curved, and snarp-pointed, expression a claw.

Faldage (fald'āl), n. [L.L. faldagium, from O.E. and A. Sax. fald, a fold. See Fold.] In England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.—

their manors, are nested to manace the special special special (fal'de-ral), n. [Formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.] A gewgaw; an idle fancy; a conceit.

Gin ye dinna tie liin till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderail* till anither a' the days o' his life.

Heggs.

Faldfee (fald'fe), n. A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. A fee or composition

Falding† (fald'ing), n. A kind of coarse

All in a gown of falding to the knee. Chancer All in a gown of fidding to the knee. Chancer Faldistory! (fal/dis-to-ri), n. [L.L. faldistorium, from O.H.G. faldistuol, from falden, falten, to fold up, and stuol, stool.] The throne or seat of a bishop.
Faldistool (fald'stiol), n. [Fald or fold, and stool.] 1. A folding stool similar to a campstool; especially, a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; afolding stool provided with a cushion like a campstool.

England Kneel at their coronation; a folding stool, provided with a cushion, like a camp-stool, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion. A stool of this kind was formerly placed within the altar-railing for the use of a bishop when not officiating in his own cathedral.—2. A small desk at which in cathedrals, churches,



Faldstool.

&c., the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a Litany-stool. Faldworth! (faldwerth), n. In old law, a person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge. See Frank-Pledge.

Falernian (fa-ler'ni-an), a. Pertaining to Mount Falernus in Campania, in Italy, noted for the ancient wine made from its grapes.

Falernian (fa-ler'ni-an), a. The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount Falernus.

wine made from grapes from Mount Falernus.

Fall (fal), v.i. pret fell; pp. fallen; ppr. falling. [A. Sax. feallen, G. fallen, D. vallen, Dan. falde, to fall. Cog. with L. pello, to drive (whence expel, &c.)] 1. To descend from a higher to a lower position, either suddenly or gradually; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to ebb; as, rain falls from the clouds; a man falls from his horse; ripe fruits 'al from trees; an ox falls into a pit; the mercury in a thermometer rises and falls with the increase and drainution of heat. In this use of the word 'fall' it is common, and indeed almost the invariable practice, to speak of the thermometer or barometer as falling, although the mercury or other fluid in the instrument is the real subject of the change.

The waves of marble that heave and fall Rection.

The waves of marble that heave and fall in a thousand colours along the floor, Ruskin.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré, When on the falling tide the freighted vessels de-parted. Longfellow.

2. To drop from an erect posture.

Rev. ris. so. I fell at his feet to worship him.

3. To empty; to disembogue; to flow or discharge itself into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river; as, the Rhone falls into the Mediterranean; the Mississippi falls into the Gulf of Mexico.—4. To depart from the fathr or from rectifude; to apostatize; as, Adam fell by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. Heb, iv. ir.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword.

A thousand shall fall at thy side.

Ps. xci. 7.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined.

Heaven and earth will witness, If Rome must fizz, that we are innecent. Addison. A Roome unity far, that we are innocent. Adaption 7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory. 'A poor weak woman fallen from favour.' Shak. This book must stand or full with thee. Leake. The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly full and vanished.

and canashed.

Sir J. Dizcies.

S. To pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance; as, to fall asleep; to fall calm; to fall distracted; to fall sick; to fall in to get to fall into difficulties; to fall into error or absuredity; to fall into a snare. 'Will fall to careless ruin.' Shak.

My way of life Is full'n into the sear, the yellow leaf. It happened this evening that we fell into a pleasing walk.

The mixt multitude . . . fell a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

O. To decrease; to be diminished in weight, size, value, or intensity; as, the price of goods falls with plenty and rises with scarcity; the wind falls. 'A good leg will fall.' Shak.

At length her fury fell.

10. Not to reach a certain amount.

The greatness of finances and revenue both fall under computation.

Bacon.

11. To assume an expression of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame: applied to the countenance or look; as, his face fell.

the countenance or 100k, as, and 110k.

I have observed of late thy looks are fallen.

Addison.

12. To happen; to befall; to take place.

I know not what may fail: I like it not. Skak.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council
ell on the 21st of March, fails now about ten days
sooner. Holder.

13. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; as, the estate or the province fell to his brother.—14. To belong or appertain to; to have to be reck-

If to her share some female errors fall, Look in her face, and you'll forger them all. Pofe. Look in her face, and you'll toget them all. Pope.

15. To be dropped or uttered carelessly; as, an unguarded expression fell from his lips; not a word fell from him on the subject.—

16. To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint; as, our hopes and fears rise and fell with good or ill success.—

17. To be brought forth; to issue into life; said of the young of certain animals.—18. To issue, to terminate. issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will fall. Ruth iii. 18.

ter will fall. Ruth in Re.

—To fall uboard of (naut.), to strike against another ship. —To fall among, to come among or into the society of, accidentally and ninexpectedly; as, he fell among thieves. —To fall astern (naut.), to move or be driven backward, or to remain behind; said of a ship. —To fall away, (a) to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

On a Lent diet people commonly fall away.

Arbuthnot.

(b) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty, to revolt or rebel; to apostatize.

Canidius and the rest

That fell away have entertainment, but
No honourable trust.

These . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away.

(b) To decline gradually; to languish or become faint; to fade; to perish.

One colour falls away by just degrees, and another rises insensibly.

Addison. How can the soul . . . fall away into nothing?

Addison.

-To fall back, (a) to recede; to give way; to go from better to worse; to retrograde. (b) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.—To fall back upon, to

have recourse to some support or expedient, generally one formerly tried.—To fall down, (a) to prostrate one's self in worship or support of the fall plication.

All kings shall fall down before him. Ps. lxxii. 11. (b) To sink; to come to the ground.

(b) To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth.

Dryden.

(c) Naul. to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet.—To fall, foul of, to attack; to make an assault upon.—To fall from, (a) to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to; as, to fall from an agreement or engagement. (b) To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—To fall home, in ship-carp, to curve inwards: applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship.—To fall in, (a) To come in; to join; to enter; to take one's place in an organized body of men, as soldiers; as, to fall in on the right. (b) To come to an end; to terminate; to lapse; an annuity falls in when the annuitant dies.—To fall in with. (a) to meet, as ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. (b) To concur with; to agree with; to comply with; to yield to; as, the measure falls in with popular opinion.—To fall of, (a) to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached; to apostatize; to withdraw from the faith or from allegiance or duty; as, friends fall off in adversity.

Those captive tribes fall of Millon. Down fell the beauteous youth.

Those captive tribes fell off
From God to worship calves.

Milton.

From God to worship calves. Millon.

(b) To perish; to die away; to become disused; as, the custom fell off. (c) To drop; as, fruits fall off when ripe. (d) To become depreciated; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting; to become less; to decline; to decrease; as, the magazine or the review falls off; it has fallen off; the circulation of the paper is falling off. (e) Naut. to deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—To fall on, (a) to begin suddenly and eagerly.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. Dryden.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. (b) To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. Fall on, fall on, and hear him not. Dryden. (c) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; to drop

on; to descend on.

Fear and dread shall fall on them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till on mine ear this message falls,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept. Tennyson.

(d) To light on; to come upon.

The Romans fell on this model by chance. Swift. To fall out, (a) to quarrel; to begin to con-

A soul exasperated in ills, falls out With every thing, its friend, itself. Addison. (b) To happen; to befall; to chance; to turn out; to prove.

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwirt the frogs and the mice.

L'Estrance.

-To fall over, (a) to revolt; to desert from one side to another.

And dost thou now fall over to my foes? Shak. (b) To fall beyond. (c) To become over-turned.—To fall short, to be deficient; as, the corn fall short; we all fall short in duty. —To fall to, (a) to begin hastily and eagerly. Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. Dryden.

(b) To apply one's self to; to begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to; as, he will never after fall to labour; they fell to blows.

They fell to raising money, under pretence of the relief of Ireland. Clarendon.

relief of Ireland.

To fall under, to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned under; as, they fell under the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not fall under the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things do not fall under human sight or observation; these substances fall under a different class or order.—To fall upon, (a) to attack. See To fall on. (b) To attempt; to make trial of; to have recourse to.

I de not intend to fall upon ince disquisitions.

; to have recourse so.
I do not intend to fall upon nice disquisitions.

Holder

Every way is fallen upon to degrade and humble

them.
(c) To rush against. [Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications implies, literally or figuratively, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various, and so much diversified by

modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.]

Fall (fal), v.t. 1.† To let fall; to drop. 'And fall thy edgeless sword.' Shale.

For every tear he falls, a Trojan bleeds. Shak. 2. To sink: to depress: as, to raise or fall the voice. Bacon.—3. To diminish: to lessen or lower; as, to fall the price of commodities. [Rare.]—4. To bring forth; as, to fall lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes, Who then conceiving did in eaning time Fall parti-coloured lambs. Shak.

Fatt parti-coloured lambs. Stat.

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to fall a tree. [United States.]

Fall (fal), n. 1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, a fall from a horse or from the yard of a ship. —2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he was walking on ice and had a fall. as, he was walking on ice and had a fall.—3. Death; destruction; overthrow.

Our fathers were given to the sword and a great fall before our enemies. Judith They conspire thy fall.

11; deerndott-

4. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin. 'The decline and fall of the Roman empire.' Gibbon.

Behold thee glorious only in thy fall. 5. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as, the fall of prices; the fall of rents; the fall of interest.—6. A sinking of tone; cadence; as, the fall of the voice at the close of a sentence.

That strain again; it had a dying fall. 7. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; 7. Descent of water; a cascace; a caparact; a rush of water down a steep place: usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular; as, the falls of Niagara or the Mohawk; the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen.—S. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the fall of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. as, the full of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount of slope; declivity; as, the water of a stream has a fall of 5 ft.

All sewers should have a greater fall than at present.

Pop. Ency. 10. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills, Or how last fall he raised the weekly bills. Dryden. 11. That which falls; a falling; as, a fall of rain or snow.—12. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the fall of timber. [United States.]—13. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; especially, the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—
14. Naut. the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.—15. A veil.—
16. A part of dress anciently worn about the neck as ruffs were. They were of the same character as bands, but larger: written also Falling-band.

There she sat with her poking-stick stiffening a fall.
Old play, 1605.
Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a fall, a falling-band forsooth. Marston.

17. † Lot; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his commun course From good to badd, and from badde to worse; From worse unto that is worst of all, And then returne to his former fall. Spenser.

-To try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling.

I am given to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to tryp a fall.

Fall (fal), n. [O.Sw. fale, a pole or perch.] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 ells of 37 0598 inches each; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 sq. ells. In Scotland measure, 40 falls make a rood, and 4 words an acre. roods an acre

roods an acre.
Fallaciont (fal-lā'shon), n. A fallacy. Ascham.
Fallacious (fal-lā'shus), a. [Fr. fallacieux;
L. fallax, from fallo, to deceive. See FAIL,
Pertaining to or embodying a fallacy; producing error or mistake; tending to mistead;
as, a fallacious argument or proposition; a
fallacious appearance. 'The fallacious idea
of liberty.' Burke.

The Lacency of the fallacious idea
of liberty.' Burke.

The Jews assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious. South.

Syn. Deceptive, deceiving, misleading, so-phistical, deceptious, delusive, elusory, false, illusive, deceifful.

Fallaciously (fal-lā'shus-li), adv. In a fal-lacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause.

Addison.

we have seen now judiciously the Addison.

Fallaciousness (fal-lä'shus-nes), n. State of being fallacious; tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as, the fallaciousness of an argument or of appearances. Fallacy (falla-si), n. [L. fallacia, deceit, from fallaa, deceitful. See Fallacyd deceit, from fallaa, deceitful. See Fallacious; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception; mistake. 'I'll entertain the favoured fallacy.' Shake.—2 In logic, any unsound mode of arguing which appears to carry conviction, and to be decisive of the question in hand, when in fairness it is not; an argument or proposition, apparently sound, though really fallacious; a fallacious statement or dogma, of which the lacious statement or dogma, of which the error is not obvious, and which is therefore calculated to deceive or mislead.

His principal and most general fallacy is his making essence and person to signify the same.

Waterland.

'Cogito, ergo sum.' Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more contested than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. F. D. Morell. posed/alacy to the greatest rolecule. J. D. Morell, —Fallacy, Sophistry, Fallacy, the quality of deceiving; something that deceives; an argument that deceives or misleads one, not necessarily purposely. Sophistry, intendedly false reasoning; arguments, so subtle as not to be easily detected and contravariate advanced numposely to mislead troverted, advanced purposely to mislead.

Winning by conquest what the first man lost, By fallacy surprised. Milton.

The juggle of sophistry consists for the most part in using a word in one sense in all the premises, and in another sense in the conclusion. Coleridge.

Fal-lals (fal'lalz), n. pl. Foolish ornaments

in dress.

Passed in review all her gowns, fichus, tags, bobbins, laces, silk-stockings, and fal-tals. Thackeray.

Fallax† (fal'laks), m. Fallacy; cavillation.

To utter the matter plainly without fallax or cavillation. Fall-board (fal'bord), n. The wooden drop

shutter of a window, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges.

Fallen (fal'en), pp. or a. Dropped; de-

wards and forwards on inness.
Fallen (fal'en), pp. or a. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.
Fallency (fal'en-is), n. Mistake; error.
'Two fallencies.' Jer. Taylor.
Faller (fal'er, n. One that falls.
Fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-bi), n. [See FALLIBLE.]
The state of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived; as, the fallibility of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men.

Watts,

Fallible (fal'I-bl), a. [L.L. fallibilis, from L. fallo, to deceive; Fr. faillible; It. fallible.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceived or to be deceived; sa, all men are fallible; our judgments are fallible.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible. Fallibly (fal'i-bli), adv. In a fallible man-

Falling (falling), n. That which falls or drops; that which sinks; an indentation; a hollow; as, risings and fallings in the ground.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded wain. Dryden, -Falling-in, an indentation or hollow: opposed to rising or prominence.

Prominences and fallings-in of the features Falling-band † (falling-band), n. See FALL,

Talling-mould (fal'ing-mold), n. In hand-ratiting, the two moulds which are applied, the one to the convex, and the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring.

finish the squaring. Falling-sickness (fal'ing-sickness, n. The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls. Falling-sluice (fal'ing-slus), n. A kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the areas of a flood blood of the fall of the control of the description. down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby

town or user in the event of a flood, whereby the water-way is enlarged.

Falling-star (fal'ing-star), n. 1. A name applied to a well-known class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night-sky throughout the year, and are believed to consist of small cosmical bodies which

enter our atmosphere under the influence of the earth's attraction, and ignite and are vapourized in consequence of the friction resulting from the immense velocity with which they move. Rings or streams of these bodies are supposed to revolve round the sun, and to intersect the earth's orbit in two sun, and to intersect the earth's orbit in two points, thus bringing great numbers of them within the sphere of the earth's attraction, and giving rise to the meteoric showers which occur at two periods of the year, about the 10th August and 13th November, the displays on the latter date being especially brilliant every 33 years. On these occasions multitudes of falling stars are seen radiating from one point and traversing the heavens in all directions. Called also Shooting-stars. See METEOR.—2. In bot, the popular name of the common nostoc from its sudden appearance on gravel walks after sudden appearance on gravel walks after

Falling-stone (fal'ing-ston), n. A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite

falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

Fallopian (fal-16'pi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Fallopias, a famous Italian anatomist of the 16th century.—Fallopian tubes, the name given to two canals or tubes, popularly but incorrectly said to have been discovered by Fallopius. They arise at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and pass towards the ovarium.

Fallow (fal'16), a. [A. Sax. fealo, fealwe, pale red or pale yellow; O.E. fallau, falewe, &c.—'His hue falewe and pale.' Chaucer. Comp. f. fall, falb; L.G. and D. vaal, fallow; also Fr. fauwe, It. falbo, which are borrowed from the Teutonic; cog. L. pallidus, pale. The application of the epithet to land is probably due to the colour of ploughed land.]

1. Pale red or pale yellow; as, a fallow deer.—2. Left to rest after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected.

Break up your fallow ground.

Jer. iv. 3.

Break up your fallow ground. Her predecessors . . . did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds.

Howell,

3. Unoccupied; neglected; unused. Let the cause lie fallow. Hudibras. A thousand hearts lie fallow in these halls.

Fallow (fal'16), n. 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; land ploughed without being sowed.—2. The ploughing or filling of land, without sowing it, for a season; as, summer fallow, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer fallow land in

By a complete summer fallow, land is rendered ender and inellow. Sir F. Sinclair. —A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from

land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, &c.

Fallow (fal'16), v.t. To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow; as, it is found to be for the interest of the farmer to fallow cold, strong always land

strong, clayey land. Fallow † (fal'15), v.i. To fade; to become

Fallow-chat (fal'lo-chat), n. See FALLOW-

Fallow-crop (fal'lō-krop), n. The crop

taken from a green fallow.

Fallow-deer (fal¹6-der), n. [So named from its fallow or pale-yellow colour. See FALLOW.]

An animal of the deer kind, the Cervus dama.



Fallow-cleer (Cervus dama).

It is smaller than the stag, of a brownish bay colour, whitish beneath, on the insides of the limbs, and beneath the tail. The horns, which are peculiar to the male, are very different from those of the stag; they are not properly branched, but are broader towards the upper part, and divided into processes down the outside. A simple snag rises from the base of each, and a similar one at some distance from the first. In

England there are two kinds of fallow-deer, the dappled variety, probably from the south of Europe or Western Africa, and a deep brown variety brought by James I. from Norway. Fallow-finch (fal/ō-finsh), n. A small insessorial denti-

sessorial denti-rostral bird, the Saxicola &nan-the or wheat-ear. Sometimes also called the Fal-low-chat. It is one of the earliest among those birds which seek



Fallow-finch (Saxicola wnanthe).

birds which seek to pass the season of reproduction far to the north of their winter quarters, reaching Scotland in March. In summer it is found all over Britain. The male sings prettily, though not loudly. It feeds for the most part on worms and insects. The length of the adult bird is 6½ inches.

Fallowist (fal'iō-ist), n. One who favours the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]
On this subject a controvers has arisen between

the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]
On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the fallowists and the anti-fallowists.
Fallowness (fal'lō-nes), n. A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. Donne. [Rare.]
Falltrank, Falltrank (fal'trangk), n. [6. fall, a fall, and trank, a drink; lit. a drink against falls.] In med. a medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which growchiefly in the Swiss Alps, used in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.
Falsary † (fals'a-ri), n. [See False.] A falsifier of evidence.
Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a fakury, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.

Sheldon.

False (fals),a. [L. falsus, false, from fallo, falsum, to deceive.] 1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; as, which exists, it takes, earl, or shought, as, false report communicates what is not done or said; a false accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said; a false witness testifies what is not true; a false opinion is one not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral. 'False as dicers' oaths.' Shak.—2. Not well founded; as, a false claim.—3. Subsidiary or secondary to something else; as, a false bottom.—4. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; not according to the lawful standard; hypocritical; feigned; as, false bill or note; false weight or measure; a false bill or note; false tears; false modesty; the man appeared in false colours.—5. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as, a false foundation. 'False and slippery ground.' Dryden.—6. Not in accordance with the rules laid down for guidance in any art or science; not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, false construction false opinion is one not according to truth guidance in any art or science; not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, false construction in language; false heraldry.—7. Not honest or just; not fair; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; peridious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; as, false play; a false heart; a false lover; false to promises and vows; the husband and wife proved false to each other.

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man. Shak.

8. In music, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch. -False attic, an architectural finish, bearing some resemblance to the Attic order, but without pilasters, casement, or balustrade, used to crown a building and to bear a bas-relief or inscription.—False bautstrate, used to crown a building and to bear a bas-relief or inscription.—False cadence, in music, same as Deceptive Cadence. See under DECEPTIVE.—False claim, by the forest laws, a claim by which a man claims more than his due, and is amerced and punished for so doing.—False conception, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen feshy mass is formed.—False core, in founding, a part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mould, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.—False fire, (a) a blue flame made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube: used as a signal during the night. (b) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction.

Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast False fires that others may be lost. Wordsworth. False imprisonment, see IMPRISONMENT. -

False keel, see KEEL.—False membrane, a membrane-like substance which is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lympin poured out on the surface of membranes.—
False personation, see PERSONATION.—False position, in arith, see POSITION.—False position with the proposition of the preferences, false representations made in order to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat.—False proposition, in logic, a proposition which states something not as it is.—False quarter, in farriery, see QUARTER.—False rail, in ship-earp, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—False relation, in music, a progression in harmony in which a certain note in a chord appears in the next chord prefixed by a flat or sharp.—False return, in law, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—False roef, in arch. the open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.—False station, in surn. any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.—False stem (naut.), the same as Caurater.—False work, in englu, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected. of inflammation, and is formed by the co-agulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph by the aid of which a permanent one is

False (fals), adv. 1. Not truly; not honestly; falsely. -2. In music, out of tune; as, he

False (mis) and rate in the rate, not nonconfi-falsely.—2. In music, out of tune; as, he sung false.

False † (figls), v.t. 1. To mislead by want of truth; to deceive. 'His falsed fancy.' Spenser.—2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. Spenser.—3. To violate by want of veracity. Thou falsed hast thy faith with perjury. Spenser.

. To feign, as a blow; to aim by way of Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him

straight, And falsed oft his blows, t'illude him with such bait.

-To false a doom, tin Scots law, to protest against a sentence.

False† (fals), n. A falsehood. 'Two falses.'

Falset (fais), n. A misenoou. Indicates Spenser.

Palse Brome-grass (fals' bröm-gras), n. Brachypodium, a genus of grasses containing about twelve species, natives of temperate countries. They are closely related to Triticum, and are distinguished by the very short empty glumes. Two species are found in Britain, B. sylvaticum and B. pinnatum.

False-face (fals'fas), n. A visor; a mask, wenerally grotesque.

False-face (fals'fas), n. A visor; a masi, generally grotesque.
False-faced (fals'fast), a. Hypocritical. 'False-faced soothing. Shak. 'Hypocritical false-heart, t False-hearted (fals'härt, fals'härt-ed), a. Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. 'A false-heart traitor.' Shak. 'False-hearted friends.' Bacon.

Shak. False-hearted trenus. Eucon. Palse-heartedness, falshärt-ed-nes), a. Perfidiousness; treachery.
There was no hypocrisy or false-heartedness in all this.
Stillingfeet.

this. Stillingfeet.

Falsehood (fals'höd), n. [False and hood.]

1. Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness; as, the falsehood of a report.—2. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness; a lie; an untrue assertion.—

3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

s; perfidy.

He was the first

That practis'd falsehood under saintly show.

Millon. 4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture. No falsehood can endure Touch of celestial temper.

Touch of celestial temper.

—In Scots law, falsehood is defined to be a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.—Syn. Untruth, falseness, falsity, fiction, fabrication, lie, untruthfulness, treachery, perfidy. Falseism (fals'lin), n. Same as Falsism. Falsely (fals'li), adv. 1. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear falsely; to testify falsely.—2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Swear to me. ... that thou wilt not deal fatsely

Swear to me . . . that thou wilt not deal falsely with me.

3. Erroneously; by mistake.—4. On false or malicious grounds. 'O falsely, falsely murdered.' Shak.

Falsen, tv.t. or i. To falsify; to deceive Chaucer.

Chaucer.

False-nerved (fals'nervd), n. In bot. applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

Falseness (fals'nes), n. 1. Want of integ-

rity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; truitorouses; as, the falseness of a man's heart, or his falseness to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intentions. Hammond. all fatteriess or foulness of intentions.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the fatteriess or cheated by the avarice of such a Rogers.

Falser† (fals'êr), n. A deceiver. 'Such falser's friendship.' Spenser. Falset (fal'set), n. Falsehood. [Old English

Falset (fal'set), n. Falsehood. [Old English and Scotch.]
Falsetbe (fal'set), n. Falsehood. [Old English and Scotch.]
Falsetbe (fal-set'), n. A shrill high tone of the voice; falsetto. 'The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the falsette.' Pierce.
Falsetto (fal-set'tō), n. [It., from L falsus, false.] The tones above the natural compass of the voice. As it is produced by the tightening of the ligaments of the glottis it is also called the throat or head voice, in contradistinction to the chest voice, which is the natural one. The similarity in the character of the tones renders the falsetto less distinct in women's or boys' voices; it is most effective in men's voices having a low register. It is but rarely pleasing, and its use is condemned by good musicians. Falsd crimen (fal'si krimen). [L.] In law, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. In the civil law the term meant a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or concealment, with design to darken or concealment, we have a sin swearing falsely, antedating

with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. In modern common law its prevailing signification is that of forgery.

Palsifiable (falsi-fi-a-bl), a. That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

Falsification (falsi-fi-ka-bl), n. [Fr., from falsign. See FALSIFY.] 1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; specifically, wilful misstatement or misrepresentation. By misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words. Hooker.—2. Confutation.—3. In law, (a) the offence of falsifying a record. See under FALSIFY, v.t. (b) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong. be wrong.

Falsificator + (fals'i-fi-kāt-er), n. A falsifier.

Faisingaion (naist-in-acet), in Atasiner. Bp. Morton.

Faisifier (faisi-fi-fi), in. 1. One who counterfeits or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes faise coin. 'Borgers and faisifiers of the kings coin.' Ascham.—2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.

Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.

Six R. L'Estrange. 3. One who proves a thing to be false.

Palsify (falsi-fi), nt. pret. & pp. falsifed; ppr. falsifying. [Fr. falsifier, from L. falsus, false, and facto, to make.] 1. To represent falsely; to counterfet; to forge; to make something false or in imitation of that which is true; as, to falsify coin.

The Irish bards use to forge and falsify everything as they list, to please or displease any man.

Spenser.

2. To show to be unsound; to disprove; to prove to be false; to cause to turn out false.

His ample shield is falsified. Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . to baffle and falsify the prediction. Addison.

3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to falsify one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he falsified his faith. Knolles. Jaisified his faith.

Enolds:

To baffle; as, to falsify a blow. Butler.

6. In law, (a) to prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat. (b) In equity, to show an item in a charge to be wrong.—

To falsify a record, to injure a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one when it is known to be false in a material part.

to be false in a material part.

Falsify (fals'i-fi), v.i. To tell lies; to violate the truth. It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify.

Falsify† (fals'i-fi), n. In fencing, an effective thrust.

Beside, a falsify may spoil his cringe, Or making of a leg, in which consists Much of his court-perfection. Beau. & Fl.

Falsism (fals'izm), n. A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion, the falsity

of which is plainly apparent: opposed to truism. Edin. Rev. Falsity (fals: ti.) n. [L. falsitas. See FALSE.]
1. The quality of being false; contrariety or inconformity to truth.

Probability does not make any alteration either in the truth or falsity of things.

That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By falsities and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted. Milton. Falter (fal'ter), v.t. [A freq. connected with fault, from a supposed Fr. verb corresponding to Sp. faltar, It. faltare, to fail, from L. faltere, to deceive. See FAULT, FAIL.] 1. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; as, his tongue falters.

Made me most happy, faltering 'I am thine. Not to be firm and steady; to tremble; to

2. Not to be Him was totter; as, his legs falter.

Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

F. A. Kemble.

3. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance falters. Is. Taylor.

Falter (fal'ter), v.t. To thrash in the chaff; to cleanse or sift out, as barley. [Pro-

Faltering (fal'tèr-ing), a. Feeble; trembling; hesitating. Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and faltering voice.

Dr. Caird.

Falteringly (fal'ter-ing-li), adv. With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip, standing up, said falteringly,
'Annie, I came to ask a favour of you.'

Tennyson.

Faltrank. See FALLTRANK. Faltrank. See Fallitkank.
Faluns (falunz), n. pl. A French provincial name for fossiliferous strata, in Touraine, which belong to the miocene tertiary period.
Falwe, † n. Sallow; pale. Chaucer.
Falwe, † n. Fallow land; a new ploughed field, or a field recently made arable. Chau-

remain of a most recently made attack. Chate-cer.

Fama (fá'ma), n. [L. See FAME.] A common report or rumour; public rumour.—Fama clamosa (or simply fama), lit. a loud or notorious rumour; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumour affecting the character of any one; specifically, in Scotch eccles. law, applied to any prevailing scandalous report inferring censure, affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

Famacide (fā'ma-sid), n. [L. fama, reputation, and cado, to kill.] A slanderer. Scott.

Famblet (fam'bl), v.i. [See Fumble.] To stammer.

stammer.

To famble, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak.

Cotyprave.

but begins to speak.

Famblet (fam'bl), n. A hand. 'We clap our fambles' Beau. & Fl. [Old slang.]

Famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), n. The first stomach in ruminating animals; a fardinglag. [Provincial.]

Fame (fām), n. [Fr.; L. fama, from fari, to speak, like Gr. phēmē, from phēmi, to speak, to tell, from root pha, to bring to light. The Skr. bhā or bhās, to shine, is represented by the Gr. phaos, phas, light, the bh of the former passing into ph in the latter.]

1. Public report or rumour.

The fame thereof was heard in Pharach's house.

The fame thereof was heard in Pharach's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16. 2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favourable or unfavourable; as, the *fame* of Wellington.

The celebrity of the man who refuted it, gives it all its fame with the present generation. Macaulay. SYN. Report, rumour, notoriety, celebrity, renown, reputation, credit, honour. Fame (fam), v.t. 1. To make famous.

Your second birth Will fame old Lethe's flood.

2. To report.

The fields where thou art famed
To have wrought such wonders.

Millon.

Famed (famd), p. and a. Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favourable reports. 'Those Hesperian gardens famed of old.' Milton.
Fameless (fam'les), a. Without renown.

May he die fameless and forgot. Beau. & Fl. Familiar (fa-mil'yér), a. [L. familiaris, from familia, family servants, from famulus, a

See FAMILY.] 1. Pertaining to a servant. family; domestic.

Let us have done with that which cankers life— Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. Byron.

2. Well acquainted; closely intimate; well versed in, as a subject of study; as, I am on familiar terms with him; familiar with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become familiar now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. Dr. Caira,

3. Exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; accessible; easy.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak. 4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He sports in loose familiar strains. Addison. 5. Well known, as a friend; well understood, as a subject of study; well known from

frequent use. Familiar in their mouths as household words.

Shak.

6. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife.

-Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual or to come at his call. 'Manasseh dealt with a familiar spirit.' 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

ramiliar (fa-miliyer), n. 1. An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved

All my familiars watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

Away with him; he has a familiar under his tongue.

3. In the Court of Inquisition, an office reployed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused—so named because regarded as constituting part of the family of the chief inquisitor.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as familiars of the Holy Office. Prescott. Familiarity (fa-mil'i-a"ri-ti), n. The state Familiarity (fa-mil'i-a"ri-ti), n. of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association in company; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; affability. mony; affability.

mony; affability.

Their mutual friends exhorted them to renew their old love and familiarity.

Be, Hall.

I have discovered that a famed familiarity in the great ones is a note of certain usurpation in the less. For great and popular men feign themselves to be servants to others, to make these slaves to them.

Johnson.

Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy.

Acquaintance, Familiarity, 1 See under Acquaintance, Filmander, See under Acquaintance, Syn, Fellowship, association, intimacy, affability. Familiarization (fa-milyer-iz-ā/shon), n. Act or process of making or becoming families.

miliar. There can be no question that a constant familiar-ization with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. T. Hook.

Familiarize (fa-mil'yer-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. familiarized, ppr. familiarizing. 1. Tomake familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; as, to familiarize one's self to scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to familiarize men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. Milman.

2. To make acquainted; to render conversant, by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; as, to familiarize one's self or to familiarize the mind to a study, a science, an art, or a practice.—3. To render familiar or affable; to bring down from a state of distant superiority. distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination.

Addison.

Familiarly (fa-mil'yer-li), adv. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense; Will, like a friend, familiarly convey The truest notions in the easiest way. For

Familiarness (fa-mil'yer-nes), n. Familiarity.

Familiary! (fa-mil'i-e-ri), a. [L. familiaris, domestic, from familia, household.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Familism (fa'mil-izm), n. The tenets of the Familist (fa'mil-ist), n. 1. One of the religious sect called the Family of Love which arose in Holland in 1556. They taught that religion consists wholly in love, independently of any form of truth held and believed; that through love man could become absolutely absorbed in and identified with God; that God regards not the outward actions but only the heart, and that to the pure all things are pure, even things forbidden.—2. The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a familist and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions,

region with the constraint of the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.

Familistic, Familistical (fa-mil-istik, famili-istik-al), a. Pertaining to familists.

Family (fami-il), n. [L. familia, from famulus, a servant, a slave, from Oscan famel, a servant, and that from fauma, a house. The Oscan fama is the Skr. dhāman, a house, from the radical dhā, to place, the transition from dh Skr. to f Latin being normal. Comp. Skr. dhāma with L. famus.]

1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children alnote—3. The children as distinguished from the parents.—4. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the family of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their families; the whole human race constitutes the human family.—5. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy family is young. Pope.

Go and complain thy family is young. Pope. 6. Honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; as, a man of family.—7. A collection

stock; as, a man or juneary.—... or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one family.

Everett.

Exercit.

8. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of resemblance than the former, and more or more definite than the latter. The word is used by some botanists as a synonym of order.

Family-head (fa'mi-li-hed), n. Naut. an old name for the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

Family-man (fa'mi-li-man), n. One who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary Jamily-mon. Mayhew.

plary family-men.

Family-way (fami-li-wā), n. State of pregnancy.—In the family-way, pregnant.

Famime (falmin), n. [Fr. famile, from L. fames, hunger. For root see FATHGUE.]

Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn here let them lie

Till famine and the ague ear them up. Stat.

Famich (famish) at, 10 Fr. famis starving.

Till famine and the ague cat them up. Shak.

Famish (atmish), v.t. [0. Fr. famis, starving, from L. fames. See Famise.] 1. To deprive of food or keep insufficiently supplied with food or any of the necessaries of life; to starve; to kill or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of, as by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

What, did he marry me to famish me? Shak. The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel. Dryden.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And famish him of breath, if not of bread. Milton. And Jamiss and of breath, it not of breath. Match.

2. To force or compel by familine. 'He had famished Paris into a surrender.' Buyle.

Famish (famish), v.i. To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted through want of food or drink; to suffer extremity by the deprivation of any pages says.

necessary. Thou wilt famish—a dog's death. Shak. You are all resolved rather to die than to famish. Shak,
The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to famish.

Prov. x. 3.

Famishment (fa'mish-ment), n. The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. 'So sore was the famishment in the land.' Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's Translation). [Rare.]

Famosity! (fa-mos'l-ti), n. Renown.

Famous (fām'us), a. [L. famosus, Fr. fa-meux. See FAME.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story; notorious: generally

followed by for before the thing for which one is famed; as, a man famous for erudition, for eloquence, for military skill, &c. 'A famous victory.' Southey.

I arose one morning and found myself famous,

Syn. Noted, remarkable, signal, conspicuous, renowned, illustrious, eminent, trans-

Famoused† (fām'ust), a. Renowned.
The painful warrior famoused for fight. Shak.

Famously (fam'us-li), adv. With great renown or celebration; notoriously.

Then this land was famously enriched With politic grave counsel.

Shak.

With pointe grave counsel.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so fannorsly absurd.

Nash.

Famousness (fām'us-nes), n. Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality undesirable.

Boyle.

Famular,† a. Domestic. 'O famular fo.' Claucer. Famulate† (fa'mūl-āt), v.i. [L. famulor, famulatus, from famulus, a servant.] To

Famulist (fa'mūl-ist), n. In Oxford university, an inferior member of a college; a ser-

Famulus (fa'mūl-us), n. [L., a servant. See FAMILY.] The assistant of a magician. Carlyle.

FAMILY.] The assistant of a magician. Carlyle.
Fan (fan), n. [A. Sax. fann, fan, a collateral form of van, L. vannus, whence Fr. van, a fan. Probably akin to L. ventus, wind, and E. winnow.] 1. The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface; as, (a), an instrument made of palm-leaf, carved wood or ivory, feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks, &c., used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face. (b) In mach. any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing grain, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c. (c) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. (d) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly. (e) An apparatus, called also the fan-governor, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.—2. Something resembling a lady's fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, &c.

As a peacock and crane were in company the peacock spread his tail and challenged the other to show him such a/an of feathers. Sir R. Urstronge.

3. Fig. any agency which excites to action or stimulates the activity of a passion or

show him such a fan of feathers. Sir R. l'Entrange.

3. Fig. any agency which excites to action or stimulates the activity of a passion or emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; as, this was a fan to rebellion; a fan to a man's ardour. Fan (fan), v.t. pret. & pp. fanned; ppr. fanning.

1. To move or agitate as with a fan.

The air . . . fanned with unnumbered plumes.

Milton.

2. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.

an.
She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves,
Speciator.

3. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air Calm as the breath which fans our eastern grove

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves.

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to fan wheat.—Sriy, to produce effects on, analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite; to increase the activity or action of; to stimulate: said of the passions and emotions, of designs, plots, &c.; as, this fanned the flame of his love; he fanned the smouldering embers of the revolution till they burst into flame.

Fant (fan), n. A quintain. Chaucer.

Fanal (fan'al), n. [Fr.] A beacon light; a ship's lantern; a lighthouse, or the illuminating apparatus in it.

Fanam (fan'am), n. 1. A money of account used formerly in Madras, worth about 13d.

Fanatic, Fanatical (fa-nat'fk, fa-nat'fk-al), a. [L. fanaticus, inspired, enthusiastic, from fanum, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. See FANE.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed or characterized by a kind of frenzy; as, a fanatic people; fanatic zeal; fanatic this.

tions or opinions. 'Fanatic Egypt and her priests.' Milton.

I abhor such fanatical phantoms.

I abhor such finatical phantoms. Shak.
—Superstitions, Credulous, Bigoted, Enthersiastic, Fanatical. See SUPERSTITIOUS and ENTHUSIASTIC.
Fanatic (fa-nat/ik), n. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

extravagant notions of religion

They are fanaticles. . . . all athests being that blind goddess Nature's fanaticles. . Cuaworth.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called fanatics, which, by the close sickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.

Fanatically (fa-nat'ik-al-li), adv. In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from write, from mortas, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor fanatically followed.

Fanaticalness (fa-nat'ik-al-nes), n. Fanaticism.

Fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), n. Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; fervid zeal.

Cronwell's troops moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanatization of crusaders. Macaulay.

And the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that fanatizion of veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning.

Fanaticize (fa-nat/i-sīz), v.t. To make fana-

Fanaticize (fa-nati-siz), v.t. To make fanatic.
Fanatism (fa'nat-izm), n. Religious frenzy; funaticism. [Rare.]
Fan-blast (fan'blast), n. In iron-works, the blast produced by a fun, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing engine.
Fan-blower (fan'bl-èr), n. A fan or fanner for producing a current of air by the quick revolution of a wheel with vanes. It is especially used to blow air into a furnace.
Fancied (fan'sid), p. and a. 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary; as, a fancied grievance. —2. Attracting one's fancy; liked; in esteem; sought after; as, this class of goods is more fancied than ever.
Fancier (fan'si-èr), n. 1. One who fancies or has a liking to; also, one who keeps for sale; as, a bird-fancier. —2. One who is under the influence of his fancy. Not reasoners but fanciers. Macaulay.
Fanciful(fan'si-ful), a. [See FANOY.] I. Guided by fancy rather than by renson and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whinsical: applied to persons; as, a fanciful man forms visionary projects. —2. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; full of wild images; curiously shaped: applied to things; as, a fanciful scheme; a fanciful theory. 'Gather up all fancifulles shells.' Keats. —Syn. Imaginative, ideal, visionary, imaginary, capricious, chimerical, whimsical, fantastical, wild.
Fancifully (fan'si-ful-li), adv. In a fanciful to execution to

wild. Fancifully (fan'si-inl-li), adv. In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically; according to fancy; with curious prettiness. Fancifulness (fan'si-ful-nes), n. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy. Fanciless (fan'si-les), a. Destitute of fancy; without ideas or imagination.

without ideas or imagination.

A pert or buff important wight,

Whose brain is fancties, whose blood is white.

Atmosforg.

Fan-cricket (fan'krik-et), n. An insect (Gryllotalpa vulgaris). Called also Churrworm, Fen-cricket, or Mole-cricket.

Fancy (fan'si), n. [Contr. for fantasy, phantasy, from L. and Gr. phantasia, a fancy, from Gr. phantasia, to make visible—in the middle voice, to imagine, from phains, to bring to light, to show.] 1. A term sometimes used as synonymous with imagination. Generally, however, when used to designate the creative faculty, it implies a slighter endowment or exercise of it than imagination. See IMAGINATION.

Among them fancy next

imagination. See IMAGINATION.

Among them fitney next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes. Millon.

2. The result or product of the exercise of the
above faculty; a new and pleasing thought
or conception; the happy and poetical embodiment of such conception in words or
visible representation; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and
the like; an ideal image in a picture; as,

Suckling's comparison of his mistress's feet to mice is a pleasing fancy or conceit.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Of sorriest Janeits your companions making? Shak. Of sorriest/ancies your companions making? Shak.

3. An opinion or notion: generally used in this sense either modestly to indicate that the opinion is not the result of mature consideration, or in a depreciatory manner to indicate that the speaker holds the opinion to be doubtful; caprice; whim; impression; supposition; as, that's a mere fance.

I have blanch had a function that bearing might be

I have always had a fancy that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. Locke.

4. Taste; design; conception.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy.

Addison.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; preference; as, take that which suits your fancy; how does this strike your fancy?

His fancy lay extremely to travelling. L'Estrange. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty funcy for borders. Mortimer. —The fancy, a cant name for sporting characters, especially prize-fighters; sometimes used to designate any class of people who cultivate a special taste.

cultivate a special taste.

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all the faucy.

Faincy (fan'si), a. 1. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or faucy; as, fancy goods or articles.—2. Beyond intrinsic value; extravagant.

This arrive news desparated into a possession.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his (Frederick the Great's) father to pay fancy prices for giants.

Macaulay.

Fancy (fan'si), v.i. pret. & pp. funcied; ppr. fancying. 1. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know. Locke.

and metaphor, we rather fancy than know. Locke.
2. † To love.
Never did young man fancy
With so eternal and so fixed a soul.
Fancy (fau'si), v.t. 1. To form a conception
of: to portray in the mind; to imagine.—
2. To take a fancy to; to like; to be pleased
with; to fall in love with.

2. To take a fancy to; to like; to be pleased with; to fall in love with.

Ninus. . fancia her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.

Fancy-ball (fan'si-bal), n. A ball in which persons appear in fancy-dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

Fancy-dress (fan'si-dres), n. A costume different from that of ordinary life worn on some special occasion, as at a fancy-ball.

Fancy-fair (fan'si-fār), n. A kind of temporary market in which ladies sell various light wares, usually of their own making, for some benevolent purpose; a bazaar.

Fancy-free (fan'si-fré), a. Free from the power of love. 'In maiden meditation, fancy-free.' Shalt.

Fancy-goods (fan'si-gydz), n. pl. Fabrics of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, &c., differing from those which are of a plain or simple colour.

Fancy-line (fan'si-lin), n. Naut. (a) a line used for overhauling the lee topping-litt of the main or spanker boom. (b) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a down-haul.

Fancy-monger (fan'si-mung-gér), n. One

through a block at the laws or a gair, used as a down-haul.

Fancy-monger (fan'si-mung-ger), n. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

Fancy-sick (fan'si-silo), a. Said of one whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind. is in his own mind.

All fancy-sick she is, and pale of cheer. Shak. All Jancy-sick she is, and pale of cheer. Shab. Pancy-stocks (fan's-stocks) An. J. Among dealers in shares, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators. Pancy-work (fan'si-werk). n. Ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies. Fancy-woven (fan'si-wov-n), a. Formed by the imagination.

Veil'd in Fable's fancy-woven vest.

Veil on Fables Jancy-avoren vest. Warten.
Pandi (fand), old pret. of find.
Pandango (fan-danggo), n. [Sp., from the
African name.] A lively dance, universally
practised in Spain and Spanish America.
It was originally a dance of the Moors. It is
danced by two persons, male and female,
and the music for it is written in triple
time.

to the fam, n. [L. fanum, a place dedicated to a deity, from fart, to speak. For root see FAME.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church: used in poetry.

From men their cities, and from gods their fanes

Fanfare (fan'far), n. [Fr. Probably onomatopoetic.] 1. A flourish of trumpets, as on the approach of some personage, on coming into the lists, or the like. 'Fanfares by aerial trumpets blown.' Longfellow.—2. A short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns, to inspirit those engaged in the chase.—3. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

bravado.

Fanfaron (fan'fa-ron), n. [Fr.; from fanfaron (fan'fa-ron), n. [Fr.; from fanfare.] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

There are fanfarons in the trial of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it.

Fanfarone do fan falms 5.

Fanfaronade (fan-fa'ron-ūd''), n. [Fr. See FANFARON.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him (Napoleon), strong, genuine, which he ence had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere Prench fantaronade.

Cartyle.

of an transported isself in a turbid atmosphere of French/arpiaronade.

Fan-foot (fanfitt), n. 1. A name given to a North African lizard of the genus Ptyodactylus (P. Geeko), much dreaded in Exppt for its reported venomous properties. The poison is said not to be injected by the teeth but to exude from the lobules of the toes, whence the generic name Ptyodactylus, or toe-spitter; but no poison apparatusaxists. It can ascend perpendicular walls, from the skin of the under surface of the toes forming at the extremities, as in other geckoes, around disc(whence the name fanfoot). The claws are retractile. It is so much dreaded in Cairo as to be popularly termed Abou-burs, or father of leprosy.—2. A name given by collectors of moths to the genus Polypogon.

Fangt (fang), v.t. [See next article.] 1. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to gripe; to clutch.

Destruction fing mankind.

Destruction forg mankind.

2. To pour water into, as a pump, in order to restore its power of operation. [Scotch.]

Fang (fang), n. [A. Sax. fang, a taking, grasp, from fon, to seize (pret. fong, pp. fangen), contracted from fahan, or with n inserted, fangan, whence O.E. fangen and fongen, meaning to take. Comp. G. fangen, and also in respect of inserted n, prov. E. and Sc. gang with go.] 1. The task of a boar o. other animal by which the prev is seized and held: gang with go. 1. The tusk of a boar of other animal by which the prey is seized and held;



Fangs of Serpent.

1, Head of Common Viper (Politas Revue); a; Peisconfang; 2, Head of Rattlesnake cut open: n, Peisconfang; b; Poison-bag; c, Tube which convers the poison to the fangs. 3, Fang, showing the silt b; through which the poison is communicated to the wound.

a long pointed tooth; as, the hollow poison fang of a serpent.

Since I am a dog, beware my fangs. Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call fangs or tusks.

2. A claw or talon.—3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant fings of the yuca. 4. In mining, a notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course. 5.† Capture; act or power of apprehending. 5.† Capture; act or power of apprehending.
6.† The thing that is seized or carried off, as booty, stolen goods.—7. [Scotch.] The coil or bend of a rope; hence also, noose; trap. Panged (fangd), p. and a. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling these; as, a fanged adder. 'Chariots fanged with seythes.' Philips.
Fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pips), n. pl. In mining, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.
Fangle! (fang'gl.), p. [Probably dim from Fangle]

Fangle (fang'gl), n. [Probably dim. from fung, to take.] A new attempt, a trilling scheme; a silly fancy; a gewgaw. 'A hatred to fungles and the French fooleries of his time.' Wood.

Fangled (fang'gld), a. New made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. Now ob-

solete, except compounded with new. See NEW-FANGLED. 'Our familed world.' Shak.
Fangleness' (lang'gl-nes), n. The state of
being fangled or decorated.
He them in new famigleness did pass.

Spenser.

Fangless (fangles), a. Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

His power like to a fangless lion, May offer but not hold. Shak

Fangot (fang'got). n. [It. janjotto, abundle, a nasal form of jagot.] A quantity of wares, as raw site, &c. from 1 cwt. to 2% cwts.
Fan-governor (fan'gu-vern-er), n. In mach.

See FAN.

Fanion† (fan'yon), n. [O.Fr. See FANON.]

Milli. a small flag carried with the baggage
of a brigade.

Fan-light (fan'lit), n. Properly, a window
in form of an open fan situated over a door
in a circular headed opening, but now used

in a circular-leaded opening, but now used for any window over a door.

Fan -like (fan'lik), a. Resembling a fan; specifically, in bot. applied to leaves which are folded up like a fan; plicate.

Fannel (fan'el), a. Same as Fanon (which seed)

see. Fanner (fan'er), n. 1. One who fans. —2. A rotatory contrivance made up of vanes or flat disks, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in metion by the current of air possand set in motion by the current of air pass-ing through it, with a view to purify and freshen the atmosphere in the interior of a chamber or other inclosed space; a venti-lator; also, a similar arrangement of vanes for blowing fires.—2. pt. A machine for win-nowing grain; a fan.

Fan-nerved (fan'nervei), a. In bot and entom.

having the nerves or nervutes radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

Fanning-breeze (fanfing-brez), n. Naut. a light gentle breeze sufficient to fill the light sails as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the

Fauning-machine, Fanning-mill (fan'ing-ma-shén, fan'ing-mil). n. A machine for cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, &c.; a fan. cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, &c.; a fan Fanon (fau'on), w. [Fr. fanon, from Goth, fano, cloth, a banner. Comp. A. Sax fano, G. fishne, a banner.] 1. Eccion (a) a head-dress worn by the pape when he celebrated mass pontifically. (b) The mapkin or handkerchief used by the priest during the celebration of the mass to wipe away perspiration from the face, &c. (c) The white lines cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar. (d) The strings or lapacts of the mitre—2. A banner; specifically, the church banner carried in processions.

church betweet carried in processions.
Fan-palm (fan jami), at The talignt-tree or
Complete unabraculi form, a untive of Coylon
and Malabar. It affairs the height of 60 or
70 feet, with a straight cylindracul trunk,
crawned at the summit by a tuit of emimous leaves. (for Talliur) The other species of the genus Corypha are also called
form the form of their batter.

case of the genus corpora are also cause fan-palms from the form of their leaves. Fan-shaped (har/shapt), a. Resembling a tim in shape or form; specifically, in but, plaited like a tan, as the lenf of Bornsan igheliformic.—Fan-shaped rendom, in arch, a window consisting of rather more than a senteirely, the vircumference of which is out out in circular noteless. This window

cut out in circular notices. This window is frequent in the early German style.

Fan-tail (far/tel), n. I. A genus (fib)idura) of Australian birds beloming to the family Muscleapida. They are so maned from the fan-like shape of their tails.—2. A variety of the damestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails.—3. A form of gashurae. Burner

Fan-tailed (fan'tahi), a. Having a fail expaneling like a fant, as, a Fastanded pigeon.

Fantasia (fantal feat, as, a Fastanded pigeon.

Fantasia (fantal feat, a, a, [11] In music, a species of composition in which the author ties himself to no particular theme, ranging as his fancy leads for analyst various airs and novements. Some authorities limit the and investigated this term to certain exten-porameous dights of facey, and say that the moment they are written or repeated

the moment they are written or repeated, they cause to be traited as.

Fantasied (fun'ta-rid), a. (From bentasy-time,) Filled with function or imagination; whimsted. 'A dream, so fentasied, Kenta (Eure and pectical.)

Fantasim (far'tamin, n. (Gr. phantesina, from phantari, from phanta, to show.) That which appears to the imagination. Usually written Phantasian (far'taski a Fantastic, 'Pantastic, 'Pantastic, 'Pantastic, 'Pantastic, 'Pantastic,' Pantastic, 'Pantastic,' Pantastic, 'Pantastic,' Pantastic,' Pa

Fantasque (far'taski), a. Fantastic. 'Fan-tasque apposition.' E. B. Browning. (Rate and poetical.)

Fantast (fan'tast), n. One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a man of fantastic

He (Sir T. Browne) is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the fantast; the humorist constantly uningling with, and fashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot-silk play upon the main dye.

Coloridge.

Fantastic, Fantastical (fantastik, fantastikal), a. [Fr. fantastique; It. fantastica, from Gr. phantasta, vision, fancy, from phainō, to show.] 1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no fantastic caprice. 2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only.

Are ye fantastical, or that indeed Which outwardly ye show?

3. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as, fantastic minds; a fantastic mistress.—4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure or appearance or through an air of unreality; whimsically shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding oak
That wreathes its old fantastic roots on high. Gray. Fantastic (fan-tas'tik), n. A whimsical per-

son; a fon. Our fantastics, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen. Fuller.

Fantasticality (fan-tas-tik-al'i-ti), n. Fan-

Fantastically (fan-tas'tik-al-li), adv. fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsi-cally; unsteadily.

Her sceptre so fantastically borne.

Her sceptre so fantastically borne. Shate.

Fantasticalness (fan-tas' tik-al-nes), n. State of being fantastical; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), n. The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater fantasticism of incident, but infinite fantasticism of treatment.

Ruskin,

Fantasticly † (fan-tas'tik-li), adv. In a fan-tastic manner; whimsically; capriciously. He is neither too funtasticly melancholy, or too rashly cholerick.

B. Fonson.

Fantastico (fan-tas'tik-nes), n. Fantas-ticalness. [Rare.]
Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light funtasticness, be thou in favour.
Fantastico (fan-tas'ti-ko), n. [It.] A man full of fantastic notions; a fantastical cox-comb; a fantast.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantastices; these new tuners of accents.

Shak.

Fantasy (fan'ta-si), n. Same as Fancy (which

see). Is not this something more than fantasy? Shak. Fantasy + (fan'ta-si), v.t. To fancy; to take a liking to

a liking to.

Fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), n. pl. [It.]

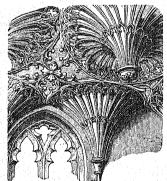
1. Puppets which are made to go through
evolutions by concealed wires or strings.—

2. Dramatical representations in which
puppets are substituted for human performers.

Fantom (fan'tom), n. Same as Phantom. Fantom-corn (fan'tom-korn), n. Same as

Phantom-corn.

Fan-tracery (fan'tras-èr-i), n. Elaborate geometrical carved work, which spreads



Fan-tracery Vaulting, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

over the surface of a vaulting, rising from a corbel and diverging like the folds of a

fan.—Fan-tracery vaulting, the very complicated mode of roofing much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, of which all the principal lines diverge from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster.

fran-veined (fan'vand), a. In bot. applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are disposed like those of a fan.

Fan-wheel (fan'whel), n. A fan-blower (which see).

Fap + (fap), a. Fuddled.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being fap, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.

Shab.

Faquir (fa-kēr'), n. Same as Pakir.
Far (fār), a. [A. Sax. feor; Goth. fairra; G. fern, far—allied to fore, ferry, for, fare, to go. Cognate with L. per, through; Gr. pera, beyond; Skr. para, other, distant.] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote. any given place remote.

If given place remove.

We be come from a far country.

Josh, ix. 6.

The nations far and near contend in choice.

Dryden.

2. Fig. remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.—3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated: in a

They that are far from thee shall perish.

Ps. lxxiii. 27

4. More distant of the two; as, the far side of a horse, that is, the right side, as the rider always mounts, and carters, &c., walk on the left side of the horse.

Par (far), adv. 1. To a great extent or distance of space; as the far extended ocean; we are separated far from each other.

Only ye shall not go very far away. Ex. viii. 28.

And the king went forth, . . . and tarried in a place that was far off.

2 Sam. xv. 17. place that was Ar on. 2 Sam. xv. ry.

2 Sin. distantly, in time, from any point; remotely; as, he pushed his researches very far into antiquity.—3. In great part; as, the day is far spent.—4. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10. For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better.

Phil. i. 23.

5. To a certain point, degree, or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as far

Answer them How far forth you do like their articles. Shak. How far forth you do like their articles. Shak.

—By far, in a great degree; very much.—
From far, from a great distance; from a remote place.—Far other, very different.
Far (far), n. [A. Sax, fearh, a young pig. See FARROW.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local.]
Far-about † (far"a-bout), n. A going out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these far-abouts! Fuller.
Foredisaction (fored dis Jushen), m. The

What need these far-about? Futter.

Faradisation (far'a-diz-d'shon), n. The medical application of the magneto-electric currents, which Faraday discovered in 1837.

Farand, Farant (farand, farant), a. [Possibly a corruption for favorand, old ppr. of favour, in sense of to seem like—we speak of a son favouring his father. Comp. Sc. fa'ard for favoured; Sc. sa'ariess, tasteless, with savourless.] Seeming; having the appearance of: generally used in composition; as, auld-farrand, that is, seeming like an old person, sagacious, prudent: usually applied to children when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their time of life. [Scotch.]

Farandams (far'an-damz), n. A mixed fabric of silk and wool. Simmonds.

Farandams (nar in-daniz), n. Amixed abrie of silk and wool. Simmonds.
Farantly† (fa'rant-li), a. 1. Orderly; decent.
2. Comely; handsome.
Far-awa' (fär'a-wa), a. Distant; remote; far-off; foreign; as, far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. [Scotch.]

Pate's a far-awa' cousin o' mine. Sir W. Scott. Far-brought (fär brat), a. Brought from far; far-fetched: used literally or figura-

tively; as, far-brought conclusions.

Farce (färs), v.t. pret. & pp. farced; ppr. farcing. [L. farcio, Fr. farcir, to stuff.]

1. To stuff; to stuff with force-meat; to fill with mingled ingredients.

The first principles of religion should not be farced with school points and private tenets. Sanderson. with school points and private teness. Sunaerson. 2,4 To extend; to swell out. 'The farced title.' Shak.—3,4 To fatten. 'If thou would'st farce thy lean ribs.' B. Jonson. Farce (fars), n. [Fr. farce, It. farse, from farcio, to stuff. Farce in its dramatic sense means a comedy stuffed with wit.] 1. Lit seasoning, stuffing, or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; force-meat.—2. A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from a comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness, extravagance, and improbability of its characters and incidents

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false.

Dryden.

natural, and the manners talse.

3. Ridiculous parade; empty pageautry; mere show; as, it was all a solemn farce.

The farce of state. Pope.
Farce, tv. To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.

Chance.

Farcement + (färs'ment), n. Stuffing of meat: force-meat.

They spoil a good dish with . . . unsavoury farce-

Parceur (für ser), n. [Fr.] A writer or player of farces; a joker. Gent. Mag.

Parcical (fürs'ik-al), a. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.

They deny the characters to be firecical, because they are actually in nature.

Farcical (für'sik-al), a. Of or pertaining to the disease called Farcy. Sterne.

Farcically (für'sik-al-il), adv. In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

Farcicalness (für'sik-al-nes), n. Quality of being ludicrous.

suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.
Farcialness (färsik-al-nes), n. Quality of being ludicrous.
Farcilite+ (färsi-lit), n. [From E. farce, force-meat, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] Pudding-stone. Kirvan.
Farcinen (färsi-nen), n. Same as Farcy.
Farcing (färsing), n. Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.
Farciate (färktäh), a. [L. farctus, stuffed, from farcio, to stuff.] In bot. stuffed, from farcio, to stuff.] In bot stuffed, stem, or pericarp. [This epithet is found only in old works on botany.]
Farcy, Farcin (färsi, färsin), n. A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other. It is supposed to have its seat in the absorbents of the skin, and its first indication is generally the appearance of little tumours, called farcy-buds, on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh.
Farcy-bud (färsi-bud), n. A tumour which appears early in the disease called Farcy. See Farcy.
Fard + (färd), v.t. [Fr. farder, to paint, to

See FARGY.

Fard f (fird), v.t.

[Fr. farder, to paint, to put a gloss upon.] To paint, as the cheeks.

'The farded fop.' Shenstone.

Fard (fard), v. Colour. [Old English and

Scotch.] Fardage (fär'dāj), n. [Fr. See FARDEL.] Naut. loose wood or other substances, as horns, rattan, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent its motion, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage. Far-day' (fär'dā), n. The advanced part of the day.

the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; far-day sullies flowers.

Fardel (fär'del), n. [O.Fr. fardet, Fr. far-deau, a bundle, from O.Fr. fardes, vestments, clothing, of which bundles are often made. Origin unknown.] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome, irksome or inconvenient. some, or inconvenient.

Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life? Shak. Fardel † (fär'del), v.t. To make up in bun-

Things orderly furdled up under heads are most portable.

Fuller.

Pardel (fär'del), n. [A contr. of farding-deal (which see).] A fourth part.—Fardel of land, the fourth part of a yard-land. See YARD-LAND.

YARD-LAND.

Fardel-bound (fär'del-bound), a. In vet. suny. a term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the maniplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is firmly impacted. When the food is of a narcotic character, or unusually dry, tough, or indigestible, the stomach cannot moisten and reduce it with sufficient rapidity; and as fresh quantities continue to be received, the organ becomes overgorged, and ultimately paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass are liable to produce the disease. produce the disease.

Fardin-gale, Farding-gale (fürd'in-gāl, färd'ing-gāl), n. The same as Farding-deal.

Farding-bag (farding-bag), n. The first stomach of a cow or other runninant animal, where green food lies until it be chewed over again; the runen.

Farding-deal, farding-dale† (farding-del, farding-del), n. [A Sax. feorthung, a fourth part, and deel, a part or portion.] A measure of land not well ascertained, but by some supposed to be the fourth part of an arer, by others the fourth part of ayard-land. See YARD-JAND.

Fare (far), v.i. pret. & pp. fared; ppr. faring. [A. Sax. O.Sax. O.G. and Goth faran, G. fathen, to go, to pass; of allied origin to L. per, through, porta, gate, Gr. poros, passage, peiro, to pierce; akin E. far, for, &c.]

1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel. So on he fares, and to the border comes.

So on he fares, and to the border comes, Of Eden. Milton.

Through many a solitary street,
And silent market-place, and lonely square,
Armed with the mighty curse, behold him fare.
Southey

2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards believe regard comferts to be entartized. bodily or social comforts; to be entertained

ith food.

Il fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

Goldsmith.

There was a certain rich man . . . which fared Luke xvi. 19. 3. To happen; to turn out or result; to be: with it impersonally. 'How fares it with the happy dead?' Tennyson.

So farer if when with truth falsehood conten

[Compare farewell, which is simply this verb in the imperative combined with well.]

Fare (fâr), n. [A. Sax. fær. farr; O. E. fare, a journey, a passage. See preceding article.]

I. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; as, the fare for crossing a river; the fare for conveyance in a railway train, cab, omnibus, &c.—2. Food; provisions of the fable.

My lord, eat also, though the fare is coarse.

3. Condition; experience; treatment by circumstances; fortune; as, what fare, brother? 'What fare? What news abroad?' Shda:—4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle; as, he had not driven far when he was stopped by his fare.—5. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing vessel—6. Ado; bustle; unusual display; entertainment; adventure & description. venture. &c.

What amounteth all this fare? Faren,† Fare,† pp. from fare.

Ful oft Have I upon this benche faren ful wele. Chaucer. Have I upon this benche farer ful wele. Chaucer. Farewell (far'wel). [From fare, in the imper., and well.] Go well: originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left: I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence. It sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements; as, fare you well. Sometimes it is an expression of mere senar-Sometimes it is an expression of mere separation; as, farewell the year; farewell, ye sweet groves; that is, I bid you farewell.

Fare thee well! and if for ever, Still for ever fare thee well.

Fare thee well, may be equivalent to 'I bid thee, I wish thee to fare well.'

Farewell (far'wel), n. 1. Good-bye; adieu. Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!

2. Leave; departure; final look, reference, or attention. 'And takes her farewell of the glorious sun.' Shak. 'Before I take my farewell of the subject.' Addison.

Farewell (far'wel), a. Leave-taking; vale-dictory, 'Farewell papers.' Spectator, 'Farewell sermon,' Walker.
Far-fett (far'tet), a. The old form of far-fetched. 'York with all his far-fet policy.' Shak

Shak

Far-fetch† (für'feeh), n. [Far, and fetch, a stratagem.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches In all their politic far-fetches. Far-fetcht (farfech), v.t. To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises; to search out studiously.

To far-fetch the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word. Fuller.

Far-fetched (fär fecht), p. or a. 1. Brought from a remote place.

Whose pains have earned the fur-fetched spoil.

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; elaborately strained; as, far-fetched conceits; far-fetched similes

Farforth (fär'forth), adv. In a great mea-

Solve.
So long these knights discourse diversly
Of straunge affairs, and noble hardiment,
That now the humid night was farforth spent.
Spenser.

That now the human night was fairful. Spenser.

Farina (fa-ifna), n. Farina,

Farina (fa-ifna), n. [L. farina, ground

corn, from far, a sort of grain, spelt—the

earliest food of the Romans.] In a general

sense, meal or flour. Specifically—1. A term

given to a soft, tasteless, and commonly

white powder, obtained by trituration of

the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants,

and of some roots, as the potato. It con
sists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—2. In

bot, a name formerly given to the pollen

contained in the anthers of flowers.—Fossil

farina, a variety of carbonate of lime, in

thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily

reducible to powder.

thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. Farinaceous (farin-ā'shus), a. [From L. farina, meal.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a farinaceous diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.—2. Containing or yielding farina or flour; as, farinaceous seeds.—3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a farinaceous taste or smell. Farinaceously (fa-rin-ā'shus-li), adv. In a meal-like manner. Farinose (fa'lin-ōs), a. 1. Yielding farina; as, farinose plants.—2. Having the surface covered with dust resembling flour, as the wings of certain insects and the leaves of some poplars.
Farinosely (fa'rin-ōs-li), adv. In a meal-

Farinosely (fa'rin-ōs-li), adv. In a meal-like manner; farinaceously. Farl† (fārl), v.t. The same as Furl. Beau.

Farit (lari), v. . The same as Fari. Beat. & Fl.
Farl, Farthel (fürl, für'fhel, n. [A. Sax.
feorth dæl.] The fourth part of a thin cake
of flour or oatmeal. 'Farls baked wi' butter.'

Burns. [Scotch.] Farlen, n oney paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from heriot, the

Farlie (fär'li), n. A strange, unusual, or unexpected thing. [Old English and Scotch.] See FERLIE.

unexpected thing: 101d English and Scotch. 1 See Ferlie.

Farm (färm), 1. [A. Sax farma, fearm, or form, food, a meal, supper; feormian, pefeormian, to supply with food. The meaning of 'farm' arose from the original practice of letting lands on condition that the tenant should supply his lord's household with so many nights' entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in Doomsday Book—'Reddet farmam frium noctium, i.e. 100 libr.' he will supply three nights' entertainment, that is, a hundred pounds. The L. farma (from L. farmae, farm, rent, no doubt exercised a certain influence on the meaning of the word.] 1. A tract of land cultivated by a single individual, whether the owner of the land or a tenant.—2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease. reserved; a lease.

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms to their tenants. 3. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve farms

Farm (farm), v.t. 1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to farm our royal realm. Shak. 2. To take at a certain rent or rate. -3. To 2. To take at a certain rent or rate.—3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or a certain rate per cent. It is customary in some countries for the prince or government to farm the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts, and exercise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain per centage or rate per cent.

To farm their subjects and their duties towards these.

Burke. tasse.

4. To cultivate, as land; to devote to agriculture.—To farm let, or let to farm, to lease on rent.

Farm (farm), v.i. To be employed in agriculture; to cultivate the soil; as, I would rather farm than engage in commerce.

That may be Farmable (farm'a-bl), a.

Farm-bailiff (farm'bā-lif), n. An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farm-

ing operations. Farme, $\dagger n$. [See Farm, n.] Food; a meal. This hasty farme had bene a feast. Chancer.

This hasty farme had bene a feast. Chancer.

Farmer (firm'er), n. One who farms; as.
(a) one who cultivates a farm; a cultivator of the fields; an agriculturist; a husbandman.
(b) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a farmer of the revenues. (c) In mining, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.—Furmer-general, in France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged association which farmed certain branches of the revenue that is, contracted with the association which infined certain branches of the revenue, that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was swept away at the revolution.

Farmeress (farm'er-es), n. A woman who formers of trypners wife.

farms; a farmer's wife.

Farmership (farm'er-ship), n. Skill in

farming.

Farmery (farm'é-ri), n. A homestall or farmyard.

Farmhouse (farm'hous), n. A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

Farming (farm'ing), a. Pertaining to agri-

Farming (färm'ing), a. Pertaining to agriculture; as, the farming interest.

Farming (färm'ing), n. 1. The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry.—2. The practice of letting or leasing taxes for collection.

Farm-meal (färm'mėl), n. In Scotland, meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. The practice of paying rent in kind is rapidly becoming obsolete.

Farm-offec (föm/offs) v. One of the out-

party occoming obsolers, in One of the out-buildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm beyond the dwelling-house. Farmost (fär'möst), a. [Far and most.] Most

distant or remote

A spacious cave within its farmest part. Dryden. Farmstead (farm'sted), n. The system of buildings connected with a farm; a homestead.

stead.

Farm-stock (färm'stok), n. 1. Generally all the stock on a farm, including bestial, poultry, implements, &c. [For this the word Stocking is more commonly used.] Specifically—2. Farm animals; live-stock.

Farmyard (färm'yärd), n. The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings.

the farm buildings.
Farness (fär'nes), n. The state of being far

Farness (fär'nes), n. The state of being far off; distance; remoteness. Faro (fâ'rō), n. [Said to be from Pharach having formerly been depicted on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank. It is one of the most common of all games of hazard played in Europe. Called also Pharacn, Pharaco. Faro-bank (fâ'rō-bangk), n. A bank or establishment, against which persons play at the game of faro; a house or room for gambling. Far-off (fâr'of), a. Far-away; distant; remote in space or time. 'The far-off curfew.' Millon.

Farraginous (fa-raj'in-us), a. [L. farrago, a mixture, from far, meal.] Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a farraginous mountain.

Farrago (fa-rā'gō), n. [L., from far, meal.]
A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

A book like this is not a collection of pamphlets bound into one volume; or the farrage of a few kin-dred minds.

Westminster Rev.

Farrand (farrand), a. Same as Farand. Farreation (fare-arshon), n. Same as Conferencion.

farrier (fa'ri-èr), n. [O.Fr. ferrier, from ferrer, to bind with iron, to shoe a horse-fer, from L. ferrum, iron.] A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; nore generally now, one who combines the art of horse-shoeing with the profession of veter-large general.

nary surgery.

Farriery (fa'ri-eri), v.i. To practise as a farrier,

Farriery (fa'ri-eri), v. The art of shoeing

horses; the art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses; now called

Lateriana Surgery! Veterinary Surgery.
Farrow (fa'rō), n. [A.Sax. fearh, a little pig.

Cog. O.H.G. farah; G. ferkel; D. varken, a little pig, a farrow; L. porcus, Gr. porkos, a pig.1 A litter of pigs.

Farrow (fa'rō), v.t. and i. To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

Farrow (fa'rō), a. [Allied to A. Sax. fear, an ox; D. vaar, var, an ox or bullock, vaar, koe, a heifer; G. farre, a bull, a steer.] Not producing young in a particular senson or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be farrow or to go farrow. [Sooth or provincial English.]

Farry † (fa'rī), n. A farrow.

Farsang (far'sang), n. The same as Parasany.

Farse, † v.t. See FARGE. Chaucer.

Farse (fārs), n. [L. farcio, to stuff.] Eccles. an explanation or paraphrase in English of the text of the epistle read in Latin, adopted in some English churches before the Reformation, the sub-deacon repeating each verse in Latin and two choristers singing the farse or explanation in English.

in Latin and two choristers singing the farse or explanation in English.

Far-seen (far'sēn), a. [Scotch.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted; as, a far-seen man. — 2. Well-versed; accomplished; as, far-seen in medicine.

far-seen in medicine.

Far-sighted (fär'sit-ed), a. 1. Seeing to a great distance; looking far before one; calculating carefully the distant results of present conduct or action; as, a far-sighted statesman; far-sighted policy.—2. Not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly.

far-sightedness (für'sīt-ed-nes), n. The state or quality of being far-sighted. Far-sought (fär'sat), a. Sought at a distance; forced. *Far-sought learning. Inhmson.

Johnson.

Fart (färt), n. [A. Sax. feort.] A discharge of wind through the anus.

Fart (färt), v.i. To discharge or expel wind through the anus; to break wind. Swift.

Farther, Further (färther, ferther), a. compar. [Farther is a compar of far, on the model of further, which is A. Sax. forthor, furthor, from forth. From the root of faran, to go.] 1. More remote; more distant than something else. to go.] 1. More something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for further travel.

Shak.

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance. Before our farther way the Fates allow. Dryden. 3. Additional.

Let me add a farther truth. Farther, Further (für Her, fer Her), adv. 1. Ator to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; as, let us rest with what we have without looking farther.—2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject; as, further, letters as size the negotiary.

tet us consider the probable event.

Farther (fair Ther), v.t. To promote; to advance; to help forward. [Rare.] See FURTHER.

He had farthered or hindered the taking of the

Fartherance (far'THer-ans), n. A helping forward; promotion; furtherance. [Rare.] Farthermore (far'Ther-mor), adv. Besides;

Farthermore (far Hiermör), adv. Besides; moreover; furthermore.
Farthermost (far Thermöst), a. superl. Being at the greatest distance.
Farthest, Furthest (far Thest, fer Thest), a. superl. [Superlative formed from farther. See Furthest.] Most distant or remote; as, the farthest degree.
Farthest, Furthest (far Thest, fer Thest), adv. At or to the greatest distance. See Furthest.

Furthest.
Farthing (far'thing), n. [A. Sax. feorthung, the fourth part of a thing, from feorth, fourth, from feower, four.] 1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the farthings. Gay. 2.† A division of land.

Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine far-things a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. Carew.

knight's (ee. 3.4 Anything very small; a small quantity. 'No furthing of grease.' Chaucer.—Farthing damages, in law, nominal, as opposed to substantial damages—a very common award, where a jury finds that in law, though not in fact, injury has been done to the plaintiff. The question of such damages carrying expenses is a matter for the judges. Farthingale (fär Thin-gäl), n. [O.Fr. vertugalle, vertugade; Fr. vertugadin, a farthingale. 'The fashion seems to have come from the Peninsula, and the name finds a satisfactory explanation in Sp. and Pg. rerdugo, a rod or shoot of a tree, in Pg. applied to a long plait or fold in a garment. Wedgwood. Comp. It faddiglia, a hooped petticoat, from falda, a fold.] A hoop



Farthingale, time of Queen Elizabeth

petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat. The hoop, the last remain of the farthingale, was used in court-dress up to the reign of George IV., and revived, after a form, in the use of crinoline, in the reign of Queen Victoria. Sometimes written Fardingale.

And revel it as bravely as the best
With ruffs and cuffs and fardingales and things.
Shak.

Farthing-dale (far'rhing-dal), n. Same as Farding-deal.
Farthing's-worth (far'rhingz-werth), n. As much as is sold for a farthing; a thing worth little or nothing; a matter of no consequence; as, it is not a farthing's-worth to me whether you do it or not.

Far. Wast (far west) n. That portion of the

you do it or not.

Far-West (fair/west), n. That portion of the
United States lying beyond the Mississippi.

Far-West (fair/west), a. Pertaining to the
Far-West, or the
United States west of

United States west of the Mississippi.

Fasces (fas'sez), n. pl.

[Lat. pl. of fascis, a bundle.] In Roman antiq bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an axe bound in along with them, borne by with them, borne by lictors before the su-perior Roman magis-trates as a badge of their power over life

trates as a badge of their power over life and limb.

Fascet (fas'set), n. In glass-making, an iron rod thrust into the mouths of bottles to convey them to the annealing tower. Called also Punty, Pontec, Punty-rod, and Puntil.

Fascia (fa'shi-a), n. [L., a band, sash, fillet.]

1. A band, sash, or fillet worn by the women of ancient Rome next to the skin to make the waist appear slender.—2. In arch. any flat member with a little projection, as the band of an architrave; also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—3. In astron. the belt of a planet.—4. In suny, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—5. In anat. a tendinous expansion or apponeurosis; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs and binds them in their places.

Fascialis (fas'si-al or fash'i-al), a. Belonging to the fasces.

Fascialis (fas-si-ā'lis or fash'i-ā'lis), n. A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh. Called also

Sartorius. Fasciate (fa'shi-āt), a. In bot. (a) same as Fasciated. (b) Banded or compacted to-

gether. Fasciated (fa'shi-āt-ed), a. 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.—2. In bot applied to those peculiar flattened stems which occur occasionally in trees, and which are supposed to be formed by the union of several stems

Fasciation (fa-shi-ā'shon), n. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

Three especial sorts of fusciation or rowling have the worthles of our profession commended to posterity.

Wiseman.

Fascicle (fas'si-kl), n. [L. fasciculus, from fascis, a bundle.] 1. A bundle; a collection. 2. In bot, a form of cyme in which the flowers have the foot-stalks or peduncles very short, so that the flowers are clustered together in a more or less compact bundle, as in sweet-william.

william.

Fascicled, Fascicular (fas'si-kid, fas-sik'ū-ler), a. Same as Fasciculate.

Fascicularia, (fas-sik'ū-lā''ri-a), n. [L. fasciculas, a cluster or little bundle.] A genus of extinct polyzoa, of the family Tubuliporidæ, occurring in the coralline crag of Sulfolk: so named from its clustered form. tered form.

Fascicularly (fas-sik'ú-ler-li), adv. Same as



sik'ū-lėr-li), adv. Same as Fasciculately. Fasciculate, Fascicu-lated (fassik'ū-lāt, fas-sik'ū-lāt-ed), a. [From fasciculus, a little bun-dle.] Growing in bun-dles or bunches from the some point as the fles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch. It is also applied to the stems and roots frameworks ficaria). The complete from the nerves.

Fasciculately (fas-sik'-fasciculately)

Fasciculately (fas-sik'-u-lāt-li), adv. In a fasciculated manner.

Fasciculato-ramose (fas-sik-ū-lā'tō-ra-mōs), a. In bot. noting branches or roots which are drawn closely together so as to be almost parallel.

Fascicule (fas'si-kūl), n. A little bundle; a fascicule (fas'si-kūl), n.

rasciclite (fas-sik'd-lit), n. [E. fascicle, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende, of a fascicular structure. Fasciculus (fas-sik'd-lus), n. [L.] 1. A little bundle; a fascicle.—2. A division of a book. 3. A nosegay.—4. In bot. same as Fascicle, 2. Fascinate (fas'sin' at), v. L. pret & pp. fascicuted; ppr. fascinating. [L. fascino; Gr. baskatino, to enchant, to bewitch.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

It has been almost universally believed that

ence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

It has been almost universally believed that serpents can stupefy and fascinate the prey which they are desirous to obtain. Griffit's Curvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, fascinated, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the damger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or drying. Macanday.

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; as, female beauty fascinates youth.—Syn. To charm, enrapture, captivate, enchant, bewitch. Fascinate (fas'sin-āt), vi. To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections have been noted to fascinate and bewitch, but love and envy.

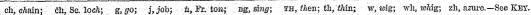
Fascinating (fas'sin-āt-ing), p. and a. Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating; as, a most fascinating poem.

Fascination (fas-sin-āt-ing), p. 1. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witcheraft; the exercise of a powerful irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. It was believed in superstitions times, that magicians had the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them, or administering anything to them; this was called fascination, and divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies were put in operation against it. The notion of the evil-eye, which in some places is not yet entirely extinct, is a vestige of this superstition. in some places is not yet entirely extinct, is a vestige of this superstition.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against fascination. Waller. 2. That which fascinates.



Fascines. In India ing batteries, in filling ditches, in strengtiening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to



set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other

works.

Fascinous (fas'sin-us), a. Caused or acting by witchcraft. 'The possibility of fascinous diseases.' Harvey.

Fasciolaria (fas'si-ō-lā'ri-a), n. [L. fasciola, small bandage.] A genus of molluses, family Muricide, found in the Indian seas, the Antilles, dc. The shell is a subfusiform univalve, channelled at its base without any projecting sutures, and having two or three very oblique folds on the columella.

Fash (fash), v.t. [Fr. facher, to offend, to atlict, O.fr. fascher; Pr. fastigar, to disgust, from L. fastidium, disgust. See Fash [Thous.] To trouble; to annoy. [Scotch.]

It's as plain as a pike-suff that something is troubl.

Il'sas plain as a pikestaff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love non-sense; for it's mainly that as fashes the lasses.

Cornhill Mag.

Fash (fash), v.i. [Scotch.] 1. To take trouble; to be at pains; as, you needna fash.—2, To be weary of; to account a trouble.

You soon fash of a good office. Scotch proverb. Fash (fash), n. Trouble; vexation; pains taken about anything. Without further fash on my part. De Quincey. [Scotch.]
Fashery (fa'she-ri), n. Same as Fash.

I considered it my duty to submit to many fasheries on his account. Galt.

on an account.

Fashion (fa'shon), n. [O.Fr. fachon or facton, from L. factio, a making, from facto, to do.] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, the fashion of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Or let me lose the fashion of a man. 2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern. King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the fashion of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

the attar. 2 Kr. vi. 10.

3. Make according to the custom of the time; especially, the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; as, we import fashions from France; what so changeable as fashion?—

4. Manner; sort; way; mode: applied to actions or behaviour.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve, And he will, after his sour fashion, tell you What hath proceeded. Shak.

5. Custom; prevailing practice.

It was the fashion of the age to call everything in question. Tilletson. 6. Genteel life or good breeding; genteel

society.

It is strange that men of fashion and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge.

Rateigh.

After a fashion, to a certain extent; in a

Sort.

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboatwomen, the Jews and the emancipationist after a fashion.

Marryat.

fishion.

Rashion (fa'shon), v.t. [See above.] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould. Here the loud hammer fishions female toys. Gay, Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, What makest thou?

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate: with to. Laws ought to be fashioned to the manners and conditions of the people.

Spenser.

3. To make according to the rule prescribed hy custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight.

Locke,

4.† To forge or counterfeit; to pervert.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to fisshion a carriage to rob love from any. Shak. to fashion a carriage to rob love from any. Shak, Fashionable (fa'shon-a-bl), a. 1. Conforming to the fashion or established mode; according to the prevailing form or mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing; as, a fashionable dress; the fashionable philosophy; fashionable or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a fashionable man. Hence—3. Genteel; well bred; as, fashionable company or society.

resinonacie company or society.

Time is like a *Lestienable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.

State.

Fashionable (fa'shon-a-bl), n. A person of fashion. [Chiefly used in the plural.]

Fashionableness (fa'shon-a-bl-nes), n. The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

Fashionably (fa'shon-a-bl), n. 25.

Fashionably (fa/shon-a-bli), adv. In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress fashionably.

to dress fashionavy.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or fuxed into another world.

South.

Fashioner (fa'shon-èr), n. or gives shape to anything. One who forms

The fashioner had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. Sir W. Scott. Fashionist (fa'shon-ist), n. An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the fashionists of that day. Fuller.

Fashionless (fa'shon-les), a. Having no

Fashionless (fa'shon-les), a. Having no fashion.
Fashion-monger (fa'shon-mung-gèr), n. One who studies the fashion; a fop.
Fashion-mongering (fa'shon-mung-gèring), a. Behaving like a fashion-mongering hoys. Shat. [Rare.]
Fashion-piece(fa'shon-pēs), n. Naut. one of the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and give shape to the stern.
Fashions (fa'shonz), n. [Corrupted for farcin.] Farcin or farcy. 'His horse...' infected with the fashions.' Shat.
Fashious (fa'shus), a. [Fr. ficheux, from ficher, to trouble. See FASH.] Troublesome. [Scotch.]
Fass (fas), n. An old German measure of capacity, varying greatly in different parts of the country.
Fassaite, Fassite (fas'sa-it, fas'sit), n. A mineral, a non-aluminous variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.
Fast (fast), a. [A. Sax, fest, fest, fast, firm.

Tyrol.

Fast (fast), a. [A. Sax. fast, fast, fast, farm. Common to all the Teutonic tongues in the sense of firm, solid, unbroken:] I. Firmly fixed; close; tight; closely adhering; made close; as, make fast the door; take fast hold; to stick fast in the mire; to make fast a rope.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. Millon. Which, by his strength, setteth fast the mountains. Ps. lxv. 6.

2. Strong against attack. Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and first places. Spenser.

3. Close, as sleep; deep; sound. 'A most fast sleep.' Shak.—4. Firm in adherence; not easily altenated; steadfast; faithful; as, a fast friend.—5. Lasting; durable; as, a fast colour.—6.† Tenacious; retentive: with

Roses, damask and red, are fast flowers of their

smells.

—Fast and loose, variable; inconstant; unreliable; slippery; saying one thing and doing another; as, to play fast and loose. The allusion is to a cheating game, still played at fairs by low sharpers, called 'prick the garter.' A belt or strap is doubled and rolled up with the double in the middle of the coils, it is then laid on a board, and the dupe is asked to eatch the double with a skewer, when the gambler takes the two askewer, when the gambler takes the two ends and looses it or draws it away, so as always to keep the skewer outside the doubled end.

Like a right gipsey, hath, at fast and loose, Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss, Shak. -Fast and loose pulleys, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a other loose. The shaft is driven from a revolving shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and, when the shaft is to be stopped, the band is shifted to the loose pulley.

Fast (fast), adv. Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee fast and deliver thee into their hand.

-Fast by or fast beside, close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. Pope. Fast (ast), n. That which fastens or holds; specifically, naut. a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, quay, &c., and named bow, head, quarter, stern, or breast fast, according to the part of the vessel to which it is made fast. By the breast fast the vessel is secured broadside to the quay

breast fast the vessel is secured broadside to the quay.
Fast (fast), a. [Probably connected with Teut. fast, in the sense of unbroken—but comp. W. fast, speedy; Armor. fest, rapidly, and root of L. festina, to hasten.] 1. Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, a fast horse.—2. Dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices; as, a fast young man; a fast liver. When applied to a young lady, it indicates that she is disinclined to abide by the rules of propriety, and imitates the manners or habits of a man, talks slang, &c.

Catullus was the most brilliant fast man of antiquity

and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. Hannay

the loose.

Fast (fast), adv. Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run fast; to move fast through the water, as a ship; the work goes on fust.—To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; to live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers quickly.

Fast (fast), v.i. [A. Sax. fastan, to fast. Goth. fastan, to keep—allied to fast, firm.] 1. To omit to take nourishment; to go hungry.

Fasting he went to sleep, and fasting waked

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction.

Your flesh like me, with scourges and with thorus; Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

Tempson.

Fast (fast), n. 1. Abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment. 'A surfeit is the father of much fast.' Shak.—2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.—3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time.

The fast was now already past. Acts xxvii. q. -To break one's fast, to take the first food of the day.

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their fasts with herbs.

Taylor.

with neros. Past-day (fast'dā), n. A day on which fast-ing is observed; in Scotland, a week-day observed as a day of preparation for the communion, but not now associated in any degree with physical fasting.

Fastet (fast), pp. Faced; having faces. Some mouth'd like greedy Oystriges; some firste Like loathly Toades. Spenser.

Easten (fas'n), v.t. [A. Sax. fastainan, to fasten. See FAS", a.] 1. To its firmly; to make fast or close; to secure, as by lock, bolt, bar, or the like; as, to fasten a chain to the feet.—2. To join in close union; to unite closely or firmly by any means; to cause to cleave together; to cement.

The words White and Torry have been record to

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas fastand to them. What if she be fastand to this foot lord, Dare I bid her abide by her word? Tennyson.

3.† To lay on with strength; to make to tell, Could be Assen a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?

Dryden. SYN. To fix, secure, unite, stick, link, attach,

affix, annex firm hold; to clinch: generally with on.

He fasten'd on my neck.

Shark.

Fastener (fas'n-er), n. One who or that which makes fast or firm.

Fastening (fas'n-ing), n. Anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, cabon. or bar.

or bar.

Fasten's Een or Even, n. Shrove-Tuesday
See Fastern's Een.

Faster (fast'er), n. One who fasts.

Fasterman. See Fastingman.
Fastern's Een, Fasten's Een (fast'ernz-en,
fast'enz-en), n. [A. Sax. fæstan, to fast,
and Sc. een, evening. Allied to this Scotch
term are G. fusthacht, fastelabend. Dan.
fastelaun: abend, aun = evening.] In Scotland, the name given to the evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent; ShroveTuesday.

Fast-handed(fast'hand-ed).a. Closebunded:

Fast-handed (fast'hand-ed), a. Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king being flast-handed and loth to part with a second dowry. prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the Princess Catharine.

Racon.
Racon.

Fasti (fas'ti), n. pl. [L.] Among the Romans, registers of various kinds; as, fasti sacri or kalendares, calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, &c. corresponding to the modern almanac; fasti annales or historici, containing the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occur.

Fastidiosity (fas-tid'i-os''i-ti), n. Fastidiousness.

His epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, amorphy, and oscitation. Fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), a. [L. fastidiosus,

from fastidium, fastidiousness, from fastus, haughtiness.] I. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over-nice; difficult to suit; as, a fastidious mind or

The exigencies of modern life lower necessarily our standard of excellence, and render us less fissidious.

Dr. Caird.

2. † Causing disgust; loathsome. Sir T. Elyot

Fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), adv. In a fas-tidious manner; squeamishly; contemptu-

ously.

Fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being fastidious; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind,

contemptuousiess; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.
Fastiglate, Fastiglated (fas-ti'ji-āt, fas-ti'-ji-āt-ed), a. [L. fastiglatus, pointed, from fastiglo, to point, fastiglaus, a top or peak.]

I. Narrowed to the top; roofed. "That noted hill, the top whereof is fastiglate like a sugar-load." Ray. Specifically—2. In bot, tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid; as, a plant is said to be fastiglated when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex, as the Lombardy poplar. Fastiglately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), adv. In a fastiglately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), adv. In a fastiglately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), adv. In a fastignately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), adv. In a fastiglately (fas-ti'ji-āt-l

base to the apex, as the Lombardy poplar. Fastigiately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), adv. In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

Fastigium (fas-ti'ji-um), n. [L.] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico; so called because it followed the form of the

roof.

Fasting-day (fast/ing-dā), n. A day of fast-ing; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation. [Rare.]

Fastingman, Fasterman (fast/ing-man, fast/er-man), n. In ancient times, a man of repute and substance, or rather surety, pledge, or bondsman, who was bound to answer for the peaceable demeanour of his convention.

companions.

Fastly (fast'li), adv. Firmly; surely. [Rare.] For he hath fastly founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Old Version of the Psalms.

Fastlyt (fast'li), adv. Quickly.

She (Queen Elizabeth) chaffed much, walked fastly to and fro . . . and swore 'By God's Son, I am no queen; that man (Essex) is above me.'

Sir J. Harrington.

Fastness (fast'nes), n. [A. Sax. fastness, firmness, fortification, fastennesse, a fastness, a walled town.] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.—2. Strength; secur-

ity.

And eke the firstnesse of his dwelling place. Spenser. 3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter; For in his fastness, if I be not cozen'd He and his outlaws live. Beau. & Ft.

4.† Closeness; conciseness of style. Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm firstness in Latin, as in Demosthenes. Ascham.

Fastness (fast'nes), n. The state or quality of being fast or swift; swiftness; rapidity.
Fastnessty† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), n. Haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much fastnosity.

Dr. H. More.

Pr. H. More.

Fastuous (fas'tū-us), a. [L. fastuosus, from fastus, haughtiness.] Proud; haughty; disdainful. The higher ranks will become fastuous, super-cillous, and domineering.

Fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), n. Haughti-

ness.

When Origen complained of the factuousness and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual prediction.

Fat (fat), a. [A. Sax. fact, fat], fat], comp. D. vet, Dan. fed, Icel. failr, fat. Hence, to fat, to fatten, failing, fatty, 1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent: the contrary to lean; as, a fat man; a fat ox.—2. Olly; greasy; unctuous; rich; as, a fat dish; fat meat.—3. Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy: dull; stunid. coarse; heavy; dull; stupid.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow, that he had a fat wit.

Fohnson.

4.† Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown fat and wealthy. South. and wearny.

5000.

5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a fat benefice. 'Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.' Millon.—6. Rich; fertile; as, a fat soil: or rich; nourishing; as, fat pasture.—7. Abounding in spiritual grace and conference. and comfort.

They (the righteous) shall be fat and flourishing Ps. xcii, 14

They (the righteous) shall be /at and flourishing.

Ps. xcii. 14.

S. In printing, applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines; hence, applied to work that pays well.—9. Naut. broad, as the quarter of a ship.

Fat (fat), n. 1. An oily concrete substance, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. In most parts of the body the fat lies immediately under the skin. Fat is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard, and oil. It is generally white or yellowish, with little smell or taste. It consists of two substances, stearine and elaine or oleine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. Human fat appears to contain no stearine, but margarine and oleine. All fats agree in being insoluble in water, and in not containing any nitrogen, which is a common constituent of most other animal matter.—2. The best or richest part of a thing. part of a thing.

Abel brought of the fat of his flock. Gen. iv. 4. 3. In printing, type-work containing much blank space, and therefore paying the workman well.

Tat (iat), v.t. pret. & pp. fatted; ppr. fatting.
To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and
fleshy with abundant food; as, to fat fowls

Ere this
I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal.

Shak.

Fat (fat), v.i. To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox fats as well, and is as good as a young

Fat (fat), n. [See VAT.] 1. A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

The fats shall overflow with wine and oil Joel ii. 24. An old indefinite measure of capacity,

differing for different commodities; thus, a fat of grain was a quarter or 8 bushels.

Patal (fat'al), a. [L. fatalis, from fatum. See FATE.] 1.† Proceeding from fate or des-

tiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are fatal and necessary. Tillotson.

It was fatal to the king to fight for his money. 2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful. 'Parca's fattal web.' Shak.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

Zohn Fletcher,
Britachild Michigan and death.

Bring forth that fatal screech-owl to our house, That nothing sung but death to us and ours. Shak.

4. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; disastrous; serious; as, a fatal wound; a fatal day; a fatal event.

The most fatal error which a poet can possibly commit in the management of his machinery, is that of attempting to philosophise too much. Macaulay.

Fatalism (fāt'al-izm), n. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. See NECESSITY.

They tugged lustily at the logical chain by which Hume was so coldly towing them and the world into bottomless abysess of Athelian and Fatalism.

Fatalist (fāt'al-ist), n. One who maintains

that all things happen by inevitable neces-

that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to three heads—First, such as asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to decree and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. . . . Secondly, such as suppose a Deity, that acting wisely, but necessarily, did contrive the general frame of things in the world; from whence, by a chain of causes, doth unavoidably result whatsoever isso done in it. . . And, lastly, such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity . . that is indeed the atheists.

**Creative of the december of the control of

Fatalistic (fāt-al-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savouring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fattle sense? Colering:

Fatality (fat-al'i-ti), n. [From L. fatalitas.]

1. The state of being fatal; a fixed unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

The Stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent

in the things themselves which God himself could not alter.

It makes me think that there is something in it like fatative; that after certain periods of time the fame and memory of great wits should be renewed, as Chaucer is both in France and England. Dryden.

2. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some great or hazardous event; mortality.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

Sir T. Browne.

Sir T. Browne.

3. A fatal occurrence; as, it was no longer possible to avert this fatality.

Fatally (fāt'al-li), adv. 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination —2. Mortally; destructively; in a manner leading to death or ruin; as, the encounter ended fatally; the prince was fatally deceived. fatally deceived

the encounter ended fatally; the prince was fatally deceived.

Fatalness (fat'al-nes), n. Inevitable necessity; fatality.

Fata Morgana (fa'ta mor-ga'na), n. [It., because supposed to be the work of a fata or fairy called Morgana.] A name given to a very striking optical illusion which has been principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage (which see). The images of men, houses, towers, palaces, columns, trees, &c., are occasionally seen from the coast, sometimes in the water, and sometimes in the air, or at the surface of the water. The same object has frequently two images, one in the natural and the other in an inverted position. The images of a single object are said to be sometimes considerably multiplied. considerably multiplied.

Fat-brained (fat'brand), a. Dull of apprehension.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-brained followers so far out of his knowledge.

Shak.

so far out of his knowledge.

Fate (fist), n. [L. fatum (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods, from root of farri, to speak, from an Indo-Eur. root bha, to shine, which appears also in Gr. phanai, to speak, and phans, light; Skr. bhāsh, to speak, from bha, to shine. See FAME.] 1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause and stiny depending on a superior cause and uncontrollable.

uncontrollable.

The Olympian gods were cruel, jealous, capricious, malignant; but beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting fake, of which victim and tyrant were allike the instruments, and which at last, far off, after ages of misery it may be, but still before all was over, would vindicate the sovereignty of justice. Full as it may be of contradictions and perplexities, this obscure belief lies at the very core of our spiritual nature, and it is called fake, or it is called gradestination, according as it is regarded pantheistically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-conscious being.

Throat modelstowning of the contradiction of the self-conscious being.

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2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny; as, it is the *fate* of mortals to meet with disappointments.—3. Final event; death; destruc-

Yet still he chose the longest way to fate. Dryden.

The whizzing arrow sings, And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings. Pope. 4. Cause of death. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly how he bent, And feathered fates among the nules and sumpters sent. Dryden.

5. pl. In myth. the Destinies or Parcæ; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in num-ber, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.—SYN. Destiny, doom, lot, fortune, death, destruc-

tion.

Fated (fāt'ed), a. 1. Assigned, or gifted with, a certain fate; doomed; destined; as, he was fated to rule over a factious people.—

2. Modelled or regulated by fate; awarded or set apart by fate. 'One midnight, fated to the purpose.' Shale.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated. Prior. Now all the plagues that in the pendulous air Hang fated o'er men's faults light on thy daughters! Shak.

3.† Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.

4.† Invested with the power of settling fates or destinies.

The fated sky

The fated sky
Gives us free scope.

Rateful (fatful), a. Bearing fatal power;
producing fatal events. 'The fateful steel.'

J. Bartow. Fatefully (fat'ful-li), adv. In a fateful Fatefulness (fat'ful-nes), n. State of being

Fat-headed (fat'hed-ed), a. Dull; stupid; thick-skulled.

Cases of sublety ought not to be committed to gross and fat headed judges.

Cases of sublety ought not to be committed to dyitife.

Fat-hen (fathen), n. In bot. wild spinach; goosefoot. The older herbalists applied the name to orpine (Scalam Telephium).

Father (fiffier), n. [A. Sax. feder—a word occurring throughout the Indo-European family of languages: comp. G. vater, D. vader, O. Fris. feder, Icel. fathir, Goth. fader, Rus. butea, L. pater, Gr. pater, Zend. pature, Per. padar, Skr. pitri—father; probably from a root pa, to feed, seen in L. paseo, dy. Father, brother, daughter, sister, are words occurring, with slight change of form, in early all the Indo-European or Aryan tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; next male ancestor; a male parent.

A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x. z.

A wise son maketh a glad father. A wise son maken a gant/aneer. From X.1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor, or founder, of a race, family, or line; as, Adam was the father of the human race; Abraham was the father of the Lambleton. Igraelites

Thou noble father of her kings to be. Tennyson. David slept with his fathers. I Ki. ii. 10.

3. A respectful mode of address to an old man; an appellation of honour; as, Father

Jupiter. The king of Israel said to Elisha, . . . My father, shall I smite them? 2 Ki, vi. 21.

O Tiber, father Tiber, To whom the Romans pray. Maraulay. 4. One who exercises paternal care over

Job xxix. 16. I was a futher to the poor.

5. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, inventor, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; a distinguished example; a teacher; as, Jabal was the father of such as dwell in tents, and Jubal of musicians; Homer is considered as the father of epic poetry.—

6. Originator causes 6. Originator; cause.

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought, Shak. 7. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father:in-law; a step-father.—8. The appel-lation of the first person in the Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Mat. xxviii. 19.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

9. The title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, to confessors, and to pricests.—10. The title of a senator in ancient Rome.—11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body, as, father of the bar, the cleigtnan who has longest held chick, the clergynan who has longest held office; father of the House of Commons, the member who has been longest in the House.—Fathers of the Church, the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian Church in the early ages. Those of them who were, during any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles, are called apostolic fathers. These are five: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp. Those of the first three centuries, including the five above named, are sometimes styled primitive fathers, to distinguish them from the fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries—their names, in addition to the five just mentioned, are, Justin, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Ireneus, bishop of Lord Law, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturqus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturqus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturqus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory On Nyssa, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constanting, History of Hersandria, Tortulianus of Carthage, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory On Nyssa, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constanting, History of Poictiers, Ambrose, archibishop of Milan, Jerome, the translator of the Bible, Angustin, bishop of Hippo—Adeptive fa-

ther, he who adopts the children of another and acknowledges them as his own.—Putative father, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

Father (fü'Ther), v.t. 1. To beget as a father.

Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base.

2. To adopt; to act as a father towards.

Imo. I'll . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. And rather father thee than master thee. Shak. 3. To assume as one's own work; to profess or acknowledge one's self to be the author

Men of wit Often father'd what he writ. 4. To give a father to; to furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex, Being so father'd and so husbanded? Shak. 5. To ascribe or charge to one as his off-spring or production: with on.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to father on me a new set of productions.

Swift,

Fatherhood (fä'fher-hud), n. The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this father hood, or fatherly authority.

Locke.

Father-in-law (fa'Ther-in-la), n. The father

Father-in-law (h''Fhèr-in-la), n. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fatherland (fa'Her-land), n. [A literal translation of the G. Vaterland.] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors; as, we are all proud of our fatherland; England is the fatherland of the people of New England.

Sweet it was to dream of Fatherland. Tennyson. Fatherlasher (fä'fHer-lash-er), n. A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head (Cottus bubathe genus Cottus of bull-lead (Cottus outco-lés), from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several for-midable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is a great article of food.

Fatherless (fäffer-les), a. 1. Destitute of a living father; as, a fatherless child.—2. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand fatherless tales amongst

Ecau. & Fl.

us. Beau. & Fl.
Fatherlessness (fü'Thèr-les-nes), n. The state of being without a father.
Fatherliness (fü'Thèr-li-nes), n. The state or quality of being fatherly; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.
Father-long-legs (fü-Thèr-long-legz), n. An insect having long legs, a name applied to several species of crane-flies. Called also Daddy-long-legs.
Fatherly (fü'Thèr-li), a. 1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as, fatherly care or affection. tion.
You have showed a tender fatherly regard. Shak.

2. Pertaining to a father.

Patherly (is Ther-il), adv. In the manner of a father. [Rare and poetical.]

This child is not mine as the first was,
I cannot sing it to each the first was,
L cannot lift it up fallerly
And bless it upon my breast. Lowell. Father-right (fä'Ther-rit), n. A patrimony. Fathership (fä'Ther-ship), n. State of being a father.

being a father.

Fathom (farh'um), n. [A. Sax fæthem, fethem, the bosom, the space of both arms extended. Comp. Icel. fathur, the bosom, an
embrace, a stretch of 6 feet; Sw. famu, the
bosom, a measure of length; G. faden, a
thread, a fathom. Grimm considers the
word to be derived from fahan, to take.]
1. A measure of length containing 6 feet; the
space to which a man may extend his arms;
used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements. ments.

Full fathom five thy father lies, Of his bones are coral made. Shak.

2. Reach; penetration; the extent of one's capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his fathom they have none To lead their business, To lead their business.

Fathom (farh'um), v.t. 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 'Pillars... as big as two men can fathom.' Purchas.—2. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth of; to penetrate; to find the bottom or extent of. 'Our depths who fathoms.' Pope.—3. To penetrate; to comprehend.

Leave to fathom such high points as these. Dryden.

Fathomable (fath'um-a-bl), a. That may be fathomed or comprehended.
Fathomer (fath'um-èr), a. One who fathoms.
Fathomless (fath'um-les), a. 1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.

God in the fathemless profound, Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.

G. Sandys.
2. That cannot be embraced or encompassed with the arms. 'A waist most fathomless.' Shat.—3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

Fathom-wood (farh'um-wud), n. Waste timber, sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots.

counc measurement in action lots. Fatidic, Fatidical (fa-tid'ik, fa-tid'ik-al), a. [L. fatidicus—fatum, fate, destiny, and dico, to say, to tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

So that the fatidical fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. Cartyle.

till at last even Saul must join in it.

Fatidically (fa-tid'ik-al-il), adv. In a fatidical or prophetie manner.

Fatiferous (fa-tid'ik-al-il), a. [L. fatifer-fattum, fate, destiny, and fero, to bear, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. [Rane.]

Fatigablet (fati-ga-bl), a. [See FATIGUE.]

That may be wenried; easily tired. Bailey.

Fatigate (fati-gat), v.t. [L. fatigo, fati-gatum. See FATIGUE, v.t.] To weary; to tire.

Fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), p. and α . We aried; tired.

Then straight his double spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate. Shak.

Fatigation' (fat-i-gā'shon), n. Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and fatigation. W. Mountague,

The earth anovem man bothing, our at the price of his sweat and larigation. II. Montague.

Fatigue (fa-tèg'), n. [See next article.]

1. Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil; as, the latigues of war.—3. The labours of militarymen, distinct from the use of arms; fatiguedity; as, a party of men on fatigue.—4. The weakening of a metal caused by repeated vibrations or strains.

Fatigue (fa-tèg'), v.t. pret & pp. fatigued; ppr. fatiguing. [Fr. fatiguer, from L. fatigo, to weary, from a root fa (=Gr. cha as in chaitzo, to need), seen in fatisco, to open in chinks, to become exhausted, feasus, wearied, fames, hunger, &c., and suilix igo, probably akin to ago, to act.] 1. To tire; to weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued the strength by severe or long-continued

The man who struggles in the fight, Fatigues left arm as well as right.

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

2. To weary by importunity; to harms. Fatigue-dress (fa-teg/dres), n. The working dress of soldiers. Fatigue-duty (fa-teg/du-ti), n. The work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms. Fatigue-party (fa-teg/pir-ti), n. A body of soldiers engaged in labours distinct from the use of arms.

Fatiguesome (fa-teg'sum), a. Wearisome; tiresome. 'A fatiguesome flight.' Turntiresome.

buill.

Fatiguing (fa-têg'ing), p. and a. Inducing weariness or lassitude; tiring; wearying; harassing; as, fatiguing services or labours.

Fatiloquent' (fa-til'o-kwent), a. [See Fa-Tiloquist'] 1. Prophesying—2. Prophetic; fatidical. Blount.

Fatiloquist' (fa-til'o-kwist), n. [L. fatum, fate, and loquor, to speak.] A fortune-teller.

teller. Fatimide, Fatimite (fat'i-mid, fat'i-mit), n. A descendant of Fatima, the daughter and only child of Mahomet. A line of caliphs, popularly known as the Fatimite dynasty, was founded in 909 by Abu-Mohammed Obeidalla, who gave himself out as grandson of Fatima, and continued till the death of Adhed, the fourteenth Fatimite caliple in 1171. The members claimed pontifical attributes. attributes.

attributes

Fatiscence (fa-tis/sens), n. [L. fatisco, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky. Kirwan.

Fat-kidneyed (fat/kid-nid), a. [Fat and kid-ney.] Fat; gross: a word used in contempt. Tence, ye fat-kidneyed rascal! Shak.

Fatling (fat/ling), n. [Fat, and ling, dim. suffix (both of which see.] A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for shaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food.

He (David) sacrificed oxen and fattings. 2 Sant, vi. 13. Fat-lute (fat'lut), n. A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil for filling joints, apertures,

Fatly (fat'li), adv. Grossly; greasily. grave. Fatner (fat'ner), n. A fattener (which see).

The wind was west on which the philosopher be stowed the encomium of fatner of the earth.

Fatness (fat'nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with fatness. Their eyes stand out with farmers. F. EXXII. 7.
2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatmess of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.

Gen. xxvii. 28.

3. That which gives fertility.

The clouds drop fatness. Phillips The clouds drop ranses.

Fatten (fat'n), v.t. 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat.—2. To enrich; to make fertile and fruitful. 'Fatten fields with blood.' Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt In many streams to fatten lower lands. Tennyson.

3. To feed grossly; to fill. *Dryden*. Fatten (fat'n), v.i. To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains fatten with the brave man's labour.

Fattener (fat'n-ér), n. One who Ormer, which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility.

Fattiness (fat'i-nes), n. The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Fattish (fat'ish), a. Somewhat fat.

Fatt'rel (fat'rel), n. [O.Fr. fatraille, trumpery,] A ribbon's end; also, a fold or puckering in a woman's dress. [Scotch.]

Now, band we there were out of sight.

Now, hand ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the fattreis, song and tight. Eurns.

Fatty (fat'i), a. Having the qualities of fat;
greasy; as, a fatty substance.—Fatty acids,
a name given to such acids as have been
separated from fats. Fats and fixed oils are separated from fats. Fats and fixed oils are composed of one or more acids and glycerine. The glycerine may be removed by boiling the fat with any stronger base, as potash or soda, with which the acid combines to form a soap. By treating this soap with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid the base is removed and the fatty acid obtained free. Acetic and formic acids have been included in the fatty acids, because, though not entering jute olegations compounds they become tering into oleaginous compounds, they belong to the same chemical order.—Fatty tissue, in anat. the adipose tissue, a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, having no communication with each other, but lying side by side in the meshes of the cellular tissue, which serves to hold them together, and through which also the blood-vessels find their way to them. In the cells of this tissue the animal matter called fat is depo-

Fatuitous (fa-tū'it-us), a. Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

She was . . . worse than an orphan—a poor fat-tions father was linked to her fate. Emilia Wyndham.

Fatuity (fa-tū'i-ti), n. [L. fatuitas, from fatuus, silly.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. Those many forms of popular fatuity.' Is Taylor.

Fatuous (fa'tū-us), a. [L. fatuus, silly.]

1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants

We pity or laugh at those paranous extrawagants.

In Scots law, a fatheous person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech.

Bell's Law Dict. 2. Without reality; illusory, like the ignis

fatuus.
Thence fatuous fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham.

Thence fatheast fires and meteors take their birth.

Fat-witted (fat/wit-ed), a. Having a fat wit, heavy; dull; stupid. 'Thou art... fat-witted with drinking old sack.' Shak.

Faubourg (fo'birg), n. [Fr. In O. Fr. also written forsbourg, L.L. foris burgum—L. foris, out of doors, and L.L. burgum, a borough. The present spelling perhaps originated from a confusion of the first syllable with fanax, false.] A suburb in French cities; the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive.

were less extensive.

Faucal (fa/kal), a. [L. fauces, the throat.]

Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the

throat; specifically, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues which are produced in the fauces

the fauces.

Fauces (fa/sēz), n. pl. [L, the throat, the gullet.] I. In anat. the gullet or windpipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.—2. In bot. the mouth or opening of the tube of a monopetalous corolla.—3. In conch. that portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the granting. aperture

aperture.

Faucet (fa/set), n. [Fr. fausset, probably either from L. fauces, throat, or L. falsus, false.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

Fauchion' (fa/shon), n. [See Falchion.]

A falchion (which see).

A falchion (which see).

Faucht, Fanght (facht), n. A fight; a contest; a struggle; as, I've had a sair faucht withe warld. [Scotch.]

Faufel (fajfel), n. [Ar. and Hind. favefal, fufal, the betel-nut.] The fruit of Areca Catecha, a species of palm-tree.

Faugh (fa). Exclamation of contempt or abhorrere.

Faugh (fa). Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.
Faulchion (fal'shon), n. See FALCHION.
Fauld (fald), n. A fold. [Scotch.]
Faulet (fall), n. A pointed lace collar; a fall. 'These laces, ribbons, and these faules.'

Herrick. See FALL.

Fault (falt) n. O Fr. faulte: Fr. faute; It.

Herrick. See Fall.
Fault (fait), n. [O.Fr. faulte; Fr. faute; It. and Sp. falta, fault, defect, from a Romance verb (not occurring in French) with a stem falt, as Sp. faltar, It. faltare, from a L. freq. fallitare, from fallo, to deceive. See Fall.] 1. Properly, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence: applied to things.

As rether set were, little breach

As patches set upon a little breach, Discredit more in hiding of the fault. Shak.

2. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to centre or bilation. sure or objection.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness.

Gal. vi. r.

3.† Defect; want; absence. See DEFAULT. I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend.

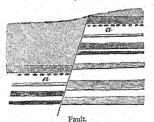
Shak.

4. Among sportsmen, the act of losing the scent; a lost scent.

Ceasing their clamorous cry till they have singled, With much ado, the cold fault clearly out. Shak,

5. † Misfortune; ill hap.

The more my fault, To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die. Shak. 6. In geol. and mining, a break or dislocation of strata; interruption of the continuity of strata with displacement; the sudden interruption of the continuity of strata originruption of the continuity of strata originally in the same plane, accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, such fissure being generally filled with fragments of stone, clay, &c. The strata on either side of the fault appear elevated or depressed, so that in working a bed or vein there appears a sudden termination. In the coal-fields these faults are sometimes beneficial when they serve as natural drains. In the figure α shows the chance of position in the ca shows the change of position in the



strata occasioned by a fault. - To find fault, to express blame; to complain.

Thou wilt say then, Why doth he yet find fault?

At fault, unable to find the scent, as dogs hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the

track.—To find fault with, to blame; to censure; as, to find fault with the times or with a neighbour's conduct.—SYN. Error, blemish, defect, imperfection, weakness, blunder, failing, vice.
Fault † (falt), v.i. To fail; to be wrong.

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not faulted.

Latimer. Fault (falt), v.t. To charge with a fault; to accuse; to find fault with.

Whom should I fault!

Bp. Hall.

Faulted (fall'ed), p. and a. 1. In geol. a term applied to strata or veins in which fracture with displacement has occurred.—2. Imperfect, defective; unsound; damaged. Faulter (fall'er), n. An offender; one who commits a fault. Behold the faulter here in sight.' Faurfax.

Fault-finder (falt/find-er), n. One who cen-

Faultful (falt'ful), a. Full of faults or sins.

Faultily (falt'i-li), adv. Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly. Faultiness (falt'i-nes), n. The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect; badness; viciousness; evil disposition. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is't long or round?—Round, even to faultiness. Shak.

Faulting (falt'ing), n. In geol. the state or condition of being faulted.
Faultless (faltles), a. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offence; perfect; as, a faultless poem or picture.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be

Faultlessly (falt'les-li), adv. In a faultless

manner.

Faultlessness (falt'les-nes), n. Freedom from faults or defects.

Faulty (falt'l), a. 1. Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a faulty composition or book; a faulty plan or design; a faulty picture.—2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. of censure.

The king doth speak this thing as one who is faulty.

2 Sam. xiv. 13. The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity is three ways faulty.

Faun (fgn), n. [L. faunus, a deity of the woods and fields.] In Rom. myth. one of a



Dancing Faun-Antique Statue, Florentine Museum.

kind of demigods or rural deities, differing little from satyrs. The form of the fauns was principally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and projecting horns; sometimes also with cloven feet.

Rough satyrs danc'd, and fauns with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long.

Fauna (fan'a), n. [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, and also a description of them: corresponding to the word flore in respect of plants; as, the fauna of America; fossil fauna; recent

the fauna of America; iossi fauna, recent fauna. The plural is faunas or faunae.

Faunist (fan'ist), n. One who treats of the fauna of a country or particular district. Some future faunist. Gilbert White.

The southern parts of Europe . . have us yet produced no famist to assist the inquiries of the naturalist.

Faunus (fa'nus), n. pl. Fauni (fa'nī). Same as Faun. Faur'd (fard), a. Favoured. See FA'ARD. [Scotch.]

Fause (fas), a. False. [Scotch.] Fause-face (fasfas), n. A false-face; a mask. [Scotch.]

I changed to obtain a glisk of his visage, as his fause-face slipped aside. Sir W. Scott.

Pause-house (fas'hous), n. A framework forming a vacancy in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. Burns.

ventilation; the vacancy usen. Dorno. [Scotch.]
Fausen (fa'sen), n. A large kind of eel.
'Ahout which fausens, and other fish did
shoal.' Chapman.
Faussebraye (fös'brä), n. [Fr. faux, fausse, false, and braye, braie, breeches, from L.
braca, breeches.] In fort. a small mount
of earth thrown up about a rampart.

braces, precenses, I in Job. a stant mount of earth thrown up about a rampart.

Faut, Faute (fat), n. [Old English and Scotch.] Fault; default; want.

Fauteuii (lō-tul), n. [Fr.; O.Fr. faudestewil, Jallestewii; L.L. fatllestolium, faldistorium, from O.H.G. fattstul—fattlen, to fold, and stud, a seat. The fauteuil was originally a seat which folded up.] 1. An armiclar; an easy-chair.—2. The chair of a president.—3. A seat in the French Academy.—Droid de fauteuil, the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the droit de tabouret enjoyed by ladies.

Fautor i (fut'er), n. [L., contr. for favitor, from faveo, to favour, to befriend.] A favourer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support.

nance or support.

I am neither author or fautor of any sect.

B. Fonson.

Fautress † (fat'res), n. A female favourer; a patroness. Chapman.
Fauvette (fō-vet'), n. [Fr., from fauve, fawn-coloured] A term introduced from French works, sometimes applied to any of the species of soft-billed birds or warblers, such as the nightingale.
Faux-bourdon (fō-bōr-doń), n. [Fr. faux, false, and bourdon, a drone bass, a series of similar notes or a holding note as an accompaniment to the melody.] In music, a sort of harmony used by old composers, and consisting of thirds and sixths added to a cantofermo.

sisting of thrus and sixths added to a cantofermo.

Faux-jour (fō-zhōr), n. [Fr. faux, false, and jour, day, light.] Lit. a false or contrary light. In the fine arts, a term indicating that a picture has been hung so that the light falling on it is from a different direction from that in which the painter has represented it as coming in the picture. Faux-pas (fō-pā). [Fr.] A false step; a mistake or wrong measure; a breach of manners or moral conduct; more particularly a lapse from chastity.

Favaginous f (ia-vaj'in-us), a. [L. favus, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb.

Favelt (ia'vel), n. [O.Fr., talk, flattery, from L. fabula, a fable.] Flattery; cajolery.

There was falschood, favel, and jolity.

There was falsehood, favel, and jollity.

Hycke Scorner. Affirm that fixed hath a goodly grace
In eloquence,
Sir T. Wyatt.

Affirm that fixed hath a goodly grace in elequence, Sir T. Wyatt.

[The phrase curry favour (see under CURRY) was originally curry favel, and it seems to have arisen from a mixing up of this word with the next.]

Favel† (fa'vel), a. [Fr. fauveau, fauve, fallow, dun; G. fallo, yellow, tawny. See FALLOW.] Yellow; fallow; dun; hence, a dun horse (like bayard, a bay). See preceding article.

Favella (fa-vella), n. pl. Favellae (fa-vellē). [Corruption of L. favilla, ashes.] A term applied by botanists to those capsules in alge in which the nucleus, consisting of many spores, is formed within a single mother-cell.

Favellidium (fa-vel-id'i-um), n. In bot. among the alge, a name given to a group of contiguous cells (favellæ), when they are fertile.

fertile.

Faveolate (fa-ve'o-lat), a. [L. favus, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

Favillous (fa-vi'us), a. [L. favilla, ashes.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.—

2. Resembling ashes.

Favonian (fa-vo'ni-an), a. Pertaining to Favonian, or the west wind; hence, gentle; favourable; propitious.

These biossoms snow upon thy lady's pall!

These biossoms snow upon thy lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm favonian burial!
Kea

Favor (fa'ver). Mode of spelling favour in the United States and among many business

Favose (fa-vōs'), a. [L. favosus, from favus, a honey-comb.] Resembling a honey-comb. (a) applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, which is covered over with a honeyfavus, which is covered over with a noney-comb-like gummy secretion. (b) Applied to parts of plants, as the receptacle of the Onopordium, which has cells like a honey-

comb.

Favosite (fa'vo-sit), n. [L. favus, a honeycomb.] A genus of fossil corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells.

Favour (fā'ver), n. [Fr. faveur; L. favor, from faveo, to favour, to befriend.] 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition; a willingness to support, defend, or vindicate.

His dreadful nav. and his lovely mind.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and favour of mankind. Waller. God gave him (Joseph) fivour and wisdom in the sight of Pharach. Acts vii. 10.

2. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good-will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration. 'Beg one favour at thy gracious hand' Shak. —3. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment. pmishment.

I could not discover the lenity and favour of this Swift. 4. Leave; good-will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your favour, I will treat it here. Dryden. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favoured.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man His chief delight and favour. Milton.

His cher deright and favour.

An afft or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good-will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons, worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions; something worn as a token of affection. 'Will you wear my favour at the tourney?' Tennyson.—7. † A feature to the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contractio ture; countenance.

I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus, As well as I do know your favour.

8. A charm: an attraction; a grace.

She showed him favours to allure his eye. Shak. 9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success; as, the enemy approached under favour of the night.—10. Partiality; bias.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily; as, your favour of yesterday's date is to hand.—A challenge to the complimentarily; as, your favour of yesterday's date is to hand.—A challenge to the favour, in law, the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favour or malice, interest, or connection.—In favour of, in one's favour, (a) inclined to support; as, to be in favour of a measure or party. (b) For the good of; to the advantage of; for the benefit of, favourably to; as, the will was drawn in favour of my brother; the judge decided in my favour.—Syn. Kindness, countenance, patronage, support, partiality, bias, gift, present, benefit, advantage, letter, communication, note.

Pavour (fa'ver), v. t. 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage; to regard or treat with favour or partiality, to show favour or partiality to; as, he favours his party. 'Fortune favours the brave.' Proverb.—2. To afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate; as, a weak place in the fort favoured the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favoured his approach; a fair wind favours a voyage.—3. To resemble in features.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his master.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his

4. To ease; to spare; as, a man in walking favours a lame leg.—5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favourably.

He has favoured her squint admirably. 6. Naut. to be careful of; as, to favour the

Favourable (faver-a-bl), a. [L. favorablis, Fr. favorabla. See FAVOUR.] 1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; manifesting partiality.

Lend favourable car to our request. Lord, thou hast been favourable to thy land, Ps.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote; as, a salubrious climate and plenty of food are favourable to population.—

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities; as, the army was drawn up on favourable ground; the ship took a station favourable for attack.—4.† Beautiful; well-favoured.

None more favourable nor more fair Than Clarion. Spenser.

None more favourable nor more tan Than Clarion.

Pavourableness (fa'vėr-a-bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of heing favourable, kindness; partiality; suitableness.

Pavourably (fa'vėr-a-bl), adv. In a favourable manner; with regard or affection; with friendly disposition; conveniently; partially. Favoured (fa'vėrd), p. and a. I. Regarded with kindness; countenanced; supported; as, a favoured friend; a candidate favoured by the government.—2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities; as, a vessel favoured by wind and tide.—3. Featured, with some qualifying word prefixed; as, well-favoured, well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy, plump, handsome; ill-favoured, ill-looking, having a good an ugly appearance, lean, repulsive.

Hard-favoured, having harsh features. Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled old. Shak.

Favouredly (faverd-li), adv. In respect to features: compounded with well or ill. John-

son.

Favouredness (tā'verd-nes), n. 1. State of being favoured.—2. Appearance, as indicative of bodily condition; cast of countenance: generally with veel or ill prefixed.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sleep, wherein is blemish or any certarouredness.

Deut, xvii. 1.

Favourer (fā'vér-èr), n. One who or that which favours; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity.

Favouress (fā'vér-es), n. A female who favours or gives countenance. [Rare.]

Favouring[iy (fā'vér-ing-li), adv. In such a manner as to show favour.

Favourite (fā'vér-it), n. [Fr. favorite.

See FAVOUR.] A person or thing regarded

EAVOURLE (IN VER-IL), n. [Fr. favori, favorite. See FAVOUR.] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; especially, one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality.

Heaven gives its favourites early death. Byron. A favourite has no friend.

Favourite (fā'vēr-it), a. Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference; as, a favourite walk; a favourite author; a favourite child.

Every particular master in criticism has his fa-vourite passages in an author. Addition.

Favouritism (fa'ver-it-izm), n. The disposition to favour, aid, and promote the interest of a favourite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

which consideration imposes such a necessity on the troughest of others having equal claims.

Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown as hath in a great measure subdued the influence of favouritism.

Favourless (fa'ver-les), a. 1. Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no patronage or countenance.—2.† Not favouring; unpropitions. 'Portune favourless.' Spensor.

Favularia, (fa-vū-lā'ri-a). n. [L. favus, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil plants, Sigilaria (which see).

Favus (fā'vus), n. [L., a honey-comb, a hexagonal tile.] 1. Crusted or honey-combed ringworm, a disease chiefly attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honey-comb. It is produced by a fungous growth. 2. A tile or slab of marble cut into an hexagonal shape, so as to produce the honey-comb pattern in pavements.

Fave, i. a. Glad; fain.

Leoverned hem so wel after my laws.

Fawe, ta. Glad; fain.

I governed hem so wel after my lawe,
That eche of hem ful blisful was and fize.

Fawn (fan), n. [Fr. faon, which Wedgwood,
Littre, and others follow Diez in deriving
from L. fatus, progeny—lengthened into
factonus, and this becoming in 0.Fr. fedon
and feon.] 1. A young deer; a lack or doe of
the first year.—2.† The young of any animal.

'She (the tigress). followeth. her
fauns. Holland.
Fawn (fan), v.i. [A. Sax. faegnian, to rejoice,
flatter. See FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing,
frisking, and the like; to soothe; to flatter
meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to

cringe and bow to gain favour; as, a dog fawns on his master; a fawning favourite or

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns.

Shak.

Fawn (fan), n. A servile cringe or bow, mean flattery, 'Servile fawns.' B. Jonson. Fawner (fan'er), n. One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly. Fawning (fan'ing), p. and a. Servilely courting or caressing; meanly flattering; cajoling in an abject manner.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet, And lick'd her lily hands with favoring tongue, As he her wronged innocence did weet. Spenser.

Fawningly (fapring-it), adv. In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.

Fawsont (fasont), a. [A form of fashioned.] Seemly; deeent. [Scotch.]

Faxed; (fakst), a. [A. Sax. feax, hair.] Hairy.

Cander.

Fay (fa), n. [Fr. fée, a fairy. See FAIRY.]

A fairy; an elf.

Fay' (fa), n. Faith. 'That neither hath religion nor fay.'

Spenser.

Fay (fa), v. [A. Sax. fegan, to unite. A form of fadge (which see).] To fit; to suit; to unite closely; specifically, in ship-building, to fit or lie close together, as any two pieces of wood; thus, a plank is said to fay to the timbers when there is no perceptible space hetween them.

Fay (fa), v.t. To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair; to fit; to fadge.

Fayalite (fa'yal-it), n. [Fayal, one of the

Tayalite (fa'yal-it), n. [Fayal, one of the Azores, where it is found.] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron.

Fayence, n. Same as Faience. Fayles† (falz), n. An old game at tables or backgammon.

ickgammon.

He'll play

At fuyles and tick-tack: I have heard him swear.

B. Jonson.

Faynet (fān), v.i. [See FAIN.] To rejoice; to take delight; to be glad. Spenser. Faytor, Faytourt (fā'tor, fā'tōr), n. Same as Fattour.

as Faitour.

Fazzolet (fat'so-let), n. [It. fazzoletto and fazzuole; O.Sp. fazoleto, probably from G. fetzen, a rag, a shred. Comp. It. pezzuola, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief. Percival.

Fe (fä), n. [Sp. and Pg.] Faith. Neuman.

Feaberry (fö'be-ri), n. A provincial name fin the grassharm.

for the gooselerry, the provinces have for the gooselerry. Feague (feg), v.t. [Comp. G. fegen, to sweep, to beat.] To beat or whip. Buckingham. Feak't (fek), n. A curl of hair.

Can dally with his mistress' dangling feak

Fealt (fe'al), a. [See FEALTY.] Faithful.

The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be feat and leat. Eph. Chambers.

The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be feat and lead. Eph. Chambers. Feal (fel), n. A sod of earth with the grass on it. [Scotch.] See FAIL.
Fealdike (fel'dik), n. A wall of turf for an inclosure. [Scotch.] Fealty (fe'al-ti), n. [O.Fr. fealté, feauté, fealty, from L. fidelites, faithindles, facilis, faithful, from fides, faith. See FAITH, FIDELITY.]
1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his fidelity or fealty, and an oath of fealty as required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a liege man, the land a liege fee, and the superior liege lord. The law as to fealty continues unchanged, though it is not usual now to exact the oath of fealty. It is due from all tenants of land, except tenants in frankalmoigne, and those who hold at will or by sufferance. Though it has now nearly gone into disuse, it still serves to keep up the evidence of tenure when there are no other services due.—2. Fidelity, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, &c.; faithfulness; faith.

Nor did he doubt her more.

But rested in her fealty.

faithfulness; faith.

Nor did he doubt her more,
Ennyson.

Fear (fêr), n. [A. Sax fær (æ long), sudden
danger, peril, panic; icel. får, harm, mischief; O.H.G. fårn, treason, danger, fright;
Mod. G. gejahr, danger. From same root
as E. fure, to travel; L. periculum, danger
(E. peril), 1. A painful emotion or passion
excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger.—2. Anxiety;
solicitude. solicitude.

The principal fear was for the holy temple.

Maccabees.

3. The cause or object of fear. Or in the night imagining some fear, How easy is a bush supposed a bear.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear. There is no fear in him; let him not die. Shak.

5. In Serip. (a) holy awe and reverence for God and his laws, springing from a just view of the divine character, and leading us to shun everything that can offend him, and to aim at perfect obedience to his will.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. (b) Dread of God as an avenger of sin; slav-ish apprehension.

There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear. 1 ln. iv. 18. (c) Reverence; respect; due regard, as for persons of authority or worth.

Render to all their dues; . . . fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

-For fear, lest; in case. Receive the money now,
For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more.
Shak.

Fear (fer), v.t. [A. Sax. færan, afæran, to impress fear, to terrify. See the noun.] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude; as, we fear the approach of an enemy or of a storm.—2. To suspect; to doubt.

Ant. Sebastian art thou?

Seb. Fear'st thou that, Antonio? Shak. 3. To reverence; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate.

This do, and live, for I fear God. 4. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent the approach of by fear.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to Jear the birds of prey. Shak. 5. To fear for; to be solicitous for. [Rare.]

The sins of the father are to be laid upon the children, therefore . . . I fear you. Shak. SYN. To apprehend, dread, reverence, vene-

Fear. (fer), v.i. 1. To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward.

Gen. xv. I.

In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns me, thee, him, her.

A flash,
I fear me, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson. 2. To doubt.

2. To doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia,

As/ear not but you shall.

Fear † (fēr), n. [A. Sax. fera, gefera, a companion.] A companion. See Ferre.

Fear, Feer (fēr), a. [Icel færr, able, strong, capable, serviceable.] Entire; sound; as, hale and fear, whole and entire; well and sound. Also written Fere. [Scotch.]

Fear-babe† (fēr-bab), n. A bug-bear, such as frightens children.

As for their shews and wordes ther are but ferre.

as Ingineus contact.

As for their shewes and wordes they are but feare-bakes, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.

Quoted by Nares.

Fearer (fēr'er), n. One who fears. Sidney. Fearful (fēr'ful), a. 1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid; as, I am fearful of the consequences of rash conduct. Fearful for his hurt and loss of blood.' Tennyson. Hence—2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is fearful and faint-hearted? Deut. xx. 8. 3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; awful.

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x. 3t.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

name, THE LORD THY GOD. Dent. XXVIII. 30.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Skak.

SYN. Apprehensive, afraid, timid, timorous, horrible, distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrible.

Fearfully (för'ful-li), adv. In a fearful manner; in a manner to impress fear or awe; timorously; frightfully.

In such a night Did Thisbe fearfully o'ertrip the dew. There is a cliff whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep. Shak. I am fearfully and wonderfully made.
Ps. cxxxix, 14. Fearfulness (ferfulnes), n. The quality of being timorous or fearful; timidity; awe; alarm; dreadfulness.

A third thing that makes a government despised is fearfulness of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders.

South.

Fearless (ferles), a. Free from fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as, a fearless hero; a fearless foe; fearless of death. death.

Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns. Shak.

SYN. Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, daunt-

less.
Fearlessly (fër'les-li), adv. Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly; as, brave men fearlessly expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.
Fearlessness (fër'les-nes), n. Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.
He gave instances of an invincible courage and fearlessness in danger.

Fear-leasness in dauger. Charendom. Fear-naught, Fear-nought (Fér'nat), n. A sort of thick woollen stuff, much used in ships for the purpose of lining the port-holes, and for protecting the magazine from sparks during the time of action. It is also used for a coarse sort of great-coat. Called also Dradanaught.

Fearsome (fer'sum), a. Frightful; causing fear; dreadful.

fear; dreadful.

Ehl it wad be fearsome to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock.

Fease (fez). Same as Feaze (which see).
Feasibility (fez-i-bil7-ti), n. The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability; as, before we adopt a plan let us consider its feasibility.
Feasible (fez-i-bi), a. [Fr. faisible, that can be done, from faire, faisant; L. facere, to do, to make, 1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable; as, a thing is feasible when it can be effected by human means or agency; a thing may be used or tilled, as land. B. Trumbull.

[Rare.] (Rare.)

Feasible (fez'i-bl), n. That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy feasibles. Glanville.

Feasibleness (fêz'i-bl-nes), n. Feasibility;

Feasibleness (tēzi-bi-nes), n. Feasibility; practicability.
Feasibly (tēzi-bil), adv. Practicably.
Feast (fēst), n. [O.Fr. feste (fr. fēte); L. festum, a holiday, a festival, a feast, from festus, solemn, festive, akin to fastus, splendour, ferice (festie), holidays; probably from a root meaning brightness, Gr. pha, in phainō, to show, Skr. bhā, to shine.] 1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The flast smells well; but I Appear not like a guest. Shak.

2. A festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event, a festival in celebration of some event, or

dical, or stated celebration of some event, or festival in celebration of some event, or held on some memorable occasion; as, the feasts celebrated by the Christian church.—
S. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which a certain quality abounds. 'Rise from the feast of sorrow, lady.' Tennyson.

A perpeual/rat of nector'd sweets Where no crude surfeit reigns. Millon.

—Feast, Banquet, Carousal. The idea of a social meal for the purposes of pleasure is common to all these words. Feast is a sort of generic word, as it may frequently be substituted for either of the other two; specifically, feast is a meal abounding in varied dishes; banquet is a splendid feast, rich in dishes and luxuries, and attended with pomp and state; carousal, a drunken feast, a feast where greater attention is paid to drinking than eating; generally, eating, drinking, and merry-making without restraint.

The feast smells well; but I appear not like a guest. With hymas divine the joyous banquet ends. Seek.

With hymns divine the joyous banquet ends. Pope.
The swains were preparing for a carousal. Sterne. SYN. Entertainment, regale, banquet, treat, carousal, festivity, festival, merry-making,

jollification.

Feast (fest), v.i. 1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions.

And his sons went and feasted in their houses.

Job i. 4.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted With my love's picture then my eye doth feast, And to the painted banquet bids my heart. Shak.

Feast (fest). v.t. 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was feasted by the king.

I do feast to night My best esteemed acquaintance. 2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to feast the soul.

Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense

Feast-day (fest/da), n. A day of feasting; a festival

Feaster (fest/er), n. 1. One who fares de-liciously.—2. One who entertains magnificently.

reastfull (fest'ful), a. Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious; as, feastful rites. 'Feast-ful days.' 'Feastful friends.' Milton. Feastfully (fest'ful-li), adv. In a luxurious

manner; festively.

Feast-rite (fest/rit), n. Rite or custom observed in entertainments.

Feast-won (fest'wun), a. Gained or won by feasting.

All when the means are gone, that buy this praise, The breath is gone whereof this praise is made; Feast-won, fast-lost.

Shak.

Feat (fet), n. [Fr. fait; O.Fr. faict, a deed, L. factum, a deed, from facto, factum, to do.] An act; a deed; an exploit; in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; as, feats of horsemanship or of dexterity. 'Your feats of arms.' Tenzason

You have shown all Hectors.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your jeats.

Feat † (fet), v.t. To form; to fashion; to set an example to.

He liv'd in court,
A sample to the youngest; to the more mature,
A glass that fasted them,
Shak.

Feat (fēt), a. [Fr. fait, made.] Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft. Never master had a page . . . so feat. Shak.

Feat-bodied † (fét'bod-id), a. Having a trim or feat body. Beau. & Fl. Feateous (fét'yus, a. Neat; dexterous. Feateously (fét'yus-li), adv. Neatly; dex-

Feateously (fey'us-li), adv. Neatly; dexterously.
Feateously (fey'us-li), adv. Neatly; dexterously.
Feather (fenh'er), n. [A. Sax. fether; comp. the Teut. forms G. feder, D. veder, Sw. fjäder, with the Gr. pteron (for petetron), a wing; Skr. pattra (for patatra), a wing, from root pet, pat, to fly. The L. penna (for petna, peana), E. pen, (which see), is from the same root]
1. Å plume; one of the dermal growths which form the covering of birds. The feather consists of a stem, corneous, round, strong, and hollow at the lower part, called the quill, and at the upper part, called the saft, filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the barbs, broad on one side and narrow on the other, consisting of thin laminæ; the barbs and shaft constitute the vane. The feathers which cover the body are called the plumage; the feathers of the wings are adapted to flight. Feathers form a considerable article of commerce, particularly those of the ostrich, swan, heron, peacock, goose, and other poultry, for plumes, ornaments of the head, filling of beds, writing, &c.—2. In founding, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen, and resist flexion or fracture.—3. A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel.—4. A wedge-shaped key placed between two plugs in a hole in a stone, in order to be driven into the hole and thus split the stone.—5. In joinery, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or groovboard which its into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or groov-ing and tonguing as it is more commonly called.—6. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, 'Birds of a feather,' that is, of the same species.

I am not of that feather to shake off My friend, when he most needs me. My friend, when he most needs me. Shak.
7. On a house, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat.
8. See FEATHER-SPRAY.—A feather in the cap, is an honour or mark of distinction.
To be in high feather, to appear in high spirits; to be elated.—To show the white feather; to give indications of cowardice: a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock was conwhite feather in the tail of a cock was considered a token that it was not of the true

game breed.—To cut a feather (naut.), to leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving swiftly; hence, in colloquial language, to make one's self-seen or apparent; to be conspicuous; to be remarkable.

reather (ferHér), v.t. 1. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers; as, to tar and feather a person.

2. To tread, as a cock.—3. To enrich; to adorn: to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.

Bacon.

4. To cover with foliage, or with anything else resembling feathers.—To feather one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others: a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to feather his nest pretty successfully. Disraeli. The house of the same of the s

Feather (ferh'er), v.i. 1. To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers. See Feather Spray.

Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows. Just where the prone edge of the wood began To feather towards the hollow. Tennyson.

2. To have the blade horizontal, as an oar. The feathering oar returns the gleam. Tickell.

Feather-bed (ferH'er-bed), n. A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Feather-boarding (ferrefer-bord-ing), n. A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of the board

next it. It is sometimes called weather-boarding. Feather-duster (ferH'er-dust-er), n. A

light brush made of feathers.

Feathered (ferH'erd), a. 1. Clothed or covered with feathers; as, birds are feathered animals.—2. Furnished with wings.

Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury.

3. Fitted or furnished with feathers; as, a feathered arrow.—4. In her. of a different tincture from that of the shaft: said of an arrow.—5. Smoothed, as with down or

feathers.
Nonsense feathered with soft and delicate phrases.
Sir V. Scott.
6. Covered with things growing from the
substance; as, land feathered with trees.—
7. Rivalling a bird in speed; winged. 'In
feathered briefness sails are fitted.' Shak.
Feather-edge (fert/ér-ei), n. An edge like
a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or
plank.—Feather-edge boards. See under
FEATHER-EDGED.
Feather-edged (fert/kr-eid) a. Having a

plank.—Feather-eage viewes.
Feather-edged (feff'er-ejd), a. Having a thin edge.—Feather-edged boards, in arch. boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, cottages, or out-houses, and placed with the thick edge uppermost, and the thin edge overlapping a portion of the next lower board. They are also used in roofs, and placed vertically in fence walls.—Feather-edged coping, in masonry, a coping that is thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.
Feather-flower (ferf'er-flou-er), n. An artificial flower made of feathers, used by ladies for head ornaments, and for other ornamental purposes.

radies for head ornaments, and for other ornamental purposes.

Feather-foil (fesH'er-foil), n. A popular name for Hottonia palustris (the water violet), from its finely divided leaves.

violet), from its finely divided leaves. Feather-grass (ferl'ér-gras), n. The popular name of Stipa pennata, a native of dry places in the south of Europe. The leaves are rigid, setaceous, grooved; the awns exceedingly long, feathering to the point. It is a great ornament to gardens in summer, and to rooms in winter, if gathered before the seed is ripe, when the long feathering awns remain. awns remain

Feather-heeled (fern'er-held), a. Lightheeled: gay. Featheriness (ferH'er-i-nes), n. The state

reacher mess (lexicor-ness, n. In estate of being feathery.

Feathering (ferh'ér-ing), n. 1. In rowing, the uniform turning of the blade of an oar horizontally, when raised from the water.—

2. In arch. an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the moulding of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture; foliation. See Cusp. Feathering-float, Feathering-paddle

(ferH'er-ing-flot, ferH'er-ing-pad-l), n. The paddle or float of a feathering-wheel. Feathering-screw (ferH'er-ing-skrö), n. Naul. a screw-propeller whose blades are Feathering-screw (reff. er.ing skro), n. Nant. a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to receive a variable pitch, so that they may even stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

Feathering-wheel (feth'er-ing-whel), n. A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as pos-

sible. Featherless (feth'ér-les), a. Destitute of

feathers; unfledged.
Featherly† (ferh'ér-li), a. Resembling feathers. 'Some featherly particle of snow.' feathers. 'Som Sir T. Browne.

SHT. Browne.

Feather-maker (feffl'ér-māk-ér), n. A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Feather-shot, Feathered-shot (feffl'ér-shot, feffl'érd-shot), n. The name given to copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

water. Feather-spray (feff'er-sprā), n. The foamy ripple produced by the cutwater of fast vessels, as steamers, forming a pair of feathers one on each side of the vessel. Feather-star (feff'er-star), n. Comatula (Antedon) rosacea, a beautiful crinoid occurring on our coasts, consisting of a central body or disc, from which proceed five radiating arms, each dividing into two secondary branches so that ultimately there are ten ating arms, each dividing into two secondary branches, so that ultimately there are ten slender rays. Each arm is furnished on both sides with lateral processes so as to assume a feather-like appearance, whence the name. It is fixed when young by a short stalk, but exists in a free condition in its calult total. its adult state.

its adult state. Feather-top, n. The popular name of several grasses, with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera Agrostis and Arundo. Feather-veined (ferriér-vand), a. In bot. applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the mid-rib to the margin like the parts of a feather, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

Feather-weight (ferH'er-wat), n. In racing. Feather-Weight (1874'er-wat), a. in racing, (a) Scrupulously exact weight, such as that a feather would turn the scale, when a jockey is weighed or weighted. (b) The lightest weight that can be placed on a horse.

Feathery (feff (e-1), a. 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his feathery dianes.

2. Resembling feathers; as, the feathery
spray; feathery clouds.—3. In bot consisting
of long hairs, which are themselves hairy.

reathery-footed (ferHer-i-fut-ed), a. Having feathers on the feet. Peatly (fet ii), adv. In a feat manner; neatly; tidily; dexterously; adroitly.

Foot it featly here and there, And sweet sprites the burthens bear. Featness (fēt'nes), n. The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness. [Rare.]

Featous† (fēt'us), a. Neat; dexterous. Featously† (fēt'us-li), adv. Nimbly; neatly; properly.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot it featously. Beau, & Fl. Feature (fe'tūr), n. [0.Fr. faiture, also faicture, L. factura, a making, from facio, factum, to make.] 1. The shape; the make; the exterior; the whole turn or cast of the body. [This is almost always the meaning of the word in Shakspere.]

She also doff'd her heavy haberjeon,
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hide.

2. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 'The charm of 2. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 'The charm of rounded fairness and unworn strength in feature and limb.' Dr. Caird. 'Chiselled features clear and sleek.' Tennyson.—3. Appearance; shape; form.

So scented the grim feature [Death personified], and apturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. Millon.

The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape.
5. A prominent part; as, the features of a treaty

This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter peatures of this or that experience are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look kindly to the past.

W. Black.

6.Good appearance; handsomeness. 'Cheated of feature by dissembling nature.' Shak.

ii, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

oil, pound:

Featured (fe'tūrd), a. 1. Having a certain make or shape; shaped; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope, Featured like him. Shak:

2. Having a certain cast of features; possessing features; exhibiting human features. The well-stained canvas or the featured stone.

Young

Featureless (fē'tūr-les), a. Having no distinct features; shapeless; ugly.

Let those whom nature hath not made for store, Harsh featureless and rude, barrenly perish. Shak.

Harsh featureless and rude, barrenly perish. Shak.
Featureliness (fê'tūr-li-nes), n. The quality
of being featurely or handsome. Coleridge.
Featurely (fê'tūr-li), a. Having features;
handsome. 'Featurely warriors of Christian
chivalry.' Coleridge.
Feaze (fēz), v.t. [A. Sax. fæs, a thread;
G. fasen, to ravel out.] To untwist the end
of anything made of threads or fibres; to
ravel out.

Feaze (fez), n. State of being anxious or ex

Feaze (1e2), n. State of being anxious or excited; worry; vexation. Goodrich.
Feaze† (fez), v.t. [Perhaps connected with Swiss filzen, fausen, D. veselen, Fr. fesser, to whip.] To whip with rods; to tease; to worry. Written also Feeze, Feize, and Pheeze.
Feblesse,† n. [Fr. faiblesse.] Weakness.

Febricula (fe-brik'ū-la), n. [L.] A slight

Febriculose (fe-brik'ū-lös), a. [L. febriculosus, from febris, a fever.] Affected with slight fever.

Febriculosity (fe-brik'ū-los"i-ti) n. Fever.

Febrifacient (fe-bri-fa'shi-ent), a. [L. febris, a fever, and facio, to make.] Causing fever. Febrifacient (fe-bri-fa'shi-ent), n. That

reprinament (re-bri-fă'shi-ent), n. That which produces fever.

Febriferous (fe-brif'er-us), a. [L. febris, fever, and fero, to bring.] Producing fever; as, a febriferous locality.

Febrific (fe-brif'ik), a. [L. febris, a fever, and facio, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The febrific humour fell into my legs. Chesterfield. Febrifugal (fe-bri-fūg'al or fe-bri'fūg-al), a

Febringal (6-bri-fug'al or fe-briffig-al), a. (See FEBRIFUEE.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever.
Febrifuge (fe'bri-fuj), n. [L. febris, fever, and fugo, to drive away.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.
Febrifuge (fe'bri-fuj), a. Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; anti-febrile: applied chiefly to medicines used against the ague.

the ague.

Febrile (fēbrīl), a. [L. febrilis, from febris, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, febrile symptoms; febrile action.

Febris (febris), n. [L.] Fever.

Febronianism (fē-brō'ni-an-izm), n. [From Invitive. Edwards a convil of sebre control of the sebre contro

Justinus Febronius, a nom de plume as-sumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim. sumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, archbishop of Trèves, in a work on the claims of the pope.] In Rom. Cath. theol. a system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government within their own diocesses.

within their own dioceses.

February (feb'rŋ-a-rì), n. [L. februarius, the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification (februa) sacred to the god Februus, was held—from a Sabine word februum, purgation.] The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar it is said by Numa. In common years, this month contains twenty.

second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar it is said by Numa. In common years, this month contains twenty-eight days; in the hissextile or leap-year, twenty-nine days. See BISSEXTILE.
Februation (feb-ru-a'shom), n. [See FEBRUARY.] Purification.
Februus (feb'ru-us), n. [See FEBRUARY.] In class, myth. an old Italian divinity, whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.
Fecal (fe'kal), a. Fecal.
Fecche, t. t. To fetch. Chaucer.
Fecos (fe'sez), n. p. Faces. [Rare.]
Fecht (fecht), n. A fight; a contest; a struggle; as, he had a sair fecht wi' the warld; he had a sair fecht before he wan awa'. [Seotch.]
Fecht (fe'shal), n. [L. feciales, fetiales, the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from

the enemy before a formal declaration of war.] A member of a college of ancient Roman priests, whose province it was when any dispute arose with a foreign state, to demand satisfaction, to determine the circumstances under which war might be commenced, to perform the various religious rites attendant on the declaration of war and to preside at perform the various religious rices attenuam on the declaration of war, and to preside at the formal ratification of peace.

Fecial (fé'shal), α . In ancient Rome, pertaining to the fecials or college of priests, who acted as the guardians of the public

Fecifork (fö'si-fork), n. [L. faves, dung, and E. fork.] In entom. the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their

fect fie'sit, n. Lit. he has made or done ti—3d pers. sing, perf. ind. act. of L. facio, to do.] A word which is placed on one's work, as a statue, &c., along with the name of the maker or designer; as, Straduarius fecit, Straduarius made it.

Feck (fek), n. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps in one or other of its senses from A. Sax. fæe, space, interval; or a corrupted form of effect.] I. Strength; value; vigour.—2. Space; quantity; number; as, what feck of ground? how much land? what feck of folk? how many people?—Many feck, a great number; maist feck, the greatest part.—3. The greatest part or number; the main part; as, the feck of a region, that is, the greatest part of feek of a region, that is, the greatest part of it. [Scotch in all the senses.]
Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the feek
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day. Burns.
Feck (fek), a. Fresh; vigorous. [Scotch.]

'I trow thou be a feck auld carle; Will ye shaw the way to me?' Jacobite Relics. Fecket (fek'et), n. An under-waistcoat. [Scotch.]

Grim loon! he gat me by the fecket,
An' sair me shook.

Burns. Feckless (fek'les), n. Without strength; spiritless; feeble; weak; worthless; not respectable. [Scotch; sometimes used by English matters].

lish writers.]

Feckly (felt'li), adv. For the most part;
mostly. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, an' twa are feetly new. Burns. lish writers.

Three carts, an' two are feetly new. Burns.

Fecula (fe'kū-la), n. [L. fæeula, lees of wine in the form of a crust, dim. of fæx, fæeis, sediment, dregs.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; specifically, (a) starch or farina, called also Amylaceous Feeula. (b) The green colouring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Feculence Feeulancy (fe'kū-lens fe'kū-

plants; enlorophyll.

Feculence, Feculency (fe'kū-lens, fe'kū-lensi), n. [L. fæculentia, lees, dregs. See FEGULA.] I. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. That which is feculent; lees; sediment; dregs.

Feculent (fe'kū-lent), a. Foul with extrane-

ous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excre-mentitious matter. Fecund (fekund), a. [L. fecundus, fruitful,

Fecund (ferkund), a. [L. fecundus, fruitful, from root fe, same as fu, fi, meaning to produce, to bring forth, which occurs in Gr. phuō, L. ful, fetus, and fo.] Fruitful in children, prolific.

Fecundate (ferkund-at), v.t. pret. & pp. fecundate(ppr. fecundating. 1. To make fruitful or prolific.—2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers fecundates the ovum through the stigma.

through the stigma.

Fecundation (fe-kund-ā'shon), n. The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

Fecundify (fe-kundi-ft), v.t. To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Rare.]

Fecundity (fe-kundi-ti), n. [L. fecunditas, from fecundas. See FECUND.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.—2. The power of germinating; as, the seeds of some plants long retain their fecundity.—8. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

The femality of his creative power never growing

dance; richness of invention.

The *facinatity of his creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted.

Ped (fed) pret. & pp. of *feed* (which see).

Fedaryt (fe'da-ri), a. See Federary.

Fedelini (fä-del-ë'në), n. A kind of dried Italian paste in a pipe form, of a smaller size than vermicelli. *Simmonds.

Federacy (fe'de-ra-si), n. A confederation; the union of several states, self-governing in local matters, but subject in matters of

general polity to a central authority, com-posed of delegates from or representatives of the individual states.

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself—a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members, and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole fateracy.

Frongham.

Federal (fe'der-al), a. [Fr. fédéral, from L. fodus, fæderis, a league.] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to federal right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. Green.

2. United in a confederacy; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as, a federal government, such as that of the United States. See the noun.—3. Favourthe United States. See the noun.—3. Favourable to the preservation of a confederacy; supporting the inviolability of a confederacy; as, the Federal party triumphed over the Confederates in the American civil war. Federal, Federalist (fe'deral, fe'deral-ist), n. An appellation in America, given to those politicians who wanted to strengthen the

fædus or general government compact, in opposition to others who wished to enfeeble opposition to others who wished to enfeeble it by extending the separate authority of the several states. In the American civil war of 1861-5, the term Federals was applied to the Northern party who strove to retain the states which desired to secode in the Union, in opposition to the term Confederates, applied to the Southern party who desired to secode.

Federalism (fe'der-al-izm), n. The principles of the Federalists.
Federalists. See FEDERAL.
Federalization (fe'der-al-iz-ā'shon), n. Confederation; federal union. Stiles. [Rare.]

Federalization (fe'der-al-iz-a'shon), n. Con-federation; federal union. Stiles. [Rare.] Federalize (fe'der-al-iz), v.t. or i, pret. & pp. federalized; ppr. federalizing. In the United States, to unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. Federary, fedary (fe'der-ari, fe'da-ri), n. A partner; a confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is A federary with her. Shak.

Pederate (fe'dér-ât), a. [L. fæderatus, pp. of fædero, to establish by treaty, from fædus, a treaty.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; as, federate nations or newwest. or powers.

Federation (fe-der-a'shon), n. 1. The act of uniting in a league. -2. A league; a con-

of timeing in a second timeing in the cruelty of the conqueror was not seldon mitigated by the recollection that he and his vanquished enemies were all members of one great federation under the supremacy of the pope.

Micaulay,

A federal government, as that of the United States.

United States.
Federative (fe'derāt-iv), a. Uniting; joining in a league; forning a confederacy. The federative capacity of this kingdom. Burke.
Fedifragous (fe-diffragus), a. [L. fædifragus—fædus, a treaty, and frango, to break.] Treaty-breaking. Vicars, etted by Goodrich.

Goodrich.
Fedity' (fe'di-ti), n. [L. fæditas, from fædus, vile.] Turpitude; vileness. Bishop Hall.
Fee (fē), n. [A. Sax. feoh, cattle, sheep, property, money; D. vee, G. vieh, O.G. fihu, leel. fē, cattle; Goth. faihu, goods, money—allied to L. yeeus, a herd of small cattle; Gr. põu, a flock or flocks.] I. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as, the fees of lawyers and physicians; the fees to the reward of professional services; as, the fees of lawyers and physicians; the fees of office; clerk's fees; sheriff's fees; marriage fees, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called fees. 'Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.' Milton.

Take some remembrance of us as a tribute, Not as a fee. Shak.

2. Wages. [Scotch.]

And for a merk o' mair fee Dinna stan' wi' him. Scotch song

Dinna stan wi him. Scotch sony.

Fee, Fief (fë, fëf), n. [Fr. fief, Fr. fen, fiev., Sp. and Pg. feudo, L. feudum, feodum, which is from the O.H.G. fihu, Goth. fathu, cattle, goods. The change of d into f is seen also in Fr. Juif, a Jew, from Judeeus, and in other words. See FEE, above.] 1. Primarily, in feudal law, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service or other condition, which

not being performed the land reverted to not being performed the land reverted to the lord or donor; hence, any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions; a feud. All the land in England, except the crown land, is regarded as of this kind.—2. In English law, a freehold estate of inheritance, with or without the adjunct simple, denoting an absolute inheritance descendible to heirs general and liable to descendible to heirs general and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil. A fee simple is also called an absolute fee, in con-tradistinction to a limited fee, that is, an estate limited or clogged with certain con-ditions; as, a qualified or base fee, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a conditional fee, which is limited to particular heirs.—3. Property; possession; ownership. 'Laden with rich fee.' Spenser. Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee.
Wordsworth.

Fee (fē), v.t. pret. & pp. feed or fee'd; ppr. feeing. 1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence—2. To hire; to bribe.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman, A page, a coachman; these are feed and feed, And yet, for all that, will be prating. Beau. & Fl. 3. To hire or keep in hire, as a farm or domestic servant. 'Fee him, father, fee him.' Scotch song. -4. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service; as, a

person for domestic or farm service; as, a man fees his son to a farmer.
Feeable (fe'a-bl), a. That may be feed.
Feeble (fe'bl), a. [Fr. faible, O.Fr. fleble, floible, fotble, it. flevole from L. flebilis, lamentable, from fleo, to weep.] 1. Weak; destitute of physical strength; infirm; debilitated.

Thy mark is feeble age, but thy false dart Mistakes that aim and cleaves an infant's heart. 2. Wanting force, vigour, vividness, or energy; as, a feeble voice; a feeble light; feeble powers

Feeblet (fe'bl), v.t. To weaken.

of mind

Shall that victorious hand be feebted here. Shak. Feeble-minded (fê'bl-mind-ed), a. Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the feeble-minded, I Thes. v. 14. Feeble-mindedness (fé'bl-mind-ed-nes), n. State of having a feeble mind. Feebleness (fé'bl-nes), n. The quality or condition of being feeble; weakness; debility;

infirmity.

Feebly (fe'bli), adv. Weakly; without strength; as, to move feebly.

Thy gentle numbers feebly creep. Thy gentle numbers feebly creep. Dryden.
Feed (féd.) v. t. pret. & pp. feed pp. feeding.
[A. Sax. fêdan, to feed, from foda, food. The
root of food is the same as that of father.]
I. To give food to; to supply with nourishment; as, to feed an infant; to feed horses.
Fig. to entertain, indulge, delight. 'Cannot
feed mine eye.' 'To feed my humour.' Shake.
If this green humor feel him. Bon will.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him. Rom. xii, 20. 2. To supply; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, which there is constant consumption, waster, use, or application for some purpose; as, springs feed ponds, lakes, and rivers; ponds and streams feed canals; to feed the fire; to feed an engine with water.—3. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbora by cattle bage by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands.

Mortimer, as, to feed out turnips to cattle; to feed water to an engine.—5. In mach. to supply material for a machine to operate on, as to supply grain to a thrashing-mill; to move any substance, as wood, metal, &c., to a cutting or dressing tool, &c.

Feed (fed), v.i. 1. To take food; to eat.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou feed Unless the earth with thy increase be fed? Shak.

Onless the earth with my increase be leaf Mass.

2. To subsist by eating; to prey; as, some birds feed on seeds and berries, others on flesh.—3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. Ex. xii. 5.—4. To grow fat. 5. To support or comfort one's self mentally, as by hone. as by hope.

To feed on hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.

Feed (fed), n. 1. Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; as, the hills of our country furnish the best feed for sheep.—2. Pastureground; grazing-land.

His flocks and bounds of feed
Are now on sale. Shak. 3. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour At feed or fountain never had I found. Milton,

4. A certain allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a feed of corn or oats.—5. In mach. as much material or other necessary element as is supplied at once to necessary element as is supplied at other or a machine or other contrivance, to make it act or to be operated on, as a large head of fluid iron to a runner or mould for heavy castings; a feeder, the quantity of water supcastings; a feeder, the quantity of water supplied at once to a steam boiler, and the like. 6. In mech. any contrivance for giving to a machine a regular and uniform supply of the material to be operated on; as, the feed of a turning lathe.—Feed of a look, the quantity of water required to pass a boat through the lock of a canal.

Feeder (fēd'er), n. 1. One that gives food or supplies nourishment.

Swinish giuttony

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.

Millon

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager. 'The feeder of my riots.' Shall.— 3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are feeders on grain or seeds.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder. Shak.

4. One who fattens cattle for slaughter .-5. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water.—6. A branch plies a main canal with water.—6. A branch or side railway running into and increasing the business of the main line.—7. In irrofunding, a large head or supply of fluid iron, to a runner or mould in heavy castings. S. In mining, a short cross vein passing into a lode.—9.4 A servant or dependant supported by his lord. 'I will your faithful feeder be.'

Feed-head (fed'hed), n. A cistern contain-Feed-nead (red'hed), n. A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the boiler by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler. Feed-neater (féd'hét-èr), n. In a steam-engine, a vessel in which the water for feeding a team boilen is heard by the water stone watern boilen is heard by the water stone.

gine, a vessel in which the water for feeding a steam-boiler is heated by the waste steam or waste heat of the furnace before it is admitted into the boiler, so that it is raised to the boiling point more quickly, and with less expenditure of fuel, than cold water. Feeding (fedding), n. 1. That which is eaten. 2. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; necture land.

2. That which infinishes tood, especially for animals; pasture-land.

Feeding-bottle (felfing-bot-l), n. A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.

feed-motion (fēd'mō-shon), n. In mach. the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fed/pip), n. In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated eistern to the bottom of

Feed-pump (fëd'pump), n. The force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-

employed in supplying the bollers of steam-engines with water.

Feed-water (fed'wn-ter), n. Warmed water supplied to the boller of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Fee-estate (fe'es-tat), n. Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

Fee-fa-fum (fe'fa-fum), n. [An interjec-tional exclamation in the doggeret rhyme pronounced by a cinet on precipity the

pronounced by a giant on perceiving the smell of Jack the Giant-killer. 'Fee-fa-fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman.' Probably an imitation of the mystical jargon of the old neeromancers.] Nonsensical mysterious appliances or contrivances de-signed to inspire terror in ignorant or weak persons.

They (the spirits of Milton) have no horns, no tails, none of the fee-fa-fum of Tasso and Klopstock.

Macaulay.

Fee-farm (fe'farm), n. [Fee and farm.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, feathy, or other service, except that mentioned in the feofiment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feofier and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands lands

Fee-farm Rent (fe'farm rent), n. In law. properly a perpetual rent-service reserved by the crown, or before the statute of quia emptores, by a subject upon a grant in fee-

simple. Fee-fund (fë'fund), n. In Scots law, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, &c., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

Feel (fel), v.t. pret. & pp. felt; ppr. feeling.
[A. Sax. félan, G. fühlen, D. voclen, to feel; the root-meaning and connections of the word are doubtful.] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by con-

tact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my son.

Gen. xxvii. 21.

2. To have a sense of; to perceive within one's self; to be affected by; to be sensitive of; as, to feel plain; to feel pleasure.

Would I had never trod this English earth, Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. Shak.

3. To experience; to suffer.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall feel no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5. 4. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.

For then, and not till then, he felt himself. Shak. 5. To touch; to handle; to examine by touching; to make trial of; to test.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour Shak. —To feel of, to examine by touching. [Antiquated or vulgar.]

Elquated of vugat.]

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and feeling of the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose.

Rob. Know.

—To feel out, to try; to sound; to search for; to explore; as, to feel out one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—To feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person gropin the dark.

Ing in the dark.
If haply they might feel after him, and find him.
Acts xvii. 27.
Feel (fēl), v.i. 1. To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.—2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited.

With the passions moved or the passion moved o

3. To give tactual perception; to excite tactual sensation; to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation: followed by an adjective describing the character of the sensation or impression.

Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels nooth.

Dryden.

smooth. Dryden.

4. To perceive one's self to be: followed by an adjective descriptive of the state one perceives one's self to be in; as, to feel hurst, to feel grieved; to feel on the feel full sick.' Shak.

5. To know partially on without injective in the feel full sick.' Shak. 5. To know certainly or without misgiving.

Garlands . . . which I feel
I am not worthy yet to bear. Shak. Feel (fel), n. 1. Sense of feeling; perception;

sensation.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the feel of lune.
Leigh Hunt.

The quality of communicating a sensation or impression on being touched; as, soap-stone is distinguished by its greasy

soap-stone is distinguished by its greasy feel.

Membranous or papery . . . as to feel and look.

Feeler (fēl'ér), n. 1. One who feels.—2. An organ of touch in insects and others of the loweranimals. The true feelers or antenme of insects are two in number, and are borne on the head. They are of very varied shapes, but are always jointed and richly supplied with nerves. The palpi of insects, which are also called feelers, are distinguished from antenme by being short, naked, and placed near the mouth. They are used for trying objects by the touch or for searching for food. This term is also applied to the 'glass hand' which is projected from the interior of the shell of the Lepas anatifera and others of the barnacle tribe. The continual motion of the feelers, which are the thoracic and abdominal limbs of the animal, sweeps into the cavity of the shell the minute marine animals which serve as food, and maintain a current of water over the surface for respiratory purposes.—3. Any device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

Feeling (fël'ing), p. and a. 1. Perceiving by the touch; having perception, —2. Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; as, he made a feeling representation of his wrongs; he spoke with feeling eloquence, —3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as, a feeling man; a feeling heart.—4. Sensibly or deeply affected.

I had a feeling sense.

I had a feeling sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart.
Southerne. ii, Sc. abune;

oil, pound:

Feeling (fel'ing), n. 1. The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities. It is by feeling we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth. It is the most universal of all the senses. It exists wherever there are nerves, and they are distributed over all parts of the body. Were it otherwise the parts divested of it might be destroyed without our knowledge. Feeling exists in all creatures that have any sense exists in all creatures that have any sens at all; even some plants show a sensibility to touch.

touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined.
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffused?

Millon.

2. The sensation conveyed by the sense of touch; that which is perceived or felt by the mind when a material body becomes the object of this sense.—3. Physical sensation of any kind, unless due to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, or smell; as, a feeling of warmth; a feeling of pain; a feeling of drowsiness.—4. Mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition; as, the accident evoked a feeling of sympathy; we have a feeling of pride in reading the history of our country; I had a feeling of pleasure in looking at him. a feeling of pleasure in looking at him.

Great persons had need to borrow other people's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they do not find it. Bacon.

The king out of a princely feeling was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. Bacon.

5. Mental perception, as distinguished from b. Mental perception, as disanginstel from emotional sensation, whether intuitive or resulting from external causes; consciousness; conviction; as, every one had a feeling of the truth of his statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon feeling or belief, or both indifferently.

Sir W. Hamilton.

indifferenty.

6. Capability of acute perception of and sympathy with the conditions and circumstances of others; fine emotional endowment; hence, sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart; nice sensibility; as, the man of feeling.—7. That element in our mental constitution possessing sensibility; sensitiveness; susceptibility: generally in the plural; as, he hurt my feelings; soothing to the feelings; he has fine feelings.

If there were one thus that would have made

If there were one thing that would have made Lord Monmouth travel from London to Naples at four-and-twenty hours' notice, it was to avoid a scene. He hated scenes. He hated feelings. Disracli.

Re nated scenes. He hated petungs. Direction conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, especially as embodying some emotion or conception of the artist.

Feelingly (feling-il), adv. 1. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak feelingly.—2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counsellors
That feelingly persuade me what I am. Shak.

That feelingly persuade me what I am. Shak.
Feer, Feere (fer). Same as Fere.
Feering, Feiring (fer'ing), n. [A. Sax.
fyrian, to make a furrow.] In agri, the
operation in ploughing of marking off the
breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on
each side of the space allotted for it.
[Scotch.]
Feeset (fex), n. A race. Barret.
Fee-simple (fe'sim-pl). See Fee.
Feet (fet), n. pl. of foot. See Foot.
Fee-tail (fe'fal), n. An estate limited to a
man and the heirs of his body, or to himself
and particular heirs of his body.
Feetless (fet'les), a. Destitute of feet; as,
feetless insects.

Feetless (fevles), a. Destitute of reet; as, feetless insects.
Feeze (fez), v.t. [Fr. vis, a screw.] To twist or turn about, as one turns a screw.—To feeze about (met.), to hang off and on.—To feeze up, to flatter; also, to work up into a passion. [Scotch.]
Feeze (fez), n. A state of excitement.

When a man's in a feeze there's no more sleep that hitch.

Haliburton.

Feezet (fez), v.t. See FEAZE.
Feffet, v.t. To infeoff; to present. Chaucer.
Fegs (fegz). A corruption of faith! an exclamation. [Sectel.]

By my fegs 1
Ye've set auld Scota on her legs. Feide (fed), n. [A form of feud.] Feud; hate. [Scotch.]

Coward Death behind him jumpit, Wi' deadly feide. Burns.

Feigh (fēch), interj. Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.] Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh! Ramsay.

Feign (fan), v.t. [Fr. feindre, from L. fin-gere, to shape, fashion, invent, feign, from the root fig. whence figmentum, figura, &c.] 1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart.

Neh. vi. 2.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit.

I pray thee, feign thyself to be a mourner. 2 Sam. xiv. 2. She feigns a laugh,

3.† To dissemble; to conceal.

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.

Feign (fan), v.i. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale. One god is god of both, as poets feign. Shak.

Feigned (fand), p. and a. Invented; devised; imagined; assumed; simulated; counterfeit.—Feigned issue, in law, a proceeding whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right without the formality of reading the supposed to the suppo disputed right without the formality of pleading, saving thereby both time and expense. This proceeding is now considerably altered and amended by 8 and 9 Vict. cix. Feignedly (fan'ed-li), adv. In a feigned manner; in pretence; not really.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned to me with her whole heart, but feignedly, saith the Lord.

Jer. iii, 10. Feignedness (fan'ed-nes), n. Fiction; pre-

Feigner (fan'er), n. One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction.

Feigning (fan'ing), n. A false appearance; artiul contrivance.

May her feignings
Not take your wisdoms. B. Fonson.

Feigningly (fairing-li), adv. In a feigning manner; with pretence.
Feine, † v. & To feign. Chaucer.
Feint fant), n. [Fr. feinte, from feindre.
See FEIGN.] 1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done.

Courtley's letter is but a feint to get off. Spectator.

Courtley's letter is but a feint to get off. Spectator.

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming or thrusting at one part when another is intended to be struck.

Feint† (fant), p. and a. Counterfeit; seeming. Locke.

Feize (fëz), v.t. Same as Feaze.

Felt (fel), n. See FELL.

Felt (fel), a. See FELL. Chaucer.

Felanders (fel'an-derz). See Fillanders (fel'an-derz). See Fillanders (fel'an-derz).

Felanders (fel'an-derz). A minemonic word.] In logic, a mode in the third figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative; as, No solid body is perfectly transparent. All solid bodies gravitate; Some gravitating things are not perfectly transparent.

Felawship, † n. Fellowship; company. Chaucer.

Felawship, † n. Fellowship; company. Chaucer.

Chaucer. Felawshipe,† v.t. To accompany. Chaucer. Fel-bovinum (fel-bō-vinum), n. [L.] Oxgall, or bilis bovina. An extract of this is used by painters to remove the greasiness

used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.
Felden,† pret. pl. of fell. Felled; made to fall. Chaucer.
Feldspat, n. See FELSPAR.
Feldspathic, Feldspathose (feld-spath'ik, feld-spath'fe), a. See FELSPATHIC.
Fele,† a. [A. Sax. fela, many.] Many. Chaucer.

Fele. t v.t. To feel; to have sense; to per-

Fele,† v.t. To feel; to nave sense, we perceive. Chaucer.
Felicify† (fe-lisi-fi), v.t. [L. felix, felicis, happy, and facio, to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. Quarles.
Felicitate (fe-lisi-tai), v.t. pret. & pp. felicitated; ppr. felicitating. [Fr. féliciter; L.L. felicito, from L. felix, happy.] 1. To make very happy.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey.

Watte.

More commonly—2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to; as, we felicitate our friends on the acquisition of good or an escape from evil.

Every true heart must felicitate itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom. W. Howitt. -Congratulate, Felicitate. See under Con-GRATULATION.

Made very Felicitate + (fē-lis'it-āt), a.

I am alone felicitate In your dear highness' love.

In your dear highness' love. Shak.

Felicitation (iĉ-lis'it-ā"shon), n. Expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune.—Congratulation, Felicitation. See under Congratulation, Felicitous (iĉ-lis'it-us), a. Happy; prosperous; delightful; skiiful; appropriate; well expressed; as, the Felicitous application of a principle; a felicitous expression.

Felicitously (iĉ-lis'it-us-li), adv. Happily; appropriately; apply.

Felicitousness (ië-lis'it-us-nes), n. The state of being very happy; appropriateness; antness.

antness

relicity (fē-lis'i-ti), n. [I. felicitas, from felix, happy.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blissfulness. 'Absent thee from felicity awhile.' Shak.

In representing it, art had its congenial function, a felicity untroubled by struggles or outward infinities.

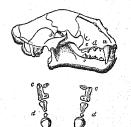
Dr. Caird.

2. Blessing; source of happiness: in a concrete sense. 'The felicities of her wonderful reign.' Atterbury.—3. A skilful or happy faculty; skilfulness; a skilful or happy turn; appropriateness; as, he has a rare felicity in applying principles to facts. 'Felicity in taking a likeness.' H. Walpole.

Many felicities of expression will be casually over-looked. Foliason.

looked.

— Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness. See under Happiness.—Syn. Eliss, beatitude, blessedness, blissfulness, estasy, rapture. Felidæ (féli-dé), n.pl. [L. felis, a cat, and Gr. eidos, likeness.] Animals of the cat kind, a family of carnivora in which the predaceous instincts reach their highest development. They are appure the guadyment. ment. They are among the quadrupeds what the Falconida are among the birds. The teeth and claws are the principal in-The teeth and claws are the principal instruments of the destructive energy in these animals. The incisor teeth are equal; the third tooth behind the large canine in either jaw is narrow and sharp, and these, the carnassial or sectorial teeth, work against each other like seissors in cutting flesh; the claws are sheathed and retractile. They



Felidæ.

Skull and Teeth of the Tiger. α , Canines or tearing teeth. δ , Incisors or cutting teeth. ϵ , True molars or grinding teeth. d, Carnassial or sectorial teeth.

all approach their prey stealthily, seize it with a spring, and devour it fresh. The species are numerous, and distributed over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, but none are found in Australia. No species is common to the Old and New Worlds. They are all so closely allied in structure that they are still comprehended within the Linneau genus Felis. This family comprehends the domestic cat, the wild cat, the lion, tiger, leopard, lynx, jaguar, paniher, chetah, ounce, caracal, serval, ocelot, &c. Felinæ (fé-li'ne), n. pl. The cat family; a sub-family of the Felidæ, comprising the cats, ilons, tigers, and lynxes. See Felinæ. Feline (fé-li'ne), a. [L. jelinus, from jelis, a cat.] Pertaining to cats or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis; as, the felinæ race; felinæ rapacity. Felis (fé-lis), n. [L., a cat.] The Linneau genus of the cat tribe, equal to the family Felidæ.
Felixian (fé-lik'si-an), n. [From Feliz, bishop of Uscal done of Struich religious sont

Felida. Felixan (fë-lik'si-an), n. [From Felix, bishop of Urgel.] One of a Spanish religious sect of the latter part of the eighth century, who sided with the Archbishop of Toledo in the Adoptian controversy. See under in the Adoptian controversy. ADOPTIAN.

Fell (fel), pret. of fall. Fell (fel), a. [A. Sax. fell, D. fel, It. fello, O. Fr. fel, felle, sharp, fierce, cruel. The word is probably of Celtic origin. Comp. Armor.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w. wig: wh. whig: zh. azure. - See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; 1, job;

fall, bad, wicked.] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody. It seemed fury, discord, madness fell. Fairfax.

The very worst and fellest of the crew. J. Baillie The very worst and fellest of the crew. F. Beillie.

2. [Scotch.] Strong and fiery; keen; biting; sharp; clever; active; as, a fell chield; a fell cheese; a fell bodie. Biting Boreas fell and doure. Burns.

Fell (fel), n. [A Sax, fell, G. fell, D. vel, skin. Cog. L. pellis, skin.] 1. A skin or hide of an animal or a man; a hide or skin with the hair or wool on it.

hair or wool on it.

The good-years shall devour them flesh and

2 A seam or hem sewed down level with 2. A seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth.—3. In vecaving, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.
Fell (fel), v.t. [From fell, the skin.] Lit. to level with the skin; in severing, to lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth.

the cloth

the ctoth.

Fell (fel), v.t. [Transitive or causative form of fall. Comp. sit, set; lie, lay; rise, raise; &c. A. Sax. fellan, from fallan, to fall.]

To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to fell trees, or by striking, as to fell an ox.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and felled him dead.

Fell (fel), n. [Icel. fell, a hill, fjall, a mountain; Dan. fjalld, fjeld, a mountain, a rock; 6. fels, a rock, a cliff.] A barren or stony hill; a precipitous rock; high land not fit

hill; a precipitous rock; nigh land not let for pasture.

The night-birds all that hour were still, But now they are jubilant anew, From chiff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo! Tu-whoo! tu-whoo from wood and fell. Coleridge.

Fell † (fel), n. [L. fel, fellis, gall.] Anger; gall; melancholy. Spenser.

Fellable (fel'a-bl), a. Capable of being or fit to be felled.

Fellah (fel'lis), n. [Ar., a peasant; pl. fel-Fellah (fel'lis), n.

fit to be felled.
Fellan (fellii), n. [Ar., a peasant; pl. fel-ahin.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant or agricultural labourer. The word is chiefly applied to this class by the Turks in a contemptuous sense, as 'clown' or 'boor' is with ns.

Feller (fel'er), n. On hews or knocks down. One who fells; one who

hews or knocks down.
Fellic, Fellinic (fel'lik, fel-lin'ik), a. [L. fel, fellis, gall.] Epithet of an acid obtained from bile; as, fellie or fellinic acid.
Fellifluous (fel-l'flū-us), a. [L. fel, fellis, gall, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with gall.
Fell-lurking (fel'lérk-ing), a. Lurking with a fell purpose. Fell-lurking curs. Shat.
Sallmonnear fel'nuna-gér), a. A dealer in a fell purpose. 'Fell-lurking curs.' Shak. Fellmonger (fel'mung-ger), n. A dealer in fells or hides

Fellness (fel'nes), n. [See Fell, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage; unflinchingness; ruthlessness.

For feliness of purpose commend me to an old man. Perhaps the causes of this feliness are that he has outlived sentiment; has acquired a great dis-trust of the world.

Str Arthur Helps.

Felloe (fel'lō). See Felley. Fellon (fel'on), n. A whitlow. Fellon† (fel'on), a. [See Fellon† (fel'on), fellon† (fel'on), fellon† (fellon)

[See FELON.] Sharp;

Whylome, as antique stories tellen us, Those two were foes the fellonest on ground

Fellonous † (fel'on-us), a. Wicked; felonious. 'With fellonous despight and fell intent.' Spenser.
Fellow (fel'15), n. [O. E. felaghe, felawe, from

leel. félagi, a partner, a sharer in goods, from félag, a community of goods, from fé, money, fee, and lag, partnership, compact.]

1. A companion; an associate.

In youth I had twelve fellows, like myself. Ascham,

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his fellows.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. An equal in rank; a peer; a compeer. 'His fellows late shall be his subjects now.' Fairfax.

If he be not fellow with the best king, thou shalt find the best king of good fellows. Shak.

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; thus, of a pair of gloves we call one the *fellow* of the other. 5. One equal or like another in endowments, qualifications, or character.

With a courage undaunted may I face my last day, And when I am dead, may the better sort say, In the morning when sober, in the evening when mellow:

mellow;
'He's gone, and not left behind him his fellow.'
Dr. W. Pope.

6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean fellow.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow

A parcel of fellows not worth a groat. Murphy. 7. A member of a college that shares its 7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. See Fellowship.—8. One of the trustees of a college. [United States.]—9. A person; an individual. 'A fellow of infinite jest.' Shak. 'She seemed to be a good sort of fellow.' Dickens.—10. Used in composition to denote community in nature, station, or employment; mutual association on equal or friendly terms; as, fellow-citizen. fellowor employment; initial association of educa-or friendly terms; as, fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman, fellow-lahourer. Fellow (fel'16), v.t. To suit with; to pair with; to match.

Affection, With what's unreal thou coactive art, And fellow'st nothing. Shak.

Fellow-commoner (fel'15-kom-mon-er), n. 1. One who has the same right of common.
2. In some colleges, one of those undergraduates who dine with the fellows.

ates who dine with the fellows. Fellow-creaft (fellò-kraft), n. A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice. Simmonds. Fellow-creature (fellò-krē-tūr), n. One of the same race or kind, or made by the same Creature.

Creator.

Fellow-feelt (fel'lō-fēl), v.t. To have a like feeling with; to feel sympathy with.

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and fellow-fed the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time. Rogers.

Fellow-feeling (fel'lō-fēl-ing), n. 1. Sympathy; a like feeling.

A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind. Garrick.

2.† Joint interest. Fellowless (fel'lō-les), a. Without a fellow or equal; peerless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and fellowless.

Fellowlike (fel'lō-līk), a. Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms. 'A good, fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage.' Carew.

Fellowly (fel'lo-li), a. Fellowlike. [Rare.] Mine eyes, even sociable to the show of thine, Fall fellowly drops. Shak.

Fellowship (fell'0-ship), n. 1. The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; close intercourse; commu-

Men are made for society and mutual fellowship.

2. Partnership; joint interest; the state or condition of having a common share; as, fellowship in pain.—3. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments: with good prefixed

He had by his good fellowship . . . made himself copular with all the officers of the army. Clarendon. 4. A body of companions or fellows; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our fellowship.

Shak.

Arter our jeuwskip.

What had become of that fair fellowship, so closely bound together by public and private ties, so resplendent with every talent and accomplishment? It had been scattered by calamities more bitter than the bitterness of death. 5. In arith, the rule of proportions, by which

the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of to his part of the succe. At proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents, as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.—

6. A position in some colleges (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues; the position of a fellow in any incorporated society. Fellowships in the English colleges usually vary in value from about £150 to £250 a year, and they confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Formerly they used to be tenable for life, or had only to be given up on the holder's attaining a certain position, on the holder's attaining a certain position, or upon marriage; but six years is now a common period for which a fellowship is held. Some fellowships entail a certain course of study or certain duties upon the holder, as that of giving lectures. Most fel-

lowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. Fellowship (fel'lo-ship), v.t. To associate with as a fellow or member of the same church; to admit to fellowship, specifically to Christian fellowship; to unite with in doctrine and discipline. 'Whom he had doctrine and discipline. 'Whom he had openly fellowshipped.' Eclec. Rev. Felly (fel'li), adv. [See Fell, cruel.] In a fell

manner; cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

A feeble beast doth felly him oppress. Spenser.

Felly (fel'i), n. [A. Sax. felg, felgu, Dan. fælge, D. velg, G. felge.

So named from (

Wheel.

the pieces of the rim being put to-gether, from A. Sax, feolan, fiolan, to stick; cog. with O. H. G. felahan, to put together.' Skeat.] One of the curved pieces of wood which, joined

a, Felly. b, Spokes. c, Nave. together by dowel-pins, form the cir-cumference or circular rim of a cart or car-

cumherence of Greenan min of a cart or car-riage wheel; the circular rim of a wheel. Written also Felloe. Felly (fel'i), a. [See Fell, a.] Fell; cruel. Fortune's felly spite.' Burns. [Scotch.]

Felmonger (fel'mung-ger), n. Same as Fell-

monger.

Felnesset (fel'nes), n. Same as Fellness.
Felo de se (fë'lō dë sē). [L.L., lit. a felon upon himself.] In law, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.
Felon (fel'on), n. [Fr. félon, a traitor; It. fellone, felonious. The real origin is not known. See Fella, a.] I. In law, a person who has committed felony.—2. A person guilty of heinous crimes.—3. A whitlow; a sort of inflammation in animals similar to

sort of inflammation in animals similar to that of whitlow in the human subject.— SYN. Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit. Felon (fel'on), a. 1. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to vail his felon hate. Pope,

2. Traitorous: disloval.

2. Transtrous; disloyan.

Felonious (fe-lôni-us), a. 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a felonious deed.

2. In taw, done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, felonious homicide.

Feloniously (fe-lôni-us-il), adv. In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offences must state the fact to be done felonious commit a crime.

offences must state the fact to be done feloniouslu. Feloniousness (fe-lo'ni-us-nes), n. The qua-

lity of being felonious.

Felonous (fel'on-us), a. See Fellonous, specifically, the convict population of Australia, more particularly those who remained after

more particularly those who remained after the expiry of their term of conviction. The felonry of New SouthWales. James Mudie. Felonwort (fel'on-wert), n. A common name of Solanum Dulcamara, or bittersweet, given to it because it was employed for curing whitlows, called in Latin jurunculo or little felons.

Felony (fel'on-i), n. [See Felon.] 1. In luw, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted, in accordance with the degree of guilt.—2. A body of felons. 2. A body of felons.

Felsite (fel'sit), n. A species of felstone, of

a blue or green colour, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica; in fact several felsites of German writers are more correctly meissose rocks.

Felspar, Feldspar (fel'spär, feld'spär), n. [G. feld, field, and spath, spar.] A mineral widely distributed, and usually of a foliated structure, consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime. It is a principal constituent in all igneous and metamorphic reads as cremitive coins. rocks, as granite, gneiss, porphyry, green-stone, trachyte, felstone, &c. When in crystals or crystalline masses it is very sus-ceptible of mechanical division at natural ceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar or orthoclase, the type of an acid group containing from 7 to 16 per cent. of potash; albite and oligoclase, soda felspars, the quantity of soda exceeding that of lime; labradorite and anorthite, lime felspars, the quantity of lime in the

latter amounting to 20 per cent. Compact felspur is the old term for what is now known as felstone (which see). Called also Feldspath, Felspath). No See Felspath, Felspath, Felspath, Felspathios (fel-spath'ik, fel-spath'os), a. Pertaining to felspar o containing it: a term applied to any mineral in which felspar predominates. Written also Feldspathic, Feldspathose. Felstone (fel'stön), n. [Fel in felspur, and stone.] A name introduced by Professor Sedgwick to designate those rocks composed of felspar and quartz. It may be compact

Sedigment to designate most recast composed of felspar and quartz. It may be compact and amorphous or vitreous, as pitchstone. It is, among the older strata, what trachyte

It is, among the older strata, what trachyte is in the later tertiary or recent deposits. Felt (felt), pret. & pp. of feel.
Felt (felt), n. [A. Sax. felt, G. filz, D. vilt, felt; allied to Gr. pilos, wool wrought into felt, and to L. pileus, a felt hat or cap. From the Teut. was derived the L. L. filtrum, whence Fr. feutre, felt, and E. filter,] 1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair or fur, matted or wrought into a compact substance by welling bestime and were pact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure, generally with lees or size.—2. A bat

sure, generally with iees of olde.

made of wool felted.

The youth with joy unfeigned
Regained the felt, and felt what he regained,
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.

Fames Smith.

2 Skin fell

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose.

Mortimer, Felt (felt), v.t. 1. To make cloth or stuff of

reit (felt), v.t. 1. To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair or fur, by matting the fibres together.—2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Felt-cloth (felt'kloth), n. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

Felter (felt'er), v.t. or i. To clot or mat together like felt.

His felt red locks, that on his bosom fell. Fairfax. His fell red locks, that on his boson fell. Fairfax. Felt-grain (fell grain), n. In carp, the grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings or plates. It is opposed to the grain that follows as near as may be the course of the annular rings, and which is called quarter-grain.
Felt-hat (felt hat), n. A hat made of wool

reti-flat (lett mat), n. A flat made of wood or felt.

Felting (felt'ing), n. 1. The process by which felt is made.—2. The materials of which felt is made or the felt itself; felt-cloth.—3. In

is made of the felt itself; felt-cloth.—3. In carp, the splitting or sawing of timber by the felt-grain.

Feltmaker (felt'mäk-èr), n. One whose occupation is to make felt.

Feltre (felt'er), n. [0.Fr. (Fr. feutre), from L. filtrum. See FELT.] An ancient sort of cuirass made of wool or felt.

Felucca (fe-luk'a), n. [It. felucca, feluca, from Ar. felukah, from fulk, a ship.] A long,

a young girl, from femina, a woman, one who brings forth; from the root fe, whence fetus, fecundus.] 1. Among minals, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

young.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a female; or for thy more sweet understanding, a woman.

Skak.

2. Among plants, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

Female (fë'mål), a. 1. Belonging to the sex which produces young; not male; as, a je-male bee.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of females; as, a, jemale hand or heart; jemale tenderness.

The loved perfections of a female mind. Collins.

The loved perfections of a female mind. Collins. If to her share some female errors full, Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. Porc. 3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—4. In bot. pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers.—Female joint, the socket or facet-piece of a spigot-and-facet joint.—Female rhymes, double rhymes, such as motion, notion, the second syllable being short; so called from the Reports, in which the tion, notion, the second syllable being short; so called from the French, in which language they end in e feminine.—Female serew, a screw with grooves or channels; a concave screw having a helical groove in it, corresponding to the thread of the convex or male screw, which works in it; the nut of

a screw.

Femalist (fē'māl-ist), n. One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant. Courting her smoothly like a femalist. Marston.

Femalize (fē'māl-īz), v.t. To make female or feminine. 'Femalized virtues' (virtues expressed by nouns of the feminine gender). Shaftesburu.

Shaftesbury.

Feme-covert, Femme-covert (fem-ku'-vert,) n. [Norm. Fr.] A married woman who is under covert of her husband.

Femerell, Fomerell (fem'é-rel, fom'é-rel), n. [Fr. fumerelle, from fumer, to smoke, from L. fumus, smoke.] In arch. a lantern, dome, or louvre, placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilations, which were completed as the contempt of the purpose of ventilations.

kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of venti-lation, or the escape of smoke. Feme-sole, Femme-sole (fem-sol'), n. An unnarried woman. —Femme-sole merchant, a woman who, by the custom of London, carries on a trade on her own account. Femgerichte, n. See Vernagerichte. Femicide (fem'i-sīd), n. The killing of a

woman.

Feminacy (fem'in-a-si), n. Female nature;
feminality. Bulwer. [Rare.]

Feminal (fem'in-al), a. Female; belonging to a woman.

For worth or fame, or honour feminal. West.

For worth or fame, or honour feminal. West.

Feminality (fem-in-al'i-ti), n. The female nature. Coleridge.
Feminate (fem'in-āt), a. Feminine. Ford.

Feminety (fem-in-ē'i-ti), n. Female nature: feminality. Coleridge. [Rare.]

Feminescence (fem-in-es'sens), n.

[From L. formina, a female.] The

[From L. fæmina, a female.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the

Feminie, t n. The country of the

Amazons.

He conquered all the regne of Feminie,
That whilom was yeleped Scythia.

Chaucer.

Feminine (fem'in-in), a. IL. fem-ininus, feminine, from femina, a woman. See FEMALE.] 1. Per-taining to a woman or to women, or to the female sex; having the qualifies belonging to a woman; as, feminine grace; the feminine sex.

Her letters are remarkably deficient in feminine case and grace. Maraulay.

Her heavenly form Angelic, but more soft and feminine.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether fe-Rateigh.

minine.

3. In gram. denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the feminine gender when they denote females, or have the terminations used to denote females in any given language. Thus in Latin, dominus, a lord, is masculine; but domina, a mistress, is feminine.—Femining.

Terminator The former is usually applied. aconum, a miscress, is reminine.—Frammine, Efferminate. The former is usually applied to females only, in whom the qualities ex-pressed by it are natural and commendable; while the latter is applied to the male sex only, as a term of censure, implying quali-

ties which, though they may be proper and becoming in a woman, are to some extent disgraceful in a man.

Femininet (fem'in-in),n. A female; a woman: female sex.

And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine. Milton.

Femininely (fem'in-in-li), adv. In a feminine manner

ine manner.

Feminineness (fem'in-in-nes), n.
lity of being feminine. Coleridge.

Femininism (fem'in-in-izm), n.
being feminine. Phrenalog. Jour.

Femininity (fem-in-in'i-ti), n. State of

Feminineness. [Rare.]
Feminism† (tem'in-izm), n. The qualities

of females Feminitee† (fem-in'i-ti), n. The quality of the female sex. Trained up in trew femithe female sex.

the temate sex. Trained up in trew feminitee. Spenser.
Feminizet (fem'in-iz), c.t. To make womanish. Sir T. More.
Femme-de-chambre (fam-de-shäh-br), n.

Femme-de-chambre (fam-de-shān-br), n. [Fr.] A chambermaid, [Fr.] A chambermaid, [Fr.] A chambermaid, a. [L. femoralis, from femur, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh; as, the femoral artery: femoral bone.
Femur (femer), n. [L., the thigh.] 1. In vertebrate animals, the first hone of the leg or pelvic extremity.—2. In entom, the third joint of the leg, which is long, and usually compressed.—3. In arch. the interstital space between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

space between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

Pen (fen), n. [A. Sax. fen or fenn, marsh, mud, dirt. Comp. D. veen, G. fenne, Icel. fen, fen, pen, peat-bog, Goth. Jani, mud, clay.]

1. Low land overflowed or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh, as the bogs in Ireland, the fens in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire.

A low canal the muddy for divides. Addison.

A long canal the muddy fen divides, Addison, 2. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mould.

Fenberry (fen'be-ri), n. A kind of blackberry.

Fen-boat (fen'bot), n.

berry.

Fen-boat (fen'bōt), n. A species of boat used on fens or marshes.

Fence (fens), n. [Abbrev. from defence. See FEND.] 1. That which fends off; a wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachments.—2. Anything to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach or in hurs, sensitir, defences care. proach, or injury; security; defence; guard.

Let us be back'd with God and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence impregnable. Shak,
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. Addison. A Petic between a sand the vectors wrata. Acadesis.

3. The art of self-defence, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, fig. skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in exonerating one's self and baffling an opponent's at-

Aracks.

I bruised my shin th'other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fince. Shath.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

Milan.

A A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods.
5. In tools, mach. &c., a guard, guide, or gauge, to regulate or restrict movement.—
Ring fence, a fence which encircles a large area, as that of a whole estate.
Fence (fens), vt. pret. & pp. fenced; ppr. fencing. 1. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or continue that prevents the segme or en-

anything that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure.

He hath fenced my way that I cannot pass.

Job xix. 8.

2. To guard; to fortify.

During the whole course of James' reign, all the venerable associations by which the throne had long been fenced were gradually losing their strength.

Macantag.

3. To ward off or parry by argument or rea-

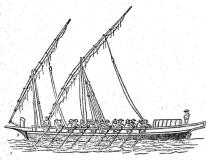
Soling.

Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his time, and does duty largely as a means of fencing off disagreeable conclusions.

J. S. Mill.

conclusions. J. S. Mul.

—To fennee a court, in the phraseology of the ancient law of Scotland, is to open the parltament or a court of law. This was done in his majesty's name by the use of a particular form of words.—To fence the tables, a phrase used in the Church of Scotland to signify the delivery of a solemn address to intending communicants at the Lord's table immediately before dispensing the communion, admonishing them of the feelings



Felucca.

narrow vessel, rigged with two lateen sails narrow vessel, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it carries from eight to twelve on each side. Felucas are seldom decked; but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Felucas are used where great speed is required, as for carrying despatches. They were once very common in the Mediterranean, but are rapidly disappearing.

common in the Menterranean, but are rapidly disappearing.

Felwort (fel' wert), n. [Perhaps a corruption of fieldwort.] A common name for the species of gentian (which see).

Female (fe'māl), n. [Fr. femelle, L. femella,

appropriate to the occasion, and of the danger they incur by partaking of the elements unworthily.

Fence (fens), v.i. 1. To practise the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence, —2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They fence and push, and pushing, loudly roar. Their dewiaps and their sides are bathed in go T)

3. To raise a fence; to guard.—4. Fig. to parry arguments; to strive by equivocation to baile an examiner and conceal the truth:

said of a dishonest witness.

Fenced (fenst), p. and a.

fence; guarded; fortified. Inclosed with a

And our little ones shall dwell in the fenced cities because of the inhabitants of the land. Num, xxxii, 17. Fenceful (fens'ful), a. Affording defence. Fenceless (fens'les), a. Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded; open; as, the fenceless ocean.

This now fenceless world Forfeit to Death. Milton

Forfeit to Death.

Fence-month (fens'munth), n. A month in which hunting in a forest is prohibited.

Fencer (fens'er), n. 1. One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.—2. A horse good at leaping fences: said generally of a hunter.

Fence-roof (fens'rif), n. A roof or covering intended as a defence. Holland.

Fencible (fens'i-bl), a. Capable of being defended or of making defence. Spenser.

Let fencite men, each party in its own rance of

Let fencible men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night. Carlyle.

Fencible (fens'i-bl), n. A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad; as, a regiment of

itable to serve abroad; as, a regiment or fencibles.

Fencing (fensing), n. 1. The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence.

2. Material used in making fences.—3. That which fences; especially, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.

Fen-cress (fen'kres), n. Cress growing in

fens.

Pen-cricket (fen'krik-et), n. Gryllotalpa ondparis, an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground; the mole-cricket Fend (fend), vt. [Contr. from defend, from de, and obs. L. fendo, to thrust, to strike; seen also in offendo, infensus. The root fen is the same with Skr. root han for dhan, to strike.] To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out: usually followed by off; as, to fend off blows.

With fern hence the Gud the bitter cold. Develop

With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. Dryden. Fend (fend), v.i. 1. To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. Locke.—2. To provide or shift for one's self. [Scotch.]

But gie them guid cow-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themsel'. Burns. Fend (fend), n. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow, In poortith I might mak' a fen'. Fend (fend), n. A flend; an enemy; the devil. Chaucer.

devil. Chainer.
Fendacet (fend'as), n. A protection for the throat, afterwards replaced by the gorget.
Fender (fend'er), n. He who or that which fends or wards off; especially, (a) a utensil employed to hinder coals of fre from rolling forward to the floor. (b) Naut. a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or something else, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body.

body.

Fender-holt (fend'er-bölt), n. Naut. a pin or bolt with a long and thick head, stuck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship to protect her from injury.

Fender-pile (fend'er-pil), n. One of a series of piles driven to protect works either on land or water from the concussion of moving holiss.

Fendliche, † a. Fiend-like; devilish. Chau-

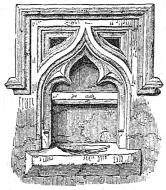
Pen-duck (fen'duk),n. A species of wild duck inhabiting marshy ground; the shoveller. **Fendy** (fend'i), a. Clever in providing.
[Scotch.]

Section. Section 1. Se

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of lending on interest.—2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

Fenestella (fe-nes-tel'la), n. [L., dim. of fenestra, a window] 1. In R. Cath. Ch. the niche on the south side of an altar, con-



Fenestella with Piscina.

taining the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—2. In zool. an extinct genus of fan-like polyzoa, very abundant in palæozoic

Fenestra (fē-nes'tra), n. [L.] 1. A window; an aperture; an entry into any place.—2. In

an aperture; an enery into any place.—2. In anat. the same as Fortunen.

Fenestral (fenestral), n. [From It. fenestrella, dim. of fenestra, a window.] A small window; also, the framed blinds of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

Fenestral, Fenestrate (fe-nes'tral, fe-nes'tral, a. (L. fenestrals, from fenestra, a window.) I. Pertaining to a window.—2. In entom, a term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterfiles. 3. In bot. applied to leaves in which the cellular tissue does not completely fill up the interstices between the veins, thus

the interstices between the veins, thus leaving openings. Fenestrated (ië-nes'trāt-ed), a. In arch. having windows: windowed; characterized by windows.—Fenestrated membrane, in anat. a term applied to that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

Fenestration (fe-nes-tra'shon), n. 1. The act of making windows.—2. In arch. a design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature; the series or arrangement of windows in a building.

Fenestrule (ië-nes'tröl), n. [L. fenestrula, dim. of fenestra, a window.] In zool. one of the spaces inclosed by the intersecting

of the spaces inclosed by the intersecting branches of polyzoa. Fen-fowl (ten'foul), n. Any fowl that frequents fens.

rengeld (fen'geld), n. [E. fend, to ward off, and O.E. geld, money.] In old law, an impost or tax for the repelling of enemies.

Fengite (fen'jit), n. A kind of transparent Fengite (fen'jīt), n. A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows

alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows.

Fen-goose (fen'gös), n. A species of wild goose that frequents fens, the Anser ferus, or gray-lag goose.
Fenian (fë'ni-an), n. [A name assumed from Ir. Fionma, a race of superhuman heroes in Trish legendary history. See Fron.] A person belonging to an association, which had its origin in America among the refugees from Ireland after the outbreak of 1848, and the object of which was the erection of Ireland into an independent republic. Fenianism rapidly spread itself over the United States, the Irish disaffected to Britain forming themselves into district clubs, called 'circles,' each presided over by a 'centre,' the whole organization being directed by a 'senate,' whose president was the 'head centre.' This association propagated itself rapidly over Ireland also, as well as in the large towns of Britain having a considerable Irish element. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 the Fenians made several abortive attempts at risings, chiefly under the leadership of Trish Americans. attempts at risings, chiefly under the leader-ship of Irish Americans. From America two or three raids were attempted upon

Canada with equally little success. The last was made in 1871, since which date Fenianism has quietly collapsed. Fenian (fe'ni-an), a. Of or belonging to Fenianism or the Fenians; as, a Fenian outrage; a Fenian invasion.

Fenianism (fe'ni-an-izm), n. The principles ex politics of the Fenians

or politics of the Fenians.

Fenks (fengks), n. The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, the second of th and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

of ammonia.

Fen-land (fen'land), n. Marshy land.

Fenman (fen'man), n. One who lives in fens or marshes.

fens or marshes. **Pennec** (fen'nek), n. [Moorish name.] A digitigrade carnivore (Megalotis), forming a subgenus of the genus Canis in the section with round pupils. It is found in North Africa.

Called also Zervia (which see).

Called also Zerda (which see). Fennel (fen'nel), n. [A. Sax. finol, finugl., like G. fenchel, horrowed from the L. fænie-ulum, fennel, dim. from fænum, hay.] A fragrant plant, Fænieulum vulgare, cultivated in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Unbellifere. It bears umbels of small yellow flowers, and has finely-divided leaves. The fruit or in common leaves. small yellow flowers, and has finely-divided leaves. The fruit, or, in common language, the seeds, are carminative, and frequently employed in medicine, and the leaves when boiled are in some parts of England served with mackerel.—Giant fennel, a popular name for Ferula communis, which attains sometimes a height of 15 feet.
Fennel-flower (fen'nel-flou-èr), n. The English name of plants of the genus Nigella, given on account of their finely-cut leaves, resembling those of fennel.

resembling those of fennel.

Fennel-giant (fen'nel-ji-ant), n. Giant fennel.

See FENNEL.

Fennel-water (fen'nel-wa-tér), n. A spiritu-

ous liquor prepared from fennel-seed. Fennish (fen'ish), a. Full of fens; fenny;

marshy.
Fenny (fen'i), a. 1. Having the character of

a fen; boggy; marshy; moorish.

But a boving vapour
That covers for a while the fenny pool. F. Batilite. 2. Inhabiting fens or growing in fens; abounding in fens; as, fenny brake. Balmy fern, and rushes fenny. Keuts. 'A fenny

fern, and rushes fenny.' Keats. 'A fenny snake.' Shak.

Fennystones (feri-stonz), n. A plant.
Fenowed † (feri'od), a. [A. Sax. finie, gefinegod, decayed; D. vinnig, rancid, mouldy. Wedgwood suggests a connection with Gael. fineag, fionag, a cheese-mite.] Corrupted; decayed; mouldy: another form of Vinnewed. Dr. Fayour, 1619.

Fensible (fens'i-bl), a. Fencible. Spenscr. Fent (fent), n. [Fr. fente, a slit.] The open-ing left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c., for the convenience of putting it on; a placket.

on; a placket.
Fenngreek (të nu-grëk), n. [L. fænum
græeum, Greek hay.] A plant, Trigonella
fænum græeum, whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice.

Feod (fūd), n. A feud (which see).
Feodal (fūd'al), a. Feudal (which see).
Feodality (fūd'al'i-ti), n. Feudal tenure;
the feudal system. See FEUPALITY.
Feodary (fūd'a-ri), n. 1. One who holds
lands of a superior, on condition of suit and

service. [Rare.] See FEEDATORY.—2.† A confederate. Shak.—3.† An ancient officer of the court of wards, who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

Feodatory (fūd'a-to-ri), n. Same as Feuda-

tory.

Feoff (fef), v.t. [L.L. feoffare; Fr. fieffer.
See FEE.] To invest with a fee or feud: to
give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament; to enfeoff.

Feoff (fef), m. A fief. See FIEF.
Feoffee (feffe), n. A person who is infeoffed,
that is, invested with a fee or corporeal
hereditament.

hereditament.

hereditament.
Feoffer, Feoffor (fef'er), n. One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.
Feoffment (fef'ment), n. [L.L. feeffamentum, from feeffave. See FEE.] In law, (a) the grant of a feul or an estate in trust. See FEUD. (b) That mode of conveying the property in lands, or corporeal hereditaments in possession, where the land passes by livery in deed, that is, actual delivery of a portion of the land, as a twig or a turf; or

when the parties, being on the land, the feoffer expressly gives it to the feoffee. As the statute of uses has introduced a more convenient mode of conveyance, feofiments are now rarely used except by corporations. See LIVERY, SEIZIN, SASINE.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great feofiment of creation?

Hallam.

(c) The instrument or deed by which cor-

(a) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

Fer, † adv. Far. Chaucer.

Feracious (fe-ra/shus), a. [L. ferax, from fero, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on feracious Algidum. Thomson,

Nurs'd on feracious Algidum. Thomson.

Feracity (fē-ras'i-ti), n. [L. feracitas, from ferax, fruitful.] Fruitfulness. Beattie. [Rare.]

Feræ (fë'rë), n. pl. [L.] The third order of Mammalia according to Limmons, placed between the orders Bruta and Glires. The order is distinguished as follows: upper incisor teeth, six, rather acute; canine teeth, solitary. It contains ten genera, and corresponds to the Insectivora, Carnivora, Marsupa (fē'rē na-tū'rē). [L.] Of a

suplana, and Lemures. Ferze nature (fe're natüre). [L.] Of a wild nature: applied in law to animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants, as distinguished from domesticated animals, as the cow, horse, sheep,

cated animals, as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry, &c.
Feral (feral), a. [L. feralis, pertaining to the dead, deadly.] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal. 'Plagues and many feral diseases.' Burton.
Feral (feral), a. [L. fera, a wild beast.] A term applied to wild animals descended from tame stocks, or to animals having become wild from a state of domestication, or plants from a state of cultivation; as, feral pigs. 'Darwin's feral rabbits.' Edin. Rev. Ferd, † Fered, † pp. of fere. Terrified. Chaucer.

Ferde, pret of fare. Fared. Chaucer. Fer-de-lance (fer-de-lais), n. [Fr., iron of a lance, lance-head.] The lance-headed viper or Craspedocephalus (Bothrops) lanviper or Craspedocephalus (Bothrops) lanceolatus, a serpent common in Brazil and some of the West Indian Islands, and one of the most terrible members of the rattle-snake family (Crotalidæ). It is 5 to 7 feet in length, and is capable of executing considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is almost certainly fatal, the only antidote of any avail being said to be ardent spirits. When a person is bit he is kept in a continual state of semi-intoxication, with the view of counteracting the paralysing effect of the poison upon the intoxication, with the view of counteracting the paralysing effect of the poison upon the nerves. It infests sugar plantations, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. Ferden,† pret pl. of fare. Fared. Chaucer. Ferdigew† (fér'di-gū), n. [See FARTHINGALE.] A farthingale. Udull. Ferdness,† n. The state of being afraid; fearfulness. Chaucer.

feardminess. Cauacter. Ferdwitt (ferd'wit), n. [A. Sax. ferd, an army, an expedition, and wite, punishment.] 1. A quitment for manslaughter in the army. 2. A fine imposed on persons for not going

forth in a military expedition.

Feret (fër), n. [A. Sax, fera or gefera, a companion.] A fellow; a mate; a peer; a husband; a wife. Chaucer.

band; a Wife. Unwaver.

Charissa to a lovely fere

Was linked, and by him had many pledges dere.

Spenser.

was unked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Fere, † n. Fear. Chaucer.
Fere, † n. Fire. Chaucer.
Fere, † n. Fire. Chaucer.
Fere, † n. Fire. Chaucer.
Feretory (fere-to-ri), n. [L. feretrum, a bier or litter, from formed on the model of Gr. pheretron, from phero, to bear, to carry.] A shrine made of gold or other metal, or of wood, variously adorned, and

of wood, variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a ridged clest, with a roof-like top, for containing the relies of saints. It is borne in processions.

Ferforth, Ferforthly, † adv. Far forth.

Fergusonite (fergus-on-it), n. [After Mr. Ferguson of Raith.] A brownish black ore consisting mainly of columbic acid and yttria. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland.

Ferize (fé'ri-ē), n. pl. [L.] In Rom. antiq. holidays, during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and law-suits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation from labour. The ferite were thus dies nefasti. They were divided into two classes, feriæ publicæ and privatæ. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event served by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancessors. Ferie publice included all days consecrated to any deity, and consequently all days on which public festivals were held. The manner in which the public ferie were kept bears great analogy to our observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

noes.

Ferial (fë'ri-al), a. [L. ferialis, from feria, holidays.] Pertaining to holidays or to common days; specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days in which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

can step to be taken.

Feriation f (ie-i-ii/shon), a. [L. ferior, feriatus, to keep holiday, from feriæ, holidays.

See FAIR, a market.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work. 'As though there were any feriation in nature.' Dugdale.

dale.

Ferie, † n. [O. Fr. ferie, from L. feria, a holiday.] L. A holiday. Bullokar.—2. A week-day. Wycliffe.

Feriert (féri-ér), a. Fierier; fiercer. 'Rhenus ferier than the cataract.' Marston.

Ferime (férin), a. [L. ferinas, from fera, a wild beast.] Wild; untamed; savage. 'Lions, tigers, wolves, and bears are ferine beasts.' Hale.

Ferine (fe'rin), n. A wild beast; a beast of

Ferinely (fe'rin-li), adv. In the manner of Ferineness (fē'rīn-nes), n. Wildness; savage-

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring/gē), n. [Probably a corruption of Frank.] A name given to Europeans in India by the natives.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the Feringhees as well as to the Faithful. Capt. Morebray Thomson.

Feringhees as well as to the Faithful.

Ferio (fë'ri-ō), n. [A mnemonic word.] In logic, a mode in the first figure of syllogisms consisting of a universal negative, a particular affirmative, and a particular negative. Feriso, Ferison (fë-ris'on), n. [Mnemonic word.] In logic, a mode in the third figure of syllogism, closely allied to ferio (which see).

Ferity† (fër'i-ti), n. [L. feritas, from ferus, wild.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

Ferlie, Ferely (fër'ii), n. [A. Sax. færlic, sudden, unexpected—fær, sudden, fearful, and lie, like.] A wonder; a strange event or object. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' ferlie! Burns.

Whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' fertie! Burns. Ferlie, † Ferly† (fér'li), a. Wonderful; Ferlie, Ferly (fer'li), v.i. To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's comin', An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on.

An'fertie at the folk in Lon'on. Eurns.
Ferling† (fêr'ling), n. [A. Sax feorthling, the fourth part of anything.] In old law, a fourth; a feurth part; a farthing.
Ferling-noble (fêr'ling-no'b), n. [See FERLING and NOBLE.] The quarter-noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III. of the value of 20d. It bore on the obverse an escutcheon with the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a rose, and on the reverse the cross and lions, without the crowns, and a fleur-de-lis within the lesser rose in the centre.

rose in the centre.
Ferly,† n. and a. See FERLIE.
Ferm,† Ferme† (férm), n. 1. A farm or rent.
2. A lodging; a place of abode. See FARM. His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine Out of her fleshly ferme fled to the place of pain.

Out of her fleshly ferme fled to the place of pain.

Spenser.

Fermacie, † n. [See PHARMACY.] A medicine. Chaucer.

Fermata (fer-ma'tä), n. In music, a pause at the close of an air, usually accompanied by an extempore embellishment.

Ferment (fer'ment), n. [L. fermentum, for fervimentum, from fervo or ferveo, to boil,

to boil up, to foam. See FERVENT.] 1. Any substance, as a fungus, whose presence in another body produces the phenomena of fermentation. See FERMENTATION.—2. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the gentile boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—3. Commotion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a ferment; the state or people are in a ferment. The nation is in too high a ferment.' Dryden.

too high a ferment.' Dryden.

Ferment (fer-ment), v.t. [L. fermento, from fermentum. See the noun.] To cause fermentation or agitation in; to set in motion; to warm; to excite. 'While youth ferments the blood.' Pope.

Ferment (fer-ment), v.i. 1. To effervesce; to undergo fermentation; to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid; to work. —2. Fig. to be in agitation; to be excited, as by violent emotions or passions or great problems. 'Ent finding no redress, ferment and rage.' Milton.

The intellect of the ave was a fermentian intellect.

The intellect of the age was a fermenting intellect.

remementability (fer-ment'a-bil'li-ti), n. Capability of being fermented.
Fermentability (fer-ment'a-bil'li-ti), n. Capability of being fermented.
Fermentable (fer-ment'a-bil), a. Capable of fermentation; thus, eider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are fermentable.
Fermentable.
Fermental (fer-ment'al), a. Having power to cause fermentation. 'The vital acidity and fermental activity of the stomach.' Sir T. Browne.

T Remove

and fermental activity of the stomach. Sir T. Browne.

Permentation (fér-ment-a'shon), n. [L. L. fermentation] 1. The conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment. Fermentation differs in kind according to the nature of the substance which promotes it. Sugar in solution is liable to two principal kinds of fermentation (winous and lectic), both of which are probably due to the growth in the liquid of a mould or fungus. Fermentation may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the fungus, as by keeping away from the liquid the spores or germs from which the fungus springs, by the liquid being either too hot or too cold for its development, by its containing too much sugar, or by the presence of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison on the fungus. Vinous fermentation is produced by the growth of the exast-plant (see Yrast); lactic fermentation is due to the presence in the liquid of Penticilium glaucum (common blue mould). In vinous fermentation takes place in milk in the process of becoming sour, when the sugar of the milk is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol, the nitrogenous element being assimilated by the rapidly developing ova of the fermentation occurs in liquids which have already undergone vinous fermentation. When exposed to the atmosphere such liquids become sour, and vinegar is produced. This change is probably due to the growth of a fungus, Mycoderma accti (the vinegar-plant). Other kinds of fermentation, occurring in mustand moistened with water, during which oil of mustard is produced. For an explanation of fermentation, in relation to the origin and spread of contagious diseases, see GERM THEORY.—2. Fig. the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, &c.

The founders of the English Church wrote and Fermentation (fér-ment-ā/shon), n.

motion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, &c.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual fermentation and of constant action and reaction. Macaulay.

Fermentative (fer-ment'a-tiv), a. 1. Causing Fermentative (fer-ment'a-tiv), a. 1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation; as, fermentative heat.—2. Consisting in or produced by fermentation; as, fermentative process. 'The liquor experiences no fermentative change.' Ure. Fermentative change.' Ure. Fermentative of being fermentative. Fermentes of being fermentative. Fermentes of being fermented. Fermentes of fermenting or being fermented. Fermenter, n. [See Infirmant]. The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary. Chauser. Fermillet (fermil-let), n. [0.Fr. dim. of fermed, a clasp, from fermer, to make fast,

to fasten, from ferme, fast; L. firmus, firm, stable.] A buckle or clasp.

Fern (férn), n. [A. Sax fearm, O.H.G. farm, farm, faren, faren, farm, farm, faren, farm, farm, farm, farm, farm, farm, fern, perhaps allied to Gr. pleris, a kind of fern, pleron, a feather, wing.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the nat. order Filices. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arbor-

ly shrubby or arbor-escent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes.
The leaves, called fronds, are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules con-taining the minute spores. Sometimes the spores are borne on separate fronds or parts of the frond. The number of species is variously estimated at from 2500 to more than twice as many. They are found all over the world, but abound in



Lady-fern (Athyrium, filix-femina).

world, successful in the first species are natives of Britain. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, est known forms occur in Devonan rocks, and their remains contribute largely to the formation of the beds of coal. Male fern is Lastrea filix-mas; lady-fern, Athyrium filix-femina; flowering-fern, Osmanda regalis; stone or parsley-fern, Allosorus crispus; bladder-fern, Cystopteris fragilis; bristle-fern, Trichomanes radicans; filmy-fern the praces of Hymenophyllim; baset fern, the species of Hymenophyllum; hard-fern, Blechnum boreale; holly-fern, Poly-stichum Lonchitis; maiden-hair fern, Adi-antum capillus-veneris; oak-fern, Polypo-dium Dryopteris; beech-fern, Polypodium Phepopteris.

Fernandina (fer-nan-de'na), n. Ferrandine

(which see).
Ferne † (fern), adv. Before. Chaucer.

Fernery (tern), and before Character. Fernery (fern'e-ri), n. A place where ferns are artificially grown.
Fern-owl (fern'oul), n. The common gontsucker (Caprimulgus europæus); the night-jar.

Fern-seed (fern'sēd), n. The seed or spores of fern, formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as rendering a person

Fernticle (fern'tik-1), n. A freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Ferny (férn'i), a. Abounding or overgrown with fern.

with fern.
Ferocity (fē-ros'i-fi), v.t. [L. ferox, ferocis, fierce, and facio, to make.] To make ferocious (fē-ro'shus), a. [Fr. féroce; L. ferox, fierce, allied to ferus, wild.] 1. Fierce; savage; wild; barbarous; ravenous; rapacious; as, ferocious savages; a ferocious lion.
2. Indicating, or expressive of, ferocity; as, a ferocious took.
Ferociously (fē-ro'shus-ii). adm. Wiercelv.

Feroclously (fe-rō'shus-ii), adv. Fiercely; with savage cruelty. Feroclousness (fe-rō'shus-nes), n. State of being feroclous; savage fierceness; cruelty;

ferocity.

ferocity.

Ferocity (fë-ros'i-ti), n. [Fr. férocité; L. ferocités, ferocity, from feroz, fierce, cruel.]

State of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the ferocity of barbarians. 'The pride and ferocity of a Highland chief.' Macaulty.' Ahmcommon ferocity in my countenance.' Addison.

Feroher (fer-o'her), n. A symbol or repre-



sentation of the solar deity, seen on many of the monuments exhumed from the ruins of

Nineveh and Babylon, at Persepolis, &c. Sometimes it simply appears as a winged circle; at others it consists of the demi-figure orrele; at otherest consists of the demi-lighter of the god, with expanded wings, and in the act of discharging an arrow from his bow; and this is the highest or most resthetical of its various developments. A similar figure or symbol has also been found on monuments in Mexico and Central America.

The mineralogical name of that variety of anhydrous red oxide of iron, otherwise called *Specular Iron Ore*, from which the well-known Swedish, Russian, and Elba irons are prepared. It occurs in primary rocks. Feronia (fe-ro'ni-a), n. [The name of an ancient Italian goddess.] 1. In zool. according

Feroma (re-ro'm-a), n. [The hame of an ancient Italian goddess.] I. In zool. according to Latreille, an extensive genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera and family Carabidæ, mostly of obscure colour.—2. In bot. a genus of plants, nat order Aurantiaceæ, containing a single species, F. elephantum, the elephant or wood apple of India and Java, where the fruit is very generally eaten. It is a spinous tree, with imparipinnate leaves, white flowers in loose racemes, with a fleshy fruit, having a hard, rough, woody rind. A transparent oily fluid exudes from the trunk of the tree when an incision is made into it, and is used by painters for mixing their colours. The tree also yields a clear white gum, and the wood is valuable for its durability, whiteness, and hardness.

Ferosh (fe'rosh), n. An Indian servant who has the care of tents, furniture, &c. Simmonds.

Ferous (fe'rus), a. [L. ferus, wild.] Wild;

Simmonds.

Ferous (fê'rus), a. [L. ferus, wild.] Wild; savage. [Rare.]

Ferrandine (fer'ran-din), n. [Fr. ferrandine, possibly from an O. Fr. word, ferrand, an irongray horse, and transferred to the cloth from its colour.] A stuff made of wool and silk.

Ferrara (fer-râ'rā), n. A claymore or broadsword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after a famous swordsmith of the name of Andrea Ferrara, but whether he was a Span-

Andrea Ferrara, but whether he was a Spaniard or Italian is not determined. Genuine Andrea Ferraras have a crown mark on the

We'll put in bail, boy; old Andrew Ferrara shall lodge his security. Sir W. Scott.

Ferraria (fe-rā'ri-a), n. [In honour of J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist.] A genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Iridacea. They have been introduced into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope.

Ferrary † (fe'ra-ri), n. The art of working in iron.

in iron.

So took she chamber, which her son, the god of ferrary, With firm doors made,

Ferrate (fe'rāt), n. In chem. a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base. Ferre,† adv. compar. Further. Chaucer. Ferrean, Ferreous (fe'rē-an, fe'rē-us), a. (L. ferreus, from ferrum, iron.) Partaking of, pertaining to, or made of iron; like iron. Ferrest, † adv. super). Furthest. Chaucer. Ferret, ferret, a. fewablet, Who the

Ferret (fe'ret), n. [Probably, like the G. frett, frettchen, O.G. frette, furette, ferret,



Ferret (Mustela furo)

Ferret (Mustda furo).

borrowed from a Romance word such as Fr. furet, It. furetto, L.L. furectus, furetus, furo, the origin of which seems to be the L. fur, a thief. We find, however, also Armor, fured, Gael and Ir. fired, ferret; W. fured, that which is subtle, crafty, or cunning, afteret, from fur, Armor, fur, cunning, wily, crafty; so that the real origin of our word as well as the relationship of all these words is somewhat dark.] 1. A variety of the genus Mustela, most closely allied to the polecat, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It cannot, however, bear cold, and cannot subsist even in France except in a domestic state. Ferrets are used in catching rabbits,

to drive them out of their holes .- 2. In glass manuf, the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

the rings at the mouths of lottles. Ferret (fe'ret), v.t. 1. To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the rabbit. Hence—2. Fig. to search out by perseverance and cuming: followed by out; as, to ferret out a

The Inquisition ferreted out and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate H. Swinburne.

Ferret (fe'ret) n. [By loss of l from Fr. fleuret, coarse ferret-silk.] A kind of narrow

Ferret (fe'ret) n. [By loss of l from Fr. fleuvet, coarse ferret-sikl.] A kind of narrow tape, made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk.

Ferreter (fe'ret-er), n. One who ferrets or hunts another in his private retreat.

Ferretto (fe-ret-fo), n. [It. ferretto (di Spagna), dim. of ferro-b. ferrum, iron.]
Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in colouring glass.

Ferriage (fe'ri-āj), n. [See FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

Ferric (fe'rik), a. [Fr. ferrique, from L. ferrum, iron.] Pertaining to or extracted from iron.—Ferric acid, an acid of iron (H.FeO.), never obtained in the free states. A few salts of this acid are known and are called ferrates.—Ferric axide (FeO.), sesquioxide of iron: this substance occurs as hæmatite, specular iron ore, &c.

Ferricalcite (fe-ri-kal'sic), n. [L. ferrum, iron, and cata, lime.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent.

Ferricyanic (fe'ri-si-an'ik), a. [L. ferrum, iron, and E. cyanogen.] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.—Ferricyanic (acid. (Ha-Feo.Ng.), an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid.

Ferricyanide, (fe-ri-si'an-Id), n. A salt of

sulphuric acid.

Ferricyanide (fe-ri-si'an-id), n. A salt of ferricyanid acid. Potassium ferricyanide or red prussiate of potash is the most impor-

tant of the series.

Ferrier† (fe'ri-er), n. A ferryman. 'If any boteman or ferrier be dwelling in the ward.'

Calthrop.

Ferriferous (ferifer-i), n. Farriery. Bp. Lowth.
Ferriferous (ferifer-us), a. [L. ferrum, iron, and fero, to produce.] Producing iron.—Ferriferous rocks, rocks containing abundance of iron ore, comprising clay iron, are and iron writes. clay iron ore and iron pyrites.

Ferril (fe'ril), n. Same as Ferrule (which

see).
Ferrilite (fe'ril-it), n. [L. ferrum, iron, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] Rowley ragg, a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxide.
Ferrocyanic (fe'rō-si-an'rik), a. Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen—Ferrocyanic acid (H₄FeC₅N₆), an acid obtained by decomposed ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid.

Ferrocyanide (fex-fex-fex-fex), a. A. self of

carnan wan supauric acid. Ferrocyanide (fe-rō-sī'an-īd), n. A salt of ferrocyanic acid. Potassium ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash is well known. Ferroprussiate (fe-rō-pru'shi-āt), n. A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

acid with a base.

Perroprussic (fe-rō-pru'sik), a. [L. ferrum, iron, and E. prussic.] Same as Ferrocyanic.

Ferrosoferric (fe-rō'sō-fe''rik), a. [As if from L. adjective ferrosus, from ferrum, iron, and E. ferric.] In chem. a term applied to black or magnetic oxide (Fe₅O₄). It occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of magnetic iron over or native leaderone.

in the mineral kingdom under the name of magnetic iron ore or native loadstone.

Ferrotype (fe'rō-tip), n. [L. ferrum, iron, and Gr. typos, type.] In photog. (a) a term applied by Mr. Robert Hunt, the discoverer, to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents. (b) A photograph taken on japanned sheetiron by a collodion process.

Permutinated (fe, rylin, aten), q. [See FER-

ruginated (fe-rujin-āt-ed), a. [See Fer-Ruginous,] Having the colour or proper-ties of the rust of iron.

Ferrugineous (fe-ru-jin'ē-us), a. Ferrugin-

Ferrugineous (fe-ru'jin-us), a. [L. ferrugineus, ferrugineus, of the colour of iron rust, rusty, from ferrugo, ferruginis, iron rust, from ferrum, iron.] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.—2. Of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.

Ferrugo (fe-ri'oō). n. [See Ferruginos.]

Ferrugo (fe-rö'gō), n. [See FERRUGINOUS.] In bot. a disease of plants, commonly called Rust. It is caused by the presence of myriads of minute fungi, chiefly of the genera Uredo

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pīne, pin; nöte, not, möve: tube, tub, bull; and Puccinia.

Ferrule (fe'rul), n. [From L. ferrum, iron; Ferrule (fe'rul), n. [From L ferrum, iron; or from Fr. virole, a ring put about the end of a staff, from virer, to veer or turn round, the form having been modified by the influence of L ferrum, or that of Fr. ferule, L ferula, a rod.] 1. A ring of metal put round a column, cane, or other thing to strengthen it or prevent its splitting.—2. In steambollers, a bushing for expanding the end of a fine.

Ferruminate (fe-ru'min-āt), v.t. Ferruminate (fe-ry/min-āt), v.t. [L. ferru-mino, ferruminatum, to cement, to solder, from ferrumen, cement, from ferrum, iron.]

To unite or solder, as metals.

Ferrumination (fe-ry/min-ä"shon), n. [L. ferruminatio.] The soldering or uniting of

ferruminatio.] The soldering or uniting of metals.
Ferry (fe'ri), v.t. pret. & pp. ferriad; ppr. ferrying. [A. Sax. ferian, farian, to carry, to convey, to cause to go, causative of faran, to go. Similarly the G. führen, to carry, is the causative of fahren, to go. See Fare.]
To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other metals in the causative of fahren, to go. other water, in a boat or other floating con-

veyance. Ferry (fe'ri), v.i. To pass over water in a boat. 'They ferry over this Lethean sound.'

Ferry (fe'ri), n. [See the verb.] 1. A boat for vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters;

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry. 2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers

I'll give ye a silver pound To row me o'er the ferry.

3. A right, acquired either by royal grant, act 5. A right, acquired either by royal grant, act of parliament, or by prescription, of conveying, for a reasonable consideration, men, horses, carriages, &c., across a river, firth, &c. The possessor of a ferry need not be proprietor either of the water over which the right is exercised or of the soil on either side, but he must possess such rights over the latter as will enable him to embark and the latter as will enable him to embark and disembark his passengers.

Ferryboat (fe'ri-bōt), n. A boat for convey-

ing passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

Ferryman (fe'ri-man), n. One who keeps, looks after, or has connection with a ferry. 'That grim ferryman whom poets write of.' Shak

Fers,† a. Fierce. Chaucer.

Fers, † a. Fierce. Chaucer. Fers, † a. [Fer. phez, a general.] The queen at chess. Chaucer.
Fertile (fer'til or fer'til), a. [Fr. fertile; L. fertilis, from fero, to bear, to produce, which is the same word as E. bear, Goth. baira, Gr. pherō, Skr. bhri, to bear, 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, fertile land, ground, soil, fields, or meadows

meadows

The earth is fertile of all kinds of grain. Camden.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a fertile genius, mind, or imagination.—3. In bot. capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing; as, fertile flowers or

Fertilely (fer'til-li), adv. Fruitfully. Fertileness (fer'til-nes), n. Fertility. Fertilitatet (fer-til'i-tāt), v.t. To make fer-tile; to fertilize; to impregnate.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole rac mation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weel after. Sir T. Browne.

atter. Sir T. Browne. Fertility (fer-till'i-ti), n. [L. fertilitas, from fertilis. See FERTILE.] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; fecundity; productiveness; as, the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields, and meadows.—2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as, the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination. gination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.

Dryden.

Fertilization (fer'til-iz-ā"shon), n. 1. The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive; as, the 'fertilization of the soil.—2. The act of fecundating or impreg-

soil.—2. The act of fecundating or impreg-nating; specifically, in bot the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation. Pertilize (fertilize), v.t. pret. & pp. fertilized; ppr. fertilizing. To make fertile; to supply with the nutriment of plants; to make fruitful or productive; to enrich; to fecun-date; as, to fertilize land, soil, ground, mea-

dows, plants, &c. 'A fertilized germ.' H.

Spencer.

Fertilizer (fér'til-iz-ér), n. He who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic; as, guano is

representation of the control of the empire.—3. In bot. a genus of umbelliferous plants, whose species often yield a powerful stimulating gum resin, employed in medi-cine. The species are natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia, and are characterized and resa, and are characterized by tall-growing pithy stems, and deeply divided leaves, the segments of which are frequently linear. F. commonis of our English gardens is called giant feunch. F. English gardens is called giant feunel. F. persica, a dwarf species, was formerly supposed to be the source of asafetida, but the greater portion of the asafetida of commerce is the produce of Narthex asafetida, F. orientalis and F. tingitam are said to yield African ammoniacum, a gam resin like asafetida, but less powerful. Sagapenum, a similar drug, is supposed likewise to be the produce of a species of this genus.

Ferulaceous (fe-rū-lā'shus), a. [L. ferula. See Ferula and Ferula:] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; resembling Ferula; as, ferulaceous plants.

Ferulari (fe'rū-ler), n. A ferule.

Fists and ferulars, rods and scourges, have been

Fists and ferulars, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. Hardib.

Perule (fe'ful), n. [L. fernla, a twig, a cane, a switch, from L. ferio, to strike.] A flat piece of wood, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand; also, a cane used for the same purpose.

Ferule (fe'rūl), v.t. pret. & pp. feruled; ppr. feruling. To punish with a ferule. Ferule (fe'rūl), n. A ferrule.

'Will you have some of this?' said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the fernies of the knife and fork.

Dickens.

Fervence t (fer'vens), n. Heat; fervency.

Chapman.

Fervency (fér'ven-si), n. [See FERVENT.]

The state of being fervent or warm; heat of mind; ardour; eagerness; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fvency, and with perseverance. Wake

vency, and with ferseverance. Wake.
Fervent (fervent), a. [L. fervens, ferventis,
ppr. of ferveo, to boil, to ferment (comp.
fervid, ferment); cog. Gr. thero, to make hot,
thermos, warm, boiling; Skr. fharma, heat
Akin E. and G. værm; Ir. gæræin, to warm.]
1. Hot; boiling; glowing; as, a fervent summer; fervent blood.
The devent skell melt with fersent hos.

The elements shall melt with fervent heat.
2 Pet. iii, 10.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They are fervent to dispute. Hooker. 3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous; eagerly active; vigorous; as, fervent zeal; fervent piety; fervent toll.

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. x6. Fervently (fer'vent-li), adv. 1. In such a degree of heat as to burn.

It continued so fervently hot that men roasted eggs in the sand.

Hakewill.

2. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth; with devotional ardour; with earnest zeal; ardently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, labouring ferently for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12. Ferventness (fer'vent-nes), n. Fervency;

ardour; zeal.
Fervescent (fer-ves'sent), a. [L. fervescens, fervescentis, ppr. of fervesce, to become boiling hot, incept from ferveo, to boil.] Growing hot.
Fervid (fervid), a. [L. fervidus, from ferveo, to be boiling hot.] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as, fervid heat.

The mounted sun Shot down direct his fervid rays. Milton.

2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as, fervid zeal. 'The fervid wishes, holy fires.' Parnell. Fervidity (fer-vid'i-ti), n. Heat; fervency.

Fervidly (fer'vid-li), adv. Very hotly; with

glowing warmth.
Fervidness (fer'vidnes), n. Glowing heat; ardour of mind; warm zeal.
Fervor (fer'ver). American mode of spelling

Fervour (fer'ver), n. [L. fervor, heat.]
1. Heat or warmth 'The fervour of ensuing day.' Waller.—2. Intensity of feeling; ardour; warm or animated zeal and carnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in

The point at which the mind has awakened indeed to a sense of inward freedom, and feels formenting in it a thousand thoughts—desires—ambitions such as lend its joyous fervour and hopefulness to the heart of youth.

Dr. Carrel.

Pesapo (fé-sa'po), n. [A mnemonic word.] In logic, the fourth form of the fourth figure of the syllogism, the terms of which stand as follow:—No P. is M.; All M. are S.; Some

as follow:—No P. is M.; All M. arc S.; Some S. are not P. Fescennine (fes'sen-nin), a. Pertaining to Fescennium in Italy; licentious.—Fescennium verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to annuse the audience originating at Economium.

the andience, originating at Fescennium. Fescennine (fes'sen-nin), n. A song of a Fescennine (fes'sen-nin), n. A song of a rude or licentious character prevalent in ancient Italy.

ancient Italy.

Pescue (fes'ků), n. [O.E. festuc, from O.Fr. festu (Fr. fetu), a straw; L. festucu, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.] 1. A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children when learning to read.—2. Fescuegrass. See FESTUCA.—3.† The plectrum with which the strings of the harp or tyre were struck and the instrument was played.

With thy golden fescue playedst upon
Thy hollow harp.

Chapman.

4.† The gnomon or style of a dial.

The fescue of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of oon.

Old play (quoted by Nares).

Pescue (fesků), nr. To direct or teach with a fescue; to assist in reading by a fescue. Pescue-grass (fesků,gras), n. The species of Festuca, a genus of grasses. See Fes-

Fesels (fes'elz), n. [O.E. fasels, Fr. fase'oles, L. phaselus, Gr. phaselos, a sort of kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French

Disdain not fessls or poor vetch to sow, Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive, May, Virgit,

Fesse (fes), n. [O.Fr. fesse, Fr. fasce, L. fascia, a band.] In her. a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, and formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the feld, it is ener of the rive field; it is one of the nine honourable ordinaries.

Fesse-point (fes'point), n.
The exact centre of the escutcheon.

Fessitude (fes'i-tūd), n. [L. fessus, weary, fatigued.] Weariness.

Fesse.

restricted.] Weariness.

Fest, in. The fist. Chaucer.

Festal (fest'al), a. [L. festus, festive. See
Frasr.] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay;
mirthful.

You bless with choicer wine the festal day.

Festally (fest'al-li), adv. Joyfully; mirth-

fully. Feste, $\dagger n$. A feast. Chaucer.

Festen, in. I class. Caucaer. Festennine (festen-nin), a. A fescennine; a marriage song. Cartwright.
Fester (fester), v.i. [Etymology unknown.]
1. To suppurate; to corrupt; to grow virulent; to discharge purulent matter.

Wounds immedicable Rankle, and fester, and gangrene.

2. To become more and more virulent and fixed: to rankle: said of passions and sense of wrong.

Deep in our hidden heart

Festers the dull remembrance of a change,
But no enotion—none. Matt. Arnold.

Pester (fes'ter), v.t. To cause to fester; to
cherish, as any feeling that rankles or fes-

And festered rankling malice in my breast.

Fester (fes'ter), n. 1. A small inflammatory tumour.—2. Act of festering or rankling. The fester of the chain upon their necks. Is. Taulor.

Festerment (fes'ter-ment), n. The act of festering.

festering, ppr. Feasting, Chaucer.
Pestinate (fes'tin-āt), a. [L. festino, festinatum, to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.
Advise the duke where you are going to a most festinate preparation.

Shak.

Festinately † (fes'tin-āt-li), adv. Hastily.

Festinationt (fes-tin-a'shon), n. Haste. Festination may prove precipitation.
Sir T. Browne.

Pesting-penny (fest'ing-pen-ni), n. [Festing for fasting, fastening, binding, and penny.] Earnest given to servants when hired or retained in service.

Festing (festing), n. [A mnemonic word.] In togic, the third term of the second figure of that form of the syllogism, the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; thus—No bad men can be happy: Some rich men are bad men; Therefore, Some rich men are not happy.

men; Theretore, Some Farmine are not happy.

Festival (fes'tiv-al), a. [L. festivus, from festium, a feast. See Feast.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast; joyous; mirthful; as, a festival entertainment.

Festival (fes'tiv-al), n. A time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a festive celebration.

The morning trumpets festival proclaimed. Millon

Festive (fes'tiv), a. [L. festivus, from festum. See FEAST.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

ast; joyous; gay; mar man.

The glad circle round them yield their souls

To Pestive wirth and wit that knows no gall.

Thomson. Festively (fes'tiv-li), adv. In a festive man-

ner.
Festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), n. [L. festivitas, from festivus. See FEAST.] 1. The condition of being festive; joyfulness; galety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.—2.† A festival. 'A great and solemn festivity.' South.

Festivous (fes'tiv-us), a. Pertaining to a

Pestivous (testiv-us), a. recreaming as a feast; joyous.
Pestlich, † a. Used to feasts. Chaucer.
Pestoon (fes-tôn'), n. [Fr. festom, It. festone, from L. festum, a feast. Primarily, a festal garland.] 1. A string or chain of any kind of materials suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

The weadening is us and vine.

The wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon
Ran riot.
Tennyson.

2. In arch, a sculptured ornament in imita-tion of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus

(which see).

Festoon (fes-tön'), v.t. To form in festoons or to adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons.

Growths of jasmine twined
Their humid arms festooning tree to tree,
Tennyson.

Festoony (fes-tön'i), a. Of or belonging to festoons; consisting of festoons. Sir J. Herschel.

Festuca (fes-tü'kn), n. Fescue-grass, a ge-

Festuca (fes-tū'ka), n. Fescue-grass, a gemus of grasses containing a great number of species, found in the temperate and colder regions of the world. Nine species are natives of Britain, and among them are found some of our best meadow and pasture grasses, as F. pratensis (the meadow fescue) and F. opina (the sheep's fescue).

Festucine† (fes'tū-sin), a. [L. festuca, a stalk, straw.] Being of a straw colour. 'A little insect of a festucine or pale green.' Sir T. Browne.

Sir T. Browne.

Festucine (fes'tū-sīn), n. In mineral. a splintery fracture. Crabb, Worchester.
Festucoust (fes'tū-kus), a. Formed of straw. Festuet (fes'tū), n. A straw; a fescue. Hol-

Fet† (fet), n. [Probably connected with G. fet-zen, a shred, Icel. fat, a garment.] A piece. Fet† (fet), v.t. To fetch.

Lt (161), v.c. 10 16661.

And from the other fifty soon the prisoner fet.

Spenser.

Fet (fet), pp. Fetched.

On, you noblest English, Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof. Shak

Fetal, Fetal (fe'tal), a. [From fetus (which see).] Pertaining to a fetus.

see.] Pertaining to a fetus.
Fetation, Fœtation (fē-tā/shon), n. The formation of a fetus.
Fetch (fech), v.t. [O.E. fetchyn, fetchen.
A. Sax. feecun, pefeccun, to fetch, to draw. to take, to seek; akin to O.Fris, faka, to prepare.] 1. To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking.

Con the fack and fetch we form the second seco

Go to the flock, and fetch me from thence two kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii, 9.

2. To derive; to draw, as from a source. And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub.
Mitton.

266 3. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetching men again when they swoon.

Bacon.

4. To bring to accomplishment; to make; to perform, with certain objects; as, to fetch a turn; to fetch a leap or bound; to fetch a blow or stroke; to fetch a sigh or groan.

Fetch a compass behind them. 2 Sam. v. 23. Fetch a compass behind them. 2 Sam. v. 23.
5. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive
ta. 'We fetcht the Syren's isle.' Chapman.
6. To bring; to obtain as its price; as, wheat
fetches only fifty shillings the quarter; a
commodity is worth what it will fetch.—To
fetch away (naut.), to get loose from its
lashings.—To fetch out, to bring or draw out;
to cause to appear.—To fetch to, to restore;
to revive, as from a swoon.—To fetch up,
(a) to bring up; to cause to come up or
forth. (b) To stop suddenly in any course.
(c) To come up with; to overtake.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for,

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can fetch up the tortoise when I please, Sir R. L'Estrange.

—To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water.—To fetch headway or sternway (naut), to move ahead or astern: said of aship.

Fetch (fech), v.i. 1. To move or turn; as, to fetch about.—2. Naut. to reach or attain.

We shall fetch to windward of the lighthouse this ick.

-To fetch and carry, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge.
Fetch (fech), n. (Probably from the verb. In the second sense, however, it may be identical with Vaett, a Scandinavian goblin, neentear with veete, a scandinavian gootin, especially as the fetch-candle of England is paralleled by the Vaette-lys or will-o'-thewisp of Norway.] 1. A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as, a fatch of wit fetch of wit.

Straight cast about to overreach Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch. Hudibras. 2. The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very fetch and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothing shops.

Dickens.

Fetch, n. A vetch. Chaucer.
Fetch-candle (fech'kan-dl), n. A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.
Fetcher (fech'er), n. One who fetches or brines.

Fetcher (fech'er), n. One who fetches or brings.
Fete, in. A feat; an exploit; a work. Chaucer.
Fête (fat), n. [Fr.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—Fête de Dieu, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the real presence in the Eucharist, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.
Fâte (Fat) at met & you feted was fitting.

Fête (fat), v.t. pret. & pp. fêted; ppr. fêting. [See the noun.] To entertain with a feast;

[See the noun.] To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment; as, he was fêted everywhere.

Fête-champêtre (fāt-shān-pātr), n. [Fr.] a festival or entertainment in the open air; a rural entertainment.

Fetich (fê'tish), n. [Fr. fétiche, Pg. feitivo, sorcery, witchcraft, from L. factitius, artificial, from facio, to make; or fatidicus, prophetic—fatum, fate, and dico, to tell.] I. Any



Fetiches of Dahomey.

object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or

as being the representative or habitation of a deity. The fetich may be an animal, as a a deity. The fetich may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a panther; or if inanimate, it may perhaps be a river, a tooth, or a shell; or it may be the representation of an animate or inanimate object. Fetichism prevails in Guinea and other parts of the west coast of Africa. It is usual for each tribe to have a fetich in common; but in addition every individual may have one of his own, to which he offers up prayers, and which, if these are not heard, he punishes, throws away, or breaks.—2. Any object of exclusive devotion; as, gold has become his fetich.

Fetichism, Feticism (fē'tish-izm, fē'ti-sizm), redictins in, February to sal-izint, etcisizint, a. 1. The practice of worshipping any material object, living or dead, which the fancy may happen to select, as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, &c., practised by some African tribes. See FETICH. Hence—2. Excessive devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

Fetichistic (fë-tish-ist'ik), a. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by fetichism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the spit century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbellef, of Epicurean levity and Feticitistic dread, George Eliot.

Feticide, Fœticide (fê'ti-sīd), n. [L. fetus, feetus, a fetus, and cædo, to kill.] In medical jurisprudence, the destruction of the fetus in the womb, or the act by which criminal abortion is produced.
Feticism, n. See FETICHISM.
Fetid (fê'tid), a. [L. fætidus, from fæteo, to have an ill smell, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

Most purtefactions smell cither (fix) or moulds.

Most putrefactions smell either fetid or mouldy.

Fetidness (fë'tid-nes), n. The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality. Fetiferous (fë-tif'er-us), a. [L. fetifer-fetus, and fero, to bear.] Producing young,

as animals.

Fetise,† a. [See FEAT.] Well made; neat. Chaucer

Fetisely, † adv. Featly; neatly; properly.

Chaucer.
Fetish (fe'tish), n. Same as Fetich.
Fetiok (fe'tlok), n. [Commonly believed to be compounded of foot or feet and lock; but Wedgwood refers, as pointing in another direction, to D. villok, vitslok, the pastern of a horse; L.G. fiss, fine thread, fibres; Swiss fisel, gefisel, unravelled threads hanging from a comment also the fetick, or long hair Jack, general, also the fetlock, or long hair growing on the pastern.] 1. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses.

And smoothed his fetlocks and his mane, And slacked his girth and stripped his rein. Eyron



Falcon and Fetlock (Badge of Edward IV.)

and supped his rein. Eyron.

2. The joint on which the hair grows.—3. An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off. The fetlock is made considerable use of in heralder, thus some heralder. ry; thus, some branches of the Scotch family of

Falcon and Fetlock (Badge of Edward IV.)

Circumstance that one of the heart within a fetlock, in alluston to the accompanied Sir James Douglas when he set out with Bruce's heart for Jerusalem; and a falcon within a fetlock was a badge of Edward IV., for the duchy of York.

Fetlocked (fet/lokt). a. 1. Having a fetlock. 2. Tied by the fetlock.

Fetlock-joint (fet/lok-joint), n. The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow (fet/lo), n. A whitlow or felon in cattle.

cattle.

Fetor (fö'ter), n. [L. foxtor, a bad smell, stench.] Any strong offensive smell; stench. Fette, pp. Fetched; brought. Chaucer. Fetter (fet'er), n. [A. Sax. feter, fetor, a fetter, O.G. fezzera, G. fessel, Icel. fiötur, pl. Probably connected with E. foot.] I. A chain for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made entirely fast to, an object or either made entirely fast to an object, or prevented from free motion as by having one foot attached to the other.

The Philistines . . . bound him (Samson) with fet-ters of brass. Judg. xvi. ex. 2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.

Fetter (fet'er), v.t. 1. To put fetters on; to shackle or confine with a chain.

My heels are fetter'd, but my fist is free. Milton. 2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain. 'To fetter them in verse.' Dryden. Dryden. Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. Shak.

Fetters strong manness in a suscen thread. Shak.

Fettered (fet'erd), p. and a. In zool. a term applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards and appear unfit for the purpose of walking (as in the seals), or when they are concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

Fetterless (fet'er-les), a. Free from fetters or restraint.

Fetterlock (fet'er-lok), n. Same as Fetlock, 3.

Extile(fat) n.t. (Wedgrygood compares Les)

Fettle (fet'), v. [Wedgwood compares Leel. fittla, to touch lightly with the fingers, L. G. fiseln, to pass the fingers gently over, fisseln, to be occupied in cleaning.] To repair; to put in right order; to put the finishing touches to. [Provincial.]

(The world) needs fettling, and who's to fettle it.

Mrs. Gaskel

Fettle (fet'l), v.i. To make preparations; to put things to rights; to do trifling business. Fettle (fet'l), n. The state of being prepared, or in high condition or order; as, he is in splendid fettle to-day. [Provincial.] Fettstein (fet'stin), n. [G., fat-stone.] A name sometimes given to elecolite (which see)

Fetuous (fet'ū-us), a. Neat; feat. Herrick. Fetus, Fœtus (fe'tus), n. [L., from the root fe, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, increase. See FECUND.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called Embryo. Fetwa, Fetwal, fet'wä), n. [Ar.] In Turk. law, the written decision of a Turkish muftion some legal point.

There is besides a collection of all the fatures or Fetuous † (fet'ū-us), a. Neat; feat.

There is besides a collection of all the fatwas or decisions pronounced by the different muftis.

Feu (tiù), n. [L. L. feudum. Same origin as fee (which see).] In law, (a) a free and gratifous right to lands made to one for service to be performed by him according to the many control of the property of the service to the performed by him according to the service to the performed by him according to the service to the service through the proof the service through through the service through the service through the service vice to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, in Soots Law, aright to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called few-duty, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from ward-holding, where the service rendered was purely military, and to blench, where it was nerely nominal. (b) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

Feu (fil), v.t. In Scots law, to give or take

Feu (fû), v.t. In Scots law, to give or take in feu.

Feuar (fû'ér), n. In Scots law, one who

Reu-contract (fü'kon-trakt), n. In Scots law, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and

vassal or feuar.

vassal or feuar.

Pend (füd), n. [In sense this word corresponds to A. Sax. feehth, feegth, from füh, fäg, hostile (whence fee); comp. D. veede, G. fehde, Dan. feide, Icel. feed, Sw. fejd, feud; but its form seems to have been modified through confusion with L. L. feudum. See FEE.] 1. A contention or quarrel; enmity; inveterate hatred; hostility; often, lostility between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city. Wherein my sword had not impressure made of our rank feud. Shak.

Yet ofttimes in his maddest mirthful mood Strange pangs would flash along Childe Harold's

brow,
As if the memory of some deadly fend
Or disappointed passion lurk'd below.

Ring out the fend of rich and poor, Ring in redress to all mankind. Tennyson.

2. In a narrower sense, a war waged by one family or small tribe on another to avenge the death of or injury done to one of its members; a combination of the kindred of a murdered or injured person to avenge his death or injuries upon the offender and all

The race.

Feud (füd), n. [See FEU, FEE.] In law, same as Fee (which see).

Feudal (füd'al), a. [L.L. feudalis, from feudam. See FEU, FEE.] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, feudal rights or services; feudal tenures.—2. Consisting of or considerations feed. founded upon feuds, fiefs, or fees; embracing tenures by military services; as, the feudal system.—Feudal system, a form of government anciently subsisting in Europe, and which forms the basis of many of our modern forms and customs. According to this system, persons holding in feud or fee were bound by an oath of fealty to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad in all wars and military expeditions when required. required.

required. (füd'al), n. A fief. Feudal (füd'al-izm), n. The feudal system and its belongings; the system of holding lands by military services.

Shakespeare's noble fendatism, as beautiful as it once looked and was, has to end in a French Revolution.

Carlyte.

Feudalist (fūd'al-ist), n. 1. A supporter of the feudal system.—2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

Feudality (fūd-al'i-tì), n. The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of fendatity and clanship. Hallam.

Feudalization (fūd'al-iz-ā"shon), n. The act of reducing to feudal tenure, or conforming to feudalism.

Feudalize (füd'al-īz), v.t. pret. & pp. feudalized; ppr. feudalizing. To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism. Feudally (fūd'al-li), adv. In a feudal manner.

Hallam.

Feudary (fūd'a-ri), a. Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure.

Feudary (fūd'a-ri), a. 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.—2. An ancient officer of the court of wards. Written also Feodary (which see).

Feudatory (fūd'a-ta-ri), a. and n. Same as Feudatory (fūd'a-to-ri), a. Holding from another on some conditional tenure.

Feudatory (fūd'a-to-ri), a. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Feudbote † (fūd'bōt), n. [Feud and obs bote.] A recompense for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

Feudloote † (füd'böt), n. [Feud and ols bote.] A recompense for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

Feu de joie (féd-zhwa). [Fr., fire of joy.] A bondire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feudist (füd'ist), n. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

Feu-duty (fü'dü-ti), n. In Scots law, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillage (fè-yizh), n. [Fr., foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Feuillans, Feuillants (fè-yanz), n. pl. A religious order, an offshoot of the Bernardines, founded by Jean de la Barriere in 1577: so called from the convent of Feuillatin I anguedoc, where they were first established. Written also Feuillians.

Feuillea (fù-l'ē-a), n. A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The species are natives of the tropical regions of America, and are frutescent, climbing herbs. The seeds are oily and of a bitter taste; they are anthelmintic and cathartic. F. triboata and F. cordifolia are said to be poweful antidotes against vegetable poisons, and the former is also used in South America to prevent the fatal effects of serpent bites. The seeds of one Peruvian species contain so much oil that they are used for making candles.

Feuillemort (fwel'mor), n. [Fr., fom feuille, a leaf; lit. asmall leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a line. The feuilleton very commonly contains a tale.

Feuilleton (fwel-ton), v., [Fr., fom feuille, a leaf; lit. asmall leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a line. The feuilleton very commonly contains a tale.

Feuilleton (fwel-ton), v., [Fr., feutrer, to stuff with felt or cow's hair, to pad, to equip, from feutre, felt, something stuffed, as a pad or cushion, support for the lance. See FELT.] To make ready by placing in the rest, as a spear.

rest, as a spear.

His spear he feutred, and at him it bore. Spenser.

His spear he feutred, and at him it bore. Spenser.

Feuterer † (fü'tèr-èr), n. [O. Fr. vautrier, vautrier, from vautre, viauttre, a kind of hound; It. veltro, L. L. veltrus, L. vertragus, a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

Fever (fe'vèr), n. [A. Sax. fefer, from I. febris, a fever; or from O. Fr. fevre, Mod. Fr. fièvre; same origin.] 1. A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigours, called

the cold stage of the disease. They are of various kinds; but the principal division of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into (a) continued fever, which includes simple fever or febricula, typhus fever, typhoid, enteric or gastric fever, relapsing or famine fever; (b) intermittent fever or ague; (c) remittent fever, comprising simple remittent fever and yellow fever; (d) eruptive fever, including smallpox, cow-pox, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, plague, and dengue fever. 2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions; as, this news has given me a fever; this quarrel has set my blood in a fever.

Duncan is in his grave;

Duncan is in his grave; After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fifth fever he sleeps well. Shak.

Fever (fe'ver), v.t. To put in a fever.
'Henceforth the white hand of a lady fover thee.' Shak.

Fever (fe'ver), v.t. To put in a fever.
Fever thee.' Shak.
Fever fie'ver. hush), n. In the United States, the popular name of the Laurus Bensoin, an aromatic shrub with a flavour resembling benzoin.
Feveret (fe'ver-et), n. A slight fever.
Feveret (fe'ver-fu), n. [A Sax. feforfuge, from L febriugia, from febris, fever, and fugo, to drive away.] The common name of Pyrethrum Parthenium, a European plant which is common in gardens, and waste places. It has tonic and bitter qualities, and was supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.
Feverish (fe'ver-ish), a. 1. Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; as, the patient is feverish. 2. Indicating or pertaining to fever; as, feverish symptoms.—3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.
We toss and turn about ourfeverish will. Dryden.

4. Hot; sultry; burning. 'The feverish north.' Dryden.
Feverishly (fe'ver-ish-li), adv. In a feverish

reversing (te ver-isir-ii), the in a levels in manner.

Reverishness (fé'vèr-ish-nes), n. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection; hence, anxious, heated excitement. 'The feverishness of his apprehensions.' Str W. Feverly (fē'ver-li), a. Like a fever. [Rare.]

Feverly (fë/vèr-li), a. Like a fever. [Rare.]
Feverous (fë/vèr-us), a. 1. Affected with
fever or ague.—2. Having the nature of fever.
'All feverous kinds.' Milton.—3. Having a
tendency to produce fever. 'A feverous disposition of the year.' Bason. [Rare.]
Feverously (fë/vèr-us-li), adv. In a feverous
manner; feverishly. [Rare.]
Fever-root (fë/vèr-röt), n. 1. A plant of the
genus Triosteum (T. perfoliatum); feverworts
used as a cathartic and sometimes as an emetic.—2. A name given to Pterospora Andromedea, a simple, purplish-brown North American herb of the heath tribe, with scattered lanceolate scales in place of leaves
and a long-bracted raceme of nodding white
flowers. flowers.

nowers. Fever-sore, (fe'ver-sor), n. The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis. Fever-weed (fe'ver-wed), n. A plant of the genus Eryngium.
Feverwort (fe'ver-wert), n. See Fever-

ROOT.
Pevery † (fe'veri), a. Affected with fever; feverish. 'All thy body fevery.' B. Jonson.
Few (fil), a. [O. E. fewe, Sc. feow, A. Sax. feawa, feawa, fed, Dan, fad, Goth, faws, pl. favai, little, few; of cognate origin with L. paucus, few, paulus, little, Gr. pauros.] Notmany; small in number: used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. A few is common, and generally means more than few alone; a few being equivalent to some, few to next to none.

There's few or none do know me. Shak.

There's few or none do know me. Shak. What though my winged hours of bliss have been, Like angels' visits, few and far between, Campbell.

-In few, t in a few words; shortly; briefly. Thus Jupiter in few unfolds the charge. Dryden.

Fewel i (fivel), n. and n.t. See Fuel.
Fewmet (fivel), n. and n.t. See Fuel.
Fewmets (fives), n. 1. The state of being few; smallness; paucity. 'The fewness of good grammarians.' Sir T. Elyot.—2.† Brevity; conciseness. 'Fewness and truth' tis thus.' Shalt.

thus.' Shak.
Fewterer (füt'er-er), n. Same as Feuterer.
Fey † (fin), v.t. [Comp. D. veegen, G. fegen, to sweep.] To cleanse a ditch from mud.
Fey (fiy), a. [A. Sax. feeg. [col. feigr, near to death.] 1.† Dying; dead.—2. On the verge

of a sudden or violent death; acting unac-countably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do in some last and ex-traordinary effort. Written also Fie, Fye.

[Scotch.] said the old gardener . . . 'the gauge 'I hink,' said the common people express tho violent spirits which they think a presage of death violent spirits which they think a presage of death.

Fey, † n. Faith. Chaucer. Feydom (fy'dom), n. The state of being fey.

[Scotch.]
Conscions, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen. he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was under a frystom. At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending.

Feyre, † n. A fair or market. Chambers. Fez (fez), n. [From Fez, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are large.

ly manufactured.]
A red cap or head-dress of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool



of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally. The core or central part of a turban consists of a fez. Fiacre (fe-ä-kt), n. [Fr., from the Hotel St. Fiacre, where Sauvage, the inventor of these carriages, established in 1640 an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach.
Fiance (fifans), v.t. To betroth. See AF-FIANCE.

Fiancé, Fiancée (fé-an-sa), n. mass. and fem. [Fr. See Affiance.] An affianced or be-

[Fr. See Affi. trothed person. Fiants (fi'ants), n. pl. The dung of the fox

Fiants (frants), n. pl. The dung of the fox or badger.

Fiar (fériir), n. [See FEE.] In Scots taw, one to whom any property belongs in fee, that is, who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—Fians' prices or jans, the pirces of grain for the current year in the different counties, fixed by the sheriffs respectively in the month of February or March with the assistance of juries. In fixing these prices, a jury must be called and evidence laid before them of the prices of the different grains raised in the county, and the prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge, are termed the fars of that year in which they are struck, and regulate the prices of all grain stipulated to be sold at the flars' prices. Parish ministers' stipends, in so far as they consist of grain and crown dues, are also paid by the flars' prices of the county for each year.

paid by the flars' prices of the county for each year.

Fiasco (fë-as'kō), n. [It. flasco, a flask or bottle. In Italy when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'olla, ola, flasco,' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.

Fiat (ff'at), n. [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. of flo, to be done.] 1. A command to do something; a decisive or effective command.—2. In law, a short order or warrant of some indee for making out and

warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his writing and subscribing the words flat ut petitur, let it be done as is asked.

Figure, † n. Affiance; trust Chaucer. Figure, † n. A figt; a commission or war-

Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt. But through his hand must passe the fiaunt.

Fib (fib), n. [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from fable, L. fabrula. See FABLE.]
A lie or falsehood: a word used as a softer expression than lie.

Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibe.

Goldsmith.

Fib (fib), v.i. pret. & pp. fibbed; ppr. fibbing.

To lie; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you fib, and when you speak truth, you hest tell it me.

Arbuthnot.

best tell it me.

Fib (fib), v.t. pret. & pp. fibbed; ppr. fibbing.

To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slaug,]

Fib (fib), v.t. To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. This, in puglism, is generally effected by seizing a man by the head and pommelling him in the ribs. [Slaug,]

Fibber (fib'er), v. One who tells lies or fibs.

Fiber (fi'bér), n. [L., a beaver.] A genus of rodent mammals belonging to the family of the beavers (Castorina or Castoridæ), popularly known as musk-rat or musquash, the only known species of which is the North American musk-rat, or Fiber zibethicus. Fiber (fi'bér), n. American spelling of Fibre. Fibre (fi'bér), n. [Fr., fibre, L. fibra, allied to flumm, a thread.] 1. A thread or flament; one of the fine slender threadlike or hair-like bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted; the small and plants are partly constituted; the small slender root of a plant.

Old yew which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.

Thy roots are wrapt about the bones. I emyson.

2. pl.+ Sinew; strength. 'Yet had no fibres in him, nor no force.' 'Chapman. The ultimate components of animal fibres, the fibrille, are elongated cells. The combination of these gives rise to muscle, nerve, &c. In some tissues, as cartilage, the substance between the cells becomes broken stance between the cens becomes broken up into fibres parallel to each other, this structure being independent of the cells.—
Vegetable fibre, one of the most elementary forms of vegetable tissue, consists of excessively delicate threads twisted spirally in the interior of a cell or tube. In its naked in the interior of a cell or tube. In its naked state, uncombined with membrane, it is supposed to be very rare. See LIGNINE.—
Woody fibre, a tissue consisting of tubes, or according to some authorities elongated cells, of a spindle-like shape, having their walls thickened so as to give great firmness. This form of tissue does not exist in cellular plants. The woody fibre may be separated from the cellular parts of plants by maceration. In this way flax and hemp are procured, as well as the bast used for mats. Fibred (ff'bèrd), a. Having fibres. Fibril (ff'bril), n. [Fr. fibrille, a small fibre.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.
Florilla (ff-bril/la), n. pl. Fibrillæ (ff-bril/lē).
[L.L., dim. of L. fibra, a fibre.] One of the elements or components of fibre; specifically, in bot. one of the hairs produced from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants. They are an increased development of the absorbing surface of the roots.
Fibrillated (ff-bril'āt-ed), a. Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.
Fibrillation (ff-bril-ā'shon), n. The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.
Fibrillose (fi-bril'ōs), a. In bot. covered

Fibrillose (fi-bril'os), a. In bot. covered with or composed of little strings or fibres,

with or composed of little strings or fibres, as the head of a mushroom.

Fibrillous (fi-bril'us), a. Pertaining to fibres. 'Uneasy sensations, pains, fibrillous spasms.' Kinneir.

Fibrin, Fibrine (fi'brin), n. [See FIBRE.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whiping it with state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It also exists in chyle, and forms the chief part of muscular flesh, and it may be regarded as the most abundant constituent of the soft solids of animals. Fibrin is composed of carbon, nitromals. Fibrin is composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is closely allied to albumen and caseine. Its exact allied to albumen and caseine.

anied to allowen and caseine. Its exact composition is unknown; it very readily undergoes decomposition: it is a most important element of nutrition.

Fibrination (fi-brin-ā'shon), n. In med. the acquisition of an excess of fibrine, as in inflammatory diseases; as, the fibrination of the bled. the blood

Fibrine (fi'brin), a. Belonging to the fibres of plants

of plants.

Fibrinous (fibrin-us), a. Having or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

Fibrocartilage (fibrio-kär'ti-lāj), n. Membraniform cartilage; the substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament which constitutes the base of the art, the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c.

Fibrocartilaginous (fi bro-kar-til-aj "in-us), a. Pertaining to or composed of fibro-cartilage.
Fibrocellular (fi'brō-sel'lū-ler), a. A term applied to tissue partaking of the characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

of indicate and centurar dissues. Fibroin, Fibroine (fibro-in), n. [L. fibra, a thread.] The principal chemical constituent of silk, colowebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, in-

soluble in water, ether, acetic acid, &c., but dissolves in an ammoniacal copper solution. cussoives in an ammoniacai copper solution. Fibrolite (fibrol-it), n. [From L. fibra, a thread, a fibre, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray colour, composed of silica and alumina.

Fibromucous (fibrō-mū-kus), a. Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes applied to fibrous and of mucous membranes applied to fibrous and of mucous

membranes: applied to fibrous membranes, which are intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the pitui-

memoranes of a functus nature, as the prun-tary membrane, the membrane of the ure-thra, &c. Dunglison. Fibroplastic (fi-brō-plast'ik), a. [Fr. fibro-plastique, from L. fibra, fibre, and Gr. plasso, to form.] A term applied to a morbid for-mation, constituted of the elements of cellular tissue transformed, in part, into fibre Dungdison. fibre. Dunglison.

Fibroserous (fi'brō-sē-rus), a.

the nature of fibrous and serous membranes; specifically applied to membranes composed of a fibrous and a serous sheet intimately united.

united. Fibrous (fibrus), a. Containing or consisting of fibres; as, the fibrous coat of the cocoa-nut; the fibrous root of the onion.— Fibrous fracture, in mineral, a fracture which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star.— Fibrous tissue, in anat, the membrane that covers the house and exitinges; the more covers the bones and cartilages; the membrane that is spread over or that forms a part of certain muscles, constituting the muscular aponeuroses or fascine; the mem-brane that forms the sheaths in which tendons are included; the outer membrane that dons are included; the outer membrane that envelops the brain and spinal cord; the firm membrane in which the more delicate muscles and the humours of the eye are contained; the outer membrane forming the bag that contains the heart (the pericardium); the membranes by which the bones in general are tied together, and the joints in particular are secured, called ligaments; and the firm cords in which many muscles terminate, and which form their movable extremities, termed tendons. The same term is also amplicable to other

extremitate, and which form their movable extremities, termed tendons. The same term is also applicable to other parts of the body which present a manifest fibrous structure, such as membranes in general, muscles, nerves, and bones.—

Fibrous cellular tissue, composed either of membrane and fibre either of membrane and fibre. either of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone.—
Fibrous root, a root composed of fibres or filaments, branched or simple.—Fibrous coal, or Mother-of-coal, a variety of coal which occurs in the coal-fields of Great Britain. It is distinfibrous Root. guished by its fibrous structure and silky lustre. It is in fact a less completely mineralized portion of the original vegetable matter.
Fibrousness (fibrus-nes), n. The state or quality of being fibrous. either of membrane and fibre

ribrousness (to dus-nes), n. The state or quality of being fibrous.

Fibrovascular (fi'brō-vas'kū-ler), a. In bot. consisting of woody tissue and spiral or other vessels. Fibster (fib'ster), n.

n. One who tells fibs; a fibber. 'You silly little fib-ster.' Thackeray. [Rare.]-Fibula (fibū-la), n. pl. Fibula (fibū-le). [L., a clasp, a buckle.] I. In anat. the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia, so named, on account of its named on account of its connecting and giving firmness to the other parts. The figure shows firmness to the other parts. The figure shows the skeleton of knee and lower part of leg:—a, fibula; b, tibla; c, part of femur or thigh-bone; d, patella or knee-cap.—2. A clasp or buckle. 'Mere fibulæ without robe to clasp.' Wordsworth.—3.

In surgery, a needle for sewing up wounds.

Fibular (fibu-ler), a. Of or pertaining to the flutla; as, fibular artery; fibular nerve, &c. Ficaria (fi-kā'ri-a), n. Pilewort, a genus of plants, nat order Ranunculaeæ. It includes Ficaria ranuaculoides, a yellow-flowered plant, which grows plentifully in woods in Britain in early spring. It is the little celandine of the poets.



In surgery, a needle for

Ficellier (fi-sāl-yā), n. [Fr., from ficelle, pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

is wound.
Fiched (ficht), a. In her. sharpened to a point; fitched. See FITCHE.
Fichtelite (fish'tel-it), n. A mineral resin, white and crystallizable, found in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.
Fichu (fi-shio'), n. [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

Passed in review all her gowns, fichus, tags, bobbins, laces, silk stockings, and fal-lais. Thackeray,

Fickle (fik'l), a. [A. Sax. ficol, inconstant; akin to viceltien, to way, to vacillate; to Dan. valile, to shake, to totter; and to G. ficken, to move quickly to and fro. See FingE.]

I. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how fickle com non lovers are. Dryden. 2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vi-

Lest the adversary
Triumph and say, Fickle their state, whom God
Most favours.

Millon.

SYN. Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacil-NYA. Wavering Presonted this state, which interpreted the mutable, inconstant, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious.

Fickle (fik!), v.t. [Probably dim. freq. of or connected with fike or fyke.] To puzzle;

to perplex; to reduce to a nonplus. [Scotch.]

Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an she win to her English, . . . she may come to fickle us a'.

Fickleness (fik'l-nes), n. Awavering; waver-Fighteeness (int-fies), h. A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness; as, the fickleness of lovers. 'To exclaim at fortune's fickleness.' Shak.

Fickly (fik'li), adv. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

Away goes Aloc . . . after having given her mistress warning $f_i c b^i c$.

Fico (fc'kō), n. [It., a fig, also symbolic of worthlessness.] A fig, as expressive of worthlessness or contempt. See Fig, n. 5.

Steal! foh, a fee for the phrase. Shak.

Ficoides (fi-koid'e-ë), n. pl. A nat. order of calycitional exogens, nearly related to the Cactacea. They are annual or perennial and often prostrate herbs, or shrubs with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. There are about 500 species, natives of the warmer regions of the world and especially of the Cape of Good Hope. The succulent leaves of some are eaten, while others yield soda. Many are in cultivation on account of the beauty of their flowers. Sometimes called Mesembryacea.

Ficta musica (fik'ta mir'sik-a), n. [L. fetus, fashioned, and musica, music.] Music in which notes were altered by the use of accidentals. Steal! foh, a fico for the phrase.

cidentals

Fictile (fik'tīl), a. [L. fictilis, from fictus. pp. of fingo, fictum, to form, shape, fashion.]
Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter; suitable for the potter. Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth

Fictileness, Fictility (fik'til-nes, fik-til'i-ti),

**Pictineness, Fiching (in the ines, interes, interes), n. The quality of being fictile.

Fiction (fik'shon), n. [L. fictio, a shaping, a fashioning, from fingo, fictum, to fashion.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. 'By a mere fiction of the mind.' Stillinghest.—2. That which is feigned, invented, a feigned stay; an wented, or imagined; a feigned story; an invention; as, the story is a fetion. 'A mere fiction of the brain.' Dr. Caird.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. Raleigh.

3. Fictitious literature. In its widest sense the word comprehends every literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form; but as used commonly it designates especially prose narrative in the form of roserver everyly tales and the like mances, novels, tales, and the like.

No kind of literature is so attractive as fiction No kind of literature is so attractive as fiction.

Onart. Rev.

In law, an assumption of a thing, made for the purposes of justice, though the same thing could not be proved and may be literally untrue. Thus an heir is held to be the same person with the ancestor, to the effect of making the heir liable for the debts of the ancestor.—5. Any like assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.—SYN. Fabarriving at points really at issue. -SYN. Fab-

rication, invention, fable, novel, romance, falsehood, untruth.

Fictional (fik'shon-al), a. Pertaining to or

characterized by fiction; fictitious.

Elements which are fictional rather than historical. Fictionist (fik'shon-ist), n. A writer of fic-

He will come out in time an elegant fictionist.

Fictious (fik'shus), a. Fictitious. And studied lines and fictions circles draws. Prior.

Fictitious (fik-ti'shus), a. [L. fictitius, from fingo, to feign.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Has life so little store of real woes
That here ye wend to taste fictilious grief?
H. Smith.

Fictitiously (fik-ti'shus-li), adv. By fletion; falsely; counterfeitly.
Fictitiousness (fik-ti'shus-nes), n. Feigned

falsely: counterfeitly.
Fictitiousness (fik-ti'shus-nes), n. Feigned representation.
Fictive (fik'tiv), a. 1. Feigned; imaginary; hypothetical.—2. Of or pertaining to fiction; not springing from a real cause. 'Dabbling in the fount of fictive tears.' Tennyson.
Fictor (fik'ter), n. [L., an image-maker, a statuary, from finyo, fictum, to fashion, feign.] Any artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as contradistinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.
Ficus (fi'kus), n. [L., a fig.] 1. A genus of tropical or subtropical trees or shrubs, nat. order Moracea. The flowers are incomplete and unisexual, with a four to six-leaved perigonium. The staminate flowers have one to six stamens, and the pistillate a one-celled ovary. The flowers are crowded on a fleshy receptacle, which in many species, as in the common fig, is edible. There are nearly 200 species, of which the best known are F. Cavica (the common fig), F. indica (the banyan), and F. religiosa (the sacred fig, peepul or pippul tree).—2. In savey, a flessly excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs.
Fid, Fidd (fid), n. 1. Naut. (a) a square bar of

rid, Fidd (fid), n. 1. Naut. (a) a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast when erected at the head of the lower mast. (b) A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.—
2. A bar of wood or metal used to support

2. A bar of wood of metal used to support or steady anything.

Fiddle (fid'l), n. [A. Sax. fithele; L.G. fidel; Dan. fiddel; Icel. fithla; D. vedel; L.L. vidula; It. viola; Fr. viula; L.L. fidivula, dim. of L. fides, fidis=Gr. sphide; gut, catgut, string of a musical instrument. See Violin.] 1. A stringed instrument of marie, the flores of of a musical instrument. See Violin.] 1. A stringed instrument of music, the finest of solo instruments, and the leading instrument in the orchestra. See Violin.—2. Naut. a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather: so called from its resemblance to a fiddle, being made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut.—To play first, or second fiddle, to take a leading, or a subordinate part in any project or undertaking: a colloquial expression borrowed from the orchestra—Socth fiddle, the tich: so called from quai expression borrowed from the ordinestra.—Scotch fiddle, the itch: so called from the action of the arm in scratching.

Fiddle (fid'l), v.i. pret. & pp. fiddled; ppr. fiddling. 1. To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not fiddle, but he could make a small town a great city.

Bacon.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing; to tweedle.

The ladies walked, talking, and fiddling with their hats and feathers. Pepys.

Fiddle (fid'l), vt. To play on a fiddle; as, he fiddled the tune beautifully.
Fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), n. Naut. a block having two sheaves of different sizes, one above the other. Also called a Long-tackle

Fiddle-bow (fid'l-bo), n. The bow strung with horse-hair with which the player draws

with horse-hair with which the player draws sounds from the violin.

Fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-de-dē), interj. An exclamation nearly equivalent to Nonsense! and implying that the object of the exclamation is silly or trumpery.

Fiddle-dock fid'l-dok), n. A perennial plant, the Rumex pulcher. See RUMEX.

Fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad-l), n. Trifling talk; trifles (Gallou).

trifles. [Colloq.]

Th' alarms of soft vows, and sighs, and fiddle-faddle Spoils all our trade.

Beau. & Fl.

Fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad-1), a. Trifling making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]

She was a troublesome fiddle-faddle old woman.

Fiddle-faddle (fid1-fad-1), v.i. To trifle; to busy one's self with nothing; to talk trifling nonsense.

Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As fiddle-fuddle so.
For

Fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad-lér), n. One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.

fiddle-faddles.

Fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), n. A local name of the angel-fish or monk-fish, from its resemblance to a fiddle. See ANGEL-FISH. Fiddle-head (fid'l-

hed), n. Naut. the name given to an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cut - water, when it consists of carved work in the

form of a volute or scroll, such as that at the head of a violin. scroll, such as that at the head of a violin. Fiddler (idd'ler), n. 1. One who plays on a fiddle or violin.—2. A sixpence. [Slang.]—3. In the United States, the popular name of a small crab (Gelazinus vocans) with one large claw and a very small one. It lives on the salt-mendows, where it makes its burrows.—Fiddler's fare, meat, drink, and money.—Fiddler's money, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times from each of the company.

Fiddle-shaped (fid1-shapt), a. In bot a term applied to a leaf having a resemblance to a fiddle, from

Fiddle head.

a resemblance to a fiddle, from its deep indentations in either side

Fiddle-stick (fid'1-stik), n. Same as Fiddle-bow.

Tiddle-string (fiddl-string), n.
The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

Fiddle-wood (fidl-wud), n.
Fiddle-shaped
Leaf.
Leaf.
French to one of the species, which the English mistook to mean piddle-wood.] The company navage of Cithewards a count of trans-Fiddle-shaped Leaf,

IISH MISTOOK to mean fiddle-nood.] The common name of Citharoxylon, a genus of trees or shrubs with some twenty species, natives of tropical America, nat order Verbenacea. Some of the species are ornamental timber trees; several yield a hard wood valuable for carpenter work.
Fiddling (hd'ling), a. Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they call fiddling ork.

Swift.

Swift. Swift.

Fidejussion (fi-dē-ju'shon), n. [L. fidejussio, from fidejubeo, to be surety for a person—fides, faith, and fubeo, to order.] Surety-ship; the act of being bound as surety for mother.

another.

Fidejussor (fi-dē-jus'er), n. [L. See FIDE-JUSSION.] A surety; one bound for another.

God night... have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be fidejus-sors for them.

Fer. Taylor.

sors for them.

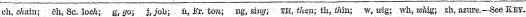
Fidel.† m. A fiddle. Chaucer.
Fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), m. (L. fidelitas, from fides, trust, faith, from fido, to trust. See FAITH.] 1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; as, we expect fidelity in a public minister in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.—2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united or to which one is bound; loyalty; as, the fidelity of subjects to their king or government; the fidelity of a tenant or liege to his lord.

Incident of the allies of Rone, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Canne. The Apulians joined the conqueror immediately, and Arpe and Salapia opened their gates to him.

Arnold.

3. Observance of the marriage contract; as, 3. Observance of the marriage contact; as, the fidelity of a husband or wife.—4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as, the fidelity of a witness.—Syn. Faithfulness, honesty, trustiness, trustworthiness, integrity, faith, loyalty, constancy, conscientious-

Fides (fi'dez), n. 1. In class, myth, the goddess of faith, commonly represented with



her hands closely joined.—2. An asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, dis-covered by Luther, October 5, 1855. Fid-fad (fid fad), n. A contraction for Fiddle-foldic.

Fid-fad (intrad), N. Acontraction to Patterfadille.
Fidge (fij), n. and v.i. Same as Fidget. [Obsolete or provincial.]
You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout. Swift.
Fidge (fij), v.t. To move up and down or
from side to side rapidly: applied to the
movements of the body. 'Ne'er claw your
lug, and fidge your back.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Fidget (fij'et), v. [Dim. of fidge, a, softened
form of North. E. or Sc. fike, fyke, to be restless, to annoy; Icel. fika, to hasten; G. ficken,
O.Sw. fika, to move quickly to and fro; Swiss
fitschen, to flutter, figgen, to fidget.] To
move uneasily one way and the other; to
move irregularly or in fits and starts.
Our lively hostess. . fidgeted at this. Boswell.
Fidget (fij'et), v. [See above.] Irregular

Fidget (fifet), n. [See above.] Irregular motion; restlessness.—To be in a fidget, to be in the fidgets, to have the fidgets, to be in condition of nervous restlessness, with con-

stant desire to change the position.
Fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), n. The state or

quality of being fidgety.

His manuer was a strange mixture of fidgetiness, imperiousness, and tenderness.

G. H. Leves. Fidgety (fij'et-i), a. Restless; impatient;

There she sat, frightened and fidgety. T. Hook

Fidgin'-fain (fij'in-fan), a. So fond or so overjoyed about a matter as to be unable to keep the body at rest. [Scotch.]

It pat me fidgin' fain to hear't.

Fid-hammer (fid'ham-mèr), n. A tool consisting of a fid at one end and a hammer at the other.

Fidicinal (fid-is'in-al), a. (L. fidicen, a performer on a stringed instrument—fides, fidis, a string, and cano, to sing or play.)

Pertaining to a stringed instrument of the fiddle kind.

fiddle kind.

Fidicula (fi-dik'ū-la), n. [L.] A small musical instrument in the shape of a lyre.

Fidonia (fi-dō'ni-a), n. A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family Geometridae, formerly called Eupalus. F. piniaria (the bordered white moth) is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a dusky-brown colour, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on Scotch fir.

Fiducial (fi-dū'shal), a. [L.L. fiducialis, from L. fiducia, trust, trustiness, from fido, to trust.] 1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as, fiducial reliance on the promises of the

a fiducial reliance on the promises of the gospel.

Such a fiducial persuasion as cannot deceive us.

Ro. Hall. 2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary; as, fiducial power.

Fiducially (fi-du'shal-li), adv. With con-

fidence. Fiduciary (fi-du'shi-a-ri), a. [L. fiduciarius, relating to a thing held in trust, from fiducia, trustiness, from fido, to trust.] 1. Confident, steady, undoubting; unwavering; firm. 'A fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.' Abp. Wake.—2. Not to be doubted. 'Fiduciary obedience.' Howell.—3. Having the nature of a trust; fiducial; as, a fiduciary name."

power. Fiduciary (fi-du'shi-a-ri), n. 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.—2. One who depends on faith for salvation without works; an antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the flauciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.

Hammond.

and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.

Fie (fi), interj. [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc, feigh, Fr, fi, G. gfui, fi, Dan, fy, &c.] An exclamation denoting contempt, dislike, or impatience.

Fiel (fii), n. [Fr, fif. See Fie.] A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See Fie. Fiel (fil), a. Comfortable; cosy. Burns.

Field (fil), a. [A. Sax and G. feld, a field; D. veld, Dan, felt, a field, a camp. Allied probably to fold, an inclosure, felt, a hill or elevated moor; Prov. Dan, falle, Sw. vall, greensward; Sc. fale, feal, a grassy turf.]

1. A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; cleared land; cultivated ground.

The feld give I thee and the cave that is therein.

The field give I thee and the cave that is therein. 2. The ground where a battle is fought; as,

the field of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the field. With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe.

3. A battle; action in the field.

What though the field be lost, All is not lost. Milton.

4. A wide expanse.

Ask of yonder argent fields above. 5. Open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation; compass; extent; for action or operation; compass; extent as, this subject opens a wide field for contemplation.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable reapers have already put their sickles,

Macaulay.

6. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the field or ground of a picture.—7. In cricket, the fielders collectively; as, the Surrey club had a strong field.

The ball . . . sticks in the fingers of his left hand, to the utter astonishment of himself and the whole field.

T. Hughes.

the utter astonishment of himself and the whole field.

8. In sporting, (a) those taking part in a hunt. (b) All the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race.—9. In her, the whole surface of the shield on which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.—10. Any district or locality considered as being in the open air or out of doors, as where the out-door operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, and the like, are performed; as the true geologist must study his science in the field.—Magnetic field, in elect, any space possessing magnetic properties, either on account of currents of electricity passing through or round it.—Field of ice, a large body of floating ice.—Frield of vision or vizu, in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—To keep the field, (a) to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations; as, at the approach of cold weather, the troops were unable to keep the field. (b) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Felleas keet the field With honour.

There all day long Sir Pelleas kept the field With honour. Tennys

-To bet, back, or lay against the field, in sporting, to back one horse, dog, &c., against all competitors.

I am open to back my (hot-) houses against the field for 20 miles round. Macmillan's Mag.

Field (feld), v.i. 1. To take to the field Darwin.—2. In oricket, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch the ball as it is driven by the batsman, and endeavour to

driven by the batsman, and endeavour to put him out either by catching it before it reach the ground, or by recovering it rapidly and striking the ball from the stumps with it when he is out of bounds.

Field (fēld), v.t. In cricket, to catch or stop and return to the wieket; as, to field a ball. Field-ale! (fēld'al), n. An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests, and of balliffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supplying of them with drink.

Field-ale . . (was) a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.

Field-allowance (fēld'al-lou-ans), n. Müit. a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

Field-artillery (föld'ar-til-e-ri), n. Milit. light ordnance fitted for travel, and such as to be applicable to the active operations of the field. The ferm generally includes the

officers, men, and horses.

Field-basil (fēld'bazil), n. A name sometimes given to basil-thyme (Calamintha Acinos).

Field-bock (feld'bed), n. A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable or camp bed.
Field-bock (feld'buk), n. A book used in

surveying, engineering, geology, &c., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, &c.

observations, cc.
Field-colours (feld'kul-erz), n. pl. Milit.
small flags of about a foot and a half square,
carried along with the quartermaster general, for marking out the ground for the
squadrons and battalions.

Field-cornet (feld'kor-net), n. The magistrate of a township in the Cape Colony.

Field-cricket (feld'krik-et), n. Acheta

(Gryllus) cumpestris, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger, but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects

Field-day (fēld'dā), n. 1. A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—2. Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostention which distinguish our banquets on grand field-days.

Thackeray.

days.

Thackeray.

Field-duck (fēld'duk), n. The little bustard (Otis tetrax), nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France.

Fielded (fēld'ed), a. Being in the field of battle; encamped.

That we with smoking swords may march from hence, To help our fielded friends.

Fielden † (field'en), a. Consisting of fields, 'The fielden country also and plains.' Hol-

land.

Field-equipage (féld'e-kwi-pāj), n. Military apparatus for service in the field.

Fielder (féld'er), n. A cricket-player who fields, or who stands out in the field to catch and stop balls.

Fieldfare (féld'fár), n. [Field, and fare, from A.Sax. faran, to go, to wander.] A bird of the genus Turdus (T. pilaris), about 10 inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the back and greater coverts of the wings of a fine



deep chestnut, and the tail black. The fieldfares pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in

parts of Europe, due visite circuit in winter.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and feldifarer, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters.

Field-flower (feldiflon-en), n. A wild or uncultivated flower; a flower growing in the fields: as opposed to garden-flower.

Yet will we say for children, would the grew Like field-flowers everywhere! Tempson.

Field-fortification (feldifor-ti-fi-ka'shon),

Like field-flowers everywhere! Telegram.

Field-fortification (feld'for-ti-fi-ka''shon),

n. Mill: the constructing of works intended to strengthen the position of forces
operating in the field; works of that temporary and limited character which may be
easily formed with the means at hand.

Field-geologist (feld'fe-olo-jist), n. A geologlist who makes out-door observations, in
contradistinction to one who studies geology
from books, museums, &c.

from books, museums, &c.
Field-glass (feld-glas), n. 1. A kind of bino-cular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator. -2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to six joints.—3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound micro-

astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is the nearer to the object-glass, the other being the eye-glass.
Field-gun (feld'gun), n. A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field.
Field-house (feld'hous), n. A tent.
Field-madder (feld'mad-er), n. The popular name of Sherardia arrensis, a British plant compon in fields and waste places nar name of Sheraraia arrensis, a British plaut, common in fields and waste places, nat order Rubiacew. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

terminal heads.

Field-marshal (feld-mür'shal), n. The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some foreign armies. In Britain it is conferred only on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents.

Field-marshalship (feld-mär shal-ship), n. The office or dignify of a field-marshal.

Field-mouse (feld'mous), n. One of several species of rodent animals that live in the

field, burrowing in banks, &c., as the long-tailed field-mouse (Mussylvaticus), the short-tailed field-mouse or field-vole (Arvicola

tailed field-mouse or field-vole (Arvicola agrestis), &c.

Field-naturalist (fēld'na-tūr-al-ist), n. A person who studies animals or plants in their natural habitats; a person who collects wild animals or plants.

Field-notes (fēld'nōts), n. pl. Notes of bearings, distances, &c., made by a surveyor in the field. Goodrich.

Field-officer (fēld'rōf-fis-ēr), n. A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.

Field-practice (fēld'prāc-tis), n. Military practice in the open field.

Field-preacher (fēld'prāc-h-ēr), n. One who preaches in the open air.

Field-room (fēld'rōm), n. Open space; hence, unrestricted or sufficient opportunity.

tunity.

tunity.

They...had field-room enough to expaniate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. Clarendon.

Field-sketching (fēld'skech-ing), n. Milit. the act of depicting in plan, quickly and faithfully, the natural features of a country, so as to give to an experienced observer the best possible idea of its character.

Fieldsman (fēldz'man), n. In cricket, a

fielder (fēld'spī-der), n. One of the various species of spiders found in fields.
Field-staff (fēld'staf), n. A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding lighted matches for discharging cannon.
Field-train (fēld'wān), n. That department of the Royal Artillery, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depôts of it at some convenient spot between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement. Field-vole (feld'vol), n. Arvicola agrestis, a rodent animal, called also the Short-tailed Field-work (feld'werk), n. 1. All the out of doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c., as surveyor, elevelling, making geological observations, collecting specimens, &c. – 2. Milt. a temporary work thrown up either by besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Fleldy' (feld'i), a. Open like a field. 'In fieldy clouds he vanisheth away.' Sylvester, Du Bartas.
Flend (fend), n. [A. Sax. felnd, filnd, a fiend,

Du Bartas.
Fiend (fend), n. [A. Sax. feond, find, a fiend, an enemy, from feon, fian, to hate; comp. Goth, fijands, Fris. fiand, G. feind, with other Teut. forms, all evidently of participal origin. See Fore. The reader may also compare the somewhat improbable theory. of the origin of the word given in following

when the Asi approached Scandinavia they found the shore peopled by wandering Finns, whom tradition represents as malignant imps and deformed demons lurking among rocks and in the forest gloom. Hence, it has been thought, have arisen the words fend and fiendish, and the German-feind, an enemy, Isaac Taylor:

An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; an excessively wicked, cruel, or malicious person.
Fiendful (föndful), a. Full of evil or malig-

Fiendfully (fend'ful-li), adv. In a flend-like

manner. Fiendish (fend'ish), a. Having the qualities of a flend; pertaining to or resembling a flend; infernal; extremely wicked; excessively cruel; malicious; diabolic; devilish. His look, as he said this, was perfectly fiendish.

Masterton.

Fiendishly (fend'ish-li), adv. In a fiendish

manner.

Fiendishness (fënd'ish-nes), m. The state
of being fiendish; maliciousness.

Fiendlike (fënd'ik), a. Resembling a fiend;
maliciously wicked; diabolical.

Fient (fënt). [From fiend.] The fiend; the
davie; the devi

deuce; the devil.

But tho' he was o' high degree The fient a pride, nae pride had he. Burns. Fient a haet, deuce a thing; devil a bit. [Scotch.] Fier (fer), a. Sound; healthy. Written also

Feer, Fere. [Scotch.] Fieramente (fē-er'a-ment"ā), adv. [It.] In

rieramente (te-era-mentra), dav. [11] In music, with boldness, vigour, or ferceness. Fierce (fers), a. [O.E. fers, fiers, from O.Fr. fers, fiers, L. ferus, wild, rude, cruel, whence fera, a wild beast. See DEER.] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous.

'Ships . . . driven of fierce winds.' Jam. iii. 2. 2. Savage; ferocious; easily enraged; as, a fierce lion.—3. Indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition; as, a farree countenance.—
4. Very eager; ardent; vehement in anger or cruelty; as, a man fierce for his party.

A man brings his mind to be positive and fierce for positions whose evidence he has never examined.

Fiercely (fers'li), adv. 1. Violently, furiously, with rage. 'Both sides fercely fought.' Slak. —2. With a fierce expression or aspect; as, to look fercely.

Fierceness (fers'nes), n. The quality of being fierce, furious, or angry; vehenence; violence; impetuosity; fury; ferceity; savageness; excessive ardour or eagerness.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their fierceness valiant. His pride and brutal ferceness I abhor. Dryden.

His pride and brutal fercuess I abnor. Dryden. Fierding-court † (fērd'ing-kōrt), n. [A. Sax. feorthung, a fourth part.] An ancient court, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred. Fieri facias (fi'e-rī fā'shi-as), n. [L., lit. cause it to be done.] In late, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. Contracted Fi. fa. Fierily (fi'e-rī-lī), adv. In a hot or fiery manner.

Fieriness (fi'é-ri-nes), n. [See Fiery, Fire.] The quality of being flery; heat; acrimony; irritability; as, a fleriness of temper.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural factor of temper, affect always to appear soher addition.

Addison.

Fiery (fi'è-ri), a. [From fire.] 1. Consisting of fire; wrapped in fire; burning or flaming; as, the fiery gulf of Etna.

And fiery billows roll below. 2. Easily inflammable; liable to be readily set on fire; as, a fiery mine.—3. Hot like fire; vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous;

as, a fiery spirit. A flery soul, which, working out its way, Fretted the pigmy body to decay. Dryden.

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable. You know the fiery quality of the duke. Shak.

Unrestrained; fierce; as, a fiery steed.-Heated by or as by fire.

The sword which is made flery. Hooker. 7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as, a fiery ap-

pearance. Fiercross (fi'e-ni-kros, fir'kros), n. In Scotland, a signal sent in ancient times from place to place, expressive of a summons to repair to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in the blood of a recently slain goat.

slain goat.

Fiery-footed (fi'e-ri-fut-ed), a. Eager or swift in motion. 'Fiery-footed steeds.' Shak.

Fiery-hot (fi'e-ri-hot), a. Hot as a fire; hence, fig. impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power.

Tennyson. Fiery-new (fi'é-ri-nū), a. Hot or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept, Had relish, fiery-new. Tennyson.

Fiery-short (fi'é-ri-short), a. Hot or fiery and short; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff. Tennyson.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scofi. Tennyson.
Fi. fa. (If fā). In law, the usual abbreviation of Fieri facias.
Fife (fif). n. [Fr. fifre, a fife=E. pipe, G. pfeife, from L. pipare, pipire, a word of onomatopoetic origin; whence also It. piffero, a fife. Comp. Gr. pipiresis. E. peep, initiative of a shrill sound.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key and a compass of two octaves one key, and a compass of two octaves ranging upwards from D on the fourth line of the treble clef.

the treble clef.

The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife.
Shak.

Fife (fif), v.i. To play on a fife. Fife-major (fifmā-jer), v. A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion.

a battalion.
Fifer (fifer), n. One who plays on a fife.
Fife-rail (fifral), n. Naut. (a) the rail
forming the upper fence of the bulwarks on
each side of the quarter-deck and poop in
men-of-war. (b) The rail round the main
mast, and encircling both it and the pumps.
Fifish (fif'ish), a. [This term originated

from the belief that a considerable number of the people of the county of Fife were somewhat deranged.] Hall-crazy; excessively whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition. [Scotch.] He will be as wonf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very IfIsh, as the east-country fisher-folks say.

Fifther (fifth) a. I.A. Sox fiften. If the

He will be as wouf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very ichth, as the east-country fisher-folks say.

Fifteen (fiften), a. [A. Sax. iftyn—fif, five, and tyn, ten.] Five and ten.

Fifteen (fiften), n. 1. The number which consists of five and ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.

Fifteenth (fiftenth), a. [A. Sax. fiftentha—fif, ive, teotha, tenth.] 1. The fifth in order after the tenth.—2. Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifteenth (fiftenth), m. 1. A fifteenth part.

2. In music, (a) the interval of the double octave. (b) A stop in an organ tuned two octaves higher than the diapasons.—3. An ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one-fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at; or a fifteenth part of each man's personal estate.

Fifth (fifth), a. [A. Sax. fifta. See Five.]

1. The ordinal of five; next after the fourth.

2. Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifth (fifth), n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In music, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. It is the most perfect of concords, the octave excepted. Its ratio is 3:2. There is a flat or imperfect fifth, and an extreme sharp or superfusous fifth.

Fifthly (fifth'ii), adv. In the fifth place.

Fifthly (fifth'ii), adv. In the fifth place to English fanatics who assumed to be 'subjects only of King Jesus.' It sprung up in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the fifth great monarchy of the world (Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome being the first, second, third, and fourth), during which Christ should reign on earth 1000 years.

Fiftieth (fift-eth), a. [A. Sax. fiftigotha—fif, five, and tin, ten.] 1. Next in order after

of the sound rough rough rough of the sound rough r

parts into which a winder is divided. Fiftieth (fifti-eth), n. One of fifty equal parts into which a unit or whole is divided. Fifty (fifti), n. [A. Sax fiftiy—fif, five, and tig, ten.] Five times ten.

Fifty (fifti), n. 1. The number which consists of five times ten.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by fifties. Mark vi. 40. 2. A symbol representing this number, as 50 or I

50 or L.
Fig (fig), n. [A. Sax. fic, like Ir. figue (which no doubt has influenced the modern form of the word). D. vig, G. feige, from L. ficus (Carica), which is a receptacle of the flowers, turbinated and hollow, produced in the axils of the leaves on small round peduncles. This fruit is not of the same nature as the apple, the orange, and other fleshy seed-vessels; but it is a hollow receptacle, containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are em-



the seed, are em-bedded in the pulp. bedded in the pulp.
Figs are produced
in Turkey, Greece,
France, Spain, Italy, and Northern
Africa. The best
come from Turkey.
Fourteen or more
varieties of figs are x, Section of Fruit of Ficus ultivated in hot-Carica. 2, Female flowers. houses or in warm 3, Male flower. open exposures in

Carica. 2. Female flowers. hOuses or 1n Warm open exposures in this country. — 2. The fig-tree (which see).—3. In farriery, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following on a bruise. — 4. In the United States, a small piece of tobacco. Goodrich. 5. [Comp. feo; also O. Sp. figa, a motion of the fingers denoting contempt.] Used in scorn or contempt; as, I do not care a fig for him.

I'll pledge you all and a fig for Peter. Shak Fig † (fig), v.t. 1. To insult with contemptuous motions of the fingers. See Fig. n.5.—2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and figs her in the crown with another story. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Fig (fig), n. [A contr. for figure, probably from this contracted form being used in reference to plates in books of fashious.] Dress: employed chiefly in the phrase in full fig. in full or official dress; in full equipment.

[Slang.]
Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds in full fig as great and as foolish a monster. Thackeray.

as great and as feelish a monster. Praceersy.

—To be in good fig, to be in good form or condition; as, the horse was in good fig for the race. [Sporting slang.]

Fig fig), w.l. pret. & pp. figged; ppr. figging.

I. To dress; as, to fig one out.—2. To treat a horse in such a way as to make the animal appear lively, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus. into the anus.

Fig † (fig), v.i. [Akin to fidget.] To move suddenly or quickly; to fidget.

The hound Leaves whom he scent doth ply, Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry. Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Fig-apple (fig'ap-l), n. A species of apple without a core or kernel.

Figaro (fe'ga-ro), n. A witty, shrewd, and intriguing person, so called from the hero

intriguting person, so called from the hero of two plays by Beaumarchais.

Figaryi (fi-gă'ri),n. [Corrupted from vagary.] A frolic; a vagary. Beau. & FZ.

Fig-cake (fig'kāk), n. A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses. Simmonds.

Fig-eater (fig'ēt-èr), n. A bird; the greater pettychaps. See BECAPICO.

Figent (fil'ent), a. Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate, A little figent thing. Eath. & FZ.

Fig-smat (fil'nat), a. An insect of the gnat

Fig-gnat (fig'nat), n. An insect of the gnat family (Culicide) injurious to the fig, entering into the interior of the fruit. Figgum (fig'um), n. Jugglers' tricks generally; the trick of spitting fire.

See, he spits fire.—Oh no, he plays at figgum;
The devil is the author of wicked figgum.

B. Fonson

Fight (fit), v.i. pret. & pp. fought; ppr. fighting. [A. Sax, feehtan, G. feehten, D. veehten, Dan. fegte, Icel. fikta, to fight. Probably connected with E. fist, G. fanst, L. pugma, list, pugma, battle, G. pygme, fist.] 1. To strive or contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms: followed by with or against in reference to the come. or against, in reference to the enemy encountered.

Come, and be our captain, that we may fight with the children of Anmon. Judg. xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and fought against all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47. against all his enemies on every state.

2. To act in opposition to anything; to strive; to stringle to resist or check.—To fight shy of persons or things, to avoid them from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, or similar

reasons. Fight (fit), v.t. 1. To carry on or wage, as a contest or battle.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fonght all his battles o'er again.

To win or gain by struggle; to sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am, I will not fight my way with gilded arms. Tennyson. 3. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, they fought the enemy in two pitched battles.—4. To cause to fight; to manage or maneavre in a fight; as, to fight cocks; to fight one's ship.—To fight it out, to struggle till p decisive result is attained.

Tight (fit), n. [See the verb.] 1. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies; hostile collision of parties of men, or of animals. "Who now defles thee thrice to single fight." Millon.—2. Something to screen the combatants in ships. batants in ships.

atants in snips.

Up with your fights, and your nettings prepare.

Dryden.

3. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some fight left in him.

Thackeray.

some fight left in him.

Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict. See under BATTLE.—SYN. Combat,
contest, struggle, encounter, fray, affray,
duel, battle, action, engagement, conflict.
Fighter (fit'er), n. One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

Fighting (fit'ing), p. and a. 1. Qualified or
trained for war; fit for battle; also, having
skill or science in boxing.

skill or science in boxing.

A host of fighting men that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron, xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a fighting field.

2. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a fighting field.

Fighting-fish (fit/ing-fish), n. Macropodus or Ctenops pugnax, a small fish of the family Anabasidae, a native of the southeast of Asia, remarkable for its pugnacious propensities. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes, as we keep gold-fish, for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place about the result of the fights, not only money, but children and liberty being staked. When the fish is quiet its colours are dull, but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendour, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

Fighting-gear (fit/ing-gei), n. Warlike or military accounterments.

Everywhere the Constitutional Patriot must clutch his fighting-gear, and take the road for Nancy.

Fightwite† (fit'wit), n. [Fight, and A. Sax. and O.E. wite, blame, punishment.] The fine imposed on a person for making a quarrel to the disturbance of the peace. Fig-leaf (fig'lef), n. The leaf of a fig-tree; also a thin covering, in alusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

What pitful fir-beauty what seems a large seems also a control of the peace.

What pitiful fig-leaves, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these.

South.

ious sants, are these.

Fig-marigold (fig'nna-ri-gold), n. The popular name for plants of the genus Mesembryanthenum.

Figment (fig'ment), n. [L. figmentum, from fingo, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. 'Social figments, feints, and formalisms.' E. B. Browning.

Fig-pecker (fig'pek-er), n. Same as Fig-

Fig-pecker (fig'pek-ér), n. Same as Fig-eater (which see). The name given to the various species of Pyrula, univalve shells having the shape of a fig or pear, and be-longing to the family Muricide. Fig-tree (fig'tre), n. A tree of the genus Ficus, the F. Carica. (See Frous.) It is a native of the Mediterranean region. It even sometimes ripens its fruits in the open air in this country. It is a low tree even in genial climates, withrough, lobed, deciduous leaves. The rece-

leaves. The receptacle is common, turbinated, or hollow, fleshy, and connivent, inclos-ing the florets. The apetalous flowers and are concealed in the fig, and cover the internal surface of the recep-tacle, the staminate flowers below them. The fig-tree

them. The ng-tree in its native countries yields two Fig (Ficus Carica).

crops of ripe fruit in the course of twelve months. It is said to have been first brought into England in 1525 by Cardinal Pole.—To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in peace and safety. 1 Ki. iv. 25.

1 Ki. iv. 25.
Figulate, Figulated (fig'ū-lāt, fig'ū-lāt-ed),
a. [L. figulo, figulatum, to fashion, from
fig. root of fingo, to fashion, to feign.]
Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.
Figuline (fig'ū-līn), n. [L. figulus, a potter,
from fingo, to fashion.] A name given by
mineralogists to potters' clay.
Figurability (fig'ūr-a-bīl'n'i-ti), n. The
quality of being figurable.
Figurable (fig'ūr-a-bī), a. [From figure.]
Capable of being brought to or of retaining
a certain fixed form or shape.
Lead is figurable, but not water. Foluxou.

Lead is figurable, but not water. Figural (fig'ur-al), a. 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the figural resemblances of several regions.

2. In music, same as figurate, 3.—Figural numbers. Same as Figurate Numbers. See under Figurater.

under FIGURATE.

Figurant (fig'ür-ant), n. masc.; Figurante
(fig'ür-ant), n. fem. [Fr.] I. One who
dances at the opera, not singly, but in
groups or figures.—2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes,
but has nothing to say. Hence—3. One who

figures in any scene without taking a prominent part

ngures in any scene window taking a prominent part.

Figurate (fig'ür-āt), a. [L. figuro, figuratum,
to form, to fashion, from figura, a shape.

See Figure.] 1. Of a certain determinate
form or shape; resembling anything of a
determinate form; as, figurate stones, stones
or fossils resembling shells.—2.† Figurative.
'Under the shadow of figurate elocution,'
Bale.—3. In music, pertaining to or characterized by passing discords, or a mixture
of concords and discords; florid.—Figurate
counterpoint, in music, see COUNTERPOINT.
—Figurate descord, in music, see DESCANT.
—Figurate descord, in music, see DESCANT.
—Figurate descord, in music, see DESCANT.
as do or may represent some geometrical
figure, in relation to which they are always
considered, as triangular, pyramidal, pentagonal, &c., numbers. They are formed
from any arithmetical series in which the
first term is unity and the difference a whole
number by taking the first term and the first term is unity and the difference a whole number by taking the first term and the sum of the first two, first three, first four, &c., as the successive terms of new series, from which another may be formed in like manner, the numbers in the resulting series being such that points representing them are capable of arrangement in different geometrical figures. In the following examples the two lower lines consist of figurate numbers, those in the second line being triangular, and those in the third line square: square:--

15 &c. 10 16 25 36 &c.

Figurated (fig'ur-āt-ed), a. Having a determinate form. Figurately (fig'ūr-āt-li), adv. In a figurate

manner.

Figuration (fig-ūr-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form.—2. In music, mixture of concords and discords.—3. In philol. change in the form of words without change in the meaning.

Figurative (fig'ūr-ātiv), a. [Fr. figuratif, from figure.] 1. Representing by means of a figure; representing by resemblance; typical.

This, they will say, was figurative, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity.

Hooker.

2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not literal; 2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not liferal; as, a figurative expression; the word is used in a figurative sense.—3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid; as, a description highly figurative.—4. In music, same as Figurate, 3. Figuratively (fig"n-āt-iv-li), adn. By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; in a metaphorical sense.

phorical sense.

The words are different but the sense is still; for therein are figuratively Uziah and Ezekias.

Sir. T. Browne.

Figurativeness (fig'ūr-āt-iv-nes), n. State

Figurativeness (fig'ür-āt-iv-nes), n. State of being figurative.
Figure (fig'ūr), n. [Fr.; L. figura, from fig, root of fingo, to fashion, to shape.]
1. The form of anything, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; shape; fashion; form; as, flowers have exquisite figures; a triangle is a figure of three sides; a square is a figure of our equal sides and equal angles. equal angles

A good figure, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.

Richardson.

2. The representation of any form by draw-In telephosentation of any form by drawing, gapting, modelling, carving, embroidering, weaving, or other process; especially the human body so represented. 'A coin that bears the figure of an angel.' Shak.

His bonnet sedge Inwrought with figures dim.

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; magnificence; splendour. 'He may live in jigure and indulgence.' Law.—4. Appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person; and indulgence or impression made by the conduct of a person; as, an ill figure; a mean figure; he cut a sorry figure.—5. In logic, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.—6. In arith. a character denoting or standing for a number, as 2, 7, 9.—7. In astrol. the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

He set a figure to discover If you were fled to Rye or Dover. Hudibras. 8. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; as, the goods were sold at a high figure. 'Accommodating a youngster, who had just

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

oil, pound:

entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff figure.' Thackeray.—9. In theol. type; representaive.
Who is the *figure* of him that was to come.
Rom. v. 14.

10. In rhet, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; pictorial language; a trope; any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—11. In dancing, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.—Apparent figures, in optics, see under APPARENT.—To ent a figure, to make one's self celebrated or notorious; to attract attention either in admiration or contempt; to annear to admiration or contempt; to annear to ad-

notorious; to attract attention either in admiration or contempt; to appear to advantage or disadvantage. Figure (fig'ar), v.t. pret. & pp. figured; ppr. figuring. 1. To make an image, likeness, or picture of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, modelling, carving, embroidery, &c., as, to figure a plant, shell, &c.—2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; to diversify; to variegate; as, to figure velvet or muslin.

or muslin.

muslin.

Accept this goblet rough with figured gold.

Dryden.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. Shak. 3. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to symbolize.

The matter of the sacraments figureth their end.

Hooker.

To imagine; to image in the mind.

5. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, In this the heaven figures some event. Shak.

6. To note by characters; to indicate by numerals; also, to calculate.

numerals; also, to carectasce.

As through a crystal glass the figured hours are Dryden.

7. In music, to indicate the desired accom-

7. In music, to indicate the desired accompaniment by writing figures over or under the bass; to embellish.

Figure (fig'ur), v.i. To make a figure; to be distinguished; as, the envoy figured at the court of St. Cloud. 'Who figured in the rebellion.' Bolingbroke.

Figure-caster,† Figure-flinger† (fig'ur-kast-er, fig'ur-fling-er), n. A pretender to astrology

I, by this figure-caster, must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.

Milton.

distress as to sue to Maronilla. Milton.

Figured (fig'ūrd), a. 1. Adorned with figures.—2. Used in a metaphorical sense; containing a figure or figures; tropical; metaphorical. 'Figured and metaphorical expressions.' Looke.—3. In music, same as Figurate.—Figured bass or base, in music, see Bass.—Figured muslin, muslin in which a pattern or design is wrought.

Figure-head (fig'ūr-hed), n. The ornamental figure, statue, or bust on the projecting

Figure-head.

part of the head of a ship over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of an object which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the Nelson would have a bust or statue of Lord Nelson for a figure-head, the Lion would have the figure of a lion, the Britannia a figure or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no bust or figure is used the head is often finished off as a scroll-head or a fiddle-head (see these terms), which are not strictly figure-heads. figure-heads.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bow.
Tennyson.

Figure-maker (fig'ür-māk-ėr), n. A mo-deller; one who practises the most refined part of the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, and other ornaments, as branches, foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical

foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists. Figure-stone (fig'ur-ston), n. Agalmatolite or bildstein; a variety of tale-mica, of a grey, green, white, red, or brown colour, and so soft as to be easily cut into figures. See AGAIMATOLITE. Figurial (fig'ur-ial), a. Represented by figure or delineation. Craig. Figurist (fig'ur-ist), n. One who uses or interprets figures.

rightsb (ig urise), n. One who uses or interprets figures.

Fig-wort (figwert), n. [From its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures (see SIGNATURE, 2), in the disease called fieus.]

SIGNATURE, 2), in the disease called ficus.] The common name of Scrophularia, a genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about 100 species, of which four are natives of Britain.

Fike, Fyke (fyk), v.i. [Older and Northern form corresponding to the softened fidge. Comp. birk, birch; rig, ridge; brig, bridge. See Fidge.] To fidget; to be restless; to be constantly in a state of trivial motion; to be at trouble about anything. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

At length, however, she departed, grumbling be-tween her teeth, that 'she wad rather lock up a hail ward than be Rhing about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies.' Sir W. Scott.

Fike, Fyke (fyk), v.t. To give trouble to; to vex; to perplex. [Scotch.]

Fike, Fyke (fyk), n. 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance [Scotch.]

O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it.

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi you, cusin, I think you have ower mony Jokes. There, did na ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?

Mrs. Hantilton.

sooph' and dustin' your room in every corner?

Fikery, Fykerie (fik'e-ri), n. The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

Gatt. [Scotch.]

Fiky, Fyky (fik'i), a. Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence; as, fiky work; a fiky body. [Scotch.]

Filaceous (fil-a'shus), a. [From L. filum, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

Filacer (fil'as-èr), n. [O.E. and Norm. filace, a file or thread on which the records of courts of justice were strung; Fr. filase, flax ready to be spun, from L. filum, a thread.] A former officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who made out all original processes, real, personal, and mixed: so called from filing the writs on which he made process.

made process.

Filago (fil-ā'gō), n. [L. filum, a thread, from the cottony hairs.] Cudweed, a genus of slender annual cottony herbs, nat. order

of slender annual cottony herbs, nat. order Compositæ. Twelve species are known in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Three are found in Britain in dry pastures and banks. Filament (fil'a-ment), n. [Fr.; L. L. filamentum, a slender thread, from L. filum, a thread.] A thread; a fibre; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed; as, the filaments of a spider's web; the thread-like part of the stamens of plants is called the filament. The filament of a plant serves to support the anther.

Filamentary (fil-a-ment'a-ri), a. Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blengies the forked base, the forked beard.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to filamentary feelers.

Owen.

Filamentoid (fil-a-ment/oid), a. [From E. filament, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] Like

a mamento. Filamentous (fil-a-ment/ōs, fil-a-ment/us), a. 1. Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.—2. In bot. bearing fila-

Filander (fil-an'der), n. The name given by Le Brun to a kangaroo found in some of the islands of the East Indian Archipelago

Halmaturus asiaticus).

Filanders (filan-derz), n. [Fr. filandres, from L. filum, a thread.] A disease in hawks, characterized by their being infested by small intestinal worms.

Filar (filer), a. [L. filum, a thread.] Pertaining to a thread; specifically, applied to

a microscope, or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or wires are introduced; as, a filar microscope; a filar micrometer.
Filaria, (il-iafria.), n. A genus of nematoid worms, belonging to the class Scolecida, including the guinea-worm. See GUINEA-WORM.

WORM.

Filariadæ, Filariidæ (fi-la-rí'a-dē, fi-la-rí'-i-dē), n. pl. Thread-worms. A family of parasitic thread-like worms, inhabiting different animals and different parts of their bodies. Some live in the subcutaneous tissues of man, as the guinea-worm of Africa, Arabia, and India. See GUINEA-WORM.

Filatory (fil'a-to-ri), n. [From L. filum, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.

threads.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. Tooke.

Filature (fila-tin), n. 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.—2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling

a filatory.—3. An establishment for recting stilk.
Filazer (fil'az-èr), n. Same as Filacer.
Filberd (fil'berd), n. Same as Filbert.
Filbert (fil'bert), n. [For fill-beard, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the caltys. In an ordinary hazel the nut projects to a considerable distance beyond the heard. Wedgwood.] The fruit of a cultivated variety of Corplus Avellana, or hazel; an egg-shaped hazel-nut, containing a kernel that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds. Filch (filch), vt. [For fill; from O.E. fele, Icel. fela, to steal, like talk and tell, stalk (verb) and steal, where k is a formative element. Skeat.] To steal, especially something of little value; to pilfer; to take in a thievish manner from another.

But he that filders from me my good name,

But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed. Shak.

Fain would they filch that little food away. Dryden

Fain would they filch that little food away. Dryden.
Filcher (filch'er), n. One who filches; a thief; one who is guilty of petty theft. 'This filcher of affections.' Beau. & Fl.
Filchingly (filch'ing-li), adv. By pilfering; in a thievish manner.
Fild-alet (fild'al). Same as Field-ale.
File (fil), n. [Fr. file, from L. filum, a thread.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and that they may be conveniently found when wanted.—2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed; as, a file of writs; a file of newspapers.—3. A roll, list, or catalogue. Our present musters grows upon the file. Our present musters grows upon the file To five and twenty thousand men of choice, Shak.

A. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron. Where a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men.

So saying, on he led his radiant files,
Dazzling the moon.
Soon after three files of soldiers entered.
Sir W. Scott.

5.† Regular succession of thought or narra-tion; uniform tenor; thread of discourse. Let me resume the *file* of my narration. Woton.

Let me resume the file of my narration. Worth, —On file, in orderly preservation.—Rank and file (milit.), the lines of soldiers from side to side, and from front to back; common soldiers all under the rank of sergeant; hence, the general body of any party or society as distinguished from the leaders.

Philip dismissed all those of the common file, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.

Prescott.

File (fil), v.t. pret. & pp. filed; ppr. filing.

1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper.—2. To present or exhibit officially or for trial; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers in a regular way as, to file a bill in chancery.—8. In law, to place among the records of a court; to note on a paper the date of its reception in

File (fil), v.i. 1. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one by one.

All ran down without order or ceremony till we drew up in good order, and filed off. Tatler.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.-See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

2. To go with an equal pace; to keep pace;

to be co-extensive.

My endeavours

Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet filed with my abilities.

Shak.

Filet (fil), v.t. [A. Sax. fýlan, from fál, foul.] To dirty; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate; to disgrace or degrade.

For Ranquo's issue have I filed my mind. Shak. File (fil), n. [A. Sax. feel, G. feile, O.H.G. vihila, figila, a file, from figen, to rub.] 1. A well-known steel instrument, having teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.—2. Fig. any means used to refine or polish, as style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's file.

Akenside.

3.† Smooth polished style.

And were it not ill fitting for this file
To sing of hills and woods mong wars and knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile. Spenser. 1 would abate the sternenesse of my stile. Spenser.
4. A hard cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man; as, a sly old file. The names of them two old files as was on the bench. Dickens. [Slang.]

File(fil), v.t. pret. & pp. filed; ppr. filing. [See the noun.] 1. To rub smooth, or cut with a file, or as with a file; to polish; as, to file a saw; to file off a tooth.

The icen teach of conforment and rejustion had.

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly filing him down.

Dickens. 2. Fig. to smooth; to polish; to correct; to

improve.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy.

Sir W. Scott.

File-cutter (fil'kut-ér), n. A maker of files. File-fish (fil'fish), n. A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file; they constitute the genus Balistes. B. capriscus is the European file-fish, a common inhabitant of the Mediterfish, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on our southern coasts. It has the power of inflating the sides of the abdomen at pleasure, and grows to the size of 2 feet. B. aculeatus is 12 or 14 inches long, and is a native of the Red Sea. See BALISTES and BALISTDES. File-leader (fil'lēd-cr), n. Milit. the soldier placed in the front of a file.
File-marching (fil'march-ing), n. Milit. the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear rank march side by side. Brande.
Filemot (fil'e-mot), n. [Fr. feuille-morte, a dead leat] A yellowish brown colour; the

Filemot (fil'e-mot), n. [Fr. feuille-morte, a dead leaf.] A yellowish brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.

colour of a faded leaf.
Filer (fil'ér), n. One who uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.
File-shell (fil'shel), n. A bivalve molluse of the genus Pholas.
Filial (fil'-al), a. [Fr. filial, from L.L. filialis, from L. L. filialis, from L. L. filialis, from L. L. filialis, from a child in relation to his parents; as, filial duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.
With filial confidence insured.

With filial confidence inspired Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptions eye, And smiling say, 'My Father made them all

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their fliat heads. Prior. Filially (fli'a-li), adv. In a filial manner. Filiate (fli'a-li), v.t. [See AFFILIATE.] To adopt as a son or daughter; to establish a

riliation (fil-i-ā'shon), n. [Fr., from L. filius, a son.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father: the correlative to paternity.

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a dis-parity in the *filiation*, we must make as great a dif-ference in the correspondent relation. *Pearson*,

Adoption. -3. The fixing of a bastard

2. Adoption.—3. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation. Fillibeg (fill-beg). n. Same as Fillibeg. Fillibuster (fill-bus-ter), n. [Fr. fillustier, formerly fribustier, a form of D. vributier, G. freibeuter, E. freebooter. See Boort. By others referred to Sp. fillibute, filbote, from E. fly-boat, or D. vilboot, a By-boat, 1 Originally, a buccaneer in the West Indian Islands who preyed on the Spanish commerce to South America; now applied to certain lawless adventurers belonging to the United States, who, without authority, invade, with the view of occupying, a foreign country; or to similar adventurers of other nationalities. The adventurers who followed Lopez to Cuba in 1851, and those who with Lopez to Cuba in 1851, and those who with Walker occupied Nicaragua from 1855 to 1857, are the most notorious examples of filibusters in modern times.

Filibuster (fil'i-bus-tér), v.i. To act as a reebooter or buccaneer

rreepooter or Ducaneer. Filibusterism (fili-hus-tèr-izm), n. The act or practice of filibustering; buccaneering; freebooting.
Filical (fili-kal), a. Belonging to the Filices

Filical (fil'i-kal), a. Belonging to the Filices or ferns.
Filices (fil'is-ëz), n. pl. [Nom. pl. of L. filia, the male fern.] The scientific name of the large group of cryptogamic plants popularly known as ferns. See FERN.
Filiciform (fil-is-form), a. Fern-shaped.
Filicite (fil'i-sit), n. [L. filia, a fern.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.
Filicoid (fil'i-koid), a. [L. filia, a fern, and G. cidos, likeness.] In bot. fern-like; having the form of ferns.
Filicoid (fil'i-koid), n. A plant resembling a fern.

Filicology (fil-i-kol'o-ji), n. [L. filix, a fern, and Gr. logos, a discourse.] The study of ferns.

Filiety (fi-lī'e-ti), n. [L. filius, a son.] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.

*\mathcal{F}\$. S. Mill.

Filiferous (fil-if'ér-us), a. [L. filum, a thread, and fero, to produce.] Producing threads. Carnenter

Carpenter. Filiform (fil'i-form), a. [L. filum, a thread, and forma, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament; long, slender, round, and of equal thickness throughout; as, a filiform

style or peduncle. Filiformia (fil'i-form-i-a), n. pl. One of the Filiformia (fil'-form-i-a), n. pl. One of the two sections into which crustaceans of the order Læmodipoda are divided, the other section being the Ovalia. The Filiformia are characterized by a long and thread-like body with long and slender legs, while the Ovalia have a shorter and broader body, and shorter and stouter legs. See OVALIA. Filigranet (fil'-gran), n. The original form of the word Filigree (which see). Tatter. Filigraned † (fil'-grand), a. Same as Filigreed.

greed.
Fliigree (fili-grē), n. [Formerly filigrane, from Fr. filigrane, It. filigrana—L. filum. a thread, and granum, a grain: originally, granular net-work, the Italians who introduced it placing beads upon it.] Ornamental open-work formed of fine gold or silver wire, which is worked into arabesques, &c.; sculp-tured work resembling this. Iligree (fil'i-gre), a. Relating to, or com-

Filigree (fil'i-grē), a. Rel posed of, work in filigree.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and Migree work. H. Swinburne.

Filigreed (fil'i-gred), a. Ornamented with filigree. (fil'ing), n. A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; as, filings of iron.

iron.
Filipendulous (fili-pend'ūl-us), a. [L. filum, a thread, and E. pendulous (which see).]
1. Suspended by a thread.—2. In bot. a term applied to tuberous swellings developed in the middle of slender thread-like rootlets.
Filitelæ (fili-tē'lē), n. pl. [L. filum, a thread, and tela, a web.] A tribe of spiders who spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is the Clotho of Egypt and Southern Europe, a limpetshaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young. PIII (fil), v.t. [A. Sax fyllan, to fill, from the adjective ful, full—common in kindred forms to all the Teut. tongues—comp. Goth. fulljan, G. füllen, D. vullen, to fill—allied to L. pleo, to fill, Gr. plērēs, full, and Skr. pūr, to fill, r being changed into l.] 1. To put or pour in till no more can be contained; to make full; to cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant; as, to fill a basket, a bottle, a vessel; the clergyman filled his church. his church.

Fill the water-pots with water. And they filled them to the brim. In. ii. 7.

2. To occupy the whole space or capacity of; ... LO OCCUPY SIE WHOLE SPACE OF CAPACITY OF to OCCUPY so as to leave no space vacant; to occupy to a great extent; to pervade; to cause to abound; as, the people filled the church.

I am who fill
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space.

Milton.
Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the The earth was filled with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

3. To satisfy: to content; to glut. Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude? Mat. xv. 33. 4. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities.

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails fill'd and streamers waving.

Milton.

5. To supply with an incumbent; as, to fill 5. To supply with an incumbent; as, to fill an office or vacancy.—6. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to hold or occupy; as, a king fills a throne; the speaker of the house fills the chair.—7. Naut. to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.—To fill in, to insert; as, he filled in the omitted items.—To fill out, (a) to pour out into a vessel, as liquor. (b) To extend or enlarge to the desired limit, or simply to extend or enlarge.—To fill up, (a) to make full.

It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. Pope. (b) To occupy; to fill; as, seek to fill up life with useful employments. (c) To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to fill up a given space. (d) To engage or employ; as, to fill up time. (e) To complete; to accomplete

complish, And fill up what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. Col. i. 24.

Fill (fil), v.i. 1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full; as, corn fills well in a warm season; a mill-pond fills during the night.—To fill out, to become enlarged or distended.—To fill up, to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river fills con fills are furnith and grow expine.

fills up with sand every spring.

Fill (fil), n. A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. 'Where I may weep my fll.'

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill and dwell therein in safety.

Lev. xxv. 19.

μια and aweit therein in safety. Lev. xxv. 19.
Fill, pret. of fall. Chaucer.
Fill† (fill), n. [A form of thill.] Shaft; thill.
'We'll put you'l' the jills.' Shak.
Fillagree (fil'a-grē), n. Same as Filigree.
Filler (fil'er), n. One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, &c.; a funnel.

Then have six diggers to four filters, so as to keep the filters always at work.

Mortimer.

Brave soldier, yield thou, stock of arms and honour;
Thou filter of the world with fame and glory.

Eeau. & Fl.

Filler, Fill-horse (fil'er, fil'hors), n. [See FILL, a shaft.] The horse which goes in the

FILL, a shart.] The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

Fillet (fillet), n. [Fr. filet, a thread, a band, a net, the chine of an animal, &c., dim. of fil, thread, from L. filum, a thread.] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. 2. A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscles; especially, the fieshy part of the thigh; applied chiefly to veal; as, a fillet of veal.—8. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake, In the cauldron boil and bake.

4. In arch. (a) a small moulding generally rectangular in section, and having the ap-pearance of a narrow band, generally used rectangular in section, and having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; an annulet; a list; a listel. See Annulær (b) The ridge between the flutes of a column. called also a Facet or Facette.—5. In hera kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloak.—6. In the manege, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—7. In technology, in general, this word has a great many applications, such as in carp, a strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, a strip for a door to close against; in gilding, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere in coining, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size; also the thread of a screw; a ring on the muzule of a gun; &c.

Fillet (fillet), v.t. To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and filleted them. Ex. xxxvii. 28. Filleting (fil'let-ing), n. 1. The material of which fillets are made.—2. Fillets, collect-

rvery.
fillibeg (fil'li-beg), n. [Gnel. feileadh-beag,
lit. little-kilt—feileadh, a kilt, and beag,
little. The feileadh-mor, 'great-kilt,' covered the upper part of the body as well.]

The Gaelie name for the kilt. Written also Filibey, Phillibeg.

Fillibuster (fil'i-bus-têr), n. Same as Fili-

Filling (filling), a. Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate; as, a filling diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more filling.

Filling (fil'ing), n. Materials used for occupying some vacant space, for completing some structure, stopping up a hole, or the

Fillip (fil'lip), v.t. [Formed from the sound, or the same as flip.] To strike with the nail of the fore or middle finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with some violence; hence, to strike in any way or with any instrument. strument.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle. Shak.

Fillip (fillip), v.i. To strike with the nail of the inger. See v.t.

He laughed, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then jillip at the diamond in her ear. Tennyson.

He laughed, and swore by Peter and by Paul: Then Jillip'd at the diamond in her ear. Tennyson.

Fillip (fil'lip), n. 1. A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; hence, a smart blow or stroke.—2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive; as, that acted as a Jillip to my spirits.

Fillipeen (ill-li-pën'), n. [G. vielliebehen, much-loved.] In some of the Northern states of America, a small present given in accordance with a custom borrowed from Germany. When a person eating almonds or nuts finds one with two kernels he or she gives it to a person of the opposite sex, and whoever at the next meeting shall utter the word fillipeen first is entitled to a present from the other. The term is applied also to the kernel thus given. Written also Phillipena. Philopena.

Filly (fil'li), n. [Apparently a dim. form of foat, A. Sax. fola. See FOAL.] 1. A female or mare foal; a young mare.—2. A wanton in the prince of those in present foal; a young mare.—2.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those fillies who are described in the old poet. Addison.

fillies who are described in the old poet. Addison. Filly-fool, (filli-föl), n. A female fool. Film (film), n. [A. Sax. fylmen, felma, a thin skin; Fris. filmene, the human skin; akin to fell, skin.] 1. A thin membrane or lamina; n pellicle; a delicate coating or outer layer. From Adam's eyes the film removed.' Milton—2. In photog, a thin pellicle or coating sensitive to light.—3. A fine thread, as of a colweb. 'Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film.' Shak.

At the tip-top

There hangs by unseen films an orbed drop. Keats,
Film (film), v.t. To cover with a thin skin
or pellicle.
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

Shak.

Filminess (film'i-nes), n. State of being

filmy.

Filmy (film'i), a. Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads.

Celestial coursers paw the unyielding air;
Their filmy pennons at her word they furl,
And stop obedient to the reins of light. Shelley.

And stop observed the reast of right. States, —Filmy fern, the common name for the two British species of the genus Hymenophyllum. They have a creeping thread-like rhizome, and small delicate pellucid fronds. The sori are seated on a column protected by a two-valved involucre. Both species are found on moist.

found on moist rocks and copses. rocks and copses.
Filose (fil'os), a.
[From L. filum, a
thread.] In zool.
and bot. a term
applied to a part
when it ends in
a thread-like process.

Filoselle (fē-lō-zāl), n. [Fr.] Ferret or floss silk; grogram yarn or thread.

Filter (fil'ter), n.
[Fr. filtre, It. fel-trare, to filter, from feltro, L. L.
filtrum, feltrum,
felt or fulled wool, used origin-



Leloge's Water Filter. 1234, The compartments: ab, porous top of 2d compartment; cd, filtering top of 3d compartment; e, movable plug.

ally as a strainer.
See FELT.] A strainer; a piece of woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through

which liquors are passed for defecation. Filters are now largely employed for the purpose of filtering water, either for drinking or culinary purposes. One of the most successful apparatus for the purification of water for domestic purposes is the ascending filter of Leloge, shown in cut. It is divided into four compartments, one above the other. The upper part, containing the water to be filtered, communicates with the lowest by a tube having a loose sponge at its mouth to stop some of the impurities. The top of the lowest compartment is composed

water to be filtered, communicates with the lowest by a tube having a loose sponge at its mouth to stop some of the impurities. The top of the lowest compartment is composed of a porous slab, through which the water passes into the third part, which is filled with charcoal. The water is forced through the charcoal and another porous slab into the fourth compartment, which is furnished with a tap to draw off the filtered water. To enable the filter to be cleaned there is a movable plug in the lowest part.

Filter (filter), v.t. To purity or defecate liquor by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter. Filter (filter), v.t. To percolate; to pass through a filter.

Filtering (filter-ing), p. and a. Straining defecating.—Filtering bag, a conical-shaped bag made of close flamel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop, to which it is attached. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, &c.—Filtering cup, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface, the pressure on the surface above has the effect of forcing a fluid through the pores of such substances as it could not otherwise penetrate.—Filtering funnel, a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.—Filtering paper, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—Filtering stone, any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.

Filth (filth), n. [A. Sax fylth, from fil, foul, corrupt, rotten. See FOUL.] I. Anything that soils or deflies the moral character; corruption; pollution.

To purity the soul from the dross and filth of sensual delights.

ruption; pollution.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sensual delights.

Tillotson.

Filthily (filth'i-li), adv. In a filthy manner;

Fitting (interior), a.e., in a many manner; foully; grossly.

Fitthiness (filth'i-nes), n. 1. The state of being filthy.—2. That which is filthy; filth; foul matter; corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place.
2 Chr. xxix. 5. Let us cleanse ourselves from all fillings of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

Filthy (filth'i), a. 1. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; impure. 'Filthy air' Shak.—2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure; licentious.

He which is filthy, let him be filthy still. Rev. xxii. 11.

Filtrate (fil'trāt), v.t. pret. & pp. filtrated; ppr. filtrating. [L.L. filtro, filtratim; Sp. filtrar. See FILTER.] To filter; to defecate,

filtrar. See Filter.] To filter, to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation. Filtrate (fil'trat), n. The liquid which has been passed through a filter. Filtration (fil-tra'shon), n. The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it, as by passing the liquid through filtering paper, through charcoal, sand, and the like. See Filter. Fimashing (fin'ashing), n. L. finus, dung.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets.

wild beasts; furnets.

Fimble, Fimble-hemp(fim'bl, fim'bl-hemp),

n. [G. fimmel, fimmel-hanf.] The male
plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe,
are picked out by hand from among the
female, which are left to ripen their seed.

Fimbria (fim'bri-a), n. [L., a thread, in the
pl. a fringe.] A fringe: specifically, (a) in
anat. applied to any fringe-like body, and
especially to the fringed extremity of the
Fallopian tube. (b) In bot. applied to the
dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of
which the operculum is displaced.

Fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), a. [L. fimbria, a thread, in the pl. a fringe.] In bot fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bris-

Fimbriate(fim'bri-āt), v.t.

To hem; to fringe.
Fimbriated (fim'bri-āt-ed), p. and a. 1. In botsame as Fimbriate (which same as Fimbriate (which see).—2. In zool. a term applied to many of the Murices or whelks having thin, elevated, flulke processes on their shells, and to some cyfimbriate Petals (Distonous land - shells anthus caryophyllus). which have like processes on their shells, and to some cyfimbriate Petals (Distonous land - shells anthus caryophyllus). Which have like processes or und the aperture.—3. In her. ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

ture.
Fimbricate (fim'bri-kāt), a. Fringed; jagged.
Fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif"ér-us), a. [As if from a L. fimbrilla, a little fringe, and fero, to bear.] In bot. bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.
Fimetarious (fi-mē-tā'ri-us), a. [L. fimeturn, a dunghill.] In bot. growing on or amidst dung.

dung. Fin (fin), n. A native of Finland; a Finn. Fin (fin), n. [A. Sax, fin, finn; L.G. and Dan. finne; D. vin; Sw. fena; allied to L. pinna, another form of penna, a feather. See FRATHER.] 1. One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance there is the projecting that said the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water. The fin consists of a thin elastic membrane



Fins - Common Perch (Perca fluviatilis). 1D, First Dorsal. 2D, Second Dorsal. P, Pectoral. V, Ventral. A, Anal. C, Caudal.

supported by rays or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The pectoral and ventral are known as paired fins, and represent the fore and hind limbs of other vertebrates; the dorsal, anal, and caudal are median, vertical, or impur fins, and are peculiar to fishes. The principal organ of motion (in fishes) is the tail; the dorsal and ventral fins apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.

2 Anything resembling a fin, as (a) a fin.

the fish, and the pectorals to arrest fis progress when required.

2. Anything resembling a fin; as, (a) a finlike organ or attachment. 'The fins of her eyelids.' J. Webster. (b) The sharp plate in the coulter of a plough. (c) In moulding, a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two moulding-boxes, containing each a portion of the mould. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (d) In con. a blade of whalebone. (e) A hand. [Slang.] Fin (fin), ut. pret. & pp. pinned; ppr. finning. To carve or cut up, as a chub.

Fin, † n. [Fr.] End; conclusion. Chaucer. Finable (fin'a-bl), a. [See Fine.] That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty; as, a finable person or offence.

If jurymen, after sworn, cat and drink, . . . th are finable. Tomlins

Finable (fin'a-bl), a. [See FINE, v.t., to clarify.] That may be clarified, refined, or purified.

purmen.
Final (fin'al), a. [L. finalis, from finis, end.]
I. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as, the final issue or event of things; final hope; final salvation.
Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill. Tennyson.

Will be the final goal of ill. Tempson.

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a final judgment; the battle of Waterloo brought the struggle to a final issue.—3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view; as, the final cause is that for which anything is done; the efficient cause is that which produces the event or effect.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design; or to use another phrase, a final cause. Whewell.

-Final decree, in law, a conclusive sentence of a court, as distinguished from interlocatory. -Final, Conclusive, Ultimate. Final, bringing an end or to an end, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of something being the last or at the last; conclusive means shutting up or settling; putting a stop to any further question or procedure, as a conclusive argument, a conclusive step; ultimate recalls the fact that something has gone before, and is applied to what is last in a sequence; an ultimate object is that to which all one's actions tend as the crowning point.

Yet despair not of his final pardon. Millon.

Yet despair not of his final pardon. This objection . . . will not be found by any means so conclusive as at first sight it seems. Hobbes. Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our ultimate happiness.

Addison.

cive to this our unimace nappress.

Finale (fé-nivlà), n. [It.] 1. In music, (a) the
last part of a concerted piece, sonata, or
symphony; the last piece in the act of an
opera. (b) The final piece in a concert programme. Finales are generally characterized
by their grand effects, all the power of the
instrument, the orchestra, or the chorus
being called into play.—2. The last part,
piece, or scene in any public performance or
exhibition. exhibition.

eXhibition.

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle; and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand Anale.

Lord Lytlon.

Finality (fi-nali-ti), n. 1. The state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completeness.—2. In philos. the doctrine that nothing exists or was made

doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

Finally (fi'nal-li), adv. 1. At the end or conclusion, ultimately; lastly; as, the cause is expensive, but we shall finally recover.—2. Completely; beyond recovery.—The enemy was finally exterminated. Sir Davics.

The enemy was finally exterminated. Sir Davics.

The enemy was finally exterminated. Sir J. Davics. Finance (fi-nans'), n. [Fr., from L.L. financia, a money payment, from finare, to pay a fine or subsidy, from L. finis, an end, in late sense of a sun paid by a subject to a sovereign for the enjoyment of a privilege; the final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement.] 1. The system or science of public revenue and expenditure.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for finance.

2. zil. Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or according to it; public resources of money.

2. 2. Revenue; funds in the public breasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; as, the finances of the king or government were in a low condition.—3. pl. The income or resources of individuals; as, my finances are in a very unhealthy state. [Colloq.] Finance (il-nans'), v.t. To conduct financial operations; especially, in a commercial sense, to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

Financeer, v.i. See FINANCIER.
Financial (fi-nan'shal), a. Pertaining to
finance or public revenue; having to do with money matters; as, financial concerns or operations.

Godolphin, . . whose financial skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury.

Macaulay.

Financialist (fl-nan'shal-ist),n. One skilled in financial matters; a financier.
Financially (fi-nan'shal-li), adv. In relation to finances or public revenue; in a man-

ner to produce revenue.

ner to produce revenue.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially, as a measure rather well meant than well considered.

Burke.

Financian (fi-nan'shan), n. A financier.

Financier (fl-nan'ser), n. 1. An officer who Financier (h-nan'ser), 7a. 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.—2. One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands money matters; one who is acquainted with the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.—3. In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

3. In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.
Financier, Financeer (fi-nan'sēr), v.i. To borrow one day to meet an obligation, and on a subsequent day to again borrow to meet the borrowed money, and so on till one's affairs get into confusion. Lever.
Finary (fin'e-ri), u. [From fine, refine.] In ironworks, the second forge at the iron mill.
See FINERY, 8.
Finative (fin'a-tiv), a. Decisive: definitive:

Finative (fin'a-tiv), a. Decisive; definitive;

Finback. See FINNER.

Finback. See FINNER.
Finch (finsh), n. [A. Sax, inc; L.G. G. Dan, and Sw. fink, finke; D. vink. Comp. Fr. pinson, Sp. pinzon, It. pincione, W. pinc, a finch, Armor, pint and tint, Prov. E. and Sc. pink, spink. How many of these names are to be connected together, and what degree of relationship may be between them is doubtful. Probably onomatopœia is partly the cause of their resemblance of rimm points out the resemblance of the Teutonic forms to words meaning 'spark' or 'sparkling,' as G. finke, &c.] The popular name of the small singing birds forming the genus Fringilla. In its widest sense the term is applied to the numerous group constituting the family Fringillide (which see). Finch-backed, Finched (finsh'bakt, finsht), a. Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle. [Provincial.]

[Provincial.]
Find (find), v.t. pret. & pp. found; ppr. finding. [A. Sax. O. Sax. and O. G. findan, G. finden, Dan. finde, Icel. finna (for finda), to find; Goth. finthan, to find. From root (nasalized) cognate with L. pet, in peto, to aim at, to seek; and Gr. pynth, in pynthanomat, to learn by asking.] 1. To discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for or by accident; to fall in with (a person or thing unknown or unexpected).

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?

Luke xv. 8.

Luke xv. 8.
In the Proverbs of Solomon you will find the following words: 'May we ne'er want a friend nor a bottle to give him!' When found, make a note of.

Dickens.

2. To come upon or discover by seeking or sounding; as, to find bottom; to discover or know by experience; to learn by study, experiment, or trial; as, air and water are found to be compound substances; alchemists long attempted to find the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet found.

The torrid zone is now found habitable. Cowley. To gain; to acquire; to enjoy; as, to find leisure for a visit.

In ills their business and their glory find. Cowley. 4. To catch; to detect.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous thing.

Locke. strange monstrous thing. Locke.

5. In law, to determine and declare, or award, by verdict; as, the jury find the accused to be guilty; they find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant; the grand-jury find a true bill; the jury have found a large sum in damages for the plaintiff. —6. To supply; to provide; to furnish; as, who will find the money or provisions for this expedition. pedition.

Listen to me, If I must find you wit.

If I must find you wit. Tempson.

—To find one's self, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; as, how do you find yourself this morning?—To find one in, to supply, furnish, or provide one with; as, he finds his nephew in money, victuals, and clothes. In this sense, to find one's self is sometimes used without any supplementary phrase, the meaning being to furnish all one's requirements for one's self. He that shall marry thee, had better spend the

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for two-pence a week, and find himself. Eeau. & Fl.

-To find out, to detect, as a thief or the like; to find out or discover, as something before unknown, a mystery, secret, trick, and the like; to solve, as an enigma; to understand; to comprehend.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold . . . and to find out every device. 2 Chr. ii. 14 Canst thou by searching find out God? Job xi. 7.

—To find fault with, to blame; to censure. Find (find), v.i. In law, to determine and declare an issue of fact; to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case; as, the jury finds for the plaintiff.

Find (find), v. A discovery of anything valuable; the thing found; as, a find in the cold-field.

gold-fields.

Specimens were among the find of coins at High Wycombe in 1827.

Finder (find'er), n. One who or that which rinder (inner), n. One who or that which finds or discovers by accident, by searching, or the like; especially, (a) in the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (b) In astron. a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object received. object more readily

Findfault (find'falt),n. A censurer; a caviller.
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouth of all findfaults.

findfaulting (find falt-ing), a. Apt to censure; captious, 'Unquiet branglings and findfaulting quarrels,' Whithock. Finding (finding), n. 1. Discovery; the act of discovering, -2. That which is found; especially, in law, the return of a jury to a bill; a veridict. -3, pl. The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their amployment.

rials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

Finding-store (find 'ing-stor), n. In the United States, a shop where shoemakers' tools, &c., are sold. Called in England Grindery Warehouse.

Findon Haddock, Finnan Haddock (fin-in-had-dok), n. A species of smoke-cured haddock largely used at table: so named from Findon, a fishing-village on the coast of Kincardineshire, where this mode of curing haddocks annears to have originated.

of kinearumesnre, where this mode of curring haddocks appears to have originated.

Findy (fin'di), a. [A. Sax. findig, heavy; gefindig, capacious; Dan. findig, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from find, force, energy, emphasis, strength.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.

A cold May and a windy, Makes the barn fat and findy. Old prov.

Redon any and a wind in dy. Old prov.

Fine (fin), a. [This word appears with little variation of form or meaning both in the Teutonic and Romance languages. Comp. G. fein, D. fifn, Dan. filn, Sw. fin, Icel. finn, Fr. fin, It. fino. It is generally derived with Diez from L. finitus, finished, perfect, complete; pp. of finio, to finish, from finis, an end (whence final, &c.)] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as, a fine thread; fine silk; a fine hair,—2. Not coarse; comminuted; in small grains or particles; as, fine sand or flour.—3. Subtile; thin; tenuous; rare; as, fine spirits evaporate; a fine, as opposed to a dense medium. medium

When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. Eacon. 4. Thin; keen; sharp; as, the fine edge of a

What fine chisel Could ever yet cut breath?

5. Made of fine threads or material; light; delicate; as, fine linen or cambric.—6. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; as, fine gold or silver. 'A cup of wine that's brisk and fine.' Shak.—7. Refined; elegant; cultivated.

Ultivated.

Then turned to Lady Geraldine,
His eyes made up of wonder and love,
And said in courtly accents fine.

Coleridge.

8. Nice; delicate; susceptible; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as, a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

9. Subtle; artful; dexterous. See FINESSE.
'The finest mad devil of jealousy.' Shak.—
10. Handsome; beautiful; accomplished.
There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. Macaulay.

11. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny; as, 11. Free from couds of rain; subsmny; as, fine weather.—12. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as, a man of fine genius. 'The finest critical spirit of our time.' Matt. Arnold.—13. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as, a man of a fine mind.

Spirits are not finely touched

But to fine issues.

Shak:

14. Showy; splendid; elegant; handsome; as, a range of *fine* buildings; a *fine* house or garden; a *fine* view.

Fine feathers, they say, make fine birds. 15. Ironically, finically or affectedly elegant; aiming too much at show or effect; stilted; ridiculously ornate.

I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss gentleman that's all perfume. Comper.

I cannot talk with civer in the room, A fine puss gentleman that's all perfume. Comper. He gratified them with occasional fine writing. Matt. Arnold.
16. Eminent even for bad qualities. 'O, for fine thiet.' Shak. — Fine arts, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, and whose object is the production of pleasure by their immediate impression on the mind, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. In modern usage the term is restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, namely, painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and is sometimes even restricted to the two first as more essentially imitative and imaginative. imitative and imaginative.

Then Fine Art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together. Ruskin. ü, Sc. abune;

Fine (fin), v.t. pret. & pp. fined; ppr. fining. [See Fine, 4.] 1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to fine wine; to fine gold or silver. Job xxviii. 1; Prov. xvii. 3.—2.4 To make less coarse; as, to fine grass.—3.† To decorate; to adorn.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown, To fine his title with some show of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Lingare.

State.

4. To change gradually or by imperceptible degrees; to cause to pass by fine gradations from one condition to another. Browning. rom one condition to another. Browning. Fine (fin), n. [From L. finis, an end, and in later times and in a feudal sense, a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement.] 1.† The end; the conclusion; as, 'the fine's the crown.' Shak.

To see their fatal fine. Spenser.

2. A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—3. In law, (a) in feudal law, a final agree-3. In law, (a) in feudal law, a final agree-ment between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. (b) A sum of money formerly paid by a tenant at the en-trance into his land; a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.—In fine, in conclusion; to conclude; to sum all up. Fine (fin.), v.t. pret. & pp. fined; ppr. fining. [See Fin.E. n.] 1.† To bring to an end.

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes. Shak. 2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; to set a

To subject to a pecuniary penalty; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine; as, the trespassers were fined ten pounds and imprisoned a month.
 Fine (fin), v.i. 1.† To cease.
 Then wold they never fine To don of gentillesse the faire office. Chaucer.

2. To pay a fine. Men fined to have right done them; to sue in a certain court.

Hallam.

Finedraw (fin'dra), v.t. [Fine and draw.]
To sew up a rent with so much nicety that
it is not perceived; to renter.
Finedrawer (fin'dra-er), n. One who fine-

Finedrawn (fin'dran), a. Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity, as

too great a degree of meness of tenuty, as thread; drawn out with too much subtlety; as, fine-drawn conclusions.

Fineer (fi-ner), v.i. To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on

and then retuse to take them except on credit. Goldsmith.

Fineer (fi-nër), v.t. See VENEER.

Finefingered (fin/fing.gerd), a. Nice in workmanship; dexterous at fine work.

Fineless; (fin/les), a. Endless; boundless.

Riches fineless is as poor as winter To him that ever fears he shall be poor. Shak.

Finely (fin'li), adv. In a fine or finished manner; admirably; beautifully; delicately; subtlely; to a fine state; minutely; thinly; as, finely attired; a stuff finely wrough; flour finely ground; a finely sharpened edge.

Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.

Addison.

isself in others.

Fineness (fin'nes), n. The state or quality of being fine in all its senses; thinness; slenderness; tenuity; minuteness; purity; sharpness; elegance; beauty; refinement; splendour; subtlety. Fineness of the gold. Shak.

It (the Directory) should have been composed with so much artifice and fineness, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit.

Fer. Taylor.

Finer (fin'er), n. One who refines or purifies.

Prov. xxv. 4.

Finery (fin'é-ri), n. 1. Fineness; splendour; beauty. 'Don't choose your place of study by the finery of the prospects.' Watts.—

2. Ornament; decoration; especially, showy or excessive decoration, as gay clothes, tawals triplets for jewels, trinkets, &c.

jewels, trinkets, &c.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but
she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini,
as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimneysweeper on May-day.

In iron-works, the second forge at the
iron-mills at which the iron is hammered and
fashioned into what is called a bloom or
square bar. Written also Finary.

Finespoken (fin'spök-n), a. Using fine
phrases.

pin ases.

Fine dressed and finestoken' chevaliers d'industrie.'

Chesterfield.

Finespun (fin'spun), a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-

elaborated; subtile; as, finespun theories.

Louth.

Men have no faith in finespin sentiment.
Who put their faith in bullocks and in beeves.

Engellen.
Finesse (fi-nes), n. [Fr.; It. finezza, Sp. fineza, properly fineness.] 1. Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—2. In whist-playing, the act of playing with the view of taking the trick with a lower card thau may be in the hand of your adversary on the left, while a higher card is in your own hand.—3.† Fineness.—SYN. Artifice, trick, stratagem, deceit, guile, craft, cunning.

Finesse (fi-nes'), v.i. 1. To use artifice or stratagem.—2. In whist-playing, to attempt to take a trick with a card lower than one which may be held by one's opponent on his left hand, while one has a card capable of

reit raind, while one has a card capanie of taking it with more certainty in his hand.

Finesse (fi-nes'), v.t. In whist-playing, to finesse with; to practise or perform a finesse with; as, to finesse a king, a knave, &c. Ena. Encu.

Finestill (fin'stil), v.t. To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

of saccharme matter.

Finestiller (fin'stil-èr), n. One who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

Finestuff (fin'stuf), n. The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, made of finely sifted lime with sand and hair.

Finew (fin'ū), n. [See FENOWED.] Mouldinger

Scott

ness. Scott.

Fin-fish (fin'fish), n. A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales.

Fin-foot (fin'fith), n. Heliornis, a genus of tropical South American birds, allied to our grobes, so called from their feet being lobed.

Fin-footed (fin'fith-ed), n. Having palmated fact of feet with test convented by a more feet, or feet with toes connected by a mem-

Finger (fing'ger), n. [A. Sax. and G. finger, D. vinger, Fris. Sw. and Dan. finger, Goth. figgrs. The root is found in A. Sax. fon, G. fungen, to catch. See FANG.] I. One of the five extreme members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the extremities of the hand, exclusive of the thumb. [The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.]

With forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Millon 2. Something resembling or serving the pur-

pose of a finger; an index. Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

Spires whose solemn finger points to heaven.

Wordsworth.

3. The breadth of a finger, sometimes used as a measure.—4. In music, ability in execution, especially on a keyed instrument; as, she has a good finger.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. ... 'What a finger,' a cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano.

-Finger of God, power, strength, or work

The magicians said to Pharaoh, This is the finger of God. Ex. viii. 19. To have a finger in, to be concerned in.— To have at one's finger ends, to be quite familiar with; to be able to make available readily

Finger (fing'ger), v.t. 1. To touch with the fingers; to handle; as, the covetous man delights to finger money.—2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be fingering them to anger me. Shak. 3. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer; to

The king was slyly fingered from the deck (=pack of cards).

4. In music, (a) to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects, as to an instrument of music, or the keys or strings of an instrument; to play on an instrument. of an instantent, to please of at instantent, (b) To indicate by means of figures written over or under the notes which finger is to strike the key or stop the string; as, to finger a piece of music.—5. To perform with

junger a piece of music.—b. To perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, &c. Finger (fing'ger), v.i. To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

Finger-alphabet (fing'ger-al-fa-bet), v. Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet. See DEAFNESS.

Throw mod too (fine fine red to the fine red to fine fi

Finger-and-toe (fing/ger-and-tō), n. The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See DACTYLORHIZA.

Finger-board (fing'gêr-bôrd), n. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the whole range of keys of a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium; a keyboard.

Finger-bowl (fing'gêr-bôl), n. A finger-breeze

glass.
Fingered (fing/gerd), pp. or a. 1. Having fingers.—2. In bot. digitate; having leaflets like fingers, proceeding from the top of the petiole; as in Trifolium, where there are three such leaflets; Marsilea quadrifolia, where there are four; Potentilla replans, where there are five; and Asculus hypocastague, where there are five; and Asculus hypocastague, where there are five; and Asculus hypocastague, where there are five; and Asculus hypocastagues. where there are nve; and Assettius happoeds thanam, where there are seven.—3. In music, (a) touched or played on, as a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument. (b) Marked with figures showing what finger is to be used for producing each note. (c) Produced

used for producing each note. (c) Produced by pressing the finger on a particular key, string, or hole, as a note.

Fingerer (fing'ger-er), n. One who fingers; one who handles that with which he has nothing to do; a pilferer.

Finger-fern (fing'ger-fern), n. A genus of ferns, Asplenium.

Finger-giass (fing'ger-glas), n. A glass or bowl introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

Finger-grass (fing'ger-gras), n. Digitaria, a genus of grasses. Two species, cock'sfoot finger-grass and smooth finger-grass, are found in England.

Fingering (fing'ger-ing), n. 1. The act of

foot finger-grass and smooth finger-grass, are found in England.

Fingering (fing'ger-ing), n. 1. The act of touching lightly or handling.—2. In music, (a) the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music; the art of dexterously applying the fingers to a musical instrument in playing. (b) The marking of the notes of a piece of music, as for the plano, organ, harmonium, concertina, &c., so as to guide the fingers in playing.—8. Politicate work done with the fingers. Spenser.

4. A thick loose woollen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

Fingerling (ling'ger-ling), n. A creature like a finger, often a young salmon or trout. Finger-organ (ling'ger-part-ed), n. A norgan played with the fingers.

Finger-parted (fing'ger-part-ed), a. In bot. divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to fingers.

Finger-plate (fing'ger-plat), n. A plate of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door near the handle, to protect the surface from the fingers.

the fingers.

the ingers.

Finger-post (fing'ger-post), n. A post set up for the direction of travellers, often with the figure of a hand and a finger pointing on a projecting arm.

on a projecting arm.

He threw hinself in the attitude of a finger-post, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence.

Finger-print (fing'ger-print), m. The print or mark of a finger; the print made by a finger or fingers so as to show the natural limes and markings. The finger-prints of every person are said to be unique, and hence are now used for identification.

Finger-shell (fing'ger-shel), m. A marine shell resembling a finger.

Finger-stall (fing'ger-stal), m. A cover of leather, &c., worn for protection of the fingers, as when wounded.

Finger-stone (fing'ger-ston), n. A fossil

Finger-stone (fing'ger-ston), n. A fossil resembling an arrow. Fingle-fangle (fing'gl-fang-gl), n. A trifle.

ulgar. I (Vuigar.] Fingrigo (fing'gri-gō), n. [The Jamaica name.] A plant of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum. Finial (fin'i-al), n. [L. jinio, to finish.] In



1, Early English Period. 2, Perpendicular Period.

Gothic arch, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, consisting usually of a knot or assem-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

blage of foliage. By older writers finial is used to denote not only the leafy termination but the whole pyramidal mass. Finic (fin'ik), a. Finical. [Rare.]

Does he think to be courted for acting the finick and conceited?

Finical (in'ik-al), a. [From fine.] Affecting great nicety or superfluous elegance; over-nice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious; as, a finical fellow; a finical style. 'Finical taste.' Wordsworth.

The gross style consists in giving no detail, the finical in giving nothing else. Hazlitt.

Finicality (fin-ik-al'i-ti), n. 1. State of being finical.—2. Something finical; finicalness. [Rare.]

noss. [Kare.] finically (in/ik-al-li), adv. With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

Finicalness (fin'ik-al-nes), n. Quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness; finicality; fastidiousness.

Finicking (fin'ik-ing), a. Finikin, a.

Many a young partridge strutted complacently mong the stubble, with all the finicking coxcombry f youth. Dickens.

Finific (fi-nif'ik), n. [L. finis, end, and facio, to make.] A limiting element or quality. [Rare.]

The essential finific in the form of the finite

Finify + (fin'i-fi), v.t. [E. fine, and L. facio, to make.] To make fine; to adorn. 'Hath so pared and finified them (his feet).' B.

so pared and finified them (firs reet). Is. Jonson.
Finikin (fin'i-kin), a. [Equivalent to finical.]
Precise in trifles; idly busy.
The bearded creatures are quite as finikin over their toilets, as any coquette in the world.
Finikin (fin'i-kin), n. Same as Fininkin.
Fining (fin'ing), m. 1. The process of refining or purifying: applied specifically to the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.
2. The preparation, generally a solution of isinglass or gelatine, used to fine or clarify.
Fining-pot (fin'ing-pot), m. A vessel in which metals are refined.
Finis (fin'is), n. [L] An end; conclusion: a word sometimes placed at the end of a book.
Finish (fin'is), n. [L] An end; conclusion: finish (fin'is), n. [Fr. finir, pp. finissant; L. finio, finitum, to finish, to complete, from finis, limit, end.] 1. To bring to an end; to make an end of; to arrive at the end of; as, to finish a journey; to finish a house.

to finish a journey; to finish a house.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins.

Dan. ix. 24.

2. To bestow the last required labour upon; 2. To bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully; as, some poets spend far more time and labour in finishing their poems than others. [Compare with reference to this meaning Finish, and Finishing D. Syn. To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, accomplish, perfect. feet.

Finish (fin'ish), v.t. To come to an end; to terminate; to expire. 'His days may finish ere that' Shak.
Finish (fin'ish), n. 1. The last touch to a work; the last working up of any object of art whereby its completion is effected or whereby, it is parecial notice. whereby it is perfected; polish; careful elaboration.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, finish would be loss of time. Dr. Caird.

a marry, mass would be loss of time. Dr. Caird.

2. The last hand, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.—3. A name for methylated spirit.

Finished (finisht), p. and a. Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; as, a finished poem; a finished education. education.

The keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a finished man of the world, Macaulay.

Anished man of the world,

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing Inished. . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well_Inished knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well_Inished if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.

Finisher (fin'ish-èr), n. 1. One who finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects.

Lesse the author and further of our faith.

Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.

Heb. xil. 2. Something that gives the finishing touch

to or settles anything. [Colloq.]
'You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both.—'This was a finisher,' said Lacking. T Hook

Finishing-coat (fin'ish-ing-köt), n. The coat which finishes, as the last coat of stucco, the last coat of paint.

Finishing-school (fin'ish-ing-sköl), n. A school in which young people complete their education; generally applied to ladies'

their education; generally applied to ladies schools. Finite (ff'nib), a. [L. finitus, from finio, to finish, from finis, limit.] 1. Having a limit limitled; bounded: opposed to infinite; as, finite number, finite existence; a finite being; finite duration.—2. In gram, a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, potential, subjunctive, and imperative.

Finiteless † (fi'nīt-les), a. Infinite. Sir T.

Finitely (fi'nīt-li), adv. Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Finiteness (fi'nīt-nes), n. State of being

finite; confinement within certain bound-aries; as, the finiteness of our natural powers. finitude (fin'it-ad), n. State of being finite; limitation. 'The fulness of the creation, and the finitude of the creature.' Chalmers. Finlander (fin'land-èr), n. A native of Finland

Finless (fin'les), a. Destitute of fins; as, finless fish.
Finlike (fin'līk), a. Resembling a fin; as, a

finlike oar.
Finn (fin), n. A native of Finland; a Finlander.

lander.

Finned (find), a. Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plough. Finner, Finback (fin'er, fin'bak), n. A name given to the species of a genus of whales (Flysalus), so called from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin. The name is also sometimes given to the members of the

also sometimes given to the members of the

ans sometimes given to the members of the genus Balenoptera.
Finnikin (fin'i-kin), n. A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

Finnish (fin'ish), a. Relating to the Finns or Finland.

frinish (fin'ish), n. A language spoken by the Finns in North-western Russia and related tribes in Esthonia and Livonia. It is allied to the Turkish and Hungarian languages,

guages. Finny (fin'i), a. Furnished with fins; relating to, or abounding with, fins or fish; as, finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey. 'With patient angle trolls the finny deep.' Gold-

patient angle trous the jumy deep. Goldsmith.

Finochio (fi-nö'kē-ō), n. [It. jinoechio, fennel.] Fæniculum dulce, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. Loudon.

Finos (fēn'ōz), n. [Sp.] The second-best wool from merino sheep.

Fin-pike (fin'pik), n. The name given to the individuals of a family (Polypteride) of ganoid fishes, remarkable for the structure of the dorsal fin, which, instead of being continuous, is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines, distributed at short intervalsalong nearly the whole of the back, and each bordered behind by a small soft fin. Two species of this curious group are living, one of which inhabits the Nile and the other the Senegal; but the family attained its maximum in paleozoic times, most of the old red and carboniferous fishes belonging to it.

belonging to it. Fin-scale (fin'skāl), n. A name of the freshwater fish otherwise called the Rudd or Red-

Fint.† For Findeth. Chaucer.
Fin-toed (fin'tōd), a. Having toes lobed or connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls;

web-footed.

web-rooted.

Fion, Fein, n. [Gael. fein, pl. feinne; Ir. fion, fian, pl. fiona, fionna.] A name given in the Ossianic poetry to a semi-mythical class of warriors of superhuman size, the proof and proposes. Generally class or warriors or supernuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Generally they are supposed to have been a sort of Irish militia, and to have had their name from Fion Mac Cumhal (the Finn Mac Coul of Dunbar, and Fingal of Macpherson), their most distinguished leader; but Mr. Skene believes them to have been of the race that inhabited Germanuhafore the Genmans and

believes them to have been of the race that inhabited Germany before the Germans, and Scotland and Ireland before the Scots.

Fiord (fyord), n. [Dan. and N. fiord; Icel. fibrdr.] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway; a frith. Fiorin (fro-tin), n. [It. fiore, flower, blossom, from L. flos, floris, a flower.] Agrostis alba, a common British grass, found in pastures and waste places. It is not of much agricultural value. A stoloniferous variety, sometimes called A. stolonifera, is often a troublesome weed.

Fire Fiorite (fi'o-rit), n. A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa at Santa Fiore in Tuscany, whence the name. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes, and consists of silex, with a little alumina, iron-peroxide, and water. Fipple† (fiptl), n. [Perhaps from L. fibula, a clasp, a pin.] A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument. Fir (fèr), n. [A. Sax furh; G. föhre; Icel. Sw. fura, Dan. fyr, fyrre. The close resemblance of these words to the words meaning fire in the different languages is remarkable. Comp. E. fire, A. Sax. fyr, G. feuer, Dan. fyr, also Gr. pyr. Fir, A. Sax. furh, represents an ancient word, which appears in L. as quercus, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general. It seems to be also connected with forest. From the needle-shaped leaves, common to all the varieties of fir, the term furze, anciently firres, firs, may have come to be applied to gorse, which is also characterized by sharp needle-like spines.] A name sometimes used as co-extensive with the term pine, and including the whole genus Pinus; as, the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, and oriental fir. Sometimes the term is re-



Scotch Fir (Pinus sylvestris).

stricted to trees of the section Abies, which differ from the true pines (Pinus) in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin. (See ABIES.) The firs, even in the widest sense of the term, are almost all resoluted for the vendential of their services.

widest sense of the term, are almost all remarkable for the regularity of their growth, their tapering form, and the great altitude of their stems. Their timber is valuable, being almost solely used in the construction of houses, and for the spars and masts of vessels of all kinds.

Fire (fir), n. [A. Sax. fip, G. feuer, Icel. fipt, fire, Comp. etym. of fir. Cog. Gr. pur, fire; allied to Skr. pu, to purify, as fire is the great purifying element.] 1. The simultaneous and vividly perceptible evolution of heat and light during the process of combustion; combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, in a furnace, and the like.

hearth, in a furnace, and the like.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. Shake.

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. Shak. The broken soldier, kindly bid to stay, Sat by his fire, and talked the night away.

3. The burning of a house or town; a confagration; as, the great fire in London in 1666 consumed a great part of the city.—4. The discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under fire; to silence the the like; as, to be under fire; to silence the enemy's fire; enfilade and ricochet fire, &c. 5. A spark, as from hot iron accidentally lodged in the eye.—6. Light; lustre; splendour; hence, a star. 'The heavenly fires' Milton.

Stars, hide your fires ! That which inflames or irritates the passions.

What fire is in my ears? S. Ardour of passion, whether of love, hate, anger, &c.; violence of passions; consuming violence of temper; as, the fire of love.

He had fre in his temper.

Atterbury.

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy;

animation; vivacity; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardour and zeal.

And warm the critic with a poet's fire. 10. Torture by burning; hence, trouble; affliction; suffering; severe trial.—To set on fire, to kindle; to initiane; to excite to violent action.—On fire, ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, fig. eager; ardent; zealous.

All frets
But chafing me on fire to find my bride. Tennyson.

But chating me on fire to find my bride. Tempson.

—To take fire, to become ignited; to begin to burn; lience, fig. to take violent offence; to become enraged; to fly into a passion.—

St. Anthony's fire, see ANTHONY's FIRE and ENYSIPELAS.—Running fire (milit), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—Greek fire, an artificial fire, which the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire used in their struggles against the Saracens, and which is said to have burned even in water. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.—Letters of fire and sword, in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued from the Scots Privy sworm, in the ancient law of scotiand, letters of ejectment issued from the Scots Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the

law.

Fire (fir), v.t. pret. & pp. fired; ppr. firing.

1. To set on fire; to kindle; as, to fire a house or chimney; to fire a pile.—2. To infame; to irritate, as the passions of; as, to fire one with anger or revenge. 'Then soonest fired with zeal.' Milton.—3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to fire the genius.—4. To drive by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heaven And fire us hence. Shak: And preus hence.

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to fire a musket or cannon.—6. In farriery, to cauterize.—7. To illuminate strongly; to make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball, He (the sun) fires the proud tops of the eastern pines. Shab. -To fire up, to kindle the fires of, as an

engine.

Fire (fir), v.i. 1. To take fire; to be kindled. 2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, they fred on the town.—To five away, to begin; to go on: a slang expression borrowed from the language of soldiers and sailors.— To fire up, to become irritated or angry; to fly into a passion.

He . . . fired up, and stood vigorously on his defence. Macaulay.

Fire-alarm (fir'a-larm), n. An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal. Fire-annihilator (fir'an-ni-hil-at-er), n. An

maton of fire, as by designant espanal. Fire-annihilator (fir'an-ni-hilat-er), n. An apparatus for extinguishing fire; an extincteur (which see).

Firearm (fir'arm), n. A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistols, muskets, &c.

Fire-arrow (fir'a-rō), n. A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, formerly used to fire the sails of ships.

Fireball (fir'pal), n. 1. A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion, or to set fire to their works in order that by the light movements may be seen.—2. A popular name applied to a certain class of meteors which exhibit themselves as globular masses of light, moving with great velocity, and not unfrequently passing unbroken across the sky until lost in the horizon. They differ from ordinary meteors, probably, more in volume and brilliavors than in our other intention. until lost in the horizon. They differ from ordinary meteors, probably, more in volume and brilliancy than in any other distinctive characteristic. They are not to be con-founded with another class of meteors that explode in their passage, and appear to let fall a dull red body (meteorolite) to the earth

Fire-balloon (fir ballon), n. 1. A balloon sent up through the superior buoyancy of air rarefied by means of the heat of a fire kindled in connection with it.—2. A balloon

kindled in connection with it.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a regulated height.

Firebar, Furnace-bar (firbar, fernas-bar),

n. One of the series of bars which form the grated bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel

Firebare † (fīr'bār), n. [Fire, and bear, to carry.] A beacon.

Fire-barrel (fir'ba-rel), n. A hollow cylinder, filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds

Fire-basket (fir'bas-ket), n. A portable

Fire-Dasket (fir'bas-ket), n. A portable grate or cresset for a bed-room. Firebayin (fir'ba-vin), n. A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire.

Firebill (fir'bil), n. Naut. the distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in the case of alarm of fire.

Fireblast (fir'blast), n. A disease in hops, chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire, due to the delicate parts of the plants being too suddenly exposed to a brilliant sun, the rapid transpiration which takes place drying up and shrivelling the takes place drying up and shrivelling the

leaves.

Fireboard (fir'börd), n. A chimney-board used to close a fireplace in summer.

Fireboom (fir'böm), n. Naut. a long boom, having a goose-neck to silp on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of firebooms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved, and carried round the vessel, to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

Firebote (fīr'bōt), n. [Fire and bote.] In law, an allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled.

is entitled.

Firebox (fir'boks), n. The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the copper firebox by a space of about 3 inches all round for water to prevent the radiation of heat.

Firebrand (fir'brand), n. 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire.—2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all. Firebrick (fir'brik), n. A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion, made of fireclay

Firebridge (fir'brij), n. The partition at the inner end of the furnace of a steam-boiler, over which the products of combustion pass to the flues, and so cause the flame to im-pinge on the hottom of the boiler. Fire-Drief (fir'lref), n. A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a

soluting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire.

We laugh at fire-briefs now, although they be Commended to us by his Majesty. Carturight.

Fire-brigade (firbri-gād), n. A body of firemen organized in large towns to work

riceinen organized in large towns to work the fire-engine in extinguishing fires.

Firebrush (firbrush), n. A brush used to sweep the hearth.

Fire-bucket (firbuk-et), n. A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

Fireclay (firklā), n. A kind of clay, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making firebricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c. It exists chiefly in the coal measures, the finest being the Stourbridge, which is found in a bed 4 ft. thick.

Firecok (firkok), n. A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

Fire-company (firkun-pa-ni), n. 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company. Fire-cracker (firkak-ei), n. A species of firework discharged for amusement. It consists of a small paper vylinder filled with gunpowder, &c., and furnished with a fusee. Firedamp (firdamp), n. Light carburetted hydrogen gas or marsh-gas (CH). It is sometimes very abundantly evolved in coalmines, and is productive of the most dreadful results, occasioning the death of nearly all employed in the mines, from its explosion. It appears to be generated by the decomposition of partially carbonized coal, and when it constitutes more than \(\frac{1}{2} \) and when it constitutes more than \(\frac{1}{2} \) fire siety-lamp. whole becomes highly explosive when fire is brought in contact with it. The safety-lamp affords the chief protection against the fatal

afforts the chief protection against the fitted effects of this gas.

Fire-dog (fir'dog). See Andrion.

Firedrake (fir'drik), n. 1. A fiery dragon or serpent. Beau & Fl.—2. A fiery meteor;

or serpent. Bean & Ft.—2. A nery meteor; an ignis fatuus.—3. † A worker at a furnace or fire. B. Jonson.

Fire-dress (fir'dres), n. An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach, and

even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, &c., immersed in certain saline solutions.

Fire-eater (fir'et-er), n. 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous fire-ater. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, &c.

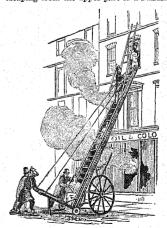
2. A cant term for a fighting character or

fire-engine (fir'en-jin), n. An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings. Fire-engines are a species of force-punnys, in which the water is subjected to pressure sufficient to raise it to the re-quired height. Those commonly used con-sist of two force-pumps, which play into a



Steam Fire-engine

common reservoir containing in its upper common reservoir containing in its upper portion (the air-chamber) air compressed by the working of the engine. A tube dips into the water in the reservoir, and to the upper end of this tube is screwed the leather hose through which the water is discharged. apper end or instance is served an relatater hose through which the water is discharged. The piston-rods are jointed to a double lever, the ends of which are connected with two long handles running parallel to the engine on each side, so that the lever may be worked by several men at once. The ends of the lever are thus raised and depressed alternately, and one piston ascends while the other descends, water being thus continually forced into the reservoir, except at the instant of the reversing stroke; and as the compressed air in the air-chamber performs the part of a reservoir of work the discharge of water from the hose is very steady. The engine is sometimes supplied with water by means of an attached cistern into which water is poured, but it is more usually furnished with a suction-pipe which renders it self-feeding. Fire-engines are renders it self-feeding. Fire-engines are now often worked by steam. Fire-escape (fire-käp), n. A machine for scaping from the upper part of a building



Fire-escape.

when on fire. It is composed of an arrangement of long ladders, capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope,

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Section of Fireplace

and mounted on wheels, for easier transport from place to place. Under the first or main ladder is a recess, down which the in-mates of the house on fire are lowered to the ground.

the ground.

Fire-fanged (fir'fangd), a. Dried up as by fire; specifically, applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition.

Fire-flaire (fir'flan), n. A fish; a name of the only British species of sting-ray (Trygon maximum).

Fire-flaught (fir'flacht), n. A flash of light-ning: more specifically, a flash unaccom-

pastimaca).

Fire-flaught (fir'flacht), n. A flash of lightning; more specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder. [Scotch.]

Firefly (fir'fil), n. A name indefinitely given to any winged insect which possesses much luminosity. Except the lantern-fly, the fire-flies are all coleopterous, and are members of two nearly allied families, the Elateride or skipjacks, and Lampyride, to which the glow-worm has too little luminosity to entitle it to the name of firefly, but the Lampyris italica, and L. corusca of Canada are allied to it. True fireflies are found only in the warmer regions of the earth. The Elater or Pyrophorus noctiluous of South America and the West Indies is one of the most brilliant, giving out its silight from two eye-like tubercles on the thorax. Their light is so powerful that small print may be read by it, and in St. Domingo they are used to give light for domestic purposes, eight or ten conflued in a phial emitting sufficient light to enable a person to write.

Fireguard (fir'gard), n. A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire.

Fire-fixenow (fir'hsk), n. A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

Fire-inurance (fir'in-shōr-ans), n. Insurance against loss by fire. See Insur-Ance.

surance agains loss by fire. See INSUR-ANOB.

Fire-irons (fir1-èrnz), n. pl. Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, tongs, and shovel.

Fire-kiln (firkil), n. An oven or place for heating anything. Simmonds.

Fire-ladder (fir1ad-der), n. A fire-escape.

Fireless (fir1es), a. Destitute of fire.

Firelight, Firelighter (firlit, firlit-èr), n. A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires.

Firelock (fir1ok), n. A musket or other gun, with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire is produced in order to discharge it; distinguished from the old matchlock, which was fired with a match.

Fire-main (fīr'mān), n. A pipe for water.

Fire-main (fir'man), n. A pipe for water, to be employed in ease of conflagration. Fireman (fir'man), n. 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade.—2. A man employed in tending the fires, as of a steamengine; a stoker.—3. In coal-mining, one whose special duty it is to examine every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if firedamp is present. Firemaster (fir'master), n. 1. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.—2. The chief of a fire-brigade.

brigade.

Firenew (fir'nu), a. Fresh from the forge; bright; bran-new.

You should have accosted her; and with some excellent jests, fire-new from the mint. Shak.

cellent jests, five-new from the mint. Shak.

Fire-office (fir'of-fis), n. An office for making insurance against fire.

Fire-opal (fir'o-pal), n. A variety of opal.

See Girasolle, 2.

Fire-ordeal (fir'or-de-al), n. An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See ORDEAL.

Firepan (fir'pan), n. 1. A pan for holding or conveying fire. Ex. xxvii. 3.—2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

reicos, the teceptate for the printing-powder.

Fireplace (fir'plās), n. The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the hearth, sometimes the inner hearth, the broad flat stone in front of the hearth is called the slab or outer hearth. The vertical sides of the fireplace opening are termed the jambs, and the lintel which lies on them is called the mantle. The part of the wall immediately above the mantle is called the breast, and the wall behind the fireplace the back. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney

280 is called the *flue*. The fireplace cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often addresser for very

a damper for regu-lating the draught. The fuel is usually burned in an iron receptacle orgrate. For the various terms connected with a fireplace see

Fireplug (fir'plug), n. A plug for draw-ing water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish

Fire-policy (fir'-po-li-si), n. A deed or instrument whereby, in con-sideration of a sin-

deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of a single or periodical payment of premium, an insurance company engages to make good to the assured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified to an amount not exceeding a particular sum, which is fixed by such policy. Firepot (fir'pot), a. 1. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.—2 That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.

Firepor (fir'pot), a. Proof against fire; incombustible. Various plans have been adopted for rendering houses, or an apartment in a house, firepoof, as by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and employing iron doors, ties, and lintels, stone staircases, and landings. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton, linen, &c., saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabrics, is the means adopted for rendering them incombustible. Wood is best protected by silicate of sode, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a glass, which enveloping not only the cutside but also the internal fibres of the wood shield it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no mode yet known can prevent smouldering.

Firer (fir'ei'), n. One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

Fireratising (fir'āz-ing), n. The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, fire-raising is the technical equivalent of arson in English law. In Scotland it is a capital crime, where the property is houses, ships, corn, coal heughs, or woods, but capital punishment is not now inflicted. See Arson.

Fireroll (fir'fol), n. Naut. a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to quarters.

Firescreen (fir'skren, n. 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat.—2. A woollen screen placed in the passage way from a powder-magazine, whenever this is opened.

Firestip (fi

Fireshovel (fir'shu-vel), n. A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire

Fireside (fir'sid), n. The side of the fire-place; the hearth; home. How often shall her old fireside Be cheered with tidings of the bride. Tennyson.

Firesteel (firstel), n. A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

Firestick (firstik), n. A lighted stick or

brand.

orand.

Firestone (fir'stön), n. 1. A name formerly given to iron pyrites because it strikes fire with steel. See PYRITES.—2. A kind of sandstone which bears a high degree of heat; a stone which resists the action of the fire.

Firestop (fir'stop), n. A name given to the

fire-bridge, on the erroneous supposition that its only office is to prevent the stoker pushing the coals too far.

Fire-surface (fir'ser-fas), n. In steamboilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Called

exposed to the action of the fire. Called also Heating-surface.

Fireswab (fir'swob), n. Naut. a bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompion, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of powder, &c.

Fire-telegraph (fir'te-le-graf), n. A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city.

Fire-tower (fir'tou-er), n. A sort of lighthouse.

frietupe (fir'tūb), n. A pipe or flue for conveying heat, as, in a locomotive, a tube through which fire passes for obtaining a large heating surface. It is fixed longitudinally in the middle compartment between

many in the mindle comparishest between the firebox and smokebox. Fireward, Firewarden (fir'ward, fir'-ward-n), n. An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of

nres.
Fireweed (fir'wēd), n. Erechthites hieracifolia, a North American plant, nat. order
Compositæ. It is an erect coarse annual
with many-flowered heads of whitish flowers.

with many-flowered heads of whitish flowers. Its popular name is given to it from its appearing abundantly wherever lands have been burnt over. It possesses a strong and disagreeable odour.

Firewood (fir'wnd), n. Wood for fuel.

Firework (fir'weik), n. 1. A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials used for making explosions in the air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c.; also, the name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

The light of his fine mind is not sunshine, but the

The light of his fine mind is not sunshine, but the glitter of an artificial firework. Cartyle.

2. pl. An exhibition or exhibitions of fire-

2. pl. An exhibition or exhibitions of fireworks; pyrotechnics. Fireworker (fir-werk-er), n. An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster, now called the second lieutenant.

Fire-worship (fir-wership), n. The worship of fire, the highest type of which worship is seen in the adoration of the sun, not only as the most glorious visible object in the universe, but also as the source of light and heat. In the early religion of India the sun appears in the form of the god Agni (L. iynis, fire), what was first regarded as a mere abstract influence or a phenomenon in time being regarded as a sentient individual. Thus in the Vedic hymns Agni is the god of fire, corresponding to the Greek Hephæstos. In the East the worship of the element of fire was practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and is continued by the modern Parsees. The establishment of this species of idolatry among the Persians the modern Parsees. The establishment of this species of idolatry among the Persians is ascribed to Zoroaster, who taught his dis-ciples that in the sun and in the sacred fires of their temples God more especially dwelt, and that therefore divine homage was to be paid to these.

part to these.

Fire-worshipper (fir'wer-ship-per), n. A worshipper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster, who inculcated the worship of fire as the symbol of the sun-deity. Guebre, Parser.

FIRSES. FARSES.
Fir-in-bond', n. In carp. a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See BOND.

BOND. Firing (fir'ing), n. 1. The act of discharging firearms.—2. Fuel; firewood or coal.—3. The application of fire or of a cautery. Firing-iron (fir'ing-i-ern), n. An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a courter.

cantery

cautery.

Firing-machine (fir'ing-ma-shēn), n. In

mech an apparatus for feeding an engine
furnace with coal.

Firk+ (ferk), v.t. [Perhaps onomatopoetic

in origin. Comp. flick, jerk.] To beat; to

whin to chastise

in origin, Comp. whip; to chastise. I'll firk him and ferret him. Shak

Firk† (ferk), v.i. [A. Sax. frician, to dance.] To spring; to go off or fly out suddenly. A wench is a rare bait, with which a man No sooner's taken but he firks mad. B. Fonson.

Firk; (ferkin), n. A stroke; a lash.
Firkin (ferkin), n. [A contr. form of four, with dim. suffix kin. See Kin, suffix.] 1. A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel, or equal to 7½ imperial gallons, or 2588 cubic inches. It is now legally abolished.—2. A small wooden vessel or cask

of no determinate capacity: used chiefly for

butter, tallow, &c.
Firlot (fer'lot), n. [A contr. form of four, and lot, part.] A dry measure used in Scotland, but now legally abolished; the fourth part of a boll.

part of a boll.

Firm (férm), a. [L. firmus, firm.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as, firm flesh; firm muscles; some species of wood are more firm than others; a cloth of firm texture. -2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as, a firm believer; a firm friend; a firm adherent or supporter; a firm man, or a man of firm resolution.

Oh; shame to men! deall with deall denuite.

Oh! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree Of creatures rational.

Millon.

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to fluid; as, firm land.—4. Indicating firmness; as, a frm countenance.—SYN. Compact, dense, hard, solid, stable, stanch, robust, strong, sturdy, unshaken, fixed, steady, resolute, constant.

sturdy, unshaken, fixed, steady, resolute, constant.

Firm (férm), n. [Originally a signature by which a writing was firmed or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as, the firm of Hope & Co.—Long Firm, a term given to that class of swindlers who obtain goods by pretending to be in business in a certain place, and ordering goods to be sent to them, generally from persons at a distance, without any intention of payment. When they have obtained all they can in this way, they decamp to reappear elsewhere under a different name. A person practising this system is said to be a member of the Long Firm. [The term Long Firm is probably employed because the number of such swindlers is so great that, if they are regarded as the members of one firm, the name of the firm is a very long one.]

Firm (ferm), v.t. [L. firmo, to make firm; to strengther to actability.

Firm (ferm), v.t. [L. firmo, to make firm; to strengthen; to establish.] 1. To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. [Rare.]

And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod.

Dryden.

2. To fix or direct with firmness.

3. In agri. to render firm or solid; to solidify. Firm (ferm), vi. To become firm or solid. Firmament (ferm'a-ment), n. L. firmament from firmo, firmatum, to make firm, to support, from firmus, steadfast, stable, strong.] 1.† Basis; foundation; support.

port.
Custom is the ... firmament of the law.
For Taylor.
The region of the air; the sky or heavens.
word rakid, which is so ren-2. The region of the air; the sky or heavens. The Hebrew word rakia, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is that which is expanded by beating out. The English firmament is adopted from the Latin firmamentum, which is the equivalent of the Greek stereoma (stereos, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered rakia.]

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

Gen. i. 6.

e waters.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of heaven, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament. Keats. 3. In old astron. the orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres. Firmamental (fern-a-ment'al), a. Pertain-ing to the firmament; celestial; being of the

upper regions. An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above.

In from amental waters dipt above.

Firman (fer-man' or fer'man), n. [Per. fer-man, Ser. pramana, ser. pudgment, authority, mandate—Skr. pra(=L. pro, Per. fer), ma, measure, and suffix ana.] A decreorder, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkoy, &c., issued for various special purposes, as to insure a traveller protection and assistance; passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges. Written also Firmana. The difference between a Firman and a Hatti Sherif is, that though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sukan kinself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement.

Elackwood's Mag.

Firmary † (ferm'a-ri), n. The right of a

Firmary † (ferm'a-ri), n. The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

Firmation (fer-ma'shon), n. A fixing; steadying. 'If we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the ischias.' Sir T. Browne. Firm-footed (ferm'fut-ed), a. Having firm

feet; standing firmly; not easily made to stumble or fall. Firmitudet (férm'i-tûd), n. Strength; solid-

The strength and firmity of my assent. Chillingworth.

The strength and firmity of my assent. Chillingworth.

Firmless (ferm'les), a. Detached from substance.

stance.

Does passion still the firmless mind control. Pope. Firmlier (ferm'li-er), adv. More firmly.

Thou shalt come of force Though thou wert firmiter fasten'd than a

Firmly (férm'li), adv. In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; closely; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly; as, particles of matter firmly cohering; he firmly believes in the divine origin of the Scriptures; his resolution is firmly fixed. fixed.

fixed.

Firmness (férm'nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; sonstancy; fixedness; certainty, as, firmness of wood; firmness of union; the firmness of a purpose or resolution; the firmness of a man, or of his courage.

In persons already passed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the laws and weakness of the other.

2. In physical and organ situated towards the

2. In phren, an organ situated towards the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), n. pl. A family of gasteropodous molluses, belonging to the order teropodous molluscs, belonging to the order Nucleobranchiata or Heteropoda. The mem-bers of the typical genus, Firola, are very common in tropical seas and in the Mediter-ranean, but are so transparent that some-times they can scarcely be seen. They swim with their foot upwards. They have no shell. The individuals of Carinaria, another genus, have a small delicate shell inclosing the gills.

the glus. Firrings (fer'ingz), n. pl. See FURRINGS. Firry (fer'ri), a. Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

And oft I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. Infirry woodlands making moan. Tennyson.

First (férst), a. (A. Sax fyrst, first, most to the fore; a superl form for E. fore, which is of cognate origin with L. prae, pro, Gr. pro, Skr. pra, before. Comp. L. primus, first, from præ, Gr. protos, first, from præ, Gr. protos, first, from præ, ing all others in a series; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; the ordinal of one; as, the first man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence—2. Preceding all others in the order of time; as, Adam was the first man; Cain was the first murderer.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. Rev. xxii. 13. 3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence; as, Demosthenes was the *jirst* orator of Greece; Burke was one of the *first*

geniuses of his age.

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.

Syn. Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, highest, chief, principal.
First (férst), n. In music, the upper part of a duet, trio, &c.
First (férst), adv. Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, and the like; as, let the officers enter the gate first; first let us attend to the examination of witnesses.

Adam was first formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13. -At first, at the first, at the beginning or origin. -First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers first or last. Dryden. First-begot (férst'be-got), a. Same as

First-begotten (férst/bē-got-n), a. First produced; eldest among children. First-born (férst/born), a. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest;

as, the first-born son; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

The image of the invisible God, the first-born of Col. i. 15. every creature.

every creature.

First-class (ferst/klas), a. First-rate; of
the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.]

First-day (ferst/da), n. The name given to
the Lord's-day by the Quakers and some
other Christian bodies, from its being the
first day of the week.

first day of the week.

First-floor (terst flor), n. The floor or story
of a building next above the ground-floor;
in the United States, the ground-floor.

First-foot (terst flut), n. In Scotland, the
person who first enters a dwelling-house
after the coming in of the year; also, the
first person or object met on setting out on
any important journey or undertaking. any important journey or undertaking.

any importante journey or understanting. Great attention is paid to the first-foot, that is, the person who happens to meet then, (the marriage company); and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch.

rery acky, and a bare-toolet woman mass a witch.

First-fruit, First-fruits (ferstfröt, ferstfröts), a. 1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to Good, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

2. The first profits of anything; as, (a) in old feudal tenures, one year's profit of the land after the death of a tenant, which was paid to the king. (b) In the Church of England, the income of every spiritual benefice for the first year, paid originally to the crown, but now to a board, which applies the money so obtained to the supplementing of the incomes of small benefices.—3. The first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense; as, the first-fruits of grace in the heart, or the first-fruits of vice.

See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are sprung,

See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are sprung, From thy implanted grace in man! Melton.

First-fruit (ferst'frot), a. Original; earliest.

First-hand (ferst'hand), a. Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c., and without the intervention of agents.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is first-hand and direct; and that is the sphere of our own mind.

J. Martineau.

First-hand (ferst'hand), adv. Directly from the first or highest source; without the in-the first or highest source; without the in-tervention of agents; as, I have my goods jirst-hand from the manufacturer; I have my information first-hand from the person interested.

interested. first-hand, n. Direct transfer from the producer without the intervention of an agent: used only in the phrase at first-hand.—At first-hand, directly; without the intervention of an agent.

I am empowered to mention, that it is the intention of the person to reveal it at first-hand, by way of mouth, to yourself.

Dickens, Firsthood † (ferst/hud), n. State or condi-

tion of priority. So that in election Christ held the primacy, the firsthood, Goodwin.

Firstling (ferst/ling), n. 1. The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts; as, the first-lings of his flock.—2.† The thing first thought

The very firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand. Shak.

Firstling (ferstling), a. First produced.

'Firstling males.' Deut. xv. 19.

Firstly (ferstli), adv. First; in the first place; before anything else; improperly used for first.

for first.

First-mate (ferst/mät), n. The chief officer of a merchant-vessel; the person next in rank to the captain.

First-mover (ferst/möv-er), n. In mech. the prime-mover; the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

First-rate (ferst/vät), a. Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation; as, a first-rate scholar or painter; a first-rate ship.

At billiards he is said to be first to the first class.

At billiards he is said to be first-rate. Thackeray.

At billiards he is said to be Jird-rate. Thackeray.

First-rate (férst/rāt), n. A war-ship of the first or most powerful rate or class.

First-water (férst/wa-têr), n. The first or highest quality; purest lustre: applied to gems and principally to diamonds and pearls; as, a diamond of the first-water.

Firth (férth), n. A frith (which see).

Fir-tree (fér'trê). See Fir.

Fir-wood (fér'wud), n. The wood of the firtree.

Fise (fisk), n. [Fr., from L. fiscus, a basket of wicker-work, a money-basket, the state treasury.] A treasury, chiefly of a prince or

The streams were perennial which fed his fisc.

Fiscal (fisk'al), a. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. 'The fiscal arrangements of government.' Hamilton.—Fiscal lands, among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valour. These, under the name of benefices, were granted to favoured subjects, upon the condition of the grantees rendering to the king personal service in the field.

Fiscal (fisk'al), n. 1.† Revenue; the income of a prince or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and receipt.

Bacon.

Riscal and receipt.

2. A trensurer.—3. A colloquial abbreviation of Procurator-fiscal (which see).—4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor: answering to an atborney-general.

Fish (fish), n. pl. Fishes (fish'ez), instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A. Sax. fisc, G. fisch, Goth. fisks. Cog. with L. piscis (whence Fr. poisson, It. pesce), W. pysg, Gael. and Ir. tasg, and perhaps Gr. ichthys.]

1. A general name for a class of animals subsisting in water. Fishes proper constitute the first division of vertebrate animals. They breathe by means of gills, swim generally by aid of fins symmetrically arranged, which reaid of fins symmetrically arranged, which re-present the limbs of other vertebrates; have a heart with two cavities—an auricle and a a heart with two cavities—an auricle and a ventricle—cold blood, a naked skin covered only by scales, and an osseous or cartilaginous skeleton, the vertebre of which are not grouped into regions as in other vertebrates. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are in popular language called fishes, but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, and suckle their young like mammalia. The term jish has been also extended in require the request of the request. mammalia. The term high has been also extended in popular language to other aquatic animals, such as mollusca, crustacea, &c. See PISCES.—2. The flesh of fish used as food. 3. Naut. (a) a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale: called also a Fish-block. (b) A long piece of timber used to strengthen a mast or a yard when convert the carry is used also about when sprung: the term is used also by joiners in a similar sense.—To be neither flesh nor fish, to be neither one thing nor another; to be a nondescript; sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters in their middle way of steering
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herri
Dryde.

-To have other fish to fry, a colloquial expression denoting that a person has other occupations or other objects which require his attention.—A strange or queer fish, a whimsical,odd, or eccentric person.—A loose

fish, a person of irregular habits.

Fish (fish), v.i. 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

A man may fish with a worm that hath eat of a king.

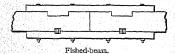
2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to

or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to sh for compliments.

Fish (sish), v.t. 1. To attempt to catch fish in; to try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod; as, to shh a stream.—2. To catch or lay hold of, especially in water; to draw out or up; as, to sish up a human body when sunk; to sish an anchor.—3. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

A (a) Naut to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. (b) In joinery, to strengthen, as a piece of wood by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—5. In rail to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—Fished beam, in joinery,



a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished, that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—

To fish out, to get out by cunning or artifice; to elicit by stratagem.

Fish (fish), n. [Fr. fiche, a gardener's dibble, a peg used to mark distances, from ficher, to fix; hence, a peg used in marking at cribbage, &c.] A counter used in various games.

Fish-backed (fish'bakt), a. Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upwards; as, a fish-backed rail.

Fishbasket (fish'bas-ket), n. A basket for

carrying fish

earrying isn.

Fishbeam (fish'bem), n. In mech. a beam which bellies out usually on the under side.

Fish-bellied (fish'bel-lid), a. Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downwards; as, a fish-bellied rail.

bettied rail.

Fishlock(fish'blok), n. See Fish, 3. Naut.(a).

Fish-carver (fish'kärv-èr), n. A broad knife, generally of silver, for carving fish at table; a fish-slice; a fish-knife.

Fish-davit (fish'dā-vit), n. Naut. a spar, with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

Fish-day (fish'dā), n. A day on which fish

is eaten.

is eaten.

Fisher (fish'ér), n. 1. One who is employed in catching fish.—2. A species of marten, the pekan (which see).

Fisherboat (fish'ér-bôt), n. A fishing-boat.

Fisherman (fish'ér-man), n. 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.—2. A vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

Fisher-town, Fishing-town (fish'er-toun, fish'ing-toun), n. A town inhabited by fishermen; a town the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied in fishing.

insherinci; a town the inflantants of which are chiefly occupied in fishing.

Fishery (fish'e-ri), n. 1. The business of catching fish. -2. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water.

Fishfag (fish'riag), n. [E, jish, and jiag, a drudge.] A woman who sells fish; a fishwife

WHE.

Fishflake (fish'fläk), n. A flake or frame covered with faggots for the purpose of drying fish. [United States.]

Fish-flour (fish'flour), n. A kind of flour made by grinding down dried fish, as is done in Norway.

Fishful (fish'ful), a. Abounding with fish. Drayton; Camden.

Drayton; Camden.
Fish-garth (fish'garth), n. A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish; a fish preserve.
Fishgig, Fizgig (fish'gig, fu'gig), n. [E. fish, and gig, a dart.] An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

Sering isn as each consisting of the prongs. Barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs. Fishglue (fish'glü), n. Isinglass (which see). Fish-guano (fish'gwä-nō), n. Fish or fish-offal, used as manure. Fish-hawk (fish'hak), n. The American name of the Pandion haliaëtus, the osprey, bald buzard, or fishing-eagle. See OSPREY. Fishhook (fish'hök), n. 1. A hook for catching fish.—2. See Fish-TACKLE. Fishify (fish'i-fi), v. t. [E. fishy, and L. facio, to make.] To change to fish. 'O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified.' Shak. [Low.] Fishiness (fish'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being fishy, both in the proper and the slang sense of this word.
Fishing (fish'ing), n. 1. The art or practice of catching fish.—2. A fishery.

A good town, having both a good haven and a

A good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing.

plentifu fishing.

Fishing (fish'ing), a. Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen; as, fishing-boat, fishing-boat, fishing-boat, fishing-boat, fishing-boat, fishing-boat, a. A boat employed in fishing-fishing-kröv), n. A cruive or inclosure for fish in a river. [Scotch.]

Fishing-fly (fish'ing-fl), n. An artificial fly used as a bait for catching fish.

Fishing-frog (fish'ing-frog), n. Lophius piscatorius, the angler. See ANGLER and LOPHIUS.

PHUS.
Fishing-line (fish'ing-lin), n. A line with
hooks and bait used in catching fish.
Fishing-net (fish'ing-net), n. A net for
catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various
kinds, as the landing-net for the salmonangler, the bag-net, the shrimping-net, the
drag-net, the trawl and the seine for seafishing the acsting-net &n.

dragnet, the trawl and the seme for sea-fishing, the casting-net, &c.

Fishing-place (fish'ing-plās), n. A place where fishes are caught; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

Fishing-rod (fish'ing-rod), n. A long slen-der rod or wand to which the line is fast-

ened for angling.

Fishing-tackle (fish'ing-tak-l), n. All the apparatus, as rod, lines, hooks, artificial flies, &c., used by an angler for catching fish. Fishing-wand (fish'ing-wond), n. A fishing-rod. [Scotch.]

Unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand or busking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time.

Sir W. Scott.

over-time.

Fishjoint (fish'joint), n. In rail. a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates, pieces of iron or wood, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end.

Fishkettle (fish'ket-1), n. A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

Fishknife (fish'nif), n. A fish-carver or fish-slice.

slice.

Fishlike (fish'līk), a. Resembling fish; per-

taining to or suggestive of fish. A very ancient and fishlike smell.

A very ancient and fishtike smell. Shak. Fish-louse (fish/lous), n. A name for several crustaceans of the order Siphonostoma or Ichthyophthira, as the genera Argulus, Caligus, dee, parasitic on fishes. Some of the Caligidæ are common on many of the British sea-fishes. Argulus foliaceus is found on fresh-water fishes, and even on tadpoles. Sickly fishes often become the victims of multitudes of these creatures, or the sickness is induced by the numbers which attack them. Fishmarket (fish/mär-ket), n. A market

Fishmarket (fish'mär-ket), n. A market where fish are exposed for sale.

Fishmaw (fish'ma), n. The sound or air-bladder of a fish

Pishmaw (fish'mēl), n. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so overcool their blood, and making many fishmeats, they fall into a kind of male green-sickness.

Shak. Fishmonger (fish'mung-ger), n. A seller of

fish; a dealer in fish.

Fish-oil (fish'oil), n. Oil obtained from the Fish-oil (fish'noil), n. Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, &c. Fishplate (fish'plat), n. In rail. one of the plates composing a fish-joint. Fishpond (fish'pond), n. A pond in which fishes are bred and kept. Fishpool (fish'pöil), n. A pond or pool for fish

rish.

Fishpot (fish'pot), n. A wicker basket or inclosure sunk with a cork-float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c. Simmonds, Fishroom (fish'röm), n. An apartment in a ship between the afterhold and the spirit-

Fish-salesman (fish'sālz-man), n. One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers. Simmonds.

Fish-sauce (fish'sas), n. Sauce to be eaten

Fish-satice (insings), n. Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, &c.
Fish-skin (fish'skin), n. The skin of fish, from which a sort of shagreen is made.—
Fish-skin disease, in med. ichthyosis; a horny condition of the skin.
Fish-slice (fish'slis), n. Same as Fish-carrer (which see).
Fish-sound (fish'sound) n. The swimping.

(which see). Fish-sound (fish'sound), n. The swimming bladder or air-sac of a fish. Isinglass is prepared from the sounds of some fishes, others are sold to China to be converted into glue, and some, as in the case of the

into glue, and some, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

Fishspear (fish'spēr), n. A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

Fish-strainer (fish'strān-er), n. A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler; an earthenware slab with holes placed at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from colled fish.

placed at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from cooked fish.

Fish-tackle (fish'tak-l), n. Naut. a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the jsh-hook, fastened to its end.

Fishtail (fish'tāl), a. Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.

Fishtail burner, a gas-burner whose jet takes the form of a fish's tail.

Fishtail purpler consisting of a propeller (naut.) a propeller consisting of a

peller (naut.), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the sternpost of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail

Fish-tongue (fish'tung), n. An instrument used by some dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth; so named from its shape. Fish-trowel (fish-trou-el), n. A fish-carver, fish-slice, or fish-knife. See Fish-Carver. Fish-way (fish'wā), n. A contrivance to enable a fish to ascend a fall.

Fish-weir, Fish-wear (fish'wer), n. The same as Fish-garth.

Fishwife, Fishwoman (fish'wif, fish'wuman), n. A woman who sells fish. Fishy (fish'), a. I. Consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; as, the fishy flood.—2. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as, a fishy form; a fishy taste or smell.—8. [Slang, 10]. Applied to persons, worn out, as if by dissipation; effete; seedy: probably from the watery or dull appearance of the eyes. (b) Applied to speculations, equivocal; unsarie; unsound.

'I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?' 'The most fishy thing I ever saw,' said Henry Sidney.

Disraeli.

Fisk (fisk), v.i. [A form of whisk. Comp. Sw. fiska, to bustle or whisk about.] To whisk about; to run or bustle about; to frisk or jump about. 'A fisking housewife.' Cot-

Then in a cave, then in a field of corn, Creeps to and fro, and fisheth in and out. Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Creeps to and fro, and fisherh in and out.
Sylvester, Du Burtas.
Fissel, Fissil, v.i. and n. See Fissle.
Fissenless, Fizzenless (fizzenles), a. [For foisonless—foison and less. See Foison.]
Pithless; weak. [Scotch.]
Pithless; weak. [Scotch.]
Pissicostate (fis-si-kos'tāt), a. [L. findo, fissum, to cleave, and costatus, having ribs, from costa, a rib.] Having the ribs divided.
Fissidenteæ (fis-si-den'tē-ē), n. pl. [L. fissus, cleft, and dens, dentis, a tooth.] A nat. order of mosses, remarkable for their peristome being almost rudimentary, and having broad-keeled sheathing leaves. The species grow in running water, and only one has been found in Europe.
Fissile (fis'sil), a. [L. fissilis, from findo, fissum, to split or cleave.] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain like wood, or in the planes of stratification like shates, or along superinduced cleavage planes like crystals, or along superinduced cleavage planes like slates.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone. Newton.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone. Newton. This crystal is a pellucid firstle stone. Newton. Fissilinguia (flas-i-ling'gwi-a), n. pl. [L. fissus, cleft, and lingua, a tongue.] One of two divisions of the Lacertilia or lizards, into which it has been proposed to divide them, according as the tongue is biftl and protrusible when the mouth is open. The family Lacertide, lizards commonly so called, the monitors, the canus America and some the monitors, the genus Ameiva, and some fossil genera, belong to this section.

Fissility (fis-sil'i-ti), n. The quality of being

fissile.

Fission (fi/shon), n. [L. fissio, from findo, fissum, to split or cleave.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. 2. In physiol. multiplication by means of a process of self-division, consisting of gradual division or cleavage of the body into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent individual, as when a vectorial or extracted with the company of the control of the vegetable or animal cell undergoes spontan-eous division, the divided parts again subdividing, or an animalcule or polyp divides into two parts.

dividing, or an animalcule or polyp divides into two parts.

Fissipara, (fis-sip'āi-a), n. pl. [See Fissipara, (fis-sip'āi-a), n. pl. [See Fissipara, Called animals which propagate by spontaneous fission, as in the Polypi, Infusoria, and certain worms. Fissiparism, Fissiparity (fis-sip'āi-izm, fis-si-pa'ri-ti), n. In physiol. reproduction by fission. See Fission, 2.

Fissiparous (fis-sip'āi-us), a. [L. fissus, from findo, to cut, and pario, to produce, In physiol. reproducing by spontaneous division: an epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, in which the body of the parent spontaneously divides into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.

Fissiparously (fis-sip'āi-us-li), adv. In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

eous division.

eous division.
Fissipation (fis-si-pā'shon), n. In physiol.
reproduction by fission. Mayne.
Fissiped (fis'si-ped), a. [L. Jissus, divided, and pes, pedis, a foot.] Having separate toes.
Fissiped (fis'si-ped), n. An animal whose toes are separate or not connected by a membrane

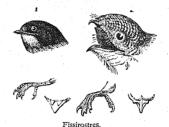
Fissipennæ (fis-si-pen'në), n. pl. Fissipennæ (fis-si-pen'në), n. pl. [L. findo, jissum, to cleave, and penna, a wing.] The plumed moths, a small group of lepidopterous insects, including the Pterophorida and Tineina, to which latter group the clothesmoth belongs. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plumed moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal, and brightly coloured; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that, when closed, they present the appearance of a single broad ray.

broad ray.

Fissirostral (fis-si-ros'tral), a. Belonging to the Fissirostres; characterized by a deeply-cleft bill, as swallows, gontsuckers, &c.

Fissirostres (fis-si-ros'trez), n. pl. [L. findo, fissum, to divide, and rostrum, a beak.]

A tribe of the Insessores or perching birds,



1, Diurna. Head, foot, and bill of Hirundo rustica.
2, Nocturna. Head, foot, and bill of Nyctibius grandis.

distinguished by having the bill very wide—
the gape extended beneath the eyes—
culmen short and curved to the top, and
feet weak. It is divided into two sections:
(1) The Nocturna, Caprimulgidæ, or goatsuckers, distinguished by having the eyes
very large, and the plumage soft, enabling
them to fly without noise. This division them to fly without noise. This division comprehends the night-jars or goatsuckers, whip-poor-will, &c. (2) The Diurna, Hirundinidæ, or swallows, which fly by day, and have the eyes moderate, and the plumage close. This section includes the whole of the swallows, swifts, martins, &c. The group is rather artificial, since the fly-catchers should be included under it, and are only separated from it by the notch on the upner mandible.

are only separated from to by the notion on the upper mandible. Fissle, Fissil (fis'l), v.i. [Origin doubtful; perhaps onomatopoetic.] 1. To make a slight continued rustling noise. [Scotch.] He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed jissil. Sir W. Scott.

2. To move about from side to side; to fldge. Twa lines frae you wad gar me fissle.

Twa lines frae you wad gar me fisste. Eurns.

Fissle, Fissel (fis'l), n. Bustle. [Scotch.]

Fissura (fis-sū'ra), n. [L.] In anat. a fissure;
a groove; a fine crack in a bone.

Fissuration (fi-shūr-ā'shon), n. In physiol.
same as Fission, 2.

Fissure (fi'shūr), n. [Fr., from L. fissura, from
findo, to split.] 1. A cleft; a crack; a narrow
chasm made by the parting of any substance;
a longitudinal opening; as, the fissure of a
rock.—2. In her: a fourth part of the bend
sinister.—3. In bot. the opening of seedvessels, anthers, &c.—Fissure of Sylvius, in
anat. a deep narrow sulcus or depression
dividing the anterior and middle lobes of
the cerebrum on each side.—Great fissure
of Bichat, a depression running across the
brain in a curve backwards, and connecting
the two fissures of Sylvius.

of Bichat, a depression running across the brain in a curve backwards, and connecting the two fissures of Sylvius.

Fissure (if'shir), v.t. pret. & pp. fissured; ppr. fissuring. To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.—Fissured leaf, in bot. a leaf divided into segments.

Fissurellidæ (fis-sür-el'li-dē), n. pl. [From Fissurella, the typical genus, dim of L. fissure, and fissure, and fis-elide penus, dim of L. fissure, and habits, but differing considerably in structure. The animal is generably too large for the shell, so that, in the genus Fissurella, the shell appears as if it were rudimentary. The species are widely distributed; many are British, and many fossil.

Fissure-needle (fi'shūr-nē'dl), n. A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to be able to introduce a thread or wire, which is lett in the place when the needle is withdrawn.

were, which is let in the pince when the needle is withdrawn.

Fist (fist), n. [A. Sax. fyst. Comp. the cog. G. faust, D. vuist, fist; Swiss fausten, to beat with fist or stick. It is represented in Slav.

by Rus. pjast and other words. For other probable connections see Fight.] 1. The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

Logic differeth from rhetoric as the fist from the palm; the one close, the other at large. Bacon. 2. The talons of a bird of prey.

Had he so done, he had him snatched away More light than culver in the falcon's fist. Spenser,

Fist (fist), v.t. 1. To strike with the fist. To gripe with the fist.

2. To gripe with the use. We have been down together in my sleep. Unbuckling helms, fating each other's throats. Shak. Fistiana. (fis-ti-à'ua), n. pl. [E. fist, and affix ana (which see).] A collection of anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or constitution and the product of the product of the constant of the product of the constant of the

dotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxina.

Pistic (fist'ik), a. Relating to or done with the fist; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic; as, istic exploits; istic heroes. [Colloq.]

Pisticuffs (fist'i-kufs), n. pl. [Fist and cuff.]
Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, till they have quite disabled each other.

Swift.

Fistinut (fis'ti-nut), n. [Corrupted for pistachio-nut.] A pistachio-nut. Fist-mate (fist'mit), n. An antagonist in a puglistic encounter.

One fights because he fights an Englishman . . a third because the next parish is an eyesore to him and his fist-mate is from it.

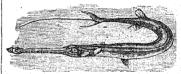
Landor.

One bights because he agains an angusaman... a third because the next parish is an eyesore to him and his fist-mate is from it. Fistockt (fist'ok), n. [Fist, and dim. term. ock.] Fist. 'Scarce able for to stay his fistock from the servant's face.' Golding, Ovid's Metamorph.

Fistuca (fis-tū'ka), n. [L., a rammer.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

Fistula (fis'tū-la), n. [L., a pipe. Comp. E. whistle.] 1. A reed; a pipe; a wind instrument of music.—2. In surg. a channel excavated between an internal part and the skin-surface, showing no tendency to heal, and generally arising from abscesses. It differs from a sinus in being callous.—Fistula lachrymalis, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with the flowing of tears.—Fistula in ano, fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—Fistula in perinaco, fistula in the course of the perinacum. Fistularia (fis'tū-ler), a. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; as, a jistular leaf or stem.

Fistularia, (fis'tū-lā'); a.), n. Tobacopipe fish, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Aulostomida or Fistularidæ,



Tobacco-pipe Fish (Fistularia tabacaria).

characterized by the elongation of the facial bones into a long fistula or tube, at the extremity of which the mouth opens.

Fistularidæ (fis-tū-lār'i-dē), n. pl. A family of malacopterygious fishes, synonymous with Aulostomide.

Fistulary (fis'tū-la-ri), a. Same as Fis-

Fistulate (fis'tū-lāt), v.i. To become a pipe

or fistula.

Fistulate (fis'tū-lāt), v.t. To make hollow like a pipe. 'A fistulated ulcer.' Fuller. Fistule (fis'tūl), v. A fistula. Holland. Fistulidæ (fis'tū'li-dē), v. pl. The former name of the family of echinodermatous animals now known as Holothuridæ.

Fistuliform (fis'tū-li-form), a. Having a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactic often occurs fistuliform. Phillips.

Stalactic often occurs fistuliform. Phillips.
Fistulina (fis-tū-li'na), n. A genus of
Fungi, allied to Boletus, found on old oak,
walnut, and chestnut trees, as also on ash and
beech; it is much esteemed in some parts of
Europe as an article of food. It has been
known to grow to the weight of 30 lbs.
When grilled it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat. It furnishes
itself with abundance of sauce.
Fistulose (fistul-os), a. Formed like a
fistula; fistular.
Fistulous (fistul-us), a. 1. Hollow, like a
pipe or reed.—2. Having the form or nature
of a fistula; as, a fistulous ulcer.
Fisty (fist'i), a. Pertaining to the fists or
pugilism; fistic. Stalactite often occurs fistuliform.

In twice five years the 'greatest living poet,'
Like to the champion in the fisty ring
Is call'd on to support his claim.

Byron.

Like to the champion in the hasp ring. Is call on to support his claim.

Byron.

Fit (fit), n. [Of doubtful etymology. Skeat takes it from A. Sax. fit, a song, also a struggle; Icel. fet, a pace, step, verse, connecting it with fetch and foot, and with Skr. pada, a footstep, a verse. Step, part of poem, struggle, attack of pain, are the gradations of meaning according to him.] I. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague atter intermission; as, a cold fit. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases; as, a fit of the gout or stone; and, in general, to a disease, however continued; as, a fit of sickness.—2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as, a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy; senseless; as, a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy; hysteric fits.

Nysocropies. Such is that ancient burgess, whom in vain Would gout and fever on his couch detain; And that large lady, who resolves to come. Though a first fit has warn'd her of her doom. Crabbe.

3. A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and irregular action; as, he moves by fits and starts

By fits my swelling grief appears. 4. A temporary but violent mental affection 4. A temporary but violent mental affection or attack; a paroxysm; as, a fit of passion, of melancholy, or of grief. 'A fit of madness.' Shak. 'Thy jealous fits.' Shak. 'These sullen fits.' Shak. -5.† Disorder; irregularity; caprice. 'And best knows the fits o' the season.' Shak. -6. A sudden emission.

A tongue of light, a fit of flame. 7.† A stroke.

Curse on that cross, quoth then the Sarazin, That keeps thy body from the bitter fit. Spenser,

That keeps thy body from the bitter //l. Spenser, Fit (fit), a. [Can hardly be from Fr. fait, from faire, L. facere, factum, to do, to make; rather allied to Goth. fetjun, to arrange, to adorn, and E. fettle. See FETULE.] I. Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety; meet; becoming; appropriate. Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. Col. iii. 18.

And fitter is my study and my books
Than wanton dalliance with a paramour. Shak.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; qualified; competent.

No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is /2 for the kingdom of God. Luke ix. 62.

Still govern thou my song, Urania, and fit audience find, though few. Milton. 3. In a state of preparedness; ready; as, fit

So fit to shoot, she singled forth among Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel.

Syn. Suitable, proper, appropriate, neet, becoming, expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, apt, adapted, prepared, qualified, competent, adequate. Fit (fit), vt. pret & pp. fitted; ppr. fitting. 1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable; to bring into some required form.

The carpenter . . . marketh it out with a line, he fitteth it with planes.

Is, xliv, 13. 2. To accommodate a person with anything; 2. To accommodate a person with anything; as, the tailor fits his customer with a cont. The original phrase is, he fits a cont to his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another, or that is shaped and adapted for another's use.

No milliner can so fit his customers with glo

Stat.

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to fit a ship for a long voyage; fit yourself for action or defence. —4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to fit a student for college. 5. To be properly fitted for or adjusted to; to be suitable for; to suit; to become; as, if the cap fits you, put it on. 'That time best fits the work.' Shate.

July Sile Work. Silean.

So clothe yourself in this; that better fits
Our mended fortunes and a prince's bride. Tennyson.

our measure to the transfer of the country of the c

Nor fits it to prolong the feast. 2. To be adjusted to the shape intended; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted; as, his

suit or be suitable; to be adapted; as, his coat tits very well. Fit (fit), n. Nice adjustment; adaptation, as of the dress to the body, or parts of machinery to each other. Fit (fit), n. A foot; a step. [Scotch.] Fit; (fit), n. A musical strain; a song, or part of a song; a canto; a fitt. See FITT. Fit (fit), pret. and pp. from fight; as, he won every fight he fit. [Low.] Fitch (fich), n. [See FITCHET.] In furriery, the skin of the polecat. It is soft and warm, but its offensive odour depresses its value.

Fitch (fich), n. [See VETCH.] A chick-pea;

Fitch-brush (fich'brush), n. A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitch or pole-

pencil made of the hair of the fitch or polecat. Such brushes are much esteemed, are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. Fitchee, Fitched (fich'e, ficht), pp. [Fr. fiche, pp. of ficher, to drive or thrust in.] In heraldry, pointed or sharpened, generally at the lower part. It is usually applied to crosses, which are said to be fitchée when they diminish from the centre downward, or foot. centre downward, or

the diminution commences only at the bottom of the cross.

tom of the cross.

Fitchet, Fitchew (fich'et, fich'ü), n. [Various]y written Fitch, Fitchee, Fitchele, Fitchuk. Cog. O.D. visse, fisse, vitsche, O. Fr. fissen, polecat.] A polecat; a foumart.

Fitchy (fich'i), a. Vetchy. Fuller.

Fitful (fit'ful), a. Varied by paroxysms; full of fits; spasmodic; eventful; chequered.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the fitful history of the Rivo Alto. Ruskin.

Fitfully (fitful-li), adv. By fits; at intervals. Fitfulness (fitful-nes), n. State of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; insta-

Fitly (fit'li), adv. In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; conveniently; as, a maxim filly applied.

Fitment (fitment), n. 1. The act of fitting or preparing; a making fit.

'Twas a fitment for The purpose I then followed.

The purpose I then followed.

2. What serves to fit up or furnish.

Fitness (fit'nes), n. The state or quality of being fit; suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; propriety; meetness; justness; convenience; preparation; qualification; as, the fitness of things to their use, of measures or laws, of a student for college, &c.

laws, of a student for college, ecc.

According to Dr. Samuel Clarke, writte consists in acting in conformity to the nature and fitners of things. In this theory the term fitners does not mean the adaptation of an action, as a means towards some end designed by the agent; but a congruity, proportion, or suitableness between an action and the relations, in which, as a moral being the agent stands.

Froming.

stands. Fleming.
Fit-rod (fit'rod), n. In ship-building, a small iron rod with a hook on the end, used for being inserted into the holes made in a vessel's sides, in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.
Fitt (fit), n. [A.Sax. fitt, a song; fittan, to sing, to dispute.] A musical strain or air; a centre.

to dispute 1 a management of the string me beside in that same shade.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade.
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant filt:
And when he heard the musicke which I made,
He found himself full greatly pleased at it.
Spenser.

He found himself full greatly pleased at it.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Rittedness (fit'ed-nes), n. The state of being fitted; adaptation. [Rare.]

Fitter (fit'er), n. 1. One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares; specifically, a workman who puts the parts of machinery together, in contradistinction to pattern-maker, founder, turner, &c.—2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. [Local.]

a particular name of a, p. [Local] [Local] Fitter (fit'er), n. [A form of fritter.] A broil; a quarrel; a division.—In fitters, in angry recrimination.

They were in fitters about prosecuting their titles to this city. Titter! (fifer), n. [A form of fitter, flinder.]
A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.
Where's the Frenchman?
Alas! he's all to fitters.

Beau. & Fl.

Fittie-lan (fit'i-lan), n. [From fit for foot,

and land.] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in the plough. [Scotch.]

Thou was a noble fittie-lan, As e'er in tug or tow was drawn. Burns. Fitting (fit'ing), a. Fit or appropriate; suit-

able; proper.

Fitting (fit'ing), n. Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment; as, shop fittings, gas

fittings. (fit'ing-li), adv. Suitably. Fittingly (fit'ing-li), adv. Suitably. Fitting-cut (fit'ing-nes), n. Suitableness. Fitting-out (fit'ing-out), n. 1. The furnishing of things necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking. 2. The supply of things necessary for the accomplishment of any undertaking or object; equipments; a fit-out. Fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), n. A house or shop in which machinery is fitted up, in contradistinction to turning-shop, foundry, smithy, &c.; the shop in which the fitters work.

Fitting-up (fit'ing-up), n. An equipment; preparation; the act of furnishing with things suitable.

Fitton + (fit'on), n. Fiction.

He doth feed you with fittons. B. Fonson Fit-weed (fit'wed), n. The West Indian name of a plant of the genus Eryngium (E. fwtidum), so called because considered as a powerful remedy for hysteria.

powerful remedy for hysteria.

Fitz (fits). [Norm. fites, fiuz, or fiz, a son; fr. fits; L. filius.] A son: used as a prefix in certain surnames, as Fitzgerald, Fitzherbert, Fitzmaurice, Fitzwilliam, especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood, &c.; as, Fitzroy, Fitzcarence.

Five (fiv), n. 1. The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—2. A symbol representing this number; as, 5 or V.

Five (fiv), a. [A. Sax. fif; comp. the cog. forms O. Sax. fif, Goth. fimf, Icel. fimm, Sw. and Dan. fem, D. vif, G. fiinf, Lith. penki, W. pump, Gell. coig, L. quinque, fift. pennye, pente, Skr. panchan.—five. All these words are traced from a hypothetical Indo-European word kankan, but what the ulti-European word kankan, but what the ulti-mate elements of this word were is doubtful.] Four and one added; the half of ten; as, five

men; five loaves.

men; five loaves.

Five of them were wise, and five were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

—The Five Points, the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, relating to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance. See under QUINQUE-ARTICULAR. Five-bar, Five-bar, Five-bar, five bars; as, a five-barred gate. Five-cleft (fiv/kleft), a. Quinquefid; divided into five segments.

into five segments.

Five-finger (fivfing-ger), n. Potentilla reptans, a perennial plant; cinquefoil.

Five-fingered (fivfing-gerd), a. Having five

fingers. Five-fingers (fiv'fing-ge'rs), n. 1. The name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, the Uraster rubens and Soluster papposus.—2. A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.] Five-finger-tied (fiv'fing-ger-tied), a. Tied by all the fingers of the hand, that is, eagerly or securely tied.

Of sections with another knot, five-finger-tied,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques,
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed. Shake,

Fivefold (fiv'föld), a. In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated.
Five-leaf (fiv'föf), n. Cinquefoil.
Five-parted (fiv'part-ed), a. Divided into

five parts.

Fiver (fiv'er), n. Anything that counts as Fiver (fiver), n. Anything that counts as five, as a five-pound note, a stroke at cricket by which five runs are made, &c. [Colloq.] Fives (fivz), n. A kind of play with a ball, originally called hand-tennis: so named probably from its being usually played with five on each side, although others give different explanations, as that it is so called because the ball is struck with the hand or five fineres.

because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.

Fives (fivz), n. A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. Written also Vives.

Fives-court (fivz'kōrt), n. A place where the game of fives is played.

Fix (fiks), v.t. [Fr. fixer; L. figo, fixum, to fasten.] 1. To make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to establish; as, the universe is governed by fixed laws; the prince fixed

oil, pound:

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

his residence at York; some men have no fixed opinions.—2. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to fix a cord or line to a hook

Whose faith has centre everywhere, Nor cares to fix itself to form. Tennyson.

Nor cares to fix itself to form. Tennyson.

3. To direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c., without allowing it to wander; to fasten; as, the gentleman fixed his eyes on the speaker.—4. To make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility.—5. To transfix; to pierce. [Rare.]

Above of steel shall fix his trembling thighs. Sandys.

Abow of steel shall fix his trembling thighs. Sandys. 6. To stop or keep from moving.—7. In popular use, in America, to put in order; to prepare; to arrange or manage; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to fix clothes or dress; to fix the furniture of a room. Thus, to fix the hair, the table, the fire, &c., is to dress the hair, lay the table, make up the fire, and so on.

on.

Dampier has fix apparently in the New England sense. We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and fix ourselves against our enemies if we should be at tacked.

G. P. Marsh.

—To fix a picture, in photog. to give permanence to the image on a negative or positive, by removal of the superfluous salts of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of

Fix (fiks), v.i. 1. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear, Resolved to fix for ever here. Waller,

Resolved to fix for ever here. Walter.

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.—3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. 'The quicksilver will fix and run no more.' Bacon.—To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on anything; to determine on; as, the contracting part for here for dear eartist leading notice. thing; to determine on; as, the contracting parties have fixed on certain leading points. Fix (fiks), n. A condition; predicament; difficulty; dilemma.—To be in a fix, to be in a difficulty or dilemma.

Fixable (fiks'a-bl), a. That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

Fixation (fiks'ā-shon), n. 1. The act of fixing.

ing.

If the fewness of the requisite data is a beauty in the first fixition of a theory, the multitude of observations to which it applies is its excellence when it is established.

Wherealt.

2. State of being firm or stable; stability; firmness; steadiness. 'An unalterable fixation of resolution.' Killingbeck.—3. Residence in a certain place, or a place of residence. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave certain place or fixation. Raleigh

certain place or fixation.

A That firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the fixation of gold or other metals.—5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed; specifically, in chem. that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

Fixative (fiks'a-tiv), n. Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colours.

Fixature (fiks'a-tiv), n. A gummy composition for the hair. See BANDOLINE.

Fixe (fixe), pp. or a. Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

The gradual establishment of law by the consoli-

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing.

Herbert Spencer.

Fixed air, the old name of carbonic acid. See under Carbonic.—Fixed alkalies, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to ammonia, which is termed volatile alkali.—Fixed ammunition, ammunition consisting of the powder and ball inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for insertion in the bore of the firearm.—Fixed bodies are the pore of the firearm.—Fixed bodies are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—Fixed oils, oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily, nor without decomposition, volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain promite acids. Such compounds are evaluated. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, not having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous,

and when fluid or melted, make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—Fixed stars, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

ing bodies.

Fixedly (fiks'ed-li), adv. Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

Fixedness (fiks'ed-nes), n. 1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a fixedness in religion or politics; fixedness of opinion on any subject.—2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; firm coherence of parts; as, the fixedness of gold.

Fixidity! (fiks-id'i-ti), n. Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to fixed.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to fixedity and volatility.

Fixing (fiks'ing), n. 1. The act of one who
fixes; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.—2. In mach. cess by whiten any many street — 1.11 macro. a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a wall-ixing or wall-box; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, as when wheels are intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a wheel-fixing.— 3.† Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a

House.

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her faxing, let the cost be what it would.

The Maid of the Mill.

4. pl. [United States.] Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind

Fixity (fiks'i-ti), n. State of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability; as, fixity of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehe-mently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from funing away not only by their fixith, that also by the vast weight and density, of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?

weight and density, of the atmospheres incumoent upon them;

Fixture (fiks' tūr), n. 1. Fixedness; firmness; stable state. 'The firm fixture of thy foot.' Shak.—2. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and immovable; specifically, (a) that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c. In law, things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which, immediately on annexation, become part of the realty. Thus, as between landlord and tenant, things to be fixtures must be let into the earth, is not a fixture. Erections for the purposes of trade, as furfree that the soil is the safter. rrame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Erections for the purposes of trade, as furnaces, coppers, brewing vessels, machinery in breweries, collieries, and the like, are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material injury to the property. The claims of a trading tenant are more favourably regarded than those of ordinary tenants. (b) A person who has been so long in the same place, as a resident or occupant of a situation, that it is difficult to remove him; as ation, that it is difficult to remove him; as, in former days servants frequently became

in former days servains frequency became factures in families.

Fixure (fiks'fir), n. Position; stable condition; firmness. [Rare.]

Rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their facture.

Shak.

Fiz, Fizz (fiz), n. [Imitative.] 1. A hissing sound; as, the fizz of a fly.—2. Anything light and frothy; specifically, champagne, from the sound it makes when uncorked. [Slang.] Fizgig (fiz'gig), n. [Fiz, anything light, and gig, a top.] 1. A gadding, flirting girl.—2. A firework, made of damp powder, which gives a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited. Fizzle (fiz'l), n. [Onmatopoetic; in the first signification probably from the fizzing sound made by a combustible which does not explode instantaneously like gunpowder, but plode instantaneously like gunpowder, but hangs fire.] 1. A failure or abortive effort. 2. Champagne. [Colloq.]

Fizz, Fizzle (âz, fiz¹), v.è. 1. To make a hissizz,

ing sound.

O rare! to see thee fizz and freath

I'th' lugget caup. Eurns. 2. To fail of success in an undertaking.
Fl. Abbreviation for Florin.

Fl. Abbreviation for Florin.
Flabbergast, Flabergast (flab'er-gast), v.t.
Flerhaps from flabber, connected with flap,
meaning to strike, and root of aghast. Or
flabagast, which is also found, may have

been the original form = strike aghast.] been the original form = strike agnast.]
To astonish; to strike with wonder; to confound; as, he was quite flabbergasted. Sir F. Head. [Colloq.]
Flabbergastation (flab'er-gast-\(\tilde{a}''\)shon), n.
The act of flabbergasting or striking with wonder; the state of being flabbergasted or confounded (Collog and numerous).

confounded. [Colloq. and humorous.]

We scarcely remember to have ever seen any respectable party in a greater state of flabbergastation.

Punch.

Flabbily (flab'bi-li), adv. In a flabby man-

Flabbily (flab'bi-li), adv. In a flabby manner.

Flabbiness (flab'bi-les), n. [See Flabby.]

State of being flabby; a soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

Flabby (flab'bi), a. [Comp. G. flabbe, Sw. flabb, Dan. flab, hanging lips; but also W. lib, a soft, lank, limber state; lipa, flapping, flaccid, lank. Flabby and flap appear to be from the same root.] Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid; as, flabby flesh.

Flabel (flabel), n. [L. flabellum, a fan.] A fan. See Flabellum.

Flabellaria (flabel-la'n-ia), n. [L. flabellum, a fan.] 1. A genus of fossil palms with flabelliform leaves, but otherwise of uncertain affinities. They occur in secondary and tertiary rocks.—2. The fan-coral, a genus of Actinozoa belonging to the order Alcyonaria, the coralline structures of which occur in large foliaceous expansions, formed of a secondary and according out the structures of which occur in large foliaceous expansions, formed of a secondary and according of the order are secondary and the structures of which occur in large foliaceous expansions, formed of a secondary corks.—2. in large foliaceous expansions, formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous

Flabellate (fla-bel'lat), a. In bot. fan-

Shaped: Flabellation (fla-bel-lä/shon), n. [Fr., from L. flabellum, a fan.] In sturg, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan

or similar means. Flabelliform (fla-bel'li-form), a. lum, a fan, and forma, form.] In bot. fan-shaped.

shaped.

Flabellum (fla-bel'lum) n. [L] A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan formed of feathers, ivory, metal, or other material, anciently used to drive away files from the chalice during the eucharist. Such fans are a mark of distinction in the Church of Rome, and are carried before the pope and certain other dignitaries on state occasions. Fig. 1 represents the head of one of the two fans composed of ostrich and peacocks' feathers,



, Papal Flabellum.—Rock's Church of our Fathers.

2, Flabellum.—Sommerard's Arts du Moyen Age.

which are carried upon long staves on each which are carried upon long staves on each, side of the pope whenever he is borne throned in state to and from the altar on high festivals. Fig. 2 represents the liturgical flabellum of the abbey of Tournus, described by Du Sommerard. It is circular in form when expanded, and is ornamented with the figures of saints. Latin verses are received on three concentric lands or the

with the figures of saints. Latin verses are inscribed on three concentric bands on the fan, describing its use.

Flabergast, v.t. See Flabergast.
Flabile (fiab'fl), a. [From L. flo, to blow.] subject to be blown about.
Flaccid (fiak'sid), a. [L. flaccidus, from flaccus, flabby. Comp. W. llac, slack, loose, sickly; Ir. fluich, fiabby.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its, own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; flabby; as, a flaccid muscle; flaccid flesh.

Religious profession . . . has become flaccid.

Religious profession . . . has become flaccid.
Is. Taylor. Flaccidity. See FLACCIDNESS.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go;

Flaccidly (flak'sid-li), adv. In a flaccid

manner.
Flaccidness, Flaccidity (flak'sid-nes, flak-sid'1-th), n. The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or stiffness.
Flacker (flak'er), r. (. | Akin to flicker, flutter, G. flackeren, to flutter.) To flutter, as a bird.

[Local.] Flacket (flak'et), n. [From O.Fr. flasquet, a little flask, dim. of flasque, a flask.] A bottle in the form of a barrel. [Local 1

in the form of a barrel.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a Rocke of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. Breches Bible, t Saun. xvi. co. Flacourtiaceæ (fla-kört'i-a"sē-ē), n. pd. (After the French botanist Étienne Flacourt.) A small nat. order of equatorial shrubs or small trees. One species, Flacourtia Ramoutchi, is the Madagascar plum. Flaff (flaf), v.i. [Comp. fluf], and also flup.] To flutter. 'A thousand fluffing flags.' Sylvester, Du Bartas. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

An' if the wives an' dirty brats Een thigger at your doors an' yetts, Flaffin' w' duds.

Flag (flag) n.i. pret. & pn. flagand.: ppr

Flag (flag), v.i. pret. & pp. flagged; ppr. flagging. (Connected with Leel. flaka, to droop, to hang loosely, G. flacken, to become slow or languid, O.D. flaggeren, to be loose. The original form in English was flack, and there are other connected E. forms such as flacker, flicker.] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding. 'With their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings.' Shak.

The slack sail
As loose it flagged around the mast. Moore.

2. To grow spiritless or defected: to droop:

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits flag.

The voice, fainting, flagged upon its passage.

Longfellow 3. To grow stale or vapid; to lose interest or relish.

The pleasures of the town begin to flag. Swift. SYN. To droop, decline, fail, languish, pine, sink, succumb.

Flag (flag), v.t. 1. To let fall so as to hang loose; to suffer to droop; as, to flag the wings.—2. To make feeble; to enervate; to

Nothing so flags the spirits . . . as intense studies.

Echard.

Echard.

Echard.

Echard.

A crack or flaw, flaga sig, to scale off, Icel.

flaga, to cut turfs, probably allied to G.

flack, flat, L.G. flage, a flat marshy place,
and Gr. plax, a tablet.] A flat stone used
for paving.

Flag (flag), v.t. pret. & pp. flagged; ppr. flag
ging. To lay with flags or flat stones.

The sides and flow area. If we are all we are all the sides and flow area.

The sides and floor were all flagged with excellent marble.

The sides and floor were all lagged with excellent marble.

Sandys.

Flag (flag), n. [Connected with flag, n. above, from the large blades or leaves. In most from the large blades or leaves. In soft from the large blades or leaves. In soft from the large blades or leaves. In soft support of this plant is taken from a sword.] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; but sometimes particularly appropriated to Iris pseud-acorus, nat order Iridacen; also termed Flower de lis or Flower de luce. (See IRIS.) It has sword-shaped leaves and yellow flowers, grows in marshy places, and by the sides of streams and lakes. The stout creeping rootstock has been recommended for alleviating the toothache, and is used for dyeing black in the Hebrides. The leaves make excellent thatch, and are also employed for making bottoms to chairs.

thatch, and are also employed for making bottoms to chairs.

Flag (flag), n. [Not found in A. Sax. Comp. G. flaggs, a naval banner; D. vlag, Icel. flagg, Sw. flagg, flagga, Dan. flag, banner. It is no doubt connected with such words as G. flægen, A. Sax, fleggan, to flag, to float in the air; also flag, to hang loose.] An ensign or colours; a cloth on which certain figures are usually painted or wrought, borne on a staff, and usually employed to distinguish one company. party. or nationdistinguish one company, party, or nationality from another; a standard on which are anty from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the navy, flags borne on the masts of vessels not only designed. Dorne on the masts of vessels not only designate the country to which they belong, but they are made to denote the quality of the officer by whom a ship is commanded. Thus in the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the maintop-gallant-mast-head; a vice-admiral's at the foretop-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast head. In the ware the accountry gallant-mast-head. In the navy the supreme

flag of Great Britain is the royal standard, which is only to be hoisted when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board the vessel; the second flag is that of the anchoron ared ground, which characterizes the lord high-admiral, or lords-commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union flag, in which the crosses of St. Govern. St. App. Intraligh-admiral, or lords-commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See ADMIRAL.) There are also small flags used in the navy for signals or telegraphs.—

Black flag, a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished.—Red flag, a flag of a red colour displayed as a token of defiance to battle.—White flag, a flag of truce.—Flag of truce, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease.—To strike or lower the flag, to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender.—To hang out the white flag, to ask quarter, or in some cases to manifest a friendly design.—To hang the flag hangs high, to raise a flag half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or signal of mourning.

Flag-bearer (flag bar-er), n. One who bears a flag; a standard-bearer.

Flagella, n. pl. See Flagellum.

Flagellant (flag-le-lant), n. IL. flagellans, ppr. of flagello, to flog. See Flagellants.

Flagellant, from Amman's Habitus Rom, Ecclesiæ

One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy A.D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God and appease his wrath against the vices of the age.

and appease his wrath against the vices or the age.
Flagellate (fla'jel-lāt), v.t. [L. flagello, flagellatum, to beat or whip, from flagellum, a whip, scourge, dim. of flagrum, a whip, a sourge.] To whip; to scourge.
Flagellate (fla'jel-lāt), a. In nat. hist. furnished with flagella, or long, narrow, lash-like appendages, as certain infusoria.
Flagellation (fla-jel-lātshon), m. A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.
Flagellator (fla'jel-lāt-er), n. One who whips or scourges.

Flagellator (fla'fel-lāt-ér), n. One who whips or scourges.
Flagelliform (fla-jel'li-form), a. [L. flagelli-formis, from flagellum, a whip, and forma, form.] In bot. and zool. long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip.
Flagellum (fla-jel'lum), n. pl. Flagella (fla-jel'la). [L., a whip.] 1. In bot. a runner;



Strawberry Plant (Fragaria vesca). a, Flagellum,

a weak, creeping branch sent out from the bottom of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves and roots—2. In zool. the

note, not, move;

lash-like appendage exhibited by many in-fusoria, which are therefore said to be fla-gellate; an appendage to the legs of some crustacea, having some resemblance to a

Flageolet (fla'jel-et), n. [Fr. flageolet, dim. of O.Fr. flajol, Pr. flavjol, flautol, which are dims of L. L. flauta, flautus, flute. See FLUTE.] A small wind instrument of music, played on by means of a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb. The tone produced is similar to that on by means or a montr-place inserted in a bulb. The tone produced is similar to that of the piccolo, but is softer in quality, and the range is two octaves. The double flageolet consists of two, instruments united by one mouth-piece, and producing double notes.—Flageolet tones, in music, the name given to those harmonic tones on the violin, violoncello, and other stringed instruments, produced by the finger lightly touching the string on the exact part which generates the harmony, and not by pressing the string down to the finger-board.

Flag-feather (flag'feff-er), n. A feather of a bird's wing next to the body. Flagginess (flag'ines), n. Quality of being flaggy; laxity; limberness; want of tension. Flagging (flag'ing), n. 1. The act of laying with flagstones.—2. Flagstones, collectively; a pavement or side walk of flagstones.

a pavement or state water of hadsonless. Flaggingly (flag'ing-li), adv. In a flagging manner; wearily. Flaggy (flag'i), a. [Akin to flag, to hang loose.] I. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. His flaggy winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles.

Spenser

Were like two sayles. Spenser.

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as, a flaggy apple.
Plaggy (flag'i), a. Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.
Flagitious (fla-ji'shus), a. [L. flagitiosus, from flagitious, a shameful act, shame, disgrace, from flagito, to demand hotly, fiercely, or violently, from the root flag, whence flagro, to burn.] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villanous; atrocious; scandalous; heinous; flagrant; as, a flagitious action or crime.—2. Guilty of enormous crimes; profigate; corrupt; abandoned; wicked; as, a flagitious person. Pope.—3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices; as, flagitious times.

acterized by scandinous crimes of roces, and flagitiously (fla-ji'shus-li), adv. With exterme wickedness; atrociously; grossly. 'A sentence so flagitiously unjust.' Mac-

'A sentence so pagamousty unjust. Annually.
Flagitiousness (fla-ji'shus-nes), n. The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villany.
Flag-lieutemant (flaglef-ten-ant), n. Naut. the immediate attendant on an admiral, who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either personally or by signal. signal.

signal.
Flagman (flagman), n. One who makes signals with flags.
Flag-officer (flag of fls-er), n. A general distinguishing title for an admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral; the commander of

miral, and rear-admiral; the commander of a squadrou.

Flagon (flagon), n. [Fr. flacon, flascon, from O.Fr. flasche, a great leathern bottle. See FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. 'A trencher of mutton chops and a flagon of ale.' Macaulay.

Flagrance † (flagrans), n. Flagrancy.

They bring to him a woman taken in the flagrance of her adultery.

By, Hall,

Flagrancy (flagran-si), n. [See Flagrant.]

1. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.—2.† A burning; great heat; inflammation.

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes. Bacon

Flagrant (flagrant), a. [L. flagrans, flagrantis, ppr. of flagro, to burn.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, ardent; eager. 'Flagrant desires.'

desires. It vower.

Entering an inn, he took his humble seat
With other travellers round the crackling hearth,
Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant fame.

Southey,

2. Glowing; red; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task, Then issuing flagrant to an evening mask. Pope.

Raging; actually in execution or performance

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was flagrant. Palfrey. 4. Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious;

enormous; as, a flagrant crime.

Flagrantly (flagrant-li), adv. In a flagrant manner; ardently; notoriously.

Flagrate† (fla'grāt), v.t. [L. flagro, flagra-tum. See FLAGRANT.] To burn. Flagration† (fla-grā'shon), n. A conflagra-

Flag-share (flag'shār), n. Naut. the admiral's share (one-eighth) in all captures made by any vessels within the limits of his command, even if under the orders of another admiral.

Flagship (flag'ship), n. The ship which bears the flag-officer and on which his flag

Flagship (Hag snip), n. The snip which bears the flag-officer and on which his flag is displayed.

Flagside (flag'std), n. That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.] Flagstaff (flag'staf), n. A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

Flagstone (flag'ston), n. 1. Any fissile sand stone which splits up into flags.—2. A flat stone used in paving.

Flagworm (flag'werm), n. A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

Flail (fläl), n. [O.Fr. flact, flatial, from L. flagellum, a whip or scourge, whence also D. vlegel, G. flegel, 1 I. An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand; the swiple, which strikes the corn, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swiple, and which may be a thong of leather, a hempen rope, or a rope of straw.

An ameint military weapon resembling

the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swiple, and which may be a thong of leather, a hempen rope, or a rope of straw.

2. An ancient military weapon resembling the common fiall, but having the striking part strengthened with a coating or .ron and armed with rows of spikes.

Flaily† (fiāl'i), a. Acting like fialls. Vicars.

Flaine† pp. of flay. Flayed. Chaucer.

Flaire (fiāl'), n. See Fire. Flaire.

Flaire (fiāl'), n. See Fire. Flaire.

Flaire (fiāl'), n. Jallied to Icel. flakna, to flake off, flyka, a flake, a rag; E. flag, a stone for paving, and flaw; Sw. flaga, a flake, a crack or flaw.] 1. A loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a small flat particle of any matter loosely held together; a flock; a layer; a scale; as, a flake of flesh or tallow; a flake of snow. 'Little flakes of scurf.' Addison. 'Great flakes of ice encompassing our boat.' Evelyn. 'Flakes of foam.' Tennyson.—2. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

And from this wide devouring oven sent.

A flake of fire.

And from this wide devouring oven sent A flake of fire. Spenser.

3. A sort of carnations of two colours only, having large stripes going through the

leaves.

Flake (flåk), n. [Icel. fleki, a flake or hurdle, flækia, to twist or entangle, G. flechten, to twist or plait.]

In Scotland, a hurdle or portable framework of boards or bars for fencing.—2. Naut. a small stage hung over a ship's side, to calk or repair any breach.—3. In Massachusetts, a platform or stage of hurdles or small sticks interwoven together, and supported by stanchions for drying codfish. &c.

fish, &c. Flake (fläk), v.t. pret. & pp. flaked; ppr. flaking. To form into flakes. Flake (fläk), v.t. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. Flake-white (fläk'whit), n. In painting, (a) the purest white-lead, in the form of scales or plates, sometimes gray on the surface. When levigated, it is called 'body-white.' (b) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white. Flakiness (fläk'i-nes), n. The state of being flaky.

Plaky (fläk'i), a. Consisting of flakes or scales; consisting of small loose masses; con-sisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers; lying in flakes or layers; flake-like.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky con-Boyle,

Flam (flam), n. [Probably connected with G. flimmen, to gleam, flammern, flümmern, to glitter. See FLIM-FLAM.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and flam upon posterity. South.

perual abuse and Jame upon posterity. Sciun.

Flam (flam), v.t. pret. & pp. Jammad; ppr. Jamming. To deceive with falsehood; to impose upon; to delude. 'God is not to be fammed off with lies.' South.

Flamant (flam'ant), a. [Fr. Jambamt, flaming, blazing.] In her flaming; burning, as a firebrand, flambeau, &c.

Flamb, Flame (flam, flam), v.t. To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

Undauntedly brandishing the iron ladle, with which she had just been flambing (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton.

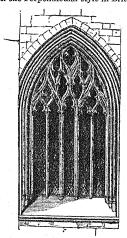
Sir W. Scott.

Flambe, in. [O.Fr.] A flame; a flambeau. Flambeau (flam'bō), n. pl. Flambeaux (flam'bō). [Fr. from flambe, a blaze, for flamble, from L. flammula, dim. of flamma, a flame.] A torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable. material, and used at night in illuminations

and processions.

Flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), a. [Fr., flaming.]

A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture in France which was contemporary with the Perpendicular style in Britain. Its



Flamboyant Window, Church of St. Ouen, Rouen

chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like chief characteristic is a wavy name-life tracery in the windows; whence the name. Flame (flām), n. [Fr. flamme, L. flamma, flagma, from the root flag, whence flagre, to burn, to blaze; the root is seen also in Gr. phlegō, to burn.] I. A blaze; burning vapour; phlego, to burn.] 1. A blaze; burning vapour; vapour in combustion; or according to modern chemistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and sometimes with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a candle may be divided into three zones: an inner zone containing chiefly unburned gas, another zone containing partially burned gas, and an outer zone where the gas is comgas, another zone containing partially burned gas, and an outer zone where the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion.

2. Fire in general.

Jove Prometheus' theft allow:

The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now.

Couler.

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention; passionate excitement or strife; as, one jealous tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a flame; the flames of war.

While the West was thus rising to confront the ang, the North was all in a flame behind him.

4. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy, 4. Ardour of temper of magnitudes, ness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.

Waller.

5. Ardour of inclination; warmth of affection; the passion of love; ardent love.

on; the passion of 1000, and we came,
Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.
Pope.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a flame
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.

Campbell.

6. One beloved; as, she was my first flame.

6. One beloved; as, she was my first flame. [Colloq.]
Flame (flam), v.t. To inflame; to excite.
Flame (flam), v.t. prot. & pp. flamed; ppr. flame, flam), v.t. prot. & pp. flamed; ppr. flame, flame, v.t. prot. & pp. flamed; ppr. flamed; ppr

3. To break out in violence of passion. Lascivious fires, should such flame in you As I must ne'er believe. Beau. & Fl

Flame-bearer (fläm'bär-er), n. 1. One who bears flame or light.—2. The name given to the members of a genus of humming-birds, from their being furnished with a tuft of flery crimson-coloured feathers round the neck like a gorget. The little flame-bearer (Sclasphorus scintilla) inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua, about 9000 feet above the level of the sea. It measures only 2½ inches in length. There are various other species, all tropical American. Flame-colour(fläm'kul-er), n. Bright colour, as that of flame. Flame-coloured (fläm'kul-er), n. Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour. Flame-coloured (fläm'kul-er), n. Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour. Flame-eyed (fläm'd), n. Having eyes like a flame; laving bright-shining eyes. Flameless (fläm'let), n. A little flame. Thamelet (fläm'let), n. The man flame, m. I. L., said to have been so called from the fillet, filum, which was worn around the head, though Pott is inclined to connect the name given to any priest devoted to the service of one particular delty. Originally there were three priests so called: the Flamen Dialis, consecrated to Jupiter; Flamen Martialis, sacred to Mars; and Flamen Quirinalis, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus; but the number was ultimately increased to fifteen, the original three, however, retaining priority in point of rank, being styled Majores, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called Minores, were elected from the plebejans. Flamineous (flaming-li), alv. Most bright; were dected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called Mi

colour, as bright red or bright yellow.—
2. Tending to excite; violent; vehement; as, a flaming harangue.
Flamingly (flam'ing-ii), adv. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.
Flamingly (flam'ing-ii), adv. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.
Flamingo (fla-ming'gō), n. [Sp. and Pg. flamence, from L. flamma, flame, from its red colour.] A bird of the genus Phemicopterus, formerly placed in the order Grallatores, but now generally ranked among the Natatores or Palmipedes, and constituting a family Phemicopteridæ, allied to the Anatidæ. Its body is smaller than that of the stork, but owing to the great length of the neck and legs it stands from 5 to 6 feet high. The beak is naked, lamellate at the edges, and bent as if broken; the feet are palmated and four-toed. The common flamingo (P. ruber) occurs abundantly in various parts of Southern Europe. This bird resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely scarlet, except the quill-feathers, which are jet black. The tongue is fleshy, and one of the extravagances of the Romans during the later period of the empire was to have dishes composed solely of flamingoes' tongues. Flaminical (flaminiria-al), a. Pertaining to a Roman flamen. 'Superstitious copes and flaminical vestures.' Milton.
Flammable (flam'a-bi), a. Capable of being kindled into flame.
Flammable (flam'a-bi), a. Capable of being kindled into flame.

Flammation (flam-ā/shon), n. The act of setting on flame.

Flammeous† (flam'ē-us), a. Per or consisting of flame; like flame. Pertaining to

or consisting of flame; like flame.

This flammeous light is not over all the body.

Sir T. Browne.

Flammiferous (flam-if'er-us), a. [L. flamma, flame, and fero, to bring.] Producing flame.

Flammivomous (flam-iv'om-us), a. [L. flamma, flame, and vono, to vonnit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

Flamy (flam'i), a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame. 'Flamy breaths.' Sir P. Ståney. 'Flamy matter.' Bacon.

A flamy reduces will overspread the heaves.



Sidney. Flamy matter. Bacon.

A Ramy redness will overspread the heavens. Str. Herbert.

Flam (flam), n. [Scotch.]

1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.—
2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.
Flan (flan), n. t. In arch. to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

Flanch (flanch), n. [Prov. E. flanch, a projection. See FLANK.] 1. A flange (which see).—2. In her. an ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of

g, go; j, job; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

a circular superficies, drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. In this sense written also Flanque.
Flanch (lauch), v.i. To flange (which see).
Flanconade, Flanconnade (laug-kon-ad/), n. [Fr.] In fencing, a thrust in the flank or side.

of side.

Flanders-brick (flan'derz-brik), n. A soft brick used for cleaning knives.

Flaneur (flaner), n. [Fr., from flaner, to saunter about.] A lounger; a gossiper.

Flang (flang). Old English and Scotch pret. Flang (llang). Old English and Scotch pret. of the verb fling.

Flang (flang), n. In mining, a two-pointed

pick
Flange (flanj), n. [A form of flank (which see).] A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the projecting pieces on the tires of the wheels of railway-curriages to keep them on the rails.—Port-flange, in ship-building, a piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the nort when water or dirt from entering the port when

Flange (flanj), v.t. pret. & pp. flanged; ppr. flanging. To furnish with a flange; to make a flange on.

a lange on.
Flange (flanj), v.i. To be bent into a flange;
to take the form of a flange.
Flange-joint (flanj'joint), n. A joint in
pipes, &c., made by two flanges bolted to-

Flange-rail (flanj'rāl), n. A rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of the locomotives running off the

wheels of the rotomotives running of the fline.

Flank (flangk), n. [Fr. and Fr. flanc, It. flanco, the flank, derived by some from L. flaccus, the flank, derived by some from L. flaccus, the flank, from weich, soft. The Teut. forms, G. flanke, Sw. and Dan flank, are from the Romance, but in Grimm's dictionary it is maintained that the word was originally German (O.H.G. lancha, M.H.G. lanke), and that it passed into the Romance tongues and thence back again to the Teutonic.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip.—

2. Milit. the side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battallon; as, to attack an enemy in flank is to attack them on the side.

When to right and left the front

When to right and left the front Divided, and to either flank retired. Mills Divided, and to either Jank retired. Milton.

3. In fort. that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under Bastron.—4. In arch. the side of any building.—5. The straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse.

3. In farther, a wrench or any other in-

6. pl. In farriery, a wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

Flank (flangk), v.t. [Fr. flanquer, Sp. flanquer, to flank, to attack or defend the flank.] 1. To border; to stand or be at the flank or side of; as, flanked with rocks. Stately colonnades are flanked with trees. Pitt.

2. Milit, to attack the side or flank of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of; to post so as to overlook or command the flank of; to pass round or turn the flank of; to secure or guard the flank of.

We cannot talk in rank and file, and flank and rear our discourses with military allusions.

Plank (flangk), v.i. 1. To border; to touch.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it,

Butler.

2. To be posted on the side. Flankard (flangk'ard), n. Among sports-men, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

of a deer.

Flank-company (flangk'kum-pa-ni), n. The extreme right or left company of a battalion.

Flank-defence (flangk'de-fens), n. Milit. a line of fire parallel, or nearly so, to the front of another work or position.

Flanker (flangk'er), n. One who or that whitch flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoitte or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

They there out Janubers, and endeavoured to

They threw out flankers, and endeavoured to dislodge their assailants. W. Irving. Flanker (flangk'er), v.t. 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall fankered, and moated about. Sir T. Herbert, 2. To attack sideways.

Flanker † (flangk'er), v.i. To come on side-

Ways.

Where sharp winds do rather flanker than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.

Evelyn:

Fight, file (flangk'fil), n. Milit. one of the first file on the right and the last on the left of a battalion, division, &c. Flannel (flan'nel), n. [0. E. and Sc. flannen; W. gwlanen, from gwlan, wool. Flannel was originally a Welsh manufacture.] 1. A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture.—2. Old cant term for hot gin and beer searened with nutners ander with nutners ander with nutners.

2. On cant term for not gin and beer seasoned with nutnegs, sugar, &c.

Flannelette (flan-nel-et'), n. A kind of soft cotton cloth made in imitation of flannel.

Flannelled (flan'neld), a. Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

Flannen (flan'nen), n. and α . Flannel. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

In flannen robes the coughing ghost does walk

In namer roses the cougning ghost does walk.
Flanning (flan'ing), n. In arch. the internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb.
Flanque (flank), n. In her. see Flanch, 2.
Flant (flant), v.i. Same as Flauent.
Flap (flap), n. [Probably onomatopoetic, being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface. Comp. flabby.] 1. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved; as, the flap of a path. (Embroidered waistcoats with large flaps.) Dickens.
A caritlaginous flap on the opening of the larvex.

A cartilaginous flap on the opening of the larynx.

2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it.—3. pl. A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—Flap of a window-shutter, a leaf attached to a shutter to increase its size when it is not sufficiently broad to exclude the light.

Flap (flap), v.t. pret. & pp. flapped; ppr. flapping.

1. To beat with or as with a flap.

Yet let me flat his buy with cilded wings. Pote.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings. Pope.

Yet let me, ap rus ong wing nuce wings. Fage.

2. To move, as something broad or flap-like.

'The raven flapped his wing.' Tickell.—3. To let fall the flap of, as a hat.

Flap (flap), n.i. 1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. 'The slackened sail flaps.' Tennyson.—2. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad this or to have the flap fall. thing; to have the flap fall.

He had an old black hat on that flapped.

State Trials.

Flapdragon (flap'dra-gon), n. 1. A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.—2. The thing eaten in playing flapdragon.

He . . . drinks candles' ends for flapdragons.

Flandragon (flap'dra-gon), v.t. To swallow at one gulp; to devour. To make an end of the ship, to see how the sea flapdragoned it. Shak.

Flap-eared (flap'erd), a. Having broad loose ears. 'A...' beetle-headed, flap-eared knave.' Shak.

knave.' Shak.

Flapjack (flap'jak), n. A sort of broad flat pancake; a fried cake; an apple-puff.

Flap-mouthed (flap'mouthd), a. Having loose hanging lips.

Flapper (flap'er), n. One who or that which flaps; in the following extract, one who endeavours to make another remember—in allusion to the flappers mentioned in Gulliver's visit to Laputa, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the mouth and ears with an inflated bladder when their thoughts were to be diverted from their speculations to worldly affairs. worldly affairs.

I write to you, by way of flapper, to put you in mind of yourself.

Lord Chesterfield.

Flapper-skate (flap'er-skāt), n. A name given to the Raia intermedia, a species of skate which is common in the Frith of Forth.

Forth
Flare (flår), v.i. pret. & pp. flared; ppr.
flaring. (Comp. Dan. flagre, G. flackern
(freq. of flackern), to flicker, to flare. The
root meaning seems to be that of a wavering, fluttering movement.] 1. To waver; to
flutter; to burn with an unsteady light, as
flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter
as such flame does; to flutter with gaudy
show

With ribbons pendent flaring bout her head 2. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, lustre, or splendour; to give out a dazzling light.

tube, tub, bull;

When the sun begins to fling His flaring beams. Milton. 3. To be exposed to too much light.

I cannot stay Flaring in sunshine all the day. 4. To open or spread outward.—5. Naut. to incline or hang over from a perpendicular line, as the sides of a ship.—To flare up, to become suddenly angry or excited; to fly

into a passion. Flare (flar), v.t. To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; to exhibit in an ostentatious manner. [Rare.]

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may flare a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.

Sir W. Hamilton. Flare (flar), n. An unsteady broad offensive

Flare (flar), n. A flake or leaf of lard. [Provincial. 1

Vincial.] Flare-up (flar'up), n. A sudden quarrel or angry argument; as, we had a regular flare-up. [Yulgar and colloq.] Flaringly (flar'ing-li), adv. Flutteringly;

Flaringly (flaring-li), aav. showly.
Flash (flash), n. [Origin and connections doubtful. May be an onomatopoetic word, and expressive of a sudden outburst of anything, especially of flame. See also, as regards derivation in sense 8, extract under FLASH, a.] 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; as, a flash of sunlight. 'Lightning flash.' Shak.
What strikes the crown of tyrants down, And answers with its flash their frown?
The sword M. F. Barry.

2 A sudden burst of something regarded

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as wit, as resembning ignt in to select, as wit, merriment, energy, passion, and the like; a short vivid vision or description; a short and brilliant burst; a momentary brightness or show; as, a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.

The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind, A savageness in unreclaimed blood. Shak. Where be . . . your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar?

Shak.

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no flash of fancy. Wirt. 3. The time occupied by the passing of a flash of light; a short transient state; a very brief period; an instant. The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash.

Bacon.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

[Local.]—5. A little pool.—6. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength.—7. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing. Written also Flashe.—8. Cant language, such as is used by thieves, gipsies, &c.—4ll flash in the pan, all sound and furry, signifying nothing, like the explosion of a gun which ends with a flash in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire.

Flash (flash), v.c. 1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendour.—2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder flashed in the

and light; as, the powder flashed in the pan.—3. To burst suddenly forth like a flame; to break forth into some new and dazzling condition or aspect; to burst out violently. 'Flashed forth and into war.' violently. Tennyson.

They Rash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other
That sets us all at odds.

Shak. 4. To come, appear, or pass suddenly, as lightning; to penetrate, as lightning.

A thought flashed through me, which I clothed in act.

Tempyson.

5. To throw off water in glittering spray or sheets. 'The waves flash.' Thomson.
Flash (flash), v.t. 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; to cause to appear with sudden flame or light; as, his eyes flashed fire.

The chariot of paternal Deity, Flashing thick flames, Milton 2. To convey by instantaneous communica-tion, as by a flame or spark; to cause to illuminate suddenly and startlingly, as if by a burst of light; as, to flash a message along the wires; to flash conviction on the mind. 3. To strike up, as large bodies of water from the surface in gleaming sheets or spray; to

splash.

With his raging arms he rudely flash'd

With his raging arms he rudely flash'd

The waves about, and all his armour swept,

That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.

Spenser.

4. To paint with showy colours; to trick up in a showy manner.

Limning and Mashing it with various dyes. Brewer.

Emaining and Jashing it with various uyes. Brewer.

Flash (flash), a. 1. Vulgarly showy or gaudy,
as, a flash dress; a flash style.—2. Forged;
counterfeit; as, flash notes.—Flash language spoken by felons, thieves,
knaves, and vagabonds; cant; slang.

knaves, and vagabonds; cant; slang.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flesh, surrounded by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slung dialect of their own. They were called the Flash men, and their dialect Flesh talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word Flasher (flash'er), n. 1. One who or that which flashes; specifically, a man of more appearance of wit than reality. — 2.† A rower.—8. A name of the lesser butcherbird. See FLUSHER. Flash-house (flash'hous), n. A house frequented by thieves, robbers, and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age remind us of the humours

The excesses of that age remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a flash-house.

Macaulay.

Flashily (flash'i-li), adv. With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

Flashiness (flash'i-nes), n. The state of

being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness; taste-lessness; vapidness; insipidity.

lessness, vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their flashings or bitterness.

Flashing (flash'ing), n. 1. The act of creating an artificial flood at shallows in a river, by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs.—2. In arch. pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney shaft or other object comes through a roof and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, &c., and folded down so as to lap over and protect the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter it is, in Scotland, called an apron.

Flashy (flash'i), a. 1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a rige discourse. Sir K. Digby.

Plasky wits cannot tathom the whole extent or a large discourse.

2. Showy, but generally cheap; gay; gaudy; tawdry; as, a flasky dress.—3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink. 'Lean and flasky songs.' Mitton.—4. Quick; impulsive; fiery. 'A temper always flasky,' Burke.
Flask (flask), n. [A. Sax. flase, flasca, flaxa; the ultimate origin of the word is doubtful. Comp. O. Fr. flasche, flasca, which Diez refers to L. vasculum, a dim of vas, a vessel. The Dan. flaske, Sw. flaska, G. H. G. flasca, are probably from the same source. The O.Fr. flasche, L. L. flasco, appear originally to have been coverings to protect glass bottles; and this being the case the W. flasy, a vessel of wicker-work, a basket, may be the ultimate origin of all the forms.] 1. A kind of bottle; as, a flask of wine or oil.

Then for the Boudeaux you may freely ask: But the Chaumaigne is to each man bis flask Kur.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champaigne is to each man his flask. King. But the Champaigne is to each man his flack. King. Specifically, (a) a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; as, a Florence flack. (b) A metal or other pocket dram-bottle; as, a pocket flack. (c) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (d) A vessel for containing mercury. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 lbs.—2. A shallow frame of wood or iron, used in foundries to contain the sand employed in moulding. 3.† A bed in a gun-carriage.

Flasket (flask'et), n. 1. A vessel in which viands are served up.—2. A long shallow basket.

Flat (flat), a. [Icel. flatr, Sw. flat, Dan. flad,

basket.
Flat (flat), a. [Icel. flatr, Sw. flat, Dan. flad, G. flach and platt, flat. Akin Lith. platus, Gr. platys, Skr. prithus, wide, broad.] 1. Having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; as, flat land; a flat roof.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would By her own radiant light, though sun and moon Were in the flat sea sunk.

2. Prostruct. Wing the whole learth on the

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; fallen; laid low; ruined.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat. Milton. 3. In the fine arts, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.—4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit flat to the taste.—5. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without taste.—5. Dull; unanimated; rrigiq; without point or spirit; that can give no relish or interest.

terest.

A great part of the work is to me very flat.

Coloridge.

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world! Shak.

Brought to an end; brought to nought; caused to collapse; ruined.

I feel . . . my hopes all flat. 7. Not relieved, broken, or softened; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright; as, he gave the petitioner a flat denial.

Thus repulsed, our final hope Is flat despair. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's

8. In music, below the natural or the true 8. In music, below the natural or the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, indicating a note half a tone below its natural; minor. A flat fifth is an interval of a fifth diminished by a flat.—9. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a flat sound.—10. In gram. applied to one of that division of consonants, in the enumeiation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard: opposed to sharp; as, b, d, g, z, v.—11. Lacking briskness of commercial exchange or dealings; depressed; dull; as, the market was very flat.—Flat eandlestick, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—Flat eandle, the candle burned in such a -Flat candle, the candle burned in such a candlestick.

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one flat candle and a few inches of looking glass.

Dickens.

Flat (flat), n. 1. A surface without relief or prominences; a level or extended plain; a low tract of land.

Envy is as the sunbeams, that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a flat.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sandbank under water.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats. Shak. Something broad and flat in form; as, (a)

3. Something broad and flat in form; as, (a) a broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (b) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat. [United States.] (-A railway car without a roof. [United States.]—4. The flat part or side of anything; as, the upper extended surface of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, and the like.—5. In music, a mark of depression in sound. It is marked thus b, and is used to lower or depress, by the degree of a semitone, any note in the natural scale. An accidental flat is one which does not occur in the signature, and which affects scale. An accidental stat is one which does not occur in the signature, and which affects only the bar in which it is placed. A double stat depresses a note two semitones below its natural pitch.—6. In arch. that part of the covering of a house laid horizontal, and covered with lead or other material.—7. A story or sloor of a building, especially when sitted up for a single family.—8. A foolish fellow; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull.

Oh Messes Tyler, Donelson and the rest, what

Oh! Messrs. Tyler, Donelson, and the rest, what flats you are. Times newspaper.

9. In ship-building, one of the timbers in midships.—10. In theatres, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the contract.

centre. Flat (flat), v.t. pret. & pp. flatted; ppr. flat-ting. 1. To level; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten.— 2. To make vapid or tasteless. Bason.—3. To make dull or unanimated; to depress.

It mortifes the body, and flats the pleasure of the

A In music, to reduce below the true pitch, as a note, by depressing it half a tone.—
To flat in the sail (naut.), to draw in the affmost clew of a sail towards the middle of

attmost clew of a sail towards the induce of the ship.
Flat (flat), v.i. 1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface.—2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In music, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to fall below the true pitch.
Flat† (flat), adv. Directly; plainly.

Sin is flat opposite to the Almighty. G. Herbert. Flat-aft (flat'aft), a. Naut. noting the posi-tion of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the

Flat-bill (flat'bil), n. The name of a genus of fly-catching birds (Platyrhynchus), so called from the breadth and flatness of the

Flat-cap† (flat'kap), n. A cap with a low flat crown, at one time worn, with modifica-tions, by the men of England of all classes. The flat-caps of the wealthier classes were made of costly material and profusely decor-



Flat-caps of the Sixteenth Century.

ated with jewels, gold and silver bands, feathers, &c., and were often placed jaun-tily on the side of the head. From the fact that the citizens of London continued to wear them long after they had fallen into desuctude among other classes, the term flat-cap was applied to them in ridicule.

**Real was approved to city gowns **

**Real caps as proper are to city gowns **

**As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns. **

Dekker

As to armour helinets, or to kings their crowns.

As to armour helinets, or to kings their crowns.

Dekker.

Wealthy flat.caps, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.

Flat-fish (flat/fish), n. A fish which has ite body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, halibut, and sole. The sense is sometimes extended to other fishes which have the body much compressed, as the skate and other members of the ray family. Flat-footed (flat/flut-ed), a. 1. Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low archin the instep.—2. Firm-footed; resolute. [American slang term.]

Flat-head, Flat-headed (flat/hed, flat/hed-ed), a. Having a flat head; applied as an epithet to a certain tribe of American Indians who produce this flatness by artificial means.

Flatidæ (flat/i-dē), n. pl. A sub-family of hemipterous insects, belonging to the Fulgoridæ. These insects yield Chinese wax as a thread-like secretion, which is renewed when removed.

when removed.

when removed.

Flat-iron (flati-ern), n. An iron for smoothing cloth. It is applied directly to the fire and then passed firmly over the surface of the fabric to be smoothed.

Flativet (flativ), a. [L. flatus, from flo, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

Flatlingt (flating), adv. [Conp. in respect of the adverbial term. -ling, the word darkling.] With the flat side; flatwise.

With her sword she flating strooke,

With her sword she flatling strooke, In signe of true subjection to her powre. Spenser.

Thatlings (flatlings), adv. With the flat side; not edgewise; flatlong. 'The blade struck me flatlings.' Str W. Scott. [Rare.] Flatlong (flatlong), adv. With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given!—An it had not fallen flatlong.

Shak.

Flatly (flat'li), adv. In a flat manner; horizontally; evenly; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, flatly, and without appetite. Fer. Taylor. He flatly refused his aid. Sir P. Sidney.

He fatly refused his aid. Sir P. Staney.

Flatness (flat'nes), n. State or quality of being flat (in all its senses); levelness; equality of surface; want of relief or prominence; deadness; vapidness; insipidity; low state; abjectness; depression of spirits; want of life; dulness; insipidity; frigidity; gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness. 'The flatness of my misery.'

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness. Pope.

Flatness of sound—joined with a harshness. Eacon.

Flat-orchil (flat'or-kil), n. A lichen, Rocella | Flattish (flat'ish), a. Somewhat flat; ap-fuciformis, used as a dye. | Proaching to flatness.

Flat-orchin (m. or-kn), n. A henen, koccuo fuciformis, used as a dye, Flat-nace (flatfräs), n. A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.

Flat-rod (flat'rod), n. In mining, a rod for communicating motion from the engine hori-

zontally

communicating motion from the engine norizontally.
Flatten (flat'n), v.t. [Flat, and en, verbforming suffix.] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.—2. To lay flat; to bring to the ground; to prostrate.—3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.—4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—5. In music, to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp.—To flatten a said, to extend it fore and aft, whereby its effect is lateral only.
Flatten (flat'n), v.i. 1. To grow or become even on the surface.—2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless. 'Satisfactions... that flatten in the very tasting.' L'Estrange.—3. To become dull or spiritless.—4. In music, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to drop below the true pitch.

true pitch.

reinder a sound less sharp; to drop below the true pitch.

Flatter (flat'ter), n. 1. The person or thing by which anything is flattened.—2. In black-smith's work, a flat swage.

Flatter (flat'ter), v.t. [Fr. flatter, O. Fr. flatter, Fr. flatter, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; derived by Diez from Icel. flatr, flat, so that the primitive sense of the verb would appear to be to render smooth by patting or stroking with the hand. See Flatr. Comp. also Icel. flathra, to fawn or flatter, flatter, flattery.] 1. To soothe by praise; to grafify the self-love of by praise or obsequiousness; to please, as by applause or favourable notice, by respectful attention, or by anything that exalts one in one's own estimation, or confirms one's good opinion of one's self; to coax; to wheedle.

A man that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth are for his feet.

net for his reet.

2. To praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; as, to flatter vices or crimes.

3. To encourage by favourable representations or indications; as, to flatter hopes.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice, And flatters her it is Adonis' voice. Shak.

And fatters her it is Adonis' voice. Shak.

4. To inspire with false hopes; to encourage by deceitful or unfounded expectation; as, to fatter one with a prospect of success; to fatter a patient with the expectation of recovery when his case is desperate.—5. To win the favourable attention of; to please; to soothe; to gratify.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flatters them.

Dryden.

ears and flatery mem.
[To flatter with = to flatter, is occasionally found in old authors.]
Flatter-blind (flatter-blind), v.t. To blind with flattery. [Rare.]
If I do not grossly flatter-blind myself. Coleridge,

Flatterer (flat'ter-er), n. One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates flatterers, He says he does; being then most flattered. Shak.

Flatteresst (flat'ter-es), n. A female who flatters. 'Those women that in times past were called Cypres, Colacides, i.e. flatter-

were caned cypres, Consenses, i.e. justiceresses. Holland.
Flatteringly (flat'tér-ing-li), adv. In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

He flatteringly encouraged him in the opinion of is own merits.

Sir T. Browne. s own ments.

His pictures of women are flatteringly drawn.

Cumberland.

Flattery (flat/té-ri), n. [Fr. flatterie. See FLATTER.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Flattery is so nauseous to a liberal spirit that, even when praise is merited, it is disagreeable, at least to unconcerned spectators, if it appear in a garb which adulation commonly assumes. Dr. Campbell. Adulation, Flattery, Compliment. See

ADULATION ADULATION.
Flatting (flating), n. 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size.—2. A mode of house-painting, in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure.
Flatting-mill (flatting-mil), n. A mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

These are from three inches over to six or seven nd of a flattish shape.

Woodward.

and of a flattish shape.

Flatulence, Flatulency (flatvi-lens, flatvi-lensi), n. [L.L. flatulentia, from flatulentis, flatulent. See Flatulent] 1. The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. 2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The natural flatulency of that airy scheme of

notions. Claimitt.

Flatulent (flat'ū-lent), a. [L.L. flatulentus, from L. flatus, a blowing, from flo, flatum, to blow.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal.—2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a flatulent tumour.

3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the termed. stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more flatulant. Arbathant.

4. Empty; value prefentious without sub-

stance or reality; puffy; as, flatulent vanity. How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.

Dryden.

Flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li), adv. Windily;

Flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li), adv. Windily; emptily. Flatuosity† (flat-ū-os'i-ti), n. Windiness; fulness of air; flatulence. Flatuous† (flat'ū-us), a. [See FLATULENT.] Windy; generating wind; flatulent. Flatus (flat'us), n. [L., from flo, to blow.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind.—2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence. Flatwise (flat'wiz), a. or adv. With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise. 'Its posture was flatwise.' Woodward. Flat-worm (flat'werm), n. An individual of

Flat-worm (flat/werm), n. An individual of the section of Entozoa, known as Platyelmia (which see)

Haucht, Flaught (flächt), n. [Scotch.] 1. A flight; a flock. 'A flaucht o' dows.' Edin. Mag.—2. A flutter, as that of a bird; wave;

He... was every noo and then getting up wi' a great flaught of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair.

Gatt.

3. A flash, 'A flaught o' fire.' Blackwood's

Flauchter, Flaughter (flächt'er), v.i. To flutter; to shine fitfully; to flicker. [Scotch.] Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave flaughtering against the hazels on the other bank.

Sir W. Scott.

Flauchter, Flaughter (flacht/er), v.t. [See FLAY.] To pare or cut from the ground, as turf. [Scotch.]

turf. [Scotch.]
Flauchter-spade, Flaughter-spade (flächter-spad), n. A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.
Flaunt (flant), v.i. [Probably connected with such words as prov. G. flander, a rag or tatter, flandern, to flutter—nasalized forms corresponding to G. flattern, to flirt, to rove about, to flutter.] To make a show in apparel or equipment of any kind; to make an ostentatious display; to move or act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy; as a flaunting show. as, a flaunting show.

One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. Pope. You flaunt about the streets in your new gilt chariot. Arbuthnot,

Flaunt (flant), v.t. To display ostentatiously; to display impudently or offensively; as, he flaunted the handkerchief in his face.—To flaunt it=to flaunt, v.i.

flature the to flature, v.v.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flature it out, being frequently vain enough to immolate their own desires to their vanity.

Bayte.

Flaunt (flant), n. Anything displayed for show; impudent parade; a boast; a vaunt;

A brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy flaunts and faces, to abuse men's manners?

Bean & Fl.

ing way.

Flaunty, Flaunting (flant'i, flant'ing), a.
Ostentations; vulgarly or offensively showy;

gaudy.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the Manufy carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators.

E. B. Browning.

Flautist (flat'ist), n. [It. flauto, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavedo (fla-ve'dō), n. [L. flavus, yellow.] In bot. yellowness; a disease in plants in which the green parts assume that colour. Flaveria (fla-ve'fr-a), n. [L. flavus, yellow.—the plants being used in Chili to dyellow.] A genus of herbaceous biennial plants, nat. order Compositæ, containing several American and Australian species. F. Contrayerba is a native of Peru, and grows to the height of 18 inches, with lanceolate serrated leaves, and ferminal heads. ceolate serrated leaves, and terminal heads of yellow flowers.

Flavescent (fla-ves'ent), a. In bot. yellow-

riavescent (na-ves'ent), a. In bot yellowish or turning yellow.
Flavicomous (fla-vik'om-us), a. [L. flavus, yellow, and coma, hair.] Having yellow hair.

yellow, and coma, hair.] Having yellow hair.
Flavin, Flavine (fla'vin), n. A yellow dyestuff, by some said to be identical with quereitrin, imported from America in the form of a dark brown powder, and used as a substitute for quereitron bark. It gives a fine olive-yellow colour to cloth.
Flavindin (fla-vin'din), n. A substance obtained by the action of potash on indin.
Flavorous (fla'ver-us), a. Having flavour: having a rich flavour. Dryden.
Flavour (fla'ver), n. [Apparently first used by Milton, who speaks of the flavour of wine as distinct from its smell and taste, the origin being L.L. flavor, yellow gold, lit. yellowness, from L. flavus, yellow, golden or reddish yellow.] 1. The quality of any substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; as, the flavour of the peach, of wine, &c. —2. The quality of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance; relistic 2005, as, and harver of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance; as, the favour of the rose.—3. Fig. the quality which affects the literary or artistic

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the harour and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times.

relation of the state of the st

Flavourless (flaver-les), a. Without flavour;

tasteless. Flavourous† (flå'vér-us), a. Pleasant to the taste or smell; flavorous. Flavous† (flå'vus), a. [L. flavus.] Yellow. Flaw (fla), n. [A. Sax. floh, that which has flown off, a fragment, a flaw; Goth flaga, a flaw, haga sig, to scale off—all probably from the same roof as A Say Adagan flawher toff to the order in scale off—all probably from the same root as A. Sax. fledgan, flethan, to fly, to flee, and akin to flake and flay. Comp. W. flaw, a splinter; fla, a parting from, flyciaw, to break out abruptly. Some connect it with flay; probably in all its senses it does not come from the same root.] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a gap or fissure; as, a flaw in a seythe, knife, or razor; a flaw in a china dish or in a glass; a flaw in a wall. 2. Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect; a defect; a fault; as, a flaw in reputation; a flaw in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires.

Addison.

A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration. And he watched how the veering flaw did blow The smoke now west, now south. Longfellow.

4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a

tumult; uproar. mult; uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town

Came pouring in; I heard the mighty flaw.

Dryden.

5.† A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts, Impostors to true fear, would become A woman's story at a winter's fire. 6.† A shiver; a fragment.

Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws, Or ere I'll weep.

Shake.

SYN. Crack, chink, fissure, blemish, fault, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.
Flaw (fla), v.t. 1. To break; to crack.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that flawed.

Dryden.

2. To violate; to invalidate. [Rare.] France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchants' goods.

Shak.

Flawe, ta. [L. flavus.] Yellow. 'Browes, flawe of colour pure.' Chaucer.
Flawless (fla/les), a. Without cracks; with-

Flawn + (flan), n. [O. Fr. flaon, Fr. flan, a custard.] A sort of flat custard or pie. Flawter + (flater), v.t. [Connected with flay, O.E. flawe.] To scrape or pare, as a skin.

Flawy (fla'i), a. 1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.—2. Subject to

sudden gusts of wind.

Flax (flaks), n. [A. Sax flaax. Cog. D. vlas, Fris. flax, G. flachs, flax. Wedgwood remarks, 4s parallel forms in f and flare very common, it is probable that the A. Sax. feax, the As parallel forms in f and fl are very common, it is probable that the A. Sax, fexa, the hair, is radically identical with flexa, flax.' We do find flax for hair in old English; as, 'I will take thy flingars and thy flax:' The Squier, Percy MS. Comp. Bohem. vlas, Rus. volos, Lith. plaulas, which mean hair, while from their form they are apparently cognate with flax; and on the other hand Dan. hör, prov. G. har, flax, with E. hair. Probably from a root meaning to comb or weave or twist, the meanings of the G. flechten.] 1. The common name of the plants of the genus Linum, nat. order Linaceae. The species, of which there are nearly a hundred, are herbs or small shrubs, with narrow leaves, and yellow, blue, or even white flowers arranged in variously formed cymes. They occur in warm and temperate regions over the world. The cultivated species is L. usitatissimum. The three which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c., consists of the

&c., consists of the woody bundles of the slender stalks. The fine fibres may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk. A most use-ful oil is expressed from the seeds, and the residue, called linseed-cake, is one of the most fattening kinds of food for cattle. The best seed comes from Riga and Holland.

Three species are Flax (L. usitatissimum), indigenous to Britain, the smallest of

which, L. catharticum, or purging flax, is found in heaths and pastures everywhere. In New Zealand flax is obtained from a plant called Phormium tenax. See PHORMUM.—

2. The fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling. Flax-bush (flaks bush), n. The New Zealand flax-plant (Phormium tenax). See Phormus tenax.

Flax-comb (flaks'kōm), n. An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating it from the tow or coarser part and the shives. Called also Hackle, Heckle, and Hatchel.

Flax-dresser (flaks'dres-er), n. One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it

for the spinner.

Flax-dressing (flaks/dres-ing), n. The process or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

Flaxed (flaks'ed), a. Soft and compressible like prepared flax; resembling flax; silky.

She as the learnedst maid was chose by them (Her flaxed hair crown'd with an anadem).

Flaxen (flaks'n), a. 1. Made of flax; as, flazen thread.—2. Resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair In easy ringlets flowed her flaxen hair. Fawkes.

Flax-mill (flaks'mil), n. A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.
Flax-plant, Flax-lily (flaks'plant, flaks'lil), n. See Phoramum.
Flaxseed (flaks'sēd), n. The seed of flax;

Illiseed.

Flax-star (flaks'står), n. The Lysimachia linum stellatum, an herbaceous annual indigenous to Italy.

Flax-weed (flaks'wēd), n. A plant resembling flax, Linaria vulgaris. Called also Toad-jlas.

Towayaw.

Flax-wench (flaks'wensh), n. A woman who spins flax. Shak.

Flaxy (flaks'i), a. Like flax; being of a light colour; fair.

colour; rair. Flay (fiā), v.t. [A. Sax fleán, O.D. vlaegen, vlaen, to flay; Icel. flaga, to cut thin turis. Akin flake, flavo, Sc. flauchter, to pare or cut turf.] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin of; as, to flay an ox.

He has a son who shall be flayed alive; then nointed o'er with honey, set on the head of a wasp's nest.

Shak.

2. † To take off the surface of; to pare.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.

Swift.

of the ground, to cover their cabins. Swift.

Flayer (fla'er), n. One who flays.

Flea (fle), n. [A. Sax. flea, from fleon, fleohan, fleogan, to fly, to escape. Comp. Sc. flech, and G. floh, O.H.G. fleoh, a flea.] An insect of the genus Pulex, and regarded by entomologists as constituting a distinct order Aphaniptera, because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea (P. irritans). It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the oral appendages are modified into niercine stilets and dages are modified into piercing stilets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remark-able for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.— A flea in the ear, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts neas in their ears. Swift.

Flea (fle), v.t. To clean from fleas. Johnson. Flea† (fle), v.t. To flay.

He will be fleaed first And horse-collars made of 's skin.

And horse-collars made of 's skin. Fietcher.

Pleabane (flébān), n. A name popularly given to several composite plants from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas, as the species of the genus Conya, which were believed to have this power, when suspended in a room. The common fleabane is Pulicaria dysenterica, found in mainten the label in the control. found in moist sandy places in the south of England, whose smoke was supposed to ex-pel fleas. The blue fleabane is *Erigeron*

pet neas. The blue fleabane is Erigeron acre, common on dry banks.
Flea-beetle (le betl), n. The name given to different species of beetles of the family Halticide, which are destructive to plants. They are so called from their leaping powers, being provided, like fleas, with thickened hind-legs.

The bite, Fleabiting (flebit, flebit-ing), n.

1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick . . . are but fleabites to the pains of the soul. Harvey.

Fleabitten (fle'bit-n), a. 1. Bitten by a flea. 2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station. Cleaveland.—3. Applied to a horse whose colour consists of small reddish spots or

colour consists of small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground. Fleak (fiek), n. A small lock, thread, or twist. 'Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.' More. See Flanks.
Fleaking (fiek'nig), n. A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local.]
Fleam (fiem), n. [D. whim, O.H.G. fitedima, M.H.G. vitedeme, fiedm., fietemen, L.L. flevotomum, febotomum, from Gr. phlebs, phlebos, a vein, and tomos, a cutting. The W. flatim, a lancet or fleam, is probably from this word.] In surg, and farriery, a sharp instrument for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.
Fleamy (flem'i), a. Bloody; clotted. 'Fleamy

Fleamy† (fiem'i), a. Bloody; clotted. 'Fleamy clod of an antagonist.' Milton. Flear (fler), n. and v.i. Same as Fleer. Fleat, n. See Flet.

Fleat, n. See FLET.
Fleate (flöt), v.t. See FLEET, v.t. 2.
Fleawort (flöwert), n. Fleabane (which see); also, the herb Plantago psyllium, from the shape of its medicinal, mucilaginous

Fleche (flash), n. [Fr., an arrow.] In fort. the most simple species of field work, usually the most simple species of field work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.

Fleck (fiek), v.t. [From the noun fack.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple. Both facked with white, the true Arcadian stain. Dryden.

Arcaman stain.' Dryden.

And straight the sun was fleeked with bars, (Heaven's mother send us grace!)

As if through a dungeon-grate he peered With broad and burning face. Coleridge.

Fleck (flek), n. [Icel, flekkr, D. vlek, G. fleek; allied to flick.] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.

Life is dashed with fleeke of sin.

Life is dashed with flecks of sin. Tennyson. Fleck (fiek), n. A flake; a lock.

And flecks of wool stick to their withered lips.

Theodore Martin, Flecker (flek'er), v.t. Same as Fleck.

Fleckless (fiek'les), a. Spotless; blamele s. My conscience will not count me Reckless.

My conscience will not count me Heckeess.
Flected (flekt'ed), p. and a. [L. flecto, to bend.] In her: same as Embowed.—Flected and reflected, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S.
Flection (flekt'shon), n. [L. flectio, from flecto, to bend.] The act of bending or state of being bent; inflection.
Flector (flekt'er), n. A flexor (which see).
Fled (fled), pret. & pp. of flee.
Fledge† (flei), a. (Icel. fleygr, able to fly, from flying, to fly. Comp. G. flück, flügge, feathered, ready to fly, from fluegen, to fly.]
Feathered; frumshed with feathers or wings; able to fly. able to fly.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, fledge with wings,
Lay waving round.

Millon.

Fledge (flej), v.t. pret & pp. fledged; ppr. fledging. 1. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight. The birds were not yet fledged enough to shift for themselves. Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To cover with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers. 'Branches fledged with clearest green.' Tennyson. Fledget (flej), v.i. To become fledged, use fledgeling (flej'ling), n. A young bird just fledged.

fledged.
Fledwite, † Flightwite† (fled/wit, flit/wit), n.
[A. Sax. flyth, flight, and wite, punishment.]
In old law, a discharge from penalties, where
a person, having been a fugfitive, came to the
peace of the king of his own accord, or with
license. license

license.

Flee (fle), v.i. pret. & pp. fleel; ppr. fleeing.

(A. Sax. fleón, to flee (contr. from fleóhan, to flee), ic fleó, I flee; a strong verb (with pret. fleéh, pp. fleogen) which afterwards became weak; recognized as distinct from fleógan, to fly, though their inflectional forms were similar. Comp. Icel. flija, Dan. flye, Sw. fly, G. fliehen, to flee. See Fly. To hasten or run away, as from danger or evil; to resort to shelter: usually with from. This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive. 'Flee fornication.' 1 Cor. vi. 18.

transitive. 'Flee fornication.' 1 Cor. vi. 18.
In haste he fted and so did they,
Each and his fear a several way. Hudibras.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.

Jam. iv. 7.

—To flee the question or from the question, in legislative assemblies, to avoid voting in a question.

a question.
Flee (fië), n. A fly. [Scotch.]
Fleece (fiës), n. [A. Sax. flees, fils, flys; D. vlies; L.G. filis, fleece, tuft of wool; G. fliess, flauss, a tuft of wool or hair. Fleece is perhaps related to L. pluma, a feather.] 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is the context.

coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time.—2. Any covering resembling wool in quality or appearance.—3. The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

Fleece (fles), v.t. pret. & pp. fleeced; ppr. fleecing. 1. To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.—2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under colour of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority; to rob heartlessly; to take from without mercy. 'Foul felonious thief that fleeced poor passengers.' Shale.

He was improvident, and every one fleeced him.

He was improvident, and every one fleeced him.

3. To furnish with a fleece; as, the sheep is well fleeced.—4. To spread over as with a fleece or wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm Fleeces unbounded ether. Thomson.

Pleeces unbounded etner.

Pleecer (files'et), n. One who fleeces, strips, or takes by severe or heartless exactions.

Pleece-wool (files'wul), n. Wool that is shorn from the living sheep: as opposed to skin-vvool, that from the skins of dead animals.

mais.
fleech (fletch), v.t. [Connected with D. vleijen, to flatter, G. flehen, to supplicate; or from Fr. flecher, to bend, to submit, to move to pity, to prevail on, from L. fleetere, to bend.] To flatter; to wheedle. [Scotch.]

Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd, Meg was deaf as Allsa Craig. Burns. Fleecings (fles'ingz), n. pl. Curds separated from the whey. W. H. Ainsworth. [Pro-

from the wney. w. A. Amourt a. [12] fleecy (flēs'i), a. 1. Covered with wool; woolly; as, a fleecy flock. 'Fleecy sheep.' Beattie.—2. Resembling wool or a fleece; as, fleecy snow; fleecy locks. 'The chambers of the fleecy east.' Thomson.

Fleen,† n. pl. Fleas. Chaucer. Fleep (dep), n. [Leel. fleipr, babble, tattle.] An awkward, stupid fellow; a lout. [Scotch.]

An awkward, stupid fellow; a lout. [Scotch.]
Let gowkit fleeps pretend to skunner.
And tak offence.
Skinner.
Fleer (fler), v.i. [Comp. Sc. fleeps, to make wry faces; Dan, dial, flee, to laugh, to sneer; N. flira, to titter.] 1. To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; as, to fleer and flout. 'Never fleer and jest at me.' Shak.
Covered with an antic face.

Covered with an antic face,
To fleer and scorn at our solemnity. Shah.

2. To grin with an air of civility; to leer. Griming and fleering as though they went to a bear-baiting.

Latimer.

Fleer (fler), v.t. To mock; to flout at. I blush to think how people fleer'd and scorn'd me.

Fleer (fler), n. 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

And mark the *deers*, the gibes, and notable scorns

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous feer upon the face of deceivers. Fleer (fle'er), n. One who flees. Lord Ber

Fleerer (fler'er), n. One who fleers;

mocker; a leerer. Fleeringly (flering-li), adv. In a fleering

Fleeringly (Hering-H), dan. In a heering manner.
Fleet (Hêb), n. [A. Sax, Reôt, G. Reth, Rethe D. vliet, a channel; allied to float.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: used as an element in place-names; as, North-Reet, South-Reet, Fleet-ditch.—The Fleet of Fleet Prison, a metropolitan prison, now abolished; so called from its being situated by the side of the river Fleet, now covered over. To this prison persons were committed by the ecclesiastical courts, courts of equity, exchequer, and common pleas. See FLEET BOOKS, FLEET MARKIAGES.
Fleet (Hêc), n. [A. Sax, fleet, fliet, a floater, a ship, from fleetan, to float, intens. of flowarn, to flow. Akin D. vloot, G. flotte, fleet. See FLOAT.] A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war or of commerce, more especially ships of war.

ships of war.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll! Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain. Eyron. Fleet † (flet), v.i. To float.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and fleet, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak.

Fleet (fiet), v.t. [A. Sax fiete, figte, cream from flectan, to float.] 1. To skim the crean off; to take the cream from. [Provincial.]—2. Naut. to skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Rhone, the

Nile, &c. Fleet (flet), a. Light; superficially fruitfur or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil. Mor timer. Fleet (flet), adv. In a manner so as to affec

only the surface; superficially. Those lands must be plowed fleet.

Fleet (flet), a. [Icel. flotr, quick; allied rather to flit than to fleet above. See FLIT. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as, a fleet horse or dog. 'Fleeter than the wind.' Hudibras.

He had in his stables one of the fleetest horses in England.

Fleet (flet), v.i. [Closely allied to fit. See FLEET, a.] 1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance.

How all the other passions fleet to air.

2. Naut to slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass. Fleet (lêt), v.t. 1. To skim over the surface; to pass over rapidly; as, a ship that fleets the guit.—2.+ To hasten over; to cause to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden Shak.

3. Naut. (a) to slack off a tackle and draw the blocks apart for another pull, after they have been hauled close together. (b) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan

or windlass, as a rope or chain.

Fleet Books (fiet' buks), 2, pl. The books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison between 1686 and 1754. They are not admissible as evidence to prove a marriage, as not having been compiled under public authority. See FLEET MARPHAGE. FLEET MARRIAGES.

Fleet-dike, Fleet-dyke (Hét'dik), n. A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, &c.
Fleeten+ (Hét'en), old pp. of fleet, to skim the cream off.—Pleeten-face, a person who has a face of the colour of whey or skimmed milk; a whey-face.

K; a witey-tace. You know where you are, you fleeten face. Beau. & Fl.

Fleet-foot, Fleet-footed (fletfut, fletfut, ed), a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. 'The fleet-foot roe.' Shak. Fleeting (fletfing), p. and a. Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable; as, the fleeting hours or moments.

Some fleeting good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith.
-Transient, Transitory, Fleeting. See

under TRANSIENT. Fleetingly (flet'ing-li), adv. In a fleeting

manner

manner.
Fleetly (flēt'li), adv. In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.
Fleet Marriages (flēt' ma-rij-ez), n. pl. Clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London, suppressed by the marriage act in 1754. See Fleet BOOKS

pressed by the marriage act in 1754. See Fleetness (flet'nes), n. The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as, the fleetness of a horse or deer. Fleg (fleg), v.t. [A. Sax. fligan, to put to flight, caus. of fleohan, to flee, or fleohan, to fly.] To affright; to territy. [Sootch.] Fleg (fleg), v.t. To be afraid; to take fright. (Scotch.) Scotch.

Fleg (fleg), n. [Scotch.] 1. A fright.—2. A random stroke; a blow; a kick.

She's gien me mony a jirt an' fleg, Sin' I could striddle o'er a rig.

Flegm (flem), n. Same as Phlegm. Regmatic (fleg-mat'ik), a. Same as Phleg-

regiment (use-metry, e. same as Fleech, Fleich (flech), v.t. Same as Fleech, Fleme, f. v.t. (A. Sax. fyman, to banish.] To banish. Chaucer.

Tennens - firth, Flymans - fyrmth (fle-menz-ferth, fifmans-fermth), n. [A. Sax. fyman feormth, flyman fyrmth, the harbouring and giving food to a fugitive—fyma, a fugitive, genit. flyman, and fyrmth feormth, hospitable reception.] 1. The of-fence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—2. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth, To make your towers a flemens-firth. Sir W. Scott.

And il beseems your tanks and brin. To make your towers a flemens frith. Sir W. Scott. Flemen, † n. A banisher. Chaucer. Fleming (hem'ing), n. A native of Flanders. Fleming (hem'ing), n. A native of Flanders. Flemish (ilem'ish), a. Pertaining to Flanders.—Flemish bond, a mode of laying bricks, being that species of bond which exhibits a header and stretcher alternately. See BOND.—Flemish brick, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—Flemish eyle. See under EYE.—Flemish horse (naut.), the outer short foot-rope for the man at the earing, the outer end of which is spliced round a thimble on the goose-neck of the stadding-sail boom-iron, while the inner end is seized by its eye within the brace-block-strop and head-earing-cleat. Smyth.—Flemish school, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck, at the commencement of the fifteenth formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck, at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mahus, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers, take the highest place.

Flemish (flem'ish), n. 1. The language of the Flemings.—2. The people of Flanders. Flemit (flem'it), p. and a. Frightened. (Scotch.)

[Scotch.] Flench (flensh), v.t. Same as Flense. Flense (flens), v.t. pret. & pp. flensed; ppr. flensiny. [Dan. flense; D. vlensen.] To pr. up and obtain the blubber of; as, to flense a

whale.

Fléru Coal (fle-nö köl), n. [From the name of the locality.] A peculiar variety of bituminous coal, occurring abundantly in the Belgian coal-fields near Mons. It resembles some of the seams at Swansea.

Flese,† n. A fleece. Chaucer.

Flesh (flesh), n. [A. Sax. flavso, flav, D. vleesch, G. fleisch, flesh. In the Scandinavian languages the corresponding word (Icel. and Dan. flesh) is applied specifically to bacon, and this may have been the original meaning of the term, which is probably akin to flitch, A. Sax. flice.] 1. A compound

substance forming a large part of an animal; consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids. It consists chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, hematosin, fat, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate of potassium, and chloride of sodium. The solid part is, besides, permeated by an acid fluid, called flesh-juice. It has a red colour, and contains dissolved a number of both organic and inorganic substances. The organic matter consists of albumen, casein, creatine, and creatinine, inosic and several other acids; the inorganic, of alkaline sulcreatine, and creatine, most can several other acids; the inorganic, of alkaline sulphates, chlorides, and phosphates, with line, iron, and magnesia.—2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; especially, the body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from fish.

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet.

Arbuthnot. 3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

As if this flesh, which walls about our life, Were brass impregnable. Shak.

4. The human race; mankind; humanity. All flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.
And she was fairest of all flesh on earth. Tennyson.

5. Human nature: (a) in a good sense, tenderness; human feeling; gentleness.

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. Cowper. (b) Desire for sensual gratification; carnality; corporeal appetites; as, to mortify

The flesh lusteth against the spirit. Gal. v. 17. (c) In theol. the character as influenced by animal propensities or selfish passions; the soul apart from spiritual influences.—6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or rela-

He is our brother and our flesh. Gen. xxxvii. 27 He is our brother and our fiss. Gen. xxvvi. 27. In bot. the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—To be in the flesh, (a) to be alive. (b) In Scrip, to be under the carnal ordinances of the law. Rom. vii. 5.—To be one flesh, to be closely united, as in marriage. Gen. ii. 24.—After the flesh, after the manner from it a cross on earthly manner. of man; in a gross or earthly manner; according to the tendencies or appetites of the human heart. —An arm of flesh, human strength or aid. —Flesh and blood, the entire body; man in his physical personality.

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.

Flesh (flesh), v.t. 1. To encourage by giving flesh to; to initiate to the taste of flesh: a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to use, as a lethal weapon, upon or as upon flesh, especially for the first time.

2. To glut or satiate with, or as with, flesh. The kindred of him hath been fleshed upon us; And he is bred out of that bloody strain
That haunted us in our familiar paths. Shak. Shak

To harden or make cruel, as by feeding on flesh; to accustom; to inure; to establish in any practice.

sh in any practice. Old soldiers Fleshed in the spoils of Germany and France. Beau. & Fl. He that is most flesh'd in sin, commits it not with-

4. In leather manufacture, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

of, as skins and indes. Plesh-broth (flesh'broth), n. Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

Flesh-brush (flesh'brush), n. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), a. Encumbered with flesh

with flesh.
Flesh-colour (flesh'kul-èr), n. The colour of flesh; carnation.
Flesh-coloured (flesh'kul-èrd), a. Being of the colour of flesh.
Fleshed (flesht), p. and a. 1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted.—2. Fat; fleshy.
Flesher (flesh'er), n. A butcher. [Properly a Scotch word.]

a Scotch word.]

Hard by a flesher on a block had laid his whittle down.

Macanday. Flesh-fly (flesh'flī), n. Same as Blow-fly

Flesh-fork (flesh'fork), n. A cook's fork for trying meat and taking it from the

Fleshful (flesh'ful), a. Fat; plump; abound-

ing in nesh. **Fleshhood** (flesh'hud), n. State of being in the flesh; state of having assumed a fleshly form; state of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself Endured this fleshhood. E. B. Browning. Flesh-hook (flesh'hök), n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot or ealdron. I Sam. ii. 13. Fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), n. State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness. Fleshing (flesh'ing), n. [Generally in the plural.] A covering, as drawers, worn by actors, dancers, &c., resembling the natural skin.

skin.

Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the <code>/eshingr.*</code> And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology.

Flesh-juice (flesh'jūs), n. An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See under FLDSH under Flesh.

Fleshless (flesh'les), a. Destitute of flesh;

Fleshliness (fleshli-nes), n. State of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sin and fleshliness bring forth sects and heresies.

Fleshling (flesh'ling), n. A person devoted to carnal things. Fleshly (flesh'li), a. 1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

When from their fleshly bondage they are free.

Denham.

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from fleshly lusts. r Pet. ii. rr. Abstain from **pteshty* lists. r**Pet. ii. rt. 3. Animal; not vegetable. '*Fleshty* mortals.' Dryden.—4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine. 'vain of **pteshty* arm.' Mitton. 'Fleshty* wisdom.' 2 Cor. i. 12. Fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mind-ed), a. Addicted to sensual pleasures. Flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), n. Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. Fleshment (flesh'ment), n. The act of fleshing; eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

In the fleshment of this dread exploit, Drew on me here. Shak.

Fleshmonger (flesh'mung-ger), n. One who deals in flesh; hence, a dealer in human flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Rare.]

Was the duke a fleshmonger, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?

Shak.

Fleshpot (flesh'pot), n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions.

flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Ex. xvi. 3.
Fleshquake† (flesh'kwāk), n. [Formed in imitation of earthquake.] A trembling of the flesh. B. Jonson.
Flesh-tint (flesh'tint), n. In painting, a colour which best serves to represent that of the human body.
Flesh-worm (flesh'werm), n. A worm that feeds on flesh; the maggot of the blow-fly and other dipterous insects.
Flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), n. A wound which does not reach beyond the flesh; a slight wound.
Fleshy (flesh'i), a. 1. Full of flesh; plump; fat; gross; corpulent; as, a fleshy man.
The sole of his foot is fleshy. Ray.

The sole of his foot is fleshy.

2. Consisting of flesh; corporeal; human.

He, sovran priest, stooping his regal head, ... Poor fleshy tabernacle entered. Millon. Neither could they make to themselves fleshy hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

A full of pulp; pulpous; plump, as fruit.—

A fleshy leaf, in bot. a leaf which is thick and juley, with considerable firmness, as in the houseleek, cacti, &c.

Flet† (flet), pp. of fleet. Skimmed; as, flet milk

milk

Flet, Fleat (flet, flet), n. [Connected with

G. flechten, to plait.] A mat of plaited
straw for protecting a horse's back from
injury by the load; a flackie. Simmonds.

Fletch (flech), v.t. [Fr. flethe, an arrow,
from 0.6, flitsch, or D. flits, an arrow,
from 0.6, flitsch, or D. flits, an arrow.] To
feather, as an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that sey may strike the deeper, fletches them with a pro-une classical parody. Warburton. He dips his curses in the gain of hear, which a profane classical parody.

Fletcher (flech'er), n. [O.Fr. flechier, L.L. flecherius. See Fletch.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows; hence the family name Fletcher.

It is commended by our fletchers for bows, next unto yew.

Mortimer.

Flete (flet), v.i. To float; to swim. Chaucer.

Flether (fleth'ér), v.i. [Icel. stathra.] To flatter. 'A fleechin', stetherin' dedication.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Fletiferous (fle-tif'er-us), a. [L. stetus, weeping, tears, and fero, to produce.] Producing tears.

Rietz (flets), a. [G. flötz.] In geol. a term, now obsolete, applied to a system of rocks corresponding to the whole series of sedimentary formations. These formations were so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition elege.

m beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class.

Fleur-de-lis (fier-de-le'), n. [Fr., flower of the lily: corrupted in English to flower-de-luce.] I. In her. a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the bod of a luce.

nly, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinc-tive bearing of the king-dom of France. It is borne on some coats one, in others there in others in others three, in others five, and in some semée,

or spread all over the escutcheon in great numbers.—2. In bot. the iris.

Fleur-de-lis.

the iris.

Fleury (flö'ri), a. In her. applied to an object, as a cross, adorned with */leur-de-lis.

Flew (flü), pret. of */li.

Flew, Flough (flü, fluf), n. Waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint manufactories, &c. See FLUE, FLUFF.

Flew (flü), n. [Comp. L.G. */labbe*, the chops.]

The large chops of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flewed (flüd), a. Having large chops; deep-mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Snartan kind.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So flew'd, so sanded, and their heads are hung. With ears that sweep away the morning dew. Shak.

Flewit (flüft), n. [Perhaps from Fr. fouet, a lash or whip, fouetter, to lash, with l inserted.] A smart blow, especially on the ear. [Scotch.]

I'd rather suffer for my faut A hearty flewit. Flex (fleks), v.t. [From L. flecto, flexum, to bend.] To bend; as, a muscle flexes the

Flexanimous† (fleks-an'i-mus), a. [L. flecto, Jeaun, to bend, and animus, the mind. Having power to bend or change the mind. 'That Jexanimous and golden-tongued orator.' Howell.

orator.' Howell.
Flexed (flekst), a. Bent; as, a limb in a

orator.' Howell.

Flexed (flests), a. Bent; as, a limb in a flexed position.

Flexibility (flets-i-bil'i-ti), a. [See FLEX-IBLE.] The quality of being flexible; pliancy; flexibleness; easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as, the flexibility of a language; flexibility of temper. 'The flexibility of reys of light.' Newton.

Flexible (fleks'i-bl), a. [L. flexibilits, capable of being bent, from flecto, flexum, to bend.]

1. 'That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a flexible rod; a flexible plant.—2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable; easy and compliant; as, the flexible minds of youth.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways flexible to the will of the prome.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways flexible to the will of the people. Bacon.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. Shak.

3. Capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic; as, Greek was a flexible language.—4. That may be adapted or accommodated.

This was a principle more flexible to their purpose.

Rosers.

Syn. Pliant, pliable, supple, tractable, manageable, ductile, yielding, facile, compliant, plastic, adaptable.

Flexibleness (fleks'i-bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness. ableness.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.

Locke. Flexibly (fleks'i-bli), adv. In a flexible

flexicostate (fleks-i-kos'tāt), a. [
flexum, to bend, and costa, a rib.]
the ribs bent or curved. Smart.

Flexile (fleks'il), a. [L. flexilis, from flecto, flexium, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force. 'So youthful and so flexile then.' Tennyson.
Flexiloquent (fleks-il'ō-kwent),

riexiloquenti (neks-iro-kwent), a. [1.]
flexiloquius—flexus, a bending, and loquor,
to speak.] Ambiguous; equivocal.
Flexion (flek'shon), n. [L. flexio, from flecto,
flexum, to bend.] 1. The act of bending.—
2. A bending; a part bent; a fold.
Of a singue singular translations.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four flexions, trial would be made.

Bacon.

3. A turn; an inclination; a cast.

Pity causeth some tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye aside.

Bacon.

the eye aside.

4. In gram, the variation of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation. See INFLECTION.—5. In anat. that motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

Flexor (fleks'er), n. In anat. a muscle whose office is to produce flexion: in opposition to the extensor. See FLEXION 5.

the extensor. See FLEXION, 5. Flexuose (fleks'ū-ōs), a. Same as Flexuous, 3. Flexuous (fleks'ū-us), a. [L. flexuosus, from flexus, a bending, winding, from flecto, flexum, to bend.] 1. Winding; having turns or windings.

The restrained flexious rivulets of corporeal things are all contemptible. Sir K, Digby.

things are all contemplates.

2. Variable; wavering; not steady. The flexuous burning of flames. Bacon.—3. In bot, changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower.

Flexura (fleks-ûra), n. [L., a bending.] In anat. the joint between the forearm and carpus in quadrupeds, usually called the fore-knee in the horse; analogous to the wrist-joint in man.

wrist-joint in man.

wrist-joint in man.
Flexure (fleks'in), n. [L. flexura, from flecto, flexum, to bend.] 1. The act of bending; a bending. 'His legs are for necessity, not plexure.' Shak.—2. The form in which a thing is bent. 'The flexure of the joints.' Ray.—3. Part bent; a bend; a fold. 'Varying with the flexures of the valley through which it meandered.' Brit. Quar. Rev.—4; Obsequious or servile, bowing or cringing. Shak.—Flexure of a curve, in math. its bending towards or from a straight line. Fley (fly), v.t. [Softened from fley.] 'To territy; to put to flight. [Scotch.]

It spak right howe-My name is Death,

It spak right howe—'My name is Death, But be na /ley'd.' Burns.

But be na //e/d.' Biern.

Fley (fly), v. to take fright. [Scotch.]
Fley (fly), v. A fright. [Scotch.]
Fliborgib, Flibbergibber (flibber-jib, flibber-jib-er-jib-er), v. A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycoplant. 'These flatterers and //ibbergibb.' Latiner. [Old and provincial.]
Flibbergibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flibber-jib-bet, flibber-ii-jib-bet), v. The name given to a fiend by Shakspere, after Bishop Harsenet, who cites it as one whom the Jesuits affected to have east out when pretending to work miracles, with the view of

tending to work miracles, with the view of making converts.

This is the foul fiend, flibbertigibbet; he begins at curfew and walks till the first cock. Shak. Flibusterism (fli-bus'ter-izm), n. Same as

Filibusterism.
Flibustier (fli-bus'ter), n. [Fr. See Fili-Buster.] A pirate; a buccaneer.

The pirates, whom we call buccaneers improperly, the French denominated flibustiers, from the Dutch flyboats in which they made their first expeditions.

Flic-flac (flik'flak), n. [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows. Thackeray. Flichter (flicht'er), v.i. [Akin to flicker.] To flutter; to flicker. [Scotch.]

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher through, To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise and glee.

Flick (flik), n. [Onomatopoetic.] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, seized the whip, gave one flick to the off leader, and away went the four horses.

Flick (flik), v.t. To strike with a quick jerk, as with a whip; to flip.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, ficking, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot.

Dickens.

Flick (flik), n. [See Flitch.] A flitch; a flake. [Provincial.]

Flicker (flik'er), v. i. [A. Sax. fliceerian, to move the wings; G. fluckern, to flare, to blaze, to flutter; D. flikkeren, to twinkle—all probably affected by onomatopoetic in-

fluence, and representing rapid, vibratory, or twinkling motion, as of wings, flame, &c.]
1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings; to keep in motion without removing.

And flickering on her nest made short essays to sing.

Dryden, 2. To fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a

current of air or about to expire.

Irrent of air or about to one.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason flickered and did die.

Matt. Arunda.

Flicker (filk'er), n. The act of thickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.
Flickeringly (filk'er-ing-li), adv. In a flick-

Flickeringly (fliker-ing-li), adv. In a nickering manner.

Flickermouse (flik'er-mous), n. [E. flicker, to flutter, and mouse.] The bat; the flittermouse of findermouse. Giddy flickermice, with leather wings.' B. Jonson.

Flidget (flij), a. Fledged. 'Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once flidge.' Holland.

Flidget (flij), v.i. To get feathers; to become fledged.

They every day build their nests, every hour flidge.

Flier (flī/er), n. [See FLY.] 1. O flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. 1. One that

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds; Tis for the followers fortune widens them, Not for the fliers.

Shak.

2. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; a fly; as, the fler of a jack.—
3. One of the arms attached to the spindle 3. One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin: so called from its rapid revolution.—4. A straight flight of steps or stairs; gl. stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to winding stairs. 5. The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers.—6. In printing, a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine. Written also Flyer in all senses.
Flight (lift), a. IA Sax, hiht, from Redgan, to

also Fight (filt), n. [A. Sax, filht, from fledgan, to fly as a bird, or fledhan, to flee. See FLY.]

1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

isty departure.

Pray ye that your flight be not in the winter.

Mat. xxiv. 20.

By a prudent flight and cunning save A life, which valour could not, from the grave. Trans. of Architochus.

Trans. of Architectus.

2. The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; the manner or mode of flying. The night-owl's lazy flight. Shalt.—3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds, as pigeons, flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season. 'The harvest flight of birds.' Johnson.

At the first dight of arous sont.

At the first flight of arrows sent
Full threescore Scots they slew. Chevy Chase. Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

4. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; an extravagant excursion or sally; as, a flight of imagination or fancy; a flight of ambition.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail, When airs and rights, and screams and scolding fail. Pope,

5.† A long, light, feathered arrow.

Not a flight drawn home E'er made that haste that they have. Beau. & Fl. 6.† Sport of shooting with a particular kind

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight. Shak.

Cupid at the Night.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—Flight of stairs, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform or landing to another.

Flighted (fifted), a. Taking flight; flying, Flighter (filt'er), n. In brewing and distilling, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

Flightily (filt'-li), adv. In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

Flightiness (filt'i-nes), n. The state of being flighty; slight delirium; extreme volatility.

Her innate flightiness made her dangerous.

Thea. Hook.

Syn. Levity, giddiness, volatility, lightness, caprice, frivolity. Flight-shot (flit'shot), n. The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

There stands the May-pole, half a flight-shot from the king's oak. Sir W. Scott. Flighty (flit'i), a. 1. Fleeting; swift; tran-

2. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious. 'Proofs of my flighty and paradoxical turn of mind.' Coleridge. The Righty purpose never is o'ertook. Shak.

Flim-flam (flim'flam), n. [This is a kind of reduplicated word, formed from flam; comp. as to form flip-flap, shilly-shally, whimwham, &c.] A freak; a trick.

This is a pretty flim-flam.

This is a pretty fim-fam. Beau. & Fl.
Flimsily (flim'zi-li), adv. In a fimsy manner.
Flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), n. State or quality
of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.
Flimsy (flim'zi), a. [Perhaps from the root
of jilm (which see), or for flamsy, from
flam, with term. sy, as in tricksy, whimsey.]
Without strength or solid substance; without reason or plausibility; of loose and unsubstantial structure; as, Jilmsy cloth; a
flimsy pretext; a flimsy excuse; flimsy obiections.

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. Pope In reply came a number of flimsy and unmeaning excuses.

Macaulay. SYN. Weak, feeble, slight, superficial, shal-

SYN. Weth, technical and the sort of paper, Plimsy (flim'zi), n. 1. A thin sort of paper, by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper.

When a man sends you the flimsy, he spares you the flourish. Dickens.

the flourish.

Plinch (flinsh), v.i. [Probably a form of blench corrupted through influence of flee or fly; or, as Skeat thinks, nasalized from O.E. fleecher, Fr. flechir, L. fleecher, to bend.]

To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince; as, one of the parties flinched from the contest.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without finching or complaining.

Locke.

Flinch (flinsh), v.t. Same as Flense. Flincher (flinsh'er), n. One who flinches or

Flinchingly (flinsh'ing-li), adv. In a flinching manne

Ing manner. Flinder (flin'der), n. [Akin D. flenter, a broken piece; G. flinter, flinder, a small plate of shining metal, a spangle, a nasal form of flitter, a spangle, from root of flit.] A small piece or splinter; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural. [Scotch.]

The tough ash spear, so stout and true, Into a thousand Rinders flew. Sir W. Scott. Flindermouse (flin'der-mous), n. A bat;

a flittermouse.

Flindersia (flin-der'si-a), n. [After Captain a littermouse.
Flindersia (filin-der'si-a), n. [After Captain M. Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the present century.] A genus of Australia lofty timber trees, nat. order Cedrelaceæ, one species of which, F. australia, yields timber scarcely inferior to mahogany, and employed by the inhabitants for many useful purposes. The woody capsule, covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, of a species found in the Moluccas, is used by the natives as a rasp for preparing roots for food.
Fling (fling), v.t. pret. & pp. flung; ppr. flinging, [Perhaps a nasalized form of A. Sax. fligan, to make to fly, caus. of fleogan, to fly.] 1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to fling a stone at a bird. 2. To send forth or emit with violence, as though thrown from the hand.

He... like Jore, his lighning flung. Dryden.

He . . . like Jove, his lightning flung. Dryden. 3. To shed forth; to emit; to scatter.

Every beam new transient colours flings. Pope. 4. To throw to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat; as, the wrestler flung his antagonist; to fling a party in litigation.—To fling about, to throw in all directions; to distribute on all sides.

We are stating a plain matter of fact, and not merely giving vent to invective or finging about sarcasms.

Brougham. To fling away, to reject; to discard.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition

—To fling down, (a) to demolish; to ruin.
(b) To throw to the ground; to overturn;

note, not, move;

as, he flung down his opponent with great force. (c) To cast on the ground, as a knight throws his glove, in token of a general challenge; hence, to propose for settlement or decision.

This question, so flung down before the guests, And balanced either way by each, at length Was handed over by consent of all To one who had not spoken.

Tennyson Tennyson.

To one who had not spoken. Tempson.

—To fling in, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account; as, in settling accounts one party lings in a small sum or a few days' work.

—To fling off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of.—To fling open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.—To fling out, to utter; to speak; as, to fling out hard words against another.—To fling up, to a design.—To fling the head, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

Fling (fling), v.i. 1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to throw out the legs violently; as, the horse began to kick and fling.—2. To utter harsh or abusive language; to sneer; to upbraid; as, the soold began to flout and fling.—3. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily; as, he got into a rage and flung out of the house.

Seek meif your mind change before he comes back.

Seek me if your mind change before he comes back.

I will no more seek you.—And away she flung.
Richardson.

Fling (fling), n. 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

I, who love to have a fling Both at senate house and king. 3. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full ex-tent of one's opportunities.

When I was as young as you, I had my fing; I led a life of pleasure.

Ferroid.

a life of pleasure.

4. A kind of dance: usually applied to a Scotch dance, the Highland fling, in which there is much exertion of the limbs. Fling-dust | fling dust | n. One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker; a woman of low character; a prostitute. Beau. & Fl. Flinger (fling'er), n. 1. One who flings; one who jeers.—2. A dancer. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suid has minded you was a finger and a fiddler yourself.

Flingin'-tree (fling'in-tre), n. The lower part of a fiall which strikes the grain; a fiall. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary flingin'-tree,
The lee-lang day had tired me. Burns. The thresher's weary fingin'-tree,
Flinking-comb (flingk'ing-kom), a. A dressing-table comb for the hair. Simmonds.
Flint (flint), n. [A. Sax. and Dan. fint. Sw. finta; akin to E. finter, a broken piece; G. finter (see FilnNem), and Gr. plinthos, a brick,] I. In mineral. a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray or grayish black colour. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass and in all fine pottery war. The fracture of flint is perfectly conchoidal; though very hard it breaks easily in every direction, and affords very sharp-edged splintery fragments. Its true native place is the upper bed of the chalk formation, in which it is formed as a series of concretions, the silica in the shells of marine animals being attracted into nodules. being attracted into nodules.

oing attracted into mounts.

So stubborn finits their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.

Congresse

Liquor of flints is a solution of flint or silica

—Liquor of flints is a solution of flint or silica in potash.—2. A piece of flinty stone used in a flint-lock. See FLINT-LOCK.—To skin a flint, to be excessively avaricious; to descend to any shift to gain money.

Flint (flint), a. Made or composed of flint.—Flint implements, the name given by archeologists to the implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, those first studied were mostly formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, axe-heads or celts, lanceheads, knives, wedges, &c. Flint implements have been found, in the valley of the Somme and elsewhere, in apparently up-

heaved beds of 'drift,' and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals; and therefrom man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

Flinters (flint'erz), n. pl. Flinders. [Vulgar.] Flint-glass (flint'glas), n. A species of glass, so called because pulverized flints were originally employed in its manufacture. It is extensively used for domestic purposes. Its dispersive power in regard to light renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes, as by combining a concave lens of flint-glass with one or two convex lenses of crown-glass, which possesses a much less dispersive power, a compound lens is formed in which the prismatic colours arising from a simple refraction are destrayed and the leave workered enterworked.

lens is formed in which the prismatic colours arising from a simple refraction are destroyed, and the lens rendered achromatic. Quartz and fine sand are now substituted for fifnt in the manufacture of this glass. Flint-heart, Flint-hearted (fiint hirt, flint/härt-ed), a. Having a hard, unfeeling heart; hard-hearted; cruel. 'Put the lintheart Persians to the sword.' Old play. 'Oh, pity,' gan she cry, 'flint-hearted boy.' Shak.

Flintiness (flint/i-nes), n. The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

Flint-lock (flint/lok), n. A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan: now superseded by locks on the percussion principle. Flint-stone (flint/ston), n. A hard siliceous

stone; flint.

Flinty (flint'i), a. 1. Consisting or composed
of flint; as, a flinty rock.—2. Like flint; very
hard; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable; as, a flinty heart.

The tyrant custom, most grave senators. Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war My thrice-driven bed of down. Shak.

Through finity Tartar's bosom, would peep forth, And answer thanks.

Shak.

Shak.

3. Full of or abounding in flint-stones; as,

And answer thanks.

3. Full of or abounding in flint-stones; as, flinty ground.

Flinty-rock, Flinty-slate (flint'l-rok, flint', slât), n. A siliceous schist of a somewhat slaty structure, occurring in beds in metamorphic strata, containing about 75 per cent of silica, the rest being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. Basanite or Lydian stone, used under the name of touch-stone for testing gold by its colour, is a variety without the slaty structure. Horn-stone belongs to the same group.

Flip (flip), n. [Perhaps so called because it is supposed to give one as it were a fillip or consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.

Flip (flip), n. [A form of flap.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick. [Colloq.] Flip (flip), v.t. To flick. Latham.

Flip-dog (flip'dog), n. An iron used when heated to warm flip.

Flipe (flyp), v.t. [Icel. flipa, the pendulous lip of a wound. Akin E. flap.] [Scotch.]

1. To pull off, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.—2. To ruffle back, as the skin.

Flip-flap (flip'flap), n. [A reduplication of flap.] The repeated noise or stroke of something broad, flat, and pliant.

Flip-flap (flip'flap), adv. With a flapping noise.

Flippancy (flip'an-si), n. [See FLIPPANT.]

noise.

Flippancy (flip'an-si), n. [See FLIPPANT.]

The state or quality of being flippant; smoothness and rapidity of speech; pertness; inconsiderate volubility; fluency of speech.

Flippant (flip'ant), a. [Formed from flip, flap; akin to Icel fleipr, tattle, fleiprin, pert, petulant, fleiprin, thoughtless.] 1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. talkative.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be flip-pant and free in their speech. Barrow.

2. Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; voluble and thoughtless; heedlessly pert; petulant. It ill becomes one, while he bends under the weight of insuperable objections, to grow so exceedingly dippant.

Waterland.

Flippant (flip'ant), n. A flippant person.

Flippantly (flip'ant-li), adv. In a flippant manner; fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

Flippantness (flip'ant-nes), n. The state or quality of being flippant; fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

Flipper (flip'er), n. 1. The paddle of a seaturtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a

Petersen and Christian practise an Esquimaux mode of attracting the seals; they scrape the ice, thus making a noise like that produced by making a hole with its flippers.

M'Clintock.

hole with its sippore.

2. The hand. [Slang.]

Plirt (flert), v.t. [Possibly influenced by imitative tendency, and perhaps expressive of the noise made by a jerk with a light implement, as with a fan. It is from the use of the fan that the word has the sense, now generally attached to it, of coquetting, as applied to ladies. Comp. A. Sax. sleard, trifle, folly; shardian, to trifle; G. flirren, to make a confused noise.]

1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly.

Not one to stirt a venom at her eyes,

Not one to flirt a venom at her eyes, Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink?

2. To move backwards and forwards or otherwise with short, quick movements; to make coquettish motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or flirt your fan. Lord Dorset.
3. To jibe at; to jeer at; to scoff at.

I'm ashamed, I'm scorned, I'm flirted. Beau. & Fl. Flirt (flert), v.i. 1. To jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering; to act with levity or giddiness.

The trembling family they daunt, They firt, they sing, they laugh, they tattle

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; as, to firt with gentlemen.

Flirt (flert), n. 1. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or east; a darting motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little flirts and vibrations.

Addison.

2. A contemptuous remark; a jibe; a jeer. One flirt at him, and then I am for the voyage.

Beau. & FI

3. One who flirts; especially, a woman who acts with giddiness or plays at courtship; a pert girl; a coquette. [The term is occasionally applied to a male.]

Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.

Addison. General Tufto is a great flirt of mine. Thackeray.

4.† A vile woman; a drab.

For why may not the mother be naught, a peevish drunken flirt, a waspish coloric slut, a crazed piece, a fool, as soon as the nurse?

Burton.

Flirtation (flert-a'shon), n. 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion.—2. Desire of attracting notice; act of playing at courtship;

Chesterfeld. Flirtatious (flert-ā/shus), α. Given to flirt-

rinteanous (ner-a sins), a. Given to infeation; coquettish.

Flirt-gill, † Flirt-gillian † (flert'jil, flert-jil'-i-an), a. A light, wanton woman; a harlot.

You heard him take me up like a fiirt gill.

Beau. & Fl.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a fiirt gillian.

Renu & Fl.

Flirtigig† (flèrt'i-gig), n. A wanton or wild flirting girl. Flirtingly (flert'ing-li), adv. In a flirting

manner.
Flisk (flisk), v.i. [Perhaps another form of frisk.] To skip restlessly about; to bounce or caper, as a horse. [Scotch.]
Flisk (flisk), v.t. To render restless; to fret.

[Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest flisket. Scotch proverb,

Flisk (flisk), n. A sudden spring or evolution; a caper; a whim. [Scotch.]

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; but there is something in Miss Ashton's change,—too sudden and too serious for a mere flisk of her own. Fliskmahoy (flisk'ma-hoi), n. A giddy, gawky girl; a flirt-gill. [Scotch.]

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en e exies. Sir W. Scott.

the exies.

Filsky (flisk'i), a. Fidgetty; unsettled; light-headed; whimsical. [Scotch.]

Flit (flit), v.i. pret. & pp. flitted; ppr. flitting. [Comp. Dan. flittle, Sw. flittled, to remove. Probably akin to flee, fleet, fly, flutter, &c. Probably akin to flee, fleet, fly flutter, and the seven flower flow

Like the borealis race
That flit ere you can point their place. Burns.

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the flitting bird.

3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to

another.

It became a received opinion that the souls of men departing this life, did fit out of one body into some other.

Hooker.

4. To remove from one habitation to another. [Old English and Scotch.]—5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to fitting air resign'd. Dryden. Flit (flit), v.t. To cause to flit or remove; to remove; to dispossess. [Old English and Scotch.]
Flit (flit), a. Nimble; quick; swift_'Two

Scotch!, a. Nimble; quick; swift. 'Two darts exceeding fitt.' Spenser. See FLEET. Flitch (flich), n. [Softened form of Prov. E. flich, bacon; A. Sax. flicee, a flitch of bacon. Comp. flesh.] 1. The side of a hog salted and cured.—2. In carp. one of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.
Flite, Flyte (flyt), v.i. [A. Sax. flitan, to strive, contend, quarrel.] To scold; to quarrel; to brawl. [Old English and Scotch.] Flite, Flyte (flyt), w. The act of scolding; a scolding; a quarrel, with angry words; an angry dispute; a brawl. [Scotch.]
I think maybe a fore with eauld housekeeper at

angry dispute; a brant.

I think maybe a flyte wi the auld housekeeper at
Monkbarns, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude.

Sir W. Scott.

Flitter (flit'er), v.i. To flutter. [Old English

and Scotch.]
Flitter (fitter), n. [See Flutter.] A rag;
a tatter.
Flittermouse (fittermous), n. [Flitter, to

flutter, and mouse; G. fledermaus.] A bat; a flickermouse; a flindermouse.

a flickermouse; a flindermouse.

Flittern (flit'ern), a. In tanning, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called timber-bark, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

Flittiness (flit'ines), n. State or quality of being flitty; unsteadiness; levity; lightness. 'That volatileness and flittiness of our memories.' Bp. Hopkins.

Flitting (flit'ing), n. 1. A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.—2. A removal from one habitation to another. [Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the tilting, and

A neighbour had lent his cart for the fitting, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.

Feffrey.

3. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another. [Scotch.] Flittingly (flitting-li), adv. In a flitting

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey; His warm breath blows her flix up as she flies.

Flix† (fliks), n. [Corrupted from flux.] The flux; dysentery.

flux; dysentery.

And loot a womman that suffitide the fix or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, can to belayade.

Flixweed (fliks'wed), n. [From its supposed power of curing flix or flux.] The Sisynthium Sophia, a species of water-cresses, a warm, aromatic plant, sometimes used as a pot-herb, found growing on walls and waste grounds. It is also called Fine-leaved Hedgemustard.

Flot (flo), n. [A. Sax, fld, flan, an arrow.] An

Flot (flő), n. [A. Sax. flå, flån, an arrow.] An

Flot (fib), n. [A. Sax. flat, flan, an arrow.] An arrow.
Float (fibt), n. [A. Sax. flata, an arrow.] An arrow.
Float (fibt), n. [A. Sax. flata, that which floats, a fleet. See the verb. In some of its meanings, however, the word has probably a different origin.] 1. That which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; as, (a) a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft; a buoy. (b) The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish. (c) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (a) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine, or in a cistern.—2.† The act of flowing; flux; flood.—3. A quantity of earth, 18 feet square and 1 deep.—4.† A wave. The Mediterranean float. Shak.—5. In platsering, a long rule with a straight edge, by which the work is reduced to a plane surface. An angle float is one made to fit an internal

angle; a two-handed float is termed a darby.
6. The float-board of a water-wheel.—7. A single-cut file for smoothing.

Float (flot), v.i. [A. Sax. flectan, flottan, to float, apparently a kind of causal of flowan, to flow. Comp. the etymologies under FLEET, FLOOD, FLOOD, which are all closely allied words.]

1. To rest on the surface of the board of the surface of allied words.] 1. To rest on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up. Shak. The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground.

surface of a fluid; to move as if supported by a fluid; to move gently and easily through the air. 2. To glide without effort or impulse on the

They stretch their plumes and float upon the wind.

Float (flot), v.t. 1. To cause to float; to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid; as, the tide floated the ship into the harbour; the men are employed in floating timber down the river.—2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow, to cover with write. inundate; to overflow; to cover with water. Proud Pactolus floats the fruitful lands.

Proud Pactolus Joats the fruitful lands. Dryden.

3. In plastering, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a Joat, frequently dipped in water.—4. To bring prominently before public notice; to raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking; to set agoing; as, to Joat a scheme, a mining or railway company, &c.

Floatage (libt'aj), n. Anything that floats on the water.

Floatant (floi'ant), a. See Floatant.

Floatation n. Same as Floatation.

Floatation, n. Same as Flotation.
Float-board (flot'bord), n. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.

the wheel is driven.

Float-case (fibt/kās), n. A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

Floater (fibt/er), n. 1. One that floats or swims.

2. A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of absence in the strength of the second of the strength of the

to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

Ploating (floting), p. and a. 1. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as, a floating leaf.—2. Circulating; not fixed, or invested, or determined; of uncertain amount or employment; free to be used as occasion requires: opposed to sunk; as, floating capital; floating debt.—3. Free; disconnected; unattached; as, the floating ribs in some fishes.

4. In plastering, employed in floating; as, floating screeds.

Floating (floting), n. 1. The act or condition

Matting screeds.

Floating (flöting), n. 1. The act or condition of one who or that which floats; as, (a) in arch. the spreading of stucco or plastering on the surface of walls; the second coat of three-coat work. (b) In agri. the watering or overflowing of meadow-lands.—2. In weaving, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See Fileshing, 2.

Floating-anchor (flöting-angk-ér), n. See Anchor.

Floating-battery (flot'ing-bat-te-ri), n. See under BATTERY.

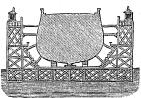
Floating-battery (flöt'ing-bat-té-ri), n. See under BATTERY.
Floating-breakwater (flöt'ing-bräk-water), n. A contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.

Floating-bridge (flöt'ing-brij), n. 1. A bridge, consisting of rafts or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2, Mütt. a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.—2. A large flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, in harbours or rivers, generally running on chains laid across the bottom, for the conveyance of passengers, goods, vehicles, railway trains, &c.
Floating-clough (flöt'ing-klnf), n. A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.
Floating-dock (flöt'ing-clok), n. A capacious wooden or iron structure, generally of a rectangular shape, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating-docks are built in water-tight compartments, and ships to be repaired are easily floated into

are built in water-tight compartments, and ships to be repaired are easily floated into them, as they can be sunk to the required depth by the admission of water into the

compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating-dock is raised by having the water pumped out till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Props are then supplied to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised still higher by the compartments being further emptied. Instead of compartments water-tight tanks may be used, and the dock raised and lowered on the same principle. Or again, floating-docks may be made so heavy as to sink by their own weight deep enough to allow the largest vessel to pass over their bottom. They are then raised by forcing down empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy. The cut represents the

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Transverse Section of Floating-dock, Port of Ferrol.

section of a dock of the first kind, showing the interior stays of the water-tight com-

the interior stays of the water-tight compartments. Floating-harbour (flotting-hiar-ber), n. A harbour formed by floating-breakwaters. Floating-island (flotting-fland), n. I. An island formed in a lake or other inland water, consisting generally of a mass of earth held together by interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve as pasture grounds. Artificial floating-islands have been formed by placing lake mud on rafts of wicker-work covered with reeds.—2. In cookery, a dish made of

ake mid on rates of wicker-work covered with reads.—2. In cookery, a dish made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

Floating-light (löting-lib), n. 1. A lifebuoy, carried at a ship's stern, with a reflector or lantern containing a lamp, for use in case any one should fall overboard at night. 2. A lightship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c., to warn mariners of danger. See LIGHTSHIP.

See Lightship.

Floatingly (flöting-li), adv. By floating.

Floating-meadow (flöting-me-dö), n. Meadow land, the surface of which is flat, adjoining a river or other source of water, with which it can be flooded at pleasure.

Floating-pier (flöting-per), a. A pier which rises and falls with the tide.

Floating-screed (flöting-kräd), n. In plastering, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See Float, n. 5.

FLOAT, n. 5.

Floating-warehouse (flot'ing-war-hous), n. A device for diminishing the risk of warehousing explosive or infiammable substances, as petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, dc., formed of a number of upright hollow iron cylinders, bound together and defended from fluctuations of temperature by an outer casing of wood, the whole forming a kind of raft capable of floating in water. Each cylinder has a manhole at the top for the reception of the substance to be stored in its interior. The warehouse is generally moored in a dock or basin at a distance from houses or shipping, so that there is less chance of fire being communicated to it, and in case of an explosion the damage done to other property would be considerably decreased. housing explosive or inflammable substances, ably decreased

aniy decreased.

Floatstone (flöt/stön), n. A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray colour, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common dist.

Floaty (flöt'i), a. Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light. Floccillation (flok-sil-lä'shon), n. [L. floccus,

a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, denoting great irritability and debility of the brain. It is an unfavourable symptom in many acute diseases, as fevers, &c.

Floccose (flok-ōs'), a. [L. floccosus, full of locks of wool.] In bot. composed of or bearing tufts of woolly, or long and soft, hairs;

Floccosely (flok-ōs'li), adv. In a floccose or tufted manner.

Flocculence (flok'ū-lens), n. [From L. floc-

cus, a lock of wool.] The state of being floc-

cuts, a fock of wool.] The state of being floculent; adhesion in small flakes.

Flocculent (flok'ū-lent), a. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

Floccus (flok'kus), n. pl. Flocci (flok'sī).

[L.] 1. In zool. the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia.—2. In

terminates the tail of the mammalia.—2. In bot. a woolly filament sometimes occurring with the sporules of certain fungi.

Flock (flok), n. [A. Sax floc, floce, a flock, a company, a band of men. Cog. Dan. flok; Sw. flock, Icel. flokkr, flock; E. folki; Pol. pulk, Rus, polk, a regiment of soldiers; Lith. pulkas, a flock, crowd, herd.] 1. A company or collection of living creatures: especially pullas, a flock, crowd, herd.] I. A company or collection of living creatures; especially applied to birds and sheep, seldom (except in plural) to cattle and other large animals; thus we speak distinctively of flocks and herds. 'Like a flock of wild geese.' Shak. 'This flock of trunkards.' Shak. 'A flock of ravenous fowl.' Mülton.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by flocks.

2. A Christian congregation in relation to the pastor, who is appointed to take charge of them in spiritual things. Flock (flok), v.t. To gather in companies or crowds; as, people flock together.

His tenants, wife and child, and thither half The neighbouring borough.

Flock' (flok), v.t. To crowd.

Good fellows, trooping, flocked me so. Taylor.

Flock (flok), n. [The origin may be L. floccus, a lock of wool, or the word may be originally Teutonic, as it is common to the Teutonic languages; comp. G. flocke, O. G. floccho, D. vlok, Sw. flocka, Dan. flokke.] 1. A lock of wool or hair.—2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used when coloured for making flock-paper.—3. The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woollen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, furniture, &c.

Flock-bed (flok'bed), n. A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock.

A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep; And for a flock-bed I can shear my sheep. Dryden

And for a flock-bed I can shear my sheep. Dryden. Flockling (flok'ling), n. A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep. Brome. Flockly (flok'll), adv. In a body or in flocks. Flock-master (flok'mas-ter), n. An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer. Flockmelt, adv. In a flock; in flocks or herds. Chaucer. Flock-paper (flok'pā-pèr), n. A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or of cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or fine. fine, and attached to the paper by size or

ramish. Flocky (flok'i), a. Abounding with flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.
Floe (flo), n. [Dan. its-flage, Sw. flaga, is-flaga, floe.] Naut. a large mass of ice float-

flaga, floe.] Naut. a large mass of ree noaring in the ocean.
Floetz (flets), n. Same as Fletz.
Flog (flog), v.t. pret. & pp. floogyed; ppr. flogging, [Allied to Prov. E. flack, to beat; flacket, to flap about; perhaps also to flap or flag. Comp. L. flagrum, flagellum, a scourge (whence E. flagellate).] 1. To beat or whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape, How he was flogg'd or had the luck t'escape.

2. To beat, in sense of surpass; to excel.
'If I don't think good cherry-bounce flogs all the foreign trash in the world.' T. Hook. an the toreign trans in the world. T. Hook. [Colloq.]—To flog a dead horse, to try to revive interest in a stale subject. Flogger (flog'er), n. One who flogs. Flone, n. pl. of flo. [A. Sax. fldn, an arrow.] Arrows. Chaucer.

Arrows. Chaucer.
Flong (flong). Old pp. from fling.
Flood (flud). n. [A. Sax. Fris. Dan. Sw. and
Icel. flod, flood, from the root of flow (which
see).] I. A great flow of water; a body of
moving water, particularly a body of water
rising, swelling, and overflowing land not
usually covered with water; a freshet.—

2 A wiver. sames chiefly noeting! A river: a sense chiefly poetical.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. Dryden, 3. The flowing in of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean: opposed to ebb; as, the ship entered the harbour on the

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, Shak. 4. A great quantity; an inundation; an over-flowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a flood of bank-notes; a flood of paper currency.

'A flood of visitors.' Shak. -5. A great body or stream of any fluid substance or of anything resembling a fluid; as, a flood of lava; a flood of light; hence, fig. a flood of vice.—
6. Menstrual discharge.—The Flood, the

thing resembling a fluid; as, a flood of lava; a flood of light; hence, fig. a flood of vice.—
6. Menstrual discharge.—The Flood, the deluge in the days of Noah.
Flood (fluid), v.t. To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; to irrigate; as, to flood a meadow.
Flood-anchor (fluid/angk-ër), v. The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.
Flooder (fluid'er), v. One who floods or irrigates

gates.

Floodgate (flud'gat), n. A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or passage; a vent; also, an obstruction or restraint.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great floadyate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground.

Sir P. Sidney.

Flooding (fluding), n. 1. The act of over-flowing or inundating; inundation.—2. A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus. Flood-mark (fludinark), n. The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark

Flood-tide (flud'tīd), n. The rising tide.

Flood-tide (flud'tid), n. The rising tide. See Phoop, 4.
Flook (flök), n. Same as Fluke.
Flookan, Flooking (flök'an, flök'ing), n. Same as Fluke.
Flooky (flök'i), a. Same as Fluky.
Floor (flör), n. [A Sax flör, flöre, a floor. Cog. D. vloer, a floor; G. flur, a fleld, a floor; W. llaur, the ground, the floor of a house; Gael. lar, the ground, terfloor of 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalte, &c.—2. A platform of boards or planks dern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalte, &c.—2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.—3. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level; as, the first or second floor.—4. Naut. that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.—5. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members. [United States Congress, to have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate: equivalent to the English phrase, to be in possession of the house.

Mr. T. claimed that he had the floor.

Mr. T. claimed that he had the floor. New York Herald.

Floor (flor), v.t. 1. To cover with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards.—2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; to beat; to conquer; as, to floor an antagonist.—3. Fig. to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c.; to overcome; to overthrow. [Colloq.]

One question . . . floored successively almost even witness in favour of abolition to whom it was a sat. Rev

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and floor the Established Church.

4. To go through; to make an end of; to finish. 'I've floored my little-go work.' Hughes. [Colloq.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well floor them.

Macmillan's Mag.

Floor-cloth (flör'kloth), n. A useful substiriour-cloud (nor kloun). A useful substitute for a campet, frequently made partly of hemp and partly of flax, and saturated with a wash of melted size, and various coats of oil-paint, and ornamented with a great variety of patterns; oil-cloth for covering floors.

floors (flor'er), n. One who or that which floors as a blow which floors a person; hence, fig. anything which leads to a person's defeat or which overmasters him, as, in the universities, an examination paper which a

student cannot answer. [Slang.]

Floor-guide (flor'gid), n. In ship-building, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel.

Floor-head (flor'hed), n. In ship-building, one of the upper extremities of the floor-tibahor for vecsel.

timbers of a vessel

Floor-hollow (flor'hol-lō), n. Naut. an elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor-

elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futbocks of a vessel. Flooring (flor'ing), n. 1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.— 2. Materials for floors. Flooriess (flor'les), a. Having no floor. Floor-timber (flor'tim-ber), n. One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifi-cally, in ship-building, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed. is framed.

Flop (flop), v.t. [Another form of flap.] 1. To clap or strike the wings; to flap; as, the bird flopped its wings.—2. To let down suddenly; to let down the brim of, as a hat.

Fanny, during the examination, had flopped her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears.

Flop (flop), v.i. 1. To strike about with something broad and flat, as a bird with its wings or a fish with its tail; to flap; as, the brim of a hat flops.—2. To plump down suddenly; as, she flopped on her knees.

If you must go flopping yourself down, flop in favour of your husband and child. Dickens.

Flop (flop), n. The sound made by a soft outspread body falling suddenly to the ground; as, she fell with a *flop*.

And with a desperate ponderous flop, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. IV. H. Russell.

feet, and took my seat at his side. W. H. Russell.

Floppy (flop'i), a. Having a tendency to
flop; as, a floppy hat.

Flora (flora), n. [L., from flos, floris, a flower.]

1. In class, myth. the goddess of flowers.—

2. In bot. (a) a work systematically describing
the species of plants of a country or geological period. (b) The botany or the complete
series of plants indigenous to any district,
country, region, or period; as, the British
flora; the flora of the carboniferous period.
See FAUNA.—3. One of the small planets
or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars
and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 18th
October, 1847. October, 1847

October, 1847.

Floral (fiō'ral), a. [In sense 1 from L. Floralis, from Flora; sense 2 from L. flos, floris, a flower.] 1. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers; as, Floral games.—2. Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers; as, a floral bud; a floral leaf; floral ornaments.

— Floral envelope, in bot, the calyx and corolla, or calyx alone if there is no corolla. Florally (flō'ral-il), adv. In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers are concerned; as. florally ornamented.

as, florally ornamented.

Floramour (flo-ra-mor'), n.

Floramour (flo-ra-mor), n. [Fr.—L. flos, floris, a flower, and amor, love.] A flower begetting love. Ash.
Floran (floran), n. 1. Tin one stamped very small.—2. An exceedingly small-grained tin ore, scarcely perceptible in the stone, though perhaps very rich.
Florascope (flora-sköp), n. [E. Flora, and Gr. skopeō, to behold.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.
Flora t (flor), n. Flore; n. area or ground-

ment for inspecting nowers.

Flore's (flör), n. Floor; an area or groundplot.—On the flore, on the spot. Spenser.

Floreal (flō-rā-al), n. [Fr., from L. flos, floris,
aflower.] In the French republican calendar,
the eighth month of the year, dating from
September 22, 1792. It commenced April
20 and ended May 19.

20 and ented May 18.

Floreated, Floriated (flore-at-ed, flori-at-ed), a. Decorated with floral ornament; having florid ornaments; as, the floreated capitals of early Gothic pillars; a floreated

cross.

Floree, † n. The blue scum of dye-wood, used in painting. Chaucer.

Floren, Florein, n. [See Florin.] A species of gold coin. Chaucer.

Florence (florens), n. 1. A kind of cloth.—
2. A kind of wine from Florence in Italy.—
3. A gold coin of the reign of Edward III. of the value of 6s. sterling.—Florence plask, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass, with a long neck, in which Florence oil comes to England.—Florence oil, a superior tind of olive-oil prepared at Florence, and

comes to England.—Provence out, a supernor kind of olive-oil prepared at Florence, and imported in Florence flasks.

Florentine (floren-tin), a. Of or pertaining to Florence.—Florentine work, a kind of mosaic work, consisting of precious stones and pieces of marble, so named because the Florentines were distinguished for this kind frame. Florentines were distinguished for this kind of work.—Florentine fresco, a kind of painting, first practised at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls.—Florentine lake, a pigment, formerly used, prepared from cochineal.
Florentine (floren-tin), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Florence.—2. A kind of silk cloth.—3.† A kind of pastry. 'Stealing custards, tarts, and florentines.' Beau. & Fl.
When any kind of putcher meet flows apples. &c.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., re baken in a dish, it is called a florentine, and when in a raised crust, a pie. Receipts in Cookery.

Florescence (fib-res'sens), n. [From L. flo-rescens, pp. of floresco, to begin to blossom, incept. from floreo, to blossom, from flore, floris, a flower.] In bot a bursting into flower; the season when plants expand their flowers; inflorescence. flowers: inflorescence.

Floret (flo'ret), n. [Fr. fleurette, It. floretto, a little flower.] A single small flower in a



Flower of Common Arnica Arnica montara). -1, Ray

compact inflor-escence, as in the so-called compound flower of the Composite, or in the spikelet of grasses

Floret (flor'et), n. [Fr. fleuret.] A fencing sword; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earn-est, and *florets*, have oft turned to swords. such fencing

(Arnica montara).—1, Ray off turned to swords, floret. 2, Disc floret.

P. F. Hore.

**Floriage (flöri-āj), n. [From L. flos, floris, a flower.] Boom; blossom.

**Floriage (flöri-āj), n. See FLORIATE).

**Florican (flöri-kan), n. See FLORIKAN.

**Floricomous (flöri-komus), n. [L. floricomus—flos, floris, a flower, and coma, hair.]

**Having the top or head adorned with flowers. flowers

Floricultural (flő-ri-kul'tűr-al), a. Relating

to floriculture.
Floriculture (flo'ri-kul-tūr), n. FIOTICULTURE (flö'ri-kul-tür), n. [L. flos, floris, a flower, and cultura, cultivation.] The culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants, whether in open beds in condens in content in cont

gardens, in conservatories or greenhouses, or in rooms in dwelling-houses. Floriculturist (flo-ri-kul'tūr-ist), n. One interested in the cultivation of flowers or

Thereseed in the clutivation of nowers or flowering plants.

Florid (florid), a. [L. floridus, from floreo, to flower, to bloom, from flos, floris, aflower, 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery. 'Your florid orchard blows.' Pope. 1. Covered of abouting the control of flowers. Your forid orchard blows.' Pope.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red; of a lively red colour; as, a florid countenance; a florid cheek.—3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant; as, a florid style; florid countered.

The first letter which William unrolled seemed to contain only florid compliments. Macaulay. -Florid style of Gothic architecture, that highly enriched and decorated species of architecture which prevailed in the fifteenth

and at the beginning of the sixteenth century: often called the Tudor Style, as it tury: often called the Tudor Style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.

Florideæ (ilō-rid'e-è), n. pl. A name given to the rose-spored algre, in consequence of many of them exhibiting the rosy tints of flowers. They are now more generally known as rhodosperms.

Floridity (ilō-rid-ti), n. Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

Floridity (florid-ti), adv. In a showy imposing way.

Floridness (flo'rid-nes), n. The quality or condition of being florid; brightness or fresh-ness of colour or complexion; embellishness of cotour or complexion; embenishment; brilliant elegance, as of style; vigour; spirit. 'The nature and floridness of the plants' Evelyn. 'The amenity and floridness of the warm-spirited blood.' Feltham. Floriferous (floriferus, a. [L. florifer-flos, floris, a flower, and fero, to bear.] Producing flowers.

Florification (flö'ri-fi-kā"shon), n. [L. flos, floris, a flower, and facio, to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering; expansion of flowers.

Floriform (flō'ri-form), a. [L. flos, floris, a flower, and forma, shape.] In the form of a flower.

Florikan, Floriken (flö'ri-kan, flö'ri-ken), n The native name of a fine species of bustard (Otis aurita) much prized by Indian sportsmen. Called also Florican, Florikin.

Florilege (fid'ri-lēj), n. [L. florilegus, flower-culling—flos, floris, a flower, and lego, to cull.] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. A treatise on flowers.

tise on Howers.
Florin (florin), n. [Fr., It. florino, a name first applied to a Florentine coin, because it was stamped with a lily, in It. flore, from L. flos, floris, a flower.] A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries. The English florin is 2s. or ent countries. The English florin is 2s. or one-tenth of a pound sterling; the Austrian gulden or florin of the present day about the

same; the gulden or florin of Holland, also about 1s. 8d. sterling.
Florinean (florinte an), n. One of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, so called from Florinus, a Roman priest, who was

excommunicated by Pope Eleutherius in

176. Floriparous (flo-rip'a-rus), a. [L. flos, floris, a flower, and pario, to produce.] 1. Producing flowers.—2. In bot. a term applied to plants in which other flowers are produced intend. of family instead of fruit

plants in Winder other holds.

Floripondio (flo-ri-pon'di-0), n. [Spanish name.] A plant, the Datura sanguinea, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and ff used largely, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

Florist (florist), n. [Fr. fleuriste, a florist.]

1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers; one who deals in flowers.—2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

movers; one who deats in howers.—2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants. Floroon (flo'ron, n. [Fr. flexivon. See FLOWER.] A border worked with flowers. Florulent! (flor"d-lent), a. [L. florulentus, from flos, floris, a flower.] Flowery; blossessing the flowers of the flowers of the flowers.

soming. Flory (flö'ri), a. [Fr. fleuré, flowery.] Vain.

Flory-boat (flo'ri-bōt), n. A local name for Flory-boat (flori-bot), n. A local name for a boat employed in carrying passengers to and from steamers which cannot get along-side of a quay at low water. Floscular (flos'kul-èr), a. In bot. applied to the flowers of Compositæ, which consist

to the flowers of Composites, which consist of many florets.

Flosculariæa (flos-kū-lā'ri-ē'a), n. pl. A family of Rotifera furnished with a carapace or sheath, with bundles of long cilia which mostly remain rigidly extended, vibrating only occasionally. The eyes, in some of the genera, disappear on their reaching the adult state, but they may often be distinctly seen in the young or partly hatched ova. Floscule (flos'kūl), n. [L. Ilosculus, dim. of flos, a flower.] In bot. a small flower in a compact inflorescence: the same as Floret. Flosculous, Flosculose (flos'kūl-us, flos'kūl-os), a. Same as Floscular. Flosculous, Flosculose (flos'kūl-us, flos'kūl-os), a. Same as Floscular.

Flos-ferri (flos-fer'rī), n. [L., flower of iron.] A coralloidal carbonate of lime, often found in cavities of spathic iron ore.

Flosh (flosh), n. [Probably connected with G. Ilosse, a trough in which ore is washed.] In metal. a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

Flosh-silk (flosh'silk), n. Same as Floss-silk. (Rare.]

silk. [Rare.]

The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with flosh-silk. Landor.

wadded with frosh-silk.

Landor.

Floss (flos), n. (Akin to G. fluss, floss, a stream, flessen, to flow.] A small stream of water. [Local.]

Floss (flos), n. (It. flossio, faint, flaccid, or flusso (L. fluzus, flowing), fragile; in third meaning perhaps connected with G. fliesen, to flow.] 1. A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.—2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c.—3. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths.

Flossification (flos'i-fl-kä'shon), n. Same

oxides and earths.
Flossification (flos'i-fl-kā''shon), n. Same as Florification.
Floss-silk (flos'silk), n. The portion of ravelled silk broken off in the flature of the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics; floss.
Flossy (flos'i), a. Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.
Floss-yarn(flos'ykrn), n. Yarn from floss-silk.
Flota (flo'ta), n. [Sp. See Fleet,] A fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Span-

the productions of Spanish America.

Flotage (flöt'āj), n. [Fr. flotage, a floating; or from E float.] 1. The act of floating. — 2. That which floats on the sea or

which floats on the sea or on rivers. [Rane.]
Flotant, Floatant (flot-ant), p. and a. In her. floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water: as applied to a bird, it is synonymous with Disclosed (which see).
Flotation, Floatation (flot-a'shon), n.
1. The act or state of floating.

We were held in superses till 8 n.m., when the

We were held in suspense till 8 p.m., when the bearings of the icebergs being altered, and the extra

pressure easing off, the ship became almost upright, and began to settle down to the proper level of float ation.

Capt. Allen Young.

2. The science of floating bodies. -Plane or 2. The science of floating bodies.—Plane or line of flotation, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.—Stable floating, a term applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position. When the metacentre is slightly disturbed, invariably returns to 1ss former position. When the metacentre is directly above the centre of gravity of a floating body, the floation is stable; when themetacentre is below the centre of gravity, the floatation is unstable; and when the metacentre and centre of gravity coincide, the floatation or equilibrium is indifferent. Flote (flot), v.t. To skim. Tusser. [Local.] Flote (flot), v. A float; a wave.

They all have met again, And are upon the Mediterranean flote, Bound sadly home for Naples.

Flotery, t.a. Floating. Chaucer:
Flotella (flot-filla), n. (Sp. dim. of nota (which see.).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels. Flotsam, Flotson (flot-sm., flotson), n. (From hoat.) Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water. (See Jersam.) Flotsam belongs to the sovereign or the grantee of the sovereign, fin owner appears to claim within a year after it is taken possession of by the parties otherwise entitled. Flottet, v.i. To flow; to float. Chaucer. Flottent (flot'en), pp. Skimmed. Flough, n. See Flew.

session of by the parties otherwise entitled. Flotte, † vi. To flow; to float. Chaucer. Flotten† (flot'en), pp. Skimmed. Flough, m. See Flew. Flounce (flouns), vi. pret. & pp. flounced; ppr. flouncing. [Akin N. flunsa, to plunge; E. plunge,] To make violent or rapid movements with the limbs and body; to spring, tun, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle; to flounder; to throw one's self about with jerks, as if in displeasure or agitation.

They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy. Thomson. You neither fret, nor fume, nor flounce. Swift

You neither tret, nor tame, nor flames. Smit Flounce (flouns), n. A sudden jerking motion of the body. Flounce (flouns), n. [Originally written frounce, from Fr. froncis, a plait, from froncer, fromser, to plait, to wrinkle. See FROUNCE, I A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

Peeps into every chest and box, Turns all her furbeloes and founces. Prior. Flounce (flouns), v.t. To deck with a flounce or flounces; as, to flounce a petticoat or freek.

frock.

Flounder (floun'der), n. [G. flunder, Sw. flundra, Icel. flythra, flounder.] 1. A small, flat, malacopterygious fish of the family Pleuronectide, and genus Pleuronectes or Platessa, the common flounder being the Pleuronectade, and genus Fleuronectes of Platessa, the common flounder being the Pleuronectes or Platessa flesus. It is one of the most common of the flat-fishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers all round our coast; but abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders live and thrive whether in the sea, in brackish, or in fresh water; indeed they have been successfully transferred to freshwater ponds. They feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes; and sometimes, though not usually, acquire the weight of 4 lbs. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean Seas. The Argus-flounder is the P. argus, a native of the American seas.—2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking-board. Flounder (floun'der), vi. [Regarded by Wedgwood as a nasalized form of D. flodderen, to flaplike a loose garment, and hence, from similarity of sound, applied to the

eeren, so nap like a loose garment, and hence, from similarity of sound, applied to the splashing motion of a body in water.] To make violent motions with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll or tumble about.

They have Houndered on from blunder to blunder. W. Hamilton.

Flour (flour), n. [Fr. fleur, from L. flos, floris, a flower—contr. for fleur de furine, the finest part of the meal. Comp. flowers of sulphur. See FLOWER, which is merely another form of the same word.] The finely anomer form of the same word. The linery ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance; as, four of emery. Flour (flour), v.t. 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour; as, to flour wheat.—2. To sprinkle with flour.

sprinkle with flour.
Flour-box (flour'boks), n. A tin box for scattering flour; a dredging or dredge box.
Flour-dredge, Flour-dredger (flour'drej, flour'drej, flour-dresser (flour'dreser), n. Same as Flour-box.
Flour-dresser (flour'dreser), n. A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.
Flourette, t. i. To flourish. Chaucer.
Flourette, t. n. A floweret or small flower.
Chaucer.

Chaucer.
Flourish (flu'rish), v.i. [Fr. fleurir, fleurissant, L. floreo, to flower, to bloom, from flos, floris, a flower.] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; as, the beech and the maple flourish best in a deep, rich, and moist loam.

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiuses, as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil.

Ref. Horne.

Valeria son.

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, comfort, happiness, or honour; to have abundance of good things or qualities; to prosper; to augment; to thrive.

Bad men as frequently prosper and flourish, and that by the means of their wickedness. Nelson.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth Unhurt amid the war of elements. Addison. In Athens, or free Rome, where eloquence Flourish'd, since mute. Milton.

To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

They dilate and flourish long on little incide

4. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large, irregular, and fanciful lines; to make ornamental strokes; as, to flourish with the pen.—5. To move or be moved in fantastic pen.—b. 10 move or be moved in lantastic irregular figures; to play with fantastic and irregular motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, flourish'd o'er his head.

6. In music, (a) to play in a bold dashing style, introducing profusely ornamental but unmeaning notes; as, to flourish on an organ or violin. (b) To play a bold prelude or fanfare, as on the trumpet.

Why do the emperor's trumpets flourish thus?

Shak.

7. To boast; to vaunt; to brag. Pope.
Flourish (flurish), v.t. 1. To cause to thrive; to develop; to expand. Bacon.—2. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything show. thing showy.

The day book and inventory book shall be flour-ished. French Com. Code. To make into flourishes; to make embellishments or ornamental work out of.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *faurished* into large works. *Facon.*

4. To make bold or irregular movements 4. To make bold or irregular movements with; to hold in the hand and swing about; to brandish; as, to flourish a sword.—5. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.—6. To varnish over; to gloss over; to give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin Sith that the justice of your title to him Doth flourish the deceit. Shak. Flourish (flu'rish), n. 1. A flourishing con-

Rome . . . was in that flourish that Saint Austin desired to see her in. Howell.

2. Showy splendour; decoration; ornament; beauty. 'The flourish of his sober youth.' Crashaw.—3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; ish of rhetoric; a flourish of wit.

He lards with flourishes his long harangue.

Dryden.

4. A figure formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *lowrishes* about a great letter.—5. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or something else held in the hand; as, the *flourish* of a sword.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a waggon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a flourish. Hurper's Monthly Mag.

6. In music, the decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage, with the double view of heightening the effect of the composition and of display-

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey

ing his own flexibility of voice or finger.—
Flourish of trumpets, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more instruments
performed on the approach of any person
of distinction, hence, any ostentations preliminary sayings or doings.
Flourished (flu'risht), p. and a. In her.
flowered or adorned with trefoils, fleur-deflis, &c. Called also Flory, Florette, Flutt, &c.
Flourisher (flu'rish-er), n. One who flourishes.

Flourishingly (flu'rish-ing-li), adv. In a flourishing manner; with flourishes; ostentationsly

Flour-mill (flour'mil), n. A mill for grind-

riour-inity (non-inity, and inity of grinding and sifting flour).

Flour-packer (flour) pak-er), n. A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

Floury (flour), n. Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour; as, your coat is flour.

is floury.

Flout (flout), v.t. [Akin Goth. floutan, to vaunt; A. Sax, fittan, O.E. and Sc. flyte, fite, to scold.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt; to produce the feeling of disrespect or degradation toward.

He flouted us downright.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to fout the ruins gray. Siv W. Scott.

Flout (flout), vi. To practise mocking; to
sneer; to behave with contempt: often with
at. Never flout at me. Shak. 'Fleer
and gibe, and laugh and flout.' Swift.

Flout (flout), n. A mock; an insult.

Wherefore wail for one,
Who put your beauty to this flout and scorn?

Tennyson.

Flouter (flout'er), n. One who flouts and

flings: a mocker.

Imigs; a mocker. Floutingly (flouting-il), adv. With flouting; insultingly. Flouting-stock (flouting-stock), n. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Shak.

Shak.
Flow (flö), v.i. [A. Sax, flówan, to flow. Cog. D. vloeijen, to flow; O.H.G. flawan, to wash; Skr. plu, to flow; to swim.] 1.To move along an inclined plane or on descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; as, rivers flow from springs and lakes; tears flow from the eyes. 2. To melt, to become liquid.

That the mountains might flow down at thy presence.

8. To proceed; to issue; as, evils flow from different sources; wealth flows from industry and economy.—4. To abound; to have or be in abundance; to be full; to be copious; to be crowded; as, flowing cups or goblets. In that day the mountains shall dee down

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk. Joel iii. 18.

The dry streets flow'd with men. Chapman.

5. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity, as, a flowing period; flowing numbers.—6. To be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered by the tongue.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.

Dryden.

7. To hang loose and waving; as, a flowing mantle; flowing locks.

matte; flowing locks.

The imperial purple flowing in his train.

A. Hamilton.

8. To rise, as the tide: opposed to ebb; as, the tide flows twice in twenty-four hours.—9. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as bhood.—10. To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flow (flö), v.t. 1. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; as, the low grounds along the river are annually flowed.—2. To cover with varnish.

Flow (flö), n. 1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a flow of water; a flow of blood.—2. The rise of the tide.—3. Abundance; copiousness; as, a flow of spirits.—4. Any gentle procedure or movement, as of thought, language, and the like, resembling thought, language, and the like, resembling in undisturbed and even movement the flow of a river, and denoting a copious supply; outpouring; stream.

The feast of reason and the flow of soul. 5. A watery moss; a flow-bog. [Scotch.] Flowage (flö'āj), n. Act of flowing; state of being flowed.

being flowed. Flow-moss (flö'hog, flö'mos), n. A peat-bog the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, from rains or springs. Flower (flou'er), n. [O.E. flour, floure, from O.Fr. flour, flur, Mod. Fr. fleur, from L. flos, floris, a flower. E. flour is really the same word though it has taken a different signification

with a somewhat different form. The word is found in all the Romance languages, and has also passed into Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish. The W. flur, bloom, fluraw, to blow, to bloom, are probably borrowed from the English.] 1. In bot, the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant. A complete flower consists of stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla. The stamens and pistils are the essential organs of the flower. They occupy two circles or rows, the one within the other, the stamens being in the outer row. The stamens consist of a stalk or fluenent supporting a roundish body, the arther, which is filled with a powdery substance called the pollen. The pistil consists of a closed cell or vary at the base, containing outles, and covered by a style which together are called the florat envelope, or when they both display rich colouring the perianth. The leaves of the corolla are called petals, and those of the calyx sepals. Some flowers want the floral envelope, and are called achiamydeous; others have the calyx but are

envelope, and are called achlamydeous; others have the calyx but are without the corolla, and are called monochiamydeous. Flowers are generally biseaual, but some plants have uniseaual flowers; that is, the pistils are in one flower and the stamens in another. General than a few parts of the internations of the corollary and the stamens in another forms of the internations of the internations of the corollary and the stamens in another than a few parts of the internations of the internations of the corollary and the stamens in another than the corollary and the co



is, the pistils are in one flower and the stamens in another. The figure shows the flower of Cheiranthus Cheiri (wallflower): a, peduncle; b, calyx; c, corolla; d, stamens; e, pistil. — Pedunculate flower, one supported on a flower stalk or peduncle. See PEDINUCLIATE. — Sessile flower, one without a peduncle. See SESSILE. — Fertile or female flower, one having stamens only. — Hermaphrodite or perfect flower, one having stamens only. — Hermaphrodite or perfect flower, one having both stamens and pistils. See Inflorescence. — Artificial flowers, worn as ornaments in the hair, in bonnets, &c.—2. In popular language, the delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green; a blossom.—8. The early part of life or of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth, as, the flower of age or of life.—4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part; as, young, vigorous, and brave men are the flower of a nation.

mation.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain.

Hooker.

Psalms do more briefly contain. Hooker.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

6. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense it is now always written Flour (which see).—7. pl. (a) In ohem. fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as, the flowers of sulphur. (b) The menstrual discharge. (c) In printing, ornamental types for borders of pages, cards, and the like. and the like.

and the like.

Flower (flow'er), v.i. [From the noun.] 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant; to produce flowers.—2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flowrish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous; to come into the finest or fairest condition. 'When howered my youthful spring.' Spenser.—3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new heer. as new beer.

The beer did flower a little. 4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have flowered off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of.

Millon.

Flower (flou'er), v.t. 1. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers, -2. To cause to blossom. Quart. Rev. Flowerage (flou'er-āj), n. State of flowers; flowers in general

Flower-bearing (flou'ér-bār-ing), a. Producing flowers.

Flower-bud (flou'ér-bud), n. The bud which

produces a flower.

Flower-clock (flou'er-klok), n. A contrivance for measuring time by means of flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the

day.

Flower-crowned (flou'er-kround), a.

Crowned with flowers.

Flower-de-lis, Flower-de-luce (flou'ér-de-le, flou'ér-de-lus), n. [Fr. Jeur de lis, flower of the lily.] 1. In her, same as Fleur-de-lis. 2. In bot. the iris, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family Iridaces. See IRIS.

Flowered (flou'erd), p. and a. Embellished

Flowered (flou'erd), p. and a. Embellished with figures of flowers.
Floweret (flou'er-et), n. [Fr. fleurette, dim. of fleur, a flower.] A small flower; a floret. Flower-fence (flou'er-fens), n. A name first given to the plant Poinciana pulcherrima, from its having been used in the West Indies in hedges, but afterwards extended to all the species of the genus Poinciana. The name bastard flower-fence is given to the species of the genus Adenanthera. Flowerful (flou'er-ful), a. Abounding with flowers.

flowers.
Flower-garden (flou'ér-gar-dn), n. A garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated.
Flower-gentle (flou'ér-jen-tl), n. A popular name for all the species of plants of the genus Amaranthus, but more particularly for A. tricolor, a Chinese species found in our gardens, and remarkable for the vivid colours of its foliage.
Flower-head (flou'ér-hed), n. In bot, the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile upon a receptacle, as in the daisy. See first cut under Disc, 3. (c).
Flower-iness (flou'ér-i-nes), n. 1. The state

Floweriness (flou'er-i-nes), n. 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—2. Floridness of speech; abund-

flowers.—2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.
Flowering (flou'er-ing), p. and a. Having or producing flowers.—Flowering plants, (a) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (b) Plants cultivated for their flowers rather than for their fruit, as garden border-plants, as opposed to venetables. veaetables.

regetatores.

Flowering-ash (flou'er-ing-ash), n. The common name of Ornus europæa, nat. order Oleacea, a deciduous tree, a native of Southern Europe, common in our arboretums. It yields the saccharine substance called manna.

called manna. Flowering-fern (flou'er-ing-fern), n. The popular name of Osmunda regalis, nat order Osmundaceæ. It is the noblest and most striking of our ferns, and grows in boggy places and wet margins of woods. It derives its name from the upper pinnæ



Flowering-fern (Osmunda regalis).

of the fronds being transformed into a handsome panicle covered with sporangia. Flowering-rush (flou'er-ing-rush), n. The common name of Butomus umbellatus, nat. common name of Butomus umbellatus, nat-order Butomaces, a beautiful plant found in pools and wet ditches of England and Ireland, but rare in Scotland. It is con-sidered the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British flora. The leaves are 2 to 3 feet long, linear, triangular, their sharp edges sometimes cutting the mouths of cattle, whence their generic name Butomus (ox-cutting). The scape or flowering stem is longer than the leaves, terminating in a large umbel of rose-coloured flowers readily disongerman the leaves, terminating in large umbel of rose-coloured flowers, readily distinguished from those of all other British plants by having nine stamens, six in an outer, and three in an inner row. Plower-inwoven (flou'ér-in-wov-n), a. Adorned with flowers; interwoven with that which is adorned. 'Flower-inwoven tresses.'

Flower-leaf (flou'er-lef), n. The leaf of a

nower; a petal Flowerless (flou'ér-les), a. Having no flowers; specifically, in bot, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

or powering paints.

Flowerlessness (flou'er-les-nes), n. State or quality of being without flowers.

Flower-maker (flou'er-māk-er), n. A maker

of artificial flowers.

Flower-piece (flow'er-pes), n. A painting or picture of flowers.

or picture of flowers. Flower-pot (flow'r-pot), n. A pot in which flowering-plants or shrubs are grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, tapering a little towards the bottom, which is perforated with one or more holes.

perforated with one or more holes. Flower-show (flou'er-shō), n. An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive. Flower-stalk (flou'er-stak), n. In bot. the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification. Flower-work (flou'er-werk), n. Imitation of flowers, naturalor artificial flowers arranged for ornament. Flowery (flou'er-i), n. 1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as, n flowery field. 2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.—3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a flowery style.

Flowery-kirtled (flou'é-ri-ker-tld), a. Adorned with garlands of flowers. 'Flowery-kirtled Naiades.' Milton.

Froving (flöring), p. and a. 1. Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding.—2. Abounding; inundating.—3. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line.—Flowing sheets (mant.), the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the

Flowingly (flö'ing-li), adv. In a flowing manner; smoothly; with volubility; with abundance.

abundance.

Flowingness (flo'ing-nes), n. Quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency; smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

Flowik (flouk), n. A local name of the flounder. See FLUKE.

Flow-moss (flo'mos). See FLOW-BOG.

Flown (flon), pp. of verb to fly: often with verb to be as auxiliary. Gone away; departed. 'Was reason flown.' Prior.

Flown (flon), pp. of verb to flow. Filled quite full; flushed.

When night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons Of Bellal flown with insolence and wine. Millon.

Some critics have supposed that flown in this passage is a corruption for blown. Warton reads swoln.

Flowretry (flou'ret-ri), n. [From flowret, on type of musketry from musket.] Carved work representing flowers.

Floxed-silk † (flox'silk), n. The same as Floxes.

Floss-silk.

Floyt, in. A flute.
Fluate (fluăh), n. [From fluor (which see).]
In chem. a salt once supposed to be formed
by the combination of fluoric acid with a meby the combination of incorte acid with a metallic oxide, an earth, or alkali; as, flutte of alumina or soda. They are properly fluorides. Flucan, Flukan (flukan), n. 1. In mineral, an earth or clay of a slimy glutinous consistence, in colour for the most part blue or white, or a mixture of both.—2. A provincial executive formula for the state of the sta

tence, in colour for the most part blue or white, or a mixture of both.—2. A provincial, especially Cornish, name for an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore caused by a cross vein or fissure; a cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay. Fluctiferous (fluk-tiferus), a. [L. fluctus, a wave, and fero, to produce.] Producing or tending to produce waves. Blount. Fluctisonous (fluk-tifon-us), a. [L. fluctus, a wave, and sono, to sound.] Sounding as waves. Balley.

Fluctuability (fluk'ti-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.] Fluctuable (fluk'ti-a-bil'i-ti), n. Capable of fluctuating; liable to fluctuation. Fluctuant, (fluk'ti-ant), a. [L. fluctuans, fluctuantis, ppr. of fluctua See Fluctuate.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady. Fluctuate (fluk'ti-at), v.: pret. & pp. fluctuated; ppr. fluctuating. [L. fluctua, fluctuatum, from fluctus, a wave, trom fluo, to flow.] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as a fluctuating field of air.—2. To float backward and forward.

as on waves; to move now in one direction as on waves; to move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; as, public opinion often fluctuates; men often fluctuate between different parties and opinions; the funds or the prices of stocks fluctuate with the events of the day.

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The tempter, . . . as to passion mov'd Fluctuates disturbed. Milton.

They (maidens) to and fro
Fluctuated, as flowers in storm. Tennyson. SYN. To wave, oscillate, undulate, waver,

vacillate, hesitate, scruple.

Fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), v.t. To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion.

A breeze began to tremble o'er The large leaves of the sycamore And fluctuate all the still perfume.

Tennyson. Fluctuating (fluktū-āt-ing), p. and a. Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling; unsteady; changeable; as, we have little confidence in fluctuating opinions.

fluctuating opinions.
Fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shon), n. [L. fluctuatio, from fluctuo. See Fluctuates.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the fluctuations of the sea.—2. A rising and falling suddenly; a wavering; unsteadiness; as, the fluctuations of opinion.—3. In med. the perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or necrossion.

or orbinion.—S. in meta. In proceeding the motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion.

Flue (fit), n. [Comp. O. Fr. flue, a flowing, from L. fluo, to flow. Skeat takes it from O. Fr. fleute, a flute, the beak of a retort.]

1. A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage.—2. A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilens.—3. A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heat from one part of a building to another. Flue (fit), v.i. To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

Flue (fit), v.i. [Probably connected with fluff, G. flau, soft.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair; flew.

Flue (fit), n. A money of account of Morocco

Flue (fin), n. A money of account of Morocco of the value of #th part of a penny sterling. Flue-boiler (fit boiler), n. A steam-boiler with flues running through the part that contains the water.

contains the water.
Fluellen, Fluellin (flu-el'len, flu-el'lin), n.
[Comp. D. fluweel, velvet, fluweelbloem, amaranth.] The popular name of two British plants, the one Linavia spuria, or male fluellen, and the other Veronica Chamædrys, or female fluellin. Both plants have soft walled Lavas

Fluellite (fluel-lit), n. [E. fluor, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] A compound of fluoric acid and alumina which occurs at Stenna-gwyn

and alumina which occurs at Stenna-gwyn in Cornwall in octahedral crystals. It is a fluoride of aluminium. Fluence (fiftens), n. Fluency. Milton. Fluency, (fiftensi), n. [L. fluentia, a flowing, fluency, from fluens, fluentis, ppr. of fluo, to flow.] The quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility; affluence; abundance.

ence; abundance.
Fluent (fivent), a. [L. fluens, fluentis. See
FLUENCY.] 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; passing; current. 'Motion being a fluent thing.' Ray.—2. Ready
in the use of words; voluble; copious; having
words at command and uttering them with
facility and smoothness; as, a fluent speaker.
3. Voluble; smooth; as, fluent speech.

3. Voluble; smooth; as, Huen't speech.

Mr. Swinburne's words are in themselves more horrible than Shelley's; but the expression of the passage is too fuent for strong feeling. Quart. Rev. Fluent's (flue'ent). n. 1.† A stream; a current of water. Philips.—2. In math. the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing, whether it be line, surface, solid, &c.; an integral. Fluentity (flue'ent-li), adv. In a fluent manner; with ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak fluently. Fluentiness (fluent-nes), n. State of being fluent; fluency. [Rare.]
Flue-plate (flu'plat), n. In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Called also Tube-plate and Tube-sheet. Flue-Surface (flu'sér-fas), n. The portion of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

is heated directly by the furnace.

Fluey (fid'), a. Resembling or containing flue or loose fur or soft down; down; fluffy, fluff (fluf), n. [Onomatopoetic.] A puff. [Scotch.] – Fluff in the pan, explosion of

priming in the lock-pan of a gun, while the gun itself does not go off; fig. any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan. [Scotch.] Fluff (fluf), n. Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c., when agitated; flue. See Flew, Flue. A squib. [Scotch.] Fluffy (fluf'), a. Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose float-

ter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey. 'The carpets were fluffy.' Thackeray.

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the fluffy bulk of feathers.

Flugelman. See FUGLEMAN.
Flught (flucht), v.i. To flutter; to flaunt.
[Scotch.]

fisction; fluid (fluid), a. [L. fluidus, from fluo, to flow.] Consisting of particles which move and change their relative position without and change their relative position without separation on the slightest pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; as, water and air are fluid substances.—Fluid lens, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.
Fluid (fit'id), n. A body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation; a body which vided to the slightest was

a body which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid or gas: opposed to a solid; as, air, water, blood, chyle, are fluids. Fluids are divided into liquids, such as water and bodies in the form of water; and gaseous bodies, or aeriform fluids. Liquids have been also termed non-elastic fluids, for although they are not altogether void of elasticity, they possess it only in a small degree. Air and aeriform bodies have been called elastic duids on account of their executed elastic. fluids on account of their great elasticity.

—Fluid of Cotunnius, a thin gelatinous fluid found in the bony cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, so called from the anatomist who first distinctly described it.—Fluid com-

who first distinctly described it.—Fluid compass, a compass, the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats.
Fluidity (fluidit-ti), n. The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid, eartform or cases state; ownead to which aeriform, or gaseous state: opposed to solid-

Fluidize (flu'id-iz), v.t. To convert into a

Findize (httid-12), v.t. To convert into a fluid.
Fluidness (fluid-nes), n. The state of being fluid; fluidity (which see).
Flukan. See Flucan.
Fluke (fluk), n. [A non-nasalized form corresponding to G. Jank, a wing, the fluke of an anchor; comp. also Sw. Jik, Dan. Jig, a flap or lappet; Dan. anchor which fastens in the ground. See Anchor.—2. In mining, an instrument used in cleaning a hole previous to its being charged with powder for blasting.—3. One of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale; so named from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.—4. In billiards, an accidental successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage. advantage.

We seem to have discovered, as it were by a fluke, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements.

Times newspaper.

Fluke, Flowk (flök), n. [A. Sax. flöe, flooc, a flat-fish.] A flounder. [Scotch and Provincial English.]

Fluke, Fluke-worm (fluk, fluk/werm), n.
Distoma hepaticum, a species of entozoa
which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals, especially those of the sheep. See DISTOMA

Fluky (fluk'i), a. Formed like or having a

Flume (flum), n. [A. Sax. flum, a stream, from L. flumen, from fluo, to flow; or it may be from A. Sax. flowan, to flow, and connected with N. flauma, to flow.] Lit. a flowing; the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold weshing.

that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial chan-nel for gold-washing.

Flume-bridge, Flume-stop (flüm'brij, flüm'stop), n. Same as Fire-Bridge.

Fluminous (flü'min-us), a. Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. Goodrich.

Flummery (flum'mė-ri), n. [W. llymry (from llymy, harsh, raw, crude, from llym, sharp, severe), a kind of food made of oat-meal steeped in water until it has turned

sour.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children. Locke. 2. Anything insipid or not to the purpose;

2. Anything insipid or not to the purpose; mere flattery; empty compliment; nonsense. Plummox, Flummux (flum'moks, flum'muks), v.t. [Used in various English dialects.] To perplex; to embarrass; to hinder; to bewilder; to defeat. [Slang.] Flung (flung), pret. & pp. of flung. Flunk (flungk), v.t. [Probably a form of flunk. Comp. Sc. flunk, a lazy lounging person, to flunk, to squat down.] To fail, as in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. [United States.]

Wh. little one you must be cracked if you flunk.

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you flunk out before we begin. F. C. Neal.

out before we begin.

Flunk (flungk). n. A failure or backing
out. [United States.]

Flunkey, Flunky (flungki), n. [L.G. flunkern, to flaunt; D. flonkeren, flunkeren, to
glitter; comp. A. Sax. vdene, proud.] 1. A
male servant in livery.—2. A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited;
e givening, flatters and servila in intertor; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; a male toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young funkies of the aristocracy. Thackeray.

Solution the United States, a term among stockbrokers for a person who, unacquainted with the manner in which stocks are bought and sold, and deceived by appearances, makes bad investments or loses his money.

Flunkeydom, Flunkydom (flungk'i-dum), n. 1. Flunkeys collectively.—2. The grade or condition of flunkeys.

or condition of flunkeys. Flunkeyism, Flunkyism (flung'ki-izm), n. The character or quality of a flunkey; servility; toadyism. Fluoborate (flü-o-bōr'āt), n. A compound of fluoboric acid with a base. Fluoboric (flü-o-bōr'lk), a. Derived from, or consisting of fluorin and boron.—Fluoboric acid (HBO₂ 3HF), an oily liquid, like fill of vitriol, which fumes in the air, boils at a temperature of 100° C, and distils without alteration. As a gas it is colourless. a temperature of 100° C., and distils without alteration. As a gas it is colourless, has a penetrating pungent odour, and extinguishes flame on the instant. It forms salts with alkalies, which are termed fluoborates. It has a singularly great affinity for water. It may be obtained in a gaseous form by heating to redness boracic acid and powdered fluor-spar. Fluophosphate (flü-o-fosfāt), n. A compound formed by the union of fluoric and phosphoric acids with a base.

Fluor (flū'or), n. [L., a flowing, from fluo, to flow.] 1.† A fluid state.—2.† Menstrual flux.—3. In mineral. fluor-spar.—Fluor albus (lit. white discharge), in med. whites or leucorrhea: a disease of women.

Fluorated (flü'or-āt-ed), a. In chem. combined with hydrofluoric acid. See Hydrofluoric controlled.

Fluorescence (flu-or-es'sens), n. A name given to the phenomena presented by the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum when they become luminous by being sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or Datura Stramonium. In this way green crystals, as of fluor-spar, may give out blue rays, due not to the colour of the surface of the body, but to its power of modifying the rays incident on it.

Fluorescent (fit or selecnt) or Passessing

Fluorescent (fluores'sent), a. Possessing the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to

fluorescence

fluorescence.

Fluorhydric (flü-or-hi'drik), a. Same as Hydrofluoric (which see).

Fluoric (flü-or'ik), a. Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.

Fluoride (flü'or-īd), n. In chem. a compound obtained by heating hydrofluoric acid with certain metals, by the action of that acid on metallic oxides or carbonates, by heating electro-negative metals, as antimony, with fluoride of lead or fluoride of mercury and fluoride of lead or fluoride of mercury, and in other ways.

In other ways.

Fluorin, Fluorine (flü'or-in), n. At. wt. 19;
sym. F. An element existing in fluor-spar,
of which in a free state we know but little,
as its isolation is a matter of great difficulty. Combined with calcium it forms fluoride of calcium; with hydrogen it forms hydro-

cateum; with hydrogen it forms hydro-fluoroid (flü'or-oid), n. [Fluor, and Gr. eidos, appearance.] In crystal. a crystal contained under twenty-four triangles: so called because a frequent form in fluor-spar. Fluorotype (flü'or-ō-tīp), n. In photog. a

process in which the salts of fluoric acid are employed for the purpose of producing pictures by the agency of light. Fluorous (lifer-us), a. Obtained from or

pictures by the agency of light. Fluorous (fluor-us), a. Obtained from or containing fluor. Fluor-spar (flu'or-spar), a. (CaF.) A common mineral found in great heauty in Derbyshire; hence it is known in this country under the name of Derbyshire Spar. It generally occurs massive, but crystallizes in simple forms of the monometric system—viz. the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, dec., and in combinations of the cube and octahedron. Pure fluor-spar contains 49.7 per cent. fluorine, 51.3 calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores, but is found in distinct veins in the neighbourhood of Freiberg and in the Harz. It is sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently it exhibits thats of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens it is there known as Blue-john. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much Blue-john. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes. The term fluor is derived from the fusibility of this fluor is derived from the fusibility of this substance, on which account it is sometimes used as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. It is manufactured at Matlock and Derby into a great variety of articles, chiefly ornamental, and was held in high esteem by the ancients for the arms are the controlled for the arms and the controlled for the contro

was held in high esteem by the ancients for the same purpose, being the material of the original myrrhine vessels. Its specific gravity is 3·14, but it is of very inferior hardness, being scratchable by quartz.

Fluosilicate (fiū-o-sil'i-kāt), n. [Fluor and slæx or silica.] In chem. a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

Fluosilicic (fiū'o-sil-is''ik), a. Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorine. It is a gas, and may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is colourless, pungent, fumes when it scapes into a humid air, and is rapidly subsorbed by water.

absorbed by water.

Fluo-tantalic (fluo-tan-tal"ik), n. An acid obtained by treating tantalum with fluoric acid

Fluo-titanic (flu'o-tī-tan"ik), a. In chem. obtained from tantalum and fluorine. Flur-bird (fler berd), n. A decoy-bird. Gold-

smith.

Flurried (flu'rid), p. and a. Put in agitation; agitated; discomposed; excited; as, a flurried manner.

Flurry (flu'ri), p. [0f doubtful origin and connections, probably onomatopoetic. Comp. hurry, hurry-skurry.] 1. A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; as, a flurry of wind.—2. A sudden shower of short duretion. duration.

And, like a flurry of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows.

Longfellow.

3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry. Flurry (fluri), v.t. To put in agitation; to excite or alarm. Flurry (flurri), a. In her. the same as

Flurt (flert), n. A flirt. Quarles.
Flush (flush), v.i. [Comp. D. fluysen; Prov.
Dan. fluse, to flow with violence; O.H.G.
fluizan, to flow. The word blush may have
had some influence on the word.] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood flushes into the face.—2. To come in haste; to start; to fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed. 'Flushing from one spray unto another.' Sir T. Browne.—3. To become suffused; to become suddenly red; to glow. Then flushed her cheek with rosy light. Tennyson. 4. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.

At once, arrayed In all the colours of the flushing year, The garden glows. Thomson.

Flush (flush), v.t. 1. To cause to blush; to redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to colour.

Norflush with shame the passing virgin's cheek. Gay. How faintly flushed, how phantom fair, Was Monte Rosa, hanging there. Tennyson. 2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits of; to animate with joy. "The Whigs... fushed with victory and prosperity." Macaulay.—3. To wash out or cleanse by drench-

ing with copious supplies of water; as, to flush a sewer, a lane, &c.—4. In sporting, to cause to start up or fly off; to spring; as, to flush a woodcock.—To flush up, in bricklaying, to flush the vertical joints of brick with mortar. See Flush, a. 4. Flush (flush), a. [The origin of this word or its connection with the verb is not very clear.] 1. Fresh; full of vigour; glowing; bright. 'Flush as May.' Shak.—2. Rich in blossom; exuberant. 'On this flush pomegranate bough.' Keats.—3. Well-supplied with money; having full pockets; as, to be quite flush. [Slang.]

Lord Strut was not very flush in ready. Arbuthnot,

4. Having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface: in this sense much used by builders, carpenters, &c., and applied to surfaces which are so placed; for example, the panel of a door is said to be flush, when fixed level with the margin, and pass, when have tevel what the magin, and not sunk below it.—5. In the game of cribbage, consisting of cards of the same suit; as, a flush hand.—Bead and flush work, and bead, flush, and square work. See under BEAD.—A flush deck (neart.) is a deck without a half-deck or forecastle.

Flush (flush), n. I. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood; as, her face was suffused with a crimson flush.—2. Hence, any warm colouring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak.

See how calm he looks and stately, Like a warrior on his shield, Waiting till the flush of morning Breaks along the battle-field. Aytoun.

3. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling; as, a flush of joy.—4. Bloom; growth; abundance.

But all the blooming flush of life is fled. Goldsmith. 5. A rush or flow, as of a jet or stream of 5. A rish of now, as of a fet of steam of water. (In manner of a wave or flush. Ray, 6. In the game of cribbage, a run of cards of the same suit.—7. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

Flush (flush), adv. In a manner so as to be even or level with.

even or level WILL. Flusher (flush'er), n. [From the reddish-brown colour of the head and upper parts of the body.] The red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird (Lanius collurio); also called Flasher.

called Flasher.
Flushing (flush'ing), n. 1. A glow of red, as in
the face; as, the disease is characterized by
frequent flushings of the face.—2. In weaving, a thread which, in the process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.
Flushingly (flush'ing-li), adv. In a flushing
manner.

manner.

Flushness (flush'nes), n. State of being flush; freshness; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the neagerness of their bodies by the flushness of their eathers.

Bp. Gauden.

reamers. Ep. Gauden.
Fluster (flus'ter), v.t. [Icel. flanstr, fluster, floustra, to be flustered; akin to bluster.]
To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.
But once in life was flustered with new wine. Tennyson.
Fluster (fluster) as in To be in a best of

Wine. Tennyson.
Fluster (fluster), v.i. To be in a heat orbustle; to be agitated.
Fluster (fluster), n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.
Flustersten (fluster Edden)

Fluster (fluster), n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

Flusteration (fluster-fi/shon), n. The act of flustering or the state of being flustered; heat; hurry; confusion. [Vulgar.]

Flustra (flustra), n. [A. Sax phustrian, towave.] The sea-mat, a genus of Bryozoa. It is common on almost every coast, and is found thrown up among sea-weeds. It is flat and variously divided, of a pale brown colour, and, when examined, the surface is found to be covered with a kind of net-work of quadrangular cells, having minute teeth at the angles. When living these cells are fitted with polypi, each having a mouth fringed with tentacles.

Flustradæ (flustra-dē), n. pl. A family of Bryozoa, having the polyzoary flat, flexible, leafy, erect, and covered with many minute cells. Popularly they are known as seamats. On account of their peculiar scent they are sometimes called lemon-weeds.

Flute (flüt), n. [Fr. plate, O.Fr. platite, a verbal substantive from an ancient verb flatiter, from a L. L, verb flatuare (giving plauture by vertatless) from L. Inter.

from a L.L. verb flatuare (giving flatuare by metathesis), from L. flatus, a blowing, from L. flat, flatum, to blow.] 1. A portable musical wind-instrument consisting of a taper-

ing tube with six holes for the fingers, and ing other with its holes for the migets, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes. The sound, which is soft and clear in quality, is produced by blowing with the mouth into an oval aperture at the side of the thick end of the instrument. Its useful the thick end of the instrument. Its useful compass is about two and a half octaves, including the chromatic tones. It is usually made in four pieces, and of box or ebony, sometimes, however, of ivory, silver, or even of glass.—2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity cut along of gass.—2. A channel in a column or philar, a perpendicular furrow or cavity cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster: so called from its resemblance to a flute. When the flutes are partially filled up by a smaller round moulding they are said to be cabled. It is used in the lonic, Composite, Corinthian, and Doric orders; but never in the Tuscan. 3. Any similar goove or channel in any material, as the channel in the muslin of a lady's mantle.—4. A long, thin French roll eaten at breakfast.—Armed in fatte, having the guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, as when used as a transport: said of a war-vessel. Flute (fidt), v. i. pret. & pp. fluted; ppr. fluting. To play on a flute; to whistle with a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm. Tennyson. Flute (flut), v.t. 1. To play or sing softly and clearly, in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and fute fantastic tenderness. Tennyson. 2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or ruffle.

Flute (flut), n. [A different orthography of float.] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle.

Flute-bit (flut'bit), n. A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See Brr, 7.

Fluted (flut'ed), p. and a. 1. Channelled; furrowed; as, a fluted column.—2. In music, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like; as, fluted notes.

Flute-like (flüt/lik), a. Resembling the notes of a flute; clear and mellow; as, her flute-like voice

flute-like voice.
Flutenist (flütn-ist), n. A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.] Flute-player (flüt'plā-ēr), n. A flutist.
Fluter (flüt'er), n. 1. A flutist.—2. One who makes grooves or flutes.
Flute-stop (flüt'stop), n. In organs, a range of wooden and metal pipes tuned in unison with the dianason designed to imitate the

with the diapason, designed to imitate the

flute.
Flute-work (flut/werk), n. The name given to a particular class of stops in organ-building, in contradistinction to reed-work.
Fluther (flut/fler), n. [A form of flutter.]
1. Hurry; bustle.—2. Confusing abundance. [Scotch.]
Fluting (flut/ing), n. 1. The act of forming a groove, channel, or furrow.—2. A groove, channel, or furrow work; a flute; as, the flutings of a column; the flutings of a lady's ruffle.
Fluting-polane (flut/ing-plan) n. In sure

lady's ruffle. Fluting-plane, n. In carp. a plane used in grooving flutes. Flutist (flut'ist), n. A performer on the flute. Flutter (flut'tér), v. & [a form of flitter, from flit; allied to foat. Cog. L.G. fluttern, G. flattern, to flutter; D. fladderen, to hover.]

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. Deut. xxxii. 11. 2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit, That once so fluttered, and that once so writ

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a futtering fan; a futtering sail.
Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers.
Tenny

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty; to hang on the balance.

How long we fluttered on the wings of doubtful success.

Flutter (fint/ter), v.t. 1. To agitate; to vibrate; as, the bird flutters his pennons or pinions.

2. To disorder; to throw into confusion; to

Elike an eagle in a dove cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Flutter (flut'teir), a. 1. Quick and irregular
motion; vibration; undulation; as, the
futter of a fan.—2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder.

Flutterer (flut'tér-ér), n. One who flutters. Flutteringly (flut'tér-ing-li), adv. In a fluttering manner. Flutter-wheel (flut'tér-whēi), n. A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion. [United States.] Fluty (flüt'i), a. Soft and clear in tone, like

a fiute. Fluvial (flüvi-al), a. [Fr., from L. fluvialis, from fluvius, a river, from fluo, to flow.] Relating to rivers; fluviatic; fluviatile. Fluviales (flü-vi-al'ez), n. pl. An order of aquatic monocotyledonous plants, otherwise called Naiadaceæ. The most useful plant of this order is the Zostera marina or grasswack, which forms an excellent packing for brittle ware; it is also platted into coverings for bottles and oil-flasks, and sometimes used for filling mattresses and the like.

the like.
Fluvialist (flű'vi-al-ist), n. One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.
Fluviatic, Fluviatile (flű-vi-at'ik, flű'vi-at'il), a. [L. fluviaticus, fluviatiks, from fluvius, a river, from fluo, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers; fluvial; as, fluviatide deposit, fluviatik plants.
Fluvicolinæ (flű'vi-ko-li'nē), n. pl. [L., lit. river-frequenters—fluvius, a river, and colo, to inhabit.] The water-caps, a sub-family of birds of the family Tyrannidæ: a synonym of Alectrurinæ.

of Direction the family Tyramider: a synonym of Alectrurinae.

Fluviomarine (flü'vi-ō-ma-rēn"), a. [L. fuvvius, a river, and marinus, marine, from mare, the sea.] In geol. a term applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea at a greater lear distract from the applications by or less distance from the embouchure by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

land.

Flux (fluks), n. [Fr., from L. fluxus, from fluo, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.—2. The moving or passing of anything in continued succession; as, things, in this life, are in a continual flux.—3. Any flow or issue of matter; as, in med. (a) an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as, the block of the results of the part; as, the block of the results of the part; as, the block of the results of th cuation from the howers or other part; as, the bloody flux or dysentery; hepatic flux, &c. (b) That which flows or is discharged. 4. In hydrography, the flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb, which is called reflux. 5. In metal. any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alleafies, hower tarter and other selling. as alkalies, borax, tartar, and other saline matter; or in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white, or the black flux. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called black flux; when an equal weight of nitre is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassaremains, which, when thus procured, is called white flux.—

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.—7. Concourse; confluence. 'The flux of company.' Shak. [Rare.]

Flux † (fluks), a. Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. 'The flux nature of all things here.' Barrow.

Flux (fluks), v.t. 1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will flux two of siliceous earth with effervescence. Krrwan.

2. In med. to cause a flux or evacuation from; to salivate; to purge.

He might so fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

South. 3. To clear or clean out.

O Clear of Global 9

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And fluxed the house of many a burgess.

Hudibras.

Fluxation (fluks-ā'shon), n. A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. Fluxibility (fluks-i-bil'i-ii), n. The quality of being fluxible or admitting fusion. Fluxible (fluks'i-bil), a. [L. L. fluxibilis, from L. flux, fluxum, to flow.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral. Fluxibleness (fluks'i-bil-nes), n. Fluxibility. Flare.]

Rare.] (fluks'il), a. Fluxible. Fluxility (fluks'il'i-ti), n. [L. L. fluxilits, from L. fluo, fluxum, to flow.] The quality of admitting flusion; possibility of being flused or

Highered Higher Hight Higher H

termination of blood, or other humour, towards any organ with greater force than natural; a catarrh.—4. The running of metals into a fluid state; fusion. Craig.—5. An indication constantly varying.

Less to be counted than the fluxions of sun-dials.

De Ouineev.

Less to be counted than the fluxious of sun-dials.

De Quintary.

6. In math. (a) the infinitely small increase of a variable or flowing quantity in a certain infinitely small and constant period of time; a differential. (b) pl. The analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times becomes equal to a quantity given. In fluxions, magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion; a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, and a solid by the motion of a surface. The method of fluxions, first invented by Newton, does not essentially differ from that employed in the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, except in the notation. Newton's notation was adhered to by English writers up to the early part of the present century, but the differential calculus is now universally employed. See DIFFERENTIAL.

Fluxional, Fluxionary (fluk'shon-al, fluk'shon-a-ri), a. Pertaining to or solved by fluxions; variable; inconstant.

The merely human, the temporary and fluxional.

Coleridge.

— Fluxionary calculus, the method of fluxions.—Fluxional or fluxionary analysis, the analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus by its notation, though in all other respects the two methods are identical. Fluxionist (fluk'shon-ist), n. One skilled

in fluxious Fluxive † (fluks'iv), a. Flowing; wanting

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor spilt upon a table,

B. Fonson. Fluxuret (fluks'ūr), n. 1. Quality of being fluid. Fielding —2. A flowing or fluid

matter.

Flatter, vi. pret. flew; pp. flown; ppr. flying. [A. Sax. fleogan, G. fleogen, Icel. fliuga, to fly. See FLEE.] 1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as birds.—2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapours fly before the wind; a ball flies from a cannon, an arrow from a bow.—3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air, or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke.

Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly unward. matter

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks My upward.

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; as, he flew to the relief of his distressed friend; the ship flies upon the main.—5. To pass away; to depart: with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape; to run away; to flee; to escape; as, the bird has flown; swift fly the fleeting hours

I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains.

6. To become diffused or spread rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth. When did not rumours fly? Tennyson.

7. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst in pieces, as a bottle.—8. To flutter; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind.

White sails flying on the yellow sea. Tennyson. —To fly about (naut.), to change frequently during a short space of time: said of the wind.—To fly at, to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly; as, a hen flies at a dog or cat; a dog flies at a man.—To fly at the brook, to hawk at water-fowl.

Believe me, lords, for flying at the brook, I saw not better sport these seven years' day. Shak. -To fly in the face of, (a) to insult. (b) To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's face,
But how if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Do

Then nature's the aggressor. Dryden.

—To fly off, (a) to separate; to depart suddenly; to disappear. (b) To revolt.—To fly open, to open suddenly or with violence; as, the doors flew open.—To fly out, (a) to rush or dart out. (b) To burst into a passion. (c) To break out into license. (d) To start or issue with violence from any direction.—To fly round or around, to be active, to show activity. [United States.]—To let fly, (a) to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to let fly a shower of darts.

(b) Naut. to let go suddenly; as, let fly the

Fly (fii), v.t. 1. To flee from; to shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to fly the sight of one we hate.
Sleep flies the wretch.

2. To attack by a bird of prey, as by falcon or hawk.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her Ay other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.

Eacon.

3. To cause to fly or float in the air .- To fly

3. To cause to fly or float in the air.—To fly the kite, to obtain money on accommodation bills: in allusion to tossing paper about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.] Fly (fil), n. [A. Sax. Heoge, from fleigan, to fly; like G. fliege, from fleigen.] 1. In zool. a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers. By these marks flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. The true flies or Diptera have only two wings, viz. the anterior pair. In common language, fly is the house-fly, of the genus Musca. the genus Musca.

the genus Musca.

Being a 'popular name' the people have a right to mean what they choose by it, and they avail themselves of the right. Thus the fly of the farmer is usually the little hopping turnip-betel; the fly of the hop-grower is an aphis; the fly of the herdsman a gad; while to the citizen almost anything to be seen with wings is a fly. There are some, again, to whom list to black house-fly. Here at least is something definite. No, not even now, for these will, at least, claim their young house-fly, and their full-grown house-fly, and expect you to believe that late in the year their house-fly takes to biting you, little dreaming that the little fly, and the big fly, and the fly which bites you, not only are different species but even belong to different genera; that the little fly never grows big, that the big fly never was little, and that their house-fly could not bite you if he would.

E. F. Streety.

2. In mach, an arrangement of vanes upon

2. In mach, an arrangement of vanes upon a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clock-work by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock machinery. The same name is also applied to other contrivances for regulating the motion of machinery, as to cross-arms, loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like; and to a fly-wheel. See Fly-WHEEL—3. In printing, same as Flier, 6.—4. In weaving, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.—5. In knitting machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop; also called a Latch.—6. In spinning, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin in a spinning-frame, and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin. See Flier, 3.—7. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. 8. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.—9. A light carriage formed for rapid motion; a hackney coach; a cab.—10. A hook dressed so as to resemble a fly or other insect used by anglers to catch fish. 11. In a theatre, a gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.—12 † A familiar spirit; a parasite. 'A triffing fly, none of your great familiars.' B. Jonson.

Courtiers have fits clock machinery. The same name is also applied to other contrivances for regulating

Courtiers have flies
That buzz all news into them. Massinger. -Fly of the mariner's compass, the com-

—Fly of the mariner's compass, the compass-card.
Fly (fii), a. Knowing; wide-awake; fully conscious of another's intentions or meaning; as, I'm fly. [Slang.]
Fly-agaaric (fifa-ga-rik), n. A species of mushroom (Agarious muscarius), found in woods of fir and beech, the juice of which is a strong narcotic, and, if taken to excess, poisonous. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies: hence the name.

Flybane (fli'ban), n. The common name of

Flybitten (fli'bit-n), a. Marked by the bite of flies

of flies.

Fly-block (fli'blok), n. Naut. a block that shifts its position when the tackle with which it is connected is worked.

Flyblow (fli'blo), n. The egg of a fly.

Flyblow (fli'blo), v.t. 1. To deposit an egg in, as a fly, to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.—2. Fig. to render distasteful; to taint.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make others distaste them.

Stilling leet.

Flyblow (fli'blo), v.i. To deposit eggs on meat, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun, Shine, buz, and flyblow in the setting sun. Pope.

Flyblown (fliblön), pp. or a. Tainted with maggots; hence, spoiled; impure. Fly-board (flibord), n. In printing, the board on which the printed sheets are laid

by the filer.

Fly-boat (fil'bôt), n. 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem; such boats are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and have a burden of from 400 to 600

Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the north-west with two flie-beats, set forth by the Muscovie company, Purchas, Pilgrimage.

covery to the north-west with two fits-bosts, set forth by the Muscovie company. Purchas, Pilgrimage.

2. A long narrow passage-boat, formerly much used on canals, but now almost entirely superseded by railways and light steamers. Called also a Swift-boat. Fly-book (fifbuk), n. A case in the form of a book for keeping fishing flies in. Fly-boy (fifbol), n. The boy in a printing-office who lifts the printed sheets off the press: so named because he catches the sheets as they fly from the tympan. Fly-cap (fifkap), n. A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to have been formed from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

Fly-case (flikās), n. A case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body concealing the second pair of wings; elytra.

Flycatcher (fifkach-er), n. 1. One that hunts flies.—2. In zool, the English name of the birds of the genus Muscicapa, of the



White-collared Flycatcher (Muscicapa albicollis).

order of Insessores, tribe Dentirostres and family Muscicapida, with a bill flattened at the base, almost triangular, notched at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. The birds which constitute this genus are The birds which constitute this genus are exceedingly numerous, and widely distributed over the globe. They are in many places of great use in destroying noxious insects. In habits they are solitary and untamable. They perch on the highest branches of trees, where they remain immovable watching for insects, only leaving to make a sudden dart at a passing fly which they seize with a snap of the bill, and then return. Only two species are British—the spotted flycatcher (M. grisola) and the pied flycatcher (M. dricavilla) and the pied flycatcher (M. dricavilla) both about the size of a sparrow. M. albicollis is a native of the south of Europe, though sometimes seen as far north as Holland.

Fly-drill (fli'dril), n. A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel with a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch. Flyer, n. See FLIER.

Flyer, n. See FLIER. Flyfish (fii'fish), v.i. To angle, using natural or more commonly artificial flies for bait. or more commonly artificial first for flat.

Flyfishing (fiffish-ing), n. Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait.

Fly-flap (fifflap), n. Something to drive away flies.

away flies.
Fly-flapper (fli'flap-er), n. 1. One who drives away flies by a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.
Fly-governor (fli'guv-er-ner), n. Same as Fly, 2.
Fly-honeysuckle (fli'hun-ni-suk-l), n. In bot. (a) a plant, Lonicera Xylosteum. (b) A name given to the species of the Cape Halleria. leria.

Flying-army, Flying-camp (fli'ing-är-mi, fli'ing-kamp), n. Milit. a camp or strong

body of men, consisting of infantry and cavalry, constantly in motion, with the ou-ject of covering their own garrisons, or of keeping the enemy in constant alarm of a

surprise; a flying-camp.

Flying-artillery (fiffing-ar-til-le-ri), n. Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions, the
men being either all mounted or accustomed to spring



Flying-buttress, Beverley Minster.

on the ammu-nition chests when the pieces are to be drag-ged from one part of the field to another.

Flying - bridge (fil'ing-brij), n. See Bridge. Flying - but-tress (fl'ing-but-tres), n. In Gothic arch. a buttress in the buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, as the top of a side-aisle buttress, and abutting against and serving to support another part of the structure, as the wall of a clerestory. in which story, in which case it acts as

a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile: so

against the vaulting of the central pile: so named from its passing through the air. Flying-camp, n. See FLYING-ARMY.
Flying-dragon (fifing-dra-gon), n. 1. See DRAGON.—2. [Scotch.] A paper kite.
Flying Dutchman (fifing duchman), n. 1. A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offence was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head winds, till the day of judgment. One form of the legend has it that a horrible murder had been committed on board his ship; another, that he swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though he should beat there till the last day. He sometimes hails vessels through his trumpet and requests them to take letters home from him. The legend is supposed to have originated in the sight of some ship reflected from the clouds.—2. The vessel commanded by this captain. captain.

Flying-fish (flying-fish), n. A name common to all those fishes of the families Scomberto an those instead the namines scomber-sescide and Sclerogenide, which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air by means of their large pectoral fins. Generally, however, the name is limited



Common Flying-fish (Exocetus volitans).

to the species of the genus Exocetus.

EXOCETUS.
Flying-fox (fil'ing-foks), n. Pteropus rubricollis, a bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from a fancied
resemblance of its head to that of a fox.
It is the largest of the bat tribe, and, living on vegetables, commits great ravages in gardens and plantations.

on vegetables, commissing grate ravages in gardens and plantations.

Flying-gurnard (fif'ing-ger-nard), n. A genus of fishes (Dactylopterus), of the family Sclerogenide or Cataphracta, or mailed-cheeks, closely allied to the gurnards, but distinguished by large pectoral fins, which support them for a time out of the water.

Flying-jib (fif'ing-jib), n. Naut. a sail extended outside of the standing-jib, upon a boom called the flying jib-boom. See JiB.

Flying-lemur (fif'ing-le-mer), n. The name given to those insectivorous mammals belonging to the genus Galeopithecus. They possess a flying membrane, which extends as a broad expansion from the nape of the neck to the tail. By means of this mem-

brane they can take extended leaps from tree to tree. See GALEOFIPHECUS. Flying-level (fifing-le-vel), n. In engin. a trial level over the track of a projected road, railway, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.

Flying-party (fli'ing-parti), n. Milit. a de-tachment of men employed to hover about an enemy

an enemy.

Flying-phalanger (flying-fa-lan-jer), n. A popular name of the members of a genus of nocturnal marsupials (Petaurus), family Phalangistide, nearly allied to the true phalangers. A fold of the skin extends along the flanks, and this acting as a parachute enables the animal to leap great distances, its heavy tail serving as a rudder to guide its course in the air. These animals inhabit New Guinea and Australia, where they are known as 'flying squirrels.' The species vary in size from that of the flying-lemur to that of the mouse. They feed on fruit, leaves, insects, &c.

have of the mouse. They lead on fruit, leaves, insects, &c.
Flying-pinion (fl'ing-pin-yon), n. The fly of a clock. See FLY, 2.
Flying-sap (fl'ing-sap), n. Milit. the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of

when each man advances under cover of two galions.

Flying-shot (fifing-shot), n. A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

Flying-squid (fifing-skwid), n. The popular

wing; one who bres such a shot. Flying-squid (fifting-skwid), n. The popular name of a genus of cephalopodous molluscs (Ommastrephes), allied to the calamaries or squids, having two large lateral fins, which enable them to leap so high out of the water that they sometimes fall on ships' decks. Flying-squirrel (fifting-skwi-rel), n. 1. See Pteromys.—2. The name given in Australia to the flying-phalanger (which see). Flying-stationer (fifting-statishon-er), n. A hawker of ballads, pamphlets, tracts, &c. [Slang or colloa]. Fly-leaf (fiftlef), n. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a circular, programme, or the like. Fly-magot (fiftma-got), n. A maggot bred from the eggs of a fiy. Ray. Fly-man (fiftman), n. One who drives a fly. Fly-nac (fiftnet), n. A net to protect against flies, as a net in an open window to prevent their entrance; in the maneige, a net or a fringe of leather straps to protect a boxes from thise

or a fringe of leather straps to protect a

vent their entrance; in the manige, a net or a fringe of leather straps to protect a horse from flies.

Fly-orchis (fil'or-kis), n. The common name of Ophrys musoifera, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

Fly-penning (fil'pen-ing), n. A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

Fly-powder (fil'pou-der), n. An imperfect oxide of arsenie formed by the exposure of native arsenie to the air: used when mixed with sugar and water to kill flies.

Fly-press (fil'pres), n. A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly. See Fly, S. Fly-rail (fil'fal), n. That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

Flysch (flish), n. In geol. a Swiss provincial name for a part of the great nummulitic formation of the Alps, consisting of maris and fucoidal sandstones. The flysch occupies a middle place in the eocene or older tertiaries.

Tertuaries.

Fly-shuttile (fifshut-tl), n. A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord and driver.

Fly-slow (fifsis), a. Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions and some modern ones; the others being sly slown.]

have sly slow.]

The division hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. Shak.
Fly-speck (fil'spek), n. The excrementitious
stain of an insect, chiefly of the common fly.
Flyte, n. and n. See FLUE.
Flytrap (fil'trap), n. 1. A trap to catch or
kill files.—2. A sensitive plant (Dionea
muscipula), also called Venus's Flytrap.
See Dion Fla.

See Dion EA.

Fly-water (fil'wa-ter), n. A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, for killing flies.

Fly-wheel (fil'whel), n. In mach. a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum. This effect results from a law of nature that all bodies have a tendency to continue in all bodies have a tendency to continue in their state either of motion or of rest until acted upon by some extraneous force. Thus

the rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolutions, acquires a momentum sufficient to cause it to revolve with a velocity depending upon the resistance of the machinery and the augmentations and diminutions of the impelling power succeeding each other rapidly, while neither cause acts sufficiently long to either augment or diminish the velocity acquired in any considerable degree; and hence it remains equable, or nearly so. A fly-wheel is often used as an accumulator of force; thus, when a small steam-engine sets in motion a very large fly-wheel, the wheel acts as a reservoir of all the small pressures which have been communicated to it, and having thus concentrated them can apply them all together and at once when some great effect is to be produced. the rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolu-

Flywort (fil'wert), n. In bot. the name given to the species of a genus of orchids, Catasetum, from their supposed resemblance to

The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China. This name (written also Foe and Fohi) seems to be the nearest approach that the Chinese, owing to the

approach that the Chinese, owing to the meagreness of their articulations, can make to the real sound, Buddha.

Foal (föl), n. [A. Sax, fola, fole, a foal, colt; D. veulen; G. fohlen, füllen. Cog. Gr. pölos, a foal; L. pullus, a young animal; comp. also Skr. putra, a son; the root meaning may probably be seen in Skr. putsh, to nourish. The Fr. poule, poulain, It. pollo, are from the Latin. Filly is a dim. from foal.] The young of the equipe genus of undergueds, and of

Latin. Filly is a dim. from foal.) The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.

Foal (föl). v.t. To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

Foal (föl). v.t. To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Foalfoot (föl'fith). n. The colt's-foot, a plant of the genus Tussilago (T. Fanfara). See Colt's-Foot.

Foal-teeth (föl'feth) n. nl. The first teeth

COLT'S-FOOT.

Foal-teeth (föl'tēth), n. pl. The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age. Foam (föm, n. [A. Sax. fem, fām. Cog. G. feim, and dial. fuum, foam; L. spuma, foam, from spuo, to spit; Skn. phēna, froth.] Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation, a violant actiation.

rormed on the strates of muots by termentation or violent agitation.

Foam (föm), v. 1. To froth; to gather foam; as, the billows foam.—2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

He foameth and gnasheth with his teeth.

Mark ix. 18.
To become filled with foam, as a steamboiler when the water is unduly agitated or

frothy.

Foam (fom), v.t. 1. To throw out with rage or violence: with out.

Foaming out their own shame. 2. To make frothy; to cause to foam; to fill with something that foams. 'To foam the goblet' Pope.

Foam-cock (föm'kok), n. In steam-boilers, a cock at the level of the water, by which impurities are drawn off.

Footm-orested (föm'krest ed) a Crosted

mpurmes are drawn ou.

Foam-crested (föm'krest-ed), a. Crested
with foam; as, the foam-crested billows.

Foamingly (foring-il), adv. Frothily.

Foamless (föm'es), a. Having no foam.

Foamy (föm'i), a. Covered with foam;

foothy

Behold how high the foamy billows ride. Dryden,

Behold how high the foamy billows ride. Dryden.

Fob (fob), n. [Allied to Prov. G. fuppe, a pocket.] A little pocket made in men's breeches, as a receptacle for a watch.

Fob (fob), v.t. pret. & pp. fobbed; ppr. fobbing. [Comp. G. foppen, to mock, to banter; and fop; some connect it with fib, an untruth; if regarded as onomatopoetic it may be compared with bob, pop.] 1. To beat; to maltreat. Beau. & Fl.-2. To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. Shale.

A consuitave of hishops could prostrate and fob.

A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and fob off the right of the people.

Milton.

Fob (fob), n. A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that when gentlemen are tired, gives hem a fob, and 'rests them.

Shak.

them a foo, and rests them.

Fob (tob), 2.* [Onomatopoetic.] To breathe hard; to gasp from violent running; to have the sides heaving. [Scotch.]

Focage '(förkä), m. [L. focus, a fire or firehearth.] Housebote or firebote.

Focal (förka), a. [From L. focus.] Of or pertaining to a focus; as, a focal point.—Focal distance, (a) in conic sections, the dis-

tance of the focus from some fixed point, viz. tance of the focus from some fixed point, viz. from the vertex of the parabola, and from the centre in the ellipse and hyperbola. (b) In optics, the distance between the centre of a lens or mirror and the point into which the rays are collected. See Focus. Focalize (fo'Kal-lz), vt. To bring to a focus; to focus. De Quincey.

Focile (fô'Sil), n. [Fr.] In anat. a bone of the fore-arm and the leg, the greater focile being the ulna or tibia; the lesser, the radius or fibula.

or noun.

Focillate † (fō'sil-lāt), v.t. [L. focillo, focil-latum, from focus, a hearth.] To cherish; to warm. Blount.

latum, from focus, a hearth.] To cherish; to warm. Blount.
Focillation+(fō-sil-lā'shon), n. A cherishing, as at a hearth; comfort; support.
Focimeter (fō-sim'et-èr), n. [Focus, and Gr. metron, a measure.] In photog. an instrument for finding the focus of a lens which has not been properly achromatized.
Focus (fō'kis), n. pl. Focuses (fō'kus-ez) or Foci (fō'si). [L. focus, a fire, the hearth.]
1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; as, the focus of a lens.—2. In geom. a point on the principal axis of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, so placed that a double ordinate to the axis passing through the point is equal to the parameter. The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci, the parabola one, though in the latter case we may suppose a second focus at an infinite distance. The foci were so called from the fact that rays of light proceeding from one focus and reflected from the curve pass through the other focus. See ELLIPSE. pass through the other focus. See ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA, PARABOLA.—3. A central point; point of concentration.

HYPERBOLA, PARABOLA.—S. A central point, point of concentration.

Focus (fö/kus), v.t. pret. & pp. focused or focussed; ppr. focusing, focussing. To bring to a focus; to adjust to a focus; to focalize. Fodder (fod'dèr), n. [A. Sax. födder, födor, from föda, food; Icel. föthr, L.G. foder, D. veeder, G. futter. See Food.] Food that is given to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.
Fodder (fod'dèr), v.t. To furnish with fodder; to feed with hay, straw, oats, &c.; as, farmers fodder their cattle.
Fodder (fod'dèr), n. [A. Sax. fother, a load, a mass; L.G. foder, foor; D. veeder; G. fuder, fulr, a cart-load.] A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold in England, varying from 19½ to 24 cwts.
Fodderer (fod'dèr-èr), n. One who fodders cattle.

Fodderer (not deres), n. One was reacted.

Fodder - passage, Foddering - passage (fod'der-pas-ål, fod'der-ing-pas-ål), n. The passage in a cattle-shed or feeding-house by which the food is conveyed to the animals. Fodgel (fo'jel), a. Fat; square; plump. [Scotch.]

If in your bounds ye chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodgel wight.

Foddent (fö'di-ent), a. [L. fodiens, fodientis, ppr. of fodio, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade.

Foe (fö), n. [A. Sax. fa, fah, fag, an enemy, hostile; O.E. fa, faa, foo, pl. fon; Sc. fae, from same stem as fend. See Firnn.] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal emity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

hatred, grudge, or malice against another. A man's foes shall be they of his own household.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; a hostile

or opposing army; an adversary.

Either three years' famine; or three months to be destroyed before thy foes.

1 Chr. xxi. 12.

destroyed before thy foes.

3. An opponent; one who opposes anything in principle; an ill-wisher; as, a foe to religion; a foe to virtue; a foe to the measures of the administration. 'Flatterers, foes to nobleness.' Shak.

Foe + (fo), v.t. To treat as an enemy.

Foe (fo'e), n. See Fo.

Foelhood + (fo'hud), n. Enmity.

Foelike (fo'lik), a. Like an enemy.

Foeman (fo'man), n. pl. Foemen (fo'men).

An enemy in war.

The stern loy which warriors feel

The stern joy which warriors feel in Joenen worthy of their steel. Sir W. Scott.

Fonerate (fe'ne-rāt), v.t. Same as Fenerate,
Foneration (fe-ne-rā'shon), n. Same as

Fœniculum (fē-nik'ū-lum), n. In bot. fen-nel, a genus of umbelliferous herbs containing four species, natives of the countries around the Mediterranean. The leaves are pinnately decompound, with slender segments, and the small yellow flowers are borne in large umbels. One species, F. vulgare, extends to the south of England. See FENNEL.

gare, extends to the south of England. Fenner.

Fennes (16'nus), n. A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Ichneumonidæ. The species have a long abdomen, and are parasitic, feeding in the larva state upon other insects, in which the eggs are deposited by a long ovipositor. In the perfect state they feed upon the nectar of flowers.

Foetial, a. Same as Fetal.

Foetiad, Foetor. See Fetton, Feton.

Foetiad, Foetor. See Fetton, Feton.

Foetiad, Foetor. See Fetton end of the with the wind, Dan. dial. fuge, to rain fine and blow, Icel. fok, snow-storm. It. A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. There is a constant ascent of watery particles from the surface of the earth occasioned by the evaporation from masses of water and no

the surface of the earth occasioned by the evaporation from masses of water and moist bodies; and when the air is saturated with vapour the watery particles which continue to rise are no longer dissolved, but remain suspended in vesicular vapours, which form clouds when they rise to a great height and fogs when they hover near the surface of the earth. For some more frequent at those set. earth. Fogs are more frequent at those seasons of the year when there is a considerable difference of temperature in the different parts of the day. Have sucked up from the sea contagious fogs. Shak. Hover through the fog and filthy air. Shak.—2. State of mental confusion or uncertainty; as, to be

mental confusion or uncertainty; as, to be in a fog regarding a subject.

Fog (fog), vt. pret. & pp. fogged; ppr. fogging. To envelop with or as with fog; to overeast; to darken; to befog. [Rare.]

Fog (fog), v. [Probably from a Celtic word; comp. W. freg, dry grass.] 1. After-grass; a second growth of grass; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage.—2. Moss. [Scotch.]

Fog (fog), v. t. pret. & pp. fogged; ppr. fogging. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter; as, to fog cattle; to eat off the fog from. Fog† (fog), v. i. [Connections doubtful.] To hunt in a servile manner; to seek gain by mean practices (whence pettifogger).

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he).

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou for to get a fee? Dryden.
Fogbank (fog'bangk), n. At sea an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it

is approached.

Fog-bell (fog'bel), n. Naut. a bell placed on some rock, shoal, &c., whose ringing is a warning to sailors in foggy weather.

Fogey, Fogy (fo'gi), n. [Lit. one who is in a fog; or from fog, after-grass, moss.] A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned or singular person; as, an old fogy. [Slang.]

Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of old fogics in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. Thackevar.

Fogevism Fogvism (fo'gi-izm), n. The

Fogeyism, Fogyism (fö'gi-izm), n. The habits or practices of a fogey. Foggage (fog'āj), n. [From fog, grass.] Rank grass which has not been eaten in nammer; grass which fast not been eaten in summer; grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses and cattle after the crop is removed; aftermath; after-grass. Pogger ((fog'et), m. One who fogs or hunts in a servile manner; one who cheats; one who

seeks gain by mean practices; a pettifogger.

seens gain by mean practices; a pettifioger.

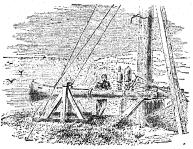
I shall be exclaimed upon to be a begarly fagger, greedily hunting after heritage.

Foggily (fog'i-li), adv. With fog; darkly.

Fogginess (fog'i-nes), n. The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

exhilations:
Poggy (691), a. [From fog, mist or vapour.]
I. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhilations; damp with humid vapours; cloudy; misty; as, a foggy atmosphere; a foggy morning.

Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull? Shak. 2. Dull; stupid; beclouded; obscure. 'Your coarse, foggy, drowsy conceit.' Hayward.
Fog-horn (fog'horn), n. 1. Akind of horn kept on board of a vessel to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather.—2. A sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximitation of the process of the proximitations of the proximitation. ity to the coast during a fog. The most powerful of these horns is an instrument called the siren, or siren, fog-horn, after the acoustic instrument of that name; the sound being produced on the same principle as in the older instrument, by means of a disk with twelve



Siren Fog-horn, Southern Coast

radial slits made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2800 times a minute and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are actually 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air every minute. This causes a sound of very great power, which the trumpet collects and compresses, and the blast goes out as a sort of sound beam in the direction required. This fog-horn can be heard in all sorts of weather at from 2½ to 3 miles, and in an experiment made at Trinity House under favourable circumstances was heard 16½ miles out at sea. out at sea.

out at sea.

Fogie (fögi), n. Same as Fogey.

Fogram, n. See Fogrum.

Fog-ring (fog'ning), n. In meteor, a bank
of fog arranged in a circular or ring form—
a phenomenon not unusual on the coast of
Newfoundland. Brande & Cox.

Fogrum, Fogram (fog'rum, fog'ram), n. A
fogey.

gey.

Never mind, old fogrum; run away with me.

O'Keefe.

Never mind, old fogram; run away with me.

O'Keef.

Fog-signal (fog'sig-nal), n. Generally, any signal made during fog to prevent danger to or from bodies in motion by collisions or otherwise. Specifically—1. In rail. (a) a signal made by placing detonating powder or torpedoes on the rails, which explode with a loud report on the engine passing over them, and give warning to the driver and guard of danger ahead, &c. (b) A peculiarly shrill whistle produced by letting off the steam, to give warning that a train is approaching.—2. A signal made on board ship during a fog to prevent collisions, as by the ringing of a bell, the sound of a gong, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, &c.—3. A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn, to warn ships off a coast. See Fog-Horn.

Fog-smoke (fog'smôk), n. Fog; mist.

Fog-smoke (fog'smok), n. Fog; mist.

All the night through fog-smoke white Glimmer'd the white moonshine, Coleridge.

Fog-whistle (fog'whis-1), n. A peculiarly shrill whistle or screech produced by a steam-engine to indicate the position of the

steam-engine to indicate the position of the ship, train, &c., and so prevent collision. Fogy. See Fogex:
Fogyism, n. See Fogexism.
Fol (fo), interj. An exclamation of abhorence or contempt, the same as poh and fy.
Foinle (fo'ib), n. See Fo.
Foible (fo'ib), n. [0.Fr. foible, weak. See FEERLE] Feeble; weak.
Foible (fo'ib), n. 1. The weak part of a sword: opposed to forte.—2. A particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a fault of not a very serious character. 'A disposition radically noble and generous clouded and overshadowed by superficial foibles.' De Quincey.—SYN. Weakness, failing, imperfection, infirmity, frailty, defect, fault.

fault.
Foil (foil), v.t. [Fr. affoler, from fol, a fool.]
To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk; to puzzle; as, the enemy attempted to pass the river but was foiled.

And by a mortal man at length am foiled. Dryden. Her long locks that foil the painter's power. Byron.

Foil (foil), n. Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil, Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. Dryden.

Foil (foil), n. [Fr. fewille, L. folium, a leaf (whence foliage); allied to Gr. phyllon, a leaf.] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal; as, in foil.—2. Among jewellers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular colour; as, the stone appears to be of the colour of the *foil*.

So diamonds owe a lustre to their foil.

Hence-3. Anything of a different colour or of different qualities, which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

The bird, thus getting that for which she strove, Brought it to her, to whom the Queen of Love Served as a fell; and Cupid could no other But fly to her, mistaken for his mother. W. Browne.

A 4 thin coat of tin with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection.—5. In arch. a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, panel, &c., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled,







r, 2, Trefoil and Quatrefoil Openings. 3, Cinquefoil Arch.

cinquefoiled, multifoiled, &c., according to the number of arcs which it contains. Foil (foil), vt. [Fr. fouler, to tread on, to trample, from L. L. fullo, fullare, to full cloth. See Full, v.t.] 1. To trample on; to insult

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pul'd down, and foiled under foot.

Knolles.

2. To blunt; to dull; as, to foil the scent in

2. 10 out., a chase.
Foil (foil), n. 1. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end often covered with leather, used in fencing.



2. The track or trail of game when pursued.

Foilable (foil'a-bl), a. That may

Isocrates contended with a foil, against Demosthenes with a sword. Mitford.

when pursued.
Foilable (foil'abl), a. That may, be foiled.
Fencing Foils.
Foiled (foild), a. In architecture,
Foiler (foil'e'), n. One who foils or frustrates; one who balks.
Foiling (foil'ng), n. [Fr. fouler, to trample. See Foil., t.] In hwating, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.
Foiling (foil'sion), n. A fectitious jewel.
Foil stone (foil'ston), n. A fectitious jewel.
Foil foin), v. [Frow foune, a fish-spear.]
To push in fencing.
Foin (foin), v. To prick; to sting.
Foin (foin), n. A push; a thrust.
Foin (foin), n. [Fr. foute, a beech-marten.]
I. Asmal ferret or weasel.—2. A kind of fur, black at the top on a whitish ground, taken from the ferret or weasel of the same name.
Foinery! (foil'e-ri), n. In fencing, the act of meging foins or thrusts with the foil' Foinery† (foin'e-ri), n. In fencing, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. Foiningly (foining-li), adv. In a pushing

foison† (foi'zn), n. [Fr.; Pr. fusion; from L. fusio, fusionis, an outpouring, from fundo, fusum, to pour.] 1. Plenty; abundance.

As blossoming time,
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming forcon. Shak.

To teeming forton.

2. Strength. Abp. Trench.

Foist (foist), v.t. (Originally, to break wind noiselessly, and thus to produce a disagree-able effect secretly. Cog. G. fist, a foist; D. veest, Dan. fits, a breaking of wind; Icel. fistd, Dan. fits, to break wind.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without war rant; to thrust in fraudulently or impertinently; to pass off as genuine, true, orworthy; as, do not attempt to foist your opinious upon me.

Lest neligence or partiality might admit or faist in abuses and corruption.

Carew.

Foist (foist), n. 1. A cheat; a sharper. Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you. You'll control the point, you. B. Jonson.

2. A trick; an imposition. 'Put not your foists upon me, I shall scent them.' B.

Foist | (foist), n. A light and fast-sailing

ship.
Foister (foist'er), n. One who foists or inserts without authority.
Foistied (foist'id), a. Fusty (which see).
Foistiness (foist'ines), n. Fustiness (which

Foisty (foist'i), a. [See Foist.] Fusty (which

. see). Fold-land (fök'land), n. Same as Folkland. Fold (föld), n. [A. Sax. falud, falod, faled, fald. Cog. Dan. fold, Sw. falla, a fold, a pen for sheep.] I. A pen or inclosure for sheep or like animals; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.—2. A flock of sheep; hence, in Scrip. the church, the flock of Christ.

Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold. In. x. 16. 3. + A limit: a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd; Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. Fold (föld), v.t. To confine, as sheep, in a

Fold (föld), v.i. To confine sheep in a fold. 'The star that bids the shepherd fold.'

Milton

Millon.

Fold (föld), n. [A. Sax. fald, feald, a plait, a fold, featden, to lay together, to fold. Cog. Fris. fald, G. falte, Goth, falths, a doubling, a plait; feel falda, Dan folde, Goth, falthan, to fold; same root as L. plecto, to weave.] I. The doubling or double of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as, a fold of line. a fold of linen.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body and let the folds be large.

Dryden.

and let the folds be large.

2. A clasp; an embrace. 'Shall from your neck unloose his amorous fold.' Shak.—It is often used following a numeral as the second part of a compound, signifying times or repetitions, as two fold, four fold, tenfold, that is, twice as much, four times as much,

that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.
Fold (föld), v.t. [A. Sax. fealden, G. falten, to lay together, to fold. See the noun.] 1 To double; to lap or lay in plaits; to lay one part over another part of; as, to fold a piece of cloth; to fold a letter. 'As a vesture shalt thou fold them up.' Heb. i. 12.—2. To double or lay together, as the arms; to lay one over the other, as the hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair.

8. To inclose as in folds; to enfold; to em-We will descend and fold him in our arms. Shak

4. To wrap in obscurity; to make intricate or perplexed, as words.

Lay open to my earthly gross conceit, . . . The folded meaning of your words' deceit. Shak The folded meaning of your words' deceit. Shak, Fold (föld), n.i. To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door fold. Foldage (föld'āi), n. Faldage (which see). Foldage (föld'āi), n. In her, a term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.
Folder (föld'er), n. One who or that which folds; especially, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paner.

paper.
Folding (föld'ing), n. A fold; a double. 'The lower foldings of the vest.' Addison.
Folding-doors (föld'ing-dörz), n. pl. Two doors which meet in the middle, and either silde back or turn back on hings, leaving a wide communication between two apart-

Folding-machine (föld'ing-ma-shēn), n. A machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded. Simmonds.

Folding-screen (föld'ing-skren), n. An up-right portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up and can be put away when not in use.

when not in use.

Folding-stool (folding-stöl), n. A camp-stool; a kneeling-stool. See FALDSTOOL.

Foldnet (foldinet), n. Among sportsmen, a sort of net, with which small birds are taken in the brids are taken.

Foldy (fold'i), a. Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.] Those limbs beneath their foldy vestments moving. 7. Baillie.

Fold-yard (föld'yard), n. A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.
Folehardiness, † n. Foolhardiness; rash-

Folehardiness, 7 n. Fooliardiness; assiness. Chaucer.
Fole-large, 7 a. Foolishly liberal. Chaucer.
Foliaceous (fo-li-a'shus). a. [L. foliaceus, from foliam, a leaf. See Foll.] 1. In both belonging to or having the texture or nature of a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers: as, a foliaceous spike.—2. In mineral. consisting of leaves or thin lamine; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, foliaceous spike.—3.

the form of a leaf of plate; as, fortheeous spar.

Foliage (föli-āj), n. [O.Fr. foillage, Fr. fewillage, from foille, fewille, L. folium, a leaf. See Foll, a leaf or plate.] 1. Leaves in general; a collection of leaves as produced or arranged by nature; as, a tree of beautiful foliage.—2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in arch. the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

Foliage (föli-āj), v.t. To work or to form into the representation of leaves; to furnish with foliage, or work in imitation of foliage.

into the representation of leaves; to futnish with foliage, or work in imitation of foliage. Foliar (fö'li-ér), a. Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in or proceeding from a leaf; as, foliar appendages.

Foliate (fö'li-åt), v.t. [From L. folium, a leaf.] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate,

or lamina.

If gold be foliated, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of the and

quicksilver, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-

glass. Foliate (fö'li-āt), a. In bot. leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a foliate stalk.—Foliate curve, in geom. a curve of the third order. It is one of the species of defective hyperbolas, having one asymptote and two infinite

bolas, naving one asymptote and two minite branches, and a figure bearing some resemblance to a leaf, whence the name.

Foliated (fö'li-ai-ed), p. and a. 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In mineral consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a foliated feature.

ated fracture.

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time foliated, are called granularly foliated.

time foliated, are called granularly foliated.

Kirwan.

3. Containing foils; as, a foliated arch.—
Foliated coal, a sub-species of black coal
occurring in the coal formations, and distinguished by its lamellar concretions, splen-

the cut of the act of the act of the act of a control of the cut o

primitave planies of strainfeation. Cleavage may be applied to those divisional planes which render a rock fissile, although it may appear to the eye quite or nearly homogeneous; foliation may be used for those alternating layers or plates of different mineralogical nature, of which gneiss and other metamorphic schists are composed. Darwirs. 5. In arch, the act of enriching with ornamental cusps, as in the tracery of Gothic windows; the ornaments themselves; feathering. This style of ornamentation is based on the form of natural foliage, but it generally exhibits conventional rather than

real leaves and flowers.

Foliature (föli-a-tür), n. 1. The state of being beaten into föll.—2. Leafage. 'They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-

wreathed together a foliature of the figtree.' Shuckford.
Folier (Gil-er), n. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.]
Folier (Gil-er), n. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.]
Folifiparous (fō-lif'er-us), a. [L. folium, leaf, and fero, to bear.] Producing leaves.
Folityarous (fō-li-ip'a-rus), a. In bot. producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. Maunders.
Folily, tadv. Foolishly. Chaucer.
Folio (fō'li-ō), n. [L., ablative case of folium, a leaf (in foilo).] 1. A sheet of paper once folded.—2. A book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper once doubled.—3. In book-keeping, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.—4. In printing, the number appended to each page.
5. In law, a certain number of words, in conveyances, dcc., amounting to seventy-two, and in parliamentary proceedings to ninety. and in parliamentary proceedings to ninety.

Folio (fö'li-ō), a. Denoting the size of a book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves; as, a folio volume.
Folio (fö'li-ō), vt. In printing, to number the pages of, as a book, periodical, &c.; to page; to pagnate.
Foliolate (fö'li-o-lāt), a. In bot. of or pertaining to, or consisting of leaflets: used in composition; as, bifoliolate, having two leaflets; trifoliolate, having three leaflets.
Foliole (fö'li-ōl), n. [Fr., dim. of L. folium, a leaf.] In bot. a leaflet; a separate piece or partial blade of a compound leaf.
Foliomort (fö'li-ōmort), a. Same as Feuille-

Foliomort (fō'li-ō-mort), a. Same as Feuille-

mot or Filemot.

mot or Friemot.
Foliose (fö'li-ös), a. In bot. covered closely
with leaves; having leaves intermixed with
the flowers; leafy; folious.
Foliosity (fö-li-os'i-ti), n. The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness;
copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German foliosity, that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable.' De Quincey.

Polici (fö'li-ot), n. [Fr. follet, a goblin, from O.Fr. fol, Fr. fou, foolish.] The generic name for a comparatively harmless devil or goblin, allied to Puck or Robin Goodfellow. Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, foliots, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. Burton.

robin-goodfellows, &c.

Folious (fö'li-us), a. 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—2. In bot. foliose (which see).

Folk (fök), n. [A. Sax. fole; cog. L.G. Fris. Dan. Sw. and Icel. folk; O.G. fole, folk, folch; D. and G. volk. Probably connected with E. flock, full, L. pleo, to fill, plebs, the common people, &c.] People in general, or a separate class of people: though plural in signification, it often takes the plural form; as, old folks, young folks, poor folks.

Thou Shalt inder the robk righteously. Ps. lvii.4.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously. Ps. lvii.4.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously. Ps. Ivii.4. Some folks rail against other folks, because other folks have what some folks would be glad of.

Folkland (fök'land), n. [A. Sax folkland-folk, people, and land.] Land of the folk or people, as distinguished from bookland, or land held by charter or deed. Folkland was the property of the people, and while it continued to be folkland it could not be alienated. It was sometimes, however, parcelled out for a term to individuals, on the expiration of which it reverted to the community. Folkland might be held by freemen of any rank, but could not be devised by will. It seems to have been assigned as a reward seems to have been assigned as a reward

for military services.

Folklore (fök'lör), n. [Folk and lore: a word of recent formation.] Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Some of the most remarkable incidents of Greek mythology are to be found in the folklore of English counties.

counties. Folkmoot (fök'möt, fök'möt), n. [Folk, and old mote, also moot, a meeting; A. Sax. fole-gemôt.] An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure to a modern parliament; also, a local court.

To which folkmate they all with one consent Agreed to travel. Spens

Folkmoter,† Folkmooter† (fök'möt-er, fök'möt-er), n. A frequenter of folkmotes or popular meetings; a democrat.

These matters are not for pragmaticks and for mosters to babble in.

Millon

Folkright (fök'rit), n. A word used in the laws of Edward the Elder, declaring the same equal right, law, or justice to be due to persons of all degrees; the right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

Folkstone-marl (fök'stön-märl), n. See



Folkstone-mari (10K Stoll-Mari), ...
GAULT.
Follet (fol-lā), n. [Fr.] Same as Foliot.
Follicle (fol'li-kl), n. [L. folliculus, dim. of follis, a bag or bellows.]
1. In bot. (a) a dry seedvessel or pod opening on one side only; a carpel dehiscing by the ventral stuture, and having no dorsal suture; a univalvular pericarp formed of a simple pistil. (b) A vessel distended with air, as on the roots, stems, and

Follicles; the mucous follicles.

Follicular (fol-lik'ū-ler), a. Like, pertaining to, or consisting of folicles. Folliculares (fol-lik'ū-lā'rēz), n. pl. A section of Proteaceæ, characterized by their woody follicles containing one or several seeds, and including Grevillea, Hakea, Lambertia, Rhopala, Knightia, Telopia, Lomatia, Banksia, &c.
Folliculated (fol-lik'ū-lāt-ed), a. Having follicles; follicular.
Folliculous (fol-lik'ū-lus), a. Having or producing follicles. Follity (fol'li-li), adv. Foolishly. Wyclife. Follity (fol'li-li), adv. Foolishly. Wyclife. Follow (fol'lō), v.t. [A. Sax. folyian, fyligean, G. folgen, Icel. fyliga, to follow. By some regarded as connected with folk, full, &c.] 1. To go or come after or behind; to move behind, in the same direction. 'We'll follow him that's fled.' Shak.—2. To pursue; to chase, as an enemy, or as game; to pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain. 'Follow peace with all men.' Heb. xii. 14.

This gray spirit yearning in desire

This gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking fire. Tennyson. 3 To go with, as a leader; to be led or guided by; to accompany; to attend in a journey; to accept as authority; to adopt the opinions, cause, or side of; to adhere to; to side with.

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode upon the camels, and followed the man.

The house of Judah followed David. 2 Sam. ii. 10. 4. To imitate, as a forerunner or example; a pattern or model; to follow fashion.—
5. To come after in order of time, rank, or

Signs following signs lead on the mighty year.

6. To result from, as an effect from a cause 6. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; as, intemperance is often followed by disease or poverty, or by both.—7. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on while in motion.

He followed with his eyes the fleeting shade.

Dryden.

8. To keep the attention fixed upon while in progress, as a speech, piece of music, and the like; also, to keep up with; to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, stand the insealing, connection, or love of, as a course of thought or an argument.—
9. To walk in, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling.
'O, had he but followed the arts!' Shuk.—
10.† To come after, as one pursuing and driving forward; to drive; to impel.

O Antony! I have followed thee to this.

-To follow suit, in card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, to follow the line of speech, argument, conduct, adopted by a predecessor. Follow (follo), v. 1. To go or come after another; to attend or accompany another.

another; to attend or accompany another. The famine . . . shall follow close after you.

2. To be posterior in time; as, following ages.

3. To be consequential, as effect to cause; to result, as an inference; as, from such measures great mischiefs must follow; the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not follow.—To follow on, to continue pursuit or endeavour; to persevere.

Then shall we know if we follow up to know the

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

Lord. Hos vit 3.

—Follow, Succeed, Ensue. Follow and succeed are applied to persons or things; ensue, in modern literature, to things only. Follow denotes the mere going in order in a track or line, but tells nothing of the relative positions, in respect of either place or time, of the individuals; succeed, implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; as, a crowd may follow, but only one person or event can succeed to another. Ensue is to follow close upon, to follow as the effect of, or on some settled principle of order; as, nothing but suffering

follow as the effect of, or on some settled principle of order; as, nothing but suffering can ensue from such a course.

Follow-board (fol'lō-börd), n. In founding, the board on which the pattern for a mould is laid; a moulding-board.

Follower (fol'lō-er), n. 1. One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines continuous or example; one who in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who receives the opinions and imitates the example of another; an attendant; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; an associate or dependant; one of the same faction or party; as, the followers of Plato; the warrior distributed the plunder among his followers.

That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

Heb. vi. 12.

through fath and patience insert the promises.

1. A male sweetheart. [Colloq.]—3. Among law-stationers, the name given to a sheet of parchment added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.—4. In mach, the part of a machine that receives motion from another part.—5. In the steam-engine, the cover of a piston; the cover of a stuffing-box.

Following (folloing), n. 1. Body of followers or retainers; a sect or party following the lead of their chief; body of adherents or disciples; body of attendants.

While burghers with important face Described each new-come lord, Discussed his lineage, told his name, His following and his feudal fame. Sir W. Scott.

2. Vocation; calling: occupation.

2. Vocation; calling; occupation.

In every age men in general attend more to their wn immediate pursuits and followings than to the . . claims of discontented factions.

Sharon Turner.

Skaron Turner.

Following (fol'15-ing), a. Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after; as, the following story; in the following manner.

Folly (fol'li), n. [Fr. folie, folly. See Fool.]

1. Weakness of intellect; imbediity of mind; want of understanding.

Here (in newspaper) Fraud and Falsehood labour to deceive,
And Folly aids them both, impatient to believe.

Crabbe.

2. A weak or absurd act; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct.

What folly 'tis to hazard life for ill. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind or actions.

She turn'd to folly, and she was a whore. Shak.

She turn'd to felly, and she was a whore. Shak. Polwe, † vt. To follow. Chaucer. Foly,† a. Foolish. Chaucer. Foly,† a. Foolish. Chaucer. Formalhaut (formal-hat), n. [Ar. forn-al-hat, mouth of the large fish—form, flam, mouth, and hut, a large fish.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Fiscis Australis or Southern Fish. It is much used in the received the securements.

trails or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements.

Foment (fō-ment'), v.t. [Fr. fomenter; L. fomento, from fomentum, for footmentum, a warm application, from fowe, to warm, to cherish.] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.—2. To cherish with heat; to encourage or promote the growth of. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives, Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements: used often in a bad sense; as, to foment ill humours. Quench the choler you foment in vain. Dryden

Quench the choler you formed in vain. Depater.

Fomentation (fō-ment-ā/shon), n. 1. In
med. (a) the act of applying warm liquids
to a part of the body, by means of flannels
or other cloths dipped in hot water or
medicated decoctions, for the purpose of
easing pain by relaxing the skin or of discussing tumours. (b) The lotion applied or
to be applied to a diseased part.—2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement. 'Dishonest fomentation of your pride.' Young.
Fomenter (fō-ment'er), n. One who foments;
one who encourages or instigates; as, a
fomenter of sedition. 'A perpetual fomenter
of sin.' Hale.

Jonetter of sentence. A perpetual ponents of sin. Hale.

Fomes (fő'mez), n. pl. Fomites (fő'mi-tēz), fl., touchwood, tinder.] In med. any porous substance capable of absorbing and re-

taining contagion.

Fon + (fon), n. [O.E. fonne, a fool. See FOND.]

A fool; an idiot.

Thou art a fon of thy love to bost, All that is lent to love will be lost. Spenser.

All that is lent to love will be lost. Spenser.

Fond (fond), a. [O.E. fonne, to be foolish, fond, stupid; fon, a fool; Sc. fon, to play the fool, fone, to fondle; Icel. fana, to play the fool; Sw. fane, fattous. Wedgwood cites as cognate Gael. facin, vain, foolish, idle, empty. The final a does not properly belong to the word; compare in this respect sound.]

1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent

Grant I may never prove so fond. To trust man on his oath or bond, Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain.

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, a fond mother or wife.—3. Relishing highly; appreciating or enjoying much; much pleased; loving ar-

dently; delighted with: followed by of; as, he is fond of highly seasoned food; a child is fond of play; a gentleman is fond of his sports or of his country-seat.

Fame is, in itself, a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too fond of it. Dryden. 4. Valued by folly; foolishly or extravagantly prized; trifling; trivial. 'Trivial fond records.' Shak.

Office. Diffuse.

Not with fond shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor.

As fancy values them.

Shak.

Fond + (fond), v.t. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to fondle. The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast.

Fond † (fond), v.i. To be fond; to be in love; to dote.

My master loves her dearly; And I, poor monster, fond as much on him. Skak. Fond† (fond), v.i. [A. Sax. fundian, fundian, to endeavour to find, to strive.] To study; to endeavour; to attempt; to try.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she fond, Rather than of the tyrant to be caught. Spenser. Fond, † Fonde, † v.t. To endeavour to find; to seek; to try; to engage.

And everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shall all his frendes fonde.
Chancer.

Fond,† pret. of find. Found. Chancer. Fonding,† n. A joke. Chancer. Fondle (for/dl), v.t. pret. & pp. fondled; ppr. fondling. [From fond, a.] To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse fondles a child.

dles a child. The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face, *Tennyson*.

Fondling (fond'ling), n. 1.† A person who is fond or foolish; a silly person; a fool; an idiot.

And mock the *fondling* for his mad aspire.

Chapman.

A person or thing fondled or caressed.

He was his parents' darling, not their foulling.

Fondly (fond'li), adv. In a fond manner; with indiscreet or excessive affection; affectionately; tenderly.

Fondly we think we merit honour then, When we but praise ourselves in other men. Pope,

Fondness (fond'nes), n. The state or quality of being fond; foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment; foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong inclination or propensity; strong appetite or relish.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, tho they golden be.
Her fondness for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl.

Swift.

SYN. Attachment, affection, love, tenderness, SYN. Attachment, affection, love, tenderness, inclination, propensity, appetite, relish. Fondu (fon-dü), a. [Fr. fondu, pp. of fondre, to melt, to soften, to blend, from L. fundo, to pour out, to east, to found.] A term applied to that kind of printing of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended into each other.

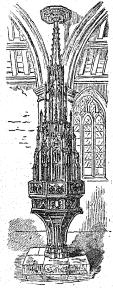
Fone (fon), n. pl. Foes.

He fought great batteils with his salvage fone.

Spenser

He fought great battells with his salvage fone.
Fong,† v.t. [A. Sax. fangan, to take. See
FANG.] To take. Chaucer.
Fonne,† v.t. [See FON.] A fool. Chaucer.
Fonne,† v.t. To be foolish. Chaucer.
Font (font), v. [From L. fons, fontis, a fountain. The word font was introduced in A.
Sax. direct from the L., among other L.
ecclesiastical terms. See FOUNT.] 1. The
vessel used in churches as the repository
of the baptismal water. When baptism
by immersion was practised the baptistery
was furnished with a basin sufficiently
capacious to admit of the administration of
the rite according to the then prevailing
form. When affusion took the place of immersion the size of the basin was diminished,
and assumed the dimensions familiar to us
in most of the mediaval churches in Great
Britain and upon the Continent. The baptismal font consists of a basin or cup hollowed out of a solid block and supported
upon a stem. It is usually of stone, sometimes of lead, and sometimes of copper or
bronze. In general, the font, in external
form and character, followed the prevailing
style of architecture and ornamentation.
When not in use the font was covered. Originally, the covers were flat movable lids,
but were afterwards often very highly ornamented, and sometimes carried up to a very
considerable height in the form of spires,
and enriched with a variety of little buttresses, pinnacles, and other decorations. tresses, pinnacles, and other decorations

The baptismal font must not be confounded with the holy-water fount, which usually stands near the entrance of Roman Catholic churches, and from which persons entering



Font with Cover, St. Gregory's, Sudbury.

sprinkle their forehead. -2. A spring or sprinkle their forehead.—2. A spring or fountain of water; a source. Drayton.
Font (font), n. [Fr. fonte, from fondre, to melt or east; L. fundo, to pour out.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, with the country and whetermarks in the alphabet. points, accents, and whatever else is neces-sary for printing with that size or variety of type.

Fontal (font'al), a Pertaining to a fount,

fountain, source, or origin. From the fontal light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power.

Coleridge.

From the fontal light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power.

Frontanel (font'a-nel), n. [Fr. fontanelle.]

1. In med. an issue for the discharge of humours from the body.—2. In anat. a vacancy in the infant cranium between the vacancy in the infant cranium between the troutal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

Fontange (fon-tänzh), n. [Fr., after Mile. (afterwards Duchesse) de Fontange, a mistress of Louis XIV., who, when her hat had been accidentally blown off, caused her head-dress to be fastened up with a ribbon, the bows of which fell so gracefully over her brow that the king ordered her to retain the arrangement all the evening. Next day many of the ladies of the court appeared with a similar head-dress, and from the court of France the fashion spread to all the courts of Europe.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

Fontinalis (ion-tin-āfis), n. [From L. fons, fontis, a fountain—in allusion to the place of growth.] Water-moss, a genus of cryptogamic plants, nat order Musci. They are long branched plants, with many lateral ruits furnished with a mitriform calyptra. Two species are found in the streams and rivulets of Britain.

Food (föd), n. [A. Sax, fóda, food, whence fidan, to feed, to nourish, Dan, föde, Sw. foda, See FEED.] 1. Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; especially, what is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals; provisions; as, the

ment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; especially, what is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals; provisions; as, the food of plants; the food of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of food.

Teed me with food convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

2. Something that sustains, nourishes, and

augments.
This may prove food to my displeasure. Shak. The food of hope Is meditated action. Tennyson.

SYN. Aliment, sustenance, nutriment, feed, fare, victuals, provisions, provender, meat. Food † (föd), v.t. To feed.

He was foodad forth in vain with long talk. Barret.

Food † (fod), n. A feud.

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly food.

Foodful (föd'ful) a. Supplying food; full of food. 'The foodful earth.' Dryden.
Foodless (föd'les), a. Without food; destitute of provisions; barren. 'The foodless wilds.' Thomson.
Foody' (föd'i), a. Eatable; fit for food; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody leas.

Chapman.

leas Chapman.

Foo-foo (fö'fö), n. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.

Fool (föl), n. [Fr. fol, fou, foolish, a fool, from follus, which occurs in the L.L. of the ninth century, and is derived from L. follis, bellows, a ball inflated with wind, cheeks puffed out with air; the follus or fool being originally no doubt one who made facial grimaces.] 1. One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding: or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural.—2. A person who is somewhat deficient in intellect; a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; one who acts or thinks in a manner not in accordance with the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools w learn in no other.

Franklin. The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.

One who counterfeits folly; a professional is the who counterrens lony; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport, dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on the head, and a mock sceptre or bauble in the hand. See BATIRLE.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester.

Milton -To play the fool, (a) to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

jest; to means spots. Let me play the fool: With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come. Shak.

(b) To act like one void of understanding. I have played the fool and erred exceedingly.
I Sam. xxvi. 21.

To put the fool on or upon, to charge with folly; to account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first pict the fool upon all mankind.

Dryden. -To make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous; to frustrate; to defeat; to dis-

Fool (fol), v.i. To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

Iff you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may fool withal and spare not.

Denham.

Pool (föl), v.t. 1. To make a fool of; to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on. When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For fooled with hope, men favour the deceit.

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. Shuk.—
3. To cheat; as, to fool one out of his money.

—To fool away, (a) to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value; as, to fool away time; to fool away mus; to fool away mus; to fool ask way mus; to fool ask way money.

(b) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray or into folly.

My Tuscan mother who had a foolish way money.

My Tuscan mother, who had fooled away A wise man from wise courses. E. B. Erowning. Fool (föl), n. [From Fr. fouler, to press, to tread, to crush.] A mixture of gooseberries scalded and pounded with cream.
Fool-begged† (föl'begd), a. Foolishly begged; idiotical; absurd.

If thou live to see like right bereft; This fool-begged patience in thee will be left. Shak.

Fool-bold † (föl'bold), a. Foolishly bold; foolhardy.
Some in corners have been fool-bold. Leland.

Fool-born, Fool-borne (föl'born, föl'börn), a. Produced by a fool or tolerated by fools. Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.
Shak, 2 Hen. IV. v. 5.

[The old editions read fool-borne.]
Foolery (föl'é-ri), n. 1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.—2. An act of folly or weakness. 'These your pretty tricks and fooleries.' Tennyson.—3. Object

of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these footeries, it cannot be suspected.

Raleigh.

Fool-fish (föl'fish), n. A name applied to the long-finned file-fish, of the genus Mono-canthus, from its ridiculous manner of swimming with a wriggling motion, its body

being sunk and its mouth just on a level with the water. [United States.] Foolhappy† (föl'hap-pi), a. Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

And yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his foolhappie oversight. Spenser Foolhardihood (föl'här-di-hud), n. Fool-Foc hardily (föl'här-di-li), adv. With fool-

Foolhardiness (föl'här-di-nes), n. Quality of being foolhardy; courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venture-some almost to foothardiness, when he went to wor-ship Nature in her most savage moods. Edin. Rev. Foolhardise† (föl'här-dis), n. Foolhardi-

With vaine foolhardise, Daring the foe that cannot him defend. Spenser. Daring the foe that cannot him defend. Spenser.

Foolhardy (föl'här-di), a. [O.Fr. fol-hardi.]
Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.—Foolhardy,
Rash. See RASH.—Syn. Venturesome, venturous, precipitate, headlong, incautious.
Fool hasty † (föl'häst-i), a. Foolishly hasty. Holland.
Foolify † (föl'i-fi), v.t. [E. fool, and L. facio, to make.] To make a fool of; to fool. Holland.
Foolish (föl'ish) a. 7

land.

Foolish (föl'ish), a. 1. Marked with or exhibiting fölly; void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; unwise; Imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.—2. Proceeding from fölly; exhibiting a want of judgment, wisdom, or prudence; silly; vain; trifling.

But foolish and unlearned questions avoid.

2 Tim. ii. 23.

3. Ridiculous; despicable. A foolish figure he must make.

A foolish figure he must make. Prior.

—Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated.
See under Absurd.—SYN. Absurd, shallow, shallow brained, brainless, simple, irrational, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, silly, ridiculous, preposterous, vain, trifling, contemptible.
Foolishly (fol'ish-il), adv. 1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.—2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very foolishly. 2 Sam. xxiv. ro.

I have done very foolishly. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10. Foolishness (fol'ish-nes), n. 1. The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.—2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. r Cor. i. 18.

Foolishiness. r Cor. i. 18.
Foolscap (fölz'kap), n. Paper of the smallest regular size but one: so called from
its water-mark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which British paper-makers now substitute the figure
of Britannia.
Fool's-errand (fölz'er-rand), n. The pursuit
of what cannot be found; an absurd or
fruitless search or enterprise.
Fool's Paradise n. Decentive happiness:

Fool's Paradise, n. Deceptive happiness; vain hopes; unlawful pleasure.

If ye should lead her into a fool's paradise, it were a gross . . . behaviour.

Pool's Parsley, n. The popular name of Ethusa Cynapium, nat order Umbelliferæ. Activate Cynapium, nat. order Umbelifierae. It is a common British weed, growing in cultivated grounds. It is commonly believed to be poisonous, and serious accidents are said to have occurred from its being mistaken for parsley; but if poisonous it is so only in certain localities. Its unilateral reflexed floral leaves distinguish it from most plants to which it is allied.

Foolstones (föl'stönz), n. A plant, a species of Orchis.

Fooltrap (föl'trap), n. A trap or snare to catch fools in.

Bets, at first, were *foottraps*, where the wise, Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Drysien*.

Like spiders, lay in ambush for the files. Dryslen. Foor (för), past tense of fare. Fared; journeyed. [Scotch.]
Foorsday (förz'da), n. Thursday. [Scotch.]
Foot (figt), n. pl. Feet (fēt). [A. Sax. föt, pl. fēt. Cog. L.G. foot, Leel. fötr, Sw. fot, Goth. fotus, G. fuss. Lith. padas, L. pes, pedis; Gr. pous, podos; Zend. padha; Skr. pada, from pad, to go. This word, with modifications of form, appears to pervade every branch of the great Indo-European or Aryan family of towgres. 1. In animal bodies. branch of the great Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues.] I. In animal bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step, or that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the mollusca; as, the

creeping disc or foot of snails, &c.; the foot of the cockle, &c. The human foot is composed of twenty-six bones, seven of which constitute the tarsus, which articulates with the leg, and corresponds to the carpus (wrist). Five bones form the metarsus, which articulates with the tarsus behind and with the toes in front. The



Skeleton of Human Foot.

a to b b, Tarsus. b b to cc, Metatarsus. c c to d, Phalanges. 1, Os calcis, calcaneum, or heel-bone. 2, Astragalus. 3, Scaphold bone. 4, Inner cunoid bone. 5, Middle cunoid bone. 6, Outer cunoid bone. 7, Cuboid bone. 8 to 12, Metatarsul bones. 13, First row of phalanges. 14, Last row of phalanges.

middle portion of the foot is in the form of an arch, and in consequence resists shocks and supports pressure much better than it could if it were flat. The elasticity is also further increased by the toes. 2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office, as the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot; the lower end of anything that supports a body; as, the foot of a chair.—3. The lowest part or foundation; the part of a mountain, of a column, of a class.—4. Recognized condition; rank; state; footing: used only in the singular. 'As to his being on the foot of a servant.' Walpole.—5. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles; basis: used only in the singular.

Answer directly upon the foot of dry reason and middle portion of the foot is in the form of

Answer directly upon the foot of dry reason and argument.

Revkelev.

argument. Expression of the Milit. soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. Both horse and foot. Militon.—7. A measure consisting of 12 inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.—8. In pross. a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.—9. Step; tread; footfall. 10.† Level; par.

Were it not for this casy borrowing upon interest.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot.

Racon.

—Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.—Cubic foot, a cube whose side is one toot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches.—By foot, on foot, by walking; as, to go or pass on foot; to pass a stream on foot. See the next definition.—To set on foot, to continue to begin to my in various. foot. See the next definition.—To set on foot, to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to set on foot a subscription.—To cover the feet, in Scrip. (a) to ease nature. I Sam. xxiv. 3. (b) To compose one's self to sleep. Judg. iii. 24.—To keep the foot, in Scrip. to maintain a proper conduct and decorum. Eccl. v. 1.—To put one's foot in, to spoil completely; to ruin; to make a mess; to get one's self into a scrape.—To put one's best foot foremost, to use all possible despatch; to adopt all the means at one's command. Foot (int), v.t. 1. To tread to measure or music; to dance; to skip.

He saw a quire of ladies in a round.

USIC; 10 dance, to the saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground.

Dryden. 2. To walk; opposed to ride or fly: commonly followed by it.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it farthest.

Dryden.

Poot (fut), v.t. 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. Shak.—2. To organize; to set on foot; to originate. [Rare.]

What confederacy have you with the traitors, Late footed in the kingdom? Shak.

3. To cause to have the feet fixed; to settle; to establish.

Our king is footed in this land already. Shak.

4.† To place the foot upon, as in walking; to tread; as, to foot the green. Ticketl.—5. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to foot an account.—6.† To seize with the foot or feet.

The holy eagle Stooped, as to foot us.

7. To add or make a foot to; as, to foot a

7. To add or make a foot to; as, to foot a stocking or boot.

Foot-and-mouth Disease, n. Eczema epizootica, a highly contagious eczematous affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with ultimately eruptions of small vesicles on the parts affected, and general indisposition of the animal. The disease occasionally spreads to the udder of milchcattle, and it is believed that it may be communicated to persons who drink the milk of cows so affected.

Football (futbal), n. 1, A ball consisting

cattle, and it is believed that it may be communicated to persons who drink the milk of cows so affected.

Football (futbal), n. 1. A ball consisting of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; hence, fig. any object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition; as, he was the football of fortune.—2. A game played with a football by two parties of players, on a large level piece of ground, generally oblong in shape, and having in the middle of either of the ends a goal formed by two upright posts, 6 to 8 yards apart, with a barr or tape extended between them at the height of 8 or 10 feet from the ground. There are various styles of playing the game, but the two recognized in all important matches are the Rugby game and the Football Association game. In both games the main object is for either party to drive the ball (which is kicked off in the centre of the field) through the goal that their opponents are guarding, and thus count a goal against them. In the Rugby game the goal-posts are 18½ feet apart, and joined by a cross-bar at a height of 10 feet from the ground; and to score a goal the ball must be kicked over this bar by one of the opposite side. In the Association game the upright poles are 8 yards apart, and joined at 8 feet from the ground by a tape, under which the ball must pass to secure a goal. The Rugby game is much rougher and less scientific than the Association game, which discourages rough play and relies mainly on the skilful maneauving of the ball with the fact, it being forbidden to touch the ball with the fact, it being forbidden to for the next struggle, so that any inequalities of situation may be balanced.

Footbank (futbangk), n. In fort. a little raised way along the inside of a parapet. See BaNQUETTE.

Foot-barracks (futba-raks), n. pl. Barracks for infantry.

See Banquette.
Foot-barracks (fut/ba-raks), n.pl. Barracks for infantry.
Footbase (fut/bās), n. In arch. the moulding above the plinth of an apartment.
Foot-bath (fut/bath), n. 1. A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.—2. Act of bathing of the feet; as, take a foot-bath.
Foot-board (fut/bōrd), n. A support for the foot, as in a boat, gg, or at a workman's bench; a board at the foot of a bed; the platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate.
Footboy (fut/boi), n. A menial; an attendant in livery.
Footbreadth (fut/bredth), n. The breadth

Footbreadth (futbredth), n. The breadth

Footbridge (fut/brij), n. A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

Footcloth (fut kloth), n. A sumpter cloth,

or housings of a horse, which covered his body and reached down to his heels.

Beware of supposing the beast itself to be called footcleth, as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to 'alight from his footcleth,' as on might say 'alighted from his saddle.' Nares.

Poot-company (fulfkum-pa-ni), n. A company of foot soldiers. Milton.
Foot-cushion (fulfkush-on), n. A cushion for the feet.
Footed (fulfed), a. Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition; as, four-footed. Footfall (fulffal), n. A footstep; tread of the foot. (Ghostly footfall echoing on the stair.' Termuson. the foot. 'Ghostl stair.' Tennyson.

Like hedgehogs, which . . . mount Their pricks at my footfall.

Footfast † (fut/fast), a. Captive.
Footfight (fut/ fit), n. A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback.

Footgear (fut'ger), n. The covering of the feet; shoes or boots.

Four gentlemanlike, handsome, well-dressed French soldiers waded for a time beside our carriage, ... and had such art of picking their steps, that their Jostgear testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in.

Pootgeld (flut/geld), n. [Foot, and A. Sax. geld, a fine.] In old law, a fine for not expeditating dogs, or cutting out the balls of their feet in a royal forest.

Foot-glovet (flut/gluv), n. A kind of stocking.

The buskins and foot-gloves we wore.

The buskins and foot-gloves we were. Defoe.
Foot-guards (fut'gia'da), n. pl. Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.
Foothalt (fut'flatt), n. A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.
Foot-hill (fut'ful), n. A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains. Goodrich.
Foothold (fut'fold), n. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; hold; footing; stable position; settlement.
He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent foothout in the kingdom.
Foot-hook (fut'halk), n. Same as Futtock.

hotd in the kingdom.

Foot-hook (fut'huk), n. Same as Futtoek.
Foothook (fut'huk), adv. In hot haste; with all speed; immediately.
Footing fut'ing), n. I. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—2. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.
3. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on; established place; permanent settlement; foothold. 'As soon as he had obtained a footing at court.' soon as he had obtained a footing at court.

In ascents, every step gained is a footing and help to the next.

to the next.

4. Basis; foundation. 'Taking things on the footing of this life only.' Blair.—5. Tread; step; walk. 'Hark! I hear the footing of a man.' Shak.—6. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on, And these fresh nymphs encounter every one In country footing. Shak.

7. Road; track. [Rare.]
Like footings up and down impossible to be traced.

8. Relative condition; state. 'Lived on a footing of equality with nobles.' Macaulay.
9. A plain cotton lace without figures.—
10. The finer detached fragments of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—11. In cash a revenity accuracy of the bare of fem. blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—II. In arch. a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—To pay one's footing, to pay money, usually to be spent on drink, on first doing anything, as on entering on a trade or on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade.

trade or on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade.

Footing-beam ((nt'ing-bēm), n. In arch. the tie-beam of a roof.

Foot-iron (fut'ī-ērn), n. 1. A carriage-step.

2. A fetter for the feet.

Foot-jaw ('nt'ja'), n. A name commonly given to those limbs of crustacea which are so modified as to act as instruments of mastication, but are not so specially modified as the mandibles and maxille.

Footless (fut'les), a. Having no feet.

Footlicker ('nt'lik-e'r), n. One who licks the feet; a mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.

Foot-lights (fut'lits), n. pl. In theatres, a

rawher:

Foot-lights (futlits), n. pl. In theatres, a
row of lights placed on the front of the
stage and on a level with it to light it up.

—To appear before the footlights, to appear

Footman (tut'man), n. 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

The other princes put on harnesse light, As footmen use. Fairfax.

As footmen use.

2. (a) Originally, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage for the purpose of assisting in lifting it out of ruts, or helping it through rivers, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveller: usually called a running footman. He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, white linen trousers, and carried a pole 6 or 7 feet long. (b) A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting.

Footmanship (hutman-ship), n. The art or faculty of a footman.

Footmantle (hutman-tl), n. A long garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

Footmark (fut'mark), n. A track; mark of

Foot-muff (fut'muf), n. A covering for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping them warm in winter.

warm in winter.

Foot-note (fut/not), n. In printing, a note of reference at the bottom of a page.

Footpace (fut/nots), n. 1. A slow step, as in walking.—2. A landing or resting place at the end of a short flight of steps. If it occurs at the angle where the stair turns, it called a quarter-pace.—3. The dais or raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall.—4. A hearth-stone. [Rare.]

Footpad (fut/pad), n. A highwayman that robs on foot.

Foot-page (fut/pāj), n. An attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

Foot-passenger (fut/pas-sen-jèr), n. One who passes on foot, as along a bridge, &c.;

one who travels on foot.

Pootpath (fit/path), n. A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Foot-pavement (fit/pav-ment), n. A paved

root-pavement (it pavinens). A paven way for passengers on foot; a foot-way. Foot-plate (fut plat), n. The platform on which the engine-man and fireman of a loco-motive engine attend to their duties; a car-riage-step. Weale.

Footplough, Footplow (fut/plou), n. A kind of swing-plough.

Foot-poet (fut/po-et), n. A servile or inferior poet. Dryden. [Rare.]
Footpoet (fut/post), n. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

Why so fast, sir? I took you for a footpost. Brome Foot-pound (fut)ound), a. The term expressing the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force. A foot-pound represents 1 lb, weight raised through

pound represents 1 lb, weight raised through a height of 1 foot; and a force equal to a certain number of foot-pounds, fifty for example, is a force capable of raising 50 lbs. through a height of 1 foot. Rodwell.

Footprint (fulprint), n. The mark of a foot; in geol. an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of rocks, such impression having been made at the time the stone was in a state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichuite

And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time. Longfellow,

Foot-race (fut'ras), n. A race performed by men on foot

Footrope (fut/rop), n. Naut. (a) the lower bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (b) A rope to support men when

is sewed. (b) A rope to support men wnen reefing, &c.
Footrot (fit'rot), n. A disease in the feet of sheep, the more common form of which is an inordinate growth of hoof, which at the toe, or round the margin, becomes turned down, cracked, or torn, thus affording lodgment for sand and dirt. In the second form of the disease the foot becomes hot, tender, and swollen; there are ulcerations between the toes, followed by the sprouting of proud the toes, followed by the sprouting of proud flesh

nesh.

Foot-rule (fut/röl), n. A rule or measure of
12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

Foots (futs), n. pl. Sediment from the bottom
of an oil-cask, scrapings of sugar hogsheads,
or the lite.

or the like.

Foot-shackles (fut'shak-lz), n. pl. Shackles for the feet.

Foot-soldier (fut/sol-jer), n. A soldier that serves on foot

Foot-sore (fut/sōr), α. Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.

The heat of the ground made me foot-sore, Defoe. Footspace-rail (fut'spas-rail), n. In ship-building, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

the balusters rest.

Footstalk (tut'stak), n. [Foot and stalk.]

1. In bot. a petiole; the stalk supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera. This is due to the adhesion of the flower-stalk to the leaf-stalk.—2. In zool. a process resembling the footstalk in botany, as the muscular process by which certain of the Brachiopoda are attached, the stem which bears the body in barnacles, the stalk which supports the eyes in certain crustaceans.—3. In mach, the

lower portion of a mill-spindle.

Footstall (fut/stal), n. 1. A woman's stirrup.—2. In arch. the plinth or base of a pillar.

Footstep (fut/step), n. 1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot; footprint.

2. Tread: footfall; sound of the step or setting down the foot; as, I hear his footstep on the stair.—3. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued. 'Thy footsteps are unknown.' Ps. Ixxvii. 19.—4. In mech. the pillow in which the foot of an upright the provided obest works.

phrow in which use took of an unfulfing or vertical shaft works.—5. An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

Footstick (fut/stik), n. In printing, a wedge-shaped piece placed against the foot of the page in making up a forme in a chase. The quoins are driven in between it and the

Footstool (fut'stöl), n. A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.
Foot-stove (fut'stöv), n. A contrivance for

Foot-stove (the stov), n. A contracte to warming the feet; a foot-warmer.

Foot-tubercle (fut'tū-ber-kl), n. In zool. one of the unarticulated appendages of the Amelida: often called Parapodia.

Footvalve (fut'valv), n. The valve between the condenser and air-pump in a steam-

engine. Footwaling (fut/wāl-ing), n. The whole inside planks or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Foot-wall (fut/wal), n. In mining, the wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein: commonly called the Underlaying Wall.

commonly called the Undertaying watt.

Foot-warmer (fut'warm-er), n. A footstove or other contrivance for warming or
keeping warm the feet.

Footway (fut'wa), n. 1. A path for passengers on foot.—2. In mining, the ladders
by which the miners descend into and ascend

from the mine.

Foot-worn (futworn), p. and a. 1. Worn by the feet; as, a foot-worn track.—2. Worn or wearled in the feet; foot-sore; as, a foot-

or wearied in the feet; foot-sore; as, a foot-worn traveller.

Footy (fut'i), a. Having foots or settlings; as, footy oil, molasses, &c. Goodrich.

Fop (fop), n. [Akin to G. foppen, to banter, to make a fool of.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and perfness; a gay, triffing man, a coxomb; a dandy.

snow dress and permenss; a gay, trining man; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fopdoodle (fop'do-dl), n. An insignificant fellow. Huddbras.

Fopling (fop'ling), n. A petty fop.

Foppery (fop'pe-ri), n. 1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as, the foppery of dress or of manners.—2. Folly; inpertinence foolers; idle affectation. impertinence; foolery; idle affectation.

Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter My sober house, Shak.

3. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament. Swift.

Foppish (fopish), a. Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected

in manners.

Foppishly (fop'ish-li), adv. With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

Foppishness (fop'ish-nes), n. The condition or quality of being foppish.

Foppity, † Foppitie † (fop'i-ti), n. A trifler; a simpleton.

Why does this little foppitie laugh always. Cowley.

Why does this little foptite laugh always. Couley.

For (for), prep. [A. Sax for. Cog. D. voor, G. für. Goth. faur, for—allied to E. fore, far, fare, and from; L. pre, pro, Gr. pro, Lith. and Bohem. pro, Lett. par; Skr. pra, before. The radical idea is that of going before, as of one event going before another—the cause or reason preceding the effect.] 1. In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent; as, to exchange one thing for another; to quit the profession of law for that of medicine. 'And Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses, and for flocks, and for the cattle of the herds.' Gen. xlvil. 17.

Ye have heard that it hath been said. An eve for

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Mat. v. 38. [To this head is referable the use of for ITo this head is referable the use of for in such asseverations as, for my life, for my head, for my head. Shake, also in the expressions 'once for all,' 'now for all.' Shake, —2. In the place of; instead of; on behalf of; indicating substitution of persons or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority; as, an attorney is empowered to act for his principal; will you take a letter and deliver it for me at the post-office—that is, in my place, or for my benefit.—3. Corresponding to; accompanying; as, pace for pace; line for line; groan, for groan.

Weep, wretched man, I'll aid thee tear for tear, Shak

4. In the character of; as being: a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of.

If a man can be fully assured of anything for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?

Locke. But let her go for an ungrateful woman. Philips.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth. Shak. He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead. Dryden. [Under this head fall such expressions as, I for one, for the most part, for the twentieth time, for the nonce.]—5. Toward; with the intention of going to.

We sailed from Peru for China and Japan. Bacon. 6. Toward; with a tendency to; as, an inclination for drink.—7. For the advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; for the use of; to be used as or in.

An ant is a wise creature for itself. Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured. Dryden. The oak for nothing ill,
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.

8. For the share of; for the lot of; as the duty of.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon.
There's fennel for you.
Shak.

There's fennel for you. 9. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favour of.

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

Tillotson.

10. Leading or inducing to.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue and against that which we call vice.

Tillotson.

we can vice. Tuntson.

11. In expectation of; with a view to obtain; in order to arrive at; to come to; as, to wait for the morning; we depend on divine aid for success; he writes for money or for fame; to search for arguments.

And now, my Lord Savelli, for my question.

Lord Lytton. 12. Suitable for; adapted for; proper to.

Both law and physic are for petty wits. Marlow.
Since first this subject for heroic song
Pleased me long choosing. Milton.

13. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; in order to ward off the eyil or unpleasant effects of; as, a remedy for the headache or toothache; al-kalies are good for the hearthurn; to pro-vide clothes or stores for winter or against winter.—14. Against; with a view to the prevention of.

vention of. She wrapped him close for catching cold. Richardson.

[This use is nearly obsolete.]-15. Because; on account of; by reason of; as, he cried out for anguish; I cannot go for want of time; for this cause I cannot believe the report.

for this Gauss I common unworthiness are affaid to crave, our prayer is that God for the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.

Hooker.

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. Shak. If it were not for us, ... Drury Lane would be uninhabited.

In this usage but comes very often before

He would have put me into the hands of the Prince of Orange but for God's special providence.

Macaulay.

 Except; on account of or for the reason of: instead of but for. For one restraint, lords of the world besides. Milton.

17. With respect or regard to; on the part of: in relation to.

It was young counsel for the persons and violent counsel for the matters.

Encon. Thus much for the beginning and progress of the sluge.

Eurnet. These suns, then, are eclipsed for us. Coleridge.

So we say, for me; for myself; or, as for me I have no anxiety, but for you I have apprehensions. In the general sense of in relation to for is used with a considerable number of to for is used with a considerable number of adjectives to indicate the object with reference to which the person or thing qualified by the adjective is so qualified. Such adjectives are: heavy, easy, difficult, possible, impossible, lawful, ready, fit, ripe, sufficient, necessary, requisite, and the like; as, 'A heavy reckoning for you, sir.' Shak.; 'His habit fit for speed succinct.' Milton; 'An income sufficient for a gentleman's wants.' Trollone.

Trollope.

For man to tell how human life began is hard.

Millori. Is hard.

Seeing that it was too late for there to be any hope.

T. A. Trollope. 13. In consideration of: in proportion to; as, he is tall for his age.—19. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel for three days; to sail for seven weeks; he holds his office for life; he travelled on sand for ten miles together; for ever.—20. According to; as far as

Chemists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone, to separate true sulphur from antimony.

Boyle.

21. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to; as, the fact may be so for anything that has yet appeared; the task is great, but for all that I shall not be deterred from undertaking it.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness.

South.

22. In favour of; on the part or side of; as, to vote for a person; one is for a free government, another is for a limited monarchy.

Aristotle is for poetical justice.

Dennis, 'Hurrah for the knights of St. John,' cried the mercenaries.

23. Desirous to have; willing to receive. If you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry.

For. Taylor.

[In this sense for is often used with an inter-jection before it to express an ardent wish; as, 'O for a muse of fire!' Shak.; 'Alack for mercy!' Shak.—24. In recompense of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done, For peace at home, and for the public wealth, I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health. Dryden. 25. By the want of.

The inhabitants suffered severely both for provisions and fuel.

Marshall,

26. To be: as, nature intended him for a 26. To be; as, nature intended him for a usurer.—27. Having so much laid to one's account; having added so much to a total; liable for or having at one's credit a certain sum; to the amount of; as, he is down in the subscription list for five pounds; (in the game of cricket) he is out for twenty runs; he failed for ten thousand.

The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs.

Hughes.

28. For was at one time placed before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose; and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language; as, I came for to see you = Fr. pour vous voir.—For all the world, of everything else in the world; wholly; exactly.

A paitry ring
That she did give, whose poesy was,
For all the roorld, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife.

For ever. See EVER.

For (for), conj. 1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced.
'That ye may be the children of your Father 'That ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.' In such sentences for has the sense of because, by reason that, as in No. 15 in preceding entry; with this difference, that in No. 15 the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause. In modern English this word is seldom used to introduce a reason for something still to be done a reason for something still to be duce a reason for something still to be stated, or for anything stated in a subor-dinate clause, but formerly it was not un-commonly used in both these cases.

And, for the morning now is something worn, Our purposed hunting shall be set aside. Shak.

Our purposed nunting sand to set aside. Swas.
And, for they were so lonely, Clare
Would to these battlements repair,
And muse upon her sorrows there.
Sir W. Scott.
And Heaven defend your good souls that you think
I will your serious and great business scott
For she is with me.

Shak.

2.† In order that.

And for the time shall not seem tedious, I'll tell thee what befel me. Shak.

For as much as, or forasmuch as, in conart as match as, of patameter is, in consideration that; seeing that; since; as, for-asmuch as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.—For because, t equivalent to because. 'Not for because your brows are blacker.' Shak.—For that, t with the same sense.

I hate him for he is a Christian, But more for that in low simplicity He lends out money gratis. Shak.

For why, t because; for.

—for why,† because; for.

For. A prefix having generally the intensive force of the G. ver, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in forwaried, wearied out; forwounded, severely wounded; forlorn, utterly lorn or lonely; sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative; as in forbid, which means to bid a thing not to be done; forswear, to swear

not to do or have nothing to do with (though in these examples also it might be explained as an intensive); sometimes it means amiss as an intensive); sometimes it means amiss or badly, as in fordeem for fordeem, to judge badly of; O.E. forshapen, misshaped. In most E. words it is cognate with G. ver, O.H.G. far, Goth, frac, L. per, Gr. para, par; but in some cases, when it comes from the Fr., as in forfeit, it is from the L. foris, abroad, away. As fore- is sometimes used for fore-, in the sense of precedence; as, forward. Forage (forai), n. [Fr. fourrage; L.L. fora-quam, forage, from O.Fr. forre, from O.H.G. fuotar, fotar; G. futter, fodder. See Fodder.] I. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, posture, hay, oats, &c.—

cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, &c.—
2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions.

Colonel Mawhood completed his forage unmolested.

Marshall.

Forage (fo'rāj), v.i. pret. & p. foraged; ppr. foragen; 1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country.—2. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

Stood smiling to behold his lion's whelp Forage in blood of French nobility. Shak. 3.† To wander far; to rove.

To meet displeasure farther from the doors;
And grapple with him ere he comes so nigh.

Shak.

—Foraging party, milit. a party of soldiers sent out in search of provisions from the surrounding district for the troops or horses. Forage (fo'rāj), v.t. 1. To strip of provisions for horses, &c. Spenser.—2. To supply with forage or fodder; as, to forage steeds. Pope.

forage or fodder; as, to forage steeds. Pope.
Forage-cap, Foraging-cap (foraj-kap, foraj-ing-kap), n. Milit. a loose, rough-made, military cap, worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in fatigue-dress.
Forager (foraj-er), n. One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.
Foralite (foraj-li), n. [L. foro, to bore, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] In geol. a name applied to a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which appears like the burrow of a worm-like animal.
Foramen (fo-famen), n. pl. Foramina (fo-famen), n. pl. pl. pl. pl. pl. pl. pl.

Foramen (fö-rämen), n. pl. Foramina (fö-ramina). [L., from fore, to bore.]
1. A hole or opening by which nerves or blood-vessels obtain a

passage through bones.—2. In bot. the orifice left at the apex of the nucleus through the coat or coats of the ovule so as to allow

the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus

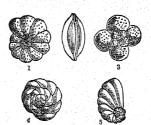
Foraminated (fō-ram'in-āt-ed), a. Having

Foraminated (fö-ram'in-āt-ed), a. Having foramina or little holes.

Foraminifer (fö-ra-min'i-fér), n. An individual of the Foraminifera (which see).

Foraminifera (fö-ram'in-if''ê-ra), n. pl. [L. foramen, foraminis, a hole, and fero, to bear.]

An order of Rhizopoda, belonging to the subkingdom Protozoa, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime, secreted from the water carbonate of lime, secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resem-blance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized molluscs. In reality they are among the simplest of the protozoa. The body of the animal is composed of granular, gelatinous,



Foraminifera (recent).

r, Planorbulina Ugeriana. 2, Triloculina tricarinata. 3, Globigerina bulloides. 4, Rotalia Beccarii. 5, Nonionina turgida.

highly elastic sarcode, which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perfora-tions to the exterior, there giving off long

thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing each other so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcodebody exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has, however, been discovered in these organisms. So far as yet known the foraminifera were the earliest of created beings, the oldest known fossil (Eozoon canadense, of the Laurentian rocks of Canada) belonging to this order. The great geological formation known as white chalk is largely composed of foraminiferous shells, while another remarkable formation known as Nummulitic Limestone receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as a shilling. thread-like processes, called pseudopodia,

Foraminiferal, Foraminiferous (fō-ram'-in-if"er-al, fō-ram'in-if"er-as), a. Having foramina or pores; belonging to the order Foraminifera.

Foraminifera.

Foraminous (fō-ram'in-ns), a. [See Foramen.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. Bacon. [Rare.]

Foraminule (fō-ra'min-nl), n. The ostiolum of certain fungals, or orifice through which their spores are discharged.

Foramuch (for-az-much'), conj. See under Foramuch

Forasmuch (up-as-mace,), co., Foray (forā), v.t. [A form of forage.] To ravage; to pillage. Foray (forā), n. The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty. Earl Doorm,

Earl Doorm,
Bound on a foray, rolling eyes of prey. Tennyson.
Forayer (fo'rā-er), n. One who takes part

in a foray; a marauder. They might not choose the lowland road, For the Merse foragers were abroad. Sir W. Scott.

For the Merse foragers were abroad. Sir W. Szelt. Forbade (for-bad'), pret. of forbid. Occasionally written Forbad.

Forbathet (for-bāth'), v.t. To bathe.

Forbear (for-bāth'), v.t. pret. forbore; pp. forborne; ppr. forbaring. [Frefix for, and bewr; A. Sax. forberan, forbæran.] 1. To stop; to cease; to refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay; as, forbear a while. Sometimes it takes the reflexive pronoun with the same sense. with the same sense.

ith the same sense.

Forbear, forbear, I say! it is my lord the duke.

Shak. Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I foregar i Ki. xxii. 6. For bear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. 2 Chron. xxxv. 21.

2. To refuse; to decline. Whether they will hear, or whether they will for-Ezek, ii. 5.

3. To be patient; to restrain one's self from action or violence. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair,
Will find occasion to forbear. Cowper.

Forbear (for-bar'), v.t. 1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence.

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; as, learn from the Scriptures what you ought to do and what to forbear.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to forbear both. Shak.

Shak.
3. To spare; to excuse; to treat with indulgence and patience. 'Forbear me till anon.' Shak.

Forbearing one another in love. Amazed am I,
Beholding how you butt against my wish,
That I forbear you thus.
Tennyson.

Forbear (for'ber), n. A forefather; an ancestor. [Scotch.]

So may they, like their great forbears, For many a year come through the shears. Eurns, For bearance (for-bār'ans), n. 1. The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the forbearance of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. South. 2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity.

Have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering?

Rom. ii. 4.

SYN. Abstinence, refraining, long-suffering, long-suffering,

lenity, mildness.

Forbearant (for-bar'ant), a. Forbearing; indulgent; long-suffering. [Rare.]

Forbearantly (for-bar'ant-li), adv. In a

forbearing manner. [Rare.] Forbearer (for-bār'er), n. One that intermits or intercepts.

Forbearing (for-bār'ing), ppr. and a. Exercising patience and indulgence; long-suffer-

Forbearingly (for-bar'ing-li), adv. In a for-

Forbid (for-bid'), v.t. pret. forbide; pp. forbid, forbidden; ppr. forbidding. [For, implying negation, and bid.] Lit. to bid or command against. Hence—1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not

I expressly am forbid to touch it, For it engenders choler, planteth anger. Shak.

2. To refuse access to; to command not to enter or approach; as, I have forbid him my house or presence.—3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct; as, an impassable river forbids the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that forbids the sight. Dryden.

4.† To accurse; to blast. He shall live a man forbid.

Forbid (for-bid'), v.i. To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form there is always an ellipsis; as, I would go, but my state of health forbids, that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good.

Millo

Longer thy offer'd good. Millon.
Forbiddance (for-bid'ans), n. Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]
Forbidden (for-bid'n), p. and a. Prohibited; interdicted; as, the forbidden fruit. 'The fruit of that forbidden tree.'
Forbidden-fruit (for-bid'n-fröt), n. 1. The fruit of the tree of knowledge, prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise.—2. In bot the fruit of the Citrus decumana, or shaddock, when of small size.
Forbiddenly (for-bid'n-li), adv. In an unlawful manner.
Forbiddenness† (for-bid'n-nes), n. A state of being prohibited.

Forbiddennesst (for-bid'n-nes), n. A state of being prohibited. Forbidder (for-bid'er), n. He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition. Forbidding (for-bid'ing), a. Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; as, a forbidding aspect; a forbidding formality; a forbidding air.—Syn. Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

Forbiddingly (for-bid'ing-li), adv. In a forbidding manner; repulsively. Forboden, † pp. of forbid. Forbidden.

Chaucer.
Forbore (for-bör'), pret. of forbear.
Forbreak, † nt. [Prefix for, intens., and break.] To break off. Chaucer.
Forbrused, † pp. [For, intens., and brused, bruised.] Sorely bruised. Chaucer.
Forbye, Forby (for-bi'), prep. or adv.
1.† Hard by; near by; beside.

As when a felcon leth with rimble flight.

As when a falcon hath with nimble flight Flowne at a flush of ducks, forebye the brooke.

Past; beyond; besides; over and above. fold and provincial English and Scotch.]
Forcat (for-sä), n. [Fr., from forcer, to force.]
A French convict condemned to forced

labour for life or a term of years; a galley-

slave.
Force (förs), n. [Fr.; L.L. forcia, fortia, from L. fortis, strong.] 1. In physics, that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world, and of which motion, gravitation, heat, light, electricity and magnetism, cohesion, chemical affinity, are believed to be exhibitions; that which produces or tends to produce change; energy; as, the conservation of force.—2. Any one of the various modes or conditions under which force exhibits itself, as motion, heat, light, &c.; as, the correlation of forces.

The transformation and equivalence of forces is

The transformation and equivalence of forces is seen by men of science to hold not only throughout all inorganic actions but throughout all organic actions but throughout all organic actions; even mental changes are recognized as the correlatives of cerebral changes which also conform to this principle; and there must be admitted the corollary that all actions going on in a society are more activated to the construction of the construction of the conformation of

sequent actions arise.

Strength; active power; vigour; might; energy that may be exerted; as, by the force of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault; the force of the mind, will, or understanding.—4. Momentum; the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body; as, the force of a cannon-ball; the force of the wind or waves.—5. Violence; power exerted against will or convent, conventions. exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion.

Who overcomes By force hath overcome but half his foe. 6. Moral power to convince the mind; influence; moral compulsion; as, there is great force in an argument.

The government and the priests could at any time affirm to the people that certain things must be done or submitted to by force of the demunciations or counsels which those secret volumes contained. Hallam.

seis which mose secret voinnes contained. Finance, Validity; power to bind or hold; as, if the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no force; a testament is of force after the testator is dead.—8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as, a military or naval forces: sometimes in the plural; as, military forces. Hence—9. A body of men prepared for action testher wars are action force. Hence—9. A body of men prepared for action in other ways; as, a police force.—10. In law, any unlawful violence to person or property. This is simple, when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another 's possession without committing any other unlawful act. It is compound when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseisin, or rescue.—Of force, of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably. [Rare.]

Good reasons must, of force, give place to better.

Good reasons must, of force, give place to better.

—No force, † no matter.—I dono force, † care not. Chaweer.—Kinetic force or energy, the force which a body actually moving can exert, at any instant of its motion, on another body resisting it, as the force with which an arm actually in motion would strike any opposing object.—Potential force or energy, the energy stored up, as it were, in a body, and which it is capable of exerting, as distinguished from kinetic energy, or that which it exerts at any moment. Hence, the potential energy of an arm is the energy residing in it when at rest, or the residue between the force actually being exerted by the arm when moving and the highest degree of force it is capable of exerting. It is thus obvious that, the higher the kinetic force, the less is the potential, and vice versa—the one force being the complement of the other.—Correlation of forces, the doctrine that force or energy can exhibit itself in various definite modes or conditions, each of which is called 'a force,' these 'forces' being mutually convertible into each other under certain conditions or circumstances. Thus motion, on being suddenly retarded or strongly resisted, becomes circumstances. Thus motion, on being suddenly retarded or strongly resisted, becomes sensible heat, or, in certain circumstances, heat and light. This is observed when a bullet strikes against a target, when a piece of iron is hammered till it is red hot, or when heat and flame are generated by rubbing two pieces of wood together. Heat, in like manner, becomes motion or motive power when it expands water into steam which lifts the piston of a steam-engine.—Conservation of force or energy, the doctrine that the total amount of force or energy in the universe is always the same, though it may change its condition or mode of exhibition. See extract.

The 'great philosophical doctrine of the present

the universe is always our same, considering the condition or mode of exhibition. See extract.

The 'great philosophical doctrine of the present era of science,' as the subject about to engage our attaction and the second of the construction of the second of the construction of the second of the construction of the construction of the second of the conservation of Energy.' The basis of the doctrine is the broad and comprehensive natural law which teaches us that the quantity of force comprised by the universe, like the quantity of force comprised to the indiverse, like the quantity of the conservation of the second of th

assumes the gaseous or vaporous form. Thus we see that the phenomena of heat are phenomena of motion, and of motion only.

Moral force, the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. —Physical force, material influence; coercion, as by mere bodily strength.—Mechanical force, the power which produces or tends to produce motion, or an alteration in the direction of motion. Mechanical forces are of two sorts; one of a body at rest, being the same as pressure or tension; the other of a body in motion, being the same as impetus or momentum. The degree of resistance to any motion may be measured by the active force required to overcome that resistance, and hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms resisting forces and retarding forces. hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms resisting forces and retarding forces. When two forces act on a body in the same line of direction, the resulting force, or resultant as it is called, will be the sum of both forces. If they act in opposite directions, the body will remain at rest if the forces be equal; or, if the forces be unequal, it will move with a force equivalent to their difference in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction make an angle will each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction.—Commostion of forces, the combining of two or more forces into one which shall have the same effect when acting in some given direction; resolution of forces, the decomposing same effect when acting in some given direction; resolution of forces, the decomposing of a single force into two or more forces, which, acting in different directions, shall be equivalent to the single force. The fundamental proposition of the composition of forces is as follows:—Any two forces acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force which is represented in magnitude and direction direction direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force which is represented in magnitude and direction direction direction.

presented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed with the two lines as its sides. Thus, let a body at A

c beacted upon by two beacted upon by two beacted upon by two forces at the same instant, one of which would cause it to move over the line AB in a given time, and the other acting alone would cause it to move over the line AG in the same time; then the direction of the potton resulting from the action of both the same time; then the direction of the motion resulting from the action of both forces will be that of the diagonal AD of the parallelogram AB DC, and at the end of the given time the body will be found at D. The diagonal AD represents the resultant of the forces in the directions AB and AC, and is equivalent to them both. By means of this proposition the resultant of any number of forces whatever may be found, and also, any given force may be resolved into two others, such that the straight lines by which they are represented from the two two others, such that the straight lines by which they are represented form the two sides of a parallelogram, of which the line representing the given force is the diagonal. The proposition is frequently termed the parallelogram of forces, and is of great importance in mechanical science. Forces have different denominations according to their nature and the manner in which they act: thus we have accelerating forces can have different denominations according to their nature and the manner in which they act; thus, we have accelerating forces, central forces, constant forces, parallel forces, custom and variable forces, &c. See these terms in their proper places.—Moving force or motive force, the same as Momentum.—Permanent force, that which acts constantly; thus, the action of a weight suspended from a cord, or resting on a surface, is a permanent force.—Impulsive force, that which is applied suddenly to a body and immediately ceases to act upon it, as the blow of a hammer or percussion.—Animal force, that which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—Line of direction of a force, the straight line in which any force tends to make a body move. Similar forces acting on a body cause it to move in a straight line, but if the forces be dissimilar, the body will move in a curve line depending on the nature of the forces. Thus, a cannon-ball is acted on by the impulse of the charge, and by the force of gravity, and in consequence of these two dissimilar forces describes the curve of a parabola.—Polygon of forces. See Polygon.
—Unit of force, the single force in terms of which the amount of any other force is ascertained, and which is generally some known weight, as a pound.—Equilibrium of forces, the condition produced when any number of forces, which being applied to

a body, destroy one another's tendency to communicate motion to it, and thus hold it at rest.— Forces, impressed and effective. See under VIRTUAL:— External forces, those See under VIRTAL.—Exercial forces, those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation.—Internal forces, those forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion.—Polar forces,

sible distances, as cohesion.—Polar forces, those forces which are conceived to act with equal intensity, in opposite directions, at the extremities of the axes of molecules, or of masses of matter, as magnetism.

Force (förs), v.t. pret. & pp. forced; ppr. forcing. 1. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; as, men are forced to submit to conquerors; masters force their slaves to labour.—2. To overpower by strength.

I should have forced thee soon with other arms.

I should have forced thee soon with other arms

I should have forced thee soon with other arms.

Millon.

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength: a sense of very extensive use; as, to force along a waggon or a ship; to force away a man's arms; water forces its way through a narrow channel; a man may be forced out of his possessions.—

4. To exert to the utmost. 'Forcing my strength.' Dryden.—5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to force conviction on the mind; to force one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.—6. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to force a town or fort.—T. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.—8. To produce or exceptions of the strength of the like; to twist, wrest, or overstrain; as, a forced tike; to twist, wrest, or overstrain; as, a forced conceit; to force an analogy.—9. To assume, or compel one's self to give utterance or expression to; as, to force a smile or a laugh; a forced show of interest.—10. To bring to maturity or to a certain stage of advance-ment before the natural period; to cause to ment before the natural period; to cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat, as fruits, flowers, or vegetables; hence, fig. to attempt to produce intellectual results at a premature age; as, we should not force the mental faculties of a child.—11.† To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. 12.† To have regard to; to care for.

For me I force not argument a straw, Since that my case is past the help of law. Since that my case is past the help of law. Shak.

13.† To put in force; to make binding; to enforce. 'What can the Church force more.'

J. Webster.—To force from, to wrest from; to extort.—To force out, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.—To force wine, to fine wine by a short process, or in a short time.—To force one's (own) disnicilination of dislike. (b) To disregard one's inclination, (a) to overcome one's (own) disnicilination, or make one act contrary to his inclination,—SYN. To compel, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce, drive, press, impel, ravish, violate, overstrain, overtax.

Force t (fors), v.i. 1. To lay stress on; to make a difficulty about; to hesitate; to scruple.

scruple.

Your oath once broke you force not to forswear

2. To use violence; to make violent effort; to strive; to endeavour.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. Spenser. 3. To be of force or consequence; to matter. It is not sufficient to have attained the name and dignity of a shepherd, not forcing how. Udatt.

Force (förs), n. [Icel. fors, Dan. fos, a water-fall.] A waterfall. [Northern English.]

After dinner I went along the Milthorp tumplike four miles to see the falls or force of the river Kent.

Force (förs), v.t. [See FARCE.] To stuff; to

wit larded with malice, and malice forced with wit.

Shak.

orced (först), p. and a. Affected; over-Forced (först), p. and a. Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as, a forced style.

Forcedly (förs'ed-li), adv. In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

[Rare.]

Forcedness (förs'ed-nes), n. The state of being forced.

Forceful (förs'ful), a. 1. Possessing force; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least forceful, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural. 2. Impelled by violence; driven with force;

acting with power.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear. Dryden.

3. Violent; impetuous. 'Our forceful instigation.' Shak.
Forcefully (förs'ful-li), adv. Violently; imperators.

penously.

Forceless (förs'les), a. Having little or no force; feeble: impotent.

Forcelet† (förs'let), n. A small fort; a blockhouse.

Forcemeat (förs'mēt), n. [See Force, to stuff.] In cookery, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone, or used as

seasoned, either served up alone, or used as stuffing. Forcement (förs'ment), n. The act of forcing; violence. J. Webster. Force-piece (förs'pēs), n. In mining, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open. Forceps (for'seps), n. [L. Probably from formus, warm, and eep, root of capio, to seize take, or, as Pott conjectures, furca, a fork, and the same root.] A general name for a two-bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs, used for seizing and holding, and for extracting objects which it would be impracticable thus to treat with the fingers; such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewellers in delicate operations; by dentists in foreibly are used by watchmakers and jewellers in delicate operations; by dentists in forcibly extracting teeth; by acconcheurs, for seizing and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or extracting the fetus; for graspling and holding parts in dissection, for extracting anything from a wound, taking up an artery, &c.

artery, &c.

Porce-pump, Forcing-pump (förs'nump, fors'ing-pump), n. A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or to a great elevation, in contradistinction to a litt-pump in which the water is lifted and simply runs out of the spout. See PuMP.

Forcer (förs'er), n. One who or that which forces, drives, or constrains; as, (a) in mech. a solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere.

raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See PUMP. (b) In Cornish mining, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

Forcible (forsi-bl), a. 1. Having force; exercising force; powerful; strong; mighty; efficacious; as, a punishment forcible to bridle sin.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances when broken, Bacon.

How forcible are right words! lob vi. 25. 2. Characterized by the use of force; marked by violence; violent; impetuous; as, forcible means; forcible measures.—3. Done or effected by force; brought about by compulsion; as, a forcible abduction. 'The abdication of King James... forcible and unjust.' Swift.—4.† Valid; binding; obligatory.—Forcible entry, in law, an actual violent entry into houses or lands.—Forcible detainer, in law, a violent withholding of the lands, &c., of another from his possession.—Syn. Violent, powerful, strong, mighty, potent, weighty, impressive, cogent. Forcible-feeble (försf-bl-fe-bl), a. [From one of Shakspere's characters named Feeble, whom Falstaff describes as 'most forcible Feeble... Valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse.] Striving to be or appear vigorous, or aiming at vigour, but in reality feeble; as, a forcible-feeble style. 'Epithets which are in the bad taste of the forcible-feeble (försf-bl-fe-bl), n. A feeble person, usually a writer, who wants to appear vigorous. 2. Characterized by the use of force; marked

pear vigorous.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the forcible feebles.

Disraeli.

forcibleness (försi-bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being forcible.

Forcibly (försi-bli), adv. In a forcible maner; strongly; powerfully; impressively; impetuously; violently; as, a stream rushing forcibly down a precipice.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very forcibly on our hopes and fears.

Forcing (fors'ing), n. In hort, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

Forcing-engine (försing-en-jin), n. A fire-engine (which see).

engine (which see).

Forcing-house (förs'ing-hous), n. In hort.

a hothouse for forcing plants.

Forcing-pit (förs'ing-pit), n. A pit of wood

or masonry, sunk in the earth, for contain-

ing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.
Forcing-pump. See FORCE-PUMP.
Forcipal (for 'si-pal), a. Of the nature of forceps. Sir T. Browne.

forceps. Sir T. Browne.

Forcipate, Forcipated (for sip-at, for sip-at-ed), a. [From forceps.] Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; as, a forcipated mouth: applied also to the claws of a lobster;

ran, dec.

Forcipation (for-sip-ā'shon), n. Torture
by pinching with forceps or pincers.

Lord Bacon makes a sort of apology for it, as 'less
cruel than the wheel or fortipation, or even simple
that the street of the street of

Forclose (for-klöz'), v.t. Same as Forclose. Forclosure (for-klöz'ür or for-klözhür), n. Same as Forclosure.

Same as Foredosure.

Foreutie, t.t. [Prefix for, thoroughly, and eut.] To cut through. Chaucer.

Ford (ford), n. [A. Sax. ford, a ford; connected with faran, to go, to fare. Comp. G. furt, a ford, and fahren, to go. Akin to Slav. brod, Gr. poros, a passage; E. ferry.]

1. A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

He swam the Esk river where ford there was none. Sir W. Scott.

2. A stream; a current.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford. Dryden, Ford (förd), v.t. To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through by wading; to

wade through.

Fordable (förd'a-bl), a. That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

Fordableness (förd'a-bl-nes), n. State of being fordable.

noemg fordame.

Fordo, Foredo (for-dö', för-dö'), v.t. pret. for-did, foredid; pp. fordone, foredone; ppr. for-doing, foredoing, [For, intens., and do.]

1. To destroy; to undo; to ruin.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To hang Cordelia in the prison, and To lay the blame upon her own despair, That she fordid herself. Shak.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil.

OII.
For there, with bodily anguish keen,
With Indian heats at last fordone,
With public toil and private teen,
Thou sank'st alone. Matt. Arnold.

Fordon,† pp. Undone Chaucer. Fordrive,† pp. Fordriven; driven away. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Fordronken,† pp. [For, intens., and dronken, drunken.] Very drunken. Chaucer.

Fordry,† a. [Prefix for, intens., and dry.]

Very dry. Chaucer.

Fordwined,† pp. [A. Sax fordwinan.] Wasted

Very dry. Chawer.
Fordwined, *tpp. [A. Sax. fordwinan.] Wasted away. Chawer.
Fore (för). a. [A. Sax. fore. Cog. G. vor, before, O. H. G. fura, Goth. faura, L. pro, por (as in porrigere, to extend). Gr. paros. Skr. puras.—before. See For.] 1. Advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as, the fore end of a chain carried in measuring land; the fore exen or horses in a team.—2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as, the fore part of the last century; the fore part of the day, week, or yenr.—3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the fore part of a writing or bill.—4. Being in front or toward the face: opposed to back or behind; as, the fore part of a garment.—5. Naut. a term applied to the parts of a ship at or near the stem.—Fore-and-aft sail, a sail whose middle position is in a line with the length of the ship, so that it points in this position to stem and stern.
Fore (för), adv. [A. Sax. fora, fore, foran, before, See Fore, a., and For.] 1. Previously.

viously.

The eyes, fore duteous, now converted are. Shak. The eyes, for duteous, now converted are. Shac.

2. In the part that precedes or goes first.—

2. Naut. toward or in the parts of a shipthat lie near the stem.— Fore and aft (naut.), noting the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.—

Fore, as a prefix, signifies priority in time, place, order, or importance, and is equivalent to ante., pre., or pro. in words of Latin origin. In some words, however, fore is used where the original prefix was for.—

Fore (for), conj. [Contracted from before.]

Before.

Not a month

Fore your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now.

Shak.

Fore (for), n. A word used only in the phrase to the fore, alive; remaining still in

existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. 'While I am to the fore.' W. Collins

Collins.

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds to the fore.

Thackeray.

Fore (for), pp. of fare. Gone. Chaucer.

Foreadmonish (for ad-mon'ish), v.t. To admonish beforehand, or before the act or

event Foreadvise (för ad-viz), v.t. To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish. Foreallege (för-al-lej'), v.t. To allege or cite before.

Foreappoint (för-ap-point'), v.t. To set, order, or appoint beforehand.

Foreappointment (för-ap-point'ment), n.

Previous appointment; preordination.

Forearm (för-ärm'), v.t. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of

for attack or resistance before the time or need.

Forearm (förärm), n. In anat. that part of the arm which is between the bend of the arm and the wrist.

Forebay (förbä), n. That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

Forebear (förbër), n. Same as Forbear (which see).

Forebelief (förbër), n. Previous bellef.

Forebemoaned (förbëmönd), a. Bemoaned in former times. Shak.

Forebode (förböd), r. t pret. & pp. foreboded; ppr. foreboding. 1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate.—2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of, as of a calamity about to liappen; as, my heart forebodes a sad reverse. Syn. To foretell, predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken.

Forebode (förböd), n. Presage; prognosticate.

Forebode (förböd), n. Presage; prognosticate.

Forebodement (för-böd'ment), n. The act of foreboding.

of foreboding.

Foreboder (for-bod'er), n. One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Forebodingly (for-bod'ing-il), adv. In a prognosticating manner.

Forebody (for'bo-dl), n. Naut. the fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the head; distinguished from after-body.

Foreboot (for'bot), n. A box in the forepart of a carriage. See Boor, 3.

Forebow (for'bo), n. The forepart of a saddle.

Forebowline (för bö-lin), n. Naut. the bow-line of the foresail.

Forebrace (för'brās), n. Naut. a rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail.

Forebyt (for-bi'), prep. Same as Forby (which

Fore-cabin (forka-bin), n. The cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or

Forecast (för-kast'), v.t. pret. & pp. forecast; ppr. forecasting. 1. To cast or scheme beforehand; to plan before execution.

He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds.

Dan. xi. 24. 2. To foresee; to calculate beforehand; to estimate the future.

It is wisdom to forecast consequences. L'Estrange,

But who shall so forecast the years And find in loss a gain to match? Tennyson. And find in loss a gain to materi * tempson.

Forecast (för-kast), v.i. To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand. 'If it happen as I did forecast.' Milton.

Forecast (för/kast), v. I. Previous contrivance or determination; pre-ordination.

He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predetermination of the gods themselves. 2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; premeditation; as, a man of little forecast.

His calm deliberate forecast better fitted him for the council than the camp.

Prescott.

Forecaster (för-kast'er), n. sees or contrives beforehand. One who fore-

Forecasting (for kasting), n. Act of one who forecasts; the act of one who considers and provides beforehand; anticipatory plan-

and provides perorenand; anticipatory planning. Coleridge.

Forecastle (för kas-l; sailors' pronunciation, fök'sl). n. Naut. (a) a short deck in the forepart of a ship of war, or forward of the foremast, above the upper deck. (b) In merchant ships the forepart of the vessel under the deal to the rest and the contract of the rest of the contract of the rest of the the deck, where the sailors live. — Top-gallant foreastle, a covered recess formed by a short deck erected over part of the foreastle.

Forechosen (för-chöz'n), a. Chosen or elected before here.

Forecited (for-sit/ed), a. before or above. Cited or quoted

perore or anove. Foreclose (för-klöz'), v.t. pret. & pp. fore-closed; ppr. foreclosing. [Fore for for, intens., and close.] To shut up; to preclude; to stop, to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade

—To foreclose a mortgager, in law, to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court. [To foreclose a mortgage, is not technically correct, but is often used.]

but is often used.]

Foreclosure (för-klöz'ür or för-klöz'hür), n.
The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Foreconceive (för-kon-sev'), v.t. To conceive beforeland; to preconceive.
Fore-covert † (för'kuv-ért), n. Same as Fore-fence. Holland.
Foredate (för-dåt'), v.t. To date before the true time; to antedate.
Foredeck (för'dek), n. The forepart of a deck or of a ship.

deck or of a ship.

Foredeem † (för-dem'), v.t. [A. Sax. fordéman, to judge or deem unfavourably of.]

To form a bad or low opinion of.

Laugh at your misery, as foredeeming you An idle meteor. Webster.

Foredeem† (för-dem'), v.i. To deem or know beforehand: to foretell.

Which (maid) could guess and foredeem of things past, present, and to come. Genevan Testament.

Foredesign (för-dē-sīn' or för-dē-zīn'), v.t. To design or plan beforehand; to intend previously.

Foredetermine (för de tér'min), v.t. pret. & pp. foredetermined; ppr. foredetermining.

To determine beforehand.

Foredispose (för-dis-pōz'), v.t. To dispose or bestow beforehand.

King James had by promise foredisposed the place on the Bishop of Meath. Fuller.

Foredo (för-dö'), v.t. pret. foredid; ppr. foredoing; pp. foredone. To do beforehand.
Foredo (for-döv), v.t. Same as Fordo.
Foredom (for-döv), v.t. To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Foredoom (for'dom), n. Previous doom or sentence

Foredoor (för'dör), n. The door in the front of a house: in contradistinction to backdoor. Fore-elder (forel-der), n. [Dan. forceddre.]
An ancestor. [Northern English.]
Fore-end (foredd), n. The end which precedes; the anterior part.

More pions debts to heaven, than in all Shak.
The fore-end of my time.

Forefairn (för färn'), pp. Same as Forfairn.
Forefather (för fär Her), n. An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree, usually in a remote

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Gray.

Forefeel (för-fel'), v.t. To feel beforehand; to feel as if by presentiment.

And as when, with unwieldy waves, the great sea forefeets winds.

His spirit on the past Brooding, beheld with no forefeeting joy The rising sons of song, who there essay'd Their eaglet flight.

Southey.

Fore-fence † (förfens), n. Defence in front.
Whiles part of the soldiers make the fore-fraces
abroad in the fields.

Holland.

abroad in the fields.

Forefend (för-fend'), v.t. [Fore for for (which here may be the Fr. prefix for, from L. foris, out of doors, abroad, as in E. forfeit, and Fr. forbannir, to banish away), and fend, L. fendo, to ward.] To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit. Which peril, Heaven fore-fend' Shak.

Forefinger (for fing-ger), n. The finger next to the thumb; the index: called by our Saxon ancestors the shoot-finger, from its use in

archery.

Foreflow (för-flö'), v.t. To flow before.

Forefoot (för'fut), n. 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.—2. A hand; in contempt. Shak.—3. Naut. a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore and fore-end

Forefront (för'frunt), n. The foremost part or place; as, the forefront of a building, or of a battle. Foregame (för'gam), n. A first game; first

plan.

Foreganger (för gang-er), n. Naut. a short piece of rope grafted to the shank of a har-

poon, to which the line is attached when the harpoon is used. Foregather (for-garfer), v.i. Same as Forgather. Dickens, Carlyle, and myself foregathered with Emerson. John Forster. Foregift (för'gift), n. In law, a premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease. Foregirth (för'gerth), n. A girth or strap for the forepart, as of a horse; a martingale. Forego (för-gö'), v.t. pret. forewent; pproregoing; pp. foregone. [Fore for for, and go.] 1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of; to give up; to renounce; to resign.

give up; to renounce; to resign.
(She) forewent the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.

Fielding:

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms, Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside, Foregoing all her sweetness, like a weed. Tennyson.

2. To quit; to leave.

Stay at the third cup, or forego the place.

G. Herbert. Forego (for-go'), v.t. To go before; to precede.

For which the very mother's face forevent The mother's special patience. E. B. Browning.

Foregoer (för-gö'ér), n. One who goes before another; hence, an ancestor; a progenitor.

gentor.

Foregoer (för-gö'er), n. One who foregoes or forbears to enjoy.

Foregoing (för-gö'ing), p. and a. Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as, a foregoing period of time; a foregoing clause in a writing.—Syn. Antecedent of the property of the pro cedent, preceding, previous, former, prior, anterior.

anterior.

Foregone (för-gon'), p. and a. 1. That has gone before; past; preceding.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin foregone.
E. B. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up beforehand; as,

2. Fredermined; made up between and; as, a foregone conclusion.

Foreground (for ground), n. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which is meanest the eye of the observer, or before

the figures.

Foreguess (för-ges'), v.t. To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

Forehammer (för'ham-mer), n. [Supposed]

to have been so called on account of the manner in which it is used, the hands being generally before or in front, and not lifted above the head.] The sledge or sledge-hammer. [Scotch.] Forehand (för'hand), n. 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. —2. The

chief part.
The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the forehand of our host. Shak.

3. Advantage; superiority.
Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil, and nights with sleep,
Hath the *jorchand* and vantage of a king. Shak. Forehand (för hand), a. 1. Done sooner than is regular; anticipative; done or paid

If I have known her,
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the forehand sin.

Shak.

2. Forward; as, a forehand stag. Hudibras. Forehanded (för hand-ed), a. 1. Early; timely; seasonable; as, a forehanded care.— Formed in the forehand or foreparts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehunded. 3. [United States.] In good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed

of property; as, a forehanded farmer. The Rambos were *forehanded* and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.

Bayard Taylor.

forehead (för hed or for ed), n. 1. The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.—2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audacity.

Here, see the forehead of a Jesuit. Bp. Hall. Forehead-cloth (för hed-kloth or for ed-kloth), n. A band formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

Forehear (for-her'), v.i. To hear or be informed before.

Forehend † (för-hend'), v.t. [Fore, and hend, A. Sax. hendan, gehendan, to seize.] To overtake.

Doubleth her haste for feare to be forehent.

Forehew (for-hū'), v.t. To hew or cut in Fore-hold (förhöld), n. The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.
Foreholding † (förhölding), n. [Fore and holding, from hold.] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

L'Estrange.

Forehood (for hud), n. In ship-building, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks

Forehook (för hök), n. Naut. a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship; a breasthook.

Forehorse (for hors), n. The foremost horse

in a team.

Foreign (fo'rin), a. [Fr. forain; L.L. foraneus, from L. foras, out of doors—a word of
same root as E. door. As in sovereign the
g has been improperly inserted in this word.]

Belonging or relating to another nation
or country; alien; not of the country in
which one resides; extraneous; not our own,
as, every country is foreign which is not
within the jurisdiction of our own government.

ment.

The view which has been taken of the Russian government and policy would be very imperfect, were we not to consider also the conduct of Russia towards foreign nations, what is called its foreign policy.

Brougham.

2. Remote; not belonging; not connected; 2. Remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with to or from; as, the sentiments you express are foreign to your heart; this design is foreign from my thoughts.—3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him,
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still.

Shak

—Foreign attachment, in law, see under ATTACHMENT.—Foreign bill of exchange. See under BILL.—SYN. Outlandish, alien, exotic, remote, extraneous, irrelevant, extrinsic, unconnected, disconnected.

Foreign-built (fo'rin-bilt), a. Built in a

foreign country.

Foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects.

Swift.

So mere a stranger to my thoughts. Denham.

Foreignism (fo'rin-izm), n. 1. Foreignness.

2. A foreign idiom or custom.

Foreignness (fo'rin-nes), n. The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relativeness; as, the foreignness of a subject from the main business.

ness; as, the pregnates of a subject from the main business. Fore-imagine (for-im-afin), v.t. pret. & pp. fore-imagined; ppr. fore-imagining. To imagine or conceive before proof, or beforehand

hand.

Forein,† n. A jakes; a cesspool. Chaucer.

Forein,† n. A stranger. Chaucer.

Forejudge (för-juj'), v.t. pret. & pp. forejudged; ppr. forejudging. 1. To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and
proof; to prejudge.—2. In law, to expel from
a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

When an attorney is sued and called to appear in court, if he declines he is forejudged,
and his name is struck from the rolls.

Forejudger (för-juj'er), n. In law, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out
of the thing in question; a judgment of
expulsion or banishment.

Forejudgment (för-juj'ment), n. Judg-

expulsion or banishment.

Forejudgment (för-juj'ment), n. Judgment previously formed. Spenser.

Foreknow (för-nö'), n.t. pret. foreknen; ppr. foreknowing; pp. foreknown. To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand; to think of or contemplate beforehand.

Who would the miseries of man foreknow!

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son.

Foreknowable (för-nö'a-bl), a. That may

be foreknown.

Foreknower (för-nö'er), n. One that fore-

knows.

Fore-knowingly (för-nő'ing-li), adv. With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and foreknowingly loses his life in the prosecution of them.

Foreknowledge (för-nol'ej), n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

If I foreknew, Foreknewledge had no influence on their fault.

Forel (fo'rel), n. [O.Fr. forel, fourel, from forre, foure, a sheath, a case: Goth. fodr, fother, a sheath.] A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

Foreland (förland), n. [Fore and land.]

1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from

the line of the shore; a headland; as, the North and South Foreland in Kent, in England.—2. In fort, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

Forelay (för-lå'), v.t. Same as Forlay.

Forelay (för-lå'), v.t. To contrive antece-

Foreleader (for-led'er), n. One who leads

Foreleader (107-led er), n. One who leads others by his example.

Foreleg (törleg), n. One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.
Foreland (för-lend'), n.t. To lend or give beforehand.

Forelift (for-lift'), v.t. To lift up in front.

Forelock (for lok), n. 1. The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the foreloce; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it.

2. Naut. a little flat pointed wedge of iron used at the end of a bolt to retain it firmly in its place.—To take time by the forelock, to make prompt use of anything; to let no

opportunity escape.

Forelock (for lok), v.t. To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

lock, as a bolt.

Forelook (för-luk'), v.i. To look beforehand or forward.

Foreman (för'man), n. pl. Foremen (för'men). The first or chief man; particularly, (a) the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker. (b) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop or on works of any kind, who superintends the rest; no overseer. who superintends the rest; an overseer; a superintendent.

Foremast (for mast), n. The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle and carries the foresail

and foretop-sail yards.

Foremast-man (för'mast-man), n. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very forenast-men received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each.

Macaulay.

Foremeant (för-ment), a. Meant or intended beforehand.

Forementioned (för'men-shond), a. Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

Forement (för-ment) a. (See second art mot

part of the same writing or discourse. Foremost (for most), a. [See second extract below.] First in place, station, honour, or dignity; most advanced; first in time; as, the foremost troops of an army; Jason manned the foremost ship that sailed the

sea.
That struck the *foremost* man of all the world
She

Shak.
The usual suffix of the superlative is -est. In A. S.
there were two—(1) -est or -ost; (2) -esna . A few
words retain traces of both suffixes; fore-m-ost [A. S.
and O.E. for-m-est), in-m-ost, out-m-ost. E. Adams.

Foremostly (for most-li), adv. In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear Coming on most foremostly, He wrung his hands, and tore his hair, And cried out most piteously. Percy's Reliques.

Foremother (för'muth-er), n. A female an-

cestor. Prideaux.

Forename (för'näm), n. A name that precedes the family name or surname. Selden.

Forenamed (för'nāmd), a. Named or no-minated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Forenenst (för-nenst'), prep. Over against; opposite to. 'The lands forenenst the Greekish shore.' Fairfax. [Old English and Scotch.1

Scotch.]
Forenoon (för'nön), n. The former part of the day, from the morning to midday or noon; the first part of the day.
Forenotice (för'nöt-is), n. Notice or information of an event before it happens.
Forensia (för-er'si), a. Forensic.
Forensic, Forensical (för-er'sik, för-er'sik, al), a. (From L. Forensis, From forum, a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature, cot to mubile discussion and debter used. court.] Belonging to courts or judicature, or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to an argument; as, a forensic term; forensic eloquence or disputes.—Forensic medicine, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the

of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence.

Forensic (för-en'sik), n. In some American colleges, a written argument by a student maintaining either the affirmative or negative of a given question. *Worcester.

Foreordain (för-or-dän'), v.t. To ordain or

appoint beforehand; to preordain; to pre-destinate; to predetermine.

destinate; to predetermine.
Foreordinate (for-ordin-at), v.t. To foreordain. [Rare.]
Foreordination (for-ordin-at), n. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.
Forepart (for part), n. The most advanced
part, or the first in time or place; the anterior part; the beginning; as, the forepart of
the day, of a series, or the like.
Fore-passage (for-pas-aj), n. Naut. a passage made in the fore-cabin or inferior part
of a vessel; generally equivalent to a steerage passage.

of a vessel: generally equivalent to a steer-age passage.
Forepast, Forepassed (för-past), a. Past before a certain time; former; as, forepast sins. (Rare.]
Forepeak (för'pēk), n. Naut. the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow.
Fore-plan (för-pan'), v.t. To devise before-hand. Southey.
Fore-plane (för'plän), n. In carp. and joinery, the first plane used after the saw and axe. See Plane.
Forepossessed (för-poz-zest), a. 1. Hold-

and axe. See Plane.

Forepossessed (för-poz-zest'), a. 1. Holding, or held, formerly in possession.—2. Pre-occupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged. 'Any rational man not extremely forepossessed with prejudice.' Sanderson.

Foreprize (för-prīz'), v.t. To prize or rate beforehand.

Forepromised (for-pro'mist), a. Promised

Foregramised (for-pro-mist), a. Fromised beforehand; pre-engaged.

Forequoted (för-kwöt/ed), a. Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

Foreran (för-ran'), pret. of forerun.

Forerank (för/rangk), n. The first rank; the front

Forereach (för-rēch'), v.i. Naut. to shoot ahead, especially when going in stays. Smyth.

forereach (för-rēch'), v.t. Naut. to sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon; as, we forereached her.
Foreread† (för-rēd'), v.t. To signify by tokens; to tell beforehand.

Forereading (för-red'ing), n. Previous per-

usal.
Forerecited (för-rē-sīt'ed), a. Named or recited before.
Foreremembered (för-rē-mem'berd), a. Called to mind previously.
Fore-rent (för'rent), n. In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See BACK-RENT.
Foreright (för'rit), a. Straight forward; favourable.

favourable Phoebus with a foreright wind their swelling bark inspired. Chapman.

Foreright † (för'rīt), adv. Right forward;

Though he foreright

Both by their houses and their persons pass'd.

Chapma:

Forerun (för-run'), v.t. pret forerun; ppr. forerunning; pp. forerun. 1. To run before; to precede; to have the start of.—2. To advance before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

Heaviness fore-must the good event. Shak.
Forerunner (för-run'er), n. 1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

My elder brothers, my forerunners came. Dryden. 2.† An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur the great forerunner of thy blood. Shak. 3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow; as, certain pains serve as the forenumers of a fever.—4. Naut. a piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log-

line.

Foresaid (för'sed), a. Spoken or mentioned before. See Aforesatd.

Foresail (för'säll), a. Naut. the principal sail set on the foremast.

Foresay (för-sä'), v.t. pret. & pp. foresaid; ppr. foresaying. To predict; to decree.

Come as the gods foresay it.

Forescent (för'sen'), v.t. pret. foresaw; ppr. foreseing; pp. foreseen. To see beforehand; an anticipation; foretaste.

Foresee (för-së'), v.t. pret. foresaw; ppr. foreseing; pp. foreseen. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have pressience of; to foreknow.

have prescience of; to foreknow. A prudent man foresceth the evil and hideth himself.

seit. Prov. xxii. 3. Foresee (för-së'), v.i. To exercise foresight. Foreseeing (för-së'ing), p, and a. Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresighte, presient; foresighted.

Foreseen (för'sën), pp. Seen beforehand.— Foreseen that, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every com-plexion, foreseen that it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. Str. T. Elyet,

Foreseer (för-sē'er), n. One who foresecs or

Foreșeize (for-sez'), v.t. To seize beforehand.

Foresettle (för-set'l), v.t. To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

The doctrines of this religion inculcate the most absolute *futalism*, that is to say predestination or practical necessity—the *fore-setting* or preordaining by the Deity of every event that can happen. Brougham.

Foreshadow (för-sha'dö), v.t. To shadow

rotesnauow (tor-sna'dō), v.t. To shadow or typify beforehand.

Foreshadow (fōr'sha-dō), n. An antetype; a prefiguration of something to come. Carlyle.

Foreshame (för-shām'), v.t. [Fore, for, intens., and shame.] To shame; to bring reproach on.

repreach on.

Foreshew (för-shö), v.t. Same as Foreshov.
Foreship (för-ship), n. The forepart of a ship. Acts xxvii. 30.

Foreshore (för-shör), n. The part immediately before the shore; the sloping part of a shore comprehended between the high and low water-marks.

Foreshorten (för-short'n), v.t. In persp. to represent figures in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the



Foreshortened (after figure by Raphaël).

entire length of the object when represented as viewed in an oblique direction; to represent any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree, &c., as pointing more or less directly towards the spectator standing in front of the picture. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length.

Foreshot (för shot), n. The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of ardent spirits (as whisky); low wines. It is a harsh milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

Foreshow (för shö'), v. t. pret. foreshowed, ppr. foreshown, or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Next. ike Aurora, Spenser rose, entire length of the object when represented

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose, Whose purple blush the day foreshows. Denham. What else is the law but the gospel foreshowed?

Foreshow† (főr'shő), n. Sign given beforehand: prognostication. Foreshower (för-shö'er), n. One who predicts.

Foreside (för'sīd), n. The front side; also,

a specious outside.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased Out of the foreside of their forgerie.

Foresight (for sit), n. 1. The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication.—2. Provident care of futurity; prudence in guarding against evil; wise forethought.

But Mousie, thou art no' thy lane, In proving foresight may be vain.

The best-laid schemes o' mice and men Gang aff a-gley.

3. In surr, any sight or reading of a level.

Sang at a-grey.

3. In surv. any sight or reading of a level-ling-staff, except the back-sight; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—4. The sight on the muzzle of a gun.

Foresighted (för-sit-ed), a. Looking carefully forward; foreseeing; prescient; provident

Foresightful (för-sitful), a. Prescient; provident. 'The foresightful care he had of his silly successor.' Sidney. [Rare.] Foresignify (för-signi-fi), nt. To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to fore-the care to be to b

show; to typify.

They oft foresignify and threaten ill.

They oft foresignify and threaten in. Mullin.

Foreskin (forskin), n. The skin that covers
the glans penis: the prepuce.

Foreskirt (för'skert), n. The loose and
pendulous part of a coat before.

Foreslack (för-slak), n. t. [Fore for for,
intens, and slack.] To neglect by idleness;
to relax; to render slack; to delay.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted and so happy an occasion forestacked.

Spenser.
Through other great adventures hithertoo
Had it foreslackt.
Spenser.

rad tforeslackt.

Foresleeve (för'slev), n. That part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

Foreslow† (för-slo'), nt. [Fore for for, intens., and slow.] 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could forestow. Their hasty pace. Fairfax. To be dilatory about; to put off; to ne-

glect; to omit. Our good purposes foreslowed are become our tor mentors upon our deathbed.

By. Hall.

Foreslowt (for-slo'), v.i. To be dilatory; to

Yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain. Shak. Forespeak (för-spēk'), v.t. pret. forespoke or forespoke; ppr. forespeaking; pp. forespoke or forespoke. 1. To foresay; to foreshow; to foreshow to foreshow and to the forespoke. My mother was half a witch; never anything that she forespoke but came to pass.

Beau. & Fl.

2. To engage beforehand; to buy a thing before it is fit for or in the market; to bespeak; as, that calf is forespoken. [Scotch.] Forespeak (för-spek'), v.t. Same as Forspeak.

speak.
Forespeaking (för'spēk-ing), n. A predic-

tion; also, a preface.

Forespeech' (för'spēch), n. A preface.

Forespeed (för-spēd'), v.t. To outrun; to

outspeed.
Eager at the sound, Columba
In the way forespeed the rest.

Prof. Blackie. Forespend (för-spend), v.t. [Fore for for, utterly, and spend.] To weary out; to exhaust, as by over-exertion.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops.

Southey. Forespent (for-spent), p. and a. [Fore for for, utterly, and spent.] 1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted.

After him came spurring hard A gentleman, almost forespent with speed. Shak. Past; spent; as, life forespent.
 Forespoken (för-spök'n), α. Previously

spoken.

Forespurrer† (för-spèr'èr), n. One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this forespurrer comes before his lord. Shak.

As this forespurer comes before his lord. Shat.
Forest (fo'rest), n. [0, Fr.; Fr. forêt, Pr. and It. foresta, a forest, from L. foris, foras, out of doors, abroad. From L. foris we get the L.L. verb forestare, to banish, to put under ban, to proscribe, and from this a noun foresta, forestis, signifying a place put under ban or proscribion, as regards cultivation, for the sake of the chase; a forest. This is the common derivation, but Grimm prefers to derive the G. forst, a forest, from a root meaning fir or pine, O.H.G. foraha, G. fohre, a fir. See Fig. 1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open and uncultivated ground; a tract of land that has once been covered with trees; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase.

We have many forests in England without a stick of the purposes of the chase.

We have many frests in England without a stick of timber upon them, Wedgwood. of timber upon them. Wedgrwood.

2. In English law, (a) a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign and set apart for his recreation, under special laws and having officers of its own to look after it. There are still several royal forests not disafforested, as Windsor Forest and the New Forest. (b) The right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and hunting, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.

Forest (fo'rest), a. Sylvan; rustic; of or pertaining to a forest; as, forest law.
Forest (fo'rest), v.t. To cover with trees or wood; to convert into a forest.
Forestaff (fo'rstaf), n. An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of the heavenly bodies, and now superseded by the sextant

Forestage (fo'rest-ŭj), n. In law, (a) a duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters.

(b) An ancient service paid by foresters to the king

(b) An ancient service pand by foresters to the king. Forestal (forestal), a. Pertaining to a forest; as, forestal rights. Forestall (for stall), v. t. [A. Sax, forestallen. See Stall.] 1. To take too early action regarding something; to anticipate.

Spend not all

That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not forestall
By lavishness thine own and others' wit. Herbert, What need a man forestall his date of grief, And run to meet what he would most avoid? Milton.

To take possession of in advance of some-Leave possession of in advance of some thing or somebody else; to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention; to influence before the means or the opportunity for a right opinion or judgment.

An ugly serpent which forestalled their way,
Fairfax.
I will not forestall your judgment of the rest. Pope, Habit is a forestalled and obstinate judge. Rush.

3. In law, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road.—4.† To deprive by something prior.

This night forestall him of the coming day. Shak.

—To forestall the market, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, tention of seiling it again at a higher price, or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods there, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there. This was an offence at law up till 1844.—Syn. To anticipate, preoccupy, monopolize, engross.

Fore-stall (för'stal), n. The look-out man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote robbery is to be committed. See GARROTE.

Evenetal Hay (för-stal'ar) 2. One who fore-

mitted. See GARROTE.
Forestaller (för-stal'er), n. One who forestalls; a person who purchases merchandise before they come to the market with a view to raise the price.
Forestay (för'stä), n. Naut. a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.
Forester (för'est-er), n. 1. An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate.—2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. Evelyn. 3. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in foresters. Evelyn. Forest-fly (fo'rest-fli), n. The popular name of insects of the family Hippoboscidæ (which

Forest-glade (fo'rest-glad), n. A sylvan lawn.

Forest-glade (forest-glad), n. A sylvan lawn. Thomson.

Forestick (för'stik), n. The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

Forest-marble (forest-mar-bl), n. In geol. an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone, alternating with clays and calcareous sandstones, and forming one of the upper portions of the lower colite: so called from Whichwood Forest, in Oxfordshire, where the finer bands are quarried as marble.

Forest-oak (förest-ök), n. The commercial term for the timber of trees of the genus Casuarina, belonging to Australia.

Forestry (förest-fi), n. 1. In Scots law, forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.—2. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.

2. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.

Forest-tree (forest-tre), n. A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree.

Foreswatt (för'swot), a. Same as Forswat. Sir P. Sidney.

Foret (fō-rā), n. [Fr.] In gun. a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

Foretackle (fōr'tak-l), n. Naut. the tackle on the foremast of a ship.

Foretaste (fōr'tāst), n. A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance. 'The foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.' South.

Foretaste (fōr-tāst'), v.t. pret. & pp. fore-

Foretaste (för-täst'), v.t. pret. & pp. fore-tasted; ppr. foretasting. 1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or

experience of; to anticipate.—2. To taste before another. Foretasted fruit Profaned first by the serpent.

Foretaster (för-täst'er), n. One that tastes beforehand or before another.

Foretasch (för-těch'), v.t. To teach or instruct beforehand. Spenser.

Foretell (för-těch'), v.t. pret. & pp. foretold; ppr. foretelling. [Fore and tell.] 1. To tell before an event happens; to predict; to prophesy.

phesy.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold.

Pote.

2. To foretoken; to foreshow; prognosticate. Who art thou, whose heavy looks foretell Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?

Foretell (for-tel'), v.i. To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretole of these days.

Acts iii. 24.

Syn. To predict, prophesy, prognosticate,

SYN. To preduct, propnesy, prognoscience, vaticinate, soothsay.

Foreteller (för-tel'er), n. One who foretells, predicts, or prophesics; a foreshower.

Forethink (för-thingk'), n. pret. & pp. forethought; ppr. forethinking. 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind. The soul of every man Perpetually does forethink thy fall, Shak.

Perpetually does forethink thy fall. Skak.

2. To contrive beforehand. Bp. Hall.

Forethink (för-thingk'), v.i. To think or contrive beforehand. 'Thou wise, forethink-ing, weighing politician.' Smith.

Forethought (för'that), p. and a. Thought or contrived beforehand; prepense. 'Forethought malice.' Bacon.

Forethought (för'that), n. 1. A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

He that is undone is causily undone whether it has

He that is undone is equally undone, whether it be by spitcfulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel. Sir R. L'Estrange. 2. Provident care.

A sphere that will demand from him forethought, courage, and wisdom.

Is, Taylor.

SYN. Premeditation, prescience, foresight, anticipation, prudence.

Forethoughtful (för-thatful), a. Having

FOTETIOUSING IN (103-103-103).

FOTETOKEN (för-tö'kn), v.t. To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood.

Daniel.

Foretoken (för'tō-kn), n. Prognostic; previous sign. Some ominous foretoken of misfortune. Sir P. Sidney.
Foretooth (för'töth), n. pl. Foreteeth (för'tēth), n. pl. Foreteeth (för'tēth), n. pl. Foreteeth (för'teth), n. pl. Foretograr of the mouth; an incisor.
Foretop (för'top), n. 1. The hair on the forepart of the head; a tuft of hair turned up from the forehead.
You must first have an especial core

from the forehead.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or forelop.

2. That part of a head-dress that is forward; the top of a perlwig.—3. Naut. the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

Foretop—man (fortop—man), n. Naut. a man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

Foretop—mast (fortop—mast), n. The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop—gallant

the head of which stands the foretop-gallant

Forevouch (for-vouch'), v.t. To avow, affirm, or tell formerly or beforehand. Shak.

Foreward (for werd), n. The guard in front;

the van; the front. They that marched in the foreward were all mighty nen. I Maccab. ix. II.

Forewarn (för-warn'), et. To warn or admonish beforehand; to caution beforehand; to inform previously; to give previous notice to. 'Forewarned in vain by the prophetic maid.' Dryden.

We were forewarned of your coming. Skak.

Forewastet (for-wast'), v.t. Same as For-

Foreweary† (for-we'ri), v.t. Same as Fo

weary, Spenser, Sort wary, Spenser, Forewend' (for-wend'), v.t. To go before. Forewenting, † n. [See Foreworte.] Foreknowledge. Chaucer. Forewind (för wind), n. 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward in her course; a farmers

vourable wind.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne, 2. In agri. the leaders of a band of reapers.

317 Forewish (för-wish'), v.t. To wish beforehand. Knolles. Fore-with (för-wit), n. 1. One putting him-

self forward as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

Nor that the fore-wils, that would draw the rest Unto their liking, always like the best. B. Jonson.

2. Knowledge in time; precaution; foregnt.
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought, Southwell.

Forewoman (for wn man), n. A woman who is chief; the head woman in a workshop or in a department of an establish-

ment.

Foreworn (för-wörn'), pp. [Fore for for, utterly, and worn.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. 'Old foreworn stories almost forgotten.' Erydges.

Forewote, † Forewete, † vt. [From fore, and A. Sax. witan, to know.] To foreknow.

Chaucer

Foreyard (for'yard), n. The yard or court

in front of a house.

Foreyard (for iard), n. Naut. the yard on the foremast of a vessel.

Forfairn (for iarn'), p. and a. [A. Sax. forfaren, pp. of forfaran. See FORFARE.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded. [Scotch.] And the wi crazy elld I'm sair forfairn, I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn. Eurns.

Forfaite, tv.t. [See FORFEIT.] To misdo.

Forfalt, Forfault (for falt), v.t. To subject to forfeiture; to attaint.

In the same Parliament Sir William Crichton was also forfaulted for diverse causes. Holinshed.

also, for faultate of diverse causes. Holiushed.

Forfalture, † Forfaulture† (for falt-ūr), n.

Forfeiture; attainder. Holiushed.

Forfang, † Forfeng† (for-fang, for-feng'), n.

[A.Sax.; from fore, before, and fang, seizure.]

In lane, (a) the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. (b) The seizing and rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief or from those having illegal nosses.

the sovereign. (b) The seizing and rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them; also, the reward fixed for such rescue. Whaton.

Forfare, tv.i. [A. Sax. forfaran, to go away, to perish—for, intens., and faran, to go.] To fare ill; to depart. Chaucer.
Forfear † (for-fer'), v.t. [For, intens., or utterly, and fear.] To frighten utterly.
Forfeit (for-fit), v.t. [Fr. forfait, a crime, misdeed, from forfaire, to misdo, transgress, L.L. forisfacere, to act beyond reason, to act unreasonably, to offend, to injure—L. foris, out of doors, beyond, and facere, to do.] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect; to alienate the right to possess by some misdeed; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of; as, to forfeit mestate by treason; to forfeit honour or reputation by a breach of promise. Persons who had forfeited their property by their crimes. Burke.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness.
Forfeit, † v.i. To do a misdeed or criminal act; to be guilty of a fault or crime.

And all this suffered our Lord

act; to b

And all this suffered our Lord Jesu Christ that never forfeited. Chaucer.

Forfeit (for fit), n. [See the verb.] 1.† A misdeed; a transgression; a crime; a malicious injury.

To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any forfeit.

Berners.

2. That which is forfeited or 2. That which is forfeited of lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty; as, he who murders pays the forfeit of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal Remit thy other forfeits. Shak. 3.† One whose life is forfeited.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law, And you but waste your words. Shak. 4. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine: whence the game of forfeits. Country dances and forfeits shortened the rest of the day.

Goldsmith.

Forfeit (for'fit), p. and a. Lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure. 'Their lives were forfeit.' Macau-

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost. E. B. Browning.

Forfeitable (for fit-a-bl), a. Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfestable like the lands them-

Forfeiter (for'fit-er), n. One who forfeits

Forfeiter (for fitter), n. One who to recommend the something.

Forfeiture (for fit ar), n. 1. The act of forfeiting: the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, office, or effects by anoffence, crime, breach of condition, or other act.

'Under pain of forfeiture of the said goods.' Hackluyt.' With the forfeiture of his own fame.' Beau. & Fl.—2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged regressly.' Taylor.

SYN. Fine, mulct, amercement, penalty,

same frame, indee, and retering penalty, sequestration, confiscation.

Forfend† (for-fend'), v.t. Same as Forefend, Pop. Much afraid. Chaucer.

Forfex (for-feks), n. [L.] A pair of scissors.

Fupe.

Forficula (for-fik'ū-la), n. [L., from forfex, pincers.] A Linnean genus of orthopterous unsects, now forming a distinct family. For-ficulida. F. auricularia is the well-known

Forficulidæ (for-fik-ŭ'li-dē), n. pl. Forficulidæ (for-fik-û'li-dê), n. pl. A family of insects belonging to the order Orthoptera. To this family belong the different species of earwigs, which constitute the genus Forficula, and are distinguished by having two corneous, forceps-like appendages at the hinder extremity of the body. Westwood places the Forficulidæ in an order by itself, to which he gives the name of Euplexoptera. Forfoughten (for-foshtrin), p. and a. [For, intens., and fought.] Exhausted with fighting or labour; fatigued and breathless. [Old English and Scotch.]

Tho' forfoughten sair enough, Yet unco proud to learn. Burns.

Forgat (for-gat'). The old form of the pret.

of forget.
Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but
Gen. xl. 23.

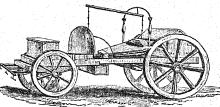
Forgather (for-gath'er), v.i. [For, intens., and gather; comp. O. Fris. forgathera. to assemble.] [Scotch or provincial English. See Foregather.] 1. To meet; to convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.

To become intimately acquainted with; to take up with.

O, may thou ne'er forgather up Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup,

Wi ony blastit, muirland tup. Eurns.
Forgave (for-gav'), pret. of forgive.
Forge (förj), n. [fr. forge, Pr. faurya, It. forgia, L. fabrica, a workshop, from faber, a forger, a smith. So that farge = fabric, 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop or other establishment in which iron or other metal is hammered and shaped by the sid of heat; a swithy, else the workshop of the side of the total the aid of heat; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddl-



Artillery Travelling Forge.

ing and shingling; a shingling mill. For military purposes a travelling forge is used. It usually consists of an iron frame mounted on wheels, and to which a bellows, furnace, tool-box, &c., are attached; the anvil may be either supported on this frame or have a separate stand.—2. Any place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop. 'In the quick forge and working-house of thought.' Shak.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious.

Hooker,

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy. Bacon.

Forge (förj), v.t. pret. & pp. forged; ppr. forging. 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the plough-maker for forging a hundred ploughs, which serve during the tweive years, of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms, J. S. Mill.

2. To form or shape out in any way; to make by any means; to invent.

Names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars.

outhis of scholars.

He forged . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.

Tennys

3. To make falsely; to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or signed document; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to forge coin; to forge a bill of exchange or a receipt.

That paltry story is untrue,
And forged to cheat such gulls as you. Hudibras.

And forged to cheat such gulls as you. Hudibras. SYN. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, invent, counterfeit, feign, falsify.

Forge (förj), v.i. To commit forgery.

Forge (förj), v.i. pret. & pp. forged; ppr. forging. [Possibly a corruption for force. Comp. vulgar E. dispoje for dispose; carcaje for carcass, &c.] Naut. to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way: usually with ahead, off, on, past, over, &c.

And offse the ship forged without a check

And off she (the ship) forged without a shock
De Quine

-To forge ahead, (a) to move slowly and, as it were, laboriously past another object; to draw ahead, as in one ship outsailing an-

Other.

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might forge ahead of us, or how near she might be when she nasced.

Dickers.

(b) To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.

Forge (för!), v.t. Naut. to force or impel forward: usually with off, on, over, &c.; as, to forge a ship over a shoal.

Forge-man (för/man), n. A skilled coachsmith who has a hammerman under him.

Forger (Föy/én) a. One who fowes molesis.

smoot who has a nammerman under film. Forger (forj'er), n. One who forges, makes, or forms; a fabricator; a falsifier; especially, a person guilty of forgery; one who makes or issues a counterfeit document.

Forgery (förj'e-ri), n. 1.† The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear.

Of brazen shield and spear.

2. The act of forging fabricating, or producing falsely, especially, the crime of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, and the like, to the prejudice of the right of arother; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a literary production, work of art, natural object, and the like, with a view to deceive, mislead, or defrand; as, the forgery of a bond or of coin.—8. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited.

The wittings going under the name of Aristobulus

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a forgery of the second century. Waterland Forget (for-get), v.t. pret. forgot [forgut+]; pp. forgot, forgotten; ppr. forgetting. [A. Sax. forgitum—for, priv. or neg., and gitum to get. See GET.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his enefits. Ps. cill, 2. Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be forgot. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman forget her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

Is. xlix, 15.

—To forget one's self, to be guilty of something unbecoming in, or unworthy of one; to commit an oversight; to lose one's dignity or self control. nity or self-control.

Urge me no more; I shall forget myself. Shak, Forgetable, Forgettable (for-get/a-bl), a. That may be forgotten; liable to escape the memory

Porgetful (for-get'ful), a. 1. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; as, a forget-ful man should use helps to strengthen his memory.—2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; memory.—2 inattentive.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. Heb. xlii, 2. 3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, forgetful draughts. 'The forgetful wine.' J. Webster. Forgetfully (for-get/ful-li), adv. In a forget-

ful manner.

Forgetfulness (for-getful-nes), n. 1. The quality of being forgetful, or of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; proneness to let slip from the mind.—2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. 'A sweet forgetfulness of human care.' Pope. — 3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission;

The Church of England is grievously charged with forgetfulness of her duty. Hooker.

Forgetive† (förj'et-iv), a. That may forge or produce; inventive.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. Shak. The

Forget-me-not (forget/me-not), n. common name of Myoso-tis palustris or scorpiongrass, nat. order Boragin-aceæ. It generally grows in damp or wet places. It is a very beautiful plant, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Eu-rope. Its flowers are bright blue with a yellow eye. The earlier her-balists applied the name forget-me-not to the ground-pine (Ajuga Cha-mæpitys). The dark blue forget-me-not of the Azores (M. azorica) is

Azores (M. azorica) is Forget-me-not now cultivated in green (Myesetis patustris). houses, and is much esteemed for the brilliancy of its flowers.

esteemed for the brillandy of its nowers. Forgettable, a. See Forgettable. Forgette (forjet), n. [Fr. fourchette.] In glove-making, same as Fourchette. See Fourchettre, 3.

Fource-manage, same founce-manage, same founce-manage, and founce-manage for forgetter (for-get'er), n. One who forgets; a heedless person.

Forgettingly (for-get'ing-li), adv. By forgetting or forgetfulness.

Forge-water (for] wa-ter), n. In med. water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot frons—a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthae, &c., and also drunk as a chalybeate. It contains sulphate of fron.

Forgie (for-ge), v.t. To forgive. [Scotch.]

He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.

Forgit them that wad touch six a pulr silly add body.

Sorviffe + n. Forgiveness. Chauter.

Forgifte,† n. Forgiveness. Chaucer.
Forging (förj'ing), n. 1. The process of hammering red-hot iron into any required shape.—2. The act of counterfeiting.—3. The thing forged; a piece of forged work in metal: a general name for a piece of hammered iron or steel. or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such forgings could be turned out.

Times newspaper.

Forgivable (for-giv'a-bl), a. [See FORGIVE.]
That may be forgiven; pardonable.
Forgive (for-giv'), v.t. pret. forguve; pp. forgiven; ppr. forgiven; [A. Sax. forgifan-for, intens., and gifan, to give.] 1.† To give up or over; to resign.

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave, And to great ones such folly do forgive. Spenser. 2. To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of; to remit, as an offence, debt, fine, or penalty; to pardon: said of the act or claim forgiven; as, to forgive an

injury. The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

Mat. xviii. 27.

3. To pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to absolve; to free from a claim, or the consequences of an injurious act or crime: said of the person.

Now forgive me frankly.— Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free forgive you, As I would be forgiven, I forgive all. Shak.

As I would be forgreen, Jorgeve all. State.

—Pardon, Forgive. See under PARDON.

Forgiven (for-giv'n), pp. of forgive.

Forgiveness (for-giv'nes), n. 1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty; the pardon or remission of an offence, crime, debt, fine, or penalty; as, the forgiveness of sin or of injuries.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet; Mine and my father's death come not upon the Nor thine on me. Shak

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or And mild for giveness intercede To stop the coming blow.

Forgiver (for-giv'er), n. One who pardons

Forgiving (for-giv'ing), p. and a. Disposed to forgive: inclined to overlook offences: to forgive; inclined to overlook offences mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a forgiv-

mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a forguing temper.
Placable and forgiving, he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing.
Forgivingness (for-giv'ing-nes), n. A forgiving disposition or act.
Forgo (for-gö), v.t. Same as Forego.
Forgon, † v.t. inf. of forgo. To omit; to lose; to relinquish. Chaucer.
Forgot, Forgotten (for-got', for-got'n), pp. of forget.
Forgrowen, † pp. [For, intens., and grow.]

of Jorget.

Forgrowen, pp. [For, intens., and grow.]

Overgrown. Chaucer.

Forgyft, n. Forgiveness. Chaucer.

Forhallet (for-hal), v.t. To overhaul; to

overtake.

Nought easeth the care that doth me forhaile.

Spenser.

Forhend † (for hend), v.t. Same as Fore-

hend.

Forhow, Forhooy (for-hou', for-hö'l), v.t.

[A.Sax. forhogian, to neglect—for, neg., and hogian, to be anxious.] To forsake; to abandon; as, a bird is said to forhous her nest when she deserts it. [Old English and Scotch.]

Scotch.]
The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
And the merl and the mavis for hooyed their young.
Hogg.

Forinsecal (fō-rin'sō-kal), a. [L. forinsecus, from without—foris, without, inde, thence, and affix secus, signifying side.] Foreign;

Forisfamiliate (fő'ris-fa-mil"i-at), v.i. pret. Forisfamiliate (föris-fa-mil"-fat), v.i. pret. & pp. forisfamiliated; ppr. forisfamiliated; ppr. forisfamiliated; family. In law, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.
Forisfamiliate (föris-fa-mil"-fat), v.t. To put out of family; in law, to emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharge him from the family.
Forisfamiliation (föris-fa-mil-i-ā"shon), n. The act of forisfamiliating, or state of being

The act of fortsfamiliating, or state of being forisfamiliated.

Forjeskit (for-jeskit), p. and a. Wearied out; Jaded with fatigue. [Scotch.]

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs, Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.

Forjudge,† v.t. [For in the sense of the prefix mis, and E. judge.] To judge wrongously. Chaucer.

Fork (fork), n. [A. Sax. forc. furc., furca, from L. furca, a fork, which is also the parent of G. furke, L.G. forke, D. vork, Fr. fourche, W. forch, fwech, a fork.] 1. An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more parallel propers or these used for shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more parallel prongs or tines, used for piercing and holding or lifting something; as, a table-fork; a pitch-fork; a lung-fork. 2. Anything resembling a fork in shape, or employed for a purpose similar to that for which a fork is employed; as, (a) one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated or divided. (b) A prong a paint; a hork divided. (b) A prong; a point; a barb.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart.

Shak.

The region of my heart.

(a) An instrument of steel with two prongs, which when set in vibration produces a musical sound, varying in pitch according to the thickness of the metal, the length of the prongs, or their width apart; a tuning-fork.

(d) A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe, used for carrying round the piece to be turned. See FORK-CHUCK.—3. A gibbet (furca being in Latin the name of a kind of gibbet).

They had run through all punishments, and just

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the fork.

Butler.

'scaped the fork.

"Scaped the fork.

"Forks of a road or river, the point where a road parts into two; the point where two rivers meet and unite in one stream.—In fork, in mining, applied to a mine when it is free from water and in working order. The engine is said to have the water in fork when the mine is in such a condition.

Fork (fork), v. 1. To shoot into blades, as corn.—2. To divide into two; as, a road forks.

3. To draw out water.

Fork (fork), v. 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as fay.—2. To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—3. To make sharp; to point.—To fork out or over, to hand or pay over; to pay down. [Slang.]

to pay down. [Slang.] Fork-beam (fork'bem), n. Naut. a short

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound: ü, Sc. abune;

beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing. Fork-chuck (fork'chuk), n. An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from that part which screws on the mandril having on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the reacth required as already when the character and the state of the state o to the strength required, are placed when

in use.

Forked (forkt), a. 1. Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; darting forth in sharp points; jagged; furcated; as, a forked tongue; the forked lightning.

This right hand shall hale him By his forked chin. Longfellow.

2. Having two or more meanings; pointing more than one way; ambiguous; equivocal.

Men of your large profession, ... That with most quick agility, could turn, And re-turn; make knots and undo them; Give forked counsel. B. Fonson.

Give forked counsel.

E. Yonson.

Forked-beard (forkt/berd), n. The common name given to several British fishes, of the genus Raniceps, belonging to the cod family.

Forkedly (fork'ed-li), adv. In a forked form.

Forkedness (fork'ed-nes), n. The quality of being forked or opening into two or more

parts.

Forkerve, † v.t. [A. Sax. forceorfan, to cut or carve through.] To carve or cut through.

or carve through.] To carve or cut through. Chaucer.
Forkhead. (fork/hed), n. The barbed head of an arrow.
Forkheas. (fork/i-nes), n. The quality or state of being forky, or of opening into two or more parts like a fork.
Forkless (fork/les), a. Having no forks.
Forkless (fork/les), a. Having no forks.
Forkless (fork/les), a. A salmon in his fourth year's growth. [Provincial.]
Forky (fork'i), a. Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.
Forlay (fork'i), a. Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.
Forlay (fork'), v. titerly, and laft for left.]
Left off entirely. Chaucer.
Forlese, t. v. t. To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief forlays a traveller.
Forlese, t. v. t. [A. Sax. forlessan, to lose.]
To give over; to quit; to omit; to neglect. Chaucer.

Forleygne, † n. See FORLOYNE. Chaucer. Forlie† (for-li'), v.i. [For for fore, and lie.]
To lie before or in front of.

A golden baldrick which forlay
Athwart her snowy breast. Spenser.

Forlore † (for-lor'), v.t. [See FORLORN.] 1. To forsake; to desert.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests forlore.
Fairfax.

2. To deprive. 'When as night hath us of light forlorn.' Spenser.
Forlore (for-lor'), a. Forlorn.
Forlorn (for-lor'), a. [A. Sax. forloren, pp. of forledsan, to lose—for, utterly, and ledsan, to go forth, to lose. Comp. G. verloren, forlorn, lost. See Lose.] 1. Deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children. Shak.

2. Lost; helpless; wretched; solitary. For here forlorn and lost I tread. Goldsmith. The condition of the besieged in the meantime was fortorn in the extreme.

Prescott.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense. He was so forlorn, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible.

Shak.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

He went like one that hath been stunned, And is of sense forlorn. Coleridge.

And is of sense fortion. Coleratge.
And is of sense fortion. Coleratge.
—Fortorn hope. [D. vertooren hoop—hoop,
a troop.] Mitit. (a) an advanced body of
troops; a body of skirmishers; a vanguard.
Holland. (b) A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a
counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform
other service attended with uncommon
peril.—Syn. Destitute, lost, abandoned, forsaken, solitary, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable.
Forlorn (for-lorn), n. 1. A lost, forsaken,
solitary person. solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love, Is, of a king, become a banish'd man, And forced to live in Scotland a forlorn. Shak.

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

Our forlorn of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up.

Cronwell.

Forlornly (for-lorn'li), adv. In a forlorn, or solitary manner; as, to lament And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave, And salt as life; forfornly brave, And quivring with the dart he drave. E. B. Browning.

And salt as life; fortern's brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.

E. B. Brewning.

Forlornness (for-lorn'nes), n. The state of
being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

Forloyne† (for-loin'), n. [For, away, and
Fr. loin, far, distant] A term of the chase
which signifies that the game is far off.
Forlye† (for-li'), v.i. Same as Forlie.
Form (form), n. [L. forma, form, whence
formal, reform, &c.] 1. The shape or external
appearance of a body, as distinguished from
the material of which it is composed; the
figure, as defined by lines and angles; that
shape or configuration peculiar to each
body through which the eye recognizes it
as distinct from every other body; thus, we
speak of the form of a circle, the form of a
square or triangle, a circular form, the form
of the head or of the human body, a handsome form, an ugly form, a frightful form;
matter is the basis or substratum of bodies,
form is the particular disposition of matter
in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

After that he appeared in another form to two of

After that he appeared in another form to two of them, as they walked.

Mark xvi. 12. 2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as, a *form* of words or expressions.

More lasting and permanent impressions . . . than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship,

Addison.

3. A mould; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned; a model; draught; pattern; hence, a formula. Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. 2 Tim. i. 13.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendour; dignity.

He hath no form nor comeliness. 5. Regularity; method; order; as, this is a rough draught to be reduced to form.—6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Though well we may not pass upon his life Without the form of justice.

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; ceremony; as, the forms of public worship; the forms of judicial praceeding; forms of civility; it is a mere matter of form.

For who would keep an ancient form. Thro' which the spirit breathes no more? Tennyson.

8. That which has form; a shape; a phantom.—9. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the form of God . . . took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. Phil. ii. 6, 7.

10. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; system; as, the interior form or structure of the flesh or bones, or form or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies; a monarchical or republican form of government.—11. A long seat; a bench.—12. A class or rank of students in a school; also, a class or rank in society. 'Ladies of a high form.' Burnet.—13. The seat or bed of a hare.—14. In printing, the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase. [In this use spelled also Forma.]—15. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of running. In the language of the turf, when we say that a

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in form, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit for run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense, for we speak of a horse's form when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the forms of the one is equal to that of the other.

that the form of the one is equal to that of the other.

16. State or condition; manifestation to the senses or the intellect; as, water assumes the form of ice or snow.—17. In bot. and zool. an individual having a distinctive form or characteristics.—Essential or substantial form, that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each their particular form of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water.

Form (form), v.t. [L. formo, from forma, form.]. I To make or cause to exist in a particular manner; to give form or shape to; to shape; to mould.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground.

Gen. ii. 7.

2. To arrange; to combine in any particular

manner; as, he formed his troops into a hollow square.—3. To model by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train.

'Tis education forms the common mind. 4. To devise; to contrive; to frame; to in-

4. To devise; to contrive; to traine; to in-vent; to create.—5. To go to make up; to be an element or constituent of; to answer as; to take the shape of; as, duplicity forms no part of his character; these facts form a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians . . . who formed by far-the majority.

6. In gram, to make by derivation or by affixes or prefixes,—7. To provide with a form, as a hare.
The melancholy hare is formed in brakes and briers.

Form (form), v.i. 1. To take a form.—2. To run for a form, as a hare. B. Jonson.—Form. (L. forma, form, shape.) A Latin termination denoting like, in the form of; as, vermiform, worn—like, falciform, scythelike, ensiform, word-like, oviform, in the form of an egg, &c.
Formable (formabl), a. Formal. Dekker.
Formal (form'al), a. 1. According to form; agreeable to established mode.
A cold-looking, format garden, cut integrals and

A cold-looking, formal garden, cut into angles and rhomboids.

Irving.

roomoods.

2. Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as, a man formal in his dress, his gait, or deportment.—3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; acdue torm, or with solemity; express; ac-cording to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; as, he gave his formal consent to the treaty.—4. Acting according to rule or established mode; regular; metho-

The formal stars do travel so, As we their names and courses know. Waller.

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, for-mal duty; formal worship.—6. Depending on customary forms; conventional. Still in constraint your suffering sex remains, Or bound in formal or in real chains. Pope.

7. Giving a special form to and thereby making a thing what it is; formative.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the format is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech.

Holder.

8. Retaining its proper and essential char-

acteristic; regular; proper; reasonable.
To make of him a formal man again. Sh Shak.

Why, she may command me; 1 secondary, Shak. Why, this is evident to any formal capacity. Shak. 9. Connected with conditions rather than

Space, time, and number may be conceived as forms by which the knowledge derived from our sensations is moulded, and which are independent of the differences in the matter of our knowledge, arising from the sensations themselves. Hence the sciences which have these ideas for their subject may be termed formal sciences. Whereall.

SYN. Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched,

SYN. Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched, affected, ceremonious, regular, methodical, external, outward, conventional.

Formalism (form'al-izm), n. The quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion; outside and ceremonial religion.

Formalist (form'al-ist), n. One who olserves forms, or practises external ceremonies; especially, one who rests in external religious forms, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion.

It may be objected by certain formalists that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form.

Shaftesbury.

Formality (form-al'i-ti), n. 1. The condition or quality of being formal.—2. Form without substance. out substance.

Out Substance.

Such (books) as are mere pieces of formality, that if you look on them you look through them.

Fuller

3. Mere conformity to customary modes; ceremony; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formatity and custom, but of conscience.

Atterbury,

Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as, the formalities of judicial process; formalities of law.—5. Customary mode of behaviour or dress, or customary exeremony; ceremonial.

The pretender would have infallible landed in our

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their formatities, as the Gauls did the Roman senators.

6. External appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the formality of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity.

Glanville.

7 Essen thing wl The far 8. In sch a thing act of I an act rationali Formali

a form; to modif The sar actuate th so many li 2. To rer Formali

mality. Formali: Formally or as reg some dis That which

2. In acc malities; accordin terms; 4. With ously; st Format formatu a hook w as, a vol Formate of formi Formati formatio operation generation of the es constitut manner i peculiar any serie origin or are divid of deposi mineralo

Colitic, &c., forz of troops Formati having tl The mea by any for 2. In gran

same for

flexional; tive. Formativ word for or analog word and the root, amples ii

Forme, † for, fore.] Chaucer. Formé (fo In her, a t expanding Forthought, pp. of forthink. Forthren, v.t. inf. of forther. Chaucer. To further. Chaucer

Forthright (forth'rīt), adv. Straight or directly forward; in a straight direction; straightway.

Impatient in embarrassment
He forthright passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feathered lyrist.

Keats.

To tast some reatmered synst. Keats.

Forthright (förth'rit), a. Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate; as, a forthright man; a forthright speech. 'Forthright inspiration' A. C. Soinburne.

Forthright † (förth'rit), n. A straight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed, Through forthrights and meanders. Shak.

Forthward (forth werd), adv. Forward. Forthwith (forth with), adv. [Forth and with—lit. with what is forth or immediately before.] 1. Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight forthwith. Acts ix. 18.

2. In law, as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to

that object. Forthy (for Thi'), adv. [A. Sax. forthy—for, and thý, instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun. See That.] Therefore.

Thomalin have no care forthy; Myself will have a double eye.

Portieth (for 'ti-eth), a. [See Forty.]

1. Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine.—2. Being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Fortieth (for 'ti-eth), n. One of forty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty.

Fortifiable (for 'ti-fi-a-bl), a. That may be fortified.

FORTHREAT (for'ti-fi-kā'shon), n. [See FORTHY.] 1. The act of fortifying or strengthening; the art or science of strengthening positions in such a way that they may ening positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.—2. That which fortifies or strengthens; especially, the works, as a wall, ditch, palisades, and the like, constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position. Fortifications are divided into permanent and temporary or field fortifications. Permanent fortifications are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose of defending important positions, as cities, dockyards, arsenals, &c. Temporary or field fortifications are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified

sades, or other works, with a view to desaces, or other works, with a very to de-fend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to render defensible against an attack by a hostile force; as, to

against an attack by a hostile force; as, to fortify a city, town, or harbour.
Fortify (for ti-fi), v.i. To raise strong places.
Fortilage† (for ti-fi), v. A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.
Fortility† (for-til'i-ti), v. A fortified place; a castle; a bulwark.
Fortin (fortin), v. [fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.

field fort; a sconce.

Fortissimo (for-tis'sē-mō), adv. In music, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

or ioudness.
Fortition (for-ti'shon), n. [From L. fors, fortis, chance. See FORTUNE.] The principle of trusting to chance; casual choice; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of for-tition or rotation can be generally good. Burke.

Fortitude (for'ti-tūd), n. [L. fortitude, from fortis, strong.] 1.† Strength; force; power to resist attack.

Despairing of his own arm's fortitude. The fortifiede of the place is best known to you.

That strength or firmness of mind or soul 2. That strength or firmness of mind of soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depres-sion, or despondency; passive courage; re-solute endurance; firmness in confronting danger.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other vir-

tues. Locke.

Who fights

With passions, and o'ercomes them, is endued
With the best virtue, passive fortitude. Massinger. SYN. Resolution, resoluteness, endurance,

firmness, hardihood, nerve, bravery.
Fortitudinous (for-ti-tūd'in-us), a. Having

fortitude; courageous. Fortlet (förtlet), n. A little fort. Fort-major (fört/mā-jer), n. In a fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant.

namana.
Fortnight (fort'nit), n. [Contr. from fourteen nights, time being formerly often reckoned by nights; comp. sevennights, sennight, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks

Fortnightly (fort'nīt-li), adv. Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight; as, the paper is published fort-

Fortnightly (fort'nīt-li), a. Occurring or appearing once a fortnight; as, a fortnightly mail.

Fortress (fort'res), n. [Fr. forteresse, Pr.

res), n. [nr. forteresse, pr. fortaresse, from L. fortis, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defence or security; usually, a city or town well fortified.

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. Shak.

Fortress (fortres), v.t. To furnish with a fortress or fortresses; to defend by a fortress; to guard; to fortress. tify
Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly fortress'd from a world of harms. Skak.

Fortret (fort'ret), n. A little fort; a sconce;

Fortrodden, \dagger Fortroden, \dagger p. and a. Utterly down-trodden. Chaucer.
Fortuit, † a. Fortuitous; accidental. Chau-

Fortuitous (for tū'it-us), a. [L. fortuitus, from fors, fortis, chance. See Fortune.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly or without any known cause.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms?

Swift.

-Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental. See under ACCIDENTAL.
Fortuitously (for-tū'it-us-li), adv. Accidentally; casually; by chance.
Fortuitousness (for-tū'it-us-nes), n. The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.
Fortuity (for-tū'i-ti), n. Accident; chance; casualty.

Fortuna (for-tū'na), n. 1. In Rom. myth. the goddess of fortune.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and

Jupiter, discovered August 22, 1852, by Professor Hind.

fessor Hind.

Fortunate (for'tū-nāt), a. [L. fortunatus, pp. of fortuna, to make fortunate or prosperous. See Forrune.] 1. Coming by good luck or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a fortunate event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate ticket in a lottery.—2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not devendreceiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a fortunate adventurer in a lottery; I was most fortunate thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.—Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous. Fortunate applies to that which is deemed beyond human control; successful denotes that effective human effort has been made to gain the object; prosperous has very much the meaning of successful, but is applied rather to a series of things than a sincle event; we say, a successful enterprise. single event; we say, a successful enterprise, a prosperous line of business, a fortunate circumstance.—Syn. Auspicious, lucky, prosperous, successful, favoured, happy.

Fortunately (for tū-nāt-li), adv. In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; hap-

Fortunateness (for'tū-nāt-nes), n. Good

Fortunateness (for tu-nat-nes), n. Good luck; success; happiness.

Fortune (for tim), n. [L. fortuna, a length-ened form of fors, fortis, chance, hap, luck, from fero, to bring.] 1. Chance; accident; luck; fate; also, the personified or defided power regarded as determining human success, meting out happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life.

'Tis more by fortune than by merit. Shak.
O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee fickle. Shak. 2. The good or ill that befalls or may befall man; success, good or bad; what the future may bring; lot: often in the plural; as, to share one's fortunes.

In you the fortune of Great Britain lies. Dryden. His father dying, he was driven to London to seek

Swift.

3. What a person has experienced in life; circumstances or events in life. While he whose lowly fortune I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe
Wordswor.

4. Good success; prosperity; good luck.

It rained down fortunes. It rained down fortune, showering on thy head

S. Estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth; as, a gentlemen of small fortune; he married a lady of fortune.—S.Y. Chance, accident, luck, fate, lot, destiny, wealth, possessions.

Fortune; (fortun), v.t. 1. To make fortunate. Chaucer.—2. To dispose of, fortunately or not. Shake.—3. To foretell the fortune or lot of; to presage. Dryden; Shak.

Fortune (fortun), v.t. To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

They attempted to remonstrate but were warned.

They attempted to remonstrate, but were warned to beware, lest 'it might fortune to cost some their heads.'

Hallam.

heads.' Hallam.
Fortune-book (for'tūn-buk), n. A book to be consulted to discover future events.
Fortuned (for'tūnd), a. Supplied by fortune: used in composition. 'The full-fortuned Casar.' Shak.
Fortune-hunter (for'tūn-hunt-er), n. A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune, with a view to enrich himself.
Fortune-hunting (for'tūn-hunt-ing), n. The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortune-hunting (for tun-hunt-ing), n. The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortuneless (for tun-les), a. Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

Fortune-stealer (for tun-tel), n. One who steals an heiress.

Fortune-tell (for tun-tel), v.i. To tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. Shak.

He tipples palmistry, and dines On all her fortune-telling lines. Cleaveland. Fortune-teller (for 'tūn-tel-er'), n. One who tells or reveals the events of one's life; an

tells or reveals the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

Fortune-telling (for'tūn-tel-ing), n. The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.

Fortunize† (for'tūn-iz), v.t. To regulate the fortune of; to render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by rowes devise, Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize.

Spenser.

Fortunous to Proceeding from fortunes.

Fortunous, † a. Proceeding from fortune.

Chaucer.



Section of Fortified Work (interior on the left; exterior on the right).

wall. aa is the abattis; bb, the counterwall. At 1s the abattis; bb, the counter-scarp; cc, the palisade; dd, scarp; ff, fraise; fegg, the parapet; h, banquette; and ig, the breast-height. For definitions of each of these see the words.—3. A fortified place and all that belongs to it; a fort, fortress, castle, or other structure built to resist enemies.

Fortification -agate (for ti-fi-ka" shon-ag-at), n. A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form of a fortified place.

form of a fortified place.

Fortifier (for'ti-fi-èr), n. One who fortifies, strengthens, supports, or upholds.

Fortify (for'ti-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. fortified; ppr. fortifying. [Fr. fortifier: L.L fortifico—L. fortis, strong, and facto, to make.]

1. To add strength to; to strengthen; to confirm; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault. 'He's fortified against any denial.' Statk.

When interest fartifies an argument.

When interest fortifice an argument,
Weak reason serves to gain the will's assent,
For souls already warpet eceive an easy bent.
Pride came to the aid of fancy, and both combined to fortify his resolution.

Ser IV. Scatt. 2. To surround with a wall, ditch, pali-

Fāte, fār, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nöte, not, möve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune: y, Sc. fey.

Forty (for'ti), a. [A. Sax. fedwertig—fedwer, four, and tig, ten. See Four.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.
Forty (for'ti), n. 1. The number which consists of four times ten; the sum of forty units.—2. A symbol expressing forty units, sa 40 or reas 40 or xl

Forum (fö'rum), n. [L. Akin to foris, foras, out of doors.] 1. A market-place or public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people. 2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He (Lord Camden) was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the forum. Brougham.

Forwaked, $\dagger p$. and a. Having waked long. Chaucer.

Forwander (for-won'der), v.i. [For, intens., and wander.] To wander away; to rove wildly; to wander till wearied. Spenser;

Chaucer.
Forward (for'werd), adv. [A. Sax. forweard, foreweard—for, fore, before, and weard, weardes, G. wärts, used in composition to signify situation, direction. Comp. G. vorwärts.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively: opposed to backward.

Forward (forwird) g. 1. Near or at the

to oackward.

Forward (for werd), a. 1. Near or at the forepart; being at the front; in advance of something else; anterior; fore; as, the forward gun in a ship, or the forward ship in a fleet; the forward horse in a team.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. Shak.

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; in a bad sense, over hasty; over ready.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was forward to do. Gal. ii. 10.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent; in an ill

sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; as, the boy is too forward for his years.

Or lead the forward youth to noble war. Prior.

4. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; as, the grass or the grain is forward, or forward for the season; we have a forward spring.—5. Not behindhand; not inferior; advanced in position or rank; prominent.

My good Camillo,
She is as forward of her breeding, as
She is i' the rear of our birth.

Shak.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a forward appointment.

Forward (for werd), v.t. 1. To advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to forward a good design; to forward the growth of a plant; to forward one in improvement.

Whenever I shine, I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. Swift. 2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to forward a letter or despatches.—3. In book-binding, to prepare for the finisher, as a sewed book, by putting a plain cover on.

Forwarder (for werd-er), n. 1. One who promotes or advances in progress.—2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; one whose business is to forward goods.—3. In

whose business is to forward goods. 3. In bookbinding, one who does the plain covering of a sewed book, and prepares it for the finisher

finisher.

Forwarding (for werd-ing), p. and a. Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; at transmitting. — Forwarding merchant, a merchant whose business it is to receive and forward goods for others. — Forwarding note, a note in which a description of goods or a parcel is entered with the name of consignees and him where for which a description of goods or a parcel is entered with the name of consignees. and his place of residence and name of con-signor to be sent along with goods, &c., con-

signor to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier.

Forwarding (forwerd-ing), n. 1. The act or business of sending forward merchandise, &c. [United States.]—2. In bookbinding, the operation of plain covering a sewed book, and preparing it for the finisher.

Forwardly (for werd-li), adv. In a forward manner; eagerly; hastily; quickly.

Forwardness (forwerd-nes), n. The quality of being forward; cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardour; boldness; confidence; assurance; a state of advance beyond the usual degree; as, the forward-ness of spring or of corn. ness of spring or of corn.

Pillars of our commonwealth, whose worth, bountie, earning, forwardnesse, true zeale in religion, and

good esteeme in all schollers, ought to be conse-crated to all posterity. *Eurton*.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them from their infancy a kind of forwardness and assurance.

Addison.

of orvardness and assurance. Addison.

—Forwardness, Willingness, Forwardness expresses more than willingness, in that it implies promptitude as well as readiness to make sacrifices for the cause.—SYN. Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardour, zeal, assurance, confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption.

Forwards (for werdz), adv. Forward (which see).

In opposition to this a new doctrine was put for wards in 1809.

Whewell.

Forwastet (for-wast'), v.t. [For, intens., and waste.] To waste; to desolate.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage, Forwasted all. Spenser.

Forwearyt (forwe'ri), v.t. [For, intens., and weary.] To dispirit; to weary excessively; to exhaust with fatigue.

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

Shak.

Forweep (for-wep'), v.i. [For, intens., and weep.] To weep much. Chaucer.
Forwelked,† pp. [See Welk, v.i.] Much wrinkled. Chaucer.

Forwered, † pp. Forwearied; worn out. Chau-

Forwordt (for werd), n. [For for fore, and word.] A promise. Spenser.
Forwornt (for-worn'), p. and a. [Prefix for, intens., and worn.] Much worn.

A silly man, in simple weeds forworn.

Forwounded, † pp. [For, intens., and wounded.] Much wounded. Chaucer.

Forwounded, † pp. [For, intens., and wounded.] Much wounded. Chaucer.
Forwrapped,† pp. [Forfix for, intens., and wrapped.] Wrapped up. Chaucer.
Foryelde,† vt. [For, intens., and yield.] To yield up; to pay, to repay. Chaucer.
Foryetten,† pp. Forgotten. Chaucer.
Forzando, Sforzando (for-tsan'dō, sfortsan'dō), adv. [It., properly ppr. of forzare or sforzare, to force.] In music, sudden and forcible; explosive; used to designate a tone which is produced suddenly and forcibly and instantly diminished: usually indicated by the mark > over each note of the passage, or by the letters sf, sf, or fz placed at the beginning of the passage.
Fossa (fos'sa), n. [L., a ditch or trench, from fodio, fossum, to dig.] In anat. same as Fosse, 2.
Fossaget (fos'sāj), n. In ana. law, a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the fosse or ditch surrounding a town.

cleaning the fosse or ditch surrounding a town.

Fossane (fos'an), n. A species of carnivorous quadruped, of the weasel kind (Viverra fossa), allied to the genet, which it greatly resembles, found in Madagascar, Guinea, Cochin China, &c.

Fosse, Foss (fos), n. IFr. fosse, L. fossa, a ditch, a trench, from fodio, fossum, to dig]

1. In fort. a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and counterscarp below the rampart. and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended.—2. In anat. (a) a kind of cavity in a bone with a large aperture. (b) An oval depression in a soft part, as that presented by the septum of the right auricle of the heart.

Fosset (fos'set), n. Same as Faucet.

Fossette (fos-set), n. [Fr., dim. from fosse, a ditch.] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In mad. a small ulcer of the transparent cornen, the centre of which is deep.

Fossick (fos'sik), v.i. [Probably from fussy,]

1. To be troublesome.—2. In gold-digging, to undermine another's digging; to search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing places, &c.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain; as, to fossick for clients.

The latest linguistic importation comes from Aus-

ject by what for clients.

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb to fossick.

Daily Telegraph.

I discoursed with the eldest box Alick... who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called 'fossicking' in the creek for wasted gold. Henry Kingsley.

in the creek for wasted gold. Henry Kingsley.

Fossicker (fos'sik-en), n. One who fossicks.

Fossil (fos'sil), a. [Fr. fossile, L. fossilis, from fodio, fossum, to dig.] 1.Dug out of the earth; as, fossil coal; fossil salt.—2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; changed into stone; petrified; as, fossil shells, bones, or wood.—Fossil copal, Highgate resin; a resin-

ous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It is a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth. Fossil farina, a soft carbonate of lime.

Fossil (fos'sil), n. A word which in its widest and literal sense means whatever is dug out of the earth, so that it includes all minerals and rocks, as well as the organic remains embedded in rocks, the former being the native fossils, the latter the extraneous fossils of older writers. It is now, however, restricted to designate the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe. Most of these fossil species, many of the strata that compose the surface of our globe. Most of these fossil species, many of the genera, and some of the families, are extinct. When these remains are only partially fossilized, and occur in superfictal or recent deposits, the term sub-fossil is employed. See under ORGANIC.

Fossil-cork (for'sil-kork), n. A popular name for asbestos when it assumes a felted cork-like texture. Fossil-cork is so light as to swim in water.

to swim in water.

Fossil-flax (fos'sil-flaks), n. A popular name for asbestos when it appears in loose flax-like fibres.

Fossiliferous (fos-sil-if'er-us), a. [L. fos-silis, fossil, and fero, to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing fossils; as, fossiliferous rocks.

Fossilification (fos-sil'i-fi-kā"shon), n. Act

Fossility (fos-sil'i-fi), v.t. [E. fossil, and L. facto, to make.] To convert into a fossil; to fossilize.

Fossilify (fos-sil'i-fi), v.t. To become a fossil;

fossil.

Fossilism (fos'sil-izm), n. The nature or science of fossils.

Fossilist (fos'sil-ist), n. One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils; a paleontologist.

Fossility (fos-sil'i-ti), n. Quality or state of a fossil

Fossilization (fos'sil-iz-ā"shon), n. The act or process of fossilizing or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petri-factions; the state of being fossilized.

factions; the state of being fossilized. Fossilize (fos'sil-12), vt. pret. & pp. fos-silized; ppr. fossilizing. 1. To convert into a fossil; as, to fossilize bones or wood.—2. To render permanently antiquated; to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances; to check the natural development of by rendering fixed and unchangeable; to render insensible to new influences; as, age has a tendency to fossilize men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the fos-silized remains of the old regime. Lord Lytton.

Fossilize (fos'sil-iz), v.i. 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated, rigid, and fixed; to become incapable of being affected by the influence of the present time and circumstances.

Fossilogist (fos-sil'o-jist), n. A fossilist.

Fossilogy (fos-sil'o-ji), n. Same as Fos-

Fossilogy.
Fossilology (fos-sil-ol'o-ji), n. [E. fossil, and Gr. logos, a discourse.] The science of fossils.

Jacob Gos'sil-wud). n. A popular

and Gr. togos, a discourse.] The science of fossils.
Fossil-wood (fos'sil-wid), n. A popular name for the mineral asbestus when it appears in a form resembling fossilized wood.
Fossores (fos-sō/tēz),n.pl. [L.fossor, a digger, from fodio, fossum, to dig.] I. An extensive sub-section of hymenopterous insects belonging to the division Aculeata, or those furnished with a sting in the females. The legs are formed only for walking, or for burrowing. To this sub-section belong the garden-wasps, the smooth wasps, the sandwasps, &c.—2. That group of quadrupeds which contains the burrowing-moles.
Fossorial (fos-số/ti-al), a. Pertaining to animals which dig their retreats and seek their food in the earth, as the mole; adapted for digging; as, a fossorial animal; a fossorial limb.

Fosorial (fos-sō'ri-al), n. An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or resid-

ence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

Fossulate (fosfa-lāt), a. (L. fossula, dim. ot fossa, a ditch. See Fossa.) In nat. hist. a term applied to a surface which presents one or more somewhat long and narrow depressions depressions.

Foster (fos'ter), v.t. [A. Sax. fostrian, to nourish, from foster, food, nourishment, from

7 Ess thing The to God. S. Tri s a thin act of an act Forma: a form:

to mod The si of our Si actuate t so many 2. To re Formal mality Formal:

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accordin terms; 4. With ously; s reserved Format formatu a book v as, a vol Formate of formi

Formati formatia the act operation generation of the e constitut manner peculiar any serié origin or same or d are divid

of deposi mineralo Oolitic, &c., forr of troops Formatic having th by any for

2. In gra flexional; tive. Formativ word for or analog (b) That word and the root,

amnles u Forme, t for, fore. Chaucer. Formé (fo a crose

Hate, fa

foda, food. See FEED, FOOD, FODDER. J 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up. Some say that ravens fuster forlorn children. Shak.

The deliverer of his country appeared in the person of Hakon, a son born in Harold Fairhair's old age, whom he had sent to be fostered by Athelstane, the great English king.

Edin. Rev.

2. To cherish; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, the genial warmth of spring fosters the plants; to foster passion or genius.

He never fostered commerce by the only means by which we can really promote its growth. Brougham. which we can reany promote its grown. Brougham.

—Foster, Cherish, Harbour, Indulge. See under Cherish.

Foster (foster), v.i. To be nourished or trained up together. Spenser.

Foster (foster), n. A forester. Chaucer;

Spenser.
Fosterage (fos'ter-āj), n. The charge of nursing. Raleigh.
Foster-babe (fos'ter-bāb), n. An infant foster-child. Byron.
Foster-brother (fos'ter-bruth-er), n. A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Same parents.

Foster - child (fos'ter-child), n. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. Addison.

Foster-dam (fos'ter-dam), n. A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child. Dryden.

Poster-daughter (fos'ter-da-ter), n. A female fed and educated like a daughter, though not one by birth.

Foster-earth (fos'ter-erth), n. Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

native soil.

Fosterer (fos'ter-er), n. One who fosters;
one that nourishes in the place of parents.

Foster-father (fos'ter-fa'Her), n. One who
takes the place of a father in feeding and
educating a child.

educating a child.

Foster-land (tos'ter-land), n. Land allotted for the maintenance of a person.

Fosterleant (fos'ter-len), n. [Foster, and A. Sax, læn, a loan, reward.] The remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child; also, the jointure of a wife. Wharton.

Fosterling (fos'ter-ling), n. A foster-child.

I'll none o' your light-heart fosterlings, no inmates.

B. Fonson.

Fosterment (fos'ter-ment), n. Food; nou-

Foster-mother (fos'ter-muth-er), n. woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child; a nurse. Foster-nurse (fos'ter-ners), n. A nurse.

Our foster-nurse of nature is repose, The which he lacks. Shok

Foster-parent (fos'ter-par-ent), n. A foster father or mother.

Fostershipt (fos'tér-ship), n. Forestership.

Foster-sinpt (toster-sinp), n. Increatersinp. Foster-sister), n. A female, not a sister, nursed by the same person.

Foster-son (foster-sun), n. One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. Dryden.

Fosteress (fosteres), n. A female who feeds and elevithers: a runger R. Leaven.

Fostresst (fostres), n. A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. B. Jonson. Fote-hot, † adv. Foot-hot; straightway; immediately. Chaucer. Fote-mantel, † n. Foot-mantle; a riding-petticoat. Chaucer. Fother (fo'Ther), n. A species of weight. See Fodder. Fother (fo'Ther), v.t. [Icel. fothera, to line or trim with fur, fother, lining; comp. G. füttern, to line, to case, from futter, lining; akin fur.] To endeavour to stop, as a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides. Fotiwet (fötiv), a. [From L. foveo, fotum, to warm.] Nourishing. Carvew. Fotmal (fotimal), n. A commercial term for 70 lbs, of lead. Fou (fö), a. Full; drunk. [Scotch.]

Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither—They had been fow for weeks thegither. Burns.
Fouat (fo'at), n. The house-leek. [Scotch.]
Foudte,† Foulder,† n. [Fr.] Lightning.

Chaucer.

Fougade, Fougasse (fö-gäd', fö-gäs'), n.

[Fr., from fougue, impetuosity; It. fogo—
probably from L. focus, a hearth or fire-place,
a fire.] Midit. a little mine in the form of a
well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep,
due under reconstruct. Fortification. dug under some work, fortification, or post, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth,

for destroying the works by explosion. Some-times a fougade is dug outside the works to defend them, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

Fought (fat), pret & pp. of fight.
Foughten, pp. of fight. Fought; overworked;
outwearied; troubled. [Old English and Scotch.1

Are we sae foughten an' harass'd For fear to gang that gate at last?

For tear to gang that gate at last? Burns.
Foul (foul), a. [A. Sax. fall, foul. Cog. Fris.
ful, G. faul, Dan. full, putrid, corrupt,
rotten, fetid; L. puteo, Lith. puti, Skr. pul,
to be putrid.] I. Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious,
noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not
clean; as, a foul cloth; foul hands; a foul
chimney; the ship has a foul bottom.

My face is foul with weening. Individed.

My face is foul with weeping. Job xvi. 16. 2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as, foul water; a foul stream.—3. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, foul words; foul language.

Is't not enough, thou hast suborn'd these women To accuse this worthy man; but, in fout mouth, And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain?

Shak.

4. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempest-uous; as, foul weather.—5. Loathsome; de-filing; as, a foul disease.—6. Woked; detest-able; abominable; hateful; shameful; odious; as, a foul deed.

Babylon . . . the hold of every foul spirit. Rev. xviii. 2.

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax?

Who first seduced them to that foul revolt? Millon. 7. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, foul play. -8. Coarse; gross.

They are all for rank and foul feeding. Felton. 9. Full of weeds; full of gross humours or impurities; as, the garden is very foul.

You perceive the body of our kingdom, How foul it is. Shah. 10.† Unsightly; homely; of little value.

Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares, And think perchance they'll sell. Shak.

And think perchange they used.

11. Notat. entangled; having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with anything; opposed to clear; as, a rope is foul.—12. Not favourable, safe, or propitious; not fair or advantageous; contrary the safe of the contrary of the safe of t or propitious; not fair or advantageous; contrary; dangerous; as, a foul wind; a foul road or bay.—To fall foul, to fall out; to quarrel. 'If they be any ways offended, they fall foul.' Burton.—To run or fall foul of (sometimes to fall foul on or upon), to rush upon with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against; to stumble over or upon; as, the ship fell foul of her consort. of her consort.

In his sallies their men might fall foul of each other.

Clarendon, As ships, though never so obsequious, fall Fout in a tempest on their admiral. Waller.

-To make foul water (naut.), to come into such shoal or low water that the keel into such shoal or low water that the keel comes near the bottom, so that the motion of the water under it raises the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.—Foul anchor, an anchor whose cable is twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.—A foul copy, the first rough draught of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, &c.: opposed to fair copy or clean copy.—Foul proof, in printing, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.
Foul (foul), v.t. [Directly from the adjective,]. To make filthy: to defle: to dault; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to foul the clothes; to foul the face or hands. Ezek. xxxiv. 18. "His stockings foul daungarter"d, and down-gyved to his ankle. "Shale. "She fouls a smock more in one hour." Swift.

Beware of lust, it doth pollute and foul whom God in bantism washed with its own hold.

Beware of lust, it doth pollute and foul whom God in baptisme washed with his own blood.

G. Herbert.

2. To bring into collision or entangle with something that impedes motion. Foul (foul), v.i. 1. To become foul or dirty; as, this gun fouls very frequently.—2. Naut. to come into collision, as two boats; to become entangled or clogged; as, the rope fouled; the plock fouled, the lock fouled.

fouled; the nicce fouced.
Foulard (fo-lar), n. [Fr.] A kind of silk material for ladies' dresses, originally brought from India; a silk handkerchief or cravat.
Foulder† (foul'der), v.i. [O.Fr. fouldre, lightning, Fr. foudre, from L. fulgur.] To emit great heat; to flame as lightning; to

Seem'd that loud thunder, with amazement great, Did rend the ratling skies with flames of fould ring heat. Spenser.

Foule, † n. A bird; a fowl. Chaucer. Foully (foul'il), adv. In a foul manner; flithily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

I foully wronged him: do forgive me, do. Gay.

Thou play'dst most foully for it. Shak. Foul-mouthed (foul'mouthd), a. Using lan-

guage scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or ob-scene words; accustomed to use had lan-

ange. So foul-mouthed a witness never appeared in any ause. Addison.

cause. Addison. Foulness (foul'nes), n. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; atrociousness; ugilness; deformity; unfairness; dishonesty; as, the foulness of a cellar or of a well; the foulness of a musket; the foulness of a ship's bottom; the foulness of a deed

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or foulness.

Consul, you are too mild;
The foulness of some facts takes thence all mercy.

E. Fonzon.

The foulness of the infernal form to hide.

Dryden, the foulness of the infernal form to hide.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intentions. Hammond.

Foulspoken (foul'spök.n), a. Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language.

Foumart (fö'märt), n. [Prov. E. foulmart, O. E. fullmart, folmert, lit. foul marten, from foul, and Fr. marte, marten; comp. the G. stinkmarder (stinking marten).] The polecat (which see).

cat (which see).

Found (found), pret. and pp. of find.

Found (found), v.t. [Fr. fonder, from L. fundo, to found, from fundus, the bottom of anything.] 1. To lay the basis of; to fix, set, or place, as on something solid for suport; to ground; to base; to establish on a basis literal or figurative; to fix firmly.

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. Mat. vii. 25.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract.

Locke.

I had else been perfect, Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. Shak. 2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to begin to raise; to begin to form or lay the basis of; to originate; as, to found a college or library. 'Wherewith he did the Theban city found.'

Hath wrought confusion in the Table Round Which good King Arthur founded. Tenny Found (found), v.i. To rest or rely: followed by on or upon; as, I found upon the evidence of my senses.

Found (found), v.t. [Fr. fondre, to melt, to cast, from I. funda forms to reast, the

Found (found), v.t. [Fr. fondre, to melt, to cast, from L. fundo, fusum, to pour out (hence fuse, &c.). Same root as in Gr. cheō, cheusō, to pour.] To cast, to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould.
Foundation (found-ā'shon), n. [L.L. fundation, from L. fundo, fundatum. See Found, to lay the basis of anything.] I. The act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to build.—2. The solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; also, that part of the building or wall which is under the surface of the ground; hence, the basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone...

Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone . . a precious corner-stone. Is. xxviii, 16. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. I Cor. iii. 11.
3. A donation or legacy appropriated to sup-

port an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose; fund invested for a benevolent purpose: endowment

He had an opportunity of going to school on a swift. 4. That which is founded or established by an endowment; an endowed institution or

charity. enanty.

Foundationer (found-ä/shon-èr), n. One
who derives support from the foundation or
endowment of a college or endowed school.

Foundationless (found-ä/shon-les), a. Hav-

ing no foundation. Foundation - muslin (found-ā"shon-muz'-lin), n. An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses, bonnets, and the like. Simmonds.

Foundation-school (found-ä'shon-skül), n. An endowed school. See Foundation, 3. Foundation-stone (found-ä'shon-stön), n. A stone of a public building, laid in public

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pîne, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull:

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. with some ceremony: such a stone has no necessary connection with the foundation of the building.

Founde, t v.t. Chaucer. [See FOND, v.i.] To try.

founder (found'er), n. One who founds, fixes, or establishes; as, (a) one who lays a foundation or begins to erect; as, the founder of a temple or city. (b) An author; one from whom anything originates; as, the founder of a sect of philosophers; the founder of a family or race.

Of the whole modern movement of metaphysical science, we have already pointed out Bacon and Descartes as the founders.

J. D. Morell.

(c) One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as, the *founder* of a college or hos-

permanent fund for the support of all institution; as, the founder of a college or hospital.

Founder (found'er), n. One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a founder of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

Founder (found'er), v.i. [O.Fr. fondrer, afondrer, to sink as a ship, to go to the bottom, to founder—fond, ground, bottom, from L. fundus, the bottom.] 1. Naut. to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship which is no longer able to keep above water.—2. To fall; to miscarry. 'All his tricks founder.' Shak.

3. To trip; to fall; to go lame, as a horse.

Founder (found'er), v.t. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

Founder (found'er), n. In farriery, (a) a lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse. (b) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

Founderous (found'er-us), a. Causing to founder, go lame, or be knocked up.

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad founder-us road it is.

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad founderous road it is.

Burke.

founderous road it is.

Founders' - dust (found'erz-dust), n. In founding, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes. Simmonds.

Founders' - sand (found'erz-sand), n. In founding, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

Foundery. See FOUNDRY.

Foundling (found'ling), n. [Dim. formed from found, as bantling from band, darling from dear.] A descried or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.

Foundling - hospital (found'ling-hospital), n. A hospital at which children descried by their parents and found by strangers are brought up.

brought up.

Foundress (found/res), n. A female founder;
a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

Foundry, Foundery (found'ri, found'é-ri),

n. [Fr. fonderie.] 1. The art of casting
metals into various forms for use by melting

metals into various forms for use by melting them and pouring them into moulds. —2. The buildings and works occupied for casting metals; as, a foundry of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

Fount (fount), n. [L. fons, fontis.] A spring of water; a fountain. —Holy-water fount, the stone basin or receptacle for holy-water in Roman Catholic churches. See ASPERSORIUM and STOUP. —Fount of types. See FONT.

Fountain (fount'an), n. [Fr. fontaine, L.L.

constantly supplied with pure water for drinking or other useful purposes, or for ornament. Ornamental fountains are often introduced in gardens and pleasure-grounds; and public fountains, of an elaborate char-other are often met with

acter, are often met with in continental towns, especially in Italy.—3. Origin; first principle or cause; the source of anything. 'Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.' Common Prayer—4. In heraldry, a circle called a roundle divided into six spaces by waved lines across the shield, and tinctured argent and



Fountain-head (fount/an-hed), n. Primary source; original; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars, Rain's fountain-head, the magazine of hall.

Fountainless (fount'an-les), a. Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

A barren desert fountainless and dry. Milton.

A barren desert fountainters and dry. Milton. Fountain-pen (fount/an-pen), n. A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink. Fountain-tree (fount/an-tre), n. 1. A popular name of the Indian cedar (Cedrus Deodara), from the large quantity of turpentine which it yields.—2. A popular name for a Brazilian tree, Casalpinia pluviosa, the young twigs of which yield, when shaken, a clear drinkable fluid. Fountful (fount/ful), a. Full of sprines:

able fluid.

Fountful (fount'ful), a. Full of springs;
as, fountful Ida.

Fouquiera (folkê-å'rä), n. pl. [After Dr.
Pierre Eloi Fouquier, a professor of medicine at Paris.] A genus of Mexican plants, cine at Paris.] A genus of meancan plants, a somewhat abnormal form of nat order Tamaricaceæ. The three species are trees or shrubs, with entire oblong fleshy clustered leaves, seated in the axil of a spine or a cushion, with scarlet flowers arranged to a travelled with our paritial.

or a cushion, with scarlet flowers arranged in a terminal spike or panicle.

Four (för), a. [A. Sax, føbver. Cog. O. Sax, fixor, Fris. flower; G. and D. vier; Goth, fidtor; L. quatuor; Gr. tessares or tettares; Russ. cetvero; W. pedwar; Ir. ceathwir; Skr. chatwar; Pall chattaro. The hypothetical primitive form is katvar, supposed to be compounded of ka for cka, one (as in Skr.), and tvar, three.] Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.

sum of two and two.
Four (för), n. 1. The number consisting of twice two. Hence—2. A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.—To go or run on all four, or on all fours, (a) to go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and traces

knees.
A child naturally goes on all four. Bp. Horne.

(b) To be perfect or consistent in all respects; as, the simile does not run on all fours. See ALL-

Fourbe (förb), n. [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. Englum.

Fourche, Fourchi (för-shö, för'shi), pp. [Fr. fourche, forked.] In her. an appellation given to a cross forked at

the ends. the ends. Fourchette (för-shet'), n. [Fr., a fork, a table-fork.] 1. In anat. (a) the thin posterior commissure by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together. (b) The united claricles one over thought pudendumunite together. (6) The united clavicles or merry-thought of birds.—2. In surg. an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—3. In glovenaking, the piece between the two fingers to which the front and back portions are sewed.

Four-cornered (för'kor-nerd), a. Having four corners or angles.
Four-edged (för'ejd), a. Having four edges.

Fourfold (för föld), a. Four times told; quadruple; as, a fourfold division.

He shall restore the lamb fourfold, 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Fourfold (för'föld), n. Four times as many

Fourfold (för'föld), v.t. To assess in a fourfold ratio, Goodrich.

Fourfooted (för'fut-ed), a. Having four

Fourgon (för-gon), n. [Fr.] An ammunition waggon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

My Lord Bareacre's chariot, britska, and fourgon, that anybody might pay for who liked. Thackeray. Four-handed (for hand-ed), a. Having four

Fourierism (förhors), a. Drawn by four horses, as, a four-horse coach.

Fourierism (förher-lam), n. The system of socialism propounded by Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, according to which there would be everywhere esta blished phalansterias that is greated in would be everywhere esta blished phalansteries, that is associations each consisting of 1800 members, occupying a common edifice, and all enjoying the fruit of their labours in common. Though talent and industry were to be rewarded, no one was to be allowed to be indigent, or debarred from a certain amount of luxury and amusement. A universal language was to be established, while the several groups were to be associated together under a central government like the gether under a central government, like the cantons of Switzerland or the States of America. Fourierism is one of the specific forms of Communism.

Fourierist, Fourierite (föri-er-ist, föri-er-it), n. An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier of Besançon.

Fourierist, and (föri-hand) as A reticle.

Four-in-hand (för'in-hand), n. A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.

Four-in-hand (för'in-hand). a. Drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins; as, a four-in-hand coach.

Four-in-hand (för'in-hand), adv. With four horses yoked to a vehicle and guided by reins held in the hand of a single driver; as, he was driving four-in-hand.

Fourling (för'ling), n. One of four children born at the same time. As quaint a four-in-hand as you shall see

Fourn (förn), n. Same as Form. B. Jonson. Fourneau (för-nö), n. [Fr.] Milit. the chamber of a mine in which the powder is

Fourpence (for pens), n. A small silver coin worth four pennies; a fourpenny bit; a groat.

Fourpenny (för'pen-ni), a. Of the value of fourpence; that may be purchased for four-

Fourpenny (för'pen-ni), n. A small silver coin worth fourpence. Four-poster (för'pöst-er), n. A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains. Fourpounder (för-pound'er), n. A loaf, the in worth 4 lbs. in weight.

I ha' gone and bought a fourpounder out of another baker's shop.

Mrs. Gaskell. Fourrier (för'rēr), n. [Fr.] A harbinger. Sir G. Buck

Sir G. Buck.

Fourscore(för'skör), a. (See Score.) Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as, a man of fourscore. Fourscore (för'skör), a. Twenty taken four times; eighty units.

Foursome, Foursum (four'sum), a. Aword applied to anything in which four act together; as, a foursum reel. [Scotch.]

Foursquare (för'sköra), a. Having four sides and four angles equal; square.

And thou shalt make an altar of shiftin wood five.

And thou shalt make an altar of shittim wood, five cubits long, and five cubits broad, the altar shall be foursquare.

Ex. xxvii. 1.

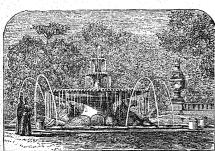
Four-teenth (för'tenth), a. The number consisting of ten and four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Four-teen (för'tenth), a. [Four-tenth for the four-tenth for tenth for the four-tenth for tenth for tenth

Fourth (förth), a. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by four.—2. In music, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a tritone or fourth redundant. The diminished court wanted to the fourth of the diminished court wanted to the fourth of the diminished court wanted to the diminished court wanted to the diminished court was the second to the diminished court wanted to the diminished court was the second court was the sec inished fourth consists of a whole tone and two semitones; and the perfect fourth of two whole tones and a semitone. Fourthly (forth'li), adv. In the fourth

Four-way Cock, Four-way Valve (för'wā kok, fōr'wā valv), n. A description of automatic valve occasionally used in steam-



Ornamental Fountain.-Villa Borghese, Rome.

fontana, from L. fons, fontis, a fountain. 1. A spring or natural source of water; a spring or issuing of water from the earth; the head or source of a river.—2. An artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; also, the structure or works in which such a spout, jet, or shower is produced; a basin or other structure kept

7. Essen thing w The for S. In sch a thing act of I an act rational Formali malized; a form; t to modif

The sam actuate the 2. To ren Formaliz mality. Formaliz

Formally or as reg some dist That which 9 In acco

malities; according terms; ex 4. With fe ously; sti Format (formatus, a book wi as, a volu

Formate (of formic Formation formatio.] the act of operation rials toget generation of the ear constitution manner in peculiar for any series

origin or p are divide mineralog same fossi Oolitic, C &c., form Formativ having the

The mean 2. In gran flexional; tive.

Formative word forn or analogy (b) That v word and the root, a amples un Forme, †
forma, fir
for, fore.]
Chaucer.
Forme (for

a cros

late, far

engines for passing the steam alternately to the upper and lower ends of the cylinder and to the contenser. It is shown in section in the figure. a is the communication with the steam with

with the steam-pipe, b the passage to the upper end of the cylinder, c to the condenser, and d to the lower end of the cyl-inder. When the inder. When the centre is turned a quarter of a revolu-



tion, the action is $\frac{d}{d}$ reversed, and the steam, instead of entering the cylinder at the lower end by d, will enter at the upper end through b.

Four-wheeled (for wheld), a. Having or running on four wheels

Four-wheeled (för whēld), a. Having or running on four wheels.
Four-wheeler (för-whēl'er), n. A vehicle with four wheels, especially a cab.
Fouter (fö'ter), n. [Fr. foutre. See Fourv.]
A despicable fellow. [Old English and Scotch.]
Fouth, Fowth (futh), n. [From four, full.]
Abundance; plenky; fulness. [Sotch.]
He has a fouth o' auth nick-nackets;
Rusty aim caps and jingiin' jackets. Burns.
Fouth, Fowth (futh), a. Abundant; conj-

Fouth, Fowth (futh), a. Abundant; copi-

When the wind is in the South, rain will be fouth Foutrat (fö'tra), n. [O.Fr.] A fig; a scoff.

Foutra (fo'tra), n. [O.fr.] A ng; a scon.
A foutra for the world and worldlings base! Shak.
Foutry (fo'ti), a. [Fr. foutu, pp. of foutre; L.
futuo, to lecher.] Mean; base; despicable.
[Used in Scotland and North of England.]
Foveate (fo've-at), u. [L. fovea, a pit.] In
bot, covered with small excavations or pits;

pitted. Foveolate, Foveolated (fö'vē-ō-lāt, fō'vē-ō

Foveolate, Foveolated (fö'vë-ō-lāt, fö'vë-ō-lāt-et), a. [See Foveolat.] In bot marked by little depressions or pits.

Foveole (fö'vë-ōl), n. [A dim. formed from L. fovea, a pit.] In bot, the perithecium of certain fungales; the bottle-like receptacle of certain fungales; the bottle-like receptacle of certain fungales. Fovella, (fö-villa), n. [Dim. formed from L. foveo, to warm, to cherish, to nourish.] In bot, the minute powder or semi-fluid matter contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and which is the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen tubes towards the ovule or young seed.

tilization. It descends through the pollen tubes towards the ovule or young seed.

Powertie, t. n. Forty. Chaucer.

Fowl (foul), n. [A. Sax. fugel, fugel, a fowl, a bird, D. and G. vogel, Icel and Dan. fugl, Goth. fugls, a bird. It has sometimes been connected with A. Sax. fledgen, to fly, but the absence of l in the noun while it appears in the verb, as is the case with the corresponding words in Dutch, German, &c., is against this.] 1. A bird: often unchanged in the plural. Havedominion over the fish of the sea, and over the foul of the air. Gen. i. in the plural. 'Havedominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fool of the air.' Gen. 1. 28.—2. A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen. [This is now the usual meaning of the word; bird being the general term for feathered biped.]

Fow1 (foul), v. 2. To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food, as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets, and snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

Fowler (foul'er), v. A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

food.

Fowling-piece (foul'ing-pēs), n. A light gun
for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

Fowth, n. and a. See Fourn.
Fox (foiss), n. [A. Sax; G. fuchs, L. G. voss,
Prov. E. faws, Goth. fauho, fox. Fixen (E.



Common Fox (Canis vulpes).

vixen) was the A. Sax. for she-fox.] 1. An animal of the genus Canis, with a straight

tail, yellowish or straw-coloured hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals. Besides the common fox of Europe animals. Besides the common fox of Europe (Canis vulpes), there are various other species, as the arctic fox (C. lagonus), black fox (C. argentatus), red fox (C. fulvus), crossed fox (C. decussatus), swift fox (C. velox), &c. By some naturalists the foxes are classed as a sub-genus of the genus Canis, to which the name Vulpes is given.—2. A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that fox (Herod Agrippa), Behold, I cast out devils.

Luke xiii. 32.

I cast out devils.

A local name of a British fish, the gemmeous dragonet (Callionymus lyra), from its yellow colour: called in Scotland gowdie (that is, 'goldy'), and in Cornwall yellow skulpin.—4. Naut. a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarms together.—5. An inhabitant of the state of Maine. [United Stotes slowed]

States slang. I

Fox (foks), v.t. 1.† To intoxicate; to stupify. I drank . . . so much wine that I was even almost foxed.

Pepps.

2. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.— 3. To repair, as boots, by adding new soles, or a new front upper leather. [United

States.]

Fox (foks), v.i. To turn sour: applied to beer when it sours in fermenting Fox† (foks), v. [L. falx; comp. E. falchion.]

An ancient cant expression for a sword.

O Signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of fox, Except, O Signieur, thou do give to me Egregious ransom.

Except, O Signieur, thou do give to me Egregious ransom.

Fox-bat (foks'hat), n. A bat of the family Pteropide, including some of the largest of the bat tribe, one species, the Pteropus edulis, or kalong, attaining a length of from 4 to 5 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. They inhabit Australia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., as well as the continents of Asia and Africa.

Fox-brush (foks'brush), n. The tail of a fox. Fox-chase (foks'kās), n. The skin of a fox. Fox-chase (foks'chās), n. The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Fox-earth (foks'erth), n. A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself. Foxed (fokst), p. and a. Discoloured or stained, lit. with marks resembling the colour of afox; marked with yellowish-brown or rusty spots: often said of paper that has become spotted owing to some fault in the manufacture.

manufacture.

Foxerie,† Foxery,†

n. Behaviour like
that of a fox.
Chaucer.

Fox-evil (foks'ēvil), n. A kind of
disease in which
the hair falls off.
Fox-fish(foks'fish),
n. Same as Foz. 3. n. Same as Fox, 3.

Foxglove (foks'-gluv), n. A common British plant, Digitalis purpurea, nat order Scrophulariaceæ. It grows on banks pastures, cc., in hilly and especially subal-pine and rocky



Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea).

nine and rocky (Digitalis purpurea), countries in Europe. Its flowers are campanulate, and somewhat resembling the finger of a glove. It is one of the most stately and beautiful of our native herbaceous plants, and one that has great reputation as a medicinal plant, being employed as a sedative, narcotic, and diuretic in diseases of the heart and dropsy. Its medicinal properties are due to the poisonous substance known as digitalin. A decoction or infusion of the leaves is what is generally used. The flowers digitalin. A decoction or infusion of the leaves is what is generally used. The flowers are usually purple, but sometimes white. Several other species are grown in gardens, such as D. grandiflora and D. Lutea, with yellow flowers, and D. ferruginea with brown. Fox-grape (folis grap), n. A name given to several North American varieties of grape, as Vitis Labrusca, V. cordifolia, from their foxy perfume. foxy perfume.

foxy perfume. Foxhound (foks'hound), n. A hound for chasing foxes; a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches.

It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the



Foxhound.

greyhound. It is commonly of a white colour with patches of black and tan. Foxhunt (foks'hunt), n. The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds. Foxhunter (foks'hunt-en), n. One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds. Fox-hunting (foks'hunt-ing), n. The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase. Fox-hunting (foks'hunt-ing), a. Relating to the pursuit of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a foxhunter. 'A fox-hunting squire.' Macaulay. Foxish, Foxilke (foks'sih, foks'lik), a. Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning. Foxly (foks'li), a. Having the qualities of a fox; as, foxly craft. Latimer.
Fox-shark (foks'shark), n. A genus of sharks, Alopias or Alopecias. Called also the Sca-fox or Thresher. See Sea-fox.
Foxship (foks'ship), n. The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

Hadst thou foxship.
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome.

qualities of a fox; cunning.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words?

Fox-sleep (foks'slep), n. A feigmed sleep.
Foxtail (foks'tall), n. L The tail of a fox.—
2. Same as Foxtail-grass.—3. In metal. the cinder, more or less of a cylindrical form and hollow in the centre, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal finery process.—Foxtail wedging, in joinery, a method of wedging performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits, expands, and secures it.

Fox-tailed (foks'taid).

Fox-tailed (foks'tāld), a. Resembling the tail of a fox.

Fox-tailed (foks'tāld), a. Resembling the tail of a fox.

Foxtail-grass (foks'tāl-gras), n. The common name given to the grasses of the genus Alopecurus, because of the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged. Of the fourteen species known, six are natives of Britain. A pratensis is an abundant natural grass in meadows and pastures, and is an excellent fodder plant. The alpine foxtail-grass (A. alpinus) is a rare plant, being much prized and eagerly sought after as a botanical rarity.

Foxtrap (foks'tap), n. A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

Foxy (foks'i), a. 1 Pertaining to foxes; wily.—2. Resembling or partaking of the character of a fox; suggestive of a fox or of cunning. 'Modred's narrow foxy face.' Tennyson.—3. A term applied to grapes which have the coarse flavour of the foxgrape.—4. Sour: said of wine, beer, &c., which has soured in the course of fermentation.

Foy' (foil) n. [Fr. fou. foi. faith, whence

tion.

Foy, (foi), n. [Fr. foy, foi, faith, whence O.D. foey, a compact.] Faith; allegiance. Spenser

Spenser.
Foy (foi), n. [O.D. foey, a compact, from
Fr. foy, foi, faith, because it was customary
of old to confirm covenants by eating and
drinking together.] A feast given by a person
who is about to leave a place. Foy (foi), n.

He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his foy, he being to set sail to-day. Pepss. Foylet (foil), v.t. To foil; to defeat or conquer; to trample. Spenser.

Foynd† (foind), pret. [See Foin.] Pushed or thrust, as in fencing. Spenser.

Foyson† (foi'zon), n. Abundance. See Foison.

Scotland hath research to fill up your will,
Of your mere own.

Foziness (főzi-nes), n. [See Fozz.] The
state or quality of being fozy; sponginess;
softness; hence, want of stamina; want of
spirit; dulness. [Scotch.]

spint; duiness. [Scotch.]
The weak and young Whigs have become middleaged, and their fosiness can no longer be concealed.

Blackwood's Mag.

Fozy (fô'zi), a. [A. Sax. wosig, juicy; D. woss,
spongy; loel. vos, watery.] Spongy; soft;
fat and puffy. [Scotch.]

Fra, prep. For Fro. Chaucer.

Frabbit (frabbit), a. Peevish. Mrs. Gaskell. [Provincial.]

Fracas (fra-kä' or frä'kas), n. [Fr., from fracasser, to crash; from It. fracassare—prefix fra., and cassare, to break.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance, Frache (fräsh), n. In glass-work, an iron pan in which glass vessels newly formed are

placed, to be put into the lower oven over the furnace.

the furnace.
Fracid (fras'id), a. [L. fracidus, mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe; particularly, in bot. of a pasty texture, between fleshy and pulpy.
Frack (frak), a. [A form of frank. Comp. Sc. drucken, E. drunken, G. blick, E. blink.]
Ready; eager; forward. [Scotch.]
Fract' (frak), vt. [L. frango, fractum, to break.] To break; to violate.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted dates
Hath smit my credit.

Fractable (frakt'a-bl), n. A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, oirees. &c.

ogees, &c.

Fracted (frakt'ed), p. and
a. In her. having a part
displaced as if broken; as,
a chevron fracted.

Fraction (frak'shon), n.
[Fr.; L. fraction, from frango, fractum, to break,
1. The act of breaking, or
state of heing broker as



state of being broken, especially by violence; specifically, eccles the rite of breaking the bread in the celebration of the eucharist.

Neither can the natural body of Christ be subject to any fraction or breaking up. Foxe. 2. A fragment; a portion.

A fragment; a polacon.
 The fractions of her faith, orts of her love;
 The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
 Stack.

Other o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. State.

3. In arith, and alg, one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; any division of a whole number or unit, as \(^2\), two-fiths, done-fourth, which are called vulgar fractions. In these, the figure above the line is called the numerator, and the figure below the line the denominator. The denominator which unity or a quantity, considered as a whole, is divided, and the numerator points out how many of these parts are taken. Thus, in the fraction \(^2\), the unit or whole is divided into 4 equal parts, and 3 of them taken. A proper fraction is one whose numerator is less than its denominator. An improper fraction is one whose numerator is not less than its denominator, as \(^2\), \(^2\). An improper fraction is one whose numerator is not less than its denominator, as $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$. A simple fraction expresses one or more of the equal parts into which the unit is divided, without reference to any other fraction. A compound fraction expresses one or more of the equal parts into which another fraction or a mixed number is divided. Compound fractions have the word of interposed between the simple fractions of which they are composed; thus, $\frac{\pi}{3}$ of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ is a compound fraction. A complex fraction is that which has a fraction either in its numerator or denominator, or in each of them: thus, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, and $\frac{\pi}{6}$ are complex fractions. In decimal fractions the deno-

In decimal fractions the denotractions. In decimal fractions the denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c.; hence, there is no necessity for writing the denominator, and the fraction is usually expressed by putting a point () before the numerator, as $5\pm\frac{s}{100}$; $25\pm\frac{s}{100}$; $05\pm\frac{s}{100}$. See under DE-OIMAL. fractions. CIM.

Fractional (frak'shon-al), a. Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction; as, fractional

Fractionary (frak'shon-a-ri), a. Fractional. Fractious (frak'shus), a. [From Prov. E. fratch, to quarrel or chide.] Apt to quarrel;

fratch, to quarrel or chide, 1 Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; as, a fractious snin; a fractious child.
Fractiously (frak'shus-il), adv. In a fractious nuner; snappishly.
Fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), n. A fractious or snappish temper.
Fracture (frak'fulr), n. [Fr.; L. fractura, from frango, fractum, to break.] 1. A breakage; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In sury, the breaking of a bone. A fracture is simple or compound: simple when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the bone is broken, with a laceration of the

integuments. A fracture is termed transverse, longitudinal, or oblique, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone.—3. In mineral, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; the broken surface; as, a compact fracture; a fibrous fracture; foliated, striated, or conchoidal fracture, &c.
Fracture (frak'tin), vt. pret. & pp. fractured; ppn. fracturing. To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate the continuous parts of; as, to fracture a bone; to fracture the skull.

ous parts of; as, to fracture a bone; to fracture the skull.
Frae (frā), prep. From. [Scotch.]
Frænum (frē'num), n. pl. Fræna (fre'na).
[L., a bridle.] In anat. a ligament which checks or restrains the motion of a part; as, the frænum linguæ, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the towns.

the tongue.

Fragaria (fra-gà'ri-a), n. [L. fraga, fragorum, strawberries.] The strawberry genus, a genus of perennial herbs with creeping are known. The fruit consists of numerous small hard achenes sunk in the surface of a large fleshy receptacle. One species, F. vesca (the wild strawberry), is a British plant common in shady places. The cultivated strawberry is F. elatior. See StrawBerry Fragile (frajil), a. (L. fragilis, from frango, to break.) Brittle; easily broken; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

The small of ive is touch, and not fragile. Bacon. stolons, nat. order Rosacee. Only four species are known. The fruit consists of numerous

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile, Bacon, Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.

SYN. Brittle, infirm, weak, frail, slight, de-

Fragilely (fra'jil-li), adv. In a fragile man-Fragileness (fra'jil-nes), n. Same as Fra-

fragility (fra-jil'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frangibility; liability to fail; frailty.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this leage of fragility.

Sir H. Wotto

age of regitity. Sir H. Woton. Fragment (fragment), n. [L. pragmentum, from frange, to break.] A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; anything left uncompleted; a part separated from the rest; a small detached portion; as, a fragment of an ancient writing. The fragments of the golden day.' Tennyson.

Fragmental (frag-ment'al), a. Consisting of fragments; fragmentary.
Fragmentarily (frag'ment-a-ri-ii), adv. In

a fragmentary manner; by piecemeal. Fragmentary (fragment-a-ri), a. Composed

Fragmentary (fragment-a-ti), a. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.—
Fragmentary rocks, in geol. rocks formed of fragments of other rocks, as utras, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.
Fragmented (fragment-ed), a. Broken into fragments; existing in fragments.
Fragor (fragon), n. [L., a breaking, a crashing, from frango, to break]. A loud and sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash. Watts.
Fragor (fragor), n. [From L. fragro, to emit a seent.] A strong or sweet scent. Sir T. Herbert. Herbert

Hereer.
Fragrance (frä/grans), n. [L. fragrantia.
See Fragrance (frä/grans), n. [L. fragrantia.
See Fragrance, or that quality of being fragrant, or that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent;
content of our tion; sweetnes grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies, Vailed in a cloud of fragrance. Milton. Fragrancy (fra'gran-si), n. Fragrance (which see).

The goblet crown'd,
Breathed aromatic fragrancies around. Pope. Fragrant (fragrant), a. [L. fragrans, fragrantis, ppr. of fragro, to emit a scent.] grantis, ppr. of fragre, to emit a scent.] Sweet of smell; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; having an agreeable perfume.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers, Milton.

Syn. Sweet-smelling, odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, redolent, spicy, aromatic.

Fragrantly (fragrant-li), adv. With sweet

scent.
Fraight,† a. Fraught. Spenser.
Frail (frail), a. [Fr. frele, It. fraile, L. fragilis, fragile, from frag, root of frango, to break.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable;

not firm or durable: in Scotland, but not in England, applied to persons with the meaning of infirm in health.

The materials of the structure are frail and perish-That I may know how frail I am. Ps. xxxix. 4. 2. Weak in mind or resolution; not strong against temptation to evil; liable to fall

from virtue; of infirm virtue Man is frail, and prone to evil. Fer. Taylor. Should some fair frail one drive her prancing pair. Where rival pers contend to please the fair.

3.† Tender. 'Deep indignation, and compassion frail.' Spenser.
Frail (frail), n. [Norm. fraile, a basket.]
1. A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.—2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 lbs., contained in a frail.

Frailly (fraill)

railly (fral'li), adv. In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. Frailness (fral'nes), n. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity;

rathey, as, the frailness of the body.

Frailty (frai'ti), n. 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or

educed. God knows our *frailty* and pities our weakness. *Locke*.

2. A fault proceeding from weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity: in this sense it has

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode. Gray. SYN. Frailness, infirmity, imperfection, fail-

foible.

ing, foible.
Fraine,† Frane,† v.t. [Lancashire frayne;
A. Sax, fragman; D. vragen; G. fragen, to
ask.] To ask. Chaucer.
Fraischeur (frash-ūr'), n. [Fr.] Freshness;
coolness. Dryden.
Fraise (fraz), n. [Fr., from It fregio, ornament, trimming, frieze on a building.] In
fort. a defence consisting of pointed stakes
driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or
inclined position.
Fraise† (fraz), n. A pancake with bacon in
it. Written also Froise.
Fraised (frazd), a. Fortified with a fraise.
Fraised, n. pl. [Akin freekle (which see).]
Spots; freckles. Chaucer.
Framable (fram'a-bl), a. That may be
framed.

framed.

framed.

Framboesia (fram-be'si-a), n. [Fr. framboese, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences: whence the name. Frame (fram), v.t. pret. & pp. framed; ppr. framming. [A. Sax. fremman, to form, make, effect; O. Sax. fremmian, O. Fris. frema, Icel. fremja, to accomplish, to bring to pass. Lit. to further, from A. Sax. fram. from, strong, forward = from, prep. Skeat.] 1. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to several parts; to hadricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to frame a house or other building.—2. To make; to compose; to contrive; to plan; to devise; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false.

How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of water.

For thou art framed of the firm truth of valour,
Shak

3. To fit, as for a specific end; to regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to frame our lives according to the rules of the gospel. 'Framed to make woman false.' Shak. pel. 'Framed to make wor 4. To execute; to perform.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office.

Shak.

5.† To support. 'That on a staff his feeble steps did frame.' Spenser.—6. To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture.

or provide with a frame, as a picture.

Frame (frām), v. To contrive. Judg. xii. 6.

Frame (frām), n. 1. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; specifically, bodily structure; make or build of a person; physical constitution; skeleton.

This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile Shak.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. Coler Coleridge.

2. The main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole; framework; as, the frame of a house, barn, bridge, or ship.

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The sa of our Sa actuate the so many t 2. To re Formali mality. Formali

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accordin terms; 4. With ously; si Format formatu a book was, a vol Formate of formi Formatio formatio the act operation generation of the ea constitut peculiar any serie sameord are divid of deposi mineralog same foss Oolitic, (&c., form of troops, Formativ having th

The mean 2. In gra flexional;

Formativ

word for or analog (b) That word and the root, a amples ur Forme, †
forma, fir
for, fore.]
Chaucer. Formé (foi In her, a to a cross ha expanding ends and outer edge Forme (for Formed (for a constellar Formedon In English for him wh by virtue of Will. IV. 3
Formell, t
femelle, fel
according from fore a prey being the males

The form female of

Former (f

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; as, the frame of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass. Specifically, (a) among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are contained. (b) Among founders, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings. (c) A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, and the like are made. — 4 Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as, a frame of government. — 5. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invenplanning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard, Whose spirits toil in frame of villainies. 6. Particular state, as of the mind; mental

constitution; natural temper or disposition; as, an unhappy frame of mind.

Your steady soul preserves her frame. 7. Shape; form; proportion.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.
Frame-bridge (fram'brij), n. A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together on the principle of combining the greatest degree of strength with the smallest expenditure of material.
Frame-house (fram'hous), n. A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.
Framer (fram'er), n. One who frames; a maker; a contriver.
Framesaw (fram'sa), n. A thin saw stretched on a frame, without which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working.
Frame-timber (fram-tim-bêr), n. One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.
Framework (fram'werk), n. 1. A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton; as, the framework of a building.—2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.
Once we held debate, a band

tion; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the framework of the land. Tennyson.

3. Work done in a frame.
Framing (frām'ing), n. 1. The manner or
style of putting together.—2. A framework
or frame; a system of frames.
Framing-chisel (frām'ing-chizel), n. In
otrp. a heavy chisel used for making mortises.
Frammitt (fram'it) n. Face Frammitt

tises.
Frammit (fram'it), a. [See FREMDE.]
Estranged. [Sootch.]
And monie a friend that kiss'd his caup.
Is now a frammit wight.
Frampel, Frampel, fram'pold (fram'pel, fram'pold),
a. [Perhaps compounded of A. Sax. fram,
eager, zealous, firm, which in composition
sometimes means very, extremely (framwots,
very wise), and E. bold.] Unruly; forward;
evil-conditioned; peevish; ragged; quarrelsome. Written also Frampal, Frampul.
[Old English and Scotch.]
Is Ponney grown so malapert, so framtel!

[Old English and Scotch.]
Is Pompey grown so malapert, so Framfel?
Beatl. & Fl.
He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very Frampola life with him, good heart!
Shale.

Franc (frangk), n. [Fr., from the device Francorum rez. king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1860.]

1. The name given to two ancient coins in France, one of gold and the other of silver. The value of the gold franc was about half a guinea. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one.—2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted since 1799 has formed the mit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium. It is of the value of a little over 94d. English money, and is divided into 100 centimes.

Franc, † Frankt (frangk), n. [O. Fr. franc, a sty.] A sty for swine.

Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old frank? old Frank! Shak.
Franchise (fran'chiz), n. [Fr., from franc, free. See Frank.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence—I. A royal privilege subsisting in the hands of a subject, arising either from royal grants or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a particular privilege or right granted by a prince, sovereign, or government to an individual, or to a number of persons; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.—2. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. In the great franchises of the latter, comprising the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, the king's writ had no course. Hallam.

To enforce better these provisions, the king's sheriffs are empowered to enter all franchises for the apprehension of felons or traitors.

Hatlam.

3. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are franchises for criminals.

London Ency.

or criminas.

At Frankness; generosity. Chaucer.—Elective franchise, or the franchise, the right to vote for a representative in parliament.

Franchise (fran'chiz), v.t. To make free; to enfranchise.

Still keep.

Still keep
My bosom franchis'd and allegiance clear. Shak.

My bosom franchis'd and allegiance clear. Shak.
Franchisement (fran'chiz-ment), n. Release from burden or restriction; freedom.
Francic (fran'sik), a. Pertaining to the Franks, or the language of the Franks; Frankish.
Francisca, Francisque (fran-sis'ka, fransesk'), n. In archæol, the ancient Frankish battle-axe, differing chiefly from the more modern kind in the angle at which it was joined with the handle.
Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), n. One of the order of mendicant frians founded by St.
Francis of Assisi about 1210, and otherwise called Minorites, or from the colour of their



Franciscan or Gray Friar.

habit Gray Friars. The order was distinguished by vows of absolute poverty, and a renunciation of the pleasures of the world, and was intended to serve the Church by its care of the religious state of the people. In 1415 the order split up into two branches, the Conventuals and the Observants, the former adhering less strictly to the original austerity of the order, while the latter continued to observe this in all its strictness. These two main divisions of the order still exist. The general features of the Franciscan habit are the long brown or gray cassock, the cloak and hood, and the cord round the waist (whence the French name of Cordeliers). They usually wear sandals, but there are also barefooted Franciscans, also the Poor Clares or Franciscan, and the Tertiaries or order of Penance. Franciscan (fran-sis'sean), a. Belonging to the order of St. Francis. See above article. Francisca (fran-sis'sea), a. [After Francis, Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. F. unifora is a Brazilian shrub, possessing purgative, emetic, emmenagogic, and alexipharmic properties, and is nauscusly bitter. The root and bark are employed largely in Brazil against syphilis, under the name of merourio vegetal.

Francilini (frangkol-in), n. [Dim. of Pg. franco. in (frangkol-in), n. [Dim. of Pg. franco. in (francolinus, a genus of birds, closely allied to the partridges. The common francolin (F. vulgaris) is an elegant species, found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed. habit Gray Friars. The order was distin-

Franc-tireur (fran-tē-rer, e long), n. [Fr.,

lit. a free-shooter.] A species of soldier organized in France in the war of 1870. organized in France in the war of 1870, after the defeat of the regular army, and employed in guerrilla warfare for harassing the enemy, cutting off detachments, &c. Prangent (fran'jent), a. Causing fractures. H. Walpole.

H. Walpole.
Frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being frangible.
Frangible (fran'ji-bil), a. [From L. frango, to break.] That may be broken; britle; fragile; easily broken.
Frangibleness (fran'ji-bines), n. Same as Frangibility, but less used.
Frangiblity, but less used.
Frangibane (fran'ji-pān), n. [After the Italian Marquis Frangipane, the inventor.]
1. A species of pastry, containing cream, almonds, and sugar.—2. A kind of perfume.
See Frangipani. Frangipanni (fran-ji-pā'n)

almonds, and sugar.—2. A kind of perfume'. See Frankilpani.
Frangipani, Frangipanni (fran-ji-pā'ni, fran-ji-pan'ni), n. [See Frankilpani] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree, Plumiera vubra, or red jasmine.
Frangulin (frang'gū-lin), n. (CoH6O3). A yellow crystallizable colouring matter contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder (Rhamnus Frangula).
Franion† (fran'yun), n. [Possibly a corruption of Fr. fainéant, idle, lazy.] A paramour or a boon companion.
Frank (frangk), a. [Fr. franc, which, like It. Sp. and Pg. franco, is derived from the name of the old Germanic tribe or nation the Franks. The name is connected with G. frech, bold, and fret, free; Sc. frack, ready, eager, diligent; Goth, freis, free.] 1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uthering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; as, a frank person; a frank disposition or heart.

What frank and fraternal love existed between his kinsman and his elder brother.

What frank and fraternal love existed between his kinsman and his elder brother.

Disrack.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.] Being frank she (Nature) lends to those are free.

Your kind old father, whose frank heart gave all.

3. Free; without conditions or compensation. Thy frank election make,
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak.

Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake. Shak.

4.† Licentious; unrestrained. Spenser.— Ingenuous, Open, Frank. See under INGENUOUS.—SYN. Ingenuous, candid, artless, plain, open, unreserved, undisguised, sincere.
Frank (frangk), n. 1. A member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France; a native of Franconia.—2. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.—3. A French coin. See Frank.

Frank (frangk), n. A letter sent by mail free of postage; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. The privilege of giving franks for letters was enjoyed within certain limits by all members of parliament till 1840, when it was abolished by the act which established the penny postage.
Frank (frangk), n. 1. To send or get sent by a public conveyance free of expense; as to frank a person to London; to frank a letter.—2. In carp. to form the joint of, as the joint of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a mitre.

Frank; (frangk), v. 1. [See Franc, a sty.]
1.† To shut up in a frank or sty. Shak.—
2.† To feed; to cram; to fatten.
Our desire is rather to Franke up ourselves with that which we should abhor.

Our desire is rather to franke up ourselves with that which we should abhor.

Abp. Sands.

that which we should abhor. *Alp. Sunda. Frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), n. [E. frauk, and Norm. almoignes, alms.] Lit. free alms: in law, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being, upon day, the nature of the service being, upon the Reformation, altered and made conformable to the Church of England.

Frank-bank (frangk'bangk), n. Same as Free-bench.

Frankchase (frangk'chās), n. In law, a liberty of free chase, whereby persons having

lands within the compass of the same are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of

in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the lord of the liberty.

Frankenia (frang-këni-a), n. Sea-heath, a genus of plants, nat. order Frankeniaceæ, containing about twelve known species. The F. lævis, or smooth sea-heath, is a humble procumbent plant, with wiry stems and numerous fascicled leaves. It grows in muddy salt-marshes on the south-east coast of England, between Yarmouth and Kent.

Frankeniaceæ (fran-këni-öxē-ā) n. n. A

Frankeniaceæ (fran-kē'ni-ā"sō-ē), n. pl. A small nat. order of exogens allied to Caryo-

shial hat order of exogens and to Caryo-phyllacee and Tamariscinee, containing the single genus Frankenia. In law, (a) a hold-ing of lands in fee-simple; freehold, (b) Free-hold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

not from homage.

Frank-ferm (frangk'ferm), n. In law, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee by feoffment, &c., out of knight-service, for certain yearly service.

Frank-fold (frangk'föld), n. In law, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep upon the land of his tenant; fallage.

faldage

Frankfort-black (frangk'fört-blak), n.

Frankfort-black (frangk'fört-blak), n. A fine black pigment used in copperplate printing, said to be prepared by burning vine branches, grape stones, and the refuse lees of the wine manufacture, &c.
Frankhearted (frangk'hiert-ed), a. Having a frank, open disposition.
Frankhearted (frangk'hiert-ed), a. Having a frank, open disposition.
The state of having a frank heart.
Frankineense (frangk'in-sens), n. [E. frank and incense—said to be so named from its liberal distribution of odour; perhaps, however, equivalent to French incense. Comp. Burgundy pitch.] Olibanum, a gum resin which distils from incisions made in the Boswellia thurifera, a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, and belonging to the nat order Amyridacee, inhabiting the mounnat.order Amyridaceæ, inhabiting the mountains of India. It comes to us in semitransparent yellowish tears and sometimes in masses, possesses a bitter and nauseous taste, but when burned exhales a strong aro-



African Frankincense (Roswellia Carterii).

matic odour. African frankincense is yielded by B. Carterii, but it is a drug rarely met with in our market. The common frankincense is the produce of Pinus Abies or spruce fir, from which it either exudes spontaneously or more abundantly from incisions of the bark. It occurs in two states, in tears and in large irregular lumps or compressed cakes. It possesses a turpentine-like odour and taste, and enters into the composition of many plasters. A similar resin is yielded by Phus Teada. by Pinus Tæda.

by Phrus Tæda.

Frankish (frangk'ish), a. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Franklaw (frangk'ia), n. Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.

Franklin (frangk'lin), n. [O.Fr. frankeleyn, francheleyn, from franc, L. L. francus, franchus, tree (see Frank, a.), and term. -ling.]

A freeholder; a yeoman; latterly asmall and holder, but in Chaucer's time a much more important personage, being distinguished from the common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions, and the holding of the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, &c.

Not swear it, now I am a gendeman?

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman? Let boors and franklins say it, I'll swear it

Franklinic (frangk-lin'ik), a. [From the distinguished natural philosopher and statesman Benjamin Franklin.] In elect, a term applied to electricity excited by friction;

Franklinite (frangk'lin-īt), n. A mineral

compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin.

Frankly (frangk'li), adv. 1. In a frank manner; openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint, or disguise; as, to confess one's faults frankly.—2. Liberally; freely; readily.

When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Luke vit. 42.

SYN. Openly, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, undisguisedly, sincerely, candidly, freely, readily, unhesitatingly, liberally, willingly.

willingly.

Frank-marriage (frangk'ma-rij), n. In law, an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with his wife (heing a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. [This tenure is now grown out of use, but is still capable of subsisting.]

Frankness (frangk'nes), n. 1. Plainness of speech; candour; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness; fairness, as, he told me his opinion with frankness.

Madame Colonna was not witty, but she had that weet Roman frankness which is so charming.

Disraeli.

2. Liberality; bounteousness. [Rare.]

2. Liberatity; bountcousness. [Rare.]
Frank-pledge (frank/plej). .. In law, (r)
a pledge or surety for the good behaviour of
freemen; specifically, an early English system
by which the members of each decennary or
tithing, composed of ten households, were
made responsible for each other, so that if
one of them committed an offence the other
nine were bound to make repression. nine were bound to make reparation.

The barbarous plan of frank-pledge, known to our Saxon ancestors is also a part of the Japanese law.

Brougham.

(b) A member of such a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbours. (c) The decennary or tithing itself.

decennary or tithing itself.

Frank-service (frangk'ser-vis), n. Service performed by freemen.

Frank-tenement (frangk'te-nē-ment), n. In law, an estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

Frantic (fran'tik), a. [Fr. frinétique; L. phreneticus, from for, phrēnitis, mental disorder, frenzy, from phrēn, the mind.] I. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as, a frantic person; frantic with fear or grief.—2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular. wild; irregular.

Cybel's frantic rites have made them mad.

Frantically (fran'tik-al-li), adv. In a frantic

Frantically (fran'tik-al-li), adv. In a frantic or furious manner.
Franticly (fran'tik-li), adv. Madly; distractedly; outrageously.
Franticness (fran'tik-nes), n. Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
Franzie, franzy, (fran'zi), n. Frenzy.
Frap (frap), v.t. pret. & pp. frapped; ppr. frapping. IFr. frapper, to strike, to seize ropes.] Naut. to make fast or tight, as by passing ropes round a sail or a weakened vessel, or by binding tackle with yarn.
Frapet (frap), n. A crowd; a mob; a rabble.

'Tis strange this fiery frage, thought I, Should thus for moderation cry. Hudibras Redivious.

Frapler † (frap'ler), n. [From Fr. frapper, to strike.] A blusterer; a rough; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, and a frapler and base.

B. Fonson.

rapling t (frap'ling), n. Quarrelling; strife.

Frasera (frá/ze-ra), n. [In honour of John Fraser, an American botanist] A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ, containing plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ, containing seven species of erect pereminal herbs, natives of North America. F. carolimensis is indigenous in the swamps of the Carolimas. The root yields a powerful bitter, wholly destitute of aroma. In its medicinal effects it is equal to gentian, and when fresh is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Frater (frat'er), n. [L., brother.] A monk; a member of a religious establishment.

I am come to bless my people, Faithful fraters, ere I die. Prof. Blackie. Faithful fraters, ere I die. Prof. Etackte.

Fratercula (fra-tèr'kū-la), n. Agenus of webfooted birds, containing the puffins, which
are all inhabitants of the colder seas of the
northern hemisphere; they are bad walkers,
but skim along the surface of the sea with
considerable swiftness. Three species are
known—the common puffin, the crested
puffin, and the northern puffin. See Puffin.
Frater-house, Fratery (fra'tér-hous, fra'- tè-ri), n. [L. frater, a brother—lit. brethren's house or hall.] In arch. an apartment in a convent used as an eating room; a refec-

tory.

Fraternal (fra-tér'nal), a. [Fr. fraternel;
L. fraternus, from frater, brother; a word
cog. with E. brother.] Brotherly; pertaining
to brethren; becoming or proceeding from
brothers; as, fraternal love or affection; a
fraternal embrace.

Fraternally, (fra-th/really, also. In a fra-

Fraternally (fra-ter'nal-li), adv. In a fra-

Fraternany (ra-ternal-n), aae. In a tra-ternal manner. Fraternate! (fra-ternat), v.i. Tofraternize. Fraternation, Fraternism (fra-ternat-shon, fra-ternizm), n. Fraternization. [Rare.]

[Rate]
Fraternity (fra-ter'ni-ti), n. [Fr. fraternite;
L. fraternitas, from frater, n brother.]
1. The state or relationship of a brother; the condition of being fraternal; brotherhood.
2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, a fraternty of monks.—8. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own fraternity. South.

Fraternization (fra'ter-niz-a"shon), n. The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

Traternize, Fraternise (fra'ter-niz), v.i.
To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; to hold sympathetic intercourse; to have congenial sympathies with.

I am jealous of your fraternizing with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper.

Lamb.

Fraternize, Fraternise (fra'tér-niz), v.t. To bring into brotherly association; to bring into sympathy with. [Rare.]

It might have . . . reconciled and fraternized my soul with the new order. E. B. Browning.

Fraternizer, Fraterniser (fra'ter-niz-er), n. One who fraternizes.
Fraticelli (fra-te-chel'li), n. pl. [It., little friars or monks, pl. dim. of frate, a monk.] Same as Fratricelli.

same as *tratricut*.

Fratriage, †Fratrage† (fra'tri-āj, fra'trāj),

n. In law, (a) a younger brother's inheritance.

(b) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

coheirs.

Fratricelli, Fratricellians (fra'tri-sel-li, fra-tri-sel'li-anz), n. pl. [L. L. fratricelli, little brothers.] Eccles. a sect of Franciscans established in Italy in 1294. They claimed to be the only true church, and denounced the pope, whose authority they threw off, as an apostate. They made all perfection consist in poverty, forbade oaths, and discountenanced marriage, and were accused by their opponents of very lewd practices. The sect is said to have continued till the Reformation. which they embraced.

The sect is said to have continued till the Reformation, which they embraced. Fratricidal (fra-tri-sid'al), a. Pertaining to or involving fratricide.
Fratricide (fra'tri-sid), n. [L. fratricidium, the murder of a brother, fratricida, the murderer—frater, fratrie, a brother, and czdo, to kill; comp. matricide, parricide.]
1. The crime of murdering a brother.—2. One who murders or kills a brother.
Frand (frad) n. [L. frage fraudic France of the control o

who murders or fills a brother.

Frand (find), n. (L. fraus, fraudis, Fr. fraude.) 1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage.

The fraud of men was ever so, Since summer first was leafy. If success a lover's toil attends, Who asks if force or fraud obtained his ends?

† A position artfully contrived to work one

2.† A position artfully contrived to work one damage or prejudice; a snare.

To draw the proud King Anab into frauci. That he might fall in Ramoth. Mitton.

—Constructive fraud, in law, is such fraud as is involved in an act or contract which, though not originating in any actual evil or fraudulent design, yet has a tendency to deceive or mislead other persons, or to violate public or private confidence, or to impair or injure the public interests.—Fraud, Deceit, Deception. Deceit has generally more of a mental reference, referring to a habit of mind or to the mental process which underlies any proceeding intended to decive; deception signifies rather the practice of deceit, the procedure by which deceit is carried out; it also signifies an act of deceit and sometimes that which deceives, mis-

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for him by virtu Will, IV Formell femelle accordir from *for* prey bel the mal The for female d Former which f

leads, or imposes on, whether implying the idea of moral guilt or not; as, the world is a deeption. Fraud is an act, or it may be a series of acts of deeeit, by which we attempt to benefit ourselves at the expense of our then. Say Deagit guila subtlets work another.—Syn. Deceit, guile, subtlety, craft, circumvention, stratagem, deception, trick, imposition. Fraudful (fradful), a. 1. Full of or char

acterized by the exercise of fraud; deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous: applied to persons.

The welfare of us all Hangs on the cutting short that fraudful man

2. Containing fraud or deceit: applied to things. 'Fraudful arts.' Dryden.

Fraudfully (fradfyll-li), adv. In a fraudful manner; with intention to deceive and gain

an undue advantage; trickishly; treacher-

Fraudless (frad'les), a. Free from fraud. Fraudlessly (frad'les-li), adv. In a fraudless manner.

Fraudlessness (frad'les-nes), n. State or

regulity of being fraudless.

Fraudulence, Fraudulency (frad'ū-lens, frad'ū-lens, in. [L. fraudulentia.] The quality of being fraudulent, deceifulness; trickishness in making bargains or in social

Fraudulent (frad'u-lent), a. [L. fraudu-lentus.] 1. Using fraud in making con-tracts; fond of or given to using fraud: applied to persons.

Many who are very just in their dealings between man and man will yet be very fraudulent or rapacious with regard to the public.

Clarke.

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as, a fraudulent bargain.

Now thou hast avenged

Supplanted Adam, And frustrated the conquest fraudulent. Milton. And frustrated the conquest fraudulent. Milton.

—Fraudulent bankruptoy, in Scots law, the wilful cheating of creditors by an insolvent person; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment of the funds divisible among his creditors, with a fraudulent intent, and with the knowledge that the legal rights of the creditors are thereby infringed. This offence may be tried and punished by the Court of Session, the Court of Justiciary, or the sheriff, as may be arranged. —SVN Deceitful, fraudity, guileful, trickish, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish. knavish

fraudulently (frad'ū-lent-li), adv. In a fraudulent manner; by fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

Fraudulentness (frad' \bar{u} -lent-nes), n. Quality of being fraudulent.

lity of being fraudulent.

Fraught (fret), a. [A participial form from fraught, to load, a form of freight. See Fraught, to load, a form of freight. See Fraught, vt.] 1. Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; as, a vessel richly fraught with goods from India. [Obsolete or poetical.]—2. Filled; stored; charged; abounding; pregnant; as, a scheme fraught with mischief. 'Enterprises fraught with world-wide benefits.' I. Taylor.

Abdallah and Belfers were confirmation.

Abdallah and Belfora were so fraught with all kinds of knowledge, . . . that their solitude never lay heavy on them.

Addison.

Fraught † (frat), n. [Comp. Dan. fragt, G. fracht, D. vragt, freight.] A freight; a cargo.

What though some have a fraught of cloves and nutmegs, and in chmanon fall.

Fraught† (frat), v.t. [A form of freight. Comp. Dan. fragte, G. frachten, to load.] To load; to fill; to crowd. Fairfax.

Fraught† (frat), v.t. To form or make up the load of a vessel; to constitute a vessel's freight or caves.

freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallowed and The fraughting souls within her. Shak In some editions of Shakspere the reading

is freighting.]
Fraughtage † (frat'āj), n. Loading; cargo. Our fraughtage, sir, I have conveyed abroad.

Fraunhofer's Lines (froun'hō-ferz līnz), n.pl. Fraunhofer's Lines (frounhô-ferz linz), n.pl. The dark lines observed crossing a very clear solar spectrum at right angles to its length, first discovered by Wollaston, but named after Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them. They are caused by the absorption of portions of the rays emitted from the incandescent body of the sun in their passage through the gases and vapours, as those of iron, sodium, magnesium, &c., which by these lines are shown to exist in the luminous envelope of the sun, and to a much less extent in their passage through the aqueous vapour and permanent gases of the earth's atmosphere. This absorption takes place from the remarkable property possessed by gases and vapours of retaining those portions of a ray of light passing through them from an incandescent solid or liquid body, which they themselves would emit if incandescent. The discovery of these lines led to the invention and use of the spectroscope, the invention and use of the spectroscope, to the science of spectroscopy, and to all our present knowledge of solar and stellar chemistry.

Fraxin (fraks'in), n. A substance existing in the bark of the common ash-tree (Fraxinus excelsior), decoctions of which have the property of fluorescence. See FLUORES-CENCE

Fraxineæ (fraks-in'ē-ē), n. pl. [See Fraxi-NUS.] The ash tribe, a sub-order of the Oleaceæ, comprehending those genera which Oleaces, comprehending those genera which have a winged fruit or samara, with one or more seeds. Among the most noticeable genera are Fraxinus (the common ash) and Ornus (the manna ash).

Fraxinella (fraks-in-el'la), n. A species of dittany, the Dictamnus Frazinella, an ornamental herbaceous annual plant, culti-

ornamental herbaceous annual plant, cultivated for its fragrant leaves and handsome rose-coloured flowers. It is common as a border-plant in flower-gardens, and is easily propagated by seeds. It yields a valuable oil. In warm still evenings the atmosphere round the plant becomes charged with the volatile oil given out by it, which takes fire on the approach of flame.—Dictamnus allus or common dittany is also called fravirally. or common dittany is also called fraxinella: its flowers are white.

Fraxinus (fraks'in-us), n. [L., the ash-tree.]
A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash and belonging to nat. order



Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior).

Oleacea. The species inhabit the more temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and New World. The common ash (F. excelsior) is one of the most useful of our British trees, on account of the excellence of its hard tough wood and the rapidity of its growth. There are many varieties of it, as the weeping ash, the curled-leaved ash, the entire-leaved ash, the

American ash, &c. Fray (fra), n. [Abbrev. of affray.] An afray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot; a combat; contest; contention.

I heard a bustling rumour like a fray. Fray † (frā), v.t. [See AFFRAY.] To fright; to terrify.

An orbed diamond set to fray
Old darkness from his throne.

Fray (fra), v.t. [Fr. frayer; It. fregure; L. frieure, to rub, from frio, to rub, crumble.]
1. To rub; as, a deer frays his head.—2. To rub away the surface of; to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction.

His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence, Once fit for feasts of ceremony. Tennyson

Once fit for feasts of ceremony.

Fray (frā), A. A fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

Fraying (frā'ing), n. Peel of a deer's horn.

Fraynet (frān'), v.t. See Frains.

Fre, † a. For Free. Chaucer.

Freak (frāk), n. [Probably connected with A. Sax. free, bold, over-bold; O.E. frek, quick, eager, hasty; G. freeh, Icel. frekr, bold. Wedgwood rather improbably derives it from It. freega, longing, desire, from freyara, to rub, to move lightly to and fro.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank. mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a reak will instantly change her habitation. Spectator. SYN. Whim, fancy, caprice, whimsey, prank,

vagary, sport.

Freak (frek), v.t. [Connected with freckle, fleck.] To variegate; to checker.

Freaked with many a mingled hue. Freaking (frēk'ing), a. Freakish. Pepps. Freakish (frēk'ish), a. Addicted to freaks; apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsi-cal; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.

It may be a question whether the wife or the wonan was the more freakish of the two. L'Estrange. Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand 'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand In many a freakish knot had twined. Sir W. Scott.

Freakishly (frēk'ish-li), adv. In a freakish manner; capriciously; with sudden change of mind without cause.

Freakishness (frēk'ish-nes), n. Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

ness; whinsicalness. Freckle (frek'1), n. [A dim. form; comp. O.E. freckens, frekens, freckles, freak, to variegate; Icel. frekmur, N. frukme, frokle, freckles; G. flack, flecken, a blot, spot.] 1. A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands, whether hereditary or produced by the action of the sun on the skin.—2. Any small spot or discoloration. spot or discoloration.

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips, therefore cover such with mats to prevent freckles.

Evelyn.

Freckle (frek'l), v.t. To cover or mark with freckles; as, his face was freekled by the

Freckle (frek'l), v.i. To become covered with freckles; as, one's face freckles by ex-

posure. Freckled (frek'ld), pp, and a. Marked with freckles or spots; as, a freckled face. 'The freckled cowslip.' Shak.

Sometimes we'll augle at the brook The freckled trout to take. Dryden.

Freckledness (frek'ld-nes), n. The state of being freckled.

Freckle-faced (frek'l-fast), a. Having a face

Freekle-faced (frek'l-fast), a. Having a lace much marked with freekles.
Freekly (frek'li), a. Covered with freekles; sprinkled with spots.
Fredstolet (fred'stöl), n. [A. Sax. frithstöl, from frith, Dan. fred, G. friede, peace, and stöl, a seat, a stool.] Lit. peace-stool. Formerly a seat or chair near the altar, to which all fied who someth the privilege of sancall fled who sought the privilege of sanc-

Free (re) a. [A. Sax. fri, free, G. frei, Goth. freis, free; allied to friend, Goth. frijon, to love; Skr. pri, to love; perhaps also to E. freak, and to L. prizus, one's own; Freya, Friga, the goddess, whence Friday.] I. Not being under necessity or restraint, physical Free (fre), a. or moral; exempt from subjection to the will of others; able to follow one's own impulses desires, or inclinations; being at liberty; not in confinement: a word of very general application, as to the body, the will or mind, &c.

That which has the power, or not the power to operate, is that alone which is or is not free. Locke. 2. Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; subject only to fixed laws made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as, a free state, nation, or people.

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold Which Milton held. Wordsworth.

3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a free constitution.

There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the constitution. F Adams.

4. That may be used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge; accessible to any one; not appropriated; unrestricted; open; available; as, places of honour and confidence are free to all; a free school; a free table.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as free For me as you?

For me as your contents of air.—6. Unrestrained, immoderate; inconsiderate; going beyond due limits in speaking or acting; as, she was too free in her behaviour.

The critics have been very free in their censures. Physicians are too free upon the subject in the conversation of their friends. Sir W. Temple.

7. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; of a frank, generous spirit; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

Will you be free and candid to your friend?

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greater blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Fonson.
Without care; unconcerned. 'When the
mind's free, the body's delicate.' Shak.

Her lips were red, her looks were free, Her locks were yellow as gold. Coleridge.

9. Liberal; not parsimonious; profuse; employing freely or unrestrainedly; as, he is very free with his money. 'Free of alms her hand.' Tennyson.

Mr. Dryden has been too free of these (Alexandrian verses) in his latter works.

Pope.

dran verses) in his later works.

10. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase; given with readiness or goodwill; as, he made him a free offer of his services; it is a free gift.—11. Clear of crime or offence; guittless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. Dryden. Make mad the guilty, and appal the free. 12. At liberty so far as one's conscience or convictions are concerned; authorized by the facts of the case; ready; not having any

The heathen Chinee is peculiar, Which the same I am free to maintain

13. Clear; exempt; having got rid of; not encumbered, affected, or oppressed with; not containing or exhibiting; with from, and sometimes of; as, free from pain or disease; free from remorse; free from noxious insects; free from faults.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities that honesty
Is never free of.
Shak.

Is never free of.

14. Invested with or enjoying certain immunities, having certain privileges: with of, as, a man free of the city of London. 'I was free of haunts umbrageous.' Keats.—15. In bot. a term applied to parts which are not united together; as, a free ovary, that is one not united to the calyx.—16. In chem. not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape; as, free carbonic acid gas.—17. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as, a free horse. Couracously and with a free desire.

Courageously and with a free desire Awaiting but the signal to begin, Ranging the forest wide on courser free. Spenser. Ranging the forest wide on courser free. Spenser.

Naut. To sail free, to go free, or to have
a free wind, to sail somewhat further
from the wind than when close-hauled.

Free agency, the state of acting freely or
without necessity or constraint of the will.

Free labour, labour performed by free
persons in contradistinction to that of
slaves.

Free love, the right to consort with
those we have conceived a passion for,
regardless of the shackles of matrimony;
sexual intercourse between men and women
according to the dictates of inclination: a sexual intercourse between men and women according to the dictates of inclination: a practice or doctrine advocated by certain parties in the United States.—To make free with, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help one's self to.—Free and easy, unconstrained; regardless of conventionalities.

Free (fre), adv. Freely; with freedom.

alities

I as free forgive you As I would be forgiven.

Free (frē), v.t. pret. and pp. freed; ppr. free-ing. 1. To remove from a thing any encum-brance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disbrance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disentangle; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to free the body from clothes; to free the feet from fetters; to free a channel from sand; to free a man from debt.—2. To set at liberty; to resone or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to manumit; to loose; as, the prisoner is freed from arrest.—3. To exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty.

4. To clear from stain; to absolve from some charge; to gain pardon for. 'Mine honour, which I would free.' Shale. 'Prayer. frees all faults.' Shale.—5. To keep away; to put away; to remove. 'Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.' Shale.

6. To frank. 6. To frank.

Please to free this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. Foliason.

Free-and-easy (fre'and-ez-i), n. A sort of club held in many public-houses of the larger towns, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, &c.

Free-bench (fre'bensh), n. In law, the right which a widow has in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in the case of freeholds.

Free-board (fre'bord), n. Naut. the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation.

Freebooter (frebot-èr), n. [D. vrijbuiter, G. freibeuter. See Booty.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

We find him attempting to quell the freebooter chiefs.

Browniam.

reebootery (fré'böt-é-ri), n. The act, practice, or plunder of a freebooter.

Freebooting (fré'böt-ing), a. Living or acting as a freebooter; pertaining to or like freebooters. 'Your freebooting acquaintance.' Sir W. Scott.

Freebooting (fre'bot-ing), n. Robbery; plun-

Freebooting (fre'böt-ing), n. Robbery; plunder; pillage. Freebooty (fre'böt-i), n. Pillage or plunder by freebooters. Butler. Freeboot (fre'born), a. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty. Free-borough Men, n. pl. In law, such great men as did not engage, like the frankpledge men, to become sureties for the good behaviour of themselves and others. See Frank-Pledge. Free-chapel (fre'cha-pel), n. In England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.

Free-charge (fre'charj), n. In electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, a term applied to that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.

Free-chase (fre'chas), n. See Frank-Chase.

Free Church (fre cherch), n. That ecclesiastical body, called more fully the Free Church of Scottand, which, on the disruption of the Established Church of Scottand in May, 1843, was founded by those who left her communion, the title being designed tion of the Established Church of Scotland in May, 1843, was founded by those who left her communion, the title being designed to indicate that they, as a religious body, while they claimed to be the Church of Scotland, were no longer subject to the control or interference of the state, as in the case of the Established Church. See TREPHERMENT.

the case of the Established Church. See DISRUTION.
Free-city, Free-town (frë'si-ti, frë'toun),
n. A city having an independent government of its own and virtually forming state by itself; a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republies, directly connected with the German Empire, and hence often called Imperial Cities. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to three, viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.
Freecost (frë'kost), n. Freedom from charges or expenses.

or expenses.

Free-denizen (fré'de-ni-zn), n. A citizen.

Jackson.

Free-denizen† (fre'de-ni-zn), v.t. To make free. Bp. Hall.

rree. 189. Hatt.
Freedman, (fred/man), n. A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.
Freedom (fred/um), n. 1. The state of being free; exemption from the power or control

free; exemption from the power or control of another; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness; license; liberality.—2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the freedom of a city or of a corporation.—3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as, the freedom of the will freedom of the will.

Treedom of the will.

Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.

4. Ease or facility of doing anything; as, he speaks or acts with freedom.—5. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum: with a plural; as, beware of what are called innocent freedoms.—6. A free unconditional grant.—Freedom of repeat, a free unconditional recal.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar; Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may Have an immediate freedom of repeat. Shak.

Freedom-fine (frē'dum-fin), n. A sum of money paid on entry to incorporations of trades. Freed-stool† (fred'stol), n. Same as Fred-

stole. free-fisher, Free-fisherman (freish-er, freish-er-man), n. One who has an exclusive right to take fish in certain waters.

Who are your lordship's free-fishermen ! Free-fishery (fre'fish-e-ri), n. In law, the exclusive privilege of fishing in a public

river.
Freefooted (fre'fut-ed), a. Not restrained in marching. Shalt.
Free-grace (fre'gras), n. Voluntary and unmerited favour.

Freehanded (fre'hand-ed), a. Open-handed;

Hiberal.

He was as Free-handed a young fellow as any in the army, he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. Thackerapk.

hat and spencer that money could buy. Theackeray. Freehearted (fre hart-ed), a. 1. Open; frank; unreserved. 'Freehearted mirth.' F. W. Robertson.—2. Liberal; charitable; generous. Freeheartedly (fre hart-ed-li), adv. In a freehearted manner; frankly; liberally. Freehearted manner; frankly; liberally. Freehearted manner; frankly; liberally. Freehearted menses (fre hart-ed-nes), n. Frankness; openness of heart; liberally. Freehold (fre hold), n. In law, an estate in real property, held either in fee-simple or fee-tail, in which case it is a freehold of inheritance or for the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the term of the owner's liberal the superse of the heritance, or for the term of the owner's life; also, the tenure by which such an estate is held.

also, the tenure by which such an essents is held.

Freeholder (fre'höld-ér), n. In law, the possessor of a freehold. In Scotland, a freeholder is a person holding of the crown; but the title is now applied to such as, before the passing of the reform act of 1832, had the property qualification entitling them to elect or be elected members of parliament.

Free-lance (fre'lans), n. A member of one of those companies of knights and men-atarns who wandered from place to place, after the crusades, selling their services to the highest bidder. They played their most conspicuous part in Italy, where they were called Condottieri.

Freeliver (fre'liv-ér), n. One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freeliver on a small scale, who are profigular within the control of the control of the profiter of the control of th

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea.

W. Trving.

Treeliving (fre'liv-ing), n. Full gratification of the appetite.

Free-love (fre'liv), n. See under FREE, a.

Freeltee, t. Frailty. Chaucer.

Freely (fre'li), adv. In a free mamner, in all senses of the word free (which see).

Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat.

Gen. ii. 16. Gen. in for Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Milton.

Freely ye have received, freely give. Mat. x. 8.

SYN. Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, readily, liberally, generously, bounteously, munificently, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously. Freeman (fréman), n. 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal; a freedman (in 1 Cor. vii. 22).

stave or vassat; a freedman (in I cor.vii. 22. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, a freeman of a city or state.

Freemartin (freemartin), n. A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and in this case on dissection is found to be the first of the control of the co

to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect. Freemason (fremason), n. A member of a society or organization for the promotion of

freemasonry

Freemasonic (fre-ma-son'ik), a. Of or per-teining to or resembling freemasonry. 'That taining to, or resembling freemasonry. 'That mysterious undefinable freemasonic signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her.' Thack-

each knows that the other hates her. Thackeray.

Freemasonry (fré'mā-sn-ri), n. A term applied to the organization of a society calling themselves free and accepted masons, and all the mysteries therewith connected. This society, if we can reckon as one a number of societies, many of which are unconnected with each other, though they have the same origin and a great similarity in their constitution, extends over almost all the countries of Europe, many parts of America, and some other parts of the globe. According to its own peculiar language it is founded on the practice of social and moral virtue. It claims the character of charity, in the most extended sense; and brotherly love, relief, and truth are inculcated in it. Fable and imagination have traced back the origin of freemasonry to the Roman Empire, to the Pharaohs, the temple of Solomon, the tower of Babel, and even to the building of Noah's ark. In reality it took its rise in the middle ages along with other incorporated crafts. Skilled masons moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred

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structures—cathedrals, abbeys, &c.—which had their origin in these times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and rot impostors.

Freeminded (fre'mind-ed), a. Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be freeminded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.

Bacon.

Freeness (freenes), n. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candour; liberality; gratui-

Free-pass (fre'pas), n. A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c.
Free-port (fre'port), n. See Port.

Free-publichouse (fre-pub'lik-hous), n. A public-house not belonging to a brewer, the landlord of which has therefore liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he

cnooses.

Freer (fre'er), n. One who gives freedom.

Free-school (fre'sköl), n. 1. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.—2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

Free-services (fre'ser-vis-ez), n. pl. feudal system, such services as were not un-becoming the character of a soldier or free-man to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, or the

Free-shooter (frê'shöt-èr), n. Same as Franc-

Free-socage (fre'sok-āj), n. In law, a species of tenure of lands; common socage. See SOCAGE.

Pree-soil (fre'soil), a. A term applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who advocated the non-extension of slavery; as, the free-soil platform; the

free-soiler (fre'soil-er), n. In the United States, one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

Free-soilism (fre'soil-izm), n. The principles

Free-sollism (fre'soil-izm), n. The principles of free-soilers. Free-spirits (fre'spi-rits), n. pl. A sect of heretics which originated in Alsace in the thirteenth century, and quickly became disseminated over Italy, France, and Germany. They claimed 'freedom of spirit,' and based their claims on Rom. viii. 2-14: "The law of the spirit hath made me free from the law of sin and death.' Thence they deduced that they could not sin, and lived in open lewdness, going from place to place accompanied by women under the name of 'sisters.' ters.

Freespoken (fre'spōk-n), a. Accustomed to speak without reserve. 'A freespoken sena-Bacon.

Freespokenness (fre-spok'n-nes), n. The

quality of being freespoken. Thackeray.

Free-state (fre stat), n. In America, one of those states of the Union in which slavery had been abolished by law before the civil

Freestone (fre'ston), a. Not having the stone adhering closely to the flesh; as, a freestone peach.

Freestone peach.

Freestone (fre'ston), n. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free-stuff (fre'stuf), n. Clean timber; timber free from knots: builder's term.

Freet. Same as Freit. [Scotch.]

Free Templar, n. A member of an organization or society, combining the principles of teetotalism with certain mystic rites allied to those of freemasonry, which branched off from the Good Templars on the point of the independence of each individual or local lodge, the Free Templars maintaining this independence, while the Good Templars subordinate themselves to a grand lodge.

ordinate themselves to a grand lodge.

Free-templarism, n. The principles, rites, &c., of the society or organization of Free Templars

Templars.

Freethinker (frē'thingk-tr), n. One who professes to be free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist, a unbeliever; a sceptic; one who discards revelation.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word. I am a free thinker.

Addison,

Freethinking (fre'thingk-ing), n. Unbelief; scepticism. Freethinking (fre'thingk-ing), a. Holding

the principles of a freethinker; unduly bold in speculation; deistical; sceptical.

Freethought (frethat), a. Of or belonging

to free-thinking. The rules of the Association inform us that it is the duty of an 'active member'to promote the circulation of Secular literature, and generally to aid the Free-thought propaganda of his neighbourhood.

Free-tongued (fre'tungd), a. Speaking without reserve. 'The free-tongued preacher.' Bp. Hall.

Free-trade (fre'trad), n. Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular un-encumbered by customs duties designed to hinder the introduction of foreign commo-

Free-trader (fre'trad-er), n. An advocate of free-trade; one who opposes the imposition of customs duties levied with the view of prohibiting or restricting the introduction

of promining or restricting the introduction of foreign goods.

Freewarren (fre'wo-ren), n. In law, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

Freewill (fre-wil'), n. 1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.—2. Voluntariness; spon-

taneousness.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own freewill to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee.

Ezra vii. 13.

Freewill (fre'wil), a. Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely; as, 'a freewill offering.' Lamb

Freewoman (fre'wu-man), n. A woman not a slave

reewoman (if wig-man), h. A woman not a slave.
Freezable (frēz'a-bl), a. That may be frozen or froze; pp. freezing. [A. Sax. frifsan, freesan; the s changed to r in some of the verbal forms, as pl. fruron; comp. E. frore. Cog. D. wriezen, Dan. fryse, G. frieren, O.H.G. friusan, to freeze; Goth. frius, cold, frost.]
1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; as, water freezes at the temperature of 32 above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer.—2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: used impersonally to describe the state of the weather; as, at freezes hard. as, it freezes hard.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing.

3. To become chilled; to suffer greatly from
cold; to lose animation by lack of heat. Freeze (frez), v.t. 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat; as, this weather will freeze the rivers and lakes.—2. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shirewing.

My master and mistress are almost frozen to death,

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood. Shak.

Freeze (frez), n. The act of freezing; frost; as, there was a strong freeze last night. (Colloq.)
Freeze (frez's). In arch. see Frieze.
Freezer (frez'er), n. One who or that which freezes; especially, a person, subject, or the like, that conveys a chilling sensation or throws a coldness over a company.

The best leaked in the redd where views well.

The books looked in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a freezer.

Dickens.

forms as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a freezer.

Freezing-point (frēz'ing-point), n. That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; that point in a thermometer at which the included mercury or other fluid stands, when the instrument is immersed in another fluid that is in the act of freezing; specifically, the temperature at which water freezes. By the Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero, that of mercury being 39° below zero, and of sulphuric ether 46° below zero.

Freezing-mixture (frēz'ing-miks-tūr), n. A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. A very great degree of cold is produced by mixing snow with certain salts. A mixture of three parts of snow with four parts of crystallized chloride of calcium produces a degree of cold which sinks the thermometer to 54° below zero Fahr.

Freight (frāt), n. [A modern form of fraught of the cold of the cold of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the cold of the contract of the contract of the cold of the cold of the contract of the contract of the cold of the cold of the contract of the contract of the cold of the cold of the contract of the contr

below zero fram.

Freight (frat), n. [A modern form of fraught (which see).] 1. The cargo or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water.—2. [United States.] The

goods carried by a goods-train or a railway-waggon.—3. The sum paid by a merchant or other person hiring a ship or part of a ship, for the use of such ship or part, during a specified voyage, or for a specified time; the sum charged or paid for the transportation

specined voyage, or or a specined time, the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.

Freight (frāt), v.t. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another; to hire for the transportation of goods, as, we freightage (frāt'aj), n. 1. Money paid for freight; charge for the carriage of goods.—2. The act or process of freighting.—3. Freight; lading. Milton.

Freight-car (frāt'kir), n. 1n rail. a goodswaggon. [United States.]

Freight-engine (frāt'en-jin), n. The engine of a goods-train. [United States.]

Freighter (frāt'er), n. 1. One who freights; one who hires a vessel or part of a vessel for the carriage of goods.—2. [United States.]

One who sends merchandise by railway.

Freightless (frāt'les), a. Destitute of freight.

Freight-train (frāt'trān), n. A goods-train. [United States.]

Freisleben (fris'le-ben), n. A mineral of a blue or blush-gray colour, brittle, and soft

blue or bluish-gray colour, brittle, and soft to the touch.

Freit, Fret (frēt, fret), n. [Icel. frett, a rumour—in the pl. oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen. 'Freits follow them at freits follow.' Scotch proverb.

2. A superstitious observance or practice. [Scotch in both senses.]

Freitby, Fretty (frēt'i, fret'i), a. Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

Fremde. Fremed (fremd, frem'ed), a.

[Scotch.] Fremed (fremd, frem'ed), a. [A. Sax. fremed, fremd, foreign, strange; fremth, a stranger; Goth. framathis (from fram, from); O.H.G. framadi, fremidi, G. fremd-strange.] Strange; foreign; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance. Written also Frem, Fremmit, Fremyt, Fremd. [Old English and Scotch.]

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were fremd in heart if they were kin in blood.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Better my friend think me fremmit than fashious. Scotch proverb.

Scatch provers.

—The fremd, strangers; the strange world; as, to go into the fremd, to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which one was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

Fremescence (fre-mesen), n. [From an incept. (fremesco) formed from L. fremo, to emit a roaring sound.] Noise suggestive of timult.

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and fremescence; waxing into thunderpeals, of fury stirred on by fear.

Cartyle.

Fremescent (fre-mes'ent), a. and tumultuous; riotous; raging.

Fremescent multitude on the Terrace of the Feuillants whirls parallel to him.

Carlyle.

Fren † (fren), n. A stranger. Spenser.

Frent (fren), n. A stranger. Spenser.
French (frensh), a. [O. Fr. franchois, françois,
Mod. Fr. français. See Frank.] Pertaining
to France or its inhabitants.—To take French
leave, to leave without notice; to elope.
French (frensh), n. 1. The language spoken
by the people of France.—2. Collectively the
French-bean (frensh'ben), n. A species of
bean; the kidney-bean, Phaseolus vulgaris.
See KIDNEY-BEAN.
French-berry (frensh'ben), n. A vellow

See KIDNEY-BEAN.
French-berry (frensh'be-ri), n. A yellow berry; an Avignon-berry (which see).
French-chalk (frensh' chalk), m. Scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly white or grayish colour: much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for similar nurnoses.

purposes.
French-fake (frensh'fāk), n. Naut. the name given to a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended to communicate with stranded vessels, &c., or in cases where great expedition is essential.
French-grass (frensh'oras) 2 Scintoin

French-grass (frensh'gras), n. Sainfoin

which sees.

French-honeyuckle (frensh'hun-e-suk-l),

n. The popular name of Hedysarum coronatum, from the resemblance of its flowers

Fate, far, fat, fall; më, met, her: tübe, tub, bull; pine, pin: note, not, move: ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. oil, pound;

to large heads of honeysuckle clover. Called also Garland Honeysuckle.

French-horn (frensh horn), n. A kind of musical instrument of brass having several curves. and gradually widening from the month-piece to the end whence the sound issues: used in the hunting-field and in orchestras. Frenchify (frensh'i-fi), v.t. Tomake French; to infect with French tastes or manners.

Frenchlike (frensh'lik), a. Resembling the French.

Frenchman (frensh'man), n. A man of the French nation; a native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

inhabitant of France.

French-pie (frensh'pi), n. A name of the great spotted woodpecker (Picus major).

French-plum (frensh'plum), n. A variety of the Prunus domestica a fine table plum, and much used preserved.

French-polish (frensh'pol-ish), n. 1. Gumlac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface. In addition to gum-lac, gum-sandarac, gum-copal, gum-arabic, and linseed-oil are sometimes introduced.—2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of this substance.

French-red (frensh'red), n. Rouge (which see).

French-roof (frensh'röf), n. A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at

with curved sides, and nat, or nearly so, at the top.

French-tub (frensh'tub), n. A mixture used by dyers of the protochloride of tin and logwood.

French-white (frensh'whit), n. Finely pulverized talc.

pulverized talc.

French-willow (frensh'wil-lö), n. A British plant, Epilobium angustifolium, having a stem and leaves somewhat resembling those of some kinds of willow. It is not often found truly wild, and is often planted in gardens and shrubberies on account of its beautiful rose-coloured flowers.

Frend† (frend), v.t. To befriend. Spenser.

Frenetic,† Frenetical† (fre-net'ik, fre-net', kal), a. [See Frenex.] I. Relating to or affecting the brain.

Sometimes he shuts up as in travetick or infectious.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious ideases.

Millon.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

Frenne,† n. A stranger. Spenser.
Frenseie,† n. A frenzy. Chaucer.
Frenzical (fren'zi-kal), a. Partaking of

frenzied (fren'zid), p. and a. Affected with frenzy or madness; maddened; frantic.

The bright Titan frenzied with new woes. Keats.

The bright Titan frenzied with new woes. Keats.
Frenziedly (fren'zid-li), adv. Madly; distractedly.
Frenzy (fren'zi), n. [Fr. phrénésie; Gr. phrenésis, phrenitis, mental derangement, from phrēn, the mind.] Madness; distraction; delirium; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties. Formerly written Phrensy or Phrenzy.

All else is towering frayer and distraction deficient. All else is towering frenzy and distraction, Addison.

Frenzy (fren'zi), v.t. pret. & pp. frenzied; ppr. frenzying. To drive to madness; to ppr. frenzying. render frenzied.

The people, frenzied by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the lour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled.

Buckle.

le cause for which they struggled. Bucsie.

Ever and anon

Some mother raised o'er her expiring child

A cry of frenzying anguish.

Southey.

quence (frelkwens), n. [Fr., from L.

Frequence (frequency, august).

Frequentia.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [Rare.]

Not in this frequence can I lend full tongue, o noble Ida, to those thoughts that wait on you, their centre.

Tempore.

Frequency (fre kwen-si), n. 1. A frequent return or occurrence of a thing; the condition of being often repeated at short intervals; as, the *frequency* of crimes abates our horror at the commission.

The reasons that moved her to remove were because Rome was a place of riot and luxury, her soul being almost stifled with the frequencies of ladies.

Fuller.

visits.

2.† A crowd; a throng. B. Jonson.
Frequent (fre'kwent), a. [Fr. fréquent, from
L. frequent, that often does something, common, usual, full, crowded.] 1. Often seen
or done; often happening at short intervals;
often repeated or occurring; as, we made
frequent visits to the hospital. — 2. Accustomed to do a thing often; inclined to indulge
in any practice; as, he was frequent and loud
in his declamations against the revolution.
3.† Full; crowded; thronged.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a frequent senate. B. Jonson

4.† Currently reported; frequently heard. 'Tis frequent in the city he hath subdued
The Catif and the Daci. Massinger.

Frequent (fre-kwent'), v.t. [L. frequento; Fr frequenter.] 1. To visit often; to resort often or habitually; as, to frequent the theatre.

He frequented the court of Augustus. Dryden. 2.† To crowd; to fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting. Frequentable † (fre-kwent'a-bl), a. Acces-

sible.

Frequentage (frē'kwent-āj), n. The practice of frequenting. 'Remote from frequentage.' Southey. [Rare.]

Frequentation (frē-kwent-ā'shon), n. The act or custom of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

visiting often.

Frequentative (frē-kwent'a-tiv), a. [Fr., fréquentative (frē-kwent'a-tiv), a. [Fr., fréquentative]. In gram. serving to express the frequent repetition of an action; as, a frequentative verb.

Frequentative (frē-kwent'a-tiv), n. A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as waggle from wag, L. vocito, to call often, from voco, to call.

Frequenter (frē-kwent'er), n. One who frequents; one who often visits or resorts to customarily.

Frequently (frē/kwent-li) adn. Often voca

enstomarily.

Frequently (frekwent-li), adv. Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

Frequentness (frekwent-nes), n. The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

Frere,† n. A brother; a friar.

A frere there was a wanton and a mery. Chaucer.

Afrer there was a wanton and a mery. Chaucer.
Frescade (fres'kād), n. [0.fr.] A cool walk; a shady place. Maunder.
Fresco(fres'kō), n. pl. Frescoes and Frescoes (fres'kōz). [It., fresh. See FRESH.] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness.—2. A method of painting on walls, performed with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colours, incorporating with this ground, and drying with it, become very durable.

With 16, Decome very difficile.

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., Jrescos, but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine Jresco among them.

They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation.

Fairlott.

3. A cool refreshing liquor. [Rare.] Fresco (fres'kō), v.t. To paint in fresco, as

walls. [A. Sax. fersc, whence fresh walls. [A. Sax. fersc, whence fresh by a common metathesis. Cog. D. versch, frisch, Icel. ferskr, friskr, Dan. ferskr, frisk, G. frisch; hence by borrowing It. Sp. and Pg. fresco, Fr. frais, fratche, fresh. Frisk is a form of the same word, and brisk is closely allied.] 1. Full of health and strength; vigorous; strong; brisk; lively. Fresh as a bridegroom. Shak.

Two swains

Two swains Fresh as the morn and as the season fair.

That slander, sir, Is found a truth now: for it grows again.

Fresher than e'er it was.

Shak.

Hence, ardent; as, 'Ever since a fresh admirer of what I saw.' Shak.—2. Having the appearance of health and vigour; bright; not faded; as, a young man of fresh colour.

Tell me, Hast thou beheld a fresher gentlewoman? Such war of white and red within her cheeks. Shak. How fresh the colours look, How well they hold. Tennyson.

Hence—8. Undecayed; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; as, to preserve flowers, fruit, fish, &c., fresh.—4. Not exhausted with labour or exertion; as, he came hausted with labour or exertion; as, he came in from the race as fresh as he set out.—5. Renewed in strength; reinvigorated; as, he rose fresh for the combat.—6. Reinvigorating; rershing; health-giving. 'His wonted sleep under a fresh tree's shade.' Shake. 'Fresh as April, sweet as May.' Cureve. Hence applied to pure cool water; as, 'I'll. draw thy water from the freshest spring.' Prior; and also to a rather strong wind; as, a fresh breeze; a fresh gale of wind.—7. Vivid; clistinctly held before the mind; clearly remembered; as, the story is fresh in my recollection.—8. New; recently grown, made, or obtained; as, fresh regetables; coffee fresh from Ceylon; fresh news; a fresh coat of paint. 'To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.' Millon. Hence, unpractised; untried; inexperienced.

How green you are and fresh in this old world. Shak. 9. Not salt or salted; as, fresh water; fresh meat.—10. Tipsy. [Slang.]—11. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]—12. Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]—To have or to gather fresh way (naut.), to go at an increased speed.—SYN. Brisk, strong, vigorous, lively, unimpaired, unfaded, florid, ruddy, new, novel, recent, rare, unpractised, unaccustomed, unused, inexperienced

nexperienced.

Fresh (fresh), adv. Freshly. 'Bleeding fresh.' Shak.

Fresh (fresh), n. 1. A freshet; a spring of

fresh water. He shall drink nought but brine: for I'll not show him
Where the quick freshes are.

2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation.
3. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—4. pl. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea. [United States.]
Fresh-blown (fresh-blon), a. Newly blown,

as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew. Milton.

And resh-blown roses wash'd in dew. Millon.
Fresh-coloured (fresh'kul-e'nl), a. Having a lively, healthy colour; ruddy.
Freshe, v.t. To refresh. Chaucer.
Freshen (fresh'n), v.t. 1. To make fresh; to sepurate, as water from saline particles; to take salteness from anything; as, to freshen water, fish, or flesh.—2. To refresh; to revive vive.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world.

Thomson.

3. Naut. to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction: to freshen the hawse is to pay out or take in a little of the cable of a vessel at anchor, so as to expose another part of it to the fraying action at the hawse-hole.

Freshen (fresh'n), v.i. 1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.—2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind freshens.

The breeze will freshen when the day is forced.

The breeze will freshen when the day is done. The breeze wilfreshen when the day is done.

Freshet (fresh'et), n. 1. A small stream of fresh water.—2. In the United States, a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation.

Fresh-force (fresh'fors), n. In law, a force, or act of unlawful violence, newly done in any city, borough, &c. See Force.

Fresh-looking (fresh'luk-ing), a. Appearing fresh.

Freshly (fresh'li), adv. In a fresh manner.

'He looks as freshly as he did.' Shak.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years; Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. Dryden. Freshman (fresh'man), n. 1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge, -2. A student

of the first year in a university.

Freshman (freshman) a. Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class in colleges composed of those called freshmen.

Freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), n. The state of being a freshman.

Freshment (fresh'ment), n. Refreshment.

Cartwright.

Freshness (fresh'nes), n. The condition or quality of being fresh, in all its senses.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men. Hayward.

And breathe the freshness of the open air. Dryden. For the constant freshness of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind.

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace, Granville,

Freshnew† (fresh'nū), a. [Fresh and new.]
Unpractised. Shak.
Fresh-shot (fresh'shot), n. [A form of freshet.] The discharging of any great river into the sea, by which fresh water is often to be found on the surface a good way from

to be found on the surface a good way from the mouth of the river.

Freshwater (fresh'wa-ter), a. 1. Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt; as, freshwater geological deposits; freshwater fish.—2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; as, a freshwater sailor.

Raw; unskilled.

3. Kaw; unskilled.

The noblity, as freshwater soldiers which had never seen but some slight skirmishes. Knolles.

Fresh-watered (fresh'wat-tèrd), a. Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

Fret (fret), v.t. pret. & pp. fretted; ppr. fretting. [It is difficult to decide to what root or roots the word fret belongs in its various senses. In the meanings classed together in this article (as also in the next) the origin revolvebut the prov. Fr. fretter fr. fretter. is probably the prov. Fr. fretter, Fr. frotter,

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Pr. fretar, It. frettare, from L. frico, frictum, to rub, but the A. Sax. fretan, to gnaw (see FRET, to gnaw), is also not inconsistent with 1. To rub; to wear away; to fray; to chate; to gall; as, to fret cloth by friction; to fret the skin. these meanings and may be the true origin.]

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.

Sir I. Newton.

2. To wear away so as to diminish; to impair. By starts
His fretted fortunes gave him hope and fear. Shak.

3. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to fret the surface of water. 'Mountain pines. fretded with the gusts of heaven.' Shak.—4. Fig. to chafe the mind of; to gall; to irritate; to cause to make origin.

chaite the mind of; to gall; to iffiltate; to tease; to make angry.

Because thou hast **Petted** me in all these things, behold I will remember thy way upon thine head.

Fret (fret), v.i. 1. To be worn away, as by friction; to become frayed or chafed; as, your coat is beginning to fret at the wristbands.—2. To wear into; to make way by otherwise. attrition.

Many wheals arose, and fretted one into another with great excoriation. Wiseman.

3. To be chafed or irritated; to become vexed or angry; to utter prevish expressions. He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.

He knows his mother earth; he frets for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet.

4. To boil or work as angry feelings; to

e. To boil or work as angry feelings; to rankle.

That diabolical rancour that frets and ferments in some helish breasts.

Fret (fret), n. 1. In med. (a) chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (b) Herpes; tetter.—2. In mining, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. Goodrich.—3. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; small undulations continually repeated. Addison.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the fret, dischargeth itself Derham.

4. Fig. a state of chafing or irritation, as of

4. Fig. a state of chaing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, &c.; vexation; anger; as, he keeps his mind in a continual fret.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret. Pope. Yet then did Dennis rave in funous fret. Pope.
Fret (fret), v.t. pret. & pp. fretted; ppr.
fretting. [A. Sax. fretan, to eat, to gnaw, to
devour; D. wreten, G. fressen, O. H. G. frezzan,
to devour; Goth, fraitan, to eat up—which
is generally referred to fra=E. for, intens.,
and itan, to eat. Comp. also A. Sax. fræt,
ornament, frætwian, to ornament.] 1. To
gnaw; to eat into; to corrode; as, a worm
frets the planks of a ship.

Libeas it was a worth Getting Gurman.

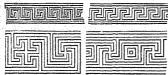
Like as it were a moth fretting a garment.

Book of Common Prayer. Ps. xxxix, 12.

2. To form into raised work; to ornament with raised work.

Whose skirt with gold was fretted all about.

Fret (fret), n. Ornamental carved or embroidered work Fret (fret), n. [O. Fr. freter, to interlace; It.



Grecian Frets.

ferrata, the grating of a window, from L. ferrum, iron.] 1. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art

and in sundry modifica-tions common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most requently consists of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms. Sometimes called Key Ornament.—2. A piece of perforated ornamental work.



3. In her, a charge consisting of two narrow bendlets placed in saltire and interlaced with

a mascle. A fret fretted, or double fretted, or in true lover's knot, is one in which the angles of the mascle are extended into loops. Fret (fret), v.t. To ornament with frets; to variegate; to diversify.

You gray lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day. Shak.

That fret the clouds are messengers of day. Shak.
Fret (fret), n. [Fr. fredon, a quaver or trill
in singing, from root frit, seen in L. fritinnio, to twitter as a swallow.] In music, one
of the wood, ivory, or metal cross bars on
the finger-boards of stringed instruments,
which regulate the pitch of the notes produced. By pressing the string down to the
finger-board behind a fret only so much of
the string can be set in vibration as lies
between the fret and the bridge. The use
of frets is still continued on the Spanish
entiar, and was formerly in constant use guitar, and was formerly in constant use upon the bass-viol for learners. On lutes and viols they were always permitted to remain.

Fret (fret), v.t. To furnish with frets, as a

musical instrument.

Fret (fret), n. [L. fretum, a strait, a sound.]

A frith (which see). [Obsolete and rare.] An island parted from the firme land with a little fret of the sea. Knolles.

Fret, † Frette, † pp. Fraught; filled. Chau-

Frete, † v.t. To eat; to devour. Chaucer. See FRET, to gnaw.

See Fret, to gnaw
Fretful (fretful). a. 1. Gnawing. 'Though
parting be a fretful corrosive.' Shak.—
2. Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish;
angry; in a state of vexation; as, a fretful
temper.—Fretful, Peevish, Cross, all indicate an unamiable mood. Fretful is
applied to one who is very apt to display
irritation or vexation, of a discontented
spirit, complainingly impatient; peevish,
easily annoyed or put out, easily provoked,
much disposed to find fault; cross, applied
to the temper and implying as well anger to the temper, and implying as well anger as impatience.

By including this fretful temper, you aggravate the uneasiness of age.

Blair.

She is peevish, sullen, froward, Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. Shak. Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself because he had received a cross answer from his mistress?

Fer. Taylor.

SYN. Peevish, ill-humoured, ill-natured, irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, splenetic, spleeny, crabbed, testy, querulous. Fretfully (tretful-li), adv. Peevishly; an-

Fretfulness (fret/ful-nes), n. Peevishness; ill-humour; disposition to fret and com-

Fretise † (fret'is), v.t. To ornament with

fret-work.

Frett (fret), n. In mining, the worn side of the bank of a river; a fret.

Fretted (fret'ed), a. 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs; as a fret-ted roof; a fretted vault.—2. In her. an anithet for phyrics or publication interface of the phyrics of the first and epithet for charges or ordinaries interlaced one with the other: in this sense also writ-

ten Fretten.

Fretten (fretn.), a. Marked; as, pock-fretten, marked with the small-pox.

Fretter (fret'er), n. One who or that which

Adorned with fretwork. In her, an epithet for a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, interlacing each other after the manner of a fret.

Fretum (frē'tum), n. [L.] An arm of the

Fretwork (fret'werk), n. Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation. In glazing, stained glass-work in which patterns are formed by fitting together pieces of stained glass in leaden cames

of norms of sector pieces of samed grass meaden cames.

Freuch, Frough (fruch, fruch), a. Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood. [Scotch.]

Freyne, + v.t. See Fraine. Chaucer.

Friability, Friableness (frī-a-bil'i-ti, frī'a-bi-nes), v. [See Friable.] The quality of being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced

oeing easily dorken, crimined, and reduced to powder.

Friable (fri'a-bl), a. [Fr.; L friabilis, from frio, friatum, to rub, break, or crumbled down into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very friable.

Friar (fri'er), n. [Fr. frère, a brother. Contr. from L. frater. See BROTHER.] 1. In the R. Cath. Ch. an appellation common to the members of all religious orders, but more members of air rengrous orders, are more especially to those of the four mendicant orders, viz. (1) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans; (2) Augustines; (3) Dominicans or Black Friars; (4) White Friars or Carmelites. 2. In printing, a white patch on a page which has not received the ink.

which has not received the ink.

Friar-bird (fri'er-bèrd), n. A name given to
the Tropidorhynchus corniculatus, an Australian bird belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, from the bareness of its head and
neck. Called also Leather-head.

Friarlike (fri'er-lik), a. Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.

Friarly (fri'er-li), a. Like a friar; pertaining to friars; untaught in the affairs of life.

Yet have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them.

Friar's-balsam (frī'erz-bal-sam), n. An alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating applica-tion for wounds and ulcers.

stant, and taloes, sach as and ulcers.

Friar's-chickens, Fried-chickens (fr'érz-chik-enz, frid'chik-enz), n. pl. Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat up and mixed with it. [Scotch].

Friar's-cowl (fri'erz-koul), n. A plant, Arisarum vulgare, from the cowl-like spathe which covers the spadix.

Friar's-crown, Friar's-thistle (fri'erz-kroun, fri'erz-this-l), n. A plant, the woolly-headed thistle (Cardaus eriophorus).

Friar-skate (fri'er-skāt), n. A name of the sharp-nosed ray (Raua lintea).

Friar's-lantern (fri'erz-lan-tern), n. The ignis fatuus or will o' the wisp.

Friary (fri'e-ri), n. 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

a monastery.

He like an earthquake made the abbeys fall,
The friaries, the nunneries, and all. Taylor.

2. The system of forming into brotherhoods

of friars; the practices of friars; monkery.

Friary (frie-ri), a. Belonging to a friary.

Friation (fri-d-shou), n. [L. frio, friatum, to crumble.] The act of crumbling or pulverizing.

Verland.

Fribble (frib'bl), a. [Fr. frivole; L. frivolus, silly, empty, trifling.] Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that fribble minister treated this important branch of administration.

British Critic.

Fribble (frib'bl), n. A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow. That fribble the leader of such men as Fox and Thackeray.

Fribble (frib'bl), v.i. pret. & pp. fribbled; ppr. fribbling. 1. To trifle.

pr. jrioung. 1. 10 min.
The fools that are fribbling round about you.
Thackeray.

2. To totter. Tatler.

Fribbler (frib'ler), n. A trifler; a coxcomb. Fribbling (frib'ling), a. Frivolous; trifling;

Fribbling (frib'ling), a. Errivolous; trilling; feebly captions.
Friborg, Friburgh (friberg, friberg), n.
[A. Sax. friborh, freoborh, a free-pledge, from fre, free, and borh, bory, pledge, security.] The same as Frank-pledge.
Fricace + (frik'as), n. [See Fricassee.]
1. Meat sliced and dressed with strong

-2. An unguent prepared by frying things together.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and fricace. E. Fonson.

the unction and fricace. B. Jonson.
Fricandeau, Fricando (frek-th-dō, frik-andō), n. [Fr. fricandeau.] Properly a fricassee of veal, but applied to various preparations of veal.
Fricandea (frik'an-del), n. [Older form of Fr. fricandeau.] A dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, &c.

eggs, spices, &c.

Fricassee (fri-kas-sē), n. [Fr. fricassee, from fricasser, from L. frigo, frixum, to roast. parch, fry; Skr. bhrý, to roast.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan on the premail

or a like utensil.

Fricassee (fri-kas-sē'), v.t. pret. & pp. fricasseed; ppr. fricasseeing. To dress in fri-

Frication (fri-kā'shon), n. [L. fricatio, from frico, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction. [Rare.]

ricaries, in the produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs of articulation, as f, v, s, z, &c.

Fricatrice † (frik'a-tris), n. [L. frictrix, from frico, frictum, to rub.] A harlot, B. Jonson.

Frickle (frik'l), n. A bushel-basket.
Friction (frik'shon), n. [Fr.; L. frictio, from
frico, frictum, to rub, to rub down.] 1. The
act of rubbing the surface of one body
against that of another; attrition; as, many
bodies by friction emit light, and friction generates or evolves heat.—2. In
mech. the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with
from the surface on which it moves. Friction arises from the roughness of the surface of the body moved on and that of the
moving body. No such thing can be found
as perfect smoothness of surface in bodies.
In every case there is, to a less or greater
extent, a roughness or unevenness of the
parts of the surface, arising from peculiar
texture, porosity, and other causes, and parts of the surface, arising from peculiar texture, porosity, and other causes, and therefore when two surfaces come together the prominent parts of the one fall into the cavities of the other. This tends to prevent or retard motion, for in dragging the one body over the other an exertion must be used to lift the prominences over the parts which oppose them.—Coefficient of friction. The coefficient of friction for any two surfaces is the ratio that subsists between the force necessary to move one of these surfaces horizontally over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces. Thus the coefficient of friction for oak and cast-iron is 83:100, or 38.

coefficient of friction for oak and cast-iron is 38: 100, or 38.

Friction (frik/shon), a. Implying or relating to friction; frictional. R. Adams.

Frictional (frik/shon-al) a. Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, Frictional electricity.—Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which cathor bite, and produce motion not by teeth but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction the faces are made more or less V-shaped.

Friction-balls (frik/shon-balls), n. pl. Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction, while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

Friction-clutten (frik/shon-kluch), n. In

have such balls placed under them.

Friction-clutch (frik/shon-kluch), n. In mach, a species of loose coupling much used for connecting machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged, as wash-stocks, or which are subject to sudden variations of resistance, as crushing-rollers. In the figure it is shown in section; a is the shaft through which the moving power is conveyed, on which is a loose wheel b, intended to communicate motion to the gearing of the machine to be driven. On the eye of this wheel is keyed an external cone, and to this another external cone d, loose on the shaft longitudinally, is accurately fitted. But this cone, while it is free to move endlong on the shaft by means of an ordinary shifting lever, the fork of which is received into the

recess f, is pre-vented from turning round on the shaft by the fea-thers marked e. When the extern-al cone is thrown forward, so that it embraces the



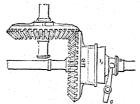
Friction-clutch

at embraces the surface of the cone c, the friction gradually puts the wheel b in motion, and being kept in contact by means of a spring or weight on the shifting lever the friction is usually sufficient to transmit the amount of power sufficient to transmit the amount of power necessary for the attached machinery. But if by any chance the load should suddenly increase, so as to exceed the friction, the cones slip on each other, and the velocity of the wheel b is consequently diminished, or the resistance may become so great that the wheel b will be brought to rest. In this way the risk of breakage in ordinary working, and the shocks which would otherwise be thrown on the general gearing by the sudden engagement of a heavy machine, are very much lessened.

are very much lessened.

Friction-comes (frik'shon-könz), n. pl. In mach. a form of slip-coupling, consisting of two cones a b, of which the one a is formed on the back of the driving-wheel, loose on the driving-shaft, and the other b forms part of a sliding-block, attached to the shaft by a sunk feather, and fits accurately into the interior of that formed on the back of the wheel. The sliding-block can be thrown in and out of gear in the ordinary way, by means of a fork c, and the transmission of motion depends on the friction of the two conical surfaces. If the load on

the machine, which is driven by the second shaft, is suddenly changed, the adhesion



Friction-cones

between the surfaces of the cones allows them to slip, and thus breakage is avoided. Friction-coupling (frik'shon-kup'ling), n. In much. a form of coupling in which two shafts are connected by friction, as in the friction, all the and frinction cones.

friction-clutch and friction-cones.

Friction-gear (frik'shon-ger), n. Same as Frictional Gearing-wheels (which see under FRICTIONAL).

Friction-hammer (frik'shon-ham-mer), n. A hammer lifted by the friction of revolving

Frictionless (frik'shon-les), a. Having no

friction.

Friction-powder (frik'shon-pou-der), n. A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

Friction-rollers (frik'shon-rol-ers), n. pl. A name common to any small rollers or cylinders employed to convert sliding motion into rolling motion. Such cylinders are often placed under heavy bodies when they are required to be moved any short distance on the surface of the ground; and, in mach., the same method is occasionally employed to diminish the friction of a heavily-loaded axis. In that case a number of small cylinders are inclosed round the of small cylinders are inclosed round the axis, and partake of its motion.

Friction-tube (frik'shon-tüb), n. Milit, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder

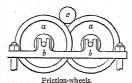
friction-powder.

Friction-wheel (frik'shon-whël), n. In mach. (a) a form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, &c. It consists of a strong plain pulley B, keyed on the driving-shatt; and on the circumference of this a wheel A is fitted, with a series of friction-plates a a a interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye



Friction-wheel.

of the wheel. Behind each of those plates a set-screw b is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel A exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley B, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (b) One of two simple wheels or cylinders in-



tended to assist in diminishing the fric-tion of a horizontal axis. The wheels tion of

are simply plain cylinders a a, carried on parallel and independent axes b b. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis c, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of slidings on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries round the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.

Friday (fif'dā), n. [A. Sax. Frige-day, G. Freytay, the day sacred to Frigga, or Freyta, the Saxon Venus, as L. Dies Veneris; Fr. Vendredi.] The sixth day of the week.—Good Friday, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, which in the Christian church is kept sacred, in memory of the sufferings and death of Christ, as it is believed to be the anniversary of the day on which he was crucified.

crucified.

Fridget (frij), v.i. [A. Sax. frician, to dance. Probably allied to freak.] To move hastily. The little motes or atoms that fridge and play in the beams of the sun.

Halliwell.

Fridget (frij), v.t. [See preceding art., or the origin may be L. frico, to rub.] To rub;

to fray.

You night have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and fridged the outside of them (jerkins) all to pieces. Serne.

Fridstole (frid'stöl). See Fredstole.
Friend(frend),n. [A. Sax, freend, also, friend, also, friend, also, friend, also, friend, situally a pres. part. of freen, to love; G. fraund, a friend. Fiend is similarly formed. See Free 1. 1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity: opposed to fee or enemy.

A friend loveth at all times. Prov. xvii. 17. 2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; an adherent; a follower; a companion in arms.—3. One who looks with favour upon, as on a cause, institution, or the like; a favourer; one who is propitious; a promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce; a *friend* to poetry; a *friend* to charitable insti-4. A term of salutation; a familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat, xxii, 12. 5. A Quaker; a member of the Society of Friends.—6.† A paramour; a lover, of either sex.—A friend at or in court, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in Shah.

purse.

—Society of Friends, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. Upon doctrinal points the Friends profess to maintain the doctrines generally received by Protestants but they reject all sacrato maintain the doctrines generally received by Protestants, but they reject all sacraments, and do not appoint an order of ministers, considering that the instruction of their congregations may be undertaken from time to time by persons of either sex who may feel prompted by the Holy Spirit to speak. The Friends are characterized by plainness in dress, by their adherence to the use of the pronouns thou and thee when addressing one person, and the disuse of the customary salutations and tokens of obeisance, by their refusal to take judicial oaths, their objection to balls and theatres, to the reading of novels, to indulging in to the reading of novels, to indulging in music, especially sacred music, and by certain other features.—To be friends with, to be in a relation of friendship with.

Friends am I with you all, and love you.' Shak. 'Friends am I with you all, and love you.' Shake.' This grammatical impropriety,' Henley very well remarks, 'is still so prevalent, as that the omission of the sound of an otherwise familiar expression.' We could not indeed say, 'Friend am I with you all,' we should have to turn the expression in some other way. Nor does the pluralism of friends depend upon that of you all: 'I am friends with you' is equally the phrase in addressing a single person.

Prof. Craik.

Friend (frend), v.t. To favour; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. 'Fortune friends the bold.' Spenser.
Friended (frend'ed), p. and a. 1. Having friends; befriended.—2. Inclined to love; well disposed.

Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant. Shak. Friending (frend'ing), n. The state or qua-

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by virt Will. I Formel femelle accord from f prey b the m The for female

Forme which

Fate.

lity of being a friend; friendliness. 'To express his love and friending to you.' Shak. Friendless (frend'les), a. Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlow. forlorn. Friendlessness (frend'les-nes), n. The state

of being friendless.

Friendlike (frend'lik), a. Like a friend;
like what marks a friend.

Friendlily (frend'li-li), adv. In a friendly manner.

manner.
It was a sudden thought since we parted; and tell me if it is not better to be suppressed, freely and friendlily,

Pope.

Friendliness (frendlines), n. 1. The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.—2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendliness, and neighbourhood. Taylor.

Friendly (frend'li), a. 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; disposed to promote the good of another.

Thou to mankind

Be good and friendly still, and oft return. Millon. Be good and friendly still, and off return. Mitton.

2. Amicable; appropriate to friendship; befitting friends; as, we are on friendly terms.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace; as, a friendly power or state.—4. Favourable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a friendly breeze or gale; excessive rains are not friendly to the ripening fruits.—Friendly societies, associations chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death.—Amicable, Friendly. See under AMICABLE.

Friendly (frendli), adv. In the manner of friends; amicably. [Rare.]

For I must tell you friendly in your ear, Shak.

Friendship (frend'ship), n. 1. An attach-

Sell when you can.

Stat.

Friendship (trend'ship), n. 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favourable opinion of the amiable and estimable qualities of his mind; mutual attachment; intimacy.

There can be no priendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. Rambler.

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

Trans. of La Fentaine.

2. Fayour: personal kindness.

His friendships, still to few confined, Were always of the middling kind. Swift.

3. Friendly aid; help; assistance.

3. Friendly and, help, towards, my lord, hard by here is a hovel, Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest. Shak.

4.† Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship for each other.

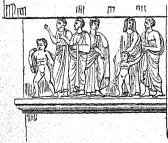
Dryden.

Frier (fri'er), n. One who or that which fries. Friese (frez), n. The language of Friesland;

Butter, bread, cheese.
Are good English and good Friese. Old rhyme.

Are good English and good Friese. Old rhyme. Friesic, Friesish (frēz'lis, frēz'ish), a. Of or belonging to Friesland.

Frieze, Frize (frēz), n. [A word of obscure origin. It is the same no doubt as Fr. frise, It. freqio, Sp. friso, but the origin of these words is equally uncertain. Diez and others regard as the origin a Germanic root seen in E. frizzle, to curl or orisp, and also in Fr. friser, to curl, to frizzle, and in the name Prisians, that is, curly-haired people. Littré



Frieze, from Temple on the Illyssus.

inclines to trace the Fr. frise through the L.L. fresium, frisium, frigium, to phrygium,

a fringe or other ornament, from the name of a fringe or other ornament, from the name or the people called Phrygians, Phrygian ap-parel being famous for richness. Dozy derives the Fr. word from Sp. friso, and that from Ar. ffriz, a ledge on a wall.] In arch. that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments of sculpture. See ENTABLATURE.

Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven.

Comice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven. Mitton.

Frieze (frēz), n. [Probably from Friesland, once the principal seat of its manufacture; but see also above.] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side, still extensively manufactured in Ireland, where the word is pronounced friz.

Frieze (frēz), n.t. pret. & pp. friezed; ppr. friezing. Toform, as then ap of woollen cloth, into a number of little hard burs or prominences, covering almost the whole of the ground; to frizzle; to curl.

Frieze, Frize (frēz), a. Made of coarse woollen cloth. 'A great frieze coat.' Addison. Friezed (frēzd), a. Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

Friezelike (frēz'lik), a. Resembling frieze.

Friezer male (frēz'pan-el), n. One of the upper panels of a door of six panels.

Friezer (frēz'er), n. He who or that which friezes.

friezes. Frieze-rail (frēz'rāl), n. The rail next the top rail of a door of six panels. Friezing-machine (frēz'ing-ma-shēn), n. A machine for friezing cloth. Friga, Friga, frig'a, frig'ga), n. [Grimm has shown that this name is, if not strictly nas shown that this name is, if not strictly synonymous, at least very nearly allied to that of the Scandinavian goddess Ereija (with whom indeed Frigga is often contounded), and explains it to mean the Free, the Beauteous, the Winsome, connecting it with E. free, and also friend.] In Scand. myth. the wife of Odin, a goddess corresponding in some respects to the Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of the Romans. Called also Freya. See FRIDAY. Frigate (frigat), n. Fr. frégate; It. fregata, from L. aphractus, a vessel without a deck, Gr. aphractus, unguarded—a, priv., and



Frigate, with studding-sails set

phrass, to defend; or more probably from L. fabricata, a construction, something fabricated, like Fr. bdtiment, a structure, also a ship, from bdtir, to build.] 1. Naut. among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually carrying her guns (which varied from about thirty to fifty or sixty in number) on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much employed as scouts and cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term frigate has been applied to warphrasso, to defend; or more probably from the term frigate has been applied to war-ships of this kind having a high speed and great fighting power.—2.† Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play About her little frigate, therein making way. Spenser.

Double-banked frigates, or double-banker —nuose-ounxea frigues, or conste-ounxers, such as carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper-deck.—Steam-frigates, large steam-ships carrying guns on a flush upper-deck, and having a tier also on the lower deck.

Frigate-bird (frigat-berd), n. The name given to a genus of tropical birds (Tachypetes), of the pelican family (Pelicanida) and allied to the cormorants; a man-of-war bird. They are eminently raptorial, the bill



Frigate-bird (Tachypetes aquila).

is long, robust, and strong. Their immense extent of wing, measuring, according to some, 14 feet from tip to tip, and dashing habits, have obtained for them the name of the swiftest sailing ships of war. The best known species is the T. aquila, very common in the intertropical American coasts, and in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but always within reach of land.

Frigate-built (frigat-bilt), a. Naut. having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.

the main deck

Frigatoon (fri-gā-tön'), n. Naut. a Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzen-

rigefaction (fri-ji-fak'shon), n. [L. frigus, cold, and facto, to make.] The act of making cold.

Frigefactive,† Frigifactive† (fri-ji-fakt'iv), a. Tending or serving to make cold; cool-

a. Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.
Frigerator (frij'ér-āt), v.t. To cool. Blownt.
Frigeratory (frij'ér-āt-ō-ri), n. A place for cooling; a refrigerator. Scott.
Fright (frit), n. [By common metathesis from A. Sax. fyphtu, fyrhto, fear; also forht, timid; cog. G. furcht, D. wucht, fear. Hence frighten. Fear is probably akin in origin.]
1. Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than fear, and is distinguished from fear and dread by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; fright being usually of short duration, whereas fear and dread may be long continued.—2. Anything which from its appearance either in person or dress; as, she is a perfect fright.

But now they'll busk her like a fright. Burns.
SYN. Affright, alarm, terror, consternation, disnay.

dismay. Fright (frīt), v.t. To frighten; to affright; to scare. 'Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit' Dryden. 'Half amazed, half frighted all his flock.' Tennyson. Frighten (frīt'n), v.t. To strike with fright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly.

So terrible his name, Nurses frighten children with it.

SYN. To affright, terrify, scare, dismay, daunt,

intimidate.

Frightenable (frit/n-a-bl), a. That may be frightened. Coleridge. [Rare.]

Frightful (frit/ful), a. 1. Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as, a frightful chasm or precipice; a frightful tempest.—2.† Impressed with the feeling of fright; full of terror; alarmed; timid.

See how the frithely back are from the control.

nght; Iuli Ot verror, anathrous, ormanders.
See how the frightful herds run from the wood.
W. Browne.
The neighbours were frightful and would not consort.
Foote.

sent.
—Frightful, Dreadful, Auful. See AWFUL.
SYN. Terrible, dreadful, alarming, fearful, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking.
Frightfully (fit/ful-li), adv. 1. In a manner to impress terror and alarm; dreadfully; horribly: terribly.—2. Very disagreeably; shockingly.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray, Don't I look frightfully to-day? Swift Frightfulness (frit/fulnes), n. The quality of being frightfulness (frit/fulnes), n. The quality of being frightful or of impressing terror.

Frightless (frit/les), a. Free from fright.

Frightment (frit/ment), n. The state of being frightened; terror; alarm.

All these frightments are but idle descent.

ii. Sc. abune;

oil, pound;

y, Sc. fey.

Frigid (fri'jid), a. [L. frigidus, from frigeo, to be or to grow cold, akin to rigeo, to be numb, also to Gr. phrissō, to shiver with cold.]

1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, the frigid zone.—2. Cold in feeling; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal; wanting fire, energy, or animation; dull; formal; stiff; haughty; forbidding; lifeless; as, a frigid temper or constitution; a frigid manner; a frigid style; frigid conceits; frigid services.—3. Wanting natural heat or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power: services.—3. Wanting natural heat or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. Johnson.—Frigid zones, in geog. the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28′ from the poles.
Frigidarium (fri-jid-a'ri-um), n. [L.] In anc. arch. the apartment in which the cold bath was placed; the cold bath itself.
Frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), n. 1. Coldness; want of warmth.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air.

2. Coldness of feeling; want of animation, ardour, or vivacity; coldness of manner; dulhess.—3. Want of natural heat, life, and vigour of body; impotency.

Frigidly (fri'jid-li), adv. In a frigid manner; coldly; dully; without zeal or warmth of feeling.

feeling.

Frigidness (fri'jid-nes), n. The state of being frigid; coldness; dulness; want of heat or vigour; want of affection; frigidity.

Frigorific, Frigorifical (fri-go-rifik, frigorificus—frigus, frigoris, cold, and facto, to make.]

Causing cold; producing or generating cold; as, frigorific mixtures. See FREEZING-MIX-

Frill (fril), n. [From same root as frizzle, or from Fr. friller, to shiver with cold, from L. frigidulus, dim. from frigidus, cold.]

1. An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle, —2. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling rith and the same of t

with cold. Frill (fril), v.t. To decorate with frills or

Fill (1711), v.t. To decorate with fills or gathers.
Frill (fril), v.i. [Fr. friller, to shiver with cold. See Frill, n.l To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk frills.
Frilled (frild), pp. or a. Ornamented; decked with a frill or frills, or something of the same kind.

Frilling (fril'ing), n. Frills; ruffles; gathers. Frim† (frim), a. [A. Sax. fram, from, frem, from, strong.] Flourishing. 'The frim pastures.' Drawton Drayton.

rimaire (fremär), n. [Fr., from frimas, hoar-frost.] The third month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced November 21, and

22, 1792. It commenced November 21, and ended December 20.

Fringe (frinj), n. [Fr. frange, fringe, It. frangia, said to be by metathesis from L. fimbria, threads, fringe, 1 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads. The use of fringes is of very great antiquity, as shown by the dresses of figures on the



Assyrian Fringes .- Ancient Monuments.

ancient Egyptian and Assyrian monuments. 2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; an edge; margin; extremity.

And the fringe
Of that great breaker, sweeping up the strand,
Lash'd at the wizard.

Tennyson

3. In bot a simple or double row of separate or connected teeth, bordering the orifice of the capsule in almost all the genera of

mosses. Fringe (frinj), v.t. To adorn or border with, or as with, fringe. Fringed (frinjd), pp. and a. Bordered or ornamented with, or as with, a fringe or friend. fringes.

And topples round the dreary west A looming bastion fringed with fire. Fringed leaf, in bot. a leaf margined with

soft parallel hairs.

Fringeless (frinj'les), a. Having no fringe.
Fringelike (frinj'lik), a. Resembling fringe.

Fringemaker (frinj'mäk-er), n. One who makes fringe.
Fringe-tree (frinj'tre), n. Chionanthus virginica, a small tree belonging to the same natural family with the olive, and having snow-white flowers, which hang down like a fringe, inhabiting America from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico. It is frequently cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.
Fringilla (frin-jil'la), n. (L., a finch. See FINCH.] A Linnean genus of insessorial birds, now raised to the rank of a family, Fringillidae (which see). Fringillidae (frin-jil'l-ide), n. pl. The finches, a large family of small seed-eating birds, inhabiting all parts of the globe, and belonging to the order Conirostres. They are distinguished by having a sharply-pointed, conical, and in most cases a strongly-formed bill, the upper mandible of which advances

content, and in most cases a strongy-tormed bill, the upper mandible of which advances a little upon the line of the forehead. The feet have three toes before and one behind, adapted for perching. The species have



Head, Foot, and Bill of a Finch.

been divided among several sub-families, as been divided among several sub-tamines, as the weavers (Ploceine), the tanagers (Tana-grine), the haw-finches (Coccothraustine), the true finches (Fringilline), the buntings (Emberizine), the larks (Alaudine), the buil-finches (Pyrrhuline), the cross-beaks (Loxi-ine), the Spizelline and Pityline. But the first two are now more commonly ranked as distinct families.

fringillinæ (frin-jil-li'nē), n. pl. A subfamily of the Fringillidæ (which see), including the true finches, such as the goldfinch, the chaffinch, the bullfinch, the canary, &c.

canny, cc.

Fringing-reef (frinj'ing-ref), n. A class of coral reefs, known also as Shore-reefs, from their fringing or encircling islands at a moderate distance from shore. Fringing reefs differ from barrier-reefs in not lying so far from shore, and in not having within a breef abovered if does were a broad channel of deep water. Fringy (frinj'i), a. Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend Through frings woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn. Scientific Fripperer, Fripper (frip'er-er, frip'er), n. [See FRIPPERY.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes.

or monocones.

(fripé-ri), n. [Fr. friperie, old clothes, from friper, to rumple, to spoil; from O.Fr. frepe, ferye, felpe, rag, tatter.]

1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside after wearing. Hence—2. Waste matter; useless things; trifles.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief, Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit.

B. Fonson.

The gauzy frippery of a French translation. Sir IV. See

3. The place where old clothes are sold.

Here he comes sweating all over; He shews like a walking frippery. Massinger. 4. The trade or traffic in old clothes. Frippery (frip'e-ri), a. Trifling; contemptible. 'So frippery an appearance.' Gray. Frise (frez.), n. Same as Frieze. Friseur (fre-zer, the e long), n. [Fr., from friser, to curl.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
Wish us to call them smart friseurs from Franc
Crabb

Frisk (frisk), v.i. [See the adjective.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic.

About them frisking play'd
All beasts of the earth, since wild, and of all chase
In wood or wilderness, forest or den. Millon.

Trisk † (frisk), a. [A form of fresh; O. Fr. frisque, from O.H.G. firsc. See FRESH.]
Lively; brisk; blithe; frisky.
Frisk (frisk), n. A frolic; a fit of wanton galety

galety.

The Frenchman easy, debonair, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of misery away.

C Friskal† (frisk'al), n. A leap or caper.

Frisker (frisk'er), n. One who frisks; one who leaps or dances in galety; an inconstant or unsettled person.

Frisket (fris'ket), n. [Fr. frisquette. So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] In printing, a light frame hinged to the tympan, having tapes or paper strips stretched across it in both directions. When folded down over the tympan it keeps the sheet in proper position while being printed, and the tapes keep the page margins clean. See PRINT-ING-PRESS.

ING-PRESS, Friskful (frisk'ful), a. Brisk; lively; frolic-some. 'Friskful glee,' Thomson. Friskly (frisk'i-li), adv. Gaily; briskly. Frisklness (frisk'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being frisky; gaiety; liveliness; briskness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

After a paragraph or so our blood is up, and even our jaded hackneys scud along, and warm up into riskiness.

Disraelt.

Frisky (frisk'i), a. Gay; lively; frolicsome; fond of capering.

He was too frisky for an old man. Feffrey. Frislet (friz'let), n. A kind of small ruffle.

Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Frist (frist), v.t. [A. Sax. first, fyrst, a space of time; fyrstan, to put off, to give respite to; like G. frist, fristen.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

Frisure (frizör), n. [fr.] A curling or crisping of the hair. Smollett.

Frit (frit), n. [fr. fritte, It. fritta, from frit, fritta, fried, pp. of frire, friggere, to fry, from L. frigo, frietum, to roast, to fry.] In the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It consists of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

and metalic alkani occasional, ingredients.

Frit (frit), v.t. pret. & pp. fritted; ppr. fritting. To expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid, as materials for making glass; to fuse partially.

fuse partially.

Frith, Firth (frith, ferth), n. [Scandinavian: frith is by metathesis for firth, Icel. fjörthr, Dan. and N. fjord, an arm of the sea. I. fretom, a strat, may have affected the spelling of the English word, there being an old word fret, from fretum. Comp. also Gael. frith, small. frith-mhitir, a little sea, an estuary; the Scandinavian word being from another root.] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the frith of Forth or of Clyde.—2. A kind of wear for catching fish; a kind of net.

Frith (frith), n. [W. fridd, a forest.] 1. A forest; a woody place. 'Over holt and heath, as thorough frith and fell.' Drayton.
2. A small field taken out of a common.

Frithsplot (frithsplot), n. [A. Sax, frith.

Prithsplot (friths plot), n. [A. Sax, frith, peace, and plot, a piece of ground.] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. Wharton.

Frithstool † (frith'stöl), n. Same as Fred-

Frithstool† (frith'stöl), n. Same as Freastole.
Fritihy† (frith'i), a. Woody.
Fritillaria (fri-til-la'ri-a), n. [L. fritillus, a dice-box, in allusion to the shape of its perianth.] A genus of plants, nat, order Lillacea. The species are herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions. F. Meleapris, or common fritillary, is found in meadows and pastures in the eastern and southern parts of England. Sevenal species, as F. imperialis or crownimperial, are cultivated in our gardens, chiefly introduced from Persia and the warmer parts of Europe.

emeny introduced from Fersia and the warmer parts of Europe.

Fritillary (fri'til-la-ri), n. 1. The popular name of plants of the genus Fritillaria.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. The Argunis paphia is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; the Argunia is the dark cross fritillary. is the saver-washed fritinary of conectors; the A. adippe is the high-brown fritillary; the rare and much-prized A. lattonia is the queen-of-Spain fritillary; other species of Argynnis and Melitæa are called fritillaries; the M. artemis is the greasy fritillary of collectors.

lectors.

Fritinancy† (fri'tin-an-si), n. [L. fritinaio, to twitter, to chirp.] A chirping or creaking, as of a cricket. Sir T. Browne.

Fritt (frit'i, n. Same as Frit.

Fritter (frit'ter), n. [Fr. friture, a frying, a dish of something fried, from L. frierura, a frying, from L. frieg, frictum, to frierura, a frying, from L. frieg, frietum, to frierura, a fried frietum, to frierura, a fried of the two senses given below with flitters,

ch, chain; ch, Sc loch; g, go; j, job; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY. n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

flinders, but there seems to be no reason for this distinction.] 1. A small piece of anything cut to be fried, as a small piece of meat, as mall pancake of fried batter, a fried mushroom.—2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

And cut whole giants into fritters. Hudibras. Fritter (frit'ter), v.t. 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces to be fried.—2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense —To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; to waste by a little at a time; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

If ever he had any nerve, he frittered it away among cooks and tailors, and barbers and furniture-mongers, and opera dancers.

Thackeray.

Frivolism (fri'vol-izm), n. Frivolity. Priest-Frivolism (iii volume).

[ey. [Rare.]

Frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance; also, the act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

The admiral was no stranger to the frivolity, as rell as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence.

Robertson.

Frivolous (fri'vol-us), a. [L. frivolus; Fr. frivolus; as a frivolous argument; a frivolous objection or pretext.—2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; week

Weak.

It is the characteristic of little and frevolous minds to be wholly occupied with the vulgar objects of life.

Blair.

SYN. Triffing, trivial, slight, unimportant, petty, worthless, silly, weak.

Frivolously (frivol-us-li), adv. In a trifling

Frivolousness (frivol-us-nes), n. The quality of being frivolous or of very little worth

lity of being frivolous or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

Friz, v.t. See Frizz.

Friz, n. See Frizz.

Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. [Fr. friser, to curl. See Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. [Fr. friser, to curl. See Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. [Fr. friser, to curl. See Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. [Fr. friser, to curl. See Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. [Fr. frizz, to form into little burs, prominences, or knobs, as the nap of cloth.

Frizz, Friz (friz), v.t. That which is frizzed or curled, as a wig.

He (Dr. Lohuson), who saw in his class how his wig.

He (Dr. Johnson), who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curied friz of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. Hare,

Frizz (friz), v.t. To rub, as chamois and wash leather, with pumice stone or a blunt knife, in order to soften their surface and give them a uniform thickness.

frizzle (friz'), v.t. pret. & p. frizzled; ppr. frizzling. [Dim. from frizz, to curl.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to frizz.

Frizzle (friz'l), n. A curl; a lock of hair

crisped To rumple her laces, her friezles, and her b

To rumple her laces, her friexles, and her boddins.
Frizzler (friz'ler), n. One who frizzles.
Frizzly, Frizzy (friz'li, friz'zi), a. Curly
'Light frizzly hair.' Sam. Warren.
Fro (frô), adv. (A.Sax,fra. See Fron.] From;
away; back or backward; as in the phrase,
to and fro, that is, to and from, forward or
toward and backward, hither and thither.
Frock (frok), n. [Fr. froc, a monk's habit;
L.L. frocus, froccus, flocus, a monk's habit;
with long sleeves, so called because flocasa,
woolly, from L. floccus, a flock of wool.]
1. Frimarily, an ecclesiastical garment with
large sleeves worn by monks; hence the

woolly, from L. flocuus, a flock of wool.]

1. Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; hence the phrase, to unfroot a priest.—2. An upper coat; an outer garment; especially, a loose garment worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown, which opens behind, worn by females and children.

Frock-coat (frok/kôt), n. A kind of straitbodied coat, having the same length before and behind; a surtout.

Frocked (frokt), a. Clothed in a frock.

Frockless (frok/les), a. Destitute of a frock.

Frockless (frok/les), a. Destitute of a frock.

Froc (frô), n. Same as Frow, a tool.

Froe† (frô), n. [D. vrow; G. frau, a woman, a wife.] A frow; a ditty idle woman.

'Raging frantic frocs.' Drayton.

Frog (frog), n. [A. Sax. frocga, froga, frosc, frox; Comp. D. vorsch, G. frosch, Dan. frö, N. frosk.] The common English name of the animals belonging to the genus Rana, agenus of amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail. Owing to the last peculiarity frogs belong to the order of amphibians

known as Anoura. Frogs are remarkable for the transformations they undergo before known as Anoura. Frogs are remarkable for the transformations they undergo before arriving at maturity. The young frog, which is named a tadpole, lives entirely in water, breathes by external and then by internal gills, has no legs, a long tail furnished with a membranous fringe like a fin, and a horny heak, which falls off on the animal passing from the tadpole to the frog state, while the tail is absorbed and legs are developed. The mature frog breathes by lungs, and cannot exist in water without coming to the surface for air. The only British species is the common frog (R. temporaria), but the tribe is very numerous, other varieties being the edible frog (R. esculenta) of the south of Europe, eaten in France and South Germany, the hind quarters being the part chiefly used; the bull-frog of America (R. prinens), 8 to 12 inches long, so named from its voice resembling the lowing of a bull; the blacksmith frog of Janeiro; the Argus frog of America, &c. The tree-frogs belong to the genus Hyla. (See TREE-FROG.) Frogs lie torpid in winter, swim with rapidity, and move by long bounds, being able from the power of the muscles of their hindlegs to leap many times their own length. Their eggs or spawn are to be seen floating nonds and other stagnant waters in large Their eggs or spawn are to be seen floating in ponds and other stagnant waters in large masses of gelatinous matter. Figs. 1, 2, 3 represent the young frog in the tadpole state in various stages, without legs, living like a fish exclusively under water; fig. 4



Frog and its metamorphoses.

shows the hind-legs formed, but the long tail still present; fig. 5, the fully formed animal.—2. In farriery, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.— 3. In the United States, a triangular support or crossing plate for the wheels of railway carriages, where one line branches of from another or crosses it at an oblique angle

angle.

Frog (frog), n. [Pg. froco, a flock of wool or of silk.] 1. An ornamental fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the breast opposite to that to which it is attached, thus fastening the two breasts together.—2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

Frog (frog), v.t. pret. & pp. frogged; ppr. frogging.

To ornament or fasten with a frog.

frogging.

frog.
Frogbit (frog'bit), n. The popular name of Hydrocharis morsus ranæ, nat. order Hydrocharidaceæ, a plant found in ditches and ponds in England, and more rarely in Ireland. It is a floating herb, with orbicular-reniform leaves and white flowers. Frog-cheese (frog'chez), n. A name applied occasionally to the larger puff-balls when young

young.

Frog-eater (frog'et-er), n. One who eats frogs: a term of contempt for a Frenchman.

Frogery (frog'er-i), n. A place abounding in frogs. Quart. Rev.

Frog-fish (frog'fish), n. 1. The name given to the members of the genus Batrachus, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Lophide. They have a wide and flattened bad leven that the badle and recent that the badle are the recent that the re head, larger than the body, a gaping mouth with many teeth, and spacious gill-covers. The pectoral fins are supported by a short stalk or wrist. Most of the members are natives of tropical regions, although some are found in temperate seas. They are mostly found on the bottom, and partially buried in the sand or mud for the purpose of surprising their prey. The grunting frog-fish (B. grunniens) is remarkable for the noise it makes when taken, which resembles

the grunting of a pig.—2. See ANGLER, LOPHIUS, and CHEIRONECTES.
Frog-fly (frog'fil), n. Same as Frog-hopper.
Frogged (frog'd), a. Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat. 'City clerks in frogged coats.' Lord Lytton.
Frogging (frog'ing), n. A sort of braid on a coat.

Froggy (frog'gras), n. A plant. Froggy (frog'i), a. Having or abounding in

Frog-hopper (frog'hop-er), n. A small insect (Aphrophora spunnaria) belonging to the order Homoptera, remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larve are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, or frog-spittle. Called also Frog-fly, Froth-fly, Froth-insect, Froth-worm.

Frog-orchis (frog'or-kis), n. An orchid, the Habenaria viridis

Frog-shell (frog's .el), n. The name applied to various speces of shells of the genus Ranella. At least fifty recent species of this genus are known. They are chiefly found in the tropical seas.

Frog-spittle (frog'spit, frog-spit-l), n. The frothy liquid inclosing the larve of the Aphrophora spunnaria or froghopper.

larve of the Aphrophora spumaria or iroghopper.

Froise (froiz), n. [Fr. froisser, to bruise; from L. frico, to rub, through a fictive frictiare; or from frustum, a piece.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. Written also Fraise.

Froiic (froiik), a. [From D. prolijk, G. fröhlich. The G. is from froh, joyful, and lich, like; Dan fro, O. Sax. fröh, glad.] Gay, merry; full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

The phantom of her froite grace, Fix-Fulke.

Byron.

Frolic (frolik), n. 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth.

He would be at his frolic once again. Re common. 2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as an danc-

ing or play; a mery-making. Prolic (frolik), v.i. pret. & pp. Frolicked (frolik); ppr. frolicking. To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

Hither, come hither and frolic and play.

Tennyson.

Frolicful (fro'lik-ful), a. Frolicsome. Frolicly† (fro'lik-ii), adv. In a frolicmanner; with mirth and gaiety. In a frolicsome

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing frolicly.
East. & Fl. Frolicsome (fro'lik-sum), a. Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Old England, who takes a frolicsome brain-fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors. Sir W. Scott.

Frolicsomely (frolik-sum-li), adv. In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety.
Frolicsomeness (frolik-sum-nes), n. The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild

Frolicsomeness (ho'lik-sum-nes), n. The quality of being frolicsome; galety; wild pranks.

From (from), prep. [A. Sax. from, from, O.Sax. Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. from; O.E. and dial. fro. frac, frae; cog. with L. peren in perendie, the day after to-morrow, Gr. peran, beyond, and Skr. param. Allied to far, forth, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of from is to; as, it is 20 miles from the one place to the other; he took a knife from his pocket; light emantes from the sun; separate the sheep from the goats; we all come from Adam; matters are getting from bad to worse; the merit of an action depends upon the spirit from which it proceeds; I judge of him from my personal knowledge. From sometimes is equivalent to away from, remote from, in the sense of inconsistent with 'Anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing.' Shak. It is joined with adverbs and prepositions; as, from above or from below the bridge=from the part or locality above, from the does not govern, but which belongs to some verb in the sentence; as in the phrases from forth, from out.

Sudden partings such as press as in the phrases from forth, from out.

Sudden partings such as press The life from out young hearts.

Fromward (from'werd), adv. [From, and ward, denoting direction: opposite of toward.] Away from: the contrary of toward. Toward or fromward the zenith. Chenne. Frond (frond), n. [L. frons, frondis, a lent.] In bot. a term which Linnwus applied to the

leaves of palms and ferns. Now, however, the term is used to designate the leaves of

ferns and other cryptogamous plants.

Frondation (frond-#shon), n. [L. frondatio, frondations, from frons, a leat.] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches.

of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuing tranches or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning.

Fronde (frond), n. [Fr., a sling. See FRONDEUR.] The name of a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war against the court party on account of the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people.

people.

Frondent (frond'ent), a. [See FROND.]

Covered with leaves. 'Trees still frondent.' Owen. (Rare.)

Owen. [Rare.]
Frondesce (frond-es'), v.i. [L. frondesco, to become leafy, from frons, frondis, a leaf.]
To unfold leaves, as plants.
Frondescence (frond-es'sens), n. In bot.
(a) the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (b) The act of bursting into leaf.
Frondeur (fron-der, è long), n. [Fr., a slinger, front fronde, a sling.] 1. A member of the Fronde, so named from a witty member having stated in the French Parliament, in sarcastic reference to the fear in which its members held the minister, Mararin, that they were like the boys who slungaring that they were larger than they were larger they were larger than they were large zarin, that they were like the boys who slung stones at each other in the streets of Paris stones at each other in the streets of Paris when the policeman was absent, but who dispersed on his appearance. See FRONDE. 2. Generally, an opponent of the party in power; a member of the opposition.

Frondiferous (frond-if'er-ns), a. [L. frons, frondis, a leaf, and fero, to bear.] Producing fronds.

frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), a. [L. frons, frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), a. [L. frons, frondis, a leaf, and parto, to bring forth.] In bot. noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. Frondlet (frond'let), n. [Dim. of frond.] A little frond.

Frondose (frond'os), a. In bot. covered with

Frondose (frond'os), a. In bot. covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves. Frondous (frond'us), a. In bot. producing leaves and flowers in one organ; producing branches charged with both leaves and flowers; as, a frondous plant.

Frons (fronz), n. [L.] In anat. the part of the cranium between the orbits and vertex. Front (frunt), n. [L. frons, frontis; Fr. front, the forehead.] 1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; sometimes, the whole face.

His front wet threatens, and his frowns command.

His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. Fair was the bride, and on her front did glow Youth like a star. Matt. Arnold.

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; especially, boldness of disposition; sometimes, impudence.

Shaftesbury was ordered to deliver up the great seal, and instantly carried over his front of brass and tongue of poison to the ranks of the opposition.

Macarday.

In his defence he (Demades) had the front to claim the merit of the blessings which the people had enjoyed during the long period of peace. Thirtwall.

Joyed during the long period of peace. **Intracad.**
3. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the face or fore part; as, the *front* of a house; the foremost rank; the van; as, the *front* of an army; hence, *the *front*, the scene of military operations or hostlittles.**—4. A room in the front part of a house. *Young wives ... who have a first floor *front* to furnish.*

*Dickens.**—5. Position directly before the foremost part of anything: as he stood in *fore*. Dickens.—5. Position directly defore the foremost part of anything; as, he stood in front of the troops; I passed in front of your house.

—6. A set of false hair or curls for a lady.

His Helen's hair turned grey,

Like any plain Miss Smith who wears a front.

E. B. Browning.

7. A dickey for a shirt.—To come to the front, to take a high rank in one's profession, in

society, &c.

Front (frunt), a. Relating to the front or face; having a position in the front.

Front (frunt), v.t. 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall front thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. Dryden. 2. To stand in front of or opposed or opposite to, or over against; to face; as, his house fronts the church.-3. To appear in the presence of.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye, Who first had found and loved her in a state Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him In some fresh splendour.

Tennyson.

4. To supply with a front; to adorn in front; as, to front a house with granite; to front a head with laurel. B. Jonson. Front (frunt), v.i. 1. To stand foremost.— 2. To have the face or front toward any

point of the compass or towards any object; to be opposite.

Philip's house fronted on the street. Tennyson

Frontage (frunt'āj), n. The front part of any building, structure, quay, &c.; extent of front; as, the house had a frontage of 50

rect. Frontager (frunt'āj-ēr), n. In law, one who owns the opposite side. Jacob. Frontal (front'al), a. 1. In anat. belonging to the forehead; as, the frontal bone.—2. Being in front. Loudon. Frontal (front'āl), n. [L. frontale, an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet.] I. Something worm on the forehead or feer, a frontling worm on the forehead or feer, a front-

thing worn on the forehead or face; a front-let; as, (a) an ornamental band for the hair. (b) A metal face-guard for a soldier.—2. In arch. (a) a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window. (b) An ornamental hanging in front of an altar; an antependium (which see).—3. In med. a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

Frontate, Frontated (front'āt, front'āt-ed), a. In bot. growing broader and broader, as a leaf

Front-door (frunt'dor), n. The door in the front wall of a building; generally the prin-

front wall of a building; generally the principal entrance.

Fronted (frunt'ed), a. Formed with a front.

Fronted brigades. Milton.

Frontier (fron'tër), n. [Fr. frontière, a frontier, a border.] 1. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.—2.† A fort; a fortification. cation.

Of pallisadoes, frontiers, parapets. 3.† The forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their frontiers, and hangeth over their faces.

Stubbes.

Strontier (fron'tër), a. Of or pertaining to, or acquired on a frontier; lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a frontier town. Frontier experience. W.

They thus remained till new dangers made it expedient for Russia to reassemble them, and she formed a frontier militia of their tribes. Erougham. Frontiert (fron'tēr), v.i. To form or constitute a frontier; to possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier; with

on or upon

on or upon.

Frontier (fron'têr), v.t. To place on the frontier; to guard or infest on the frontier.

Now that it is no more a border nor frontiered with enemies. Spenser.

Frontignac (fron'tin-yak), n. [Fr. frontignan, 1 A species of French wine, named from Frontignan (Hérault), where it is produced.

Frontingly (frunt'ing-li), adv. In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; oppos-

Frontiniac (fron'tin-yak), n. Same as Fron-

tignac.

Frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), n. [L.L. frontispicium, from L. frons, the forehead, and
specio, to view.] That which is seen in front,
or which directly presents itself to the eye;
as, (a) in arch. the principal face of a building. (b) An ornamental figure or engraving
fronting the first page of a book or at the
herinning.

Frontless (fruntles), a. Wanting a face or front, or wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. 'Frontless vice.' Dryden. 'Frontless flattery.' Pope.

But thee, thou frontless man,
We follow.

Chapman.

Frontlessly (frunt'les-li), adv. In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

The worse depraving the better; and that so front-lessly, that shame and justice should fly the earth for them.

Chapman.

rnem. Chapman.

Frontlet (frunt'let), n. [From front.] 1. A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. Deut. vi. 8. For the Jevish frontlet, see PHYLACTERY.—2. Fig. the look or appearance of the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on?
Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown.

Shak.

3. In ornith, the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

Fronton (fron'ton), n. [Fr.] In arch. a pediment.

If once you can carve one fronton such as you have here, I tell you, you would be able . . . to scatter cathedrals over England.

Ruskin. Froppish + (frop'ish), a. Peevish; froward.

Cuternton.

Frore(frör).a. [A. Sax. froren, pp. of freesan, to freeze. See FREEZE.] Frozen.

Where Time upon my head Hath laid his frore and monitory hand. Southey.

Frornet (frörn), a. Frozen.

My hart-blood is wel nigh frome, I feel. Spenser. Froryt (frö'ri), a. 1. Frozen; frosty. 'Frory lips.' Spenser.—2. Covered with a froth lips. Spenser.—2. Coresembling hoar-frost.

She used with tender hand The foaming steed with from bit to steer. Fairfax. Frost (frost), n. [A. Sax. frost, forst. See FREEZE.] 1. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.—2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost. Shuk. 3. Frozen dew: called also Hoar-frost and

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,

4. Coldness or severity of manner or feeling. It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the frest of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath.

Sir W. Scott.

-Black-frost, a state of the atmosphere by which vegetation is frozen without any ap-

pearance of rime or hoar-frost.

Frost (frost), v. t. 1. To cover with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar; to give the appearance or colour of hoar-frost to; to lay on like hoar-frost; as, to frost a cake; a head frosted with age.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flowers grow stiff with frosted gold,
Gay,

2. To injure by frost; as, the potatoes are all frosted.—3. To sharpen the front and hind part of a horse's shoe to enable him to travel on frozen roads.

travel on frozen roads.

Frost-bearer (frost/bar-èr), n. An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus (which see).

Frost-bite (frost/bit), n. A state of numbedness or torpidness of any part of the body, particularly of the extremities, the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe cold.

Frost-bite (frost/bit), v. t. pret. frost-bit, pr, frost-biting; pp, frost-bitien, frost-bit, in To affect with frost-bite; on ip or wither, as frost does; as, his feet are frost-bitten.—2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere.

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to frost-bite themselves. Pepys.

Trost-blue (nemseves.

Frost-blue (frost/blit), n. A name given to orache, a plant of the genus Atriplex. A. hortensis is the garden orache.

Frost-bound (frost/bound), p. and a. Bound

or confined by frost.

Frosted (frost'ed), p. and a. Covered with a composition like white frost.—Frosted glass, glass roughened on the surface, so as glass, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency, in consequence of which the surface has somewhat the appearance of hoar-frost.—Frosted work, in arch. a kind of ornamental work, having an appearance like that of hoar-frost upon

plants.

Frost-fish (frost'fish), n. In the United States, the popular name of a small fish of the cod genus (Morrhua pruinosa), abundant on the coasts of North America after frost sets in, whence the name. Called also Tomcod

Frostily (frost'i-li), adv. 1. With frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it frostily.

B. Fonson.

Frostiness (frost'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.
Frosting (frost'ing), n. The composition resembling hour-frost, and generally made of loaf sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used

to cover cake, &c.

Frost-lamp (frost/lamp), n. An oil-lamp
placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand-lamp on cold nights to keep the oil fluid.

Frostless (frost'les), a. Free from frost; as,

Frost-mist (frost/mist), n. A mist observed in frostly weather through the freezing of the vapour in the atmosphere.

Frost-mail (frost/mäl), n. A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

ping on ice.

Frost-nailed (frost'nāid), a. Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse. Frost-nipped (frost'nipt), p. and a. Nipped or injured by frost; blighted by extreme

cold.
Frost-smoke (frost/smök), n. A thick fog resembling smoke, arising in high latitudes from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing-point. When the thermometer is down to zero, Fahr, the fog lies close on the water in eddying white wreaths.

The high and the largend has a second him.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the frost-smoke of Arctic

strange black obscurity its interforestance of Archiventers, a. In the United States, the popular name of a plant (Heliamthemum canadense), sometimes used in medicine as an astringent and aromatic tonic. It is so called because late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracks of the bark of its root. Called also Rock-rose.

Frostwork (frost'werk), n. The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects. 'The snowy fleece and curious frostwork.' Str R. Blackmore. Frosty (frost'), a. 1. Attended with or producing frost, having power to congeal water; as, a frosty night; frosty weather.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter, Frosty but kindly. Shak.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; as the grass is frosty. 3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage.

What a frosty-spirited rogue is this? 4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired. 'The frosty head.' Shak.
Frote, † v.t. [Fr. frotter.] To rub. B. Jon-

She tuftes her hair, she frotes her face. She idle loves to be. Kendall, 1577.

Froterert (fröt'er-er), n. One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, . . . I am his traterer, or rubber in a hot house, Marston.

Frother, or rubber in a not noise.

Froth (froth), n. [A Scandinavian word:

O.E. frothe, from Icel. frotha, frauth, Dan.
fraude, froth.] 1. The bubbles caused in
liquous by fermentation or agitation; spume;
foam.—2. Any empty, senseless show of with
or eloquence: mere words without sense or or eloquence; mere words without sense or sound ideas.

It was a long speech, but all froth, L'Estrange,

3. Light, unsubstantial matter.

Froth (froth), v.t. 1. To cause to foam, as beer, that is, to cause froth to rise on the

top.
Fill me a thousand pots and froth 'em, froth Beau. & rm me a thousand pots and year. 'em, froh' em.
Ecau. & Fl.
2. To emit or discharge, as froth; to vent,
or give expression to, as what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless; sometimes with

out.
He frets within froths treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth.

Drydz
Is your spleen frothed out, or have ye more?
Tennyso

To cover with froth; as, the horse froths

his bit. Southey.

Froth (froth), v.i. To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles; as, beer froths; a horse froths at the mouth when heated.

when nested. Frothily (froth'i-li), adv. In a frothy manner; with foam or spume; emptily. Frothiness (froth'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being frothy; wordiness combined

with emptiness.

Frothless (froth'les), a. Free from froth.

Froth-spit (froth'spit), n. Same as Cuckoo-

spit. Froth-worm (froth/werm), n. Same as

Frog.worn.
Frothy (froth'i), a. 1. Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy. 'Frothy waters.' Dryden.—2. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; or, given to empty display; as, a frothy harangue; a frothy speaker.

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ricliculous by vain and frolky men.

Abp. Tillotson.

Frounce (frouns), v.t. pret. & pp. frounced;

ppr. frouncing. [Fr. froncer, D. fronssen, to wrinkle. See Flounce. Some derive it from a hypothetical L. L. frontiere, to wrinkle the brows, from frons, the forehead (whence front).] 1. To form into plaits or wrinkles; to curl or frizzle, as the hair about the face. 2. To adorn with fringes, plaits, or other ornaments of dress.

Nor tricked and frounced as she was wont. Milton. Buff-coats all frounced and broidered o'er.

Frounce (frouns), n. 1. A wrinkle, plait, or Frounce (rooms), n. 1. A writine, plans, or curl; a fringe; an ornament of dress.—2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appear on the palate; the pimples them-

Frounce (frouns), v.i. To form wrinkles on the forehead; to frown.

On the other side, the Commons frounced and stormed.

Holland,

stormed.

Frounceless (froundles), a. Having no plait or wrinkle. Chaucer.

Frouzy (frouzl), a. [Comp. Prov. E. froust, a musty smell, also from 1. I. Fetid; musty; rank.—2. Dim; dingy; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed, Vapours and steams her looks disgrace; A fronza (ditty-colour) d' red Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. Swift. Dirty; in a state of disorder; offensive to

the eye; slovenly; slatternly.

Frow(frou), n. [G. frau, D. vrouw, a woman.]

1. A woman; especially, a Dutch or German woman. -2. [Comp. Frouzy, 3.] A dirty woman; a slattern; a lusty woman. [Pro-

vincial.

ymodal.]
Frow (fro), n. [Probably connected with frow, britile.] A cleaving tool, having a wedge-shaped, sharp-edged blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of nandle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Frowt (frou), a. [Prov. E. and Sc. frough, freuch, spongy, brittle.] Brittle; easily broken.

That (timber) which grows in gravel is subject to be frow (as they term it) and brittle. Evelyn.

be frow (as they term it) and brittle. Evelyn.

Froward (fro Werd), a. [A. Sax framwewer—frum or fra, and weard, implying direction—turned or looking from; 0.E. fromwewed Comp. toward.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as, a froward child.

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no faith.

Deut. xxxii. 20.

SYN. Perverse, untoward, wayward, unyield-

SYN. Perverse, untoward, wayward, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, disobedient, petulant, cross, peevish.

Frowardly (fro'werd-li), adv. In a froward manner; perversely; peevishly.

Frowardness (fro'werd-nes), n. The quality or state of being froward; reluctance to yield or comply; perverseness; disobedience; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a croness or frowardness.

Bacon.

ness or frowardness.

Frower (frö'er) n. Same as Frow, a tool.

Frower (frou'er), a. In carp, applied to timber that is evenly tempered, and works without splitting or tearing. Smart.

Frown (froun), v. i. [Fr. fropner, in se refrogner, to knit the brow, to frown; of doubtful origin.] 1. To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look; to secowl. 'The frowning wrinkles of her brow (Shak.—2. To show displeasure or disapprobation; to look with distraour or threateningly; to be ominous of evil; to lower. ingly; to be ominous of evil; to lower.

The sky doth from . . . upon our army. Shak.
Frown (froun), v.t. To repress or repel by
expressing displeasure; to rebuke by a look;
as, from the impudent fellow into silence. Frown (froun), n. 1. A contraction or wrink-ling of the brow expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look expressive of displea-

His front yet threatens and his frouns command 2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the frowns of providence.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown. Frownful (froun'ful), a. Wrinkled in displeasure, as the brow; frowning. Langhorne. [Rare.]
Frowningly (froun'ing-li), adv. In a frowning manner; sternly; with a look of displeasure.

Frowny (froun'i), a. Given to frown; scowl-

ing. 'Her frowny mother's ragged shoulder.' Sir F. Palgrave.
Frowy, Frowie (frou'i), a. [The same as Frouzy.] Musty; rancid; rank; as, frowy butter.

My sheep like not of the frowie fede. Frowzy, Frowsy (frou'zi), a. Same as

Frozen (frōz'n), p. and a. 1. Congealed by cold.—2. Cold; frosty; chill; subject to severe frost; as, the frozen climates of the North. 3. Chill or cold in affection; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest.

y; wathing in receing of Arthur Walling in Che touched her girl, who hied Across, and begg'd and came back astisfied. The rich she had let pass with frozer stare. Matt. Arnold.

4. Void of natural heat or vigour; cold; unsympathetic.

Even here, where frozen chastity retires, Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. Pope.

Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. Pope.

Frozenness (froz'n-nes), n. A state of being frozen. (Soon return to that frozenness which is hardly dissolved. Bp. Gauden.

Frubish, † Frubbish† (frub'ish, frub'bish), v.t. To furbish; to rub up. Beau. & Fl.

Fructed (frukt'ed), a. [L. fructus, fruit.] In her. bearing fruit: said of a tree or plant so represented on an escutcheon.

Fructus, fruit. See FRUIT.] In bot. the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

Fructiculose (fruk-tik'ū-lōs), a. In bot. producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. Hooker

Fructidor (frük-ti-dör), n. [Fr., from L. fructus, fruit, and Gr. döron, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (dating from September 22, 1792), beginning August 18, and ending September 18.

Fructiferous (fruk'tif-er-us), a. [L. fructus, fruit, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

duting fruit.

Fructification (fruk'ti-fi-kā/'shon), n. 1. The
act of forming or producing fruit; the act of
fructifying or rendering productive of fruit;
fecundation. 'The prevalent fructification
of plants.' Sir T. Browne.

The sap doth powerfully rise in the spring to put the plant in a capacity of fructification.

Sir T. Browne.

The sap doth powerfully rise in the spring to put the plant in a capacity of *pretification.**

2. In bot. (a) the organs which are concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant, of which the essential are the stamens and pistil. (See Flower.) (b) The process by which these parts produce fruit.

Fructify (fruk'ti-fi), v.t. [Fr. fructifier; L. fructifico—fructus, fruit, and facto, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to fructify the earth.

Fructify (fruk'ti-fi), v.t. To bear or produce fruit. 'Causeth the earth to fructify.' Beveridge. [Rare.]

Fructioarous (fruk-tip'a-rus), a. [L. fructus, fruit, and pario, to produce.] In bot. a term applied to a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing several fruits instead of the one which it normally bears.

Fructist (fruk'tist), n. One who classifies plants by their fruit. Rees' Cyc.

Fructose (fruk'tiss), n. in hem. sugar of fruit, a sugar consisting partly of canesugar and partly of inverted sugar, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids. obtained from cane-sugar by the action of ocide

Fructuary (fruk'tū-a-ri), n. One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

Kings are not proprietors nor fructuaries, Prynne. Fructuation (fruk-tū-ā'shon), n. Produce;

fruit.

Fructuous† (fruk'tū-us), a. [Fr. fructuewa.]

Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with
or giving rise to fertility. 'Nothing fructuous moisture.' Philips.

Fructuous moisture.' Philips.

Fructuously† (fruk'tū-us-li), adv. In a
fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully;
fortilely.

fertilely.

Fructuousness† (fruk'tū-us-nes), n. or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility.

Fructure† (fruk'tūr), n. Use; fruition; en-

Fructurey (metury, n. ose; fruition; enjoyment.

Frugal (fro'gal), a. [L. frugalis, from frugi, lit. fit for food; hence, useful, proper, worthy, discreet, temperate—frux, frugis, fruit.]

Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind;

saving unnecessary expense either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish: economical; saving

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,

Fragal of light, in loose and straggling streams,

Suspect a drizzling day.

Dryden.

Suspect a drizzling day. Dryden.

Frugality (fro-gal'i-ti), n. 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a judicious use of anything to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose.

Without frugality none can become rich, and with it few would be poor.

Foliason.

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits.

Burke.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this frugality of your praises some things I cannot omit,

Dryden. Frugally (fro'gal-li), adv. In a frugal manner; with economy; with good management;

ner; with economy; with good management; in a saving manner; as, he seldom lives frugally that lives by chance.

Frugalness (frugalnes), n. The quality of being frugal; frugality.

Fruggin (frugality.

Fruggin (frugalit fructiferous

Frugivorous (frö-jiv'er-us), a. [L. frux, frugis, fruit of the earth, and voro, to eat.]
Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds

and other animals.

and other animals.

Fruit (frot), n. [Fr.; L. fructus, fruit, from fruor, fruitus, or enjoy, from a root seen in E. verb to brook, originally to enjoy. The G. frucht, D. vrucht, are borrowed directly from the Latin, 1. In a general sense, whatever vegetable products the earth yields to supply the necessities or enjoyments of man and the lower animals; as corn, grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.—2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants or the part that contains the seed, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns. the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.—3. In a still more limited sense, the edible succulent products of certain plants generally covering and including their seeds, as the apple, orange, peach, pear, lemon, cherry, grape, berries, &c.; such products collectively.—4. In bot. the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed.—Aggregated fruits, those which are formed of several series of simple ovaries.—Collective fruits, such as have the floral envelopes or bracteas enlarged and thickened.—Comor bractes enlarged and thickened.—Compound fruits, such as consist of several ovaries. Fruits, scientifically speaking, are either simple or multiple, that is, the produce of one flower or of several flowers united duce of one flower or of several flowers united together.—4. The produce of animals; off-spring; young; as, the fruit of the womb, of the loins, of the body.—5. That which is produced; effect, result, or consequence, whether advantageous or disadvantageous. 'The fruit of rashness.' Shak.

They shall eat the fruit of their doings. We wish to see you reap the fruit of your virtue.

Millon.

The fruits of this education became visible.

—Spurious fruit, in bot. any kind of inflorescence which grows up with the fruit and forms one body with it, as a pine-cone.
Fruit (fröt), v.t. To produce fruit.

As it is three years before they fruit, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber.

Chesterfield.

Fruitage (fröt'āj), n. [Fr.] 1. Fruit collectively; various fruits; fruitery.

Summer himself should minister
To thee with fratage golden-rinded. Tennyson. 2. Mental product, the result of experience, study, or development.

But let me save This noble fruitage of my mind. T. Baillie. Fruit-bearer (frot'bar-er), n. That which

produces fruit.

Fruit-bearing (frot/baring), a. Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

Fruit-bud (frot/bud), n. The bud that pro-

Fruiterer (fröt'er-er), n. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Fruiteress (frot'er-es), n. A female who sells fruit

setts truit.

Fruitery (fröt'é-ri), n. [Fr. fruiterie.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.—2. A fruit-loft;
a repository for fruit.

Fruitestere,† n. A female seller of fruit.

Chaucer.

Fruit-fly (fröt'fli), n. A small black fly found among fruit-trees in spring.

Fruitful (fröt'ful), a. 1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; prolific; as, fruitful soil; a fruitful tree; a fruitful season.—2. Bearing children; not barren.

Be fruitful, and multiply. Gen i sa

Be fruitful, and multiply. Gen. i. 28.

3. Producing or presenting in abundance; productive; as, fruitful in expedients or in crimes. 'Fruitful of further thought and deed.' Tennyson. —SYN. Prolific, fertile, rich, plenteous, abundant, plentiful. Fruitfully (fröt/ful-li), adv. In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

Fruitfulness (fröt/ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour will help the contrary.

B. Forson.

Fruit-gatherer (fröt'garH-èr-èr), n. 1. One who gathers fruit—2. A sort of long-handled scissors, provided with a spring to keep them open, used for gathering fruit situated beyond the reach of the arm.

Fruiting (fröt'ing), a. Pertaining to or yielding fruit situated beyond the reach of the arm.

ing fruit.
Fruition (frö-l'shon), n. [From L. fruor, fructus or fruitus, to use or enjoy.] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

The consummation of all earthly bliss, The full fruition of a kingly crown. If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.

Fruitive (frö'it-iv), a. Enjoying, Royle,

Fruitive (frö'tt-iv), a. Enjoying. Boyle. Fruit-knife (fröt'nif), n. A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit, as apples, oranges, &c. Fruitless (fröt'les), a. 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring; as, a fruitless plant; a fruitless marriage.—2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; as, a fruitless attempt; a fruitless controversy.

They . . . spent the fruitless hours. Milton. Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, And placed a barren sceptre in my gripe. Shah.

SYN. Barren, unprofitable, abortive, inef-fectual, vain, idle, profitless, useless. Fruitlessly (frötles-li), adv. In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably. Fruitlessness (frötles-nes), n. The state or

vainly; unprofitably.

Fruitlessness (frötles-nes), n. The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

Fruit-loft (frötloft), n. A place for the preservation of fruit.

Fruit-pigeon (frötles-nes), n. The name given to the pigeons of the genus Carpophagus, birds of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India, the warmer parts of Australia, &c. During the breeding season a curious gristly knob grows on the base of the upper mandible of some of the species, and soon after disappears. They are so called because they feed entirely on fruit.

Fruit-show (fröt/shō), n. An exhibition of fruit, generally competitive.

Fruit-stain (fröt/stain), n. A mark left on clothes, &c., by the juice of fruit.

Fruit-stail (fröt/shig-gar), n. Fructose (which see).

Fruit-ree (fröt/trē), n. A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value contracts.

for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the

consists in Final Photones, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree.
Fruity (fröt'i), a. 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit; as, fruity port.—2. Fruitful.
Frument, t. Same as Frumenty. Holland; Fabyan. (frit won tickne)

frumentaceous (fro-men-ta'shus), a. [L. frumentaceous, from frumentum, corn.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are framenta-ceous plants. Rees' Cyc.

Frumentarious (frö-men-tá'ri-us), a. [L. frumentarius, from frumentum, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.
Frumentation (frö-men-tā'shon), n. [L. frumentatio,from/rumentum, corn.] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on

the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulant

turbulent. Frumenty (frö'men-ti), n. [L. frumentum, wheat or grain.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned: especially used at Christmas; furmenty.

cially used at Christmas; furmenty.
Frumetary,† [An erroneous form of frumenty.] Frumenty. Frumenty. Frumenty.
The fifth book is of pease-portidge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, &c.

Frumgild,† Frumgyld† (frum gild), m.
[A. Sax., from frum, first, and gild, gyld, a money payment.] In law, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, towards the recompense of his murder.

Frump (frump), n. [Possibly connected with G. rümpfen, to make a wry mouth; Prov. E. frumple, to wrinkle or crumple.]

1.† A joke, jeer, or flout.

You must endure a few court frumfs. B. Fonson.

You must endure a few court friends. B. Fonson. 2. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

2. A cross-tempered, on-assument remaie. Frump (frump), v.l. To insult. Frumpert (frump'en), v.l. A mocker. Frumpish (frump'ish), a. 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

She sits down so, quite frumpish, and won't read her lesson to me. 7. Baillie,

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.
Our Bell. .. looked very from pish.
Frumpishness (frump'ish. nes), n. The state or quality of being frumpish.
Frumpy (frump'i), a. Cross-tempered; frumpish. Don't fancy me a frumpy old married woman. Dickens.
Frush! (frush), vt. [Probably from Tr. froisser, to bruise, to crush, to break, derived by Littre from a L.L. frustrare, to break, from L. frustum, a piece or fragment. Or it may be onomatopoetic, expressive of the sound of an object breaking like crash. Comp. frush, noise.] To bruise; to crush; to break in pieces.

eak in pieces.

I like thy armour well;

I'll frussk it, and unlock the rivets all,

But I'll be master of it.

Shak.

Frush (frush), a. [A. Sax frose. See Frog. Comp. G. frosch, a frog. and also a swelling inside a horse's mouth.] 1. In farriery, same as Frog.—2. A discharge of a fetild or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called Thrush.

Frush (frush), a. [See Frush, v.t.] Easily broken; brittle; short; crisp. 'Rotten sticks are frush.' Prof. Wilson.

Frush (frush), n. Noise made by objects coming into collision and being crushed. [Rare.]

Horrible uproar and frush
Of rocks that meet in battle. Southey.

Of rocks that meet in battle. Southey.

Frust (frust). Same as Frustum.

Frustrable (frus'tra-bl), a. [See Frustrate]. That may be frustrated or defeated.

Frustraneous! (frus-tra'nē-us), a. [See Frustrate]. Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Frustrate! (frus'trāt), v.t. pret. & pp. frustrated; ppr. frustrating. [L. frustror, frustratus, from frustra, in a state of deception, without effect, in vain, from same root as fraus, fraud. See Fraud.]. 1. To make of no avail; to bring to nothing; to prevent from taking effect or attaining a purpose or fulfilment; to defeat; to disappoint; to or fulfilment; to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; as, to frustrate a plan, design, or attempt; to frustrate the will or purpose.

Babington's conspiracy against Elizabeth, Fawkes's conspiracy against Elizabeth, Fawkes's conspiracy against James, Gerard's conspiracy against Cromwell, were all discovered, frustrata, and punished.

were an ascovered, frustrated, and punished.

It is less commonly used with a personal object, as in Judith xi. 11.—2. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to frustrate a conveyance or deed.—SYN. To thwart, prevent, baffle, defeat, balk, hinder, countercheck.

Frustrate(frus'trät), p. and a. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. 'Our frustrate search.' Shak.

Frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), adv. In vain. Vaars.

Vicars.
Frustration (frus-tra'shon), n. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the frustration of one's attempt or design.
Frustrative (frus'tra-tiv), a. Tending to frustrate; tending to defeat; fallacious.
Frustratory (frus'tra-to-ri), a. That makes void or of no effect; that renders null. 'A frustratory appeal.' Aylife.
Frustule (frus'tūl), n. [L. frustulum (dim. of frustum), a small piece.] A name given to each of the cells into which the Diatomacea, an order of sea-weeds, divide.
Frustulent (frus'tū-lent), a. [L. frustum, afragment.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

Frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), a. [L. frustum, a fragment.] In bot. consisting of small frag-

reagment.] In bot. consisting of small fragments or frustums.

Frustum (frus'tum), n. [L., a piece, regarded by Pott as from same root as frustra, frans, &c. See FRUSTRATE.] In geom. the part of a solid next the base, left by cutting off the top portion by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other; as, the frustum of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere, which latter is any part comprised between two parallel circular sections; and the middle frustum of a

middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles, having the centre of the sphere in the mid-



dle of it, and equally distant from both ends. In the figure the dotted line c shows the portion of the cone cut off to form the

frustum f.

Frutaget (fröt/āj), n. 1. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece. The cornices consist of frutages and festoons.

Evelyn.

2. A confection of fruit.

Frutescence (fro-tes'ens), n. Shrubbiness.

frutescent (frö-tes'ent), a. [From L. frutex, fruticis, a shrub.] In bot. having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby; as,

a frutescent stem

a prucescent stem.
Frutex (frö'teks), n. pl. Frutices (frö'ti-sēz).
[L.] In bot. a shrub; a plant having a woody,
durable stem, but less than a tree.
Frutical+ (frö'ti-kal), a. [From L. frutex,
a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.
'This shrub or fruticall plant.' Gerarde.

'This shrub or fruticall plant.' Gerarde.
Fruticant† (frötik-ant), a. [L. fruticans, fruticantis, from fruticor, to become bushy, from frutex, a bush.] Full of shoots.
Fruticous, Fruticose, from frutex, fruticis, a shrub.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby; as, a fruticous stem.
Fruticulose (frötik'ū-lōs), a. Branching like a small shrub. Gray.
Fruticy (frö'ti-fi), v.i. A word used by Launcelot in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice for notify, Pry (fri), v.t. pret. & pp. fried; ppr. fruina.

for notify, v.t. pret. & pp. fried; ppr. frying. [Fr. frive, to fry; L. friyo; Skr. bhrij, to parch, to bake, to burn.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire, to cook and prepare for eating in a fryingpan; as, to fry meat or vegetables.

Fry (fri), v.i. 1. To be dressed with heat in a pan over a fire; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to simmer.—2. To ferment, as in the stometh

as in the stomach.

To keep the oil from frying in the stomach. Bacon. To be agitated; to boil. 'The frothy llows fry.' Spenser.—4. To ferment in billows fry.' the mind.

What kindling motions in their breasts do fr

Fry (fri), n. 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.—2. State of mental ferment or agitation; as, he keeps himself in a constant fru.

Fry (fri), n. [From Fr. frat, spawn of fish or of frogs; or Icel. frae, fried, seed, egg; Goth. frat.] 1. A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; a swarm of any small animals or of young neonle; a great numerical section. animals, or of young people; a great number of small or insignificant objects. 'The fry of children young.' Spenser.

We have burned two frigates and a hundred and twenty small fry.

H. Walpole.

The young of the salmon at a certain stage of their progress.

Fry (fir), n. A kind of sieve.

Frying-pan (firing-pan), n. A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.—Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Fu' (fib), a. Full. [Scotch.]

Fuage! (fü'āi), n. Same as Feuar.

Fub; Fubs! (fub, fubz), n. [Origin and connections doubtful. According to Wedgrood, analogous to bob, dab, dob, signifying a lump, anything thick and short, from the sound of a soft lump falling to the ground.]

Fub (fub), v.t. [Same word as Fob, to cheat.]
To put off; to delay; to cheat.

I have been fubbed off and fubbed off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thoughton. Shak. Fubbery (fub'bė-ri), n. Act of cheating;

deception. Fubsy (fub'bi, fub'zi), a. Plump; chubby.

Fucaceæ (fū-kā/sē-ē), n. pl. [See Fucus.] A nat. order of dark-coloured alga, consisting of olive-coloured inarticulate sea-weeds, of one-conducted intractance sawweets, distinguished from the other algae by their organs of reproduction, which consist of archegonia and antheridia, contained in common chambers or conceptacles, united in mon chambers or conceptacles, united in club-shaped receptacles at the ends or margins of the fronds. Fucacee exist in all parts of the ocean, and, though all are probably occasionally attached, they may persist as floating musses, like the gulf-weed. Macrosystis pyrifore is said to have fronds of 500 to 1500 feet long. The genus Fucus is the best known British type.

Fucate, Fucated (fū'kāt, fū'kāt-ed), a. [L. fucutus, from fuco, to stain.] Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show.

Fuchs (föks), n. [G., a fox.] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman.

freshman. Fuchsia (fü'shi-a, fök'si-a), n. [Named after the discoverer Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, nat. order Onagrariæ, characterized by having a funnel-shaped coloured decidnous four-parted calyx, sometimes with a very long tube; four petals set in the mouth of the calyx-bube and alternating with its expressive eight exerted. times with a very long time; four petans set in the mouth of the calyx-tube and alternating with its segments; eight exserted stamens, and a long style with a capitate stigma. This is one of our most common decorative greenhouse plants, while the hardy varieties out of doors in the open border form an important feature with their drooping elegant habit and their wonderful profusion of flowers.

Fucivorous (flosiv'ér-us), a. [L. fucus, seaweed, and voro, to eat.] A term applied to animals that subsist on sea-weed.

Fucus (fu'kus), n. [L., rock-lichen, orchil (used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks), red or purple colour, rouge, disguise, deceit.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show.

Those that paint for debauchery should have the fucus pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered.

Ferency Collier. No fucus, nor vain supplement of art, Shall falsify the language of my heart. Sandys.

In bot. a name formerly applied to almost 2. In bot. a name formerly applied to almost all the solid alga, but now confined to agenus of the family Fucacea, comprising those seaweeds which have a flat or compressed forked frond, the air-vessels when present formed by the occasional swelling of the branches, or in their substance and receptacles filled with mucus, traversed by a network of initial dilements. More of the work of jointed filaments. Many of the species are exposed at low-water; they form a considerable proportion of the sea-weeds thrown up on our coasts, and are used for manure and for making kelp. Most contain iodine.

iodine.
Fucusi (fü'kus), v.t. To paint; to perfume.
Fucusi (fū'kus), v.t. To paint; to perfume.
Fud (fud), n. [W. fivtog, a scut, a short tail.]
The scut or tail of the hare, coney, &c.
Burns. [Old English and Scotch.]
Fud (fud), n. [From fud, a hare's or rabbit's
tail.] Woollen waste; the refuse of the new
wool taken out in the scribbling process,
which is mixed with the mungo for use.
See Munko, SHODD.
Fudder (fud'der), n. Same as Fodder.
Fuddle (fud'der), n. pret. & pp. fuddled; ppr.
fuddling. [A form of fuzzle (which see).]
I. To make foolish or stupid by drink; to
make intoxicated.

make intoxicated.

I am too fuddled to take care to observe your 2. To spend in drinking; to part with for the

2. To spend in drinking; to part with for the sake of obtaining the means of drinking.
Fuddle (fud'), v. To drink to excess.
Fuddler (fud')er), n. A drunkard.
Fudge (ful), n. A made-up story; stuff; non-sense; as, the tale was all fudge.

At the conclusion of every sentence (Mr. Burchell) would cry out, Fuage! Goldsmith. Fudge (fuj), v.t. pret. & pp. fudged; ppr. fudging. (Probably connected with fadge (which see) J. 1. To make up, as a false story; to contrive; to fabricate. 'Fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness.' Fairfax.—2. To foist; to interpolate.

That last—suppose—is fudged in;
Why should you cram these upon me? Foote.

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), a. Belonging to Tierra

Fuegian (u-e-1)-an, a. Belonging to Herra del Fuego.

Fuegian (fü-e-5)-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

Fuel (fü'el), n. [Norm. Fr. fuayl, fouoyle, foualle; L. L. focale, from L. focus, a hearth, a fire-place. See Foots.] I. Any matther which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.—2. Anything that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

He's gone, and who knows how he may report Thy words by adding fuel to the flame? Milton.

Fuel (fü'el), v.t. pret. & pp. fuelled; ppr. fuelling. 1. To feed with fuel or combustible matter.

Never, alas! the dreadful name, That fuels the infernal flame. Comlev.

2. To store or furnish with fuel or firing. Fuel-feeder (fü'el-fed-er), n. A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in gra-duated quantities. Fueller (fü'el-er), n. One who or that which

supplies fuel.

supplies fuel. Fuero (fu-er'ō), n. (Sp., from L. forum (which see).] A Spanish term having such significations as—a code of law, a charter of privileges, a custom having the force of law, a declaration by a magistrate, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribulal. —Fuero juzgo, a code of Spanish law, said to be the most ancient in

Fuff (fuf), v.i. [Onomatopoetic.] To puff.

Fuff (fuf), v.t. To puff; to whiff. [Scotch.] She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. Ruris

Fuff (fuf), n. A puff; a whiff. [Local.] Fuffy (fuf'1), α. Light; puffy. [Local.] Fuga (fu'ga), n. [L., flight.] In music, same as Frague.

as rugue.

Tugacious (fū-gā/shus), a. [Fr. fugace; L. fugax, fugacis, from fugio, to flee or fly, to flee away.] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile; that lasts but for a short time.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so figacious, and of so uncertain purchase. Fer. Taylor.

-Fugacious corolla, in bot. one that is soon shed.

shed.

Fugaciousness (fü-gā'shus-nes), n. The quality of being fugacious; volatility.

Fugacity (fü-ga'si-ti), n. [L. fugax, apt to fee, fleeting.] 1. The quality of being fugacious; fugaciousness; volatility; as, the fugacity of spirits.—2. Uncertainty; instability.

Fugacyt (fugasi), n. Fugacity. Milton. Fugal (fugal), a. In music, like a fugue; containing answers to or imitations of a given subject or theme.

given subject or theme.

Fugato (fö-gä'tö), n. In music, a composition containing fugal imitation, but not in strict fugue form.

Fugh (fü), interj. An exclamation expressing abhorrence or disgust.

Fugic (fü'ji), n. [L. fugio, I flee.] A fugitive; a coward. [Scotch.]

Fugie-warrant (fü'ji-wo-rant), n. In Scots lun a warrant granted to apprehend a

Fugie-Warrant (in')i-wo-rant), n. In Scots law, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment. Fugile (fu'jil), n. In med. (a) the cerumen of the ear. (b) A nebulous suspension in, or a deposition from, the urine. (c) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear. Fugitation (fū-jit-ā'shon), n. In Scots law, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

tice.
Fugitive (fu'jit-iv), a. [Fr. fugitif, L. fugitivus, from L. fugio, fugitum, to flee or fly.]
1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind. 'The more tender and fugitive parts.' Woodward.—2. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; as, a fugitive idea. 'Fugitive delights.' Daniel. 'The painter must arrest what is fugitive.' Dr. Caird. Specifically, in dyeing, catico-printing, &c., a term applied to such colours as will not stand washing or fade rapidly.—3. Fleeing or running from danger or pursuit, duty or service.

Leanner praise a fugitive and cloistened virtue.

I cannot praise a Jugittie and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary.

Can a Jugitive daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?

Richardson.

4. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician.

Sir H. Wotton.

. In literature, a term applied to compositions which are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

By collecting Peacock's mere fugilize pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. Edin. Rev.

Fugitive (fu'jit-iv), n. 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger.—2. One who has fled or de-serted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment.

Your royal highness is too great and too just either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fugitives.

Decides

3. Anything hard to be caught or detained. Or catch that airy fugitive, called wit. Harte. Fugitively (fū'jit-iv-li), adv. In a fugitive

manner.

Fugitiveness (fū'jit-iv-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being fugitive; volatility; fugacity; aptness to fly away.—2. Instability;

fugacity; aptness to fly away.—2. Instability; unsteadiness.
Fugleman, Flugelman (fü'gl-man, fiù'gl-man), n. [G. liùgchmann, from jiùgel, a wing.] 1. A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company, as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—2. One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow.

'One cheer more,' screamed the little fugleman in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.

'One cheer more,' screamed the little fugleman in the balcony, and out shouted the molo again.

Fugue (füg), n. [Fr.; Sp. and It. fugue, from L. fugue, a fleeing, flight.] In music, a polyplionic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices, the interest in these frequently heard themes being sustained by diminishing the interval being sustained by diminishing the interval of time at which they follow each other, and monotony being avoided by the occa-sional use of episodes, or pussages open to free treatment.

In all the different species of fugues the parts fly or run after each other, and hence the derivation of the general name fugue.

Fuguist (füg'ist), n. A musician who composes or performs fugues.

Fulcible! (ful'si-bl), a. [L. fulcio, to prop.]

That may be propped or supported. Cock-

cram.
Fulciment† (ful'si-ment), n. [L. fulcimentum, from fulcio, to prop.] A prop; a fulcrum; the support on which a balance or lever rests and turns. Wilkins.
Fulcraceous (ful-krā'shus), a. In bot. of or

lever rests and turns. Wilkins. Fulcraceous (ful-krā'shus), a. In bot. of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants. See Fulcrum.

Fulcrate (ful'krāt), a. [From L. fulcrum, a prop.] 1. In bot. descending to the earth, as a branch or stem.—2. Furnished with fulcrums.

Fulcrum (ful'krum), n. L. pl. Fulcra (ful'kra); E. pl. Fulcrums (ful'krumz). [L., the post or foot of a couch, from fulcio, to sup-



Fulcrum

port.] 1. A prop or support.—2. In mech. that by which a lever is sustained; the point about which the lever turns in lifting a body. In the figure L is the lever, by depressing which over r, the fulcrum, the stone is raised. 3. In hot the part of a punt which sewes to 3. In bot the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some

support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion, as a stipule, a bract, a tendril, a gland, &c.

Fulcrum Forceps, n. An instrument used by dentists, and consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

Ful-drive, † pp. Fully driven; completed.

Chaucer.

Fulfil, Fulfill (ful-fil), v.t. pret. & pp. ful-filled; ppr. fulfilling. (A compound of full and fill; A. Sax. ful-fyllan.] 1.† To fill to the full; to fill entirely.

Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be fulfilled with thy grace and heavenly benediction.

Eook of Common Prayer.

2. To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, requirement, legal demand, terms of a bargain or covenant, and the like; to comply with the injunctions, requirements, or demands of.

Here nature seems fulfilled in all her ends. Mil.
He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him

Ps. cxiv. 19.

If ye fitfil the royal law according to the Scriptures, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well.

Jam. ii. 3.

3. To complete, as an agreed on period of service, or as a term of life; as, to fulfil a hundred years, that is, to live a hundred years. Dryden.

rs. Dryden. Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled. Gen. xxix. 21.

Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled.

Gen. xxis. cr.

Fulfiller (ful-fil'er), n. One that fulfils or accomplishes.

Fulfilment (ful-fil'er), n. Accomplishment; completion; execution; performance; as, the fulfilment of prophecy. 'The fulfilment of all his other promises.' Blair.

Fulgency (ful'jen-si), n. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

Fulgent (ful'jent), a. [L. fulgens, fulgents, from fulgeo, to shine.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

Fulgently (ful'jent-li), adv. In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly; glitteringly.

Fulgidt (ful'jid), a. [L. fulgidus, from fulgeo, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. 'Fulgidt weapons.' Pope.

Fulgidty (ful'jid'-ti), n. The state or quality of being fulgid; splendour.

Fulgor (ful'gor), n. [L.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. Sir T. Browne.

Fulgora (ful'gor-a), n. [L.] The lantern-fly genus, a genus of homopterous insects allied to the Cicadide, but formed into a family by themselves, the Fulgoride. They are remarkable for the prolongation of their forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because the lantern-fly proper (F. lanternaria), a native of Guiana, has been asserted to emit a strong light from this lanternaria), a native of Guiana, has been asserted to emit a strong light from this asseried to emit a strong ngnt from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See LANTERN-FLY.

Fulgoridæ, Fulgorina (ful-go'ri-dē, ful-go-ri'na), n. pl. A family of homopterous in-sects, of which the lantern-fly is the type.

See FULGORA.

Film, n. p. A family of homoperous insects, of which the lantern-fly is the type. See FULGURA. Fulgurant (ful/gūr-ant), a. Lightening. Sir T. More. Fulgurate (ful/gūr-āt), v.i. pret. & pp. fulgurated; ppr. fulgurating. [See FULGURATION.] To flash as lightning. [See FULGURATION.] To flash as lightning. Fulguration (ful-gūr-āthon), n. [L. fulguration, from fulguro, fulguratum, to lighten, from fulgur, lightning.] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.—2. In assaying, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves their surface. Fulgurite (ful'gūr-īb), n. Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly, a vitrified tube of sand formed by lightning penetrating the solid ground, and fusing a portion of the materials through which it passes. Fulgury (ful'gūr-i), n. [L. fulgur, lightning.] Lightning. Cockeram. Fulham, n. Same as Fullam (which see). Fulica (fū'li-ka), n. A genus of grallatorial birds including the coots. The members of this genus have a strong straight and somewhat conical bill, the base of which extends up the forehead and there dilates so as to form a naked patch; the toes are edged with a scolloped membrane. They live in marshy places and on the margins of ponds, and are pretty widely spread over Europe, Asia, and America. See Coor.
Fuliginose (fū-lij'in-ōs), a. Same as Fuliginose (fū-lij'in-ōs), n. [L. fuligi-

ginous.
Fuliginosity (fū-lij'in-os'i-ti), n. [L. fuliginosus, from fuliqo, soot.] The condition
or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness;
matter deposited by smoke. Cartyle.
Fuliginous (fū-lij'in-us), a. [L. fuligineus,
fuliginosus, from fuligo, soot.] 1. Pertain-

ing to soot; sooty; dark.—2. Pertaining to snoke; resembling snoke; dusky.
Fuliginously (fû-lij'in-us-li), adv. In a snoky manner; duskily.

Military France is everywhere full of sour inflammatory humour, which exhales itself fuliginously, this way or that.

Carlyle.

Fuligo (fū-lī'go), n. [L.] Grime; soot.

Camphire, of a white substance, by its fulino affordeth a deep black. Sir T. Browne.

affordeth a deep black.

Fuligulines (fulig-ū-li'nė), n. pl. The seadueks, a sub-family of the Anatida, characterized by having a long, flat, broad bill, with scarcely any gibbosity at the base, and rather dilated at the extremity; short tail of fourteen feathers. The pochards (Fuligula), canvas-back duck, &c., are among them. Fulimart (fū'li-mart), n. Same as Foumart. Fulls, † n. Folk; people. Chaueer. Full (ful), a. [A. Sax; O.Sax, ful, Icel, fullr, Goth, fulls, Fris, ful, G. voll. See Fill. 1. Replete: having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a vessel full of liquor.—2. Well supplied or furnished, abounding; having a large quantity or abundance; as, a house

large quantity or abundance; as, a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.—3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.

Blackstone.

4. Plump; filled out; as, a full body.-5. Sa-

I am full of the burnt-offerings of rams. Is. i. II. 6. Having the mind or memory filled.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions.

Locke.

on decayed and weak constitutions. Lecke.

7. Abundant in quantity; plenteous; as, a full meal.—8. Not defective or partial; not wanting anything to complete; entire; adequate; mature; perfect; as, the full accomplishment of a prophecy; full compensation or reward; a person of full age; a full stop; a full face.

It came to pass at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed. Gen. xli, r.

9. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as, a full voice or sound.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart.

empty a heart.

10. Giving ample details or arguments; treating of in the most ample way; copious; as, the speaker was full upon that point.—

11. In music, a term applied (a) to anthems having no solos or solo voice to the parts; (b) to the organ when all or most of the stops are out; (c) to a score the several parts of which are complete, and whose combinations are closely constructed; (d) to a band when all the voices and instruments are employed.—Full and by (naut.), sailing close-hauled, having all the sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.—Full brothers or sisters, children of the same father and the same mother.—Full consin, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.—Full ends, a term in hunting signifying that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit; hard chase.—Full dress, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like, varying usually with the profession of the wearer.—Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the some is in this position.—End. 10. Giving ample details or arguments; treatas when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.—Full run or full swing, unrestrained liberty.

Full (ful), n. 1. Complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree; as, this instrument answers to the full; fed to the

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide. Shak. 2. That period in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun—Written in full, written without contractions; written in

written without contractions; written in words, not in figures.
Full (ful), adv. [The adverbial use of the adjective is old, especially in composition; comp. A. Sax. full-eathe, very easily; full-aysig, very foolish; full-neath, very near.]
1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; equally.

The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. Dryden. 2. Fully; completely; altogether. 'Inform her full of my particular fear.' Shak. 'I am now full resolved.' Shak. -3. Exactly. Full in the centre of the sacred wood. Addition. 'Inform

4. Directly; straight; as, he looked him full in the face; he came full upon such a one. 5. To satiety.

I have supped full with horrors. Full is placed, especially in poetry, be-fore adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as, full sad.

With his cruel bow he laid full low
The harmless albatross. Caleridge.
Full well they taughed with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly particular to avenues where the content of t

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express thmost extent or degree; as, full-blown, full-grown, &c.
Full (ful), v.t. To become full or wholly illuminated; as, the moon fulls at midnight. Full (ful), v.t. [A. Sax, fullian, to whiten, to full, fullere, a fuller, from L. fullo, a clothfuller; comp. Fr. fouler, to tread, to trample, from L. fullare, to full cloth.] To thicken in a mill, as cloth; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.
Full (ful), v.t. To become fulled or felted; as, this cloth fulls very well.
Full-acorned (full-kornd), a. Fed to the full with acorns. Shale.
Fullage (ful'ā), n. Money paid for fulling cloth.

cloth.

Full-aged (ful'ājd), a. Being of mature age.

Fullam, Fulham (ful'am), n. 1. An old cant
word for false dice, named from Fulham, a
suhurb of London, which, in the reign of
Queen Elizabeth, was the most notorious place for black-legs in all England. Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called 'high,' and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four,

For gourd and fullam holds, And 'high' and 'low' beguile the rich and p

and any and low beguiethe act and poor.

2. Hence, a sham; a make-believe. 'Ful-hums of poetic fiction.' Hudibras.

Full-armed (ful'armd), a. Completely

armed.
Full-blooded (ful'blud-ed), a. 1. Having a full supply of blood.—2. Of pure blood or extraction; thorough-bred; as, a full-blooded

horse.

horse.
Full-bloomed (tηl'blömd), a. Having perfect bloom; like a perfect blossom. 'Full-blomed lips.' Crashave.
Full-blown (tηl'blon), a. 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom; mature; as, a full-blown rose; full-blown beauty.—2. Fully distended with wind.

stended with wand.

And steers against it with a full-blown sail.

Dryden.

Full-born (ful'born), a. Nobly born.
Full-bottom (ful'bot-tum), n. A wig with a large bottom.

Inrge bottom.
Full-bottomed (ful'bot-tumd), a. Having a large bottom, as a wig.
Full-bound (ful'bound), a. In book-binding, bound entirely in leather.
Full-butt (ful'but), adv. Meeting directly and with violence; with sudden collision.

He and the babler, or talker I told ye of, met fullbutt; and after a little staring one another in the
face, upon the encounter, the babler opened.

Full-centre (ful'sen-ter), a. In arch. a term
applied to what has the shape of a full semicircle; as, a full-centre arch; a full-centre

Full-charged (ful'charjd), a. Charged or loaded to the full; fully prepared.

I stood i' the level Of a full-charged confederacy. Full-chisel (ful'chiz-el), adv. At full speed. [American vulgarism.]

O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a min te.' And off he set full-chisel. T. C. Haliburton

Full-dress (ful'dres), a. That demands full dress; as, a full-dress party or concert.
Full-drive (ful'driv), adv. At full speed.
Full-eared (ful'erd), a. Having the ears or heads full of grain.
Fullar (ful'er) a. One who fulls; one whose

or heads full of grain.

Fuller (full'er), n. One who fulls; one whose occupation is to full cloth.

Fuller (full'er), n. In blacksmith's work, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

Fuller (full'er), v.t. To form a groove or channel in, by a fuller or set-hammer; as, to fuller a bayonet. uller a bayonet

Fuller's-earth (ful'erz-erth),n. A variety of clay or marl, compact but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colours, usually to the touch, and of various colours, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. It consists of silica 50 per cent., alumina 20, water 24, and small quantities of magnesia, lime, and peroxide of iron. This marl occurs in and gives its name to a division of the lower colitic strata, which reaches a thickness of 400 feet. Fuller's-thistle, Fuller's-weed (full'erz-this-1, full'erz-wed), n. A name commonly given to the teasel, a plant of the genus Dipsacus (D. fullonum), the burs or prickly flower-heads of which are used in dressing

nower-neads of which are tested in decising cloth. See DIPSACE.

Fullery (thi'é-ri), n. The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full-eyed (thi'id), a. Having large promi-

Full-fed (ful/fed), a. Fed to fulness; plump

Full-fleshed (ful'flesht), a. Having full

full-flowing (fulfdi-ing), a. Flowing with fulness; swelling; giving free vent. Slak. Full-formed (fulformd), a. Having full

Full-formed (ful'for-tūnd), a. At the form. Shak.
Full-fortuned (ful'for-tūnd), a. At the height of prosperity. 'The imperious show of the full-fortuned Cæsar.' Shak.
Full-franght (ful'frat), a. Laden or stored to fulnes. Shak.
Full-gorged (ful'gorjd), a. In falconry, sated; over-fed. Shak.
Full-grown (ful'gron), a. Grown to full size; accompanying fulness of growth. Ripe and frolic of his full-grown age. Milton.
Full-handed (ful'hand-ed), a. Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; possessing ample means: the opposite of empty-handed: generally applied to a person coming or departing; as, his wife came to him full-handed; he sent him away full-handed.
Full-nearted (ful'härt-ed), a. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

age or confidence; elated.

The enemy full-hearted, Lolling the tongue with slaughtering. Shak.

Full-hot (ful'hot), a. Heated to the utmost; very flery. 'Anger is like a full-hot horse.' very flery.

Fulling-mill (ful'ing-mil), n. A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it. The principal parts of a fulling-mill are the wheel, with its trundle, a fulling-mill are the wheel, with its trundle, which gives motion to the tree or spindle, whose teeth communicate that motion to the pestles or stampers, which fall into troughs, wherein the cloth is put, with fuller's-earth, to be scoured and thickened by this process of beating.

Full-length (fullength), a. Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, a full-length portrait.

ruttength poterate.
Full-manned (full mand), a. Completely furnished with men, as a fort with soldiers, or a ship with sailors. Shak.
Fullmart, + Same as Foumart (which see).

Full-moon (ful'mon), a. Pertaining to or produced by the moon when full.

In folly rushes with a full-moon tide. Cowper.

Full-mouthed (ful'mouthd), a. 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost

extent.

Had Boreas blown

His full-mouthed blast, and cast thy houses down.

Quartes. 2. Having a full or strong voice or sound.

A full-mouthed diapason swallows all. Crashaw.

A full-mouthed diapason swallows all. Crashaw. Fullness (fullnes). Same as Fulness. Full-orbed (fullorbd), a. Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.
Full-replete (full re-plet), a. Completely filled. 'Full-replete with choice of all delights.' Shab.

lights.' Shak.
Full-sailed (ful'sāld), a. Unlimited; absolute. 'Full-sailed confidence.' Massinger.
Full-souled (ful'sōld), a. Magnanimous; of noble disposition.
Full-split (ful'split), adv. With the greatest violence and impetuosity. [American productions]

vulgarism.

ess violence and imperiods. American vulgarism.]
Full-summed (ful'sumd), a. Complete in all its parts.
Full-swing (ful'swing), adv. With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity.
Full-voiced (ful'voist), a. Having a full, strong, powerful voice. 'The full-voiced quire: Milton.
Full-winged (ful'wingd), a. 1. Having complete wings or large strong wings. Shak.—2. Ready for flight; eager. Beau. & Fl.
Fully (fulli), adv. In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely; as, to be fully persuaded of something. 'To oppose his hatred fully.' Shak.—Fully committed, in law, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.—Syn.

Completely, entirely, maturely, plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, amply, sufficiently, clearly, distinctly, per-

Fulmar (ful'mar), n. [Icel fillmár, lit. foul mew.] A natatorial or swimming oceanic bird(Procellaria glacialis), of the family anic bird (Procellaring glacialis), of the family Procellaridæ or petrels. The fulmar is larger than a gull; the upper mandible of its strong cylindrical bill is suddenly hooked the lower curves upward. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breednorthern seas in produgious numbers, breed-ing in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, &c. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-



Fulmar (Proceilaria placialis).

cliffs, in which it lays only one egg. The natives of St. Kilda value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by descending precipices by ropes in the most perilous manner. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There is another species found in the Pacific Ocean. Fulmar (ful/men), n. The founart (which see). Fulmen (ful/men), n. [L.] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Fulminant (ful'min-ant), a. [L. fulminans, fulminants, ppr. of fulmino. See Fulminate.] Thundering; making a loud noise. Bailey. Fulminate (ful'min-āt), v.i. pret. & pp. ful-

minated; ppr. fulminating. [L. fulmino, fulminatim, from fulmen, lightning, control for fulgimen, from fulge, to fash.] I. To thunder.—2. To make a loud sudden noise or a sudden sharp report; to explode with a loud noise; to detonate; as, fulminating gold.—3. To issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority; especially, to send forth ecclesiastical censures, as is done by the pope.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd infractors of them.

Lord Herbert.

Fulminate (ful'min-āt), v.t. 1. To cause to explode.—2. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

tical authority.

Judgments . . . fulvisinated with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal.

Ep. Warburton.

Fulminate (ful'min-āt), n. An explosive compound. See FULMINATING.

Fulminating (ful'min-āt-ing), p. and a.

1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.—2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces, or censures. — Fulminating compounds or fulminates, explosive compounds of fulminic acid with various bases, such as pounds of Jummates, explosive compounds of fullminic acid with various bases, such as gold, mercury, platinum, and silver. The old fullminating powder is a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash. Fullminate of mercury is extensively used as a priming in percussion cane. sion caps.
Fulmination (ful-min-ā/shon), n.

act of fulminating, thundering, or detonat-ing; the act of thundering or issuing forth, as denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.—2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule.

Ayliffe.

Fulminatory (ful'min-a-to-ri), a. Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a côté gauche wanting; extreme lest;

sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical fubruatory height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands.

Fulmine (ful'min), v.t. pret. Carlyle, mined; ppr. fulmining. 1. To thunder; to fulminate; to give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warning with her theme
Warning with her theme
She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anon the rosy red Flasht through her face as it had been a flake Of lightning through bright heven fulmined. Spenser.

Fulmine (ful'min), v.i. To thunder; to sound like thunder; to fulminate; to speak out boldly and with resistless power, or with supreme authority.

A very Cicerone—yet, alas, How unlike him who fulmined in old Rome! Rogers.

Fulmineous (ful-min'a-us), a. [L. fulmen, thunder.] Pertaining to thunder.
Fulminic (ful-min'ik), a. In chem. of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—Fulminic acid, an acid not known in the free state. See under FULMINATING.
Fulness, Fullness (ful'nes), n. The state or quality of being full or filled; abundance; completeness; perfection; renderious residents.

completeness; perfection; repletion; satiety; swelling; largeness; extent; strongness; loudness; clearness; ampleness of knowledge; abundant learning.

In thy presence is fulness of joy. There wanted the filiness of a plot and variety of characters to form it as it ought. Dryden.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of fulness and exactness.

Macaulay,

—In the fulness of time, a common phrase, signifying 'at the proper or destined time.'
The phrase originated in the Biblical expression 'When the fulness of the time was come.' Gal. iv. 4. come.' Gal. iv. 4.

Fulsamic + (ful-sam'ik), a. Fulsome; nau-

Fulsome (ful'sum), a. [Partly from full and term. -some, partly from O. E. ful, full.] I. Filled out; full and plump.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew fulsome, fair, and fresh. Golding.

2.† Causing surfeit; cloying.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells. . Honey, which never fulsome is, yet fills
The widest souls. Beaumont.

3. Offensive from excess of praise; gross. 'Fulsome flattery.' Macaulay.—4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

He that brings fulsome objects to my view, With nauseous images my fancy fills. Roscommon.

State and the state of the stat

scenely. Fulsomeness (ful'sum-nes), n. The state or quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity; grossness; satiety. Fulyous, Fulvid (ul'vus, ful'vid), a. (L.L. fulvidus, L. fulvus, yellow.] Yellow; tawny; of a tawny yellow colour. [Fulvid is rare.] Fum † (fum), v.i. [Onomatopoetic.] To sound or play upon a fiddle; to thrum.

Follow me, and fum as you go.

Follow me, and Jum as you go.

Funn, Funn (funn, fung), n. The Chinese phenix, one of the four symbolical animals supposed to preside over the destinies of the Chinese Empire.

Funnacious (fū-mā'shus), a. [L. fumus, smoke.] Lit. smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tabasco. tobacco

Funado (fū-mā'dō), n. [Sp. fumado, smoked, pp. of fumar, L. fumare, to smoke, from fumus, smoke.] A smoked smoke, from fish. Carew

Fumage (fū'māj), n. [L. fumus, smoke.]
Tax on smoke places; hearth-money. Fumage, or fuage, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.

Fumaramide (fū-ma'ra-mid), n. (C₁H₀N₂O₂).
In chem. a substance formed by the action of ammonia on fumarate of ethyl. It is a snow-white powder. By acids and alkalies it is resolved, like other amides, into ammonia and the acid. the acid.

Fumarate (fū'ma-rāt), n. In chem. a salt

of fumaria acid.

Fumaria (fil-mä'ri-a), n. [From L. fumus, smoke, in allusion to the disagreeable smell of the plant.] A genus of plants popularly known as fumitory (which see).

Fumariaceæ (fü-mä'ri-ä''sé-ē), n. pl. A small nat. order of exogenous plants, closely allied to Papaveraceæ. The species are slender-stemmed, herbaceous plants, generally erect, though some climb by means of their twisting leaf-stalks. Many species are objects of cultivation by the gardener for the sake of their showy flowers. All are astringent and card allegate and are reputed displayed. acrid plants, and are reputed diaphoretics and aperients. They inhabit the temperate and warm regions of the northern hemi-sphere and South Africa. Fumaric (fū-ma'rik), a. In chem. pertaining

to or obtained from furnitory. However, the conditions of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready formed in several plants, as in common funitory. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. It unites with

several bases, producing funarates.

Funarole (fü'ma-rol), n. [lt. funarola, from funo, L. funus, smoke.] A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur-mine or volcano.

Fumatory (fű'ma-to-ri), n.

Fumatory (fū'ma-to-ri), n. Same as Fumitory.
Fumble (fum'hl), v.i. [D. fommelen; Sw. fumile, to handle feebly; L. G. fummelen, to fumble; Dan. famile, to grope about. Comp. O. E. fambles, hands, famble, to stutter; Icel, fillma, to fumble! 1. To feel or grope about it to make awkward attempts; to grope about in perplexity; to seek or search for something awkwardly.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse.

2. To employ the hands or fingers about something in an aimless or awkward fashion.

I saw him famble with the sheets, and play with

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers.

3. To stutter; to stammer; to hesitate in speech; to mumble.

He fumbleth in the mouth, His speech doth fail. Tragedy of King John, 1611.

Fumble (fum'bl), v.t. To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. He frimbles up all in one loose adieu. Shak.

Fumbler (fumbler), n. One who fumbles, gropes, or manages awkwardly. Fumblingly (fumbling-li), adv. In a fumbling, hesitating, or awkward manner.

Many good scholars speak but fumblingly.

B. For

Many good scholars speak but funitingly.

E. Sonoon.

Funne (ffum), n. [L. funnus, smoke, steam, vapour, fume, akin to Skr. dhâma, smoke, steam, vapour, fume, akin to Skr. dhâma, smoke, from dhat, to agitate, the root being that of E. dust.] 1.† Smoke, as from a fire.

Then there is a repulsion of the fune, by some higher hill or fabrick that shall overtop the chimney.

2. Smoky or vaporous exhalation from anything, especially if possessing narcotic or other remarkable properties; volatile matter arising from anything; exhalation: generally in the plural; as, the funes of tobacco; the funes of burning sulphur; the funes of wine.—3. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; angry mood; passion. Shak.

The funes of his passion do really intexicate and confound his indexice and the total state.

The firmes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. South. She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a fume against me. Shirley.

4. Anything like fume or vapour, by being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, vain imagination, and the like. Shak.

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of funes and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work.

Bacon.

Fume (fum), vi. pret. & pp. fumed; ppr. fuming. [Fr. fumer; L. fumo. See the noun.] 1. To smoke; to throw off smoke or smoky vapour, as in combustion; to yield vapour or exhalations.

Where the golden altar furned. 2. To be as in a mist; to be stupefied. 'Keep his brain fuming.' Shak.—3. To pass off in vapours: with away.

Their parts are kept from furning away by their fixity.

Dr. G. Cheyne. 4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. —Funning liquor, in chem. a name given to various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.

Fume (fum), v.t. 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries, they used at first to finne by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire.

Carew.

2. To fumigate, as with scent; to perfume. Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water. John Fletcher.

Now are the lawn sheets furned with violets.

Marston

3. To disperse or drive away in vapours; to send up as vapour.

The heat will frame away most of the scent. How vicious hearts fume frenzy to the brain.

How vicious hearts fame frenzy to me uran.
Young.
Funneless (film'les), a. Free from fumes
Fumer† (fun'er), n. One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.
Embroiderers, feather-makers, fumers.
Fumet (fu'met), n. [Fr. funes, from L.
fumus, dung.] The dung of the deer, hare, &c.
Written also Fevumet. B. Jonson.
Fumette (fū-met'), n. [Fr. fumet, from L.
fumus, smoke, fume.] The seent of mett,
as venison or game when kept too long; the
seent from meats cooking.
'Unless it had
the wight fumeatle.' Swift.

as venison or game when kept too long; the scent from meats cooking. 'Unless it had the right fumette.' Swift.

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a fumette from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. R. M. Yephson.

Fumetere,†n. The plant fumitory. Chancer. Fumid (fü'mid), a. [L. fumidus, from fumus, smoke.) Smoky; vaporous. Sir T. Browne.

Fumidity, Fumidness (fü-mid'l-ti, fü'midnes), n. The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. Bailey.

Fumiferous (füm-if'e-us), a. [L. fumifer, from fumus, smoke, and fero, to bear.] Producing smoke.

Fumifugist (füm-if'ū-jist), n. [L. fumus, smoke, and fugo, to drive away.] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes. Dr. Allen.

smoke, and fugo, to crive away. I one who or that which drives away smoke or furnes. Dr. Allen.

Pr. Allen.

Funnigant (fum'i-gant), a. [L. fumigans, fumigantis, ppr. of fumigo. See Fumigate.]

Funning (Rare.]

Funning tel (fum'i-gat), v.t. pret. & pp. fumigate. fumigate. ppr. fumigating. [L. fumigo, fumigating to moke, and ago, to do, to cause.] 1. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, and helmistry or medicine, by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.—2. To perfume. Dryden.

Fumigation (fum-i-ga'shon), m. [L. fumigating or applying smoke or gas for various purposes, as for the purpose of inhalation, for disinfecting houses, clothes, and the like. Fumigation by inhalation is sometimes recommended as a cure in pulmonary complaints.

complaints.

Frantization with strong chemical agents—such as chlorine, iodine, and nitrous funes—is without doubt of real efficacy in the prevention of the product of the following strong the product of the product

Furningly (furn'ing-li), adv. In a furning manner; augrily; in a rage.

Furnish (furn'ish), a. Smoky; hot; choleric.

Another is perhaps melancholike; Another fumish is, and cholerike. Mir. for Mags.

Fumishness (füm'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Fumiter + (fū'mi-ter), n. Same as Fumitory.

Shak.
Furnitory (fū'mi-to-ri), n. [O.E. furnetere, L. furnus, smoke, and terra, the earth, from the belief that this plant was produced without seed from vapours rising from the earth; L. furnaria herba, Fr. furneterre.] The common name of Furnaria, a genus of plants, nat. order Furnariaceæ. Several species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, and two or three are found in this country growing in dry fields and road sides, and also frequent in highly cultivated garens. They are slender annual herbs with gens. They are stender annual herbs with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers in racemes at the tip of the stem or opposite the leaves. F. oficinalis, the best known species, was at one time much used in medicine for scorbutic affections, &c., but its used in medicine for scorbutic affections, &c., but its use is now discontinued. Fummel (fum'mel), n. The offspring of

a stallion and she-ass; a hinny or mule. [Local.]

Fumosity (fum-os'i-ti), n. Tendency to emit fumes; fumes arising from excessive drinking. Chancer.

Fumous† (fü'mus), a. Fumy; producing fumes. 'Onions, mustard, and such-like fumous things.' Barrough (1824). Fumy (füm'i), a. Producing fume; full of

vapour; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the funny god from out his breast.

And puffed the funny god from out his breast.

Fun (fun), n. [May be connected with fond,
O.E. fon, foolish, fon, fonne, to be foolish.]

Sport; mirthful drollery; trolicsome amusement. 'Frolic and fun.' Goldsmith.

Don't mind me, though, for all my fron and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-nature folks.

You bards may find us bloods good-nature folks.

-To make fun of, to turn into ridicule.

Not to see the fun, to be unwilling to regard anything offensive or annoying in the light of a joke; not to be inclined to put up with rough practical joking; to be disinclined to be practised upon whether in jest or cornest. or cornest.

Young Miller did not see the fun of being imposed on in that fashion. W. Black.

Funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), v. i. [L. funis, rope, and ambulo, ambulatum, to walk.] To walk on a rope.

Funambulation (fū-nam'bū-lā"shon), n.

Funambulation (tu-nambu-la snon), n. Rope-dancing.
Funambulatory (fū-nambu-la-to-ri), a.
1. Performing like a rope-dancer.—2. Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer. 'This funambulatory track.' Sir T. Browne.
Funambulist (tū-nambu-list), n. A rope-dancer.

walker or rope-dancer. De Quincey. Funambulo, Funambulus (fū-nam'bū-lo, fü-nam'bū-lus), n. [It. funambulo, L. fu-nambulus. See FUNAMBULATE.] A rope-dancer or rope-walker.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and funambulos. I see him walking not like a funambulus upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor. Sir H. Wotton.

cord, but upon the edge of a razor. Sir H. Wotton.
Funaria (fū-nā'ri-a), n. [L. funarius, pertaining to a rope, from funis, a rope, a cord.]
A genus of mosses having terminal fruitstalks, with an inflated calyptra and oblique
double peristome. F. hygrometrica is common in this country, being found by waysides, and especially on spots where a woodfire has been. It has obtained its specific
name from its fruit-stalk having the property of twisting when moisture is applied
to it. This species grows in all parts of the
world. There are other three British species.

function (fungk'shon), n. [Fr. fonction, L. functio, from fungor, functus, to perform, to execute.] 1. In a general sense, the doing, executing, or performing of anything; doing, executing, or performing of anything; discharge; performance; as, the function of a calling or office. 'A representing commoner in the function of his public calling.' Swift.—2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required in that station or character; occupation, employment, business, or office in general; the functions of a chancellor, judge, or bishop; the functions of a parent or guardian.

The bards performed the function of public cen-

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp criticism. Prof. Blackie.

Tradesmen singing in their shops and going about their functions friendly.

Shak.

3. The specific office or action which any organ or system of organs is fitted to perform in the animal or vegetable economy; as, the function of the heart, of leaves, &c.; the specific office of anything belonging to a living being, as the body as a whole, the mind of man, or any faculty of the mind.

mind of man, or any faculty of the mind.

All these various functions (of living beings), however, may be considered under three heads:—(t) Functions of Nutrition, divisible into functions absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those functions by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(a) Functions of Reproduction, comprising all those functions whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) Functions of Relation or Corretation, comprising all those functions (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world.

4. In math. a quantity so commetted with

4. In math. a quantity so connected with 4. In math. a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former, in which case the dependent quantity is said to be a function of the other; thus, the circumference of a circle is a function of the diameter; the area of a triangle is a function of any two of the sides and the angle they contain. In order to indicate in a general way that one quantity y is a function of another x the notation y=f(x), or something similar, is adopted; thus, if u be the area of a triaugle, x and y two of the sides, and θ the contained angle, we should write $u=\varphi(x,y,\theta)$. — Vital functions, functions immediately necessary to life as those of the brain heart lunes. tions, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, lungs, &c.—Natural or vegetative functions, tunctions less instantly necessary to life, as digestion, absorption, assimilation, expulsion, &c.—Animal functions, those which relate to the external world, as the senses, voluntary motions, &c.—The equivalence of functions, a communist term implying that no man's labour ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or proever be the difference of capacity or pro-

Functional (fungk'shon-al), a. to functions; relating to some office; official.

Functionalize (fungk'shon-al-īz), v.t. To cuncuonalize (fungk'shon-al-īz), v.t. To place in a function or office; to assign some function or office to. Lating, [Rare.]
Functionally (fungk'shon-al-īi), adv. In a functional manner; by means of functions.

Functionary (fungk'shon-a-ri), n. One who

Functionary (fungk'shon-a-ri), n. One who holds an office or trust; as, a public functionary; secular functionaries.
Fund (fund), n. [Fr. fond, land, a merchant's stock; L. fundus, foundation, a piece of land, estate—from land being the basis of all real estate, l. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some appropriated as the foundation of some appropriate of a few porartic pundertaken. appropriated as the formation of some commercial or other operation undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported; thus, the capital stock of a banking institution is called its fund; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its fund or funds; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation.—
2. Money lent to government constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt; thus, we say a man is interested in the funds or public funds when he owns the stock or the evidences of the public debt; and the funds are said to rise or fall when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.—3. Money set apart for only object more or less permanent: in general the interest only is devoted to the object, the fund proper remaining intact; but the name is also given to money periodically and systematically collected and destined to support a permanent object; as, the patriotic fund; the sustentation fund.
4. A store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; ample stock; abundant supply; 4. A store land up from which one may draw at pleasure; ample stock; abundant supply; as, a fund of wisdom or good sense; a fund of anecdote.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books.

—Sinking fund, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.—Consolidated fund. See under Cox-SOLIDATED.

Fund (fund), v.t. 1. To provide and appro priate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make perpayment or the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; as, to fund exchequer bills or government notes; to fund a national debt. 2. To place in a fund, as more.

2. To place in a fund, as money.

Fundable (fund'a-bl), a. That may be funded or converted into a fund; convertible into

bonds.
Fundament (fun'da-ment), n. [L. fundamentum, from funda, fundatum, to found. See FOUND.] 1.† Foundation. Chaucer.—
2. The seat; the lower part of the body on which one sits; also, the orifice of the intestines; the anus.
Fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), a. Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation; hence, essential; important; original; elementary; as, a fundamental truth or principle; a fundamental law.

law.

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind as the primary elements of thought-st, that of finite self; adly, that of finite nature; adly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. The whole multiplicity of our conceptions are referrible to some one of these three, as the irreducible notion or category from which it springs.

J. D. Morell.

-Fundamental bass or base, in music, the lowest note or root of a chord; a bass consisting of a succession of fundamental notes.

—Fundamental tones, the tones from which harmonics are generated.—SYN. Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

Fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), n. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

Fundamentality.

or the constant fator.

Fundamentality, Fundamentalness, (fund'a-ment-al"i-ti, fund-a-ment'al-nes), n.

The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

The state or quanty of peng lumanicases, essentiality.

Fundamentally (fun-da-ment'al-li), adv. In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; atthefoundation. 'Fundamentally defective.' Burke.

Funded (fund'ed), a. 1. Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest; as, a funded debt. 2. Invested in public funds; as funded money. Fund-holder (fund'hold-er), a. One who has property in the public funds. J. S. Mill. Fundi, Fun-dungi (fun'di, fun-dun'ji), a. A kind of grain allied to millet (the Paspalum exile), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation in Britain as food for invalids. Called also Hungry Rice.

Britain as 1000 for invalues. Cancer also Hungry Rice.

Funding (fund'ing), p. and a. Providing a fund for the payment of interest on a debt; converting loans to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.—Funding system, the manner in which governments are accounted to public loans by forming. system, one manner in which governments give security to public loans, by forming funds secured by law for the payment of the interest until the state reduces the whole.

whole.

Fundless (fund'les), a. Destitute of funds.

Fundus (fun'dus), n. [L.] In anat. the
base of any cone-shaped organ, as of the
uterus, the bladder, and gall-bladder.

Funebral (fū-nē'bral), a. Same as Funebuild.

Funebrial. † Funebrious † (fū-nē'bri-al, fū-Funeorial, i Funeorious (itt-nebri-a, ita-ne'bri-us), a. [L. funebris, pertaining to a funeral, from funus, funeris, a funeral.] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funeral Funeral (fu'néral), n. [Fr. funerailes, It. funerale, from L. funus, funeris, a burial.] 1. The ceremony of burying a dead human

body; the solemnization of interment; burial; obsequies: formerly used in the plural.

His funerals shall not be in our camp, Lest it discomfort us. Shak.

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. The long finerals blacken all the way.

Funeral (fü'ner-al), a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as, funeral rites, honours, or ceremonies; a funeral torch; funeral feast or games; funeral ora-

Our hearts, though stout and brave, Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. Longfellow.

Funeral-ale (fū'ner-al-āl), n. Ale drunk or to be drunk at a funeral; hence, a drinking feast at a funeral; an ancient Scandinavian wake. See ALE, 2.

Ware. Our ALIS 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his (Harold Harfagr's) father's funeral-ale, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth lis hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death.

Edin. Rev.

of time had then passed since his father's death.

Edin. Rev.

Funerally (fū'nėr-al-li). adv. After the manner of a funeral. Sir T. Browne.

Funerate † (fū'nėr-āt). v.t. To bury with funeral rites. Cockeram.

Funeration† (fū-nėr-āt)non, n. [L. funeratio, from funero, to bury with funeral rites, from funeral. Knatchbull.

Funereal (fū-nē'rē-al). a. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy. 'The sad, funereal feast.' Pope.

Funereally (fū-nē'rē-al-li), adv. In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

Funest (fū-nes'r). a. [L. funestus, calamitous, from funus, a funeral. Lamentable. 'Funest and direful deaths.' Coleridge. [Rare.]

Fungal (funeg'gal), n. In bot. a fungus; a plant belonging to the fungi or lichens, which are sometimes both classed together as Fungals or Fungales.

which are sometimes out classed vogetier as Fungals or Fungales.

Fungal (funggal), a. In bot relating to fungi; as, Lindley's fungal alliance.

Funget (funj), n. [L. fungus, a mushroom.]

A soft head; a fool.

A very idiot, a funge, a golden ass. Burton,

oil, pound:

Fungi (fun'ji), n. pl. [L., pl. of fungus, a mushroom.] A large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 5000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, colour, and consistence. Typical forms of fungi are shown in the cuts. In the upper cut P refers to the pileus or cap, S to the stipes or stem, v to the volva or wrapper, H the hymenhum or gills, A the annulus or ring, C the cortina or curtain, M the myce common Mashroom garries cangestris can lium or spawn. Under the name fungus botanists comprehend not only the various races

only the various rac of mushrooms, toad-stools, and similar plants, but a large number of micro-scopic plants grow-ing upon other plants, and sub-stances which are known as moulds, mildew sout rust mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, &c. Fungi agree with alge and lichens in their cellular struc-ture which is with



(Agaricus campestris)
—illustrative of parts of
Fungi and terms employed.

their cellular structure, which is, with very few exceptions, so with the provided against a subject of anything resembling vascular from the conditions the provided more from the body on which they grow, not from the medium by which they are surrounded. They are among the lowest forms of vegetable life, and, from the readiness with which they spring up in certain conditions, their germs are supposed to be floating in the atmosphere in incalculable numbers. Some diseases are produced by numbers. Some diseases are produced by fungi. Fungi differ from other plants in numbers. Some diseases are produced by fungi. Fungi differ from other plants in being nitrogenous in composition, and in inhaling oxygen and giving out carbonic acid gas. Berkeley divides fungi into two great sections, the first having the spores naked, and comprising agaries, boleti, puffiballs, rust, smut, and mildew; the second comprising the morels, truffles, certain moulds, &c., in which the spores are in sacs (asci).

(asci). Fungible (fun'ji-bl), n. [L.L. (res) fungibles, probably from L. fungor, to perform, discharge.] 1. In the civil law, a thing of such a nature as that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality.—2. In Scots law, a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

mated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

Fungic (fun'jik), a. Pertaining to or obtained from fungi. — Fungic acid, an acid contained in the julee of most fungi. It is said to be a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

Fungidæ (fun'ji-dē), n. pl. A family of simple and single lamellated corals, so called from the resemblance of their stony structure to that of a fungus or mushroom. They are circular or elliptical, some of them measuring 18 juckes in diameter.

circular or elliptical, some of them measuring 18 inches in diameter.

Fungiform, Fungilliform (fun'ji-form,fun-jilli-form), a. [L. fungus, a mushroom, and forma, form.] In mineral, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

Fungin, Fungine (fun'jin), n. The fleshy part of mushrooms purified by digestion in hot water.

Funjinous (fun'jin-us), a. Of or belonging

Funjinous (fun'jin-us), a. Of or belonging to a fungus. Fungite (fun'jit), n. [From L. fungus, a mushroom.] A kind of fossil coral. Fungivorous (fun-jiv'ér-us), a. [L. fungus, a mushroom, and voro, to devour.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi. Fungold (fung'goid), a. Having the appearance or character of a fungus. 'Only a fungoid growth, I daresay.' G. Eliot. Fungology (fung-goid'o-ji), n. [L. fungus, a mushroom, and Gr. logos, a discourse.] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; my-cology.

treatise on or the science of the fung; my-cology.

Fungosity (fung-gos'i-ti), n. The quality of being fungous; fungous excrescence.

Fungous (fung'gus), a. 1. Like a fungus; excrescent; spongy; soft.—2. Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that fungous growth of novels and of pamphlets.

Harris.

pamphlets. Harris.

Fungus (fung'gus), n. [L., a mushroom.]

1. A member of the order of acotyledonous plants called Fungi (which see).—2. In med.
(a) a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds. (b) A minute incrustation and alteration of the skin dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites, as favus, ring-worm. &c. favus, ring-worm, &c. Fungus-pit (fung'gus-pit), n. A pit in which

fungi grow.

Fungus-pit (tung'gus-pit), n. A pit in which fungi grow.

When it is heavy rainy weather, they all come in wet through; and at such times the vapours of the court are like those of a fungus-pit.

Funicle (ft'ni-k'l), n. [L. funiculus, dim. of funis, a cord.] I. A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.—2. In bot. the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta; the stalk that supports the ovule, and which is called by some the podosperm.

Funicular (ft-nik'ū-lèr), a. Consisting of a small cord or fibre; dependent upon the tension of a cord; formed by a cord or cords.—Funicular machine, a term applied to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly in an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—Funicular polygon, Funicles, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

Funiculate (ft'-nik'ū-lat), a. In zool. forming a narrow ridge.

Funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lat), a. [L., a little rope,

acted on by several pressures. Funiculate (fü-nik'ū-lat), a. In sool. forming a narrow ridge. Funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), n. [L., a little rone, cord, or line.] 1. In bot. see Funicu.—2. In anat. the umbilical cord or navel-cord whereby the fotus is connected with the placenta or after-hirth. Funiliform (fū-nil'i-form), a. In bot. formed of tough, flexible cord-like fibres, as the roots of some endogenous trees. Funis (fū'nis), n. [L.] In anat. the umbilical cord; the navel-string. Funk (fungk), n. [Wedgwood connects with Walloon funki, funker, to smoke, and funqueron (funeron), imperfectly burned charcoal, from L. funnis, smoke. In 3 and 4 connected with G. funke, D. vonk, a spark.]

1. An offensive smell; a suffocating smoke. Bailey.—2. Fear; shrinking panic. 'The horrid panic or funk (as the men of Eton call iti). De Quincey. [Colloq or slang.]

If they find no brandy to get drunk.

If they find no brandy to get drunk
Their souls are in a miserable funk. Dr. Wolcot. 3. Touchwood. [Provincial.]-4. Anger; huff.

3. Touchwood. [Provincial.]—4. Anger; huff. [Scotch.]
Funk (fungk), v.i. 1. To stink through fear. [Vulgar.]—2. To quail; to shrink through fear. [Colloq.]—3. To kick behind, as a horse; to get angry; to take offence. [Scotch.]
Funk (fungk), v.i. To envelop with offensive smoke or vapour.
Funky (fungk'), a. 1. Inclined to fear; timid. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Given to kick, as a horse; easily enraged or put into ill-humour. [Scotch.]
Funnel (fun'nel), n. [Probably from L. infundibulum, a funnel—in, into, and fundo, to pour; in Limousin enfounil, a funnel, occurs. Comp. W. fiynel, an air-hole.] 1. A passage for a fluid or flowing substance, as the shaft or hollow channel of a chinney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steam-ships, a cylindrical fron chinney in steam-ships, a cylindrical fron chimney for the boiler-furnaces rising above the deck. 2. A vessel for conveying fluids into vessels with

small openings, a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; a

issuing from its apex; a filler.

Funnel-shaped (fun'nel-form, fun'nel-shaped, a. Having a funel or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in bot. applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, where the tube enlarges gradually below, but expands widely at the summit.

Funnelled (fun'nel'd), a. Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

Funnel-net (fun'nel-net), n. A net shaped like a funnel.

Funnel-net (un nei-net), n. A net snaped like a funnel.

Funnel-shaped. See FunnelForm.

Funnily (fun'i-li), adv. In a funny, droll, or comical manner. [Colloq.]

Funning (fun'ing), n. Jesting, joking, play-

ing sportive tricks. 'Cease your funning.'

Gay.

Funny (fun'i), a. 1. Making fun; droll; comical.—2. Causing surprise; strange; wonderful; as, it is somewhat funny that he should never have told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]—Funny-bone, the internal condyle or projection at the lower end of the humerus, the bone which runs from the shoulder to the elbow: the name is due to the fact that a blow on a ligament passing round this condyle causes a strange tingling sensation in the lower part of the arm.

Funny (tun'ni), n. A light boat. [Provincial.]

Funnyman (fun'i-man), n. A professional clown; a merriman; a merry-andrew.

You will see on it what I have earned as clown, or the funnyman, with a party of acrobats. Mayhew. You will see on it what I have earned as clown, or the funnyman, with a party of acrobats. Mayheau. Fur (fer), n. [Fr. fourrure, fur, which, like Fr. fourreau, a sheath, is derived from an old German word corresponding to modern G. futter, covering, case, lining, and to A. Sax, fider, fodder, a shell, case, or covering (also fodder, food. See FODDER). Fur therefore was originally so called from the woolly skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes.] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.—2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of furs.—In her, the furs are generally reckoned ix in number, all, excepting that which is plain white, formed by combining the natural skins together. Furs are borne on the shield and charges, and consist either of one colour alone or of more colours than one. The furs of two colours are ermine, ermines, ermines, earn loss and consist varry varry varry varry varry varry. of one colour alone of of more colours than one. The furs of two colours are ermines, ermines, ermines, pean, vair, vaire, varry, cuppa, and erminites. See these terms.—

Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, used on garments for lining or for ornamenting; as, she wore a cloak faced with fur.—4. Any coating regarded as resembling fur; specifically, (a) a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever and other allments. (b) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited from a liquid, as hard water.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with fur and fungus choking up their throats.

Dickens.

(c) The soft downy covering on the skin of a peach.
Fur (fer), a. Pertaining to or made of fur;

Fur (fér), a. Pertaining to or made of all a, as, a fur cap.
Fur (fér), v.t. pret. & pp. furred; ppr. furring. 1. To line, face, or cover with fir; as, a furred robe.—2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.—3. In carp, to nail slips of timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface.
Fur (fur), n. A furrow; the space between two ridges. [Seotch.]

Furacious † (fū-rā'shus), a. [L. furax, from furor, to steal, from furor, to steal; thief.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. Furacity † (fū-ras'i-ti), n. The state of being given to theft; disposition to steal; thievish-

Furbelow (fér'-Furbelow (fer-be-lo), n. [Fr. It. Sp. 1g. falbala, Sp. also farfala, founce: Lyon-nese farbela, fringe, flounce, rag. The origin of the word is unknown.] A piece of stuff platted and puc-kered on a cown kered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the

or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.
Furbelow (ferbelo), v.t. To put a furbelow or, to furnish or ornament with a furbelow or furbelows. Flounced and furbelowed from head to foot, Addison,



Furbelows (time of William and Mary).

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w. wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY. Furbish (ferbish), v.t. [Fr. fourbir, from O.H.G. furban, to clean, to furbish, G. dial. furben, to sweep with a broom.] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; to restore to its original purity or brightness; to polish; to burnish burnish.

Furbished the rusty sword again, 2. Fig. to clear from taint or stain; to add fresh glory or brightness to; to prepare for fresh use.

Furbish new the name of John of Gaunt, Shak, Furbishable (fer'bish-a-bl), a. That may be furbished

Furpishable (fér'bish-a-bi), a. That may be furbished.
Furbisher (fér'bish-èr), a. One who or that which polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans.
Furcate, Furcated (fér'kāt, fér'kāt-ed), a. [L. furca, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.
Furcation (fér-kā'shon), a. A forking; a branching like the times of a fork.
Furciferous (fér-si'ér-us), a. [L. furcifer, one bearing the furca, a gallows-rogue, a rascal—furca, a fork, an instrument of punishment placed on a culprit's neck, a kind of gallows, and fero, to bear.] Rascally; soundrelly; villanous. 'Furciferous knaves.' De Quincey. [Rare.]
Furcula (fér'kū-la), n. [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undernined, a dimfrom L. furca, a fork.] In compar. anat. the forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bones in many birds, such as the compon fowl servine to keep the wines at a

collar-bones in many birds, such as the common fowl, serving to keep the wings at a proper distance in flying. Commonly called the Merrythought.

Furcular (férkü-lér), a. Shaped like a fork; firetilar (férkü-lér), a.

Furcinar (terkater), a. shaped me a tork, furcate; as, the furcular bone of a fowl.

Furdlet (terdl), v.t. [A corruption of furdle or furdle (which see).] To draw up into a bundle; to furl. Sir P. Browne.

Furfur (ferfer), n. [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like hym.

scales like bran

scales like bran.

Furfuraceous (tôr-fer-ā/shus), a. [L. fwr-furaceus, bran-like, from furfur, furfuris, bran, scurf.] 1. Made of bran.—2. Scaly; scurfy; like bran; specifically, applied to certain eruptions in which the cuticle peels off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in the urine.

Furfuramide (fér'fer-a-mid), n. (Cl₆ H₁₂ N₂ O₈) In chem. a product of the action of ammonia on furfurol, from which a perfume is derived.

is derived.

Furfuration (fer-fer-å/shon), n. The falling of seurf from the head. Furfurine (fer-fer-in), n. $(C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_{2r})$ In chem. a powerful organic base derived from furfuramide.

It (furfurine) was discovered by the late Professor lownes; and, as the first vegeto-alkaloid artificially formed, its production was regarded as a great step in organic chemistry. Chambers's Ency.

Furfurol (fer'fer-ol),n. (C₅H₄O₂.) In chem. a volatile oil obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is colourless when first prepared, but turns yellow in the dark and brown when exposed to light, and has a fragrant odour resembling that of bitter almonds.

Furfurous (fér'fér-us), a. Furfuraceous (which see). 'Furfurous bread.' Sydney Smith

Furial, † a. Furious; raging. Chaucer. Furibundal (fü'ri-bun-dal), a. [L. furibundus.] Raging; mad; furious.

dus.] Raging; mad; furious.

Ist possible for puling wench to tame
The furibundal champion of fame?
Furiosant (fü-ri-ös'ant), a. In her. a term
applicable to the bull, bugle, and other animals, when depicted in a rage or in madness. It is also termed Rangant.
Furiosity (fü-ri-os'i-ti), n. The state of being furious; raving madness.
Furioso (fö-ri-ö'zō). [It.] In music, furiously; vehemently; with great vigour.
Furious (fü'ri-us), a. [L. furiosus, Fr. furieux. See FUR.] 1. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as, a furious animal.
2. Mad; frenzied.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furi-ous men and innocents to be punishable. Hooker. 3. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; boisterous; as, a furious stream; a furious wind or storm.—SYN. Impetuous, vehement, boisterous, raging, fierce, violent, turbulent, turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic,

Furiously (fū'ri-us-li), adv. In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agita-tion; violently; vehemently; as, to run furiously; to attack one furiously.

Furiousness (fü'ri-us-nes), n. The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.
Furl (fèrl), v.t. [Contr. from fundle, for fardle, fardel, to make up in fardels or bundles. Akin Fr. furdeler, to truss or pack up. See FARDEL.] To wrap or roll, as a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; to draw up or draw into close compass. draw into close compass.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd. Tennyson.

-To furl a top-sail in a body (nant), to gather all the loose parts of the top-sail into the bunt about the top-mast.

Furlong (fer'long), n. [A. Sax. furlang—fur, furl, a furrow, and lang, long.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty under release or newbox.

or length; the eighth part of a limit; forty rods, poles, or perches.

Furlough (ferlő), n. [From Dan. forlow, D. verlof, G. verlaub, leave, permission, furlough, lit. leave off or away.] Leave of absence; especially (milit.), leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a corton time. certain time

certain time.
Furlough (fér'lő), v.t. To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to, as an officer or soldier.
Furmenty, Furmity (fér'men-ti, fér'mi-ti), n. Same as Frumenty.
Furnace (fér'nās), n. [Fr. fournaise; L. for-

nax, an oven, from root for, to be hot, as in formus, hot. I L. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, and other such pur-poses. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are applied. In conpurposes to which they are applied. In constructing furnaces the following objects are kept in view:—(1) To obtain the greatest quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel. (2) To prevent the dissipation of the heat after it is produced. (3) To concentrate the heat and direct it as much as possible to the substances to be acted upon. (4) To be able to regulate at pleasure the necessary degree of heat and have it wholly under the operator's regulate at pleasure the necessary degree or heat and have it wholly under the operator's management. An air furnace is one in which the flames are urged only by the natural draught; a blast furnace, one in which the heat is intensified by the injection of a troop of warpen of a in by artificial. tion of a strong current of air by artificial means; a reverberatory furnace, one in which the flames in passing to the chimney are thrown down by a low-arched roof upon the objects which it is intended to expose to their action.—2. Any place, time, or occasion of severe torture; great trial; as, the furnace of affliction. Furnace † (fer'nās), v.t. To throw out, like

sparks from a furnace.

He furnaces
The thick sighs from him. Shak,

Furnace-bar (fér'nās-bar), n. See FIRE-

Furnace-bridge (fer'nās-brij), n. A barrier of firebricks, or an iron plate chamber filled with water thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draught by contracting the area.

Furnace-burning (fer nas-bern-ing), a. Hot like a furnace. 'My furnace-burning heart.' Shak

Furnarinæ (fèr-na-rī'nē), n. pl.

Furnarinæ (fer-na-ri'nē), n. pl. The ovenbirds, a sub-family of tenutrostral insessorial birds of the family Certhides or creepers, so called from the form of their nests. The species are all small birds, inhabiting the warm, parts of South America.

Furniment † (têr'ni-ment), n. [Fr. fourniment, a stand of arms, from fournir, to furnish, to fit up.] Furniture. Spenser.

Furnish (fer'nish), vt. [Fr. fournir; It. fornire, frumire, Pr. formir, furmir, to finish, perfect, to furnish, provide, probably from O.H.G. frumjan, to perfect, to do, to act.]

1. To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; as, to furnish a family with provisions; to furnish one with arms for defence; to furnish the mind with ideas. library; to furnish the mind with ideas.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to straish me? Shak

2. To offer for use; to supply; to afford; as, to furnish arms for defence

His writings and his life furnish abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. Macaulay. 3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages; as, to furnish a house or a room.

The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they now not how to furnish them. Walpole.

Furnish (fér'nish), v.t. In the language of the turi, to improve in strength and appearance. The horse had furnished so since then. Macmillan's Mag.

Furnish † (fér'nish), n. Specimen; sample.

To lend the world a furnish of wit, she lays her own Greene.

Furnished (fér'nisht), a. Supplied; gar-nished; fitted with necessaries; particularly, in her. applied to a horse borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned. Furnisher (fér'nish-ér), n. One who supplies on fits aut

or fits out

Furnishing (fer nish-ing), n. An appendage;

outward sign. Shak.
Furnishment (fér'nish-ment), n. 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

things necessary.

Furniture (ferni-tur), n. [Fr. fourniture, from fournir, to furnish, provide.] 1. That with which anything is furnished or supplied; equipment; specifically, the goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment for use or convenience.

I'd give bay Curtal and his Jurniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys',
And writ as little beard.

Shak.

2. In music, one of the stops, called mixture stops, in an organ.—3. The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, &c.; in printing, the pieces of wood or metal used for filling up blank or short pages, and for forming the white spaces between the leaves on a

the white spaces between the leaves on a printed sheet; also the 'sticks' and quoins used in fastening the pages in a forme.

Furole (fn-r6l'), n. [Fr.] A sort of meteor seen on the sail-yards of ships at night. Called also Corposant (which see).

Furor (furor), n. [L.] Fury; rage; mania.

Furore (fö-röra), n. [It.] Rage; fury; great ex-

citement; intense commotion; enthusiasm. Furr-ahin (fura-hin), n. [From furr, furrow, and ahin, behind.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plough,

walking on the furrows. [Scotch.]

My furr-ahin's a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced. Furrier (fer'i-er), n. A dealer in or dresser of furs; one who makes or sells fur muffs, tinnets &c

tippets, &c.
Furriery (fér'i-é-ri), n. 1. Furs in general.
2. The trade of a furrier.
Furrily (fér'i-li), adv. In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. Byron.
Furrings (fér'ingz), n. pl. In carp. slips of timber natled to joists or rafters in order to bring them to a level and to range them into a straight surface, when the timbers are accordanced afther the continuous lands. are sagged either by casting or by a set which they have obtained by their weight in the course of time. Written also Firrings.
Furrow (fu'rō), n. [A. Sax, furh, D. furc.
O.H.G. furrich, G. furche, furrow; supposed
to be the representative in the Teut. tongues of L. porca, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plough.—2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal; a groove; a wrinkle in the face. 'In the furrows of his chin.' Tennyson. Furrow (fu'rō), v.t. [From the noun.] 1. To cut a furrow in; to make furrows in; to plough; as, to furrow the ground or the sea. -2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; to mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to furrow me with age, But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage. Shak. Fair cheeks were furrowed with hot tears. Byron. Furrow-drain (fu'rō-dran), v.t. In agri. to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges. Furrowed (furod), a. Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; as, a furrowed

stem.

stem.
Furrow-faced (fu'rō-fāst), a. Having a wrinkled or furrowed face or surface. 'The furrow-faced sea.' B. Jonson.
Furrow-slide (fu'rō-slis), n. A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough.
Furrow-weed (fu'rō-wēd), n. A weed growing on ploughed land. Shak.
Furrowy (fu'rō-i), a. Furrowed; full of or shounding in furrowed.

abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his furrowy forks

Beyond the thick-leaved plantains of the vale.

Tennyson.

Furry (fer'i), a. [From fur.] 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.—2. Consisting of fur or skins. 'Furry spoils.' Drydon.—3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See Fur. a. 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of furry rim just over the surface.

Fursing (fur'zung), n. Same as Parasang, Furthcoming, n. Forthcoming. [Scotch.] Further (for'Ther), a. See Farther. Further (for'Ther), adv. See Farther. Further (for'Ther), v.t. To help forward; forward to advance to consent the second

to promote; to advance; to forward; to help

This binds thee then to further my design. Dryden.

Furtherance (fer'Ther-ans), n. The act of furthering or helping forward; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your furtherance and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Furtherer (fer'THer-er), n. One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter. Ascham. Furthermore (fer'Ther-mor), adv. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been

Furthermost (fer'THer-most), a. Most re-

Furthersome (fér'THér-sum), a. to further or promote; helpful. Tending

You will not find it furthersome. Furthest (fer'Thest), a. Most distant either

in time or place.

Furthest (fer'Thest), adv. At the greatest

furtive (fer'tiv), a. [L. furtivus, from furtum, theft, from fur, a thiel.] 1. Stolen; obtained by theft.—2. Stealthy; thief-like. That furtive mien, that scowling eye. Matt. Arnold.

Furtively (fér'tiv-li), adv. In a furtive manner; stealthily.
Furtum (fér'tum), n. [L.] In law, theft;

Furtum (fér'tum), n. [L.] In taw, thett; robbery.
Furuncle (fû'rungk-l), n. [L. furunculus, a petty thief, burning sore, boil, dim. of fur, a thief.] In med. a superficial inflammatory tumour, deep, red, hard, circumseribed, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core; a boil.
Fury (fû'ri), n. [L. furia, violent passion, from furo, to rage.] 1. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

I do oppose my patience to his fury.

2. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as, the fury of the winds.—3. Enthusiasm; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll, When all the god came rushing to her soul, Dryden. When all the god came rushing to her soul. Dryden.

4. In class. myth. one of the avenging deficies, the daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful winged maidens, with blood dripping from their eyes. They dwelt in the depths of Tartarus, and owing to their wrathful disposition were dreaded by gods and men. According to some writers they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. Hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.—5. Apparently used by Milton in the following passage for one of the Parce or Fates:—Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin-spun life. Lycidas, 75, 76. Syn. Rage, madness, indignation, wrath, ire, violence, vehemence, tempestuousness,

Fury (fü'ri), n. [L. fur.] A thief. 'Have an eye to your plate, for there be furies.' Fletcher.

Fletcher.
Furze(ferz),n. [A. Sax fyrs. See FIR.] Whin, gorse, the common name of the species of the genus Ulex, nat. order Leguminosæ. Twelve species have been described, two of which are natives of Britain. The common furze (U. europeaus) is a low shrubby plant, very hardy, and very abundant in barren, heathy, sandy and gravelly, soils throughout the hardy, and very abundant in barren, heathy, sandy, and gravelly soils throughout the west of Europe. The stem is 2 or 3 feet high, much branched, and most of the leaves converted into spines; at the summit the leaves are simple, and the flowers solitary and yellow. It often covers exclusively large tracts of country, and makes a splendid appearance when in flower. It is used as fuel, and sometimes the tops of the branches are used (especially the young tops) as fodder for horses and cattle, after having been beaten or bruised to soften the prickles. The dwarf-furze (U. nanus) is found in many parts of the British Isles. Furze-chat (ferz/chat), n. Another name for the whin-chat, a bird of the family Sylviadae or warblers, and genus Saxicola (S. rubetra), so called from its frequenting places abounding in furze or goise.

Furze-ling, Furze-wren(ferz/ling, ferz/ren), n. Melizophilus provincialis, a small bird found in several of the southern counties of England. Called also Dustferd Workley.

found in several of the southern counties of England. Called also Dartford Warbler. Furze, Furzy (ferz'en, ferz'), a. Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. Fusarole, Fusarol (fu'sa-rôl), n. [Fr. fusarole, Fusarole, It. fusainole, from fusainole, a whirl to put on a spindle, from fusa(L. fusus), a spindle, the shatt of a column.] In arch. a moulding generally placed under the celnius or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. It consists of oval beads cut across at the top and alternating with thin tongue-shaped ornaalternating with thin tongue-shaped orna-

Fusc (fusk), a. Brown; dark-coloured; fuscous. [Rare.]

cous. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from tis firse envelope.

Fuscation (fus-kā'shon), n. A darkening; obscurity. Blount.

Fuscin, Fuscine (fus'sin), n. [L. fuscus, dark-coloured.] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol. alcohol.

Fuscite (fus'sīt), n. Same as Gabbronite

(which see).

Fuscous (fus'kus), a. [L. fuscus, dark-coloured.] Brown; of a dark colour.

Sad and fuscous colours, as black or brown, or deep purple, and the like.

Burke.

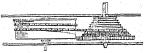
eeep purple, and the like. Eurke.

Fuse (füz), v.t. pret. & pp. fused; ppr. fuseing. [L. fundo, fusum, to pour out, to melt, to cast.] 1. To melt, to liquery by heat; to render fuid; to dissolve.—2. To blend or unite things, as if they were melted together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy fuses old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.

Fuse (füz), v.i. 1. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
2. To become intermingled and blended, as

2. To become intermingled and blended, as if melted together. Fuse (fiz.) a. [A shortened form of fusil.] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c. Fusee (fiz.2e), n. [Fr. fusic, a spindleful, from L. L. fusata (same sense), L. fusus, a spindler (comp. rocket, from rock, a distaft.] The coor or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. It is a mechanical contrivance for equalizing the power of the main-spring; for as the action of a spring varies with its degree of tension, the power derived from the force of a spring requires to be modified according to circumstances before it can become a proper requires to be modified according to cir-cumstances before it can become a proper substitute for a uniform power. In order therefore to correct this irregular action of the main-spring, the fusee on which the



Barrel and Fusee of a Watch,

chain or catgut acts is made somewhat con-

chain or catgut acts is made somewhat conical, so that its radius at every point may be adapted to the strength of the spring.

Fusee (fū-zē), n. [From Fr. fusil, which is pronounced fūsē. See Fusil.] 1. A small neat musket or firelock; a fusil.—2. Same as Fuse (which see).—3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like.

Fusee (fū-zē'), n. The track of a buck.

Fusee-engine (fū-zē'en-jin), n. A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

Fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), n. [G. fusel, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin, and E. oil.] Oil of potato-spirit; crude amylic alcohol (C₂H₂₀O). It is a colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, which produces stupefying effects. Its taste is very acrid and nauseous. See under AMYLIO.

The quality (fūz-i-bil'i-ti), n. [See FUSIBLE.]
The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by

Fusible (fūz'i-bl), a. [Fr., from L. funda, fusum, to pour.] That may be melted or li-

quefied.—Fusible metal, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.—Fusible plug, in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, so as to melt, and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.

—Fusible porceluin, a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and saud, fused and worked as glass.—Fusible calculus, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of the nixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of line. It is so named be-cause it fuses before the blow-pipe.

cause it fuses before the how-pipe.
Fusiform (füzi-form), a. [L. jusus, a spindle,
and forma, form.] Shaped like a spindle:
in bot. applied to roots that taper to both
ends, as the radish.
Fusil (fü'zil), n. [Fr.; It foeile, fueile, from



Fusil for projecting Grenades.

L. foculus, dim. of focus, a fire.] A light musket or firelock resembling a carbine, and which might be slung over the shoulder by

Fusil (fū'zil), n. [L. fusus, a spindle.] A bearing in heraldry differing from the lozenge in being



from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle. Fusil, Fusile (fūz'il), a. [Fr. fusile; L. fusilis, from fundo, fusum, to pour.] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered finid by heat. 'A kind of fusile marble.' Woodward.—2. Running; flowing, as a liquid. 'A fusile sea.' Philips.
Fusileer, Fusilier (fūzil-ēr'), n. [From fusil.] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer. The name Fusiliers was formerly given to

as distinguished from a pikeman and archer. The name Fusiliers was formerly given to the third of the three regiments of Foot Guards, now called Scots Guards, and is still given to the 7th Regiment of the line, called Royal Fusiliers.

Royal Fusiliers.

Rusillade (füzil-ād), n. [Fr., from fusil, a musket.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry; as, a general fusillade.

Fusillade (füzil-ād), v.t. pret. & pp. fusilladed; ppr. fusilladding. To shoot down by a fusillade. 'Fusillade them all.' Carlyle.

Fusing (fü-si'ne), n. pl. A sub-family of the turnip-shells (Turbinellidæ), the typical genus of which is Fusus, commonly known by the name of spindle-shells.

Fusing-point (füzilag-point), n. The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; point of fusion. See under Fusion.

sion.

Pusion (fū'zhon), n. [Fr.; L. fusio, from fundo, fusum, to pour.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the fusion of ice or of metals.—2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in fusion.—3. The act of uniting or blending together things, as if they were melted therefore; complete union. melted together; complete union.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of fusion as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities.

Merivale.

Assist as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish detities.

—A queous or vatery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—Dry fusion, the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—Inpeous fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—Point of fusion of metals, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquely. This point is very different for different metals. Thus potassium fuses at 136° Fahr., bismuth at 504°, lead at 619°, zinc at 680°, silver 1832°, gold 2232°. Malleable fron requires the highest heat of a smith's forge (2912°); while cerium, platinum, and some other metals are infusible in the heat of a smith's forge, but are fusible before the oxylhydrogen blow-pipe.

Fusionless (fü'hon-les). See FISSENLESS. [Scotch.]

The auld doited deevil is as fusionless as a docken. M. Scott.

Fusione (fü'sum). G. [A. Sax. fds. ready.

Fusome (fu'sum), a. [A. Sax. fus, ready,

ting what The forme In schole thing is a act of

tionality rmalize alized; p. form: modify. The same our Savio tuate the v To rende malize

mally as rega at which grace, is

ulity. []

In accordities; ording ms; ex With fo sly; stir erved. mat (f a volu mate formic matio matio. ration is toget eration

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ile:

quick, willing, and E. some.] Handsome; neat; notable. [Local.] Grose.

Fuss (fus), n. [Probably from A. Sax. fus, quick, willing, ready; Icel. fuss, eager.] A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary or annoying work; much ado about nothing.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her fuss, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. Disraeli, Fuss (fus), v.i. To make much ado about trifles; to make a bustle.

He fussed, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed.

Fuss (fus), v.t. To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be fussed. Cornhill Mag.

who could not bear to be passed. Cornell May. Fusshall, n. See FUZZBALL.
Fussify (fus'1-fl), v.i. To fuss. [Vulgar.]
Fussily (fus'1-il), adv. In a fussy or bustling manner. Byron.
Fussiness (fus'1-nes), n. The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless bustle.

She was fussy no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her fussiness. Marryat.

Fussle (fus'l), v.t. Same as Fuzzle.
Fussle (fus'l), v.t. Same as Fuzzle.
Fussock (fus'ok), n. A large, fat woman.
[Provincial.]
Fussy (fus'), a. Moving and acting with
fuss; bustling; making much ado about
trifles; making more ado than is necessary.
'A fussy way. Whately.
Fust (fust), n. [0.Fr. fust, Fr. fat; It. fusta;
L. fustis, a staff.] In arch. the shaft of a
column or trunk of a pilaster. Gunit.
Fust (fust), n. [0.Fr. fust, Fr. fât; a cask,
fuste, tasting or smelling of the cask; Fr.
fust, wood, from L. fustis, a stick, a baton.]
A strong musty smell.
Fust (fust), v.i. To become mouldy; to smell
ill.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unus d. Shak.

Fusted (fust'ed), a. Mouldy; ill smelling. Ep. Hall.

Fusted (fus'ed), a. Mouldy; ill smelling. Bp. Hall.
Fusterie (fus'ter-ik), n. The yellow colouring matter derived from fustet. See Fuster.
Fustet (fus'tet), n. [Fr. Sp. and Pg. fustere, from L. fustis, a stick, staif.] The wood of the Rhus cotinus or Venice sumach, a South European shrub with smooth leaves and a remarkable feathery inflorescence. It yields a fine orange colour, which, however, is not durable without a mordant.
Fustian (fus'ti-an), n. [O. Fr. fustaine; Fr. futaine; It. fustagno, from Fostat, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] I. A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen with a pile like velvet, but shorter. It includes corduroy, moleskin, velveteen, &c. 2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.
Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted. Dryden.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted. Dryden.
Fustian (fus'ti-an), a. 1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject, too pompous; ridiculously tumid; hombastic.

DOMDRISHC.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylve, would have thought Statius mad in his fustion description of the statue on the brazen horse.

Dryden.

description of the statue on the brazen horse. Dryden.
Fustianist (fus'ti-an-ist), n. One who writes bombast. Milton.
Fustic (fus'tik), n. [Fr. and Sp. fustoc, from Sp. fuste, wood, timber, from L. fustis, a stick, a staft.] The wood of the Machura tinctoria, a tree growing in the West Indies. It is a large and handsome tree, and the timber, though like most other dye-woods, brittle, or at least easily splintered, is hard and strong. It is extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow, and is largely imported for that purpose.—Young fustic, same as Fustet (which see).
Fustigated (fus'ti-gāt), v.t. pret. & pp. fustigated; ppr. fustigating. IL fustigo, to beat with a stick—fustis, a stick, and ago, to drive.] To beat with a cudgel; to came.
Fustigation (fus-ti-gātshon), n. The act of fustigating or cudgelling; punishment infificted by cudgelling.

Slighter palm of marryrdom, however, shall not be

Slighter palm of martyrdom, however, shall not be denied: martyrdom not of massacre, yet of fustion.

Carlyle.

Fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā'ri-an), n. [From fusti.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you fustilarian! Til tickle your catastrophe.

Fustilug, † Fustilugs † (fus'ti-lug, fus'ti-lugz), n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such fustilugs walking in the streets, like so many tuns. Funius, 1639.

Fustiness (fus'ti-nes), n. State or quality of smell from mouldiness, being fusty; an ill

or mouldiness itself.
Fusty (ius'ti), a. [See Fust.] Mouldy;
musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. 'A fusty
nut with no kernel.' Shak.

It was that free and familiar communing with the beauties of English nature in their softer forms that gave his (Peacock's) writings the freshness which soften relieves them from the oppressive taint of the midnight oil and the fusty library. Edin. Rev.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī'na), n. [L. fusus, a spindle.] A genus of fossil Foraminifera, so named from their fusiform shells. They occur in the coal formations of Russia espe-

cially.

Fusure (fū'zhūr), n. [L. fusura. See Fuse, n.t.] The act of fusing or melting; smelting.

Bailey.

Fusus (fū'zus), n. [L., a spindle.] A genus of gasteropodous molluses nearly allied to Murex, characterized by a somewhat spindle-shaped univalve shell, swelling out in its middle or lower park, with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The genus comprises many species. The red whelk of England, the 'roaring buckle' of the Scotch, is the F. antiquus. H antiques

F. antiquus.
Futchell (fuch'el), n. A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.
Futlle (fu'sil), a. [Fr.; L. futilis, that easily pours out, that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, from fundo, fusum, to pour.] 1.1 Talkative; loquacious; tattling.

One futile person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.

Bacon.

2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect; answering no valuable purpose;

Of its history little is recorded, and that little futile.

June.

Syn. Trifling, trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, worthless.

Putillely (fit'til-li), adv. In a futile manner.

Futility (fit'til'-ti), n. 1.† The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the futility of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. The quality of producing no valuable effect, trillingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, the futility of measures or schemes; to expose the futility of argu-

in I have ridiculed the futil-ity of speculative minds only when they would pave the clouds instead of the streets, Landar.

Futilous + (fü'til-us), a.
Worthless; trifling.
Futtock (fut'tok), n.
[Corrupted from foot-hook or foot-lock.]
Naut, one of the mid-dle timbers, between
the floor and the upper
timbers, or the timbers
raised over the keel. raised over the keel

timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.—Futtock-plates, iron plates on the upper part of which the dead eyes are fixed, while round holes are punched at the lower end for the futtock-shrouds to hook in.—Futtock-shrouds, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the tep-masts. In the figure aa are the dead-eyes, bb the futtock-plates, and c c the futtock-shrouds.—Futtock-stave, a short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the cat-harpings.

Futurable † (fütura-bil), a. Possible or likely to occur in the future. 'Things not only future, but futurable.' Futler.

Future (füftir), a. [Fr. futur, L. futurus, future part, of sum, fut, to be.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present.

The gratinde of place expectants is a lively sense of advert exours.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of future favours.

Str R. Walpole.

-Future tense, in grammar, that tense of a verb which is used when we wish to ex-press that an act or event is yet to take place. Future (fū'tūr), n. Time to come; time

subsequent to the present; what may happen or befall after the present time; subsequent lot in life.

She rose upon a wind of prophecy Dilating on the future. Tennyson.

one rose upon a wind of propnecy Dilating on the future.

In stock exchange language futures are speculative purchases or sales to be settled according to future prices.

Futurely (fivin-il), adv. In future; in time to come. [Rare.]

Futurist (fivin-ist), n. 1. One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant.—2. In theol. one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

Futuritial (fiv-tin-i'shal), a. Relating to futurity; future. Hamilton. [Rare.]

Futurition (fiv-tin-i'shon), n. The state of being to come or exist hereafter. [Rare.]

Nothing ... can have this imagined futurition.

Nothing . . . can have this imagined futurition, but as it is decreed. Coleridge.

Futurity (fū-tūr'i-ti), n. 1. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.— 2. Future time; time to come.

I will contrive some way to make it known to futurity. Swift.

3. Event to come.

All futurities are naked before the All-seeing Eye.

Fuze (fūz), n. A tube filled with combustible matter. See Fuze.
Fuzee (fū·zē'), n. In farriery, a kind of splint applied to the legs of horses.
Fuzee (fū·zē'), n. A kind of match; same as Fuzee. (Tibrerant vendors of such things as lucifer matches, boot-laces, fuzees, &c.' Manhen

Magnew.
Fuzz (fuz), v.i. [Akin to fizz.] To fly off in minute particles.
Fuzz (fuz), v. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. Smart.
Fuzz (fuz), v.t. [From above noun; lit. to make the head light.] To intoxicate; to fixele. Gold clare. fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The university troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well fuzzed. A. Wood.

don, and came home well fuzzed. A. Wood.

Fuzzball, Fussball (fuz'bal, fus'bal), n.

The common name of Lycoperdon, a fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.

Fuzzle (fuz'l), n.t. [Freq. from fuzz; hence fuddle.] To intoxicate; to fuddle. Burton.

Fuzzy (fuz'l), a. [See Fozx.] Light and spongy; rough and shaggy. [Provincial.]

I enquire whether it be the thin membrane or the inward and something soft and firsty pulp it contains that raises and represents to itself these arbitrarious figments and chimeras.

Dr. H. More.

Fy (fi), exclam. [See FIE.] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt, and sometimes surprise.

Fy, my lord, fy t a soldier, and afraid? Fyke, n. and v. Same as Fike. [Scotch.] Fyke (fik), n. A bag-net used in catching fish, allowing them to enter but not to return. [United States.]
Fylet (fil), v.t. To file; to smooth; to give polish to.

olish to.

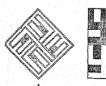
However, sir, ye fyle

Your courteous tongue his prayses to compyle.

Spenser.

Fyle (fyl), v.t. [A. Sax fylun, to make foul. See FILE.] To make foul or filthy; to make dirty; to defile; to foul; to soil. [Scotch.] Her face wad fyle the Logan-water. Burns.

Fylfot (fil'fot), n. A peculiarly-formed cross, supposed to have been introduced into Europe, about the sixth century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among religious devotees; it



Fylfots.

From embroidery on mitre of Thomas à Becket. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire.

is often used in decoration and embroidery

in the middle ages.

Fyt, Fytte (fit), n. [A. Sax. fit, a song; fittan, to sing.] A musical strain; a canto; a song. See Firm.

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet. If we bend the tongue so as to form an arch, which presses against the hinder part of the roof of the mouth, and produce a sound by lowering the tongue, and giving utterance to voice, the sound is called in English g hard, which is a guttural mute, the 'voiced' or soft or sonant sound corresponding to the 'breathed' or hard or surd sound k (or c hard). This sound of g is what the letter always has before a (except in gaol), o, u, and when initial also before e and it in all words of English origin, and when final. The soft sound of g, or that which it more commonly has before e, i, and y, as in gem, gin, gymnustics, is a palatal sound the same as that of j, and did not occur in the oldest English or Anglo-Saxon. It is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound ci, as in church. The letter G was a Roman invention introduced in comparatively late times; it was formed from C, which previously had been doing double duty as the representative of both the sound of k and that of g (as in give). G is silent before n at the beginning of words, as gnat, gnaw; in the middle of words before n it is generally pronounced; at the end, though not pronounced it has the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, as in benign, condign, malign, campaign. In a number of words which in Anglo-Saxon contained a guttural h, it has intruded itself before the h, forming a combination which now merely lengthens the preceding vowel sound, as in fought, bought, bright, might, might, night, night, night, high, The Anglo-Saxon g seems often to have had a sound nearly equivalent to our y, and in many English words has been softened into y or w, or in other ways; is, A. Sax, gear, E. year; A. Sax, bygen, E. baw; A. Sax, gear, E. way; A. Sax, bygen, E. law; A. Sax, segie, E. saw. In words originally beginning with a w, and borrowed from the German into the French, a g has been inserted before the w, hence E. guard and ward, guarantee and warrant, guise and wise, Fr. guerre, E. wor; comp. W war; comp. W. gwath for E. wan, gwell for woll.—As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, G, 40,000.—In the calendar it is the seventh Dominical letter.—In music, (a) the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also sol; (b) the lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system gamma ut; (c) a name of the treble clef, which is scated on the G or second line of the treble staff, and which formerly had the form of G (abb (gab), n. [Dan. gab), Sw. gap, the mouth. Cog. Ir. cob, gob, mouth, O. Fr. gob, a gulp, a mouthful. See the verb. Asin, gape, gap, gobble.] The month; hence, idle talk: chatter; loquacity; as, he has the gift of the gab. [Colloq.]

(Bab (gab), v. [A Scandinavian word of wide alliance in Teutonic, Romance, and Celtic groups. Comp. D. gabberen, to joke, to chatter; led, gabba, It. gabbar, Fr. gaber, to deceive; Armor, goab, mockery. Akin O. E. and Sc. gab, the mouth, gabble, gibber, jibber, gape. See GAPE.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [Colloq.]

Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for give and pastime to gab, as they term it, of explosits beyond human power.

Sir W. Scott.

Gab (gab), n. In steam-engines, the name

Gab (gab), n. In steam-engines, the name given to the hook on the end of the eccentric rod opposite the strap.

Gabarage (gā'bēr-āj), n. Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

Gabardine, Gaberdine (ga'bār-dēn, ga'bēr-dēn), n. [Sp. gabardīna, O.Fr. galvardīne, which Littire believes to be connected with the I.I. galvane, garvane a lose overcet. which littre believes to be connected with the L.L. galnape, gaunape, a loose overcoat, which appears to have been formed from the L. galbanum or galbinum, a vestment. Comp. Sp. and O.Fr. gaban, Fr. caban, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine. Shak.

Gabbard, Gabart (gab'ard, gab'art), n. [Fr. gabare, Armor. kobar or gobar, a lighter.]

A kind of heavy-built vessel or lighter built especially for inland navigation, [Scotch.] Gable,† v.i. To gab; to talk idly; to lie.

Gabble (gab'l), v.i. pret & pp. gabbled; ppr. gabbling. [Freq. from gab.] 1. To prate; to talk noisily and rapidly; to talk without

meaning.
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble. Swift.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity. The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool,

Gabble (gab'l), n. 1. Loud or rapid talk

without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls
Not understood.

Milton. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered as of

Gabbler (gab'ler), n. One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

ticulate sounds.

Gabbro (gab'hrō), n. In mineral, the name given by the Italians to a rock consisting essentially of diallage and white epidote or saussurite. It is the euphotide of the French, and the verde di Corsica duro of artists.

Gabbronite, Gabronite (gab'hron-it, ga'-bron-it), n. [It gabbro.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colours are gray, bluish or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. times red

Gabby (gab'i), a. Ta quacious. [Scotch.] Talkative; chattering; lo-

On condition I were as gabby As either thee or honest Habby. As either thee or honest Habby. Ramsay.

Gabel, Gabelle (gä'hel, ga-bel'), n. [Fr. gabelle, Pr. gabela, gabella, 1t. gabella, and O.

It. cabella, caballa, Sp. gabela, from Ar.

kabāla, tax, impost. See, however, GAYEL.]

A tax, impost, or excise duty; particularly,
in France, a tax on salt.

The gabels of Naples are very high on oil, wine,
tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can
be eaten, drank, or worn.

Be caten, drank, or worn.

Gabeler (ga'bel-er), n. A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

Gabelle (ga-bel), n. [Fr.] See GABEL.

Gaberdine, n. See GABADINE.

Gaberdinzie (ga-ber-lur'al), n. [A contr. for gaberlunzie ga-ber-lur'al), n. [A contr. for gaberlunzie man, from Sc. gaberlunzie, a wallet, and that compounded of a contr. of gabardine, and lunzie, a Sc. form of loin, the wallet resting on the loins.] A mendicant; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

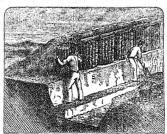
Gabilan (ga'bi-an), a. A term applied to a variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

Gabilla (ga-bil'a), n. A finger or parcel of

the department of Herault, France.

Gabilla (ga-bil'a), n. A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. Simmonds.

Gabion (gā'bi-on), n. [Fr., It. gabbione, a large cage, from gabbia, a cage, from L.L. gabia (= L. cavea), an inclosure, from L. ca-



Part of Trench with Gabions and Fascines

vus, hollow.] Infort alarge basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege when forming a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress,

and filled with earth as it is due from the

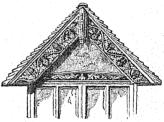
and filled with earth as it is dug from the trench. Each gabion is about 33 inches in height, but this height is usually increased by placing a row of fascines on the top.

Gabionage (gabi-on-ā), n. In fort. a collective term for gabions used in fortification.

Gabioned (gabi-on-ā), n. In fort. furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions. 'Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and gabioned.' W. H. Russell.

Gabionnade (gabi-on-ād), n. In fort. a work hastily thrown up; especially, one consisting of gabions.

Gable (gab), n. [Norm. gable, L. L. gabulum, from the Teut.; comp. Goth. gibla, a pinnacle; O.H.G. giplii, head, top; G. giebel, the ridge or pointed end of a house; Dangard, D. gevel (like O.E. and Sc. gavel), Icel. gub, the sharp end of a thing, the gable of a house; In arch, the triangular end of a house or other building, from the level of the caves to the top, and distinguished from a pedi-



Wooden Gable of sixteenth century at Coventry.

ment by this, among other things, that it is not surmounted by a cornice; also the end-wall of a house; a gable-end.—Mutual gable, in Scots law, a wall separating two houses and common to both.

m cous aw, a wan separating two houses and common to both.
Gablet (gā'bl), n. A cable. Chapman.
Gable-end (gā'bl-end), n. The triangular-topped end-wall of a house.
Gable-roof (gā'bl-röf), n. In arch. a roof converging to an apex, and open to the sloping rafters or spars.
Gable-roofed (gā'bl-röft), a. In arch. having a roof converging to an apex in the manner of a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.
Gablet (gā'blet), n. In arch. a small gable or gable-shaped decoration, frequently introduced on buttresses, screens, &c.
Gab-lever, Gab-lifter (gab'le-ver, gab'lift-er), n. In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

Gable-window (gable via-do), m. A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

Gablock (gablock), n. A false spur fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting. Craig.

Gabrielite (gabriel-lit), n. Eccles. one of a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Schenling.

Gabronite (gabron-it), n. See Gabbronite.

Gabronite (gabron-it), n. See Gabbronite (gabron-it), n. [From root of yape.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton; a goose. [Colloq.].

Gad (gad), n. [A. Sax yadu. also yad, a goad, a sharp point; leel yadar, Sw yada, a goad, a spike, a sting; comp. Ir. gada, a bar or ingot of metal. Goad is a slightly different form of the same word.] 1, the point of a spear or arrowhead.—2, 4 style or graver.

I will go get a leaf of brass And with a gad of steel will write these words.

graver.

I will go get a leaf of brass
And with a gad of steel will write these words.

Shak.

3. A steel spike in the knuckle of a gauntlet. See GADLING.—4. A goad. [Scotch or provincial English.]—5. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron,

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts some in bars and some in gade; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes gad steel.

Moxon.

6.† A sceptre or club. Mir. for Mags. -

town of the Englishmen; Clonegall, the meadow of the Englishmen.
Gala (ga'la), n. A cotton fabric made in

Scotland.

Galac (galac, n. A count has the same galac).

Galac (galac, galac), n. [Fr., show; It. galac, finery; of Teut. origin; allied to G. geid, wanton, Goth, gailjan, to rejoice; A. Sax. gal, wanton, J. A festive occasion; a festivity.

Galacineæ (galacsin'ée), n. pl. A small tribe of plants of doubtful affinity, containing only two genera, Galax and Stortia, and now considered as a sub-tribe of Diapensiaceæ. Galacaphyllac, a native of open woods in Virginia and North Carolina, is a smooth perennial herb with a creeping rhizone, roundish evergreen leaves, all springing from the root, and a long spiked raceme of small white flowers.

Galactagogue, n. See GALACTOGOGUE.

Galactagogue, n. [From Gr. gala,

small white flowers.

Galactagogue, n. See Galactag

Good.

Galactic (ga-lak'tik), a. [Gr. galaktikos, milky, from gala, galaktos, milk.] 1. Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lattic.—2. In astron. an epithet first applied by Sir John Herschel to that great circle of the heavens to which the course of the Milky Way apparently most nearly conforms.—Galactic poles, the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

Galactine (ma-lak'tin), n. Same as Lactine

Galactine (ga-lak'tin), n. Same as Lactine

Galactine (ga-lak'tin), n. Same as Lactine (which see).
Galactite (ga'lak-tit), n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk.] In mineral. white natrolite, a zeolite of the mesotype group, erected into a distinct species on an erroneous analysis. Called also Milkstone.
Galactodendron (ga-lak'tō-den'dron), n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk, and dendron, a tree.] A generic name given by some authors to the cow-tree of South America, now generally referred to the genus Brosimum, Galactodendron being used as the specific name. See COW-TREE.
Galactogogue. Galactagogue (ga-lak'tō-Galactogogue. (ga-lak'tō-Galactogogue. (ga-lak'tō-Galactogogue.)

fallactogogue, Galactagogue (ga-lak'tō-gog, ga-lak'ta-gog), n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk, and agō, to induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the

Galactometer (ga-lak-tom'et-er), n. [Gradactometer (ga-lak-tom'et-er), n. a measure.

An instrument to test the quality of milk

An instrument to test the quality of milk, that is, the percentage of cream yielded by it; a lactometer.

Galactophagist (ga-lak-tof'a-jist), n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk, and phagō, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on milk. Wright.

Galactophagous (ga-lak-tof'a-gus), a. Feeding on milk. Dunglison.

Galactophoritis (ga-lak'tō-fō-ri'tis), n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk, pherō, to carry, and term. tits, denoting inflammation.] In pathol. inflammation of the galactophorous ducts; sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples towards their orifices. Dunglison.

Galactophorous (ga-lak-tof'or-us), a. [Gr.

Galactophorous (ga-lak-tof'or-us), a. [Gr. galaktophoros—gala, galaktos, milk, and phero, to bear, to produce.] Producing

milk.

Galactopoietic (ga-lak'to-poi-et"ik), a. or n. [Gr. gala, galaktos, milk, and poiëtikos, capable of making, from poieō, to make.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. Brande.

Gala-day (gala-da), n. A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

Gala-dress (gala-dres), n. A holiday dress; a person's gayest dress.

Galagef (gala), n. [Sp. galocha, a wooden shoe. See GALOCHE.] A wooden shoe. Spenser.

galago (ga-la'gō), n. The native name of a genus of quadrumanous mammals, found in Africa. The species, which are nocturnal in Africa. The species, which are nocturnal in their habits, have long bind-legs, great eyes, and large membranous ears. The great galago (G. crassicaudatus) is as large as a rabbit. They live in trees, and are sought after as food in Africa. See GUM-ANIMAL. Galam Butter (galam but'er), n. A reddishwhite solid oil, obtained from Bassia butyracea (the Indian butter-tree).

galanga, Galangal (ga-langga, ga-langgal), n. [Fr. galanga; O.Fr. garingal, from Ar. chalan, khalandi; Per. khulandi, a tree from which wooden bowls, &c., are made.] A dried rhizome brought from China and

used in medicine, being an aromatic stimu-lant of the nature of ginger. The drug is mostly produced by Alpinia officinarum, a flag-like plant, with stems about 4 fee high, clothed with narrow lanccolate leaves,

high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of elegant white flowers. The rhizome of A. Galanqa is known as the greater galangal.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), n. [Gr. qala, milk, and anthos, a flower.] A small genus of Amaryllidacea, represented by the well-known snow-drop (G. nivatile). They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter.

flowers of six segments, the three outer being coneave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter.

Galantine (gal-ant-en'), n. (Fr., from a radical yal, seen in G. gallerte, jelly, same as yel in L. gelare, to congeal.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from hones, tied up, holied, and served cold.

Galatheidæ (ga-la-thē'i-fē), n. pl. [After the nymph Galatea, of classical mythology.] A group of decapodous crustaceans, corresponding with the genus Galathea of Fabricius, having common characters with the anomurous and macrurous crustaceans. They inhabit fresh-water rivers.

Galatian (ga-la'shi-an), n. A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor; as, Paul's epistle to the Galatians.

Galavance. See Garaavance.

Galaxidæ (ga-laks'i-dê), n. pl. [Gr. galaxias, a kind of fish, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of Australian and New Zealand acanthopterygian fishes, formerly classed with the Salmonidæ, and much resembling our common trout. They have no adipose fins, and are destitute of scales. The teeth are of moderate size. The genus Galaxias is the only one, and it contains about sever species. They are soften in fiesh and more oily than our members of the salmon family.

Galaxy (ga'laks'i, n. [Fr. galaxie, from Gr. galaxies [hiptos, circle, being under-

species. They are softer in flesh and more oily than our members of the salmon family. Galaxy, (ga'laksi), n. [Fr. galaxie, from Gr. galaxias (lepklos, circle, being understood), from gala, galaktos, milk. Akin L. lac, lactis, nilk.] I. In astron. (a) the Milky Way; that long, white, luminous track which is seen at night stretching across the heavens from horizon to horizon, and which, when fully traced, is found to encompass the heavenly sphere like a girdle. This luminous appearance is occasioned by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by the most powerful telescopes. At one part of its course it divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many other smaller branches that it gives off. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fanilke expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves here a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions; one of the most easily distinguished of these dark spots has long been known as the 'coal-sack'. (b) A remote cluster of stars.—2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. did persons or things.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, galaxies of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.

Dr. Parr.

Responsible to the control of the leaves. It is brought from the leaves of the leaves. It is brought from the care of gum resin the control of the leaves the control of the leaves the control of the leaves. It is brought from the Leaves of the leaves. It is brought from the Leaves of the leaves. It is brought from the Leaves of the leaves. It is brought from the Leaves. of the leaves. It is brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, and is administered internally as a stimulating expectorant. It is also used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish. It is supposed to be yielded by other umbellifers, among which are named Ferulago galbanifera, Opoidia galbanifera, and Bubon Galbanum.

Galbula (gal'Dū-la), n. [L.] The generic name of the jacanars, a genus of South American insessorial birds, allied to the kingfishers. The species are clothed with brilliant green feathers.

Galbulinæ (gal-bū-li'nē), n. pl. [L. galbula, a yellow-bird.] The jacamars, a family of tropical American fissirostral birds, allied to the trogons and kingfishers, character-

ized by a long bill, long and graduated tail, toes three or four in number, the two front ones being united to the near end of the inner toe. The paradise jacamar (Galbula paradisea) is a striking little bird, on account of the beautiful colours of its plumage, its graceful form, and its long forked tail. It is secretly so large

scarcely so large as an ordinary thrush.

Galbulus (gal'bū-lus), n. [L., the nut of the cy-press-tree.] In Galbulus (fruit of Funiperus communis).

Galbulus (fruit of Funiperus communis).

Communis).

Scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform

are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass, as the fruit of the juniper. Gale (gāl), n. [Gael. and Ir. gal, a gale or putif of wind, smoke, vapour. Perhaps connected with Icel. gola, giola, a cool wind; gola, to blow.] 1. A wind; a brisk wind; a breeze; more specifically, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest: generally used with some qualifying epither; as, a gentle gale; a moderate gale; a brisk gale; a fresh gale; a strong gale; a hard gale.

A little gale will soon disperse that cloud. Shat

A little gale will soon disperse that cloud. Shak. And winds of gentlest gale Arabian odours fanned From their soft wings.

2. [Slang.] A riot; a quarrel; a state of noisy excitement, whether of passion or hilarity.

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a gate.

The ladies, laughing heartily, were has going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a gate.

Gale (gāl), n. i. Naut. to sail, or sail fast.

Gale (gāl), n. [D. and A. Sax. gaget, wildmyrtle.] A plant of the genus Myrica, nat. order Myricaceæ. Sweet gale (M. Gale) is a shrub from 1 to 3 feet high, with numerous afternate branches and very small berries. The whole plant exhales a rather pleasant aromatic odour. It grows on wet heaths abundantly. It is also called Bogmyrtle. In America the name is applied to Comptonia asplenifolia.

Gale (gāl), n. [A. Sax. gafoi, rent. tribute, O.E. gavel, gauel, probably from W. gafael, Gael. gabhati, seizing, a taking, a lease, tenure, or from A. Sax. gifan, to give. See GAYEL.] A periodical payment of rent, duty, or custom; an instalment of noney.

GAVEL.] A periodical payment of rent, duty, or custom; an instalment of money. Gale, † vi [A. Sax galan.] To sing; to cry; to croak. 'Gan he cry and gale.' Chauser. Galet (gāl), n. A song; a story. Toone. Galea (gā'lē-a), n. [L.] A helmet; something resembling a helmet in shape or position; as, (a) in zoot. a genus of sea hedgehogs or echini, found fossil only; they are distinguished by an oval base, from which the shell rises in a vaulted helmet-like form. (b) In bot. a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla. (c) In anat. the amnion. (d) A kind of bandage for the head. (e) In pathol. headache extending all over the head. Galeas (ga'lē-as), n. A kind of vessel formerly used in the Mediterranean; a galley or galleass.

Galeated, Galeate (gā'lē-āt-ed, gā'lē-āt), a. [L. galeatus, pp. of galeo, to cover with a helmet, from galea, a helmet.] 1. Covered as with a helmet.

A galeated echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. Woodward.



Galeated Calyx of Aconitum variega-

In bot, having a flower 2. In bot, having a flower like a helmet, as in the species of Aconitum.—
3. In zool, having a crest of feathers on the head resembling a helmet.

Galecynus (Gale-srnus), n. [Gr. gale, a weasel, and kyōn, kynos, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammalia founded

genus of fossil carnivor-ous mammalia founded for the reception of a fos-sil animal, of which some remains were found in a quarry at Oehningen in Baden. The characters of the bones give the

genus a place intermediate between the polecats and dogs.

polecats and dogs.

Galega (ga-le'ga), n. [Gr. gala, milk, and
ayō, to induce—because supposed to increase the milk of animals, especially of
goats.] A genus of plants, nat order Leguminosæ. They are smooth, erect, perennial
herbs, with pinnate leaves and axillary

racemes of illac or white pea-shaped flowers; a few species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. G. officinalis, or goat's rue, is not unfrequent in English gardens.

dens.

Galeidæ (ga-lē'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. galeos, a shark, and eidos, resemblance.] The topes, a family of sharks, distinguished from the Spinacidæ or picked dog-fishes by the possession of an anal fin and the absence of spines in the dorsals. Their caudal fin is very inequilobate. Two species, the common tope (Galeus canis) and the smooth hound (Mustelus valugaris), are abundant in our seas; the former has triangular, sharp, serrated teeth, like those of the rest of the sharks, but the latter has the jaws covered with a sort of mosaic, as in the rays, and like these it feeds principally on crustacea.

Galemeta-wood (ga-le-mē'ta-whd), n. The name, in Jamaica, of the Bumchia salici-folica.

name, in Jamaica, of the Bumelia salicifolia.

Galemys (ga-le'mis), n. [Gr. galē, a weasel,
and mys, a mouse.] A genus of mammals
allied to the shrew. Only two species of
the genus are known, the Russian desman
or musk-rat (G. moschata) and the French
desman (G. pyrenatca). These animals have
a long snout, almost like an elephant's
trunk, and the feet are deeply webbed.
They live in burrows at the side of streams,
and feed on insects. Owing to a powerful
musky odour which they exhale they are
often, though falsely, called musk-rats.
Galena (ga-le'na), n. [Gr. galēnē, stillness
of the sea, tranquillity—so named from its
supposed effect upon diseases.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca (which
see).—2. Sulphide of lead; its common colour
is that shrimg bluish gray usually called
lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray.
Its streak has a metallic lustre, but its fine
powder is nearly black. Its structure is
commonly foliated, sometimes granular or
compact and sometimes striated or fibrous.
It occurs in regular crystals, or more fremently massive and is the principal ore of

compact and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive, and is the principal ore of lead.—False galena. See Black.—Jack. Galenical (ga-len'ik, ga-len'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or containing galena. Galenic, Galenical (ga-len'ik, ga-len'ik-al), a. Relating to Galen, the celebrated physician (born at Pergamus in Mysia, A. D. 130), or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c. Galenism (ga'len-izm), n. The doctrines of Galen.

Galen. Galenist (gā'len-ist), n. A follower of Galen. Galeotdolon (gā-lē-oh'dol-on), n. [Gr. galē, as weasel, and bdolos, stench—referring to the strong disagreeable odour of the plant.] A section of the genus Lamium (which see).

the strong disagreeable odour of the plant. A section of the genus Lamium (which see). G. luteum (weazel-snout) grows in woods and shady places in Britain and throughout Europe; it has whorled yellow flowers and opposite nettle-like leaves. Galeocerdo (gā'lē-ō-sēr"dō), n. [Gr. galeos, a shark, and kerdō, a fox.] A genus of sharks whose broad-based, sharp, serrated teeth occur fossil from the lower tertiaries upwards in America and Europe. Galeodes (gā-lē-ō'des), n. [Gr. gale, a weasel, and eidos, resemblance.] A genus of arachnidans, by some called Solpuga, forming the type of a distinct family, Galeodidæ or Solpugidæ, having somewhat the appearance of large spiders, but possessing a pair of large claws with expanded bases, attached in front of the mouth, and having the finger movable. They run with great rapidity, throwing up the head in an attitude of defence when attacked, and are reputed venomous. The species, with a single exception, inhabit the hot sandy countries of the Old World. Several are found in Egypt Galeodidæ (gā-lē-od'la-dē), n. pl. See Galeodes (gā-lē-od'la-de), n. genus of echinites,

ODES: Galeola (gā-lē-5'la), n. A genus of echinites, possessing the same characters as Galea, but differing in size. Galeopithecidæ (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē'si-dē), n. pl.

ee GALEOPITHECUS

See GALBOPITHEOUS.

Galeopitheous (gaîdē-ō-pi-thē"kus), n. [Gr. galē, a weasel, and pithēkus, an ape.] The flying-lemur, a genus of mammals which have been referred to the bats, to the lemurs, but more properly to the Insectivora, of so peculiar a structure as to constitute a family (Galeopithecida) of themselves.

These animals have the bones of the arm

and leg, but not those of the digits, excessively elongated, and supporting extensive lateral folds of skin serviceable as a para-



chute, but not as organs of flight. The species are restricted to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Their inferior incisors are remarkable for their complex form, like the

Archipelago. Their inferior incisors are remarkable for their complex form, like the teeth of a comb.

Galeopsis (gā-lē-op'sis), n. [Gr. galē, a weasel, and opsis, appearance.] The generic name of the hemp-nettles, a genus of plants, of the nat. order Labiatne, characterized by the equally five-toothed calyx. They are herbaceous plants with square stems, usually clothed with sharp bristly hairs, nettle-like leaves on long stalks, and red, white, or yellow labiate flowers. There are about twelve species, three of which are natives of Britain. The handsomest of these (G. zersicolor) is abundant in Scotland, especially in the Highlands; it has showy yellow flowers, with a broad purple spot on the lower lip.

Galericulate (ga-lē-rik'ū-lāt), a. [L. galericulatum, a cap—dim. of galerum, a kind of hat.] Covered as with a hat or cap. Smart. Galerite (gal'er-tb), n. [L. galerum, a hat or cap.] A name given to a fossil echinus of



Galerites albo-galerus z, Depressed form. 2, Normal form.

the chalk formation, from its having some the chair formation, from its having some resemblance to a hat. The Galerites albogalerus, one of the most common species, is so named from its fanciful resemblance to the white conical caps of the priests of Jupiter.

Galerītidæ (gal-er-it'i-dē), n. pl. The family of fossil sea-urchins to which galerite be-

longs.

Galerucidæ (gal-e-rö'si-dē), n. [L. galerum, a kind of conical head-covering, and eruce, a caterpillar.] A family of herbivorous beetles, belonging to the section Tetramera and sub-section Cyclica of Latreille. The typical genus Galeruca comprises several species.

A name proposed by Professor Owen for the largest of the fossil mammalia discovered in

A name proposed by Protessor Uwen for the largest of the fossil mammalia discovered in 1858 in Purbeck, equalling the polecat in size. It is supposed to have been predaceous and marsupial. Its generic character is derived from a peculiar modification in the form of one of the premolars, which has a single external vertical groove. Lyell. Gallet (gal'et), n. A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall. Galla (gal'i-a), n. A medical composition containing gall. Dunglison.
Gallaceæ(ga-ll-a'se-e), n.ph. [See GALIUM.] A sub-order of Rubiaceæ, called Stellatæ by Linnaus. It consists of herbaceous, square-stemmed plants, with whorled exstipulate leaves, and small regular monopetalous flowers. Some yield a dyeing substance in their roots, as the various species of madder, but the greater part are useless weeds. See GALIUM.
Galic (gal'ik), a. Same as Gaelic.
Galician (ga-li'shi-an), a. Pertaining to Galician (ga-li'shi-an), a. Pertaining

Galicia.

Galician (ga-li'shi-an), n. In geog. a native or inhabitant of Galicia. Called also Galle-

Galilean (ga-li-le'an), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea.—2. One of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans. Galilean (ga-li-le'an), a. In geog. relating to Galilee. 'The pilot of the Gablean lake.'

rankean (ga-li-le'an), a. In Josep. tentan's to Galilea. The pilot of the Galilean lake. Milton.

Galilean (ga-li-le'an), a. Of or pertaining to, or invented by Galilea, the Italian astronomer; as, the Galilean telescope.

Galilea (ga'li-le), n. [Named after the scriptural Galilea of the Gentiles. See definition.] A portico or chapel annexed to a church, used for various purposes. In it public penitents were stationed, dead bodies deposited previously to their interment, and religious processions formed; and it was only in the galilee that in certain religious houses the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. When a female made an application to see a monk she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity of the church, in the words of Scripture, 'He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall you see him.' The only English buildings to which the term galilee is applied are those attached to the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave, built chiefy for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance further than the second pillar of the nave. This last was also used as the bishop's consistory court.

Galimatias (ga-li-mi/shi-as), a. [Fr. Said

court.

Galimatias (ga-li-ma'shi-as), n. [Fr. Said to be from the fact that an advocate who pleaded the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, on becoming confused through the frequent repetition of the words, instead of gallus Matthies, the cock of Matthew, said galli Matthies, the cock's Matthew, but the anecdote has no doubt been invented to furnish an etymology. Probably a form of Fr. galimatrée (see Gallimatrix), through the hypothetical form galimaigus, represented by the Picard carimagliache, carimaglache.] Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense; absurd mixture.

ture.
Her dress, like her talk, is a galimatias of several
H. Walpole.

She became by this desire quite ridiculous, and ran into absurdities and a galimatias scarce credible.

Fielding.

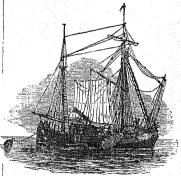
ran into absurdities and a galimatias scarce credible.

Gallingale (gal'in-gāl), n. A name applied in English books to Cyperus longus, but originally a synonym of Galanga (which see).

Galliongee, n. A Turkish sailor. Byron.

Galiot, Galliot (gal'i-ot, gal'i-ot), n. [Fr. yaliote, dim. of galèe, a galley. See GALLEY.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine built for pursuit, and moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.—2. A Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very rounded ribs and fattish bottom, with a mizzen-mast placed near the stern, carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, a forestay to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with foremast (there being no foremast), with fore-



Dutch Galiot,

staysail and jibs.—3. Also, a name formerly given to a bomb-ketch.

Galipea (ga-lip'e-a), n. A genus of the nat. order Rutaceæ, consisting of trees or small shrubs, natives of tropical America. G. Cusparia yields Angostura-bark (which see).

Galipot (ga'li-pot), n. [Fr. So called possibly from the vessels in which it was contained. See Gallipot [The French name for the turpentine which concretes upon the stems of Pinus maritima, after they have been incised for the purpose of obtaining it. Galium (ga'li-um), n. [Gr. gala, milk.—referring to Galium verum having been used to curdle milk.] An extensive genus of annual, biemnal, or perennial herbs, forming the type of the sub-order Galiacee (which see). About 160 species are described, sixteen of which are found in Britain; the remainder are mostly natives of Europe, one or two, as G. Aparine, occurring as weeds of cultivation in all parts of the world. G. verum (the ladies' bed-straw) was formerly used in Cheshire to coagulate milk; it is still employed for the same purpose by the Highlanders of Scotland, along with the leaves of the stinging nettle and a little salt. G. Aparine is a common plant in hedges and on waste ground, and is popularly known as clivers or cleavers, a name derived from the circumstance of its seed-vessels, or burs, cleaving by means of their hooked prickles to the dress of persons coming in contact with them, and as goose-grass from the avidity with which the young stems and leaves are eaten by geese. The seeds have been recommended as a substitute for coffee.

Gall (gal), n. [A. Sax. gealla, O. Sax. galla, Leel. gall, D. gal, G. galle. Cog. with Gr. chole, L. fel, for hel, bile.] 1. In physiol. a bitter slightly alkaline yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver, and stored in the gall-bladder beneath it; bile (which see)—2. Anything hitter; bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity.

nity.
His daintiest food, his richest wines were all
Turn'd by remorse to bitterness and gall. Grabbe. Archilochus to vent his gall and spite, In keen iambics first was known to write. Oldham.

3. The gall-bladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the gall of the sacrifice behind the altar.

Sir T. Browne.

—Gall of glass, the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass: called also San-

diver.

Gall (gal), n. [A. Sax. galluc, G. gall-anfel,
D. galnoot, Fr. gale, noix de gale, It. galla,
agall, agall-nut; from L. galla, an oak-gall, a
gall-nut, I A vegetable excrescence produced
by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the
bark or leaves of a plant. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of cynips
depositing its eggs in the tender shoots of



Aleppo Gall and the Gall-fly (Cynrips gallæ tinctoriæ).

7. Gall split to show the cell in which the larva exists. 2, Exterior of the gall, showing the opening by which the perfect insect escapes.

exists. 2. Exterior of the gall, showing the opening by which the perfect insect escapes.

the Quercus infectoria, a species of oak, abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, &c. When the maggot is hatched it produces a morbid excrescence of the surrounding parts. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary in magnitude from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut. When good, they are of a black or deep olive colour. They are also termed Nut.galls or Gall-muts, and are known in commerce by the names of white, green, and blue. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tanuin and gallic acid. Call-nuts are very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink. They are the most powerful of all the vegetable astringents, and are frequently used in medicine. They are chiefly imported from Aleppo, Tripoli, Smyrna, and Said. Galls are also produced, though of inferior quality, on the other species of oak, and likewise on plants and trees of different kinds, as berry-galls, apple-galls, &c. These galls are of various forms and sizes.

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Gall (gal), v.t. To impregnate with a decoction of galls.
Gall (gal), v. [Origin uncertain. May be by a figurative usage from E. gall, bile, bilterness, rancour; or from E. gall, L. galla, the diseased vegetable excrescence; the Fr. gale, the distance of the gard of the scab, itch, scurf, is probably the same word, but its origin is equally uncertain. Comp. also Arnor, and W. gal, eruption.] A wound in the skin by rubbing.

This is the fatallest would; as much superior to the former as a gangrene is to a gall or a scratch. Dr. H. More.

Gall (gal), v.t. [See preceding article.] 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin of, by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; as, a saddle galls the back of a borre one cellul which beared. a horse, or a collar his breast.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly,
It may be death.

2. To break the surface of by rubbing; to 2. To break the strates of by rubbing; to wear away; as, to gall a mast or a cable. 'A stream galls the ground.' Ray, —3. To tense; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be galled by sarcasm.

A temper galled by the long tyranny of the government.

Macailay.

ment.

4. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were galled by the shot of the enemy. In our wars against the French of old, we used to gall them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.

Addison.

(all (gal), v.i. 1. To fret; to be teased.—2. To act in a galling manner; to say sarcastic or galling things to a person.

I have seen you gleeking and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.

gentleman twice or thrice.

Galla (gal'la), n. 1. One of a race inhabiting the south and east of Abyssinia, forming with the Fulahs, Mandingoes, and Nubas the link connecting the Negroes with the Semitic races, and belonging to the great Kafir family.—2. The language spoken by the Gallas, the principal member of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic group of Hamitic tongues. It is the chief spoken language of Abyssinia.

Gallant (gal'lant), a. [Fr. galant, ppr. of O.Fr. verb galer, to rejoice, from gala (which see).]

1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

nificent.

.ncene. Neither shall *gatlant* ships pass thereby. Isa. xxxiii, 21

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; fine; noble; chivalrous; as, a gallant youth; a gallant officer.

gallant youth; a gallant officer. That gallant spirit hat a spired the clouds Which too untimely here did scorn the earth. Shak. 3. i(Also gal-lant'.) Courily; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; inclined to courtship; courteous.—Gallant, Courageous, Brave. See under Brave.
Gallant (gal'lant), n. 1. A gay sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. Our travelled gallants. Shak.—2. A high-spirited brave young man; a daring spirit.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each native curile-axe a stain
That our French gallants shall to-day draw out.
Shak.

3. (Also gal-lant'.) A man who is politic and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties or to places of amusement; a wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, one who pays attention to women for lewd purposes. purposes.

O wicked, wicked world |--one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant! Shak.

Gallant (gal-lant), v.t. 1. To wait on, or be very attentive to, as to a lady. 'Gallanting a familiar acquaintance through rows of young fellows' Spectator.—2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to gallant a fan. Gallantise † (gal'ant-īz), n. Gallant bear-

ing.
Grey-headed senate and youth's gallantise.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Gallantly (gallant-li), adv. 1. In a gallant manner; gaily; splendidly.

The brave imposture gallantly to dress, Beaumont.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight gallantly; to defend a place gallantly.—3. In the manner of a gallant or

Would deliver the state of all antiness (gallant-nes), n. The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; magnificence; bravery, high-spiritedness. 'A certain nobleness or gallantness of courage.'

Gallantry (gal'lant-ri), n. [Fr. galanterie, politeness of manners, splendour of ap-

pearance, amorous intrigue.] 1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all The English youth flock to their admiral. Walter

2. Nobleness; generosity; high-spiritedness; bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity; as, the troops entered the fort with great gallantry.

Had we any spark of true gallantry and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this.

Dr. Fn. Scott.

3. Civility or polite attention to ladies.

That which we call gallantry to women, seems to be the heroick virtue of private persons. Granville. 4. Court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours; vicious love or pre-tensions to love; hence, indulgence in unlawful sexual pleasures.

Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics.

Sheridan.

5. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Deiphobus, . . and all the gallantry of Troy I would have armed to-day.

Galla-ox (galla-oks), n. A variety of the ox, a native of Abyssinia, remarkable for the size of its horns, which rise from the forehead with an outward and then an inward curve, so as to present a very perfect model of a lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders.

so as to present a very persons and a very lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders. Called also Sanga.

Gallate (gal'lāt), n. [From gall.] In chem. a sait of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

Gallaturer (gal'la-tūr), n. [L. gallus, a cock.] The treadle of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, gallature, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.

Str. T. Brawne.

Gallavant (gal-la-vant'), v.i. See GALLI-

VANT.

Gall-bladder (gal'blad-er), n. In anat. a small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bite from the liver by the cystic duct. It is situated on the inferior surface of the right lobe of the

the means the fiver gal'dukt), n. In anat. a duct which serves to convey the bile; as, the eystic duct, the hepatic duct, and the ductus communis choledochus.

[Fr. galeasse, It.

communis choledochus.

Galleass (gal'1ê-as), n. [Fr. galeasse, It. galeazsa. See GallEx]. A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts, perhaps twenty guns, and having a towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure in front, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

Gallean, Gallego (gal-le'gan, gal-le'gō), n. In geog. a native or inhabitant of Gallcia in Spain; a Galician.

Galleon (gal'1ê-un), n. [Sp. galeon, It.

Spain; a Galcian. Galleon (gal'iê-un), n. [Sp. galeon, It. galeone; aug. of Fr. galee. See Galley.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

The galleons . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles.

Galleria (gal-lē'ri-a), n. A genus of noctur-nal lepidopterous insects, family Tineidæ, whose larvæ are very destructive to bee-hives, feeding on the wax, as well as con-structing tubes of it, in which they dwell to defend themselves from the attacks of the

bees.
Gallery (gal'lè-ri), n. [Fr. galerie, It. galleria, L.L. galeria, generally derived from O. Fr. gale, magnificence, pleasure, galerie, a festival or merry-making. (See GALA.) Diez proposes to derive it from L.Gr. gale, a gallery, whence galera, a kind of vessel. See GALLEY, 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building or used for the reception of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities; hence, a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art. Hence—2. A collection of paintings, statues, and the like.—3. A platform projecting from the walls of a building supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, public library, and the like.—4. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens,

formed by trees.—5. In fort, any communica-tion covered in both above and at the sides. tion covered in both above and at the sides. 6. In mining, a narrow passage or perforation, usually not deviating much from the horizontal.—7. Naut. a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. That part at the stern is called the stern-gallery, that at the quarters the quarters allows.

stern-gattery, that at the quarters the quarter-gattery.

Gallery-class (gal'lė-ri-klas), n. A large class taught while seated on a gallery, as in infant and national schools.

Gallery-furnace (gal'lė-ri-fer-nās), n. Same as Gallery, furnace (gal'lė-ri-pik-tūr), n. A large painting to be hung in a gallery.

Gallety-let (gal'i-tīl), n. Gallipot. Bacon.

Galley (gal'i), n. [O.Fr. galée, It. galeaprobably from Gr. galē, a kind of gallery, or galeos, galē, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-salling vessel.] I. A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with salls and oars, once commonly used in with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of them were called galleasses. (See GALLEASS.) The common galleys varied in length from 100 to 200 feet, those of the smaller sizes being



Galley

called half-galleys, and those of a still less size quarter-galleys. They carried as many as twenty oars on each side, worked by one or more men; they had two masts and two lateen sails, a raised structure at the stern, lated sails, a faiset scructure at the second and often one at the prow. In France there were forty galleys for service in the Medi-terranean, which were worked by convicts heavily ironed and subjected to much heavily ironed and subjected to minisery; and the word galley has hence come a synonym for a place of forced and severe toil

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could be a him; he would five the mines and the matock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. Sonth.

continua uninterrupted pleasure.

2. A ship, especially a ship of war of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars. These galleys were distinguished according to the number of banks of oars which they possessed into birenes, trivenes, quadrivenes, quinquerenes, &c. 3. An open boat once used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press, convex, and 3. An open boat once used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure.—4. The boat, somewhat larger than a gig, of a warship appropriated for the captain's use.—5. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war or of a steamer, answering to the caboose of small merchantmen.—6. An oblong reverberatory furnace with a row of retorts, whose necks protrude through lateral openings.—7. In warshing a movable frame or tray of wood. protrice inrough lateral openings.—/, In printing, a movable frame or tray of wood, brass, or zinc, on which the types are placed when composed. It is sometimes furnished with a double bottom called a galley-stice.

Galley-fire (gal'li-fir), n. A ship's fire-place.

Galley-field, Gally-foist (gal'li-foist), n. [Gatley and foist, a kind of light ship.]
A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London went in state to Westminster.

of London went in state to Westminster.

Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tunuit, begot on an ill Mayday, or when the galley-fists is afloat to Westminster.

Galley-halfpenny (gal'li-haf'pen-nl), n. A base coin in circulation in the time of Henry IV., so called from being brought to England surreptitiously in the galleys which carried merchandise from Genoa.

Galley-slave (gal'li-slav), n. A person con-

demned for a crime to work at the oar on

board of a galley.

Galley-slice (gal'li-slis), n. See Galley.

Galley-stick (gal'li-stik), n. A long taperi Galley-Snoe (garn-sus, n. See Galley-Stick (gall'i-stik), n. A long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins. Galleyworm (gal'li-werm), n. Same as

Gall-fly (gal'fl), n. An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls. See GALL, a vegetable excrescence.
Galli (gal'li), n. pl. In Rom. antiq. the priests of Cybele at Rome.
Galliambic (gal-li-ambik), a. [L. galtiambic (gal-li-ambik), a. [L. galtiambic, a song used by the priests of Cybele—Gallus, a name applied to these priests, and iambus.] In pros. a term applied to a kind of verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. syllable

sylmote. Gallian; (gal'li-an), a. Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French.

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves A Gallian girl at home.

Shak.

Galliard, ta. [Fr. gaillard, gay.] Gay; brisk;

active. Chaucer.
Galliard; (gallyard), n. 1. A brisk gay man.
'Selden is a galliard.' Cleveland.—2. A
lively dance. [In this latter use more directly from Sp. gallarda, a lively Spanish

dance.]
Galliardiset (gal'yard-iz), n. Merriment;
excessive gniety. 'The mirth and galliardise of company.' Sir T. Browne.
Galliardness†(gal'yard-nes), n. Gaiety.
'His sprightly pleasance and galliardness
abate.' Gayton, Notes on Don Quizote.
Galliass†(gal'li-as). Same as Gallcass (which
see)

Gallic (gal'ik), a. [From Gallia, Gaul, now

see).

See).

See).

Gallic (gal'ik), a. [From Gallia, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

Gallic (gal'ik), a. [From gall.] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls; as, gallia acid. This acid has the formula can be seed of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. It crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale yellow colour. It colours the persaits of iron of a deep bluish black. It is of extensive use in the art of dyeing, as it constitutes one of the principal ingredients in all the shades of black, and is employed to fix or improve several other colours. It is well known as an ingredient in ink. See INK.

Gallican (gal'ik-an), a. [L. Gallicus, from Gallia, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the Gallican church or clergy.

Gallicinite (gallis'in-it), n. Same as Gallicinite.

fallicise, Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), v.t. pret. & pp. gallicised; ppr. gallicising. To render conformable to the French idiom or lan-

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), n. [Fr. gallicisme, from Gallia, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; French form of speech improperly used by an English writer; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French. In St. Matt. xv. 32 is a Gallicism: 'I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat.' Continue is used here for have continued.

three days, and have nothing to eat.' Continued.
Gallicolæ (gal-lik'o-lē), n. pl. A family of hymenopterous insects, synonymous with Cynipide (which see).
Galligaskins (gal-li-gas'kinz), n. [Probably from Fr. greguesques, O.Fr. quarquesques, garquesques, Norm. garquele, breeches, hose, from It. greechesoo, Grecian. By corruption such forms as gleguesques, galligasks might arise. Comp. D.E. gregs, Fr. greques, a kind of breeches or hose, which recalls the W. gwregys, a girdle.] 1. Large open breeches; wide hose.

My gulligaskins, that have long withstood

My galligaskins, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . . A horrid chasm disclosed.

Phillips.

2. Leather guards worn on the legs by sports-Simmonds Gallimatia (gal-li-mā/shi-a), n.

Galimatias. Gallimatias.

Gallimaufry, Gallimaufrey (gal-li-ma'fri),

n. [Fr. gatimafrée, a ragout or hash—a word of uncertain origin.] L. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder. [Rare.]—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have made our English tongue a galliman-fry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. Spenser. Gallinaceæ, Gallinacei (gal-li-nā'sē-ē, gal-

li-nā'sē-i), n. pl. The term by which the whole order of rasorial birds is sometimes designated, but properly restricted to that section of which the common domestic fowl section of which the common domestic fowl is the type, including also turkeys, partridges, grouse, pea-fowl, and a number of allied forms, the other section or sub-order being the Columbidae or Columbacee (pigeons). The Gallinacee are distinguished from the latter by being less adapted for flight, their body being comparatively much heavier, the legs and feet stronger, and the wings shorter and less powerful. The sub-orders have also been named Chamatores and Gemitores respectively, from the nature and Gemitores respectively, from the nature

orders have also been mained chambers and Gemitores respectively, from the nature of their cry.

Gallinacean (gal-li-nā'shē-an), n. One of the order or sub-order of birds which includes the domestic fowl.

Gallinaceous (gal-li-nā'shus), a. [L. gallinaceus, from gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock, whose name probably means the crower; comp. W. galu, to call.] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

Gallinac (gal-li'nā), n. pl. [L. gallinac, a hen.] Linneus's name for the group of birds now known as Rasores (which see).

Gallinazo (gal-li-nā'zō), n. The South American name for the vultures of the genus Cathartes (Catharista). They have a dark plumage, and are encouraged and protected by the magistrates of cities on account of their services as scavengers. See Turkey-BUZZARD.

Galling (gal'ing), a. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.
Gallingly (gal'ing-li), adv. In a galling

manner.

Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
Constrained and gallingly.

A nominal mone

Gallinha (gal'in-ha), n. A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa represented by cowries. Gallinipper (gal'i-nip-er), n. A large mos-

Gall-insect (gal'in-sekt), n. Same as Gall-

(by Gallinule (gallin-ul), n. (L. gallinula, dim. of gallinua, a hen.) Gallinula, a genus of gallatorial birds, of the family Rallidæ or rails, and closely allied to the coots. The species frequent fresh waters, swimming about and diving or running on land with equal case and swiftness. One species only, the common gallinule (Gallinula chloropus), called also water-hen and moor-hen, is found in Britain. It is about 14 inches long teil called also water-hen and moor-hen, is found in Britain. It is about 14 inches long, tail short, bill upwards of an inch long, green-ish-yellow at the tip and red at the base, the plumage generally of a deep olive-brown on the upper parts, blackish-gray beneath, the ridge of the wing and the under tail-coverts white. The gallinules are characterized by a frequent jerking of the tail. They form their nests near water among reeds, stumps, and roots, and lay from seven to ten eggs. The flesh is well flavoured. Gallinulinæ (gal-linul-li'mē), n. pl. The gallinules, a sub-family of birds of the order Gralle and family Rallide. See Gallinulus. Gall-inuling Gall-inuling See Gallinulinules.

Galliot, Galleot (ga'li-ot, ga'le-ot). See Gallot.

Gallipoli Oil (gal-lip'ō-li oil), n. An inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in

Italy.

Gallipot (gal'li-pot), n. [Probably from O.D. gleypot, an earthen pot—gley, klei, clay, and pot. According to Stow the making of earthenware tiles and apothecaries' vessels was introduced into England by two Flemings about 1570, who brought the name galley-tiles or earthenware tiles (and probably this also) along with them. I A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothe-cary's gallipots, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs, but within precious drugs. Bacon.

Gallipot (gal'i-pot), n. A kind of resin; galipot (which see).
Gallitzinite (gal-lit'sin-īt), n. Rutile, an

ore of titanium.

Gallium (gal'II-um), n. [From Gallia, the Latin name for France.] Sym. Ga. Sp. gr. 5985. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudron in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a grayish-white and brilliant lustre, and fuses at a remarkably low point (30-15° Cent. or 86° Fahr.), so low, indeed, as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has

as yet been prepared only in small quantities; in its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well-defined and eminently characteristic.

Gallivant, Gallavant (gal-li-vant', gal-la-vant'), v.i. [Probably a corrupt form of gallant.] I. To gad about in the company of men; to flirt with men: said of women; to run after women: said of men.

The Lebul bare wand walkingther with some.

Else I shall have my maid gallivanting with some body who may rob the house.

Dickens.

2. To go or run about in a purposeless idle way; to go after trivial pursuits; as, he is gone gallivanting after other people's busi-

ness.

Galliyat (gal'li-vat), n. A large galley or row-boat used in the East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and carrying small swivel guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swift-

ness.

Galliwasp (gal'li-wasp), n. A species of lizard bearing the scientific name of Celestus occiduus. It is about 1 foot in length, and its whole appearance is remarkably stout and plump. Its general colour is brown. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason. Gall-nut (ral'nut), n. A vegetable excres-

Gall-nut (gal'nut), n. A vegetable excres-cence in plants. See GALL. Gall-oak (gal'ōk), n. Querous infectoria, the oak from which the galls of commerce are

obtained.

Gall of Glass, n. Scum of melted glass.

Sandiver.

Samuver. Gall-of-the-earth, n. A North American name for two plants of different genera, Mulgedium Moridanum and Nabalus Fraseri: so called from their intense bitterness. Gallomania (gal-lö-mā'ni-a), n. A mania for imitating French manners, customs,

Gallomania (gal-lō-mā'ni-a), n. A mania for imitating French manners, customs, dress, literature, &c.
Gallon (gal'lun), n. [O. Fr. galon, jalon; Fr. jale, a jar, a bowl. The change of g into j in French is not uncommon.] An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine gallon contained 231 cubic inches, which is now the size of the standard gallon of the United States; the old corn gallon, 268 6 cubic inches; the old ale gallon, 268 6 cubic inches; the old ale gallon now in use as the standard measure of capacity for all liquids and for dry goods contains 277-274 cubic inches, or 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62 Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches. Galloon (gal-lōn'), n. [Fr. and Sp. galon; It. galone, from gala, pomp, show, inery. See GALA.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c., used for binding shoes, hats, and for other purposes. Gallooned (gal-lōnd'), a. Furnished or adorned with galloon.

[Gallon (gal-lūn), v.i. [Fr. galoper, Pr. galaupar, to gallop; of Teutonic origin. According to Skeat from O. Flem. walop, a galop, an extension of O. G. wallen, A. Sax weallan, to boil.] 1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run with speed.—2. To ride a horse that is galloping; to ride at arapid pace.

He galope'd up to join them 1 Temsyson.

He galloped up to join them! 3. To move very fast; to scamper.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping

Gallop (gal'lup), n. 1. The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, bounds, reaches, or leaps. The animal lifts his fore-feet nearly at the same animal lifts his fore-feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground the hind-feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swittest pace of a horse, —2 A kind of dance. See GALOP.—Hand-gallop, a slow and easy gallop of a horse, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Gallopade (gallup-ad), n. [Fr. galopade. See GALLOP.] 1. In the manege, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—2. A sprightly kind of dance: the music adapted to it. See

kind of dance; the music adapted to it. See

Gallopade (gal-lup-ad'), v.i. pret. & pp. gallopaded; ppr. gallopading. To gallop; to move about briskly; to perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers gallopaded. Tennyson. Galloper (gal'lup-er), n. 1. One who or that which gallops. — 2. In artillery, a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed, and having shafts so as to be drawn without limbers.

without limbers.

Galloper-gun (gal'lup-èr-gun), n. A small kind of gun conveyed on a galloper. See Gallopin† (gal'lup-in), n. [Fr. galopin, from galoper, to gallop. See GalLop.] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion: so named from his being made to run messages.

Dyet for the kitchen and gallopins.

Archaelogia, xv. 7.

Galloping (gal'lup-ine), n. and n. Proceed-

Galloping (galluping), p. and a. Proceeding at a gallop or at a rapid rate; as, a gallop consumption, that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination;

that proceeds rapidly to a their vertices a rapid decline.

Gallow† (gallo), v.t. [A. Sax. gælwian, ågælwian, to stupefy.] To fright or terrify.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the night,
And make them keep their caves.

Shak.

Galloway (gal'lō-wā), n. A horse or species of horses of a small size, first bred in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

spirit and endurance.
Gallowglass, Gallowglas (gal'lō-glas), n.
[Ir. galloylach, a heavy-armed soldier—
gall, foreign, and oglach, a youth, vassal,
soldier, from eg, young, and adjectival termination lach. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English early military settlers.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles: opposed to kerne, a light-armed soldier.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles, Of kernes and gallowglasses is supplied. Shak.

Gallow-grass (gal'lö-gras), n. An old cant name for hemp, as furnishing halters for the gibbet.

the gibbet.

Gallows (gal'lōz), n. sing. or pl.; also Gallows (gal'lōz-ez) in pl. [A plural form; A. Sax. galga, gealga (sing.), a gallows; O. Fris. Goth. galga, G. galgen, gallows.] 1. An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck; also, a similar contrivance for suspending anything.

2.† A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Chydleth been five thousand wers a how.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.—
Ay, and a shrewd unhappy gallows too. Shak.

Ay, and a shrewd unhappy gallows too. Stat.

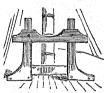
3. One of a pair of braces for supporting the trousers. [Colloq. In this sense always takes gallowses as a plural.]—4. Naut. same as Gallows-bitts.

Gallows (galloz), adv. Very; exceedingly; as gallows poor. [Slang.]

Gallows-bird (galloz-bird), n. A person that deserves the gallows.

Gallows-bitts (galloz-bits), n. pl. Naut. on flush-decks, the name of a strong frame of strong frame of

oak made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fixed fore and main hatch-way, to topmasts, yards, booms, boats,



Gallows-bitts

executed.

Gallows-bitts. booms, boats, &cc.

Gallows-frame (gal'lōz-frām), n. 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.

Gallows-free (gal'lōz-frē), a. Free from danger of the gallows. Dryden.

Gallows-stanchions (gal'lōz-stan-shonz), n. Gallows-bitts (which see).

Gallows-top (gal'lōz-top), n. Naut. a crosspiece of timber tenoned on to the gallows-bitts at or near the top.

Gallows-tree (gal'lōz-trē), n. The tree of execution; the tree on which criminals were executed.

He played a spring, and danced it round, Below the gallows-tree. Burns.

Gall-pipe (gal'pip), n. Same as Gall-duct.
Gall-sickness (gal'sik-nes), n. A remitting
bilious fever in the Netherlands; Walcheren

Gall-stone(gal'ston), n. A concretion formed in the gall-bladder. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used by painters, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow

colouring matter.

Gally (gal'i), a. Like gall; bitter as gall.

'Gally and bitter drinkes of sin.' Bp. Gardiner.

Gally (gal'li), n. In printing, see GALLEY, 7. Gally-gaskins, Gally-gascoynes (gal-li-gas'kinz, gal-li-gas'koinz), n. Same as Galligaskins.

faily-worm (gal'li-werm), n. [Said to be from the adjective gally, bitter as gall, and worm.] A name commonly given to the myriapods exemplified by the millepedes or

myrapous exemplined by and maryona-'hairy worms.'

Galoche, Galoshe (ga-losh'), n. [Fr. galoche, either from L. Gallica (solea understood), a Gaulish shoe; or more probably from L.L. Gaulish snoe; or more probably from L.L. calopedia (through the corruptions calop'dia, calopdia), from Gr. kalopedian, a wooden shoe—kalon, wood, and yous, podos, a foot.]

1.† A patten, clog, or wooden shoe.—2. A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry.—3. A gatter covering the upper part of the shoe and part of the leg.

Galop (ga-lop), n. [Fr. See GalLiop.] 1. A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat re-

sembling a waltz, performed in 2 time .-2. The music to which the dance is per-

Galore (ga-lōr'), n. [Ir. and Gael. go leòr, enough—go, to, and leòr, enough.] Abundance; plenty. 'They tippled strong liquors galore.' Old song.

dance; pienty. "Iney tappied strong liquors galore." Old song.

Galoshe, n. Same as Galoche.

Galpe,† vi. To gape; to yawn. Chaucer.

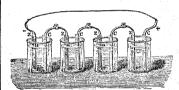
Galsome† (gal'sum), a. [From gall.] Angry;
malignant. "Galsome bitterness and wilful fraud and falsehood." Bp. Morton.

Galt (galt), n. Same as Gault (which see).

Galuncha (ga-lung 'Ra), n. An Indian febrifuge prepared from the stems of Tinospora verrucosa and T. cordifolia.

Galvanic (gal-van'ik), a. [See GALVANISM.]

Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it, as galvanic action, galvanic influence.—Galvanic electricity, electricity arising from chemical action. See GALVANISM.—Galvanic battery, an association of galvanic pairs for the production of



Simple Galvanic Battery

current electricity. The simplest form of battery consists of a number of pairs of copper and zine plates immersed in ditute sulphuric acid, the successive pairs being joined together by wires, the copper of the first cell to the zinc of the second, the copper of the second to the zinc of the third, and so on. (See GALVANISM.) This and similar forms of battery are objectionable partly on chemical and partly on electrical grounds. As the chemical action goes on, the liquid decreases in strength, acting less powerfully on the zinc, while at the same time the zinc which has been dissolved is deposited on the copper, thus tending to assimilate the plates, and so destroy the current, which depends essentially upon the plates retaining their distinctive metallic characteristics. But the most important cause of weakening in such batteries consists in polarization of the plates, that is, in the deposition on the surface of the copper of a film of hydrogen, which not only interposes resistance by its defective conductivity, but also brings to bear an electromotive force in a direction opposed to that of the current. Various batteries have been devised to overcome these obstacles to the maintenance of a constant current is the devised to overcome these obstacles to the maintenance of a constant current, as the Daniell battery, the Grove, the Bunsen, and the Menotti. One of the best of these is the Daniell, invented in 1836. The cell of this battery consists of copper and zinc, the copper being in the form of a jar and serving as the outer dish of the cell. The zinc is formed into a rod and is placed inside a porous jar of unglazed porcelain, which again stands inside the copper jar. In the porous dish dilute sulphuric acid serves to excite the zinc, while as a conducting and absorbent liquid, between the porous vessel and the copper, is put a strong solution of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol. For the purpose of keeping it saturated, which is essential, crystals of sulphate of copper are devised to overcome these obstacles to the

suspended in it near the surface by means of a wire-basket of copper. The effect of this arrangement is that the hydrogen is intercepted before it can arrive at the copof a wire-basket of copper. The effect of this arrangement is that the hydrogen is intercepted before it can arrive at the copper, and the deposit which takes place on the copper is a deposit of copper, the hydrogen taking the place of this copper in the saturated solution. The cells thus constructed are usually arranged in square compartments in a wooden box. A modification of the Daniell battery in which the wooden trough is divided into cells by glass plates or varnished slate slabs, which are again subdivided by porous earthenware, zinc plates and dilute acid being placed in one subdivision, copper and its sulphate in the other, is also in use. The Grove battery somewhat resembles the Daniell, but has a greater electro-motive power, the plates being plathnum and zinc. It is inferior, however, in constancy. The Bunsen battery, the one in use for the telegraphs in Germany, differs in principle from Grove's only in the use of a carbon or charcoal electrode for a platinum one. The Menotti is a Daniell battery with the porous jar replaced by a layer of wet sawdust or sand. Sir W. Thomson has invented a form of battery, consisting of a square wooden tray, lined with lead, at the four corners of which four blooks of wood are placed to support the zinc, which is cast with bars like a griddron instead of being a solid plate. On the bottom of the tray a copper plate is laid, which forms the positive pole of the battery. The liquid employed is a solution of sulphate of zinc, and crystals of sulphate of copper are dropped on to the bottom of the cell round the edges. Instead of the porous earthenware jar of the Daniell, the zinc is protected from the sulphate of copper by having very strong thick paper tied round it. This,



Section of Sir William Thomson's Battery.

while it allows perfectly free electrical communication between the two plates, hinders the sulphate of copper in the solution from being carried up to the zine by currents of the liquid. This battery is used at all the telegraph stations at which Sir W. Thomson's siphon-recorder is employed.

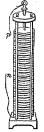
Galvanical (gal-van'ik-al), a. Galvanic.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies of galvanical apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences.

Whewell.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of gadzenized apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences.

Galvanism (galvan-izm), n. [From Galvani, professor of anatomy at Bologna, 1790, the first investigator in this field.] That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action, more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals. If a plate of copper and a plate of amalgamated zinc are placed in a vessel containing water and a small quantity of sulphuric acid, so long as the plates are kept separate no apparent action takes place, but whenever they are brought into contact bubbles of hydrogen gas appear at the copper plate and continue to be formed so long as the plates are kept touching. If weighed after being for some time in contact, the copper plate is found to be unaffected, the zinc plate is found to be unaffected, the zinc plate to have lost in weight, and the liquid to hold in solution the lost zinc in the form of the sulphate of that metal. If wires of copper or any other conductor of electricity be attached to the plates, and their free ends be made to touch, the changes mentioned take place just as if the plates themselves were in contact. If a portion of the wires thus joined is placed parallel to a magnetic needle, the austral or north-seeking end of the needle no longer points to the magnetic north but to a point either to the west or east of it, and all the abovementioned phenomena, though in a less degree, occur even when the wires, instead of being in contact, are merely placed in a liquid, the liquid completing the contact. When so immersed the ends of the wires show strong chemical affinities; thus, if the conducting liquid be a solution of the sulphate of copper, the wire from the zinc plate becomes coated with the copper of the solution, while the other wire structs its oxygen and sulphuric acid,



wasting away by entering into combination with them. Again, if the ends of the wire be connected by a small piece of platinum or iron wire, the passage of the electric current through the wire makes it red hot. The wires connecting the plates are found, therefore, when in actual or virtual contact, to possess magnetic, chemical, and heating properties. Such an arrangement of plates as the above, together with the exciting liquid, is called a galvanic pair, or galvanic call, and a combination of such pairs or cells forms a galvanic pair through which an electric current is passing forms a complete chain or circuit; thus, in the above arrangement of plates the current may be supposed to start from the zinc, pass through the liquid to the copper, and thence through the wire back to the zinc. When the copper and zinc plates are connected by the wire the circuit is said to be closed, the current then circulating; when the connection between the plates is not complete the circuit; said to be broken or interrupted. When the circuit is said to be broken or interrupted. When the circuit; when it includes only a single cell, like the above, it is called a simple galvanic circuit; when it includes only a single cell, like the above, it is called a simple galvanic circuit. The copper plate in the above arrangement, or the chemically passive plate or extremity, in any arrangement or battery, is called the positive pole of the cell or battery, and the zinc or chemically active plate or extremity, the negative pole. See the above figure of Volta's pile or battery, which consists of a number of compound plates of copper and zinc separated by circular pieces of wet cloth—a zinc plate at bottom, copper at top. Galvanic electricity is a most important agent in the arts, in medicine, surgery, &c., and it was only through its discovery that the invention of the electric telegraph became possible. (See Telegraph.) Galvanic electricity, in contradistinction to frictional electricity, which is called statical, from its being concerned in which electricity remains insulated or stationary. See ELECTRICITY. Galvanist (gal'van-ist), n. One versed in

stationary. See ELECTRICITY.

Galvanist (gal'van-ist), n. One versed in galvanism.

Galvanization (gal'van-iz-ñ'shon), n. 1. The act of affecting with galvanism.—2. The state of being so affected.

Galvanize (gal'van-iz-l), n.t. pret. & pp. galvanized; ppr. galvanizing. 1. To affect with galvanism.—2. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; to electroplate by galvanism.—3. To restore to consciousness by galvanie action, as from a state of suspended animation.

Galvanized (gal'van-izd), p. and a. Acted on or affected by galvanism.—Galvanized iron, a name given (a) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal-ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; and (b) more properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal-ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

then with zine by immersion in a bath containing fluid zine covered with sal-ammoniae mixed with earthy matter.

Galvanizer (galvan-īzen), n. One who or that which galvanizes.

Galvano-caustic (gal-van/ō-kas"tik), a. [From galvanie, and caustic (which see).] Relating to the heat derived from galvanism when employed as a caustic.

Galvanoglyphy (gal-van-ogli-fi), n. [E. galvanism, and Gr. glyphō, to engrave.] Same as Glyphography.

Galvanologist (gal-van-ol'ō-jist), n. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism calvanism galvanism such a plate formed by the galvanographic process; an impression taken from such a plate.

Galvanograph (gal-van'ō-graf"ik), a. Per-dalvanographic (gal-van'ō-graf"ik), a.

Galvanographic (gal-van'o-graf'ik), a. Pertaining to galvanography.

Galvanography (gal-van-ogra-fi), n. [E. galvanism, and Gr. grapho, to write.] A

method of producing plates for copperplate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching. The drawing is made exactly as it is to appear upon paper either by means of a thickish pigment on a polished silver plate or copper plate coated with silver, or by means of chalk on a roughened copper plate, so that the painted or chalked portions form a slightly raised surface. A deposit of copper is then made on the plate in the ordinary way, and a copper plate is thus produced forming an exact reverse of the other, the raised portions of which now appear depressed. The impressions are taken from this in the same manner as in copperplate printing.

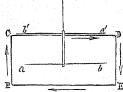
Galvanology (gal-van-ol'o-ji), n. A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvanometer (gal-van-om'et-er), n. [Galvanometer (gal-van-om'et-er), n. [Galvanometer (gal-van-om'et-er), n. [Galvanometer continuing the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. In all galvanometers the principle of the action is the same. It depends upon the force which Cersted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current—a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current. The sine galvanometer consists of a magnetic needle poised at the centre of a coil of insulated copper-wire, wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. If the needle and vertical circle are both in the magnetic needle is deflected, the strength of the current being as the sine of the angular deviation. The astatic galvanometer consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned.



of similar needles magnetized, with

of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centres, so that both will swing together. The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that, if the needles were perfectly alike, we should have a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, ab, is nearly in the centre of the coil CDFF through which the current passes; the other, a'b', just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole a towards the back of the figure and the boreal pole b to the front, while the upperneedle, a'b', is affected



principally by the current CD of the coil principally by the current of of the coin which urges the austral pole a' to the front of the figure and the boreal pole b' to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. In the tangent galvanometer a very short magnetic needle is delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the centre of a vertical coil of copper-wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least

ten or twelve times the length of the needle. ten or twelve times the tength of the heedite.
The needle is therefore usually not more than
I inch long; and, for convenience of reading its
deflections, long light pointers of aluminium
or of glass fibre are comented to its ends. To or of glass fibre are cemented to its ends. To use the instrument it is placed so that the vertical coil of copper-wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. It is easy to show that under these circumstances the strength of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument. Thomson's mirror colors were the intervent is the worst sensitive or large name of the instrument. Thomson's mirror galvanometer'is the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small light concave mirror, and suspended in the centre of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fibre. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grain. At a distance of 2 or 3 feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the of 2 or 3 feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the centre of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater patien of this will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was invented for use on the Atlantic submarine cables. It was use on the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though being superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

Galvanoplastic (gal-van/o-plast"ik), a. Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping; as, the galvanoplastic art, that is, electrotyping.

trotyny.

Galyanoscope (gal-van'o-sköp), n. [Gal-vanism, and Gr. skopeö, to examine.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic

needle is a galvanoscope.

Galvanoscopic (gal-van'o-skop"ik), a.

Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

Galwes,† n. The gallows. Chaucer.

Galma-grass (gama-gras). A species of grass (Tripsacum ductyloides), a tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in Mexico, the Southern States of North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe, said to admit of being cut civitimes in a season. It hears drought. six times in a season. It bears drought remarkably well. T. monostachyon (the Carolina gama-grass) is the only other species

Carolina gama-grass)is the only other species known.

Gamasea, Gamasidæ (ga-mā'sē-a, ga-ma'si-dē), n. pl. The beetle-mites or spider-mites, a family of Arachnida, order Acarina, distinguished by the absence of eyes, by free, filiform palpi, chelate antennæ, and by legs with two claws and a disc or caruncle. They are parasitic, and found on insects, birds, and other animals, generally on the neck. Some infest plants. One species is common in birdages, doing serious injury to cage-birds. The species parasitic on poultry lives for a time on the luman skin and gives rise to intolerable itching.

a time on the human skin and gives rise to intolerable itching.

Gamashes, i Gamaches i (ga-mash'ez), n. [O.Fr.gamaches, It.gamaceis, spatterdashes, from L.L. gamba, hoof, O.Fr. gambe (Fr. jambe), leg; or the origin may be Celt. gar, a shank, through the Languedoc garamacho, a legging.] 1. High boots, buskins, or startups.—2. Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. [Scotch.]

Gamass (va-mas'). n. The bulbs of the

ploughmen. [Scotch.]

Gamass (ga-mas'), n. The bulbs of the
quamash or bisenit-root (Camassia esculenta) of the North American Indians.

Gamb, Gambe (gamb), n. [0,Fr gambe; Fr.
jambe, a leg.] A leg or shank, a term in herused to express the whole fore-leg of a lion or
any other beast. If couped or crased near the middle joint it is then only a paw. written Jambe.

Gamba (gam'ba), n. In compar. anat. a term applied to the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the ruminants and solid-

Gambado, Gambade (gam-bā'dō, gam'bād), n. [It gamba, the leg.] 1. A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes fastened at the side with rusty clasps. Sir W. Scott.

2. A kind of leather cases attached to a saddle

2. A kind of leather cases are consisted of stirrups.

Gambeson, Gambison (gam'bē-zon, gam'bi-zon), n. [O.Fr. gambeson, gambeson, wambuis; Fr. gambuis; M.H.G. wambes, from O.H.G. wambe, Sc. wamewomb, stomach. Comp. G. wams, doublet.

Wedgwood refers it



Quilted Gambeson of the fifteenth century.

to Gr. bambakion, bambakinon, a fabric stuffed with cotton, the Gr. b being softened in the softened in the Western tongues into u, which passes into Romance J. A quilted tunic, said to be of German origin, stuffed with wool, fitting the body, and worn under the habergeon. Beingstrong enough der the habergeon.
Being strong enough
to resist ordinary
cuts, it was frequently worn without other armour.
Called also Acton
and Hacqueton.
[Fr. gambette, O.Fr.

Gambet (gam'bet), n. [Fr. gambete, O.Fr. gambet, leg.] One of the sandpipers, of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea and in Scandinavia and Iceland. See

Gambier, Gambir (gam'ber, gam'bir), n Halayan.] An earthy-looking substance of light-brown hue, which is used medicinally as an astringent, but is far more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It is



Gambier Plant (Uncaria Gambier).

chiefly imported from Singapore, and is yielded by *Uncavia Gambier* and *U. acida*. Gambison, n. See Gambeson. Gambist (gambist), n. In music, a player on the viol-di-gamba, or viol with six strings. Gambit (gambit), n. [Fr.; It. gambetto, a tripping up of one's legs, or supplanting, from gamba, the leg. In chess-playing, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

gamble (gam'bl), v.i. pret. & pp. gambled; ppr. gambling. [Freq. of game, with b inserted, as in number, humble.] To play or game for money or other stake.

Gamble (gam'bl), v.t. To lose or squander by gaming: with away.

Bankrupts or sots who have gambled or slept away their estates.

Ames. Gambler (gam'bler), n. One who gambles; one who games or plays for money or other

stake. Stake.

A gambler's acquaintance is readily made and easily kept,—provided you gamble too.

Lord Lytton.

Gambling-house (gam'bling-hous), n. A gaming-house; a hell.

Gamboga (gam-böj' or gam-böj'), n. [From Camboga, Camboda, a portion of the empire of Anam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.] A concrete, vegetable, inspissated juice or sap, or gum-resin, yielded by several species of trees. The gambogo of European commerce appears to be mainly derived from Hebradendron gambogoides of Graham, or Garcinia Morella of Desrousseaux, var. pedicellata, also called G. Hunburii, a diecious tree with handsome lauvel-like foliage and small yellow flowers, found in Cambodia, Siam, and in the southern parts of Cochin-

China. It is yellow, and contained chiefly in the middle layer of the bark of the tree; it is obtained by incision, and issues from



Gamboge Plant (Garcinia Hanburii),

the tree in the form of a yellowish fluid, which, after passing through a viscid state, hardens into the gamboge of commerce. It consists of a mixture of resin with 15 to 20 per cent. of gum. Gamboge has drastic purgative properties, but is seldom administered except in combination with other substances. In doses of a drachm or even less it produces death. Other species of Garcinia yield a similar drug, which is collected for local use, but not for exportation. The so-called American gamboge is the tuice of called American gamboge is the juice of Visima quianensis.

Visima quianensis.

Gambogian, Gambogie (gam-bōj'i-an or gam-bōj'i-an, gam-bōj'ik or gam-bōj'ik), a. Pertaining to gamboge.

Gambol (gam'bol), v. i pret. & pp. gamboled, gambolled; ppr. gamboling, gambolling.

[O.E. gambolde, gambaude, gambaude; of same origin as Fr. gambad, gambol, ga

boys and lambs.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards

Gambolled before them.

Milton.

2. To leap; to start aside.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reword; which madness
Would gambol from.
Shak.

Gambol (gam'bol), n. A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank. 'Beasts in gambols frisk'd.'
Dryden.

Gambrel, Gambril (gam'brel, gam'bril), n. [From It. gamba, the leg.] 1. The hind-leg of a horse.—2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a gambril thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new-flayed.

Chapman.

-Gambrel roof, a hipped roof; a mansard

—Gambrel roof, a hipped roof; a mansard or curved roof.

Gambrel, Gambril (gam'brel, gam'bril), v.t.

To tie or hang up by means of a gambril thrust through the legs. 'Tll. .. carry you gambrell'd like a mutton.' Beau. & Fl.

Gambroon (gam-brön'), n. In manuf, a kind of twilled linen cloth, used for linings.

Game (gam), n. [A. Sax. gamen, gomen, joy, pleasure; Icel. gaman, delight, gratification; O.G. gaman, jest, sport. Gammon, humbug, is of same origin.] 1. Sport of any kind; jest; play. 'Twixt earnest and game.' Millon.

We have had pastime here and leasting game.

We have had pastime here and pleasing game.

2. Any contrivance or arrangement for the purpose of sport, recreation, amusement, testing skill or strength, and the like; as, a game of chance; the game of cricket; Highland games; specifically (pl.), in class antiq. diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, throwing the discus, &c., usually instituted in honour of some event, and exhibited for the amusement of the people; as, the Nemean games; Pythian games; Clympian games; Clympian games; Circensian games.—3. The act of playing at any such game; as a game at cards, cricket, chess.—4. The prize or stakes in any such game.—5. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win any such game; the performance of whatever is necessary to be victorious in any game; as, in cribbage 61 is game.—6. Field sports, as the chase, falconry, &c.

Some sportsmen that were abroad upon game. 2. Any contrivance or arrangement for the

Some sportsmen that were abroad upon game,
L'Estrange,

7. Animals pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; birds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting; specifically, the animals enumerated under this

designation in the game-laws. -8. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

pursued; measures present game of that crown.

Sir W. Temple.

9. Amorous sport; gallantry.

Set them down For sluttish spoils of opportunity And daughters of the game. Shab

—To make game of, formerly, to make a game of, to turn into ridicule; to delude or humbug.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels On my refusal to distress me more, Or make a game of my calamities? M

Game (gām), v.i. pret. & pp. gamed; ppr. gaming. [A. Sax. gamian, to play. See the noun.] I. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to activity more with the control of ing to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest; to be in the habit of so doing;

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it

Game (gām), a. 1. Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game; as, a game pie; a game preserve.—2. Having the plucky, unyielding spirit of a game-cock; courageous; resolute.

I was game. . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. W. Irving.

resolute.

I was game.

I felt that I could have fought even to the death.

Ready, willing, or prepared to do something; as, are you game for five shillings?

Are you willing to lend or subscribe five shillings?

Are you willing to lend or subscribe five shillings?

From the five shillings?

I slang.

To be game, in playing at cards and the like, to have attained the requisite number of points to win; to be victorious.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last.

Game (gām), a. [W. cam, crooked.] Crooked; lame; as, a game leg. [Slang.]

Game-bag (gām'ñag), n. A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

Game-cock (gām'fok), n. A cock bred or used to fight; acock of a good fighting breed.

Game-egg (gām'foul), n. A fowl bred or kept for the purpose of fighting.

Gameful (gām'full), n. I full of sport or games; sportive.

Fameful (gam'full), n. One who has the care of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport.

Gamelaws (gām'fan), n. M. Laws enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game.

Gamely (gam'l), adv. In a game or courageous manner.

Gameless (gam'les), a. Destitute of game. Gamely (gam'li), adv. In a game or courageous manner.

Gameness (gām'nes), n. The quality of being game or having an unyielding spirit; courage; pluckiness There was no doubt about his gameness. Hughes.

There was no doubt about his gameness. Highes. Game-preserver (gam'pre-zerv-èr), n. A landowner or lessee of game, who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit. The term is generally applied to those who preserve so strictly that the game becomes a nuisance to the farmers whose crops are subject to its depredations.

Gamesome (gam'sum), a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome. 'Then ran she game-some as a colt.' Tennyson.

Gamesomely (Gam'sun_l), adv. Merrily.

Gamesomely (gām'sum-li), adv. Merrily;

playfully.

Gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), n. The quality of being gamesome; sportiveness; mer-

riment.

Gamester (gām'ster), n. [Game, and the suffix ster.] 1. One who games; a person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake at cards, dice, billiards, and the like; a gambler; one shilled in conver skilled in games.

A gamester, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is.

Bacon.

2.† A merry frolicsome person.

You are a merry gamester, My lord Sands. Shak.

3.† A prostitute. 'A common gamester to the camp.' Shak. Gamey (gām'i), a. Same as Gamy (which

Gamic (gam'ik), a. In zool. pertaining to or connected with the congress of the sexes;

sexual. In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be sexual or gamic egg. H. Spencer.

Gamin (gam'in, ga-man), n. [Fr.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

The word gamin was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature in 1824. It made its first appearance in a work called Claude Gueux; the scandal was great but the word has remained. The gamin of Paris at the present day, like the Greeculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead. Trans. of Vutor Hugo.

In Japan the gamins run after you and say, 'Look at the Chinaman.' Laurence Oliphant.

at the Chinaman. Laurence Outplant.

Gaming-house (gām'ing-hous), n. A house where gaming is practised; a hell.

Gaming-table (gām'ing-tā-bl), n. A table appropriated to gaming.

Gamma (gam'ma), n. Same as Gamut.

Gammarida (gam-mari-dē), n. pl. [L. gammarus, Gr. kammaros, a crab, and eidos, resemblance.] The sand-hoppers, a family of symbiolous grustaceaus of which the of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the genus Gammarus is the type.

Gammarolite (gam-ma'rol-it), n. [L. gam-marus, Gr. kammaros, a crab, and lithos, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or other crusta-

cean.

Gammarus (gam'ma-rus), n. A genus of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the fresh-water shrimp is a species.

Gammer (gam'mer), n. [Contr. for good-mother or grandmother. Comp. gaffer.] An old wife: the correlative of gaffer.

Delude the pious dames and gammers,
To think their mumbling guides' precation
So full of heavenly inspiration.
Hudibras Redivivus.

Gammon (gam'mun), n. [Fr. jambon, It. gambone, a big leg, a gammon, from gamba, a leg; L. gamba, a hoof.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked ordried; a snoked ham.

Gammon (gam'mun), v.t. 1. To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.—2. Naut. to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

Gammon (gam'mun), n. [Connected with game. Comp. Dan. gammen, sport.] 1. A game called usually Back-gammon (which see).—2. An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq. or slang.]

Colloq. or slang. 1
The gentry say death and distress are all gamma
And shut up their hearts to the lab'rer's appeal.
Punch

Gammon (gam'mun), v.t. [See the noun.] 1. In the game of back-gummon, to beat or ex-cel, by withdrawing, either by superior skill or more fortunate throws of the dice, all one's or more fortunate throws of the dice, all one's men from the board, before one's antagonist has been able to get his men home, and withdraw any of them from the board.—2. To impose on by means of improbable stories; to delude; to humbug. 'He gammoned me with a trumped-up story.' Latham. [Colloq.] Gammoning (gam'mun-ing), n. Naut the lashing by which the bowsprit is bound firmly down to the cutwater, in which is a hole for the purpose of reefing several turns

hole for the purpose of reefing several turns of it.—Screw-gammoning, a chain or plate fastened by means of a screw used in some vessels for convenience in tracing up the bowsprit when required.

Gammoning-hole (gam'mun-ing-höl), n. Naut. a hole cut through the knee of the head of a ship for the purpose of gammoning the bowsprit

Gammon-plate (gam'mun-plāt), n. Naut. see GAMMON-SHACKLES.
Gammon-shackles (gam'mun-shak-lz), n. Naut. a ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stern called the

gammon-plate.
Gammut (gam'ut), n. Same as Gamut (which

Gammy (gam'mi), a. In vagrants' slang, bad; unfavourable.

Gamogenesis (ga-mo-jen'ē-sis), n. [Gr. gamos, marriage, and genesis (which see).]
Generation by copulation of the sexes; sexual

The kind of genesis, once supposed to be universal, in which the successive generations are alike, is always sexual genesis, or, as it has been otherwise called, gamogayers:

H. Spencer.

called, gamogenesis. H. Spener.
Gamogenetic (ga-mo-jen-et'ik), a. Of or relating to gamogenesis.
Gamomorphism (ga-mo-morfizm), n. [Gr. gamos, marriage, and morphē, shape.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for another act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new generation. tion, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle. Brande & Cox. Gamopetalous (ga-mo-pet/al-us), a. [Gr. gamos, marriage, union, and petalon, a flower-leaf.] In bot. same as Monopetalous (which

Gamophyllous (ga-mof'il-us or ga-mo-fil'-

Gamophyllous (ga-mof'il-us or ga-mo-fil-lus), a. [Gr. gamos, marriage, union, and phyllon, a leaf.] In bot. having a single peri-anth-whorl with coherent leaves; symphyl-lous: opposed to apophyllous. Sachs. Gamosepalous (ga-mo-sep'al-us), a. [Gr. gamose, marriage, and E. sepal (which see). In bot. same as Monosepalous (which see). Gamut (gam'ut), n. [Gr. gamma, the letter G, and L. ut, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.] In music, (a) the first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale. (b) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, con-sisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. Long has a race of heros fill'd the stage,

after the first seven letters of the alphabet.
Long has a race of heroes filld the stage,
That rank by note, and through the **gamud* rage.**
Addison.**
Gamy (gām'i), a. 1. Having the flavour of game; having the flavour of game kept uncoked till it is slightly tainted; as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—
2. Courageous; plucky; game; as, *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]
Gan (gan), *v. [A contraction of began, or from a simple A Sax *ginuan. A form can was used in the same way.] An old English auxiliary equivalent to did. 'Melting in teres, then *gan* shee thus lament.' Spenser.
Ganch, Gaunch (gansh, gansh), *v.t. [Fr. *ganche, It, *ganche, a, hook.] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

Tate him away, *ganch* him, impale him, tid the world of each a vectoric.

Take him away, gauch him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster.

Gander (gan'der), n. [A. Sax. gandra. 'The d and r in gander are merely euphonic; a is the masculine suffix and the root is gan= gans, a goose; comp. Icel. gás, a goose, gust, a gander; also G. gans, Gr. chên. L. anser (=hanser). Morris. Comp. also Skr. hanser, a goose. See Goose.] The male of the a goose.

goose (gan), pp. of gae, to go. [Scotch.] Gang (gang), vi. [A. Sax. gangan, Goth. gaggan, to go.] To go; to walk. [Old English and Scotch.]

But let them gang alone . . . As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. Spenser.
Your flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open.
Arbuthnot.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open. Arbitainet.

Gang (gang), n. [A. Sax. gang, a way, a passage, a gallery, from gangan, to go: whence also gange, a number going together, a gang, a company. See Go.] 1. A number going in company; hence, a company or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; as, a gang of thieves. "There's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy againstme. 'Shak. More specifically—2. A number of workmen or labourers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person; a squad.—3. In mining, literally a course or vein, but applied to the earthy, stony, or other substance which incloses the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being chemically combined; the matrix of ore. [In this sense often written Gangue.]—4. The channel of a stream or course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse. Hence—5. A ravine or gulley. [Provincial.]—6. As much as one goes for or carries at once. [Scotch.] carries at once. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye, An' bring a gang o' water frae the burn. Donald and Flora.

7. The field or pasture in which animals graze; as, those beasts have a good gang. [Scotch.]

(Scotch.)

Ganga. (gang'ga), n. A Spanish name given to the birds of the genus Pterocles or sand-grouse. See SAND-GROUSE.

Gang-board (gang'bôrd), n. 1. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.—2. A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for the sentinel to walk or stand on walk or stand on.

Gang-bye (gang'bi), n. The go-by. [Scotch.] Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the gang-bye to the very writer. Sir W. Scott.

Gang-cask (gang kask), n. A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.
Gang-day (gang dā), n. [A. Sax. gang-dæg.]
A day of perambulation of parishes; a rogation-day. See GANG.
Ganger (gang'ér), n. 1. One who conducts or

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w. wig: wh. whig; zh. azure .-- See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

superintends a gang or band, as the foreman of a gang of labourers or plate-layers on a railway.—2. One who gangs or goes; a walker. Sir W. Seott. [Scotch.]
Gangetic, Gangic (gan-jet'ik, gan'jik), a. Relating to the river Ganges.
Ganging-plea (gang'in-ple), n. A long-continued plea; a permanent or hereditary process. [Scotch.]

But I thought you had some law affair of your a to look after—I have an mysell—a ganging plea th my father left to me, and his father afore left to Sir W. Scott.

Gangliae, Ganglial (gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-ak-ed), a. Having ganglions; internixed or intertwisted with enlargements at the intersections.

enlargements at the intersections.

Gangliform, Ganglioform (gang'gli-form, gang'gli-o-form), a. [Gr. gang'gli-or, a tumour, and L. forma, shape.] Having the shape of a ganglion.

Ganglions (gang'gli-on), n. pl. Ganglia or Ganglions (gang'gli-on), angliglion.] [Gr. ganglion, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.] I. In canat, an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve, and containing bipolar or multipolar nerve cells in addition to nerve filaments. There are two systems of nerves multipolar nerve cells in addition to nerve filaments. There are two systems of nerves which have ganglia upon them. First, those of common sensation, whose ganglia are near to the origin of the nerve in the spinal cord. Secondly, the great sympathetic nerve, which has various ganglia on various parts of it. In the invertebrates these ganglia are centres of nervous force, and are distributed through the body in pairs, for each ring of the body, conin pairs, for each ring of the body, con-



Ganglion

Part of the nervous system of the larva of Caloso ma sycophanta. a a, Ganglia.

nected by fibres as in the figure. The cerebral ganglia of vertebrates are the brain itself, the masses of gray matter at the base of the brain, as the optic thalamus, &c. -2. In sary. an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon, formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a yiscid fluid into it. -3. In bot. the mycelium of certain flugals. — Lymphatic agandion. a lymphatic gland. ganglion, a lymphatic gland, Ganglionary (gang'gli-on-a-ri), a. Composed

of ganglia.

Ganglioneura (gang'gli-ō-nū'ra), n. [Gr. ganglion, a tumour under the skin, and neuron, a sinew, a nerve.] A name applied by Rudolphi to the molluscous and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom which are characterized by a ganglionic type of the neurons statem.

the nervous system.

Ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik), a. Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the ganglionic nerves of the digestive organs; or the ganglionic nerves of common sensation.

ferrees of common sensation. Ganglionica (gang-gli-onik-a), n. pl. [Gr. ganglion, a tumour.] In med. a class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of

nerves.

Ganglionitis (gang'gli-on-1"tis), n. [Gr. ganglion, a tumour.] In pathol. inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

Gang-master (gang'mas-ter), n. A master or employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task.

Gang-plough (gang'plou), n. A plough with more than one ploughshare stocked in one frame.

frame.

Gang-punch (gang punsh), n. An arrangement of several punches in a single stock.

Gangrel (gang rel), n. One who gangs or goes; specifically, (a) a child just beginning to walk. (b) A vagrant. [Scotch.]

Gangrel (gang rel), n. Vagrant; vagabond.

Gangrenate (gang gren-at), v.t. pret. & pp. gangrenated; ppr. gangrenating. To produce a gangrene in; to gangrene.

Gangrene (gang gren), n. [Fr., from L. gangranat, from granat, grang, grano, to gnaw, to eat.] 1. In pathol. the first stage of mortification of living flesh: so called

from its eating away the flesh.—2. In bot, a disease ending in putrid decay.

Gangrene (gang'gren), v.t. pret. & pp. gangrene; ppr. gangrening. To produce a gangrene in; to mortify.

In cold countries when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened. Bacon.

Gangrene (gang'gren), v.i. To become mor-

Wounds immedicable Rankle and fester, and gangrene To black mortification.

Gangrenescent (gang-grēn-es'sent), a. Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

Gangrenous (gang'grën-us), a. Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh. Gang-saw (gang'sa), n. An arrangement of several saws fitted parallel to one another in one sash or frame.

Gang-there-out (gang'THar-ut), a. vagabond; leading a roaming life.

I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your gang-there-out sort o' bodies.

Str W. Scott.

Gangtide, n. See GANGWEEK.

sort o'bodies.

Gangtide, n. See GANGWEEK.

Gangue (gang), n. See GANG, 3.

Gangway (gang'wā), n. 1. A passage; a temporary access to a building while in the course of erection, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks, with pieces nailed across their surface to prevent the feet slipping; way or avenue into or out of any finclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.—2. In the House of Commons, a passage across the house, which separates the ministry and opposition with their respective adherents, who sit on seats running along the sides of the house, from the neutral or independent members, who occupy seats running across. Hence, the phrase to sit below the gangway, as applied to a member, implies that he holds himself as bound to neither party, but free to vote with either as he shall judge right.—To bring to the gangway (naut.), to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him. Gangweek, Gangtide (gang'wek, gang'tid), n. Rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes.

It (birch) serveth well ... for beautifying of streets in the crosse or gang-week, and such like.

It (birch) serveth well . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or gang-week, and such like.

Ganil (gan'il), n. [Fr.] A kind of brittle limestone. Kirwan.
Ganister, Gannister (gan'is-tèr), n. A close-grained hard sandstone or grit found under certain coal-beds in the lower coal measures of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. It is used for macadamizing roads, and also for limine from furnesse and roads, and also for lining iron furnaces and the Bessemer converter.

the Bessemer converter.

Ganjah, Gunjah (ganjis, gunja), n. The
name for the hemp plant in the north of
India; specifically, the dried plant which
has flowered, and from which the resin has
not been removed: it is sold for smoking

like tobacco.

Gannet (gan'et), n. [A. Sax. ganet, ganot, a sea-fowl, a fen-duck; allied to gander, goose.]

The solan goose, a bird of the genus Sula



Gannet or Solan Goose (Sula Bassana)

(S. Bassana), family Pelicanidæ, measuring about 3 feet in length, and about 6 feet between the tips of the wings. It has a straight bill, 6 inches long, and palmated feet. The colour is chiefly white, with the tips of the wings black, and it feeds on various small fishes, chiefly herring. Great numbers of these birds frequent the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock. Many of

the old birds are annually taken, on account of the feathers and down, and the young are sometimes eaten. The species also occurs on the eastern coasts of North America and

on the eistern coasso 'Nota' materia: and Labrador.

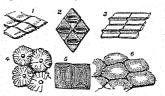
Ganocephala (ga-no-sel'al-a), n. pl. [Gr. ganos, lustre, and kephalē, the head.] Owen's name for a group of fossil labyrinthodonts, with polished horny or ganoid plates covering the head, a character which, however, is common to the order.

Ganocephalous (ga-no-sel'al-us), a. Having the head covered by shining polished plates.

Ganoid, Ganoidal (gan'oid, gan-oid'al), a. [Gr. ganos, splendour, and eidos, appearance.] 1. A term applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are composed of an inferior layer of true bone, covered by a superior layer of polished enamel.—2. Belonging to the order Ganoidei.

Ganoid (gan'oid), n. A fish of the order Ganoidei.

Ganoidei (gan oid 'ē-ī), n. pl. [Gr. ganos, splendour, and eidos, appearance.] The second order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz. The families of



Scales of different fossil genera of Ganoidians. r, Lepidosteus. 2, Cheiracanthus. 3, Palæoniscus. 4, Cephalaspis. 5, Dipterus. 6, Acipenser.

this order are characterized by angular rhomboidal, polygonal or circular scales, composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick plate of glossy enamel-like substance, by the presence of a spiral valve in the intestines, by the optic nerves uniting in a chiasma, and by free gills protected by a gill cover. The bony pike and sturgeon are of this order. It contains many genera, of which the majority are extinct.

Ganoidian (gan-oid'i-an), a. Same as Ganoid.

Ganoine (gan'ō-in), n. The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like lustre and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes this order are characterized by angular

transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply

and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

Gantlet (gantlet), n. Same as Gauntlet.

Gantlet (gantlet), n. [Nasalized from Sw. gatlopp, from gata, a street, a line of soldiers, and lopp, a course; D. loopen; Sc. looy, to run.] A military punishment in flicted on criminals for some heinous offence. It was executed in this manner; soldiers were arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gave him a stroke. A similar and each man gave him a stroke. A similar punishment was used on board of ships.—To run the gantlet; to undergo the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or illtreatment.

Winthrop ran the gantlet of daily slights from his neighbours. Palfrev.

Gantlope (gant/lop), n. The original form of Gantlet, a military punishment.

He is fain to run the gantless through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience.

Gantry (gan'tri), n. Same as Gauntree.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), n. In class myth. a youth carried off by Jupiter, in eagle-form, and made cup-bearer to the immortals

tals.

Ganza (gan'za), n. [Sp. ganso, gansa, gander, goose. See GANDER.] One of the birds (a species of wild goose) which, in the fictifious work of Cyrano de Bergerac (1649), relating the journey of Dominique Gonzales, Spanish adventurer to the moon, are represented drawing thither the chariot of Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies, And savour strongly of the ganzas. Hudibras.

Gaol (jäl), n. Same as Jail.
Gaol (jäl), v.t. Same as Jail.
Gaol-bird (jäl/bərl), n. Same as Jail-bird.
Gaol-bellvery (jäl/dē-li-vē-ri), n. Same as Jail-delivery.
Gaoler (jäl/er), n. A jailer.

Gaol-fever (jāl'fē-ver), n. Same as Jail-

Itation.
From the gaps and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of Christendom. Knolles.

A third can fill the gap with laughing. A turn can me me gap with magning.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his urpose, it would make a great gap in your honour, Shah.

—To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect; to supply a temporary expedient

edient. His policy consists in setting traps, In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. Swift.

—To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defence against any assailing danger. Ezek.

xxii. 30. Gape (gāp), v.i. pret. & pp. gaped; ppr. gaping. [A. Sax. geāpan; Dan. gabe, Icel. gapa, to gaze with open mouth; D. gapen, to gape. 1. To open the mouth wide, as (a) expressing a desire for food; as, the young birds gape. (b) Indicative of sleepiness, drowsiness, dulness, or indifference to your ence; to yawn.

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise. Swift.

(c) Indicative of wonder, surprise, astonishment, or the like; as, the gaping crowd. 'With gaping astonishment had stared aghast.' Byron. (d) Expressing earnest desire or expectation.

Others will gape t' anticipate The cabinet designs of fate. Hudibras. (e) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome.

They have gaped upon me with their mouth,

Job xvi. 10.

2. To open as a gap; to show a fissure or

May that ground gape and swallow me alive. Shak. —To gape for, after, and sometimes at, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly. 'Thou, who gap'st for my estate.' Dryden.
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping after court favour and preferments?
Six R. L'Estrange.

Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, be-fore they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. South.

Gape (gap), n. 1. The act of gaping. The mind is not here kept in a perpetual gate after

knowledge.

2. In zool. the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.—3. pl. A disease of young poultry attended with much gaping. It is due to the presence of a trematoid worm (Fasciola trachealis) in the windpipe.

Gaper (gap'er), n. 1. One who gapes, as for food, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dulness, in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, expectation, or the like.

The zoden shower of the dissolved abbev lands

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rained well near into every gaper's mouth. Carew.

2. A bivalve molluse, as the species of Mya,

2. A brance mollist, as the species of Myr. Saxicava, &c., whose shell is permanently open at the posterior end.

Gape-seed (gāp'sēd), n. What causes gaping: a humorous term for a foolish or idle staring with ignorant wonder and with the mouth open; the effect produced on an ignorant person by some wonderful exhibitor or sight. bition or sight.

These, the 'they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of gape-seed, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets.

Poor Robin, 1735.

Gap-toothed (gap'tötht), a. Having interstices between the teeth. A grey and gap-toothed man as lean as death

Gar (gar). [A. Sax gar, a dart.] 1. An element in proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon; as, Edgar or Eadgar, happy weapon; Ethelgar, noble weapon.—2. A name given to the several species of the genus of fishes Belone, from their long slender body and acute dart-like head, as B. wugaris (the garfish or sea-pike), B. truncata (the banded

garfish of America), as also to a ganoid fish of the genus Lepidosteus found in the fresh waters of America. The head of one species, the alligator gar, is somewhat like that of an alligator. It attains the length of 10 feet See GARFISH.

See GARPISH.

Gar (gär), v.t. [Icel. göra, Dan. gtöre, Sw. göra, to make.] To cause; to make; to force; to compel. [Old English and Scotch.]

Get warmly to your feet An' gar them hear it.

An'gar them hear it. Eurns.
Garage (garāj; French pron. gā-rāzh), n.
[Fr. garage, from garer, to lay up a ship, a vehicle, &c., while not employed; whence also gare, a railway terminus.] A place where automobiles or motor vehicles are kept; a shed or store for motor vehicles, or place where they may be kept till required. The word, like the thing, is of quite recent introduction.

There are now garages established in Bombay, where automobiles may be hired by the hour,

Board of Trade Fournal, Nov. 9, 1905.

Eard of Trade Fournal, Nov. 9, 1905.
Garancin, Garancine (gär'an-sin), n. [Fr. garance, madder.] A product obtained from madder, which is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colours produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the portions of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any colour.

Rept white attract hardy any colour.

Garangan (gar'an-gan), n. A Javanese species of ichneumon, the Herpestes javanicus. It is about the size of a large waterat, and abounds in the teak forests, preying rat, and abounds in the teak forests, preying on snakes, birds, and small quadrupeds. The natives assort that, when it attacks a snake, it puffs up its body and induces the snake to twine itself round its inflated person. It then suddenly contracts itself, slips from the reptile's coils, and darts upon its neck. There is some foundation for this assertion in the fact that the garangan does possess the power of inflating and contracting its body with great rapidity. Garavance, Galavance (gara-vans, kal'avans). A name for several kinds of pulse, including Dolichos barbadensts and D. sinensis.

ensis.

Garb (girb), n. [O.Fr. garbe, a garb, appearance, comeliness; It. Sp. Pg. garbo, garb, carriage, comeliness—of Teutonic origin; comp. A. Sax. gearva, clothing, preparation, gearu, prepared; E. gear, geer, O.E. yare, ready; O.H.G. garaw, garroi, attire, garaw-jan, to make ready.] 1. Clothing; clothes; vesture; habit; specifically, an official or other distinguishing dress. The judge was arrayed in his official garb.' Daily Tetegraph.
2. Fashion or mode, now, specifically, of arrayed in his official garb. Daily Telegraph.

2. Fashion or mode, now, specifically, of dress, but formerly also of speech, manner, and the like; mode of doing anything; exterior appearance; deportment. 'He wears the garb but not the clothes of the ancients.' Denham. 'He could not speak English in the native garb.' Shak. 'Pausanias began to live after the Persian garb.' Usher. 'Commanding peace even with the same austerity and garb as he controlled the war.' Shak.

Shak.

Garb, n. In her. see GARBE.

Garbage (gärlyäj), n. [O.E. garbash, probably from garble, to sift. Garbage thus properly means what is sifted out, refuse.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, the refuse animal or vegetable matter of a kitchen; hence, any worthless, offensive matter, as immoral writings and the like. the like.

So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd, Will sate itself in a celestial bed, And prey on garbage.

Garbaged (garb'ajd), a. Stripped of the

bowels. Garbe, Garbe, Sp. garba, G. Garbe, Garbe, O.H. G. garba, sheaf. In her. a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically, a sheaf of wheat—supposed to be the emblem of summer: when other than wheat

emblem of summer: when other than wheat the kind must be expressed. Garbed (gärbd), a. Dressed; habited. Garbel (gärbel), n. Dressed; habited. Garbel (järbel), n. The plank next the keel of a ship. See GARBLE. Garble (gärbl), n.t. pret. & pp. garbled; ppr. garbling. [O.Fr. garbeller, to sift, to examine nearly; Sp. garbillar, to sift, garbillo, a coarse sieve; from Ar. gharbit, a sieve, I. To sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to qarble spices. or from dross or dirt; as, to garble spices.

Dr. Gwinne with seven others were appointed commissioners (in 1620) for garbling tobacco. Dr. Ward.

2. To select and cull such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate so as to give a false impression of; to sophisticate; to cor-

Tips.

This word is never now used in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to gashle was to sift for the purpose of picking out the worst.

Trench.

picking out the worst.

The materials for the history of a people are more extensive, more indirect, and therefore less liable to be garbled, than are those for the history of a government.

Garble, Garbel (garbl), n. 1. Anything that has been sifted or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

And thereby (by avoirdupois weight) are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially every thing which beareth the name of garbet, and whereof issuedh a refuse or waste.

M. Dallon.

2. Garbage; refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, &c.; hence, in the following extract, applied to a low mean fellow:—

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the garble? Wolcott. Garbler (garbler), n. One who garbles, sifts, or separates; as, the garbler of spices, a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices; hence, one who culls out or selects to serve a purpose.

A farther secret in this clause may best be dis-covered by the projectors, or at least the garthers of it.

Swift.

it.

Garboard-plank(gär'börd-plangk), n. Naut. the first plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

Garboard-streak, Garboard-strake(gär'börd-strek, gär'bord-strek, n. Naut. the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel.

Garboilt (gür'boil), n. [O.Fr. garbouil, It. garbuglio, a great stir or noise, a tumult.]

Tumult; uproar; disorder.

Look here, and at thy sov'reizn leisure rand

Look here, and at thy sov'reign leisure read The garborls she awak'd. Shak.

Garce (gars), n. An Indian measure of capa

Garce (gärs), n. An Indian measure of capacity for grain, oil, seeds, &c., equal to 1154 9880 imperial gallons.
Garcinia (gär-sin'i-a), n. In honour of Dr. Garcin, an eastern traveller, who first described it.] A genus of Clusiacea, consisting of opposite-leaved trees, with pinkish white or yellow flowers arranged in clusters in the axils of the leaves or in panicles at the end of the twigs; they are chiefly found in India and the Malay Archipelago. The mangosteen-tree (G. Mangostana) is a species of this genus; other species furnish gamboge (which see).

Gard (gärd), v. and n. Same as Guard.
Gard (gärd), v. Yard;

Same as Guürd.
Gardt (gärd), n. Yard;
garden. "Trees of the
gard." Beatumont.
Gardant, Guardant
(gärdant), ppr. [Fr.] In
hart, stag, buck, or hind) full-faced or looking at the observer, whether the animal
be passant, rampant, or otherwise. When
a beast of chase is represented in this posibe passant, rampant, or otherwise. When a beast of chase is represented in this position it is said to be al gaze.

Garde-brace, Garde-bras (gärd'bräs, gardbrä), n. [Fr. garde-bras, arm-guard.] An additional piece of armour fastended to the elbow-plates and cover-

plates, and cover-ing the elbow and upper part of the arm: used in the fifteenth cen-

tury.

Garden (gar'dn),n.

[From Teut. root but directly from



but directly from the O.Fr. gardin; comp. L.G. garden, G. garten, Goth, gards, A. Sax. geard, O.E. garth, O.H.G. garto, karto, an inclosed place, a yard, a garden; A. Sax. gyrdan, to gird, to inclose. The same root is seen in Slav. gradu, as in Novgorod, L. cohors, cohort, hortus, a garden, Gr. chortos, a yard. See also YARD.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers, and vegetables. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a herbs and roots for domestic use is called a kitchen-garden; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a flower-garden; and

that to fruits is called a fruit-garden. But these uses are sometimes blended.

God the first garden made, and the first city Cain 2. A rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy, The pleasant garden of great Italy.

Garden (gar'dn), a. Pertaining to or produced in a garden; as, garden implements,

Garden (gär'dn), v.i. To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

We farm, we garden, we our poor employ, And much command, though little we enjoy.

Garden (gar'dn), v.t. To cultivate as a gar-

Garden (gar'dn, v.t. 10 cultivate as a garden. Cotyrave.

Garden-balsam (gar'dn-bal-sam), n. Imputiens Balsamina, a well-known ornamental plant. See IMPATIENS.

Garden-city (gar'dn-si-ti), n. A town specially laid out so as to have much garden

cially laid out so as to have much garden ground in and around it.
Garden-engine, n. See GARDEN-PUMP.
Gardener (gar'dn-ér), n. One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.
Gardener's-garters, n. pl. A plant, Phalaris arvadinacea variegata. See PHALARIS.
Gardenesque (gar-dn-esk'), a. Partaking of the character of a garden; laid out so as to resemble a garden, with the avoidance of formal geometrical outlines.
Garden-glass (gar'dn-glas), n. I. A round globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about 1½ foot in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are re-

in which the surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens in Germany.—2. A bell-glass used for covering plants

Garden-house (gar'dn-hous), n. 1. A sum-

Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pert up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a gerden-house of mine in Moorfields.

2. A privy; a necessary. [Southern States of America.]

of America.]

Garden-husbandry (gär'dn-huz-band-ri),

A branch of horticulture, the object of
which is to raise fruits, vegetables, and seeds
for profit on a smaller extent of ground
than is usually occupied for agricultural
numboses.

purposes.
Gardenia (gür-dē'ni-a), n. [Named after Dr. Garden, an American botanist.] A genus of Rubiaceæ, consisting of (often spiny) trees and shrubs natives of the Cape and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant; G. florida and G. radicans are well known in cultivation as Cape jasmine.
Gardening (gür'dn-ing), n. The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.
Gardenless (gür'dn-les), a. Destitute of a garden. Shelley.
Gardenly (gür'dn-li), a. Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden. general propriate to a garden.

den; becoming or appropriate to a garden. len; becoming or appropriate.

The crop throughout being managed in a gardenly Marshall.

manner.

Garden-mould (gar'dn-mold), n. Mould or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden.

Garden-plot (gar'dn-plot), n. A separate portion of a garden laid out with flowers, vegetables, or bushes.

vegetables, or bushes.

Garden-pump, Garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, gär'dn-en-jin, n. A machine with a hose attached for artificially watering gardens, lawns, &c.

Gardenship' (gär'dn-ship), n. Horticulture.

Lord Shaftesbury.

Garden - spider (gär'dn-spi-der), n. The common name of the spider Epeira diadema, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the centre with its head downwards waiting for its prey. The web of this spider iscomposed of two different kinds of threads, the radiating and supporting threads being iscomposed of two different kinds of threads, the radiating and supporting threads being strong and of simple texture. The fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the centre, is studded with a vast amount of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name

It is also sometimes called Cross-spider.

Diudem-spider. Garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwert), n. A squirt

Garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwert), n. A squirt for watering flowers.

Garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), n. A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed. Garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuff), n. Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. Garden-sweep (gär'dn-swep), n. A curving carriage-drive through a garden. Garden-tillage (gär'dn-til-āj), n. a ge or cultivation of a garden.

Garden-warbler (gär'dn-war-bler), n. See BECCAFUCO.

BECCAFICO. Garden-ware t (gar'dn-war), n. The produce of gardens

duce of gardens.

Garde-visure (gard-vē-zör), n. [Fr., sightguard.] In her, the vizor: so named from
being used as a defence to the face and eyes.

Gardon (gardon), n. [Fr. and Sp.] A fish
of the roach kind, Leuciscus Idus.

Gardon (girdon), n. A mispronunciation
of Costard's in Love's Labour's Lost for
Guordon. Shalt.

Gardyloo (gardi-iō). [Fr. gardez (-vous de)
1'cau, look out for the water.] Save yourselves from the water. [Scotch.]

At ten o'clock at nieth (in Edibburgh) the whole

At ten o'clock at night (in Edinburgh) the whole cargo (of the chamber utensils) is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls Garayloo to the passengers. Smollett.

Gare (gar), n. [Possibly akin to gear, accoutrements (which see).] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

Garet (gār), v.t. Same as Gaure. Garet (gār), n. A state of eagerness and excitement.

The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel gare to try the utmost hazard of battle.—Holland, Transl. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Garfish (gür'fish), n. [See GAR.] The name given to the fishes of the genus Belone, a genus of marine teleostean fishes, of the family Esocidæ, characterized by a remarkably elongated body covered with minute scales, and a long, narrow, beak-like snout, furnished with numerous and minute teeth. The common garfish (B. vulgaris) is from 2 to 3 feet in length, has a forked tail, and small pectoral and ventral fins. It is known under a variety of names, as sea-bike, swordunder a variety of names, as sea-pike, sword-fish, sea-needle, green-bone, and mackerelguide. The last name it has because it makes its appearance on the English coast in sum-



Common Garfish (Belone vulgaris),

mer, a short time previous to the arrival of the mackerel. The flesh resembles mackerel. Gargalize (gär'gal-iz), v.t. pret & pp. gargalized; ppr. gargalizing. To gargle. Mar-

garcata, phr. gargatestay. To gargite. Marston.
Garganey (gär'ga-ni), n. [Perhaps from
A. Sax. geres, a marsh, and ganet, ganot, a
kind of fen-duck.] A species of duck, the
Anas querquedula, or summer teal, often
found in this country in the winter.
Gargantuan (gär-gan'tū-an), a. [From Gargantuan, the hero of Rahelais's satire, so
named from his father exclaiming 'Que
grand tu as,' 'How large (a gullet) thou
hastl' on hearing him cry out, immediately
on his birth, 'Drink, drink!' so lustily as to
be heard over several districts. It required
900 ells of linen for the body of his shirt, and
200 more for the gussets, 1100 cow-hides for
the soles of his shoes, and he picked his
teeth with an elephant's tusk.] Great beyond all limits or beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian. mous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

mous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

It sounded like a Gargantuan order for a dram, Standard newspaper.

Gargarism (gär'gär-izm), n. [L. gargarismus; Gr. gargarizo, to wash the mouth.] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c.

Gargarize (gärgür-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. gargarize; ppr. gargarizing. [Fr. gargarizer, L. gargarizo; Gr. gargarizio, to wash the mouth.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth. with any medicated liquor.—2. To apply or use as a gargle. 'Vinegar, gargarized doth ease the hiccough.' Bacon.

Garget (gär'jet), n. [In senses 1 and 2 probably a form of gorget.] 1. The throat. And dan Russel the fox stert up at ones

And dan Russel the fox stert up at ones An by the garget liente chaunteclere. Chaucer.

2. A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighbouring parts.—3. A disease in the udders of cows arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands.—4. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.
5. An American name for Phytolacca decandra, commonly known as Poke or Poke weed, which has emetic and cathartic prosection and her hear amplifyed in medicine. weed, which has enter and cannate properties, and has been employed in medicine.

Gargil (gär'gil), n. [Perhaps a form of garget, gargol (which see).] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often roves fatal.

geese, which alreads the facta dieter proves fatal.

Gargle (gar'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. gargled; ppr. gargling. [Comp. E. gurgle, garge, gargoil. Fr. gargouiller, to dabble, to paddle; L. gurgulio, the gullet, windpipe; L. and Gr. gargurizo, to rinse the mouth; G. gargel, the throat, gurgeln, to gargle. The interrelationship of these words is not very clear. Probably the Latin is the origin of the others, but an imitative origin may perhaps be ascribed to some of them.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.—2. To warble; to play in the throat. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

Let those which only warble long,
And gargle in their throats a song,
Content themselves with ut, re, me. Content themselves with ut, re, me. Watter Gargle (gairgl), n. Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat Gargle (gairgl), n. Same as Gargoyle. Gargol (gairgol), n. [See GARGET.] A dis-temper in swine; garget. Mortimer. Gargoyle, Gargoil (gairgoil), n. [Fr. gar-gouille. See GARGLE.] In arch. a projecting



Gargoyle.

spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building. Gargoyles of various forms are found in nearly all styles of architecture, but were peculiarly developed in the Gothic, where they are found in all conceivable forms, angelic, human, and of the lower animals, the water being generally spouted through the mouth. In some of the larger buildings, where the height of the walls is considerable, the gargoyles, having to project far in order to throw the water clear of the walls, are of large size.

Gargyle (gär'gil), n. Same as Gargoyle.

Garibaldi (gär-i-bäl'di), n. 1. A kind of jacket worm by ladies, supposed to resemble the coloured shirt which formed a prominent part of the dress of Garibaldi and his soldiers.—2. A peculiar style of hat: so named

ent part of the dress of Garbalat and his soldiers.—2. A peculiar style of hat: so named for a similar reason.

Garish, Gairish (gār'ish), a. [O.E. gare, possibly a form of gaze (but see GAZE).

Comp. dare, daze (as, to dare larks); snore, snoze; freeze, frore, &c.] 1. Gaudy; showy; staring; dazzling; attracting or seeking attention. 'The garish sun.' Shak.

tention. 'The garish sun.' Shak.

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's garish eye.

Extravagantly gay; flighty. 'It makes
the mind loose and garish.' South.

Garishly, Gairishly (gā'rish-li), adv. In a
garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudly;
flightly; wildly.

Garishness, Gairishness (gā'rish-nes), n.
1. The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

There are wees

There are woes
Ill-bartered for the garishness of joy. Coleridge. 2. Flightiness of temper; extravagance of joy or ostentation; want of steadiness.

Joy or ostentation; want of steamness.

This (fasting) is a singular corrective of that pride and gartishness of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue, but open to all the wide suggestions of fancy and the impressions of view.

South.

Garisoun, +v.t. To heal.

I cannot seen how thou maist go, Other waies thee to garisoun. Chancer, Garland (garland), n. [0.E. girlond, gerlond; Fr. guirlande, a garland, from (as Teutonic ward becomes Romance guard; wise, quise) 0.H.G. wiera, a coronet, a crest, through M.H.G. wierelen, a dim. of wieren,

Fate, far, fat, fall; më, met, her: pine, pin; note, not, move: tübe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. to plait round about. Wedgwood derives it from gala, through the old or provincial Fr. forms gallende, gallande, which are found in the sense of garland.] 1.† A royal crown; a diadem.

In whose (Edward the Fourth's) time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the gar-fana, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.

2. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, usually intended to be worn on the head like a crown. —3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate, Him vile that was your garland. Shak.

4. A collection of little printed pieces; a book of extracts; a book of ballads; an anthology.

These (ballads) came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of garlands, and at length to be written purposely for such collections.

5. In arch, a band of ornamental work round b. In arch. a band of ornamental work round the top of a tower.—6. A sort of bag of net-work, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cup-board to hold provisions in.—7. Naut. a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes; as, (a) a ropes, used for various purposes; as, (a) a large rope, strap, or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (b) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (c) A large rope-grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone, used in land batteries for a like nurose

to a band of iron or stone, used in land batteries for a like purpose.

Garland (gir'land), v.t. To deck with a garland or garlands. 'A troop of little children garlanded.' Keats.

Again and again they have seen their noblest descend into the grave, and have thought it enough to garland the tombstone when they had not crowned the brow.

Garlice (Stable) and A San Garlice Russian.

the brow. Ruskin. Garlic (gärlik), n. [A. Sax. gårlec or gårleic. from går, a dart or lance—from the spearshaped leaves—and leāc, a pot-herb, a leek, which appears as a frequent termination in names of plants, as hemlock, charlock, &c.] Allium sativum, a hardy bulbous peremial, indigenous to the south of France, Sicily, and the south of Europe, which forms a favourity acquirent concern the results of and the south of Europe, which forms a favourite condiment among the people of Southern Europe. It has a very strong, and to many unpleasant odour, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as a medicine garlic is stimulant, tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diurette and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant.

Garlic (gärlik), n. A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Goodrich.

Garlic-eater (gärlik-ēt-èr), n. Used by

Garlic-eater (garlik-ēt-èr), n. Used by Shakspere in Corollanus in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact that garlic was a favourite viand in Greece and Rome among the lower orders.

Garlickwort (garlik-wert), n. A plant, Sisymbrium Alliaria.
Garlicky (garlik-i), a. Like or containing

Garlic-pear Tree (gär'lik-pär trē), n. English name of Cratæva gynandra, a tree of the West Indies, nat. order Capparidacee, the bark of which blisters like cantharides, the fruit of which has a strong scent of garlic.

garne.

Garment (garment), n. [Fr. garnement;
O.Fr. garniment, from garnir, to provide or
supply with, to furnish, to deck. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a
gown, &c.; anything which covers, as clothing; a vestment.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old Mat. ix. 16.

garment.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. Shak,
Through the rent veil of mortal flesh a diviner
light has streamed on Christian thought than when
it was only a scamless garment which the spirit wore,
Dr. Caird.

Dr. Caird.

Garmented (gär'ment-ed), a. Covered with a garment Edin. Rev. [Rare.]
Garmenture (gär'ment-ūr), n. Clothes; dress; garments.

Imagination robes it in her own garmenture of light.

G. P. R. Fames. Garnement, † n. [See GARMENT.] A gar-

Garner (gar'ner), n. [Fr. grenier, a corn-loft,

grene, grain; L. grunaria, a place where corn is kept, from granum, a grain. See GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

Earth's increase, foison plenty, Barns and garners never empty.

Garner (gar'ner), v.t. To store in, or as in,

But there, where I have garner'd up my heart, Where either I must live, or bear no life. Shak.

But there, where I have garner'd up my heart. Where either I must live, or bear no life. Shal.

Garnet (gär'net), n. [Fr. grenat, It. granato, granata, from L. granum, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it—cochineal insects being once supposed to be seeds of a species of oak. Comp. Sp. grana, the cochineal insect: It. granato (fino), fine scarlet; and see Grain. The name would therefore probably be given to the stone on account of its fine erimson colour.] 1. The name common to a group or family of minerals varying considerably in composition, as alumina, lime, magnesia, or some other base is associated with the silica which composes about half the mineral Garnets occur generally in mica-slate, horn-blende-slate, gneiss, and granite, usually in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty or even eighty-four. The prevailing colour is red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black. They sometimes resemble the hyacinth, the leucite, and the idocrase. The colour is due to the presence of oxide of iron, of manzanese, or of chrome. In addition to They sometimes resemble the hyachth, the leucite, and the idocrase. The colour is due to the presence of oxide of iron, of manganese, or of chrome. In addition to the coarse or common garnet there are the noble, precious, or oriental garnet, of crimson-red colour, the most prized of all the varieties, of which the finest specimens are imported from Syriam in Pegu, the grossular or olive-green garnet from Siberia, the pyrope, the topazolite, the succinite, the aplome, and the colophonite.—2. Naut. a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

Garnet-blende (gär'net-blend). n. Zinc-blende, a sulphide of zinc. See Zinc.

Garnet-ninge (gär'net-hinj), n. A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally; thus, F. Called in Scotland a Cross-tuited Hinge.

Garnetiferous (gär-net-fifer-us), a. Continuous contracts.

Cross-tailed Hinge.
Garnetiferous (gür-net-if'er-us), a. Containing garnets, as a rock matrix.
Garnish (gür'nish), v.t. [Fr. garnir, to provide or equip with things necessary; It. guarnire, guernire, O.Sp. guarnir; from the German—comp. O.H.G. varnion, G. varnen, A. Sax, varnion, to take care, to warn. As regards the term. -ish in verbs, see ABASH. The root is seen also in vary, beware, guard, vard.] 1. To adonn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

All within with flowers was constitued.

All within with flowers was garnished. Spenser. 2. To fit with fetters: a cant term. Johnson.
3. To furnish; to supply; as, a fort garnished with troops.—4. In cooken, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel, Or garnishes his lamb with spitchcock'd eel. King.

5. In law, to warn; to give notice. 'To garnish the heir, i.e. to warn the heir.' Whi-

farnish (gär'nish), n. 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

Matter and figure they produce; For garnish this, and that for use.

So are you, sweet, Even in the lovely garnish of a boy. 2. In cookery, something round a dish as an embellishment.—2. Fetters. [Cant.]—4. A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall for the future pay any garnish.

Gent. Mag. 1752.

5. The act of warning an heir: abolished by 6 Geo. IV. cv. Garnish-bolt (gär'nish-bölt), n. A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head. Garnished (gär'nisht), pp. In her. an epithet for a charge provided with any ornament.

ment. ment.

Garnishee (gär-nish-ë'), n. In law, a person warned not to pay money which he owes to another person who is indebted to the person warning or giving notice.

Garnisher (gär'nish-èr), n. One who garnishes or decorates.

Garnishing (gar'nish-ing), n. That which garnishes; ornament Garnishment (gar'nish-ment), n. 1. Ornament; embellishment.

Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and his garnish-ment disorder and wickedness. Br. Hall.

2. In law, (a) warning; legal notice to the 2. In law, (a) warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (b) Warning not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff-creditor's suit.—3. A fee. See GARNISH, n. 4. Garnison, Garneson, n. [Fr.] A guard or garrison.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner gar-neson, that no man may vanquish ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizens and of his peple. Chancer.

darniture (gär'ni-tūr), n. Ornamental appendages; furniture; dress; embellishments. The pomp of groves and garniture of fields. Beattle.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female garniture which passeth by the name of accomplishments.

Garookah (ga-rö'ka), n. A vessel men with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. Though well formed it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

Garotte (ga-rot'), n. Same as Garrote.

Garotte (ga-rot'), v.t. Same as Garrote.

Garotter (ga-rot'er), n. Same as Garrote.

Garots (gar'us), a. [L. garum, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

phesic made of fish.

Gar-pike (gar'pik), n. [Gar (which see) and pike.] The common garfish (Belone vulgaris).

See Garfish.

Garran, Garron (ga'ran, ga'ron), n. [Gael.

gearran, a gelding, from gearr, to cut; Ir. gearran, garran, a work-horse, a hack, gearrain, to cut or shorten.] A small horse, a Highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway.

By my description he in short is A pack and a garran, a top and a tortoise. Swift. Garre † (gar), v.t. [See GAR.] To force; to

cause. So matter did she make of nought,
To stirre up strife, and garre them disagree. Spenser,
Garret (ga'ret), n. [O.Fr. gartle, a place of
refuge, an elevated lodge for a sentinel,
from garer, to beware, to take heed of;
O.H.G. verjan, G. vehren, Goth. varjan, to
defend. Akin vard, guard, ware, warn,
1, † A turret or battlement.

He saw men go up and down on the garrets of the gates and walls.

Lord Berners.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.

My Lord St. Albans said that nature did never put her precious jewels into a garret four stories high, and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads.

Bacon.

heads. Aacoi.

Garret † (ga'ret), n. The colour of rotten wood. Bacon.

Garret (ga'ret), n.t. To insert, as small pieces of stone, in the joints of coarse masonry.

Garreted (ga'ret-ed), a. Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets. 'Fenced with a garreted wall.' Carev.

Garreteer (ga-ret-er'), n. An inhabitant of a garret: applied to a poor author.

To pen with garreters obscure and shabby, Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abby. Mathias.

Garreting, Garretting (ga'ret-ing), n. Small pieces of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry. Garret-master (ga'ret-mas-ter), n. A maker of household furniture on his own account.

who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers.

who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers.

These garret-masters are a class of small 'trade-working masters,' the same as the 'chamber-masters' in the shoe trade, supplying both capital and labour.

Garret-story (ga'ret-stō-ri), n. The uppermost story of a house; the story on which the garrets are situated.

Garrison (ga'ri-sn), n. [Fr. garnison, from garnin, to provide, to furnish. See Garnish. Akin garret, garnent, &c.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend it against an enemy or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.—2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.—3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence; the act of doing duty in a fort or as forming part of a garrison; duty in a fort or as forming part of a garrison; as, troops laid in garrison.

Garrison (ga'ri-sn), v.t. 1. To place troops in, as in a fortress, for defence; to furnish with soldiers; as, to garrison a fort or town 2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to garrison a conquered

with troops, as, to garrison a conquered territory.

Garron † (ga'ron), n. See Garran.

Garrot (ga'rot), n. The common name given to the ducks of the genus Clangula, of the oceanic section of the duck family, having the bill shorter than the head, widely distributed over the temperate regions of Europe and America. The golden-eyed garrot (C. chrysophthalmus) is a common species in Britain.

Burope and America. The golden-eyed garrot (C. chrysophthalmus) is a common species in Britain.

Garrot (ga'rot), n. [Fr., from garrotter, to tie iast.] In surg. a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c. Dunglison.

Garrote (ga-rot'), n. [Sp. garrote, a cudgel, a post or stake—from the post to which the collar that strangulates the criminal is attached; probably from a root garr, gar, seen in Pr. and Catal. garrig, an oak, Pr. garra, a leg; Armor. and W. gar, shank, shin.]

1. A mode of punishment in Spain by strangulation, the victim being placed on a stool with a post or stake behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of the screw till life becomes extinet.—2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.

Garrote (ga-rot'), v.t. pret. & pp. garroted; ppr. garroting. 1. To strangle by means of the garrote.—2. To rob by compressing a person's windpipe and otherwise maltreating him till he become insensible, or at least helpless. Also written Garrotte.

Garrote (ga-rot'er), v.t. To cheat in card. playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the mek: a mode of cheating practised amongst card-sharpers.

Garroter (ga-rot'er), v.t. To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the mek: a mode of cheating practised amongst card-sharpers.

Garroter (ga-rot'er), v.t. To cheat in card-playing by concealing. Also written Garrotter.

Garrote (ga-rot'er), v.t. To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the mek: a mode of cheating practised amongst card-sharpers.

Garroter (ga-rot'er), v.t. To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the mek: a mode of cheating practised amongst card-sharpers in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the mek: a mod

energed by three accomplices—are jove-stall or man who walks before the intended victim, the back-stall who walks behind the operator and his victim, and the nasty-man, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man. Carruling (gir-n-iñe), n. pl. A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order Passeres and family Corvide, of which the genus Garrulius is the type. See GARRULUS.
Garrulity (ga-n-iti-li), n. The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.
Garrulous (garn-lus), a. [L. garrulus, from garro, to speak, to cry. Akin Ir. gairin, to bawl, to shout; also E. to call.] Talkative: prating: characterized by long prosvalls, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details; as, garrulous old tion in recording details; as, garrulous old age.

His (Leigh Hunt's) style is well suited for light, garrulous, desultory ana. Macaulay.

-Talkative, Loquacious, Garrulous. See under TALKATIVE.

Garrulously (ga'ru-lus-li), adv. In a garru-lous or talkative manner; chatteringly. 'To whom the little novice garrulously.' Tenny-

Garrulousness (ga'ru-lus-nes), n. Talka-

Gallino Liveness.
Garrulus (garn-lus), n. A genus of insessorial birds of the crow family, containing the jays. Various species are found in North America and the mountainous parts of Acia. Our common jay is the Garrulus

of Asia. Our common jay is the Garrulus glandarius.
Garrya (gari-a), n. [Named after Mr. Garry, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in North-west America.] A genus of opposite-leaved evergreen shrubs, natives of California, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica. G. elliptica is a very handsome shrub, which is not unfrequent in our gardens, having been introduced in 1828. It is a dioccious plant, only the male of which is in cultivation; this produces long drouping necklace-like this produces long drooping necklace-like catkins of pale yellow flowers.

Garryaceæ (ga-ri-ā/sē-ē), n. pl. A small group

of shrubs consisting of only one genus, Garrya, which is now usually regarded as a tribe of Cornacea. See Garrya.

Garter (garter), n. [From an old or dialectal Fr. word, garrier= Fr. jarretière, from jarret, O.Fr. garret, ham, hough, from a Celt. word, gar, leg; comp. W. gardas, gardas, from gar, the leg; Gael. gartan, a garter; Armor. gar or garr, the leg.] 1. A string or band used to the a stocking to the leg.—2. The hadge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the order of the Garter; hence, also, the order itself. This order is one of the most illus-

the most illus-trious of the military orders of knighthood in Europe. It is said to have been founded by Edward III. in memory of the following circumstance. The Countess of Salisbury having dropped her garter while dancing, the king pick-ed it up and tied it round his own leg; but, observing the jealous glances of the queen, he re-stored it to its owner with the exclamation: Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shamed be he



(Shamed be not who thinks evil of it). The peculiar emblem of the order is a dark blue ribbon, edged with gold, bearing the motto, and with a buckle and pendant of gold (fig. 5). It is worn on the left leg below the knee. The mantle is of blue velvet, lined with white taffeta; the hood and surcoat are of crimson velvet, and the hat is of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich feathers, with a tuft of black heron's feathers in the centre. or orack nervor steamers in the centre. The collar of gold (fig. 3) consists alternately of garters surrounding roses and of double knots; and the badge of the order (fig. 4), consisting of a figure of St. George on horseback knots; and the badge of the order (fig. 4), consisting of a figure of St. George on horseback fighting the dragon, depends from it. The lesser George (fig. 2) is worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder. The star (fig. 1), formerly only a cross, is of silver, and consists of eight points, with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the garter. Until the reign of Edward VI. the title of the order was the Order of St. George, which name it is still known by. The original number of knights was twenty-six, and this is still the nominal number, although the princes of the blood are admitted as supernumerary members.—3. A king-of-arms, instituted by Henry V. for the service of the order of the Garter. His duties are to attend upon the knights at their solemnities, to intimate their election, to call them to be installed at Windsor, to cause their arms to be suspended above their stalls, to marshal their funeral processions, &c. He is also principal king-of-arms in England, and as such grants and confirms arms under the authority of the earl-marshal, to whom, however, he is not subject as garter-king-of-arms.—4. In her. the half of a bend.—5. pl. In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

(The clown) offered at the garters four times last inch, and any error men of the order of the order.

(The clown) offered at the garters four times last night, and never done 'em once. Dickens.

Garter (gar'ter), v.t. 1. To bind with a

He being in love could not see to garter his ho and you being in love cannot see to put on your ho Shak

Shak.

2. To invest with the order of the Garter.

'A circle of gartered peers.' Macaulay.

Garter-fish (gar'ter-fish), n. A name sometimes given to Lepidopus argyreus, a teleostean fish, now better known as the Scabbardfish, having a long depressed body like the blade of a sword, which reaches 6 feet in length. length

Garter-king, Garter-king-of-arms, Gar-ter-king-at-arms (gär-ter-king, gärter-king-ov-ärmz, gär'ter-king-at-ärmz), n. See GARTER. 3.

Garter-snake (gär'ter-snäk), n. An American serpent, the Coluber sirtalis.

serpent, the Councer stricture.

Garth (gärth), n. [See GARDEN, YARD.

W. gardd, an inclosure, yard, garth, and
gardden, a garden, are borrowed from English.] 1,† A close; a yard; a croft; a garden.

Counthibland ad a programment and contact.

Caught his hand and wrung it passionately, And past into the little garth beyond. Tennyson.

And past into the little garth beyond. Tennyson.

2. The greensward or grass area between, or within the cloisters of a religious house.—

3. A dam or weir for catching fish.—4. A hoop or band. [Provincial.]

[Garthman (gatriman), n. The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

Garum (garum), n. [L.] A fish sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle made of the gills or blood of the tunny. a pick tunny.

tunny. Garvie, Garvie-herring (gär'vi, gär'vi-hering), m. The name in Scotland for the sprat, Havengula (Clupea) sprattus. Gas (gas), n. [Fr. gaz, a word formed by Van Helmont to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: probably in connection with D. geest, spirit, A. Sax. gust, G. gets.] 1. In chem. an elastic aeriform fluid, a term originally synonymous with air, but afterwards restricted to such bodies as were supposed to be incapable of being air, but afterwards restricted to such bodies as were supposed to be incapable of being reduced to a liquid or solid state. Under this supposition gas was defined to be 'a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from common air.' Since the liquefaction of gases by Faraday, effected by combining the condensing powers of mechanical compression with that of very considerable depression of temperature, the distinction between gas and vapour, viz. that the latter could be reduced to a liquid or solid condition by reduction of temperature and increase of pressure, while gas could not be so altered, is no longer tenable, so that the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and designates any subginal signification, and designates any sub-stance in an elastic aeriform state. Gas may now be defined to be a substance pos-sessing the condition of perfect fluid elassessing the condition of perfect into enasteriteity, and presenting, under a constant pressure, a uniform state of expansion for equal increments of temperature, being distinguished by this last property from vapour, which does not present such a rate of uniform expansion. Gases are distinguished from liquids by the name of clastic fluids; while liquids ore termed non-lastic fluids. innom expansion. Gases are disabilitation to liquids by the name of clastic fluids; while liquids are termed non-clastic, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity. But the most prominent distinction is the following:—Liquids are compressible to a certain degree, and expand into their former state when the pressure is removed; and in so far they are elastic, but gases appear to be in a continued state of compression, for when left unconfined they expand in every direction to an extent which has not hitherto been determined. Gases retain their elasticity in all ordinary temperatures, and in this they differ from vapours. The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of forming combinations with fluid and solid substances. Many of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, and one, viz. coalcase has contributed impressely to the exception. arts and manufactures, and one, viz. coal-gas, has contributed immensely to the comgas, has contributed immensely to the com-fort and convenience of our cities and towns. Gases are invisible except when coloured, which happens in two or three instances. 2. In popular lan, coal-gas (which see), the common gas used for illuminating purposes. Gas (gas), v.t. To singe, as loose flaments from net, lace, &c., by passing the material between two rollers, and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of

Gasalier (gas-a-lēr'), n. Same as Gaselier. Gas-bath (gas'bāth), n. A bath heated by

gas.

Gas-bracket (gas'brak-et), n. A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, &c., which gives out the gas, and into which the burner is fitted.

the burner is fitted.

Gas-burner (gas'bern-er), n. That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out and regulates the light. Gas-burners have a great many different forms, some being either simple beaks perforated with a small round hole, or with a series of holes in the form of a circle, to produce an argand flame, or two holes drilled obliquely, to make the flame cross like a swallow's tail, or with a slit producing a sheet of flame called a bat's wing. Sometimes several radiating jets are

made to issue from the same burner. The bude-burner has two or three concentric argand rings

Gas-check (gas'chek), n. In gunnery, a ring or plate behind the charge-chamber of certain breech-loading ordnance, designed

to prevent the escape of gas to the rear.

Gas-coal (gas'kōl), n. A coal, as cannel-coal, employed for making gas.

Gas-company (gas'kum-pa-ni), n. A joint-stock company formed to supply gas to a community, generally at a certain rate per

1000 feet. Gascon, n. A native of Gascony in France; hence, a boaster. See GasconAdd. Gasconade (gas-kon-ād'), n. [Fr. from Gascon, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.

I tell you, without any gasconade, that I had rather be banished for my whole life, because I have helped to make the peace, than be raised to the highest honour for having contributed to obstruct it. Bolingbroke.

Gasconade (gas-kon-ād'), v.i. pret & pp. gasconadad; pp. gasconadag. To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.
Gasconader (gas-kon-ād'er), n. A great

Gas-condenser (gas'kon-den-sér), n. of the apparatus used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes surrounded by water, in passing through which the gas is freed from the tar it brings with it from the retort.

Gascoynes (gaskoinz), n. pl. Same as Gaskins. Beau & Fl.

Gascromh (gas'kröm), n. [Gael. cas, a foot, and exam grocked grounded foot 1. A long and exam grocked grounded foot 1. A long

Gascromn (gas krom), n. [Gael. ax, a 100k, and crom, crooked—crooked foot.] A long pick, with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece, used in the Highlands for digging in stony ground, when no other instrument can be introduced; a foot-pick. Sir W. Gasefy (gas'e-fi), v.t. Same as Gasify

Gaseity (gas-ē'i-ti), n. The state of being

gaseous.

Gaselier (gas'e-lēr), n. [Formed from gas by a kind of erroneous imitation of chandelier.] A frame with brackets or branches adapted for burning gas, as a chandelier for burning gas, as a burning candles.

burning candles.

Gas-engine (gas'en-jin), n. An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power. There are several varieties, the main features of all being the admission of gas largely diluted with common air into the cylinder till it is half full, and then exploding the mixture by an electric spark or a gas-jet.

Gaseous (gā'zē-us), a. 1. In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid; of the nature of gas—2. Wanting substance or solidity; filmsy. 'Unconnected, gaseous information.' Sir J. Stephens.

Stephens.

eousness (gā'zē-us-nes), n. State or

quality of being gaseous.

Gas-fitter (gas-fit-er), n. A workman who lays pipes and fits burners for gas; one who puts up gas-fixtures.

Gas-fixture (gas'fiks-tūr), n. gaselier for gas, including burner and stop-

Gas-furnace (gas'fer-nās), n. A furnace of which the fuel is gas from burners so disposed in the chambers as to give the

maximum heating power. Gas-gauge (gas'gaj), n. An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end, and with the other screwed into the vessel

and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

Gas-governor (gas'guv-ėr-nėr), n. An apparatus for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to tis issuing from the gasometer for the supply of light, and for preventing inequalities of pressure arising from putting out lights at different periods of the night.

Gash (gash), n. [According to Steat a corruption of an older form garsh or garse, from O.Fr. garser, to scarify, pierce with a lancet; garscher, to chap, as the hands; L. L. garsa, scarification.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. larly in flesh.

Gash (gash), v.t. To make a gash, or long.

deep incision in: applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

Gashed with honourable scars, Low in Glory's lap they lay. Montgomery.

Gash (gash), a. ['The same conjecture has occurred to me which Sibbald mentions, that it may be an abbreviation of Fr. sagace, L. sagax, sagacious. Jamieson. 1 Sharp:

shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance; trim; well-dressed. [Scotch.]

He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. Burns. Here farmers gash, in ridin' graith, Gaed hoddin by their cotters. Burns.

Gash (gash), v.i. To gossip; to converse; to chatter. [Scotch.]

She lea'es them gashin' at their cracks, An' slips out by herself.

Burns.

Gash (gash), a. Ghastly. [Scotch.] Gashful (gash'ful), a. Ghastly; hideous;

Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes, Whose gashful balls do seem to pelt the skies

Whose gashfut balls do seem to pelt the skies.

Gashliness (gashli-nes), n. The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; horribleness; dreadfulness; dismalness. "The general dulness (gashliness was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.

Gashly (gash'li), a. Calculated to inspire terror; ghastly; horrible; dreadful; dismal.

Gasholder (gas'höld-èr), n. A vessel for storing gas after purification; a gasometer. Gasification (gas'i-fi-kā"shon), n. [See GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas

Gasiform (ga'zi-form), a. Gaseous; aeri-

form.

[Gasify (gas'i-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. gasified;

ppr. gasifying. [E. gas, and L. facio, to
make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform
fluid, as by the application of heat, or by
chemical processes.

Gas-indicator (gas'in-di-kāt-ēr), n. An in-strument for indicating the pressure of gas

strument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe.

Gas-jet (gas'jet), n. 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

Gasket (gas'ket), n. [Fr. garcette, a gasket, also hair which falls in locks on the temples, It. gaschette. Origin unknown.] 1. Naut. a plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the vard.—2. In nach, a striin of leather, the vard. -2. In mach, a strip of leather, tow. yard.—2. In macen. a strip of feather, tow, platted hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps.

Gaskins (gaskinz), n. pl. [See Galligaskins, wide open breeches.

If one point break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your gaskins fall.

Shak. Gas-lamp (gas'lamp), n. A lamp, the light in which is supplied by gas, as a street-

Gas-lantern (gas'lan-tern), n. A frame of glass for inclosing one or more gas-burners in streets, at street doors, &c.

in streets, at street doors, &c.

Gaslight (gas/fit), n. Light produced by the
combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet.

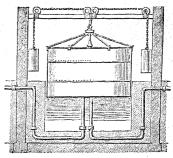
Gas-main (gas/mān), n. One of the principal pipes which convey the gas from the
gasworks to the places where it is to be con-

Gas-meter (gas mēt-er), n. An instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time at a particular place. Of this instrument there are two classes, the wet and the dry. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three-fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the centre of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas consumed. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphraem by the sists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The dia-phragms in all the chambers are so connected

that they move in concert.

Gasometer (gaz-om'et-en), n. [Gas, and Gr.
metron, a measure,] 1. In chem. (a) an instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases

(b) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, and which supplies



Gasometer.

the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses; usually, a cylinder closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it rises or falls, according to the volume of gas it contains. [Gasholder or gas-tank is a preferable term to gasometer in this sense, as the structure is simply a reservoir, and her pathing to determ the contains the c is simply a reservoir and has nothing to do

as simply a reservoir and has nothing to do with measuring the gas.]

Gasometric (gaz-o-met'rik), n. Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—Gasometric analysis, in chem. the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer (which see), or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the vol-umes before and after explosion. Gasometry (gaz-om'et-ri), n. The science, art, or practice of measuring gases; that de-

art, or practice of measuring gases; that de-partment of chemical science which treats of the nature and properties of gases. Gasoscope (ga'zō-skōp), n. [Gas, and Gr. skopeō, to see.] An instrument for indicat-ing the pressure of gas in buildings, mines,

Ing the pressure of gas in buttange, many, or other places.

Gasp (gasp), v.i. [Icel. geispa, to yawn; Dangispe, to gasp; L.G. japen, japsen, the former of which recalls the E. gape.] 1. To oper the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.

She gasps and struggles hard for life. Lloyd. 2. To pant with eagerness; to crave vehemently. 'Quenching the gasping furrows thirst for rain.' Spenser.—To gasp after, to

vehemently long for.

The Castilian seeing how dearly they loved one another, and gasped after liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ranson.

Sectator. Spectator

Gasp (gasp), v.t. To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings: with away, forth, out,

And with short sobs he gasps away his breath, Dryden.

She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her gasping out their names. Dickens. Gasp (gasp), n. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; laboured respiration; a short painful catching of the breath.

Cheating the sick of a few last gasps, To pestie a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

Gaspereaux (gas'pėr-ö), n. A North American name for the fish called Alewife. See ALEWIFE.

See ALEWIFE.

Gaspingly (gasp'ing-li), adv. In a gasping manner; with a gasp or with gasps.

Gas-pipe (gas'pip), n. A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

Gas-regulator (gas're-gū-lāt-er), n. Same

as Gas-retort (gas re-tort), n. The chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to

in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

Gas-service (gas'servis), n. Gas fittings or fixtures; pipes, jets, &c., for burning gas.

Gassoul (gas-söl'), n. The native name for a mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

Gas-stove (gas'stov), n. A stove heated by gas for cooking and other purposes. Gassy (gas'i), a. Relating to or containing gas; gaseous; inflated; exhilarated.

gas; gaseous; muateu, cannataceu. Gast,†Gaster† (gast, gast'er), v. t. [Probably

of same origin as agast; comp. Sc. gast, a fright, and flabbergast.] To make aghast; to frighten.

Or whether gasted by the noise I made, Shak.

Either the sight of the lady has gaster'd him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep.

Beau. & Fl.

Gas-tank (gas'tangk), n. A gasometer or gasholder.
Gas-tar (gas'tan), n. The tar which condenses in the tubes when gas is distilled from coal. Although itself offensive and of little direct use, it yields many valuable products, as naphtha, naphthaline, creasote, benzole, and many most beautiful dyes, as aniline purple, reseive violine magents aniline green. You manymost beautiful dyes, as anline purple, roseine, violine, magenta, anliline green, &c. Gasteromycetes (gas'ter-ō-mi-sē''tēz), n. pl. [Gr. gaster, gasteros, belly, and mykēs, mykētos, a mushroom.] One of the six great divisions of the fungi, comprising those genera with naked spores in which the hymenium or fruit-bearing surface is inclosed in a peridium or outer coat. It includes the wife hells

in a peridium or outer coat. It includes the puff-balls.

Gasteromycetous (gas'têr-ō-mī-sē"tus), a. Of or belonging to the Gasteromycetes.

Gasterophius (gas-têr-of'i-lus), n. [Gr. gastēr, the belly, and philos, loving.] A genus of parasitic insects inhabiting the stomach of horses, the grubs or larve of which are ordinarily termed bots.

Gastaromod (resetivational), a. One of the

Gasteropod (gas'ter-o-pod), n. One of the

Gasteropoda. (gas-ter-op'o-da), n. pl. [Gr. gasteropoda. (gas-ter-op'o-da), n. pl. [Gr. gaster, the belly, and pous, podos, a foot.] A class of molluses, consisting of animals inhabiting a univalve shell, although some of the group are wholly destitute of a shell. The shell is either a small internal plate, as in slugs; or cone-shaped and spiral, as in the majority; or multivalve, the pieces fol-



Gasteropoda,

Common Garden-snail (Helix aspersa). f, Foot extending the whole length of the under side of the body.

lowing each other along the middle line, as in the chitons. The distinguishing charac-teristic is the foot, which is broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral

and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface. The garden-snall may be regarded as a typical example. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries. No known gasteropod has a bivalve shell. Gasteropodaus (gas-ter-op-od-us), a. Belonging to the order Gasteropoda. Belonging to the order Gasteropoda. Gasterosteilæ (gas-ter-os-tel-del), n. pl. The sticklebacks, a family of spine-finned acm-thopterygian fishes, in which the skeleton is entirely bony, and part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are formed into spines. They are remarkable among fish for building nests for their young. Gasterosteus (gas-ter-os'tel-us), n. [Gr. gaster, and osteon, a bone.] A genus of fishes, co-extensive with the family Gasterosteidæ (which see).

which see)

(which see).

Gastful, Gastly (gastful, gastful), a. Same as Chastful, Ghastly.

Gas-tight (gastfit), a. Sufficiently close to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stopples or other appliances for closing phials, bottles, &c.

Gastness † (gästfues), n. Amazement; fright.

Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the gastness of her eye? Shak.

Castornis (gast-ornis), n. [Gaston, the Christian name of M. Plante, the discoverer, and Gr. ornis, a bird.] A large fossil bird discovered in the lower eocene deposits of Meudon, near Paris. Though the leg and thigh bones—the only portions yet discovered—indicate a bird as tall and more bulky than the ostrioh, its structural peculiarities point to affinities with the Grallatores or wading-birds.

Gastræa (gas-trē'a), n. [Gr. gastēr, the stomach.] In zool a name given by Haeckel stomach.] In zool, a name given by Haecket to a hypothetical animal form long extinct, which, according to what is known as the gastrea theory, he supposes to have been the ancestral form of the whole animal kingdom. The gastrea is regarded as a simple sac-like organism whose body-wall, consisting simply of an ectodermal and an endodermal layer of cells, incloses a space-

dodermal layer of cells, incloses a space—the primitive stomach. Gastralgia, Gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-a, gastral'ji), n. [Gr. gaster, gastros, the belly, and algos, pain.] In pathol. pain in the stomach or in the belly.

Gastrio (gas'trik), a. [From Gr. gaster, the belly or stomach.] Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—Gastrie juice, a thin pel-lucid liquor, separated by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion, and contains pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. Lieduring digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. Liebig ascribes the solvent power of the gastricjuice to the gradual decomposition of a
matter dissolved from the lining membrane
of the stomach, aided by the oxygen introduced in the saliva. See DIGESTION.—
Gastric system, the name given to all those
parts of the body which contribute to digestion.—Gastric fever, a popular name for
typhoid or enteric fever, from the manner
in which it affects the intestines. See under
TYPHOID. The name is sometimes applied
in England to acute inflammatory dyspepsia.
Gastricism (gastri-sizm), n. (Gr. gaster,
gastros, the belly.] In pathol. a term for
gastric affections in general; specifically
applied to that theory by which almost all
diseases are attributed to the accumulation
of impurities in the stomach and bowels.

diseases are attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels, suggesting their removal by causing vomiting and purging. Dr. Mayna. Gastridium (gastridium), n. [Gr. gastridion, a little swelling, dim. of gastrigation, a little swelling, dim. of gastrigations, the belly.] Nit-grass, a genus of plants of the nat order Graminaceæ. The G. lendigerum, or awned nit-grass, is found in some parts of England where water has stagnated

gerum, or awhed hit-grass, is found in some parts of England where water has stagnated near the sea-shore, but is rare. Gastriloquism (gas-tril'o-kwizm), n. [Gr. gastër, gastros, the belly, and L. loquor, to speak.] Ventriloquism.

Gastriloquism (is) a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism. Hooper.

ventriloquism. Hooper.

Gastriloquist (gas-tril'o-kwist), n. [Gr. gas-tit, belly, and L. loquor, to speak.] One who appears to speak from his belly or stomach; a ventriloquist.

Gastriloquous (gas-tril'o-kwus), a. Ventriloquous. [Rare.]

Gastriloquy (gas-tril'o-kwi), n. A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the belly or stomach; ventriloquism.

Gastritis (gas-tril'is), n. [Gr. gaster, gastros, the belly, and term. -itis, denoting inflammation.] In mad. chronic inflammation of the stomach.

mation.] In med. chronic inflammation of the stomach. Gastrobranchus (gas-trō-brangk'us), n. [Gr. gastēr, gastros, the belly, and branchia, gills.] The hag, a genus of mansipobranchiate fishes belonging to the lamprey family. Called also Myzine. See HAG.
Gastrocele (gas'trō-sēl), n. [Gr. gastēr, the stomach, and kētē, a tumour.] In pathol. a hernia of the stomach.
Gastrochæna (gas-trō-kē'na), n. [Gr. gastēr, the belly, and chainō, to gape.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs found on the coasts of Great Britain and America. They inhabit an equivalve inequilateral shell, united by a ligament, and having in the interior a small spoon-shaped curvature. They often burrow in cavities or in sand, calcareous rocks, &c., lining their hole with a shelly layer, so as to form a sort of tube. G. modiolina, common in the Mediterranean, perforates shells and limestones, making holes 2 inches deep by ½ inch in diameter.
Gastrochænidæ (gas-trō-kē'ni-dē), n. pl. [Gr. gastēr, gastros, the belly, chainō, to gape, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of bivalve molluscs, of which the genus Gastrochænia is the type. See GASTROCHÆNA.

bivalve molluses, of which the genus Gastrochema is the type. See GASTROCHEMA.

Gastrocheme (gas'tro-kën), n. A member of the genus Gastrochema (which see).

Gastrochemius (gas-trok-në-mi-us), n. [Gr. gastër, the belly, and knëmë, the leg.] In anat. one of the muscles (especially the most external) which form the calf of the leg.

Gastrodynia (gas-trō-din'i-a), n. [Gr. gastēr, the belly, and odynē, pain.] In med. pain in the stomach.

Gastroenteritis (gas'trō-en-ter-ī"tis), n. [Gr. guster, the belly, and enteron, intestine.] In med. inflammation of the stomach and in-

Gastrolobium (gas-trō-lō'bi-um), n. [Gr. gastēr, gastros, belly, and lobos, a lobe.] A

large genus of leguminous plants occurring in South-western Australia, characterized mainly by the stalked two-seeded ventricose or inflated pods, which are seldom larger than a pea. Several of the species often prove fatal to cattle who eat of their foliage, and they are hence known as poison-plants. Gastrology (gas-trol'o-jl), n. [Gr. gaster, gastros, the belly, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on the stomach. Maumder. Gastromalacia (gas'trō-ma-lā'si-a), n. [Gr. gaster, the belly, and malatos, soft.] In med. softening of the stomach, a disease occurring in infants.
Gastromancy (gas'trō-man-si), n. [Gr. gaster, belly, and manteia, divination.] In antiq. (a) a kind of divination among the ancients by means of vords seeming to be uttered from the belly. (b) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which figures are supposed to appear by magic art.

Gastromuth+ (gas'tro-mith), n. [Gr. gaster, large genus of leguminous plants occurring

centre of which figures are supposed to appear by magic art.
Gastromyth† (gas'tro-mith), n. [Gr. gastër, gastros, the belly, and mytheomai, to speak.] One whose voice appears to come from the stomach; a ventriloquist. Blount.
Gastronome, Gastronomer (gas'tro-nōm, gas-tron'om-cr), n. [See GASTRONOMY.] One who is partial to good living; an epicure.

The happy gastronome may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.

L. F. Simpson.

Gastronomic, Gastronomical (gas-tro-nom'ik, gas-tro-nom'ik-al), a. Pertaining to gastronomy.

Castronomist (gas-tron'om-ist), n. One versed in gastronomy; one who likes good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gas-

tronome.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a gastronomist.

Lord Lytton.

Gastronomy (gas-tron'o-mi), n. [Gr. gaster, gastros, the belly, and nomos, a rule, law.] The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who retiring from a sinful world, give themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of gastronomy. Lord Lytton. Gastropod (gas'trō-pod), n. Same as Gas-

Gastropoda (gas-trop'o-da), n. pl. Same as

Gasteropoda.

Gastropodous (gas-trop'od-us), a. Same as Gasteropodous.

Gastroraphe (gas-trora-fē), n. [Gr. gastēr, gastros, the belly, and rhaphē, a suture.] In surg, a suture uniting a wound of the belly or of some of its contents.

Gastroraphy (gas-trora-fi), n. [Gr. gaster, the belly, and rhaphia, a sewing or suture.] In surg. the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

or the abdomen.

Gastroscopy (gas-tros/ko-pi), n. [Gr. gastër, gastros, the belly, and skopeā, to view.] In med. an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

order to detect disease.

Gastrostomy (gas-tros'tō-mi),n. [Gr. gastēr,
gastros, the belly, and stoma, mouth.] In surg.

a term applied to the operation of forming
an artificial opening into the stomach with
the view of introducing food when it cannot
be received naturally on account of obstruction or stricture of the gullet. The operation has not wet been expressfully performed.

to received intatrally of the guillet. The operation no stricture of the guillet. The operation has not yet been successfully performed
on the human subject.

Gastrotomy (gas-trot'ō-mi), n. [Gr. gastēr,
gastros, the belly, and tomē, a cutting, from
temnō, to cut.] In sung, the operation of
cutting into or opening the abdomen.

Gastrula (gas'trū-la), n. [Gr. gastēr, a stomach.] In zool. a stage in the growth of an
ovum in which from being spherical it becomes cup-shaped, one half lining the other.

Gas-water (gas'wa-ter), n. Water through
which coal-gas has been passed to purify it.
It is impregnated with sulphides and ammoniacal salts.

Gas-work (gas'werk), n. A manufactory at
which coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes, including the buildings, whole machinery, and apparatus.

chinery, and apparatus. Gat (gat), old pret. of get.

He gat his people great honour. 1 Maccab. iii. 3.

He gat his people great honour. I Maccab. III. 3.

Gatchers (gach'erz), n. pl. In mining,
after-leavings of tin. Weale.

Gate (gat), n. [A. Sax, gat, a gate or door;
Icel. gat, D. gat, a hole, an opening, from
same root as gat, Gr. chad, to contain. In
senses 4 and 5 same word as gat, Icel. and
Sw. gata, a street, a path; Dan. gade, Goth.
gatro, G. gasse, a street; probably from stem
of go.] 1. A large door such as gives entrance into a castle, a temple, palace, or

other large edifice; the opening leading into such an edifice. It differs from a door chiefly in being larger.—2. A frame of timber or metal which opens or closes a passage into an inclosure of some kind, as a walled city, a courtyard, garden, public park, field, &c.; such a frame giving admission to or extending a cores a readway, as at a layed execution. such a frame giving admission to or extending across a roadway, as at a level crossing on a railway; also the opening itself.—3. The frame which shuts or stops a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock; a kind of sluice.—4. [Old English and Scotch.] Avenue; way; path; road; journey; direction. [In this sense it is common in names of streets; as, Highgate; Bishopgate; Gallowatte: Kirkyate.] gate; Kirkgate.]

I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen, A gate, I fear, I'll dearly rue. I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my gate.

Sir W. Scott.

in my gate.

5. [Old English and Scotch.] Mode of procedure; plan of operation; as, What'na gate's that ye're handlin' the laddie? [Comp. way in same use.]—6. In founding, (a) the gutter or hole through which the molten metal is poured. (b) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (c) A founder's name for a ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—7. A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—8.† A procession. Spenser.—To stand in the gate or gates, in Serip. to occupy a position of advantage or defence. —To break gates, in universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offence.

See GATE, v. t.

Gate (gat), v.t. 1. To supply with a gate.—2.In universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to restrict the liberty of a student by compelling him to be within the gates of his college by a certain hour earlier than ordinary. See

a detrount four carner crans or canner.

Gating, being restricted liberty, is a heavier visitation. If you are gated for ten o'clock, you must be in college before ten; that is, your privilege of being out tiltwelve or one is taken away. If you are gated for six o'clock, you must be in and not go out after six o'clock, and so on.

Chamber's Yournal.

Gate † (gāt), n. [A. Sax. gat.] A goat. Spen-

Gate, † Gatte, † pret. of get. Got, begot, or

Gate-chamber (gāt'chām-bèr), n. A as in a wall, into which a gate folds. Gate-channel (gāt'chan-nel), n. S. A recess,

Gate, 6. (a).

Gated (gāt'ed), a. Having gates.

Gated (gāt'ed), a. Having gates.

Gate-house (gāt'hous), n. A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of any mansion, institution, &c.; the house of the person who attends the cota of a layer arrest poor. gate at a level crossing on a railway; espe-



Gate-house at Sens, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne

cially, in arch. a house over the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, or mansion, and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. In ancient times these houses were often large and imposing structures, and not rarely ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, &c., and sometimes of great strength and well adapted for defence. Such gate-houses were sometimes used as prisons.

Gate-man (gāt'man), n. 1. The person who has charge of the opening or shutting of a gate, as (a) the porter who attends to the

gate at the entrance to any mansion, institution, &c.; (b) the person in charge of the gates at a level crossing on a railway.—
2. The lessee or collector at a tollgate.
Gate-saw (gat'sa), n. A saw extended in a gate. See GATE, 7.

gate. See GATE, 7. Gate-vein (gatvin), n. In anat. a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver.

Gate-ward (gat'ward), n. The keeper of a

gate. Gateward (gāt'werd), adv. Toward a gate. Gatewary (gāt'ward), n. 1. An opening which is or may be closed with a gate; a passage through a fence or wall.—2. A frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung, or a structure at an entrance or gate designed for ornament or defence.—3. A means of ingress or egress generally—more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage. "The five gateways of knowledge." Prof. Geo. Wilson.

It seemed that some obstruction in the gateways onward prevented her, in her waking hours, from being able at all to utter herself. Cornall Mag. Gatewise (cāt'wīx), adv. So as to resemble

Gatewise (gāt'wīz), adv. So as to resemble a gate or gateway.

Three circles of stones set up gatewise. Fuller. Three circles of stones set up gatewise. Fuller.

Gather (gath'er), v.t. [A. Sax. gaderian, gadrian, gathrian, O.E. gadere, gedere, gedre, A. Sax. gador, gædor, togædere, E. together. Comp. D. gadern, to gather, the gader, L.G. to gader, together.] 1. To bring together; to collect, as a number of separate things, into one place or into one aggregate body; to assemble; to congregate.

Gather stones: and they took stones, and made a heap.

And Belgium's capital had gathered then

And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry.

2. To bring together by selecting, as things
that have been picked out from others of
less value; to harvest; to pick; to pluck. 'A
rose just gathered from the stalk.' Dryden. Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? Mat. vii, 16.

Save us, O Lord our God, and gather us from among the heathen.

Ps. cvi. 47.

3. To accumulate by saving and bringing together piece by piece, or coin by coin; to amass: often with up.

I gathered me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings, Eccl. ii, 8. To pay the creditor, . . . he must gather up money by degrees.

4. To bring together the component parts of; to make compact; to draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment.

Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand, In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.

Especially, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread passing through; hence, to plait; to pucker; to contract.

Whare sits our sulky sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm. Burns.

To acquire, win, or gain, with or without

He gathers ground upon her in the chase. Dryden, The maidens gathered strength and grace.

6. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning; to infer; to conclude.

Let me say no more: Gather the sequel by that went before. S After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavoured to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.

Acts xvi. 10.

ACS NY. 10.

—To gather one's self together, to collect all one's powers for a strong effort: from the fact that a person, when about to make a violent effort, as a leap, crouches somewhat so as to give the greatest elasticity to his muscles.

I gather myself together as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. Palsgrave.

intendeth to show his strength. Palegrave.

—To be guthered to one's fathers, in Serip, to be interred along with one's ancestors; hence, to die. —To gather breath, to take breath; to respire freely; to have respite. —To gather aft a sheet (naut.), to haul in the sheek of it.

Gather (gath'et), v.t. 1. To collect; to unite; to heave essembled to convergence as the

to become assembled; to congregate; as, the clouds gather in the west.

Ouds guener in the depth of some divine despair Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes. Tennyso

2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter. For amidst them all, through century after century of gathering vanity and festering guilt, that white

dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, 'Know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.'

Ruskin.

3. To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; hence, to ripen; to become fit to produce the intended effect.

Now does my project gather to a head. Shak.

Gather (garn'er), n. A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it; a pucker. 'The length of breeches and the gathers.' Hudibras.

it; a pucker. 'The length of breeches and the gathera.' Hudibyas.

Gatherable (gath'ér-a-bi), a. That may be collected; that may be deduced from premises. Gatherable. [Rare.]

Gatherer (gath'ér-ér), n. One who or that which gathers or collects, as one gets in a crop; one who collects the printed sheets of a book and puts them into book form; a sempstress who makes platts or folds in a garment; a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.

Gathering (gath'ér-ing), n. 1. The act of collecting or assembling. — 2. That which is gathered together; as, (a) a crowd; an assembly; specifically, applied to a number of persons assembled to witness a competition in feats of strength, agailty, and the like; as, a Highland gathering.

A grand political dinner Technique from a pares

A grand political dinner To the men of many acres, A gathering of the Tory. Tennyson. (b) A charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi. 2. (b) A charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.
(c) A tumour suppurated or maturated; a
collection of pus; an abscess.—Gathering of
the wings, the lower part of the funnel of a
chimney. See CHIMMEY.

Gathering—coal (gaff'ér-ing-köl), n.
[Sectch.] A large piece of coal used for the
same purpose as a gathering—peat. See
GATHERING—PEAT. 2.
GETHERING—PEAT. 2.

GETHERING—PEAT. 2.

Gathering-hoop (gath'ér-ing-höp), n. A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so as to admit of the permanent hoop being slipped on.

Gathering - peat (gath 'er - ing - pet), n. [Scotch.] 1. A flery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the coun-

[Scotch.] I. A flery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the flery cross was by the Highlanders.—2. A peat put into the kitchen-fire at night, with the hot embers gathered round about it, to preserve the fire till the morning.

Gatling-gun (gatling-gun), n. An American form of machine-gun, so named from the inventor. See Machine-Gun in Supp.).

Gatten-tree (gat'th-tre), n. A provincial name for dogwood.

Gatter, Gatter-tree (gat'ter, gat'ter-tre), n. A provincial name for dogwood (which see).

Gattie (gat'ti), n. An East Indian soluble gum, much like the African gum-arabic, derived from Acacia arabica.

Gat-tothed, †a. A word which occurs twice in Chaucer, in both cases applied to 'the wife of Bath,' and which has given rise to much speculation. The most probable suggestion is that it is equivalent to goat-toothed (gat being the A. Sax. form of goat), and therefore means having a goatish or lickerish tooth; wanton; lustful.

Gaub (ghl), n. An Indian name for the astringent medicinal fruit of Diosygros Employoteris, which, when pressed, exudes a juice yielding 60 per cent. of pure tannic acid. The juice, in addition to its use in medicine as an astringent and styptic, is employed in Bengal for paying the bottoms of boats. employed in Bengal for paying the bottoms

of boats.

Gaub-line (gab'lin), n. Same as Gob-line.

Gauche (gōsh), a. [Fr.] Left; left-handed;
awkward; clumsy.

Gaucherie (gōsh-rē), n. [Fr.] An awkward
action; awkwardness; bungling; behaviour
not in accordance with the received forms
of spaicty.

of society.

Gaucho (gā-ö'chō), n. A native of the Pampus of S. America of Spanish descent. The race is noted for their spirit of wild independence, for horsemanship and the use of the lasso. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence

chiefly on cattle-rearing.

Gaucie, Gawsy (ga'si), a. Big and lusty; plump; jolly; stately; portly. Spelled also Gaucy, Gawsie. [Scotch.]

In comes a gaucie, gash guidwife, An' sits down by the fire. Burns.

Gandi (gad), v.i. [L. gaudeo, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice, 'Gauding with his familiars.' North.

Go to a gossip's feast and gand with me. Shak.

Gaud, Gawd (gad), n. [L. gaudium, joy, gladness; in later times, something showy.]

1. An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a piece of showy finery of little worth; a trinket.

As the remembrance of an idle gand Which in my childhood I did dote upon. Shak. 2. A jest; a trick.

By this gaude have I wonnen yere by yere
An hundred mark, sin I was pardonere. Chaucer.
Gaud,† Gawd† (gad), v.t. To adorn with
gauds or trinkets; to decorate meretriciously; to paint, as the cheeks, with the view
of heightening one's personal attractions.

Our veil'd dames Commit the war of white and damask in Their nicely gazuded cheeks, Shak.

Gaud (gad), n. [A. Sax. gad.] A goad. [Scotch.]

[Scoten.] Gaud-day (gad'dā), n. Same as Gaudy, n. Gaudery (gad'er-i), n. Finery; fine things; ornaments. 'Pageants or gaudery.' Buch.
But thou canst mask in garish gaudery. Bp. Hall.

Gaudful (gad'ful), a. Joyful; showy. Clarke.

[Rane.]

Gaudily (gad'i-li), adv. In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

Gaudiness (gad'i-nes), a. The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentations finery.

Gandish (rad'ish), a. Gaudy, 'Gaudish

Gaudish (gad'ish), a. Gaudy. ceremonies. Bale. Gaudless (gad'les), a. Destitute of orna-

ment.

Gaudsman, Gadsman (gadz'man, gadz'man), n. [Sc. gaud, a goad, and man.] The boy who drove the horses or osen in the plough. Burns.

Gaudy (gad'i), a. [From noun gaud.] 1. Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; showy; splendid; tastelessly gay.

A galdingth there I saw, with gardy wide.

A goldfinch there I saw, with gandy pride Of painted plumes. Dryden.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy. But not express'd in fancy; rich not gaudy. Shak. 2. Gay; merry; festive.

Let's have one other gaudy night; call to me All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more Let's mock the midnight bell. Shak.

Gaudy (gad'i), n. A feast or festival: a university word.

Gaudy (gad'i), v.t. To deck with meretricious or ostentatious finery; to bedeck.

Not half so gaudied, for their May-day mirth,
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Aztecas in war attire. Southey.

Gaudy-day (gad'i-dā), n. A festival day; a

holiday; a gaudy.

For my strange petition I will make Amends hereafter by some gaudy-day, When your fair child shall wear your costly gift Beside your own warm hearth. Tennyson.

Beside your own warm heartn. Langson. Gauffer (gg'fèr), v.t. [Fr. gaufrer, to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from gaufre, which is the same word as E. waffe, wafer.] To plait; to crimp; to flute; to goffer. Gauffering-iron (gg'fèr-ing-1-èrn), n. A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting fills. See

Gauffering-press (ga'fér-ing-pres), n. A press for gauffering, especially for imparting a crumped appearance to artificial leaves,

it changed appearance to action test so, flowers, &c.

Gauge (gāl), at. pret. & pp. gauged; ppr. gauging. [0. Fr. gauger, perhaps of the same origin with gallon, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel; or, as Diez suggests, from L. equatis, equal, equalitheere, to make equal, through such forms as egalger, egauger, gauger, gauger, 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of; to ascertain the capacity of, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, keg, &c.—2. To measure in respect to proportion, capability, or power, or In respect to character or behaviour; to take cognisance of the capacity, capability, or power of; to appraise; to estimate; as, I gauged his character very accurately. The vanes nicely gauged on each side. Derham.

You shall not gauge me

You shall not gauge me By what we do to-night.

Gauge (gāj), n. 1. A standard of measure; an instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; a standard of any kind; a measure; means of estimating.

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a gauge, by which they were to be measured.

Specifically—2. The distance between the rails of a railway; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage.—3. Naut. (a) the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (b) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and

to the wind; when to the windward, she is said to have the weather-gauge, when to the leeward, the lee-gauge.—4. In building, the length of a slate or tile below the lap.—5. In plastering, (a) the quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (b) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials, used in finishing plastered ceilings, for mouldings, &c.—6. In type-founding, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.—7. In joinery, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c.—8. In the airpump, an instrument of various forms, which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The siphon-gauge is most generally used for this purpose. See also such words as RAIN-GAUGE, STEAM-GAUGE, &c.

Gaugeable (gaj'a-bl), a. That may be gauged

Gauge-cock (gāj'kok), n. A cock fixed in front of the boiler of a steam-engine for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water.

Gauge-concussion (gāj'kon-kush-on), n. The lateral rocking of railway carriages

The lateral rocking of railway carriages against the rails.

Gauge-glass (gāj'glas), n. In steam-engines, a strong glass tube, serving as an index to what is going on inside the boiler, exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See STEAM-GAUGE.

it. See STEAN-GAUGE.
Gauge-lamp (gā)'lamp), n. In locomotiveengines, a small lamp placed beside the
gauge-glass at night for the purpose of
throwing light on it. Weale.
Gauge-point (gāi'point), n. In gauging,
the diameter of a cylinder that is I inch in
height, and has a content equal to a unit of
a given measure a given measure.

a given measure.

Gauger (gāj'er), n. 1. One who gauges; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.—2. An exciseman. Macaulay.

Gauging-rod (gāj'ing-rod), n. An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels; an exciseman's measuring staff.

Gaul (gaj), n. [L. Gallia, the country of the Gauls, and Gallua, a Gaul.] 1. A name of ancient France.—2. An inhabitant of Gaul. Gaulin (gaj'in), n. A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulis (gal'ish), n. Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France.

Gault (gajt), n. [Along with galt, golt, golt,

ancient France.

Gault (galt), n. [Along with galt, golt,
Prov. E. term.] In gool. a series of stiff
maris or calcareous clays, varying in colour
from a light gray to a dark blue, occurring
between the upper and lower greensands
of the chalk formation. It is the chief deposit that contains the phosphate nodules
in each high reputs among agriculturies posit that contains the phosphare houtiles in such high repute among agriculturists, and when decomposed forms a fertile soil. It is developed chiefly in the neighbourhood of Folkstone (hence called *Folkstone Mart*) and in Cambridgeshire.

Gault (galt), v.t. In agri. to dress or clay land with gault.

Gault (galt), v.t. In agr. to dress or clay land with gault.

Gaultheria (gal-the'ri-a), n. [After Dr. Gaultheria (gal-the'ri-a), natives of America, but with representatives in India, Java, and New Zealand. The leaves are smooth and leathery, and the white, scarlet, or rose-coloured flowers are produced singly or in terminal or axillary racemes. G. procumbens, a small trailing plant with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers, is the writer-green of the United States. The berries, known as partridge-berries or deerberries, known as partridge-berries or deerberries, afford winter food to various birds and animals. The fruit of G. Shallon, a small shrub of the north-west coast of America, is employed in tarts, and is much eaten by the natives.

Gaun (gan), ppr. Going. [Scotch.]

Gaun (gan), pr. Going. [Scotch.]

Gaun (gan), n. A small tub or lading vessel.

Gaunch (gansh), v.t. Same as Ganch. Gaunch (gansh), v.i. To snarl; to make a snatch at anything with open jaws, as a dog. Scotch. 1

Gaunch (gansh), n. A snatch at anything with open jaws; a bite. [Scotch.]

I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's gaunch ismore easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn. Sir W. Scott. Gaunt (gant), a. [Connected by Skeat with N. gand = (gant), a slender stick, a thin man.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meagre; thin; slender. 'Gaunt, as it were the skeleton of himself.' Tenny-

Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave. Shak. Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave. Snan.
Gaunt (gant), v.i. To yawn. [Scotch.]
Gauntlet (gant'let), n. [Fr. gantelet, a gauntlet, from gant, a glove; It. guanto, a glove, L. L.
wantus, the long sleeve of a tunic, a glove, a
gauntlet; from the Teut.; comp. D. want, Dan.
vante, Icel with for vants, a mitten, a glove.]
1. A large iron glove with Angers covered



Gauntlets

with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers armed at all points. The gauntiet used to be thrown down in token of challenge; hence, to throw down the gauntiet, to challenge; to take up the gauntiet, to accept the challenge.—2. A long glove, usually for a lady, which envelops the hand and wrist.—3. A mitt (which see).—4. In surg. a sort of bandage which envelops the hand and ingers like a gauntiet or glove.

Gauntleted (gant'let-ed), a. Wearing a gauntlet

gauntlet.
Gauntly (gant'li), adv. Leanly; meagrely.
Gauntree, Gauntry (gan'tre, gan'tri), n.
[Prov. E. gaun, a tub, and tree, in sense of
support. Comp. saddle-tree, roof-tree, crosstree, trestle-tree, &c. But comp. also Fr.
chantier, a support for vines, a gauntry,
from L. cantherius, a horse, a trellise, &c.]
A wooden frame on which casks in a cellar
are relead. [Scotch of the comp. also for the comp. The comp. also for the

A wooden frame on which casks in a cellar are placed. [Scotch.]

Gaur (gour), n. A Persian priest. Guthric. Gaur, Gour (gour), n. [An Indian name.] One of the largest of all the members of the extribe (Bos gaurus), inhabiting the mountain jungles of India, remarkable for the extraordinary elevation of its spinal ridge, the absence of a dew-lap, and its white 'stockings,' which reach above the knee, and so fierce when roused that neither tiger, rhipogerso, nor elephant dare attack it. The rhinoceros, nor elephant dare attack it. The hide on the shoulders and hind-quarters is and on the shoulders and find-quarters is sometimes nearly 2 inches in thickness even after being dried, and is therefore much valued for the purpose of being manufactured into shields. The animal is supposed to be incapable of domestication.

Gaure, † Gare, † v. i. [Perhaps a form of gaze.] To stare; to look vacantly.

The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
In rannen, for to gauren on this man. Chaucer. Causabey (gou'sa-bā), n. A village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which all disputes respecting rice cultivation, water rights, cattle trespass, &c., are referred for decision.

decision.

Gausie (ga'si), a. Same as Gaucie.

Gausie (gaz), n. [Fr. gaze, Sp. gasa, from the
town Gaza, where it was first manufactured.
See GAZZATUM.] 1. A very thin, slight,
transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton.
Gauzes are either plain or figured, the latter
are worked with flowers of silver or gold on
a silk ground.—2. Any slight open material
resembling this fabric, as wire gauze.
Gauze-Gresser (ga/dres-er), n. One whose
occupation is to stiffen gauze.
Gauzy (gaz'n), a. Like gauze; thin as gauze.
The whole essay, however, is of a fimsy, gazer

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, gauzy texture. Forster.

The whole essay, however, is of a filmsy, gauge texture.

Gavel (gāvel), pret. of give.

Gavel (gāvel), n. [O.Fr. gavelle, Fr. javelle, a small heap of corn laid to dry; It. gavella, a handful of corn, generally derived from L.L. eapella, of same origin as L. capulus, a handle, from capio, to seize.] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. Their corn lies in the gavel heap. 'Ohapman. [Provincial.]—2. Ground. [Provincial.]—3. A small mallet used by the president of a legislative body or public assembly to atract attention and preserve order.

Gavel (gāvel). For Gable or Gable-end. See Gable. EABLE-END. [Sootch.]

Gavel (gāvel), n. [A. Sax. gafol, gafel, tax, tribute, rent, a word perhaps adopted by the Anglo-Saxons from their Celtic predecessors (see GAVELKIND); W. gafael, Gael. gabhāl, a seizing, taking, a lease, a tenure.

from a Welsh root gaf, Gael. gabh, to seize. The E. gabel, a tax, is from Fr. gabelle, a tax, and is probably not connected with this word. See GABEL. Comp. also Gale (rent).] In law, tribute; toll; custom. Gavelet (ga'vel-et), n. [See GAVEL, a tax.] In law, an ancient and special cassavit, in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.

his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. Gavelkrind (gavel-kind), n. [W. gafael eenedl, the hold or tenure of a family. See GAVEL, a tax.] 1. In law, a land-tenure in England, derived from the ancient Britons, by which, when the owner died without a will, the land descended to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue of a deceased son, whether male or female, inherited the father's part. In default of sons it descended in equal shares to the daughters; in default of lineal issue it went to the brothers of the last holder; and in default of brothers to their respecand in default of brothers to the last notter; and in default of brothers to their respective issue. The tenant also could convey the lands at fifteen years of age, and a wife was dowable out of one-half of the land. This species of tenure is believed to have prevailed over the whole kingdom in Celtic and Anglo-Saxon times, but to have been gradually abolished avenumber else excent. and Angio-Saxon times, but to have been gradually abolished everywhere else except in Wales and Kent, in the former of which it continued in force down till the time of Henry VIII., while in Kent all lands that have not been disgavelled by act of parliament are still held in gavelkind.

Gavelled (gā'veld), a. In law, a term applied to lands held under the tenure of gavelkind.

Gavelman (gā'vel-man), n. A tenant liable to tribute

to tribute

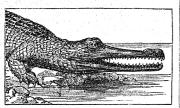
to tribute.

Gavelmed (gā'vel-med), n. [A. Sax. gafel, a tax, and mæd, a meadow.] In law, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

Gavelock (ga've-lok), n. [A. Sax. gafeloe, a javelin; Icel. gaflot.] An iron crow or lever; a javelin or spear.

Gaverick (ga'vel-ik), n. A name of the red gurnard (Trigla cuantus), a common fish on the Cornwall coast.

Gavial (gā'vi-al), n. [The name of the ani-



Head of Gavial or Gaugetic Crocodile (Gavialis gangeticus).

mal in Hindostan.] A genus of the order Crocodilia, characterized by the narrow elongated, almost cylindrical jaws, which form an extremely lengthened muzzle. The cervical and dorsal shields are continuous. The teeth are all of equal length, and the feet completely webbed. The only species now living occurs in Southern and Eastern Asia. It feeds on fish.

Gavotte, Gayott (ga-vot), n. [Fr., from Gavot, an inhabitant of the Pays de Gap of the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.]

1. A sort of French dance. —2. The music to which the dance was performed. Gayottes

1. A sort of French dance. —2. The music to which the dance was performed. Gavottes are no longer written to be danced to, but have become a favourite movement in concertos, sonatas, &c. 'Who might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old gavottes and minutes on a wheezy old fiddle. Thackervy.

Gaw (ga), n. A little ditch or trench; a grip. [Sected.]

Scoten.]

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or arms or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotand.

Stephens.

Gawby, n. See GABY.
Gawd (gad), n. and v.t. Same as Gaud (which see).

(which see).

Gawf (gaf), n. In costermongers' slang, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality.

Gawk (gak), n. [A. Sax gæe, gææ, leel. gæukr, Sc. gowk, cuckoo, simpleton, fool.] [Scotch and North of England.] 1. A cuckoo.

2. A fool; a simpleton; a booby.

Gawky (gak'i), a. [See Gawk.] Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and gawky.

Gawky (galt'i), n. A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow; a booby; a clown. 'What a gawky it was.' Thackeray.

Gawn (gan), n. Same as Gaun, n. (which seed)

seel. Gawntree (gan'tre), n. Same as Gauntree (which see).
Gawp (gap), v.t. [A form of gape or gulp.]
To devour; to eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. [Scotch.]
Gawsy, Gawsie (ga'si), a. See GAUCIE.
Gay (ga), a. [Fr. gai, It. gajo, Pr. gai, jai, O.Sp. gayo, gay; of Tentonic origin; comp.
O.H. G. gahi, swift, powerful, excellent, G. gide, jäde, exceedingly quick. Jay, the bird, is probably of same origin.] I. Excited with merriment or delight; merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frollesome. airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay. Pope.

2. Fine; showy; as, a gay dress.

But who is this?
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship.

Milto Milton

Like a stately smp.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
That bath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

Millon. 3. Given to pleasure; specifically, given to vicious pleasure; addicted or ministering to the indulgence of lust; loose; dissipated; as, a *gay* woman.

Some gay gurl, God it wot, Hath brought you thus upon the very trot. Chancer. Is this that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario? Row

Is this that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario? Rowe.

4. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxiated: a vulgar use of the word in America.

SYN. Merry, gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, jovial, showy, fine, brilliant, gaudy.

Gay (gy), adv. [Comp. as regards usage the adverb pretty.] Pretty; moderately; as, gay gude, pretty good. [Scotch.]

Gay† (gh), n. An ornament.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon gays and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales. L'Estrange.

Gayal, Gyal (gi'al), n. [Indian name.] A species of ox (Bos frontalis) found wild in the mountains of Northern Burmah and Assam, and long domesticated in these countries and in the eastern parts of Bengal. The head is very broad and flat in the upper part, and contracts suddenly towards the nose; the horns are short and slightly curved. The animal has no proper hump, but on the shoulders and fore part of the back there is a sharp ridge. The colour is chiefly a dark brown. Its milk is exceedingly rich, though not abundant.

prown. 1ts milk is exceedingly rich, though not abundant.

Gaybine (gā'bīn), n. [Gay and bine.] A name of several showy twining plants, genus Pharbitis.

Gay-diang (gā/di-ang), n. [Native name.] A vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonquin.



Gay-diang of Anam.

Gayety (gā'e-ti), n. Same as Gaicty. Gayler, t. A jailer. Chaucer.
Gaylie, Gaylies (gy'li, gy'liz), adv. Prett
well; as, 'How are you to-day? Gaylies
(Scotch.) Pretty.

Gay-lussite (gā-lus'it), n. A mineral so named in honour of Gay-Lussae, a distinguished French chemist. It occurs in im-

bedded crystals, of which the primary form is a right rhombic prism. It consists of the carbonates of lime and soda in nearly equal

carbonates of lime and soda in nearly equal quantities, with water.
Gayly (gā'li), adv. Same as Gaily.
Gayness (gā'nes), n. The state or quality of being gay; gaiety; fineness. 'Softness of lodging, gayness of attire.' Bp. Hall.
Gaysome (gā'sum), a. Full of gaiety.
Gay-you (gā'u), n. [Native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-boat having an outrigger, much used in Anam. It has two and



Gay-you of Anam.

sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in

China. Gaze (gāz), v.i. pret. & pp. gazed; ppr. gazing. [Perhaps a form of O.E. gare, to stare (see Gare); but more probably connected with such words as agast, A. Sax. gæsan, to smite, Goth. usgaisjan, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?

Acts i. 11.

Gaze (gāz), v.t. To view with fixed attention. 'And gazed awhile the ample sky.' tion. Milton.

Gaze (gaz), n. 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret gaze, Or open admiration, him behold. 2. The object gazed on; that which causes

one to gaze. Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze. Millon.



The scenario gaze. Muon.

—At gaze, (a) in the position assumed by a stag
when he turns round in
sudden fear or surprise
upon first hearing the
sound of the hunt; hence,
gaping in fearful or stupid wonder.

I that rather held it better men should perish one by

Stag at gaze.
Stag at gaze.
That rather men is not a section men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand at gaze, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon. Tennyson. (b) In her. signifying that a hart, stag, buck, or hind, borne in coat-armour, is depicted full-faced, or with the face directly to the

Gazeebo (ga-zē'bō), n. [Humorously formed from gaze.] A summer house commanding an extensive prospect: 'a word of trivial

Gazehound (gaz'hound), n. A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent: supposed to be the greyhound. Sir W. Scott

Gazelle (ga-zel'), n. [Fr. gazelle; Sp. gazela, an antelope, gazelle; Ar. ghazal, a young



Gazelles (Antilope dorcas).

deer just able to walk, a fawn, a gazelle.] An animal of Africa and India, of the genus

Antilope. Like the goat, the gazelle has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and in the nature and colour of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore-legs. It has a bunches of hair on its fore-legs. It has a most brilliant beautiful eye. Written also Gazel

Gazement † (gaz/ment), n. View. 'Covered from people's gazement with a vele.' Spen-

****Gazer (gáz'ér), n. One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently from delight, admiration, or study.

But for that chill changeless brow, Whose touch thrills with mortality, And curdles to the gazer's heart.

Gazet† (gazet), n. [It gazetta, dim. of L. gaze, royal treasure.] A small Venetian coin, worth somewhat less than a halfpenny. B. Jonson.

coin, wor'th somewhat less than a halfpenny. B. Jonson.

Gazette (ga-zet'), n. [It. gazzetta, a gazette, from gazzetta, a small Venetian coin (from Lor rather Per. gaza, treasure) which was the price of the first newspaper; hence applied to the paper itself; or the name may have been given to the paper from its being a 'little treasury' of news; or it may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer,' gazzetta being a dim. of gazza, a magpie.] A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1606. On the removal of the court to London the title of London Gazette was adopted. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Fridays. A similar official newspaper is published also in Edibhurgh and Dublin, and all three contain among other things a list of those who have become bankrupt since last publication; hence, to appear in the gazette, to have one's name in the gazette, to become bankrupt.

Gazette (ga-zet'), v.t. pret. & pp. gazetted; ppr. gazetting. To insert in a gazette; to

bankrupt.

Gazette (ga-zet'), v.t. pret. & pp. gazetted;
ppr. gazetting. To insert in a gazette; to
announce or publish in a gazette; as, his
promotion is gazetted.

Gazetteer (ga-zet-tēr'), v.. 1. A writer of
news, or an officer appointed to publish
news by authority.—2. A newspaper; a gazette. [Rare or obsolete.]

'Gazeties' answered Adams, 'What is that?'—
'It is a dirty newspaper, 'replied the host, '... which
I would not suffer to lie on my table, tho'it hath been
offered me for nothing.'

3. A book containing descriptions of natural 8. A book containing descriptions of natural and political divisions, countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c., in a portion of the world or in the whole world, alphaetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions; a geographical dictionary. Gazingstock (gazing-stock), n. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a gazingstock.

Nah, iii. 6.

thee vile, and will set thee as a gastingweek.

Nah. iii. 6.

Gazogene (ga'zo-jēn), n. [Gas, and Gr. gennao, to produce.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aerated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the combination of an alkali and an acid, as carbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower for containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aerated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to fill about a half of the former, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aerated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top.

Gazolite (ga'zo-lit), n. Same as derolite (which see).

Gazolytes (ga'zo-lits), n. pl. In chem. the

(which see).

Gazolytes (ga'zo-lits), n. pl. In chem. the name given to one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being metals, metalloids, and halogens. It was intended to comprise the elements which exist only in a gaseous form.

Gazon (ga-zōn'), n. [Fr., from O.H.G. waso, G. wasen, turf.] In fort. turf or a piece of earth covered with grass, used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Gazzatum, † n. [Said to be from Gaza in Palestine, where it is supposed to have been

manufactured.] A fine species of silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind. It is mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century. Ge. [Goth. ga. G. ge.] A common prefix in Anglo-Saxon words, especially in verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. It sometimes has a modifying effect on the meaning of the primitive word, but very often appears to have no appreciable influence. In Old English it, appears especially in past participations. English it appears especially in past participles, such as yelept, ydight, yfostered, ywritten; in among, alike, enough, it is less

asily recognized. Sagh, n. The name given by the Turks to Geagh, n. The name given by the Turks to a cycle of twelve years, each year bearing the name of a different animal.

The day is also divided into twelve parts or geaghs, ach of which is distinguished by the name of an animal.

Craig.

each of which is distinguished by the name of an animal.

Craig.

Geal (jel), v.i. [Fr. geler; L. gelo, to freeze.]
To congeal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]
Gean (gén), v. [Fr. guigne, O.Fr. guisne, heart-cherry. Of Teutonic origin. O.H.G. whisela, wild cherry, contracted into whis'la, became in O.Fr. guisne. The interchange between l and n is not without other examples in Old French.] A kind of wild cherry-tree (Prunus avium), a tall tree common in woods in some parts of England, and frequently growing wild in Scotland. The fruit is smaller than that of the common cherry, of a red colour when unripe, and a deep purple or black when it arrives at maturity. The flavour is superior to that of most cherries. The wood of this tree is used for many kinds of domestic furniture and other purposes.
Geant, in A giant. Chauser.
Gear (gen), n. [A. Sax. geare, gearue, habiliments, equipments, gearre, gearo, prepared, reached.

ments, equipments, gearn, gearo, prepared, ready, O.E. gare, yare, ready. See GARE.]

1. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt ring birthday gear,
You think some goddess of the sky
Descended ready cut and dry. Swift.

Descended ready out and dry. Swy7.

2. The harness or furniture of domestic animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.—

3. Military harness; warlike accountements. 'Graithed in his gear.' Ruddiman. [Scotch.]

4. Goods; riches. [Scotch.]

The gear that is gifted, it never Will last like the gear that is won.

Chaile and good and all code.

Guids and gear, all one's property.—
† Business matters; business; matter;
fair. 'Here's a goodly gear.' Shak.

b. T. Dubliuss affair. 'Here's a goodly gear.' Shak.

But I will remedy this gear era long, Or sell my title for a glorious grave. Shak. I shall appear some harmless villager Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. Millon. 6. Anything of no value; trash; rubbish; non-

That servant of his that confessed and uttered this ar was an honest man.

Latimer.

gear was an honest man.

Latimer.

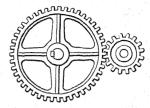
7. Naut. a general name for the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; as, the mainsail-gear; the fore-top-mast-gear.—Reuming-gear; the running rigging.—Pump-gear, windlass-gear, &c., all the articles belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c.—8. In mach. in a general sense, the appliances or furnishings connected with the active particular of any superference. the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism; as, expansion gear; valve gear; specifically, (a) toothed wheels collectively; (b) the connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing.—To throw machinery into or out of gear, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings. Written also Geer.

Gear (ger), v.t. To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

dear-cutter (ger'kut-er), n. A manufac-turer of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; a machine for cutting

such wheels. such wheels. Gearatify (gër'ing), n. 1. Harness.—2. In mach. the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one portion of a machine is transmitted to another; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of gearing, viz. spur-gearing and bevelted-gearing. In the former the test are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a guilddired wheel it is are arranged round enter the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the centre of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In bevelled-gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the

cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See under BEVEL. Spelled also Geering.



Spur-gearing

Gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chān), n. In mach. an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

one toothed wheel to another.

Gear-wheel (ger whell) n. Any wheel having
teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of
another wheel to impart or transmit motion.
Geason't (ger'an), a. [A. Sax. gæsen, rare,
dear.] Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

The ladde heark hing to his sensefull speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet or gazon.

Schnier.

Geat (jet), n. [D. gat. See GATE.] The hole through which metal runs into a mould in castings. Written also Git. Gebia. (jebi-a), n. A genus of long-tailed crabs, consisting of three species, natives of the British coast. Geographic Miles and Company of the Geographic Miles and Company of the Geographic Miles and Company of the British coast.

the British coast.

Gecarcinides (jē kiār-sin'i-dē), n. pl. The
land-crab family, consisting of only one
genus, Gecarcinus (which see).

Gecarcinus (jē-kiār-si'nus), n. The genus
comprising those short-tailed decapod crustaceans popularly called Land-crabs. They
live at a distance from the sea, some living
in fresh water and some hurnwylne in the inve at a distance from the sea, some living in fresh water and some burrowing in the ground, coming to the salt-water only in spawning time. The gills are kept moist by means of a special arrangement of the gill cavity. The genus is co-extensive with the family.

the family. Gedininæ (je-si-ni'nē), n. pl. The green wood-peckers, a sub-family of scansorial birds be-longing to the family Picidæ, and contain-ing as among the principal species the green woodpecker (Gecinus or Picus viridis) of Britain

woodpecker (Gevinus or Ficus viridis) of Britain.

Geck (gek), n. [Comp. G. geck, D. gek, a silly person, a coxcomb; also A. Sax geae, a cuckoo, a simpleton; Sc. gowk.] [Old or provincial E. and Sc.] 1. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a jibe.—2. An object of scorn; a dupe; a gull. Why have you suffered me to be imprisoned, And made the most notorious geck and gull. That eer invention play don?

3. Scorn; contempt.

Geok (gek), v. i. and t. [See the noun, and comp. G. gecken, to mock, to banter, to make a fool of.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; to deride; to mock. He gecks at me and says I smell o' tar. Ramsay.

2. To cheat, trick, or gull.

Geoko (gek'o), v. [Said to be from the sound of the animal's voice, which resembles the word gecko uttered in a shrill tone.] A name common to the members of the family Geckotidæ (gek-ö'ti-dē), v. pl. [Gecko (which see), and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of nocturnal lizards, also called Ascalabotes, belonging to the



Wall-gecko (Gecko fasci-cularis).

belonging to the section Pachy-glossæ, characglossæ, terized glosse, characterized by the general flatness of their form, especially of the head, which is somewhat of a triangular shape; the hody is covtriangular shape; the body is cov-ered on the up-per part with numerous round prominences or warts; the feet are rather short, and the toes of nearly equal length and fur-nished with flat-tened sucking sucking

tened sucking pads by means of which the animals can run up a perpendicular wall, or even across a ceiling; the tail varies, but is not long,

and often has folds or circular depressions, but never a dorsal crest. The greatest number feed on insects and their larvæ and pupæ. Several of the species infest houses, pupæ. where. where, although they are perfectly innocuous, their appearance makes them unwelcome tenants

Ged.Gedd.(ged), n. [Icel. gedda. Comp. A. Sax. gud, a goad, and Ir. gadh, a dart. Probably from its shape.] The name of the pike in

gad, a gond, and Ir. gadh, a dart. Probably from its shape.] The name of the pike in Scotland.

Gee, Jee (jē), v. i. [In the first sense perhaps a form of go; in the second and third more probably from the Fr. dia, used to make the horse turn to the left, in Switzerland to the right; Armor, dia, diou, Ir. deas, to the right; the right hand. The Fr. thue is used with regard to the opposite direction.] 1. To agree with; to suit with; to fit. 2. To go or turn to the off-side, or from the driver; to gee-ho: used by teamsters to the cattle they are driving, and followed by off. 3. To move faster; to quicken the speed: used also by teamsters in the imperative to their cattle with up; as, gee up!

Gee, Jee (jē), v. t. To cause to turn, as a team, to the off-side, or from the driver; as, to gee a team of oxen.

Gee-ho (jē'ho), v. i. See Gee, v. i. 2.

Geering (ge'ring), n. Same as Gearing.

Geest (gest), n. pl. of goose.

Geest (gest), n. Fl. G. gest, gestland, sandy, dry land, O. Fris. gest, gestland, from Fris. gast, barren.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

Gee (ges), n. The ancient language of Abyssina, a dialect of Arabic. It has a literature reaching back to the fourth century. As a living language it has been superseded by Amharic. Called also Literary Ethiopic. Gehenna, (ge-henna, ge-henna, from the Heb. ge-hinom, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). On this account the place was afterwards regarded as a place of ahomination and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia.] A term used in the New Testament as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Mat. xviii. 2; xxiii. 15.

xviii. 3; xxiii. 15.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom—Tophet thence And black Geherina called—the type of hell.

Gehlenite (gă'len-it), n. [From Gehlen, the chemist.] A mineral of a grayish colour and resinous lustre, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in the Tyrol. It is a ferro-silicate of alumina and lime.

Geine, Geic Acid (jê'in, jê'ik as'id), n. [Gr. gê, the earth.] Another name for Humus (which see).

Geisha (gū'i-sha), n. [Japanese.] A Japanese and the gray of the complexity of the geizen, Gizzen (gi'zn), v.t. [Sw. gisna, to geizen; Icel. gistn, dried.] To become leaky for want of moisture, as a tub or barrel; to wither; to fade. [Scotch.]

Gelko (gek'kō), n. Same as Gecko.

Gelable (jel'a-bl), a. [L. gelo, to congeal.]

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

Gelada (gel'ad-a), n. A singular Abyssinian baboon, remarkable for the heavy mane which hangs over the shoulders, and which only grows when the animal is adult. It is called Gelada Ruppelii, in honour of Dr. Ruppell, its discoverer. It is also known as Gynocephalus (Theropithecus) Gelada. Gelalean Era (je-lalean Era (je-lalean), n. The era of Yezdegerd, so called from its reform by Gelal-Eddin, sultan of Khorassin. See YEZ-DEGERDIAN.

DEGERDIAN

Gelasimus (jë-las'i-mus), n. See Calling-

CRAB.

Gelatigenous (jel-a-tij'in-us), a. [E. gelatine, and Gr. gennaō, to produce.] Producing or yielding gelatine. — Gelatigenous tissues, animal tissues which yield to boiling water gelatine. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the skin, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

Gelatinate (jel-at'in-āt), at. pret. & pp. gelatinated; ppr. gelatinating. To be converted into gelatine or into a substance like jelly.

Lanis lazuli, if calcined does not afferwates, but

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but gelatinates with the mineral acids. Kirwan,

Gelatinate (je-lat'in-āt), v.t. To convert into gelatine or into a substance resembling

Gelatination (je-lat'in-a"shon), n.

Gelatination (de-latin-a-shon), n. The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine or into a substance like jelly.

Gelatine, Gelatin (jelatin), n. [Fr. gilatine, it and Sp. gelatina, from L. gelo, to congeal, to freeze, gelu, ice.] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. It is confined to the solid parts of the holdy such as tendons licements car. water. It is comment to the sold parts of the body, such as tendons, ligaments, car-tilages, and bones, and exists nearly pure in the skin, but it is not contained in any healthy animal fluid. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. Gelatine does not exist as such in the animal tissues, does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water. The coarser forms of gelatine from hoofs, hides, &c., are called glue; that from skin and finer membranes is called size; and the purest gelatine, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called isingless. With tannin a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatine, which forms an election discrepance and the state of the state with tamm a yenowars white prespirate is thrown down from a solution of gelatine, which forms an elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatine. It is this action of tannin an gelatine that is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatine when acted upon by sulphuric acid yields gelatine sugar or glycocoll. When treated with potash it is said to yield glycocoll and lencine. Gelatine is nearly related to the proteids. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatine. It is a nutritious article of food, and as part of the diet in hospitals produces the best effects, but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation, as it cannot yield albumen, fibrine, or caseine. Its ultimate components are 47 8 carbon, 79 hydrogen, 16 9 nitrogen, 274 oxygen. See Jelly.—2. See Gellatines (1800 till) of the control of the street of the control of t

TINOSI.

Gelatine† (jel'a-tin), a. Gelatinous. 'Gelatine matter.' Derham.

Gelatiniform (je-la-tin'i-form), a. Having
the form of gelatine.

Gelatinize (je-lat'in-īz), v.t. or i. The same

as cetatinate.
Gelatinosi (je-latin-ö"sī), n. pl. In zool., according to Cuvier's arrangement, the second order of Polypi, comprehending the Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and in part the Infusoria of later zoologists.

of later zoologists.

Gelatino-sulphurous (je-lat"i-no-sul'ferus), a. Consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

Gelatinous (je-lat"in-us), a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling
jelly; viscous.—Gelatinous tissue, in anat.
the organic tissue of the hones, that of tendons out licements the callular tissue the dons and ligaments, the cellular tissue, the skin, and the serous membranes. All these substances dissolve by long-continued boiling in water, and the solution on cooling forms a jelly.

forms a felly.

Geld, Gelt (geld, gelt), n. [A. Sax geld, gild, gyld, G. and D. geld, money, a payment of money, tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in Danegeld or Danegell, a tax imposed to meet the expense of defending the country against the Danes; Weregeld, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

All these the king reguled unsuless, were from

All these the king granted unto them . . . free from all gelts and payments in a most full and ample man ner. Fuller.

ner.

Geld (geld), v.t. pret. yelded or yelt; ppr. yelding. [Icel. gelda, Dan. yilde, G. gelten, to geld, A. Sax. yylte, castrated. In the north of England a cow not with calf is called a yeld cow; comp. G. yelt, barren, yelt-kuh, barren cow; in Sociand a cow not giving milk is said to be yeld.] 1. To castrate; to emasculate.—2. To deprive of anything essential. 'Bereft and gelded of his patrimony. Shak.—3. To deprive of anything immodest or exceptionable; to expurgate, as a book, story, and the like.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to geld it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it.

Dryden.

Geldable (geld'a-bl), a. That may be gelded. Geldablet (geld'a-bl), a. Liable to pay taxes. Bwrill.

Gelder (geld'er), n. One who castrates.
No sow. gelder did blow his horn,
To geld a cat, but cried reform. Hudibr

Gelder-rose, Guelder-rose (geld'er-röz), n. [From being supposed to have been brought from Guelderland in Holland. Comp. D geldersche-roos, Fr. rose de Gueldre. Some

etymologists, however, maintain that it is a corruption of Elder-rose. I Viburnum Opulus, especially the cultivated form of that species. Gelding (gelding), n. A castrated animal; now specifically, a castrated horse. Formerly the word was applied to men as well as brutes, and was equivalent to cunuch.

And the activity still a water, what forbiddely

And the gelding said le water, what forbiddeth me to be baptised.

Wickliff's Bible.

And the getting said to water, what forbiddet me to be baptised.

Gelid (je'lid), a. [L. gelidus, from gelo, to freeze. See COOL.] Colt; very cold.

Gelidiaceæ (je'lid-i-a''sē-ē), n.pl. [L. gelidus, cold.] A nat. order of rose-spored algæ, belonging to the group Desmiospermec, distinguished by having the placenta suspended by illaments in the cavity of the external or half-immersed capsules. It comprises many very beautiful species, amongst which the members of the Hypnæe of tropical coasts are conspicuous.

Gelidity (je-lid-it), n. The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidly (je'lid-li), adv. In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

Gelidness (je'lid-nes), n. The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

Gelinææ (je'lif-ō-ō), n.pl. [L. gelu, extreme cold.] In bot. cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

Gelloscopy (je-los'ko-pl), n. [Gr. gelös, laughter, and skopeō, to view.] In antiq. a kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from the considera-

a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from the considera-tion of his laughter.

tion of his laughter. Gelsemium (jelsemium), n. [It. gelsemine, jessamine.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Loganiace, an evergreen climbing shrub, with twigs producing a milky juice, opposite lance-shaped shining leaves, and sweet-scented yellow flowers. G. nitidum is the Carolina jasmine.

Gelt (gelt), pp. of geld.
Gelt (gelt), n. A gelding. 'The spayed gelts they esteem the most profitable.' Mortimer.

timer.

Geltt (gelt), n. Tinsel or gilt surface. Spenser.

Gelt, + n. See Geld.

Gem (jem), n. [L. gemma, a bud, a precious
stone or jewel, perhaps from ges, root of
gero, to carry.] 1. † A bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised called a gem. Dryden.

A sweining most is raised cand a geni. Dryacii.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel; hence, anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. 'Glittering gems of morning dew.' Young.

Glittering gems of morning dew. Young. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. Gray.
Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free, First flow'r of the carth, and first gem of the sea.

—Artificial gems, imitations of gems, made of what is termed paste, mixed with metallic oxides capable of producing the desired colour.

colour

Gem (jem), v.t. pret. & pp. gemmed; ppr. gemming. 1. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—2. To bespangle; to embellish or adorn as with gems; as, foliage gemmed with dew-drops.

A coppice gemmed with green and red. Tennyson.

England is studded and gemmed with castles and palaces.

Irving. palaces.
3. To put forth in buds.

Last

Rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or genm'd Their blossoms.

ra), n. [Heb., tradition.]
In Jewish literature, the second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Mishna. Gemara (gē-mā'ra), n.



Gemel.

Gemaric (gē-ma'rik), a.
Pertaining to the Ge-

Gemel (je'mel), n. [L. ge-mellus, twin, paired.] In her, a term applied to two bars or barrulets placed parallel to each other.

Two gemels, silver, between two griffins passant

Gemellariadæ (je-mel'lar-ī"a-dē), n. pl Gemeilariada (je-mer lar-1" a-te, n. p... [L. gemeilus, paired, having two clusters on one stalk, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of infundibulate Polyzoa, having the mouth furnished with a movable lip (cheil-ostomatous), and distinguished by the un-jointed polypidom, and the cells being oppo-site in pairs. Gemelliparous (je-mel-lip'a-rus), a. [L. gemeilus, twin, paired, and pario, to bring forth.] Producing twins. Bailey. Gemel-ring (je'mel-ring), n. A ring with two or more links; a gimbal. See GIMBAL. Gemel-window (jem'el-win-dö), n. A window with two bays.

Gem-engraving (jem'en-grav-ing), n. Same as Gem-sculpture (which see).
Geminal † (jem'in-al), n. [L. geminus, twin-

born.] A pair.

The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been geminals or couplets. Drayton.

Geminate (jem'i -nāt), v.t. [L. gemino, geminatum, to double, from geminus, twin.] To double. B. Jonson. [Rare.] Geminate (jem'i-nāt), a. In bot. twin; combined in pairs; binate.—Geminate leaves, that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.

Gemination (jem'i-nä/shon), n. A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience both, there is a gemination of it. Bacon.

Gemini (jem'i-nī), n. pl. [L., twins, and specifically the constellation.] In astron. the third sign of the zodlac, so named from its two brightest stars, Castor, of the first magnitude, farthest to the west, and Pollyness the good ferwheat to the the first magnitude, farthest to the west, and Pollux, of the second, farthest to the east. Its constituent stars form a binary system revolving in about 250 years. The sun is in Gemini from about the 21st May till about the 21st June, or the longest day. Gemini, Geminy (jem'i-ni). [L. gemini, twin brothers: applied to Castor and Pollux.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interfaction.

word used as a form of mind of an of mea-jection.

Geminiflorous (jem-in-if'lō-rus), α. [L. geminus, paired, and flos, floris, a flower.] In bot. noting a plant having two flowers growing together.

Geminous (je'min-us), a. [L. geminus, twin.]
Double; in pairs. Sir T. Browne.
Geminy (je'mi-ni), n. Twins; a pair; a

couple.

Or else you had look'd through the grate, like a geminy of baboons.

Shak,

Genma (jem'a), n. pl. Genmæ (jem'ē). [L.] In bot. a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch. Genmaceous (jem-ā'shus), a. Pertaining to

flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch. Gemmaceous (jem-ŝisus), a. Pertaining to gems or leaf-buds; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.
Gemmary† (jem'a-ri), a. [From gem.]
Pertaining to gems or jewels. Sir T. Brawne.
Gemmary† Gemmery† (jem'a-ri, jem'er-i),
n. A depositary for gems; a jewel-house.
Blount.
Gemmate (jem'ŝt) a. II. gemeatus po of

Genmate (jem'āt), a. [L. genmatus, pp. of gemmo, to put forth buds, from gemma, a bud.] In bot. having buds; reproducing by

Gemmated (jem'at-ed), a. Adorned with

buts.

Gemmatied (jem'āt-ed), a. Adorned with gems or jewels.

Gemmation (jem-ā'shon), n. [I. gemmatio, from gemma, gemmatum, to put forth buds, from gemma, a bud.] I. In zool. the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal; which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them the case is said to be one of 'continuous' gemation, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.

2. In bot. the act of budding; the manner in

an produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.

2. In bot. the act of budding; the manner in which young leaves are folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—3. The time when leaf-buds are put forth.

Gemmelst (jem'el.), n. pl. A pair of hinges.

Gemmeous (jem'ë-us), a. [L. gemmeus, composed of or set with precious stones. See GEM.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

Gemmiferous (jem-if'er-us), a. [L. gemma, a bud, and foro, to bear.] Multiplying by buds, as vegetables, and certain animals of the lowest class, as Hydrozoa.

Gemminess (jem'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being gemmy; spruceness; smartness.

Gemmipara, Gemmipares (jem-ip'a-ra, jem-ip'a-rēz), n. pl. [L. gemma, a bud, and

pario, to produce.] The animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polype, &c.

polype, &c. Gemmiparity (jem-i-pa'ri-ti), n. In zool. the condition or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by buds, as in polypes. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals or remain attached to it. Gemmiparous (jem-ip'a-rus), a. [L. gemma, a bud, and pario, to bear.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. In zool. reproducing by buds, which, growing out of an animal organism, mature and fall off, becoming independent animals, as in many of the infusoria, or remain in organic connection, forming a colony

maintals, as in many of the infusoria, or remain in organic connection, forming a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent zooids. See extract under GEMMATION.

Gemmosity (jem-os'i-ti), n. The quality of being a gem or jewel. Bailey.

Gemmule (jem'ūl), n. [L. gemmula, dim. of gemma, a bud.] 1. In bot. (a) a term used synonymously with plumula, or the growing point of the embryo in plants. (b) One of the buds of mosses. (c) One of the reproductive spores of algas.—2. In zool. a term applied to the ciliated embryos of many Colenterata, as also to the seed-like reproductive bodies or spores of Spongilla.

Gemmuliferous (jem-ūl-if'er-us), a. Bearing gemmules.

gemmules. Gemmy (jem'i), a. 1. Bright; glittering; full

The gemmy bridle glittered free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hang in the golden galaxy.

Tennyson.

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

Gemote † (gë-môt'), n. [A. Sax. gemôt, môt.]

A meeting. See MEET.

Gemsbok (gemz'bok), n. [G. gemsbock, the male or buck of the chamois, from gemse, chamois, and bock, buck.] Oryx Gazella, the name given to a splendid variety of the anteope, inhabiting the open plains of South Africa, having somewhat the appearance of a horse, with remarkably fine, straight, sharp-pointed horns, with which it is said to foil even the lion.

Gem-sculpture (jem'skuln-tūr), n. The art.

even the lion.

Gem-sculpture (jem'skulp-tūr), n. The art of lithoglypties; the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. Stones cut according to the former method are called cameos (which see), and those cut according to the latter intaglios.

Gemshorn (gemz'horn), n. [G., lit. chamoishorn.] An organ stop of conically shaped tin pipes, having a peculiarly pleasant tone, of a different character from either an open cylinder pipe or a stopped pipe.

cylinder pipe or a stopped pipe.

cylinder pipe or a stopped pipe.

Gen (jen), n. A peculiar exudation on the stems of Tamarix, produced by insects. Some other authorities give it as a product of Alhagi maurorum. See ALHAGI.

Gena (jena), n. [L., the cheek.] In zool. the region between the eye and the mouth, generally extended over the zygomatic arch; the triangular area which lies between the eye of trilobites and the free margin of the head

nead.

Genappe (ie-nap'), n. [From Genappe, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

&c. Gendarme (zhān-dārm), n. [Fr., from the pl. gens d'armes, men-at-arms.] The name of a private in the armed police of France in our day; but in former times the appellation of gens d'armes or gendarmes was confined to the flower of the Franch army, composed of nobles or noblesse, and armed at all points. The present gendarmerie of France. points. The present gendarment at an orints. The present gendarment of france are charged with the maintenance of its police and the execution of its laws. The gendarmes are all picked men; they are usually taken from the regular forces, and durant taken from the regular forces, and are of tried courage or approved conduct. There are horse gendarmes and foot gendarmes. They are formed into small parties called brigades; and the union of a number of these forms a departmental

company.

Gendarmerie, Gendarmery(zhān-därm-rē, jen-därm'e-ri), n. [Fr. gendarmerie.] The body of gendarmes.

Gende. Same as Gent. Chaucer.

Gender, same as Gent. Chancer. Gender (jen'der), n. [Fr. genre, from L. genus, generis, origin, kind or sort, gender; Gr. genoe; from the root gen, Str. jan, to beget. See GENUS.] 1, Kind; sort. 'Supply it with one gender of herbs.' Shak.—2. A

sex, male or female.—3. In gram. one of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote; a class of words marked by similarity in termination, the termination having attached to it a distinction in sex, as seen in the termination in nouns, adjectives, participles, &c.; a grammatical category in which words of similar termination are classed together; such a distinction in words. classed together; such a distribution in words. In English words expressing males are said to be of the masculine gender; those expressing females, of the feminine gender; and words expressing things having no sex, are of the neuter or neither gender.

Gender is a grammatical distinction and applies to yords only. Sex is a natural distinction and applies of wing objects.

Dr. Morris. words only. Sex to living objects.

words only, Jose is a many control to fiving objects.

Gender has two aspects; (1) it represents a tendency to use different sounds for relations to males from those used for relations to females, or to inanimate things; (a) it represents the tendency to couple together words (nouns, adjectives, and pronouns) agreeing in their terminations. From the first point of view there are but three genders; many languages have but two; some have none. From the second point of view there may be as many genders as there are sets of terminations; some languages have none; some, e.g. the Congoes and Caffirs, have many.

Prof. March.

Gender (jen'der), v.t. To beget. Gender (jen'dêr), v.t. To beget. [Obsolescent, engender being more generally used.]

Its influence
Thrown in our eyes genders a novel sense. Keats. Gender (jen'dèr), v.i. To copulate; to breed.

Lev. xix. 19. Geneagenesis (je'nē-a-jen''ē-sis), n. Same

Geneageness (16 ne-a-jen'e-sis), h. Same as Parthenogenesis.
Genealogical (16'ne-a-loj'/ik-al), a. [From genealogy.] 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as, a genealogical table.—2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as a genealogical order. According to tor; as, a genealogical order.—Genealogical tree, the genealogy or lineage of a family, drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a genealogical tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls.

Gongle.

house of Cecil painted on the walls. Gongh.

Genealogically (jē'nē-a-loj"ik-al-iì), adv.
In a genealogical manner.

Genealogist (jē-nē-al'o-jist), n. One who
traces descents of persons or families.

Genealogize (jē-nē-al'o-jiz), v.i. pret. & pp.
genealogized; ppr. genealogizing. To investigate or relate the history of descents.

Genealogy (jē-nē-al'o-ji), n. IL. and Gr.
genealogia—Gr. genos, race (from the root
gen, Skr. jan, to begeth), and logos, discourse.

See GENUS.] 1. An account or history of the
descent of a person or family from an ances. descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.

2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or genealogy. Burnet.

Genearch (je'nē-ark), n. [Gr. genos, race, and archos, a chief.] The chief of a family or tribe.

or tribe. Genera (jen'è-ra), $n.\ pl.$ [From L. genus. See GENUS.] The plural of genus. Generability (jen'ë-ra-bil'i-ti), n. Capability of being generated.

The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the generability of mind. Johnstone.

Generable (jen'er-a-bl), a. That may be generated, begotten, or produced. Others say that the forms of particular words are generable and corruptible.

Rentley.

generable and corruptible. General (jen'er-al), a. [Fr., from L. generalis, from genus, a kind. See GENDER, GENUS.]

1. Relating to a whole genus or kind; relating to a whole class or order; as, a general law of the animal or vegetable economy.—

2. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the general interest or safety of a nation.

The wall of Paradise upsprung, Which to our general sire gave prospect large Into his nether empire neighbring round. Millon. 3. Common to many or the greatest number:

extensive, though not universal; common; usual; ordinary; as, a general opinion; a general custom.—4. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific. Where the author speaks more strictly and parti-cularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and general expressions. Watts.

5. Not directed to a single object. 'The

general rough-and-ready education of such a life.' W. Black.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

Spratt.

6. All collectively; whole.

Our general forces at Bridgenorth shall meet. Shak. 7. Taken as a whole; regarded in the gross. Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the general course of the action.

Shak.

-This word affixed to another word is com-—This word affixed to another word is common in names expressive of rank or office. See such words as ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, &c. —General agent, in law, a person who is authorized by his principal to execute all deeds, sign all contracts, or purchase all goods required in a particular trade, business, or employment. —General dealer, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use. —General demurrer. See DEMURRER. —General issue. See ISSUE. —General charge, in Scots law, a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. —General special charge, a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir. —General lien, a right to detain a chattel, &c., until payment be made, not only for the particular article, but of any balance that may be due on a general account in the same line of business. —General officer, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade. —General Post-office. See Post-office. General service, in Scots law, a form of service carrying such heritable rights mon in names expressive of rank or office. See OFFICE.—General service, in Soots law, a form of service carrying such heritable rights belonging to the ancestor as do not require sasine, or such as were personally vested in him, no sasine having been taken on them by the ancestor; and it carries all that by law goes to the heir-at-law. See SERVICE.—General ship, a ship which has been advertised by the owners to take goods from a particular port at a particular time, and which is not under any special contract to particular merchants.—General warrant, a warrant directed against no particular individual but suspected persons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of general

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of general warrants, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led.

Hallam.

-Common, General, Universal. See under

COMMON.
General (jen'er-al), adv. Generally. 'Should go so general current.' Shak.
General (jen'er-al), n. 1. The whole; the total; the aggregate.

A history painter paints man in general. Reynolds.

Used in the singular, and without the article.—2. A general notion or term: opposed In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to generals.

Locke.

3. One of the chief military officers of a country or government; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; a general-in-chief, lieutenant-general, major-general, or brigadier-general; a general-officer.—4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march.—5. Eccles, the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 6.† The public; the community; the vulgar: with the definite article.

The general was formerly a common expression

The general was formerly a common expression for what we now call the community or the people.

'The general subject to a well-wished king, Quit their own part! Shak!

'The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general. Shak.' Craik. -In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, in general, under each of these heads.

Addison,

of these heads.

General Assembly, n. The supreme court of the Established Church and Free Church of Scotland. See Assembly.

Generale (jen-ér-ā'lē, n. pl. Generalia (jen-ér-ā'lē, n. pl. Generalia).

The see of see of just of just products scientific.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the generalia or first principles of the various arts.

Generalissimo (jen'ër-al-is"si-mö), n. [It.] The chief commander of an army or mili-

tary force which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders. The term is not used in the British army.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was generalissimo of Greece.

Sir T. Browne.

ratissimo of Greece.

Ser 1. Evenue.

Generality (jen-èr-al/i-ti), n. [Fr. généralité;
It. generalità. See GENUS, GENDER.] 1. The
state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.—2. A statement
which is general or not specific; that which
is recurse by reason of ambling to a whole which is general or not specific; that which is vague by reason of applying to a whole class collectively, but not to the individuals composing the class taken severally: particularly, that which lacks specificalness or application to any one case; thus, 'a virtuous woman is a crown to her hushand' is a general statement or a generality, while 'the Earl of Nithsdale's wife was his best friend in the day of trouble' is a specific statement or a particular.

Let we descent from supervives to particular.

Let us descend from generalities to particulars.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the generality of a nation or of mankind.

Generalizable (jen'er-al-īz-a-bl), a. That may be generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus.

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not generalizable. Coloridge. Generalization (jen'er-al-iz-a"shon). $n.\,1$ The act or process of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general, or of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate.

Generalization is only the apprehension of the one in the many. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. A general inference.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such generalizations from experience as profess to be universally true.

7. S. Mill.

Generalize (jen'er-al-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. generalized; ppr. generalizing. 1. To reduce to a genus; to arrange in a genus; to bring, as a particular fact or series of facts, into relation with a wider circle of facts.

Copernicus generalized the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton generalized them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. Nicholson.

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being generatized. 2. To deduce as a general principle from the

consideration of many particulars. A mere conclusion generalized from a great multi-tude of facts, Coleridge.

Generalize (jen'er-al-īz), v.i. To form objects into classes; to employ one's self in general-

ization. The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of 'the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to generalize ad infinitum.'

Generally (jen'er-al-li), adv. I. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exany; most frequently, but not winder ex-ceptions; as, a hot summer generally follows a cold winter; men are generally more dis-posed to censure than to praise.—2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly

3.† All taken together; collectively; in a

Dody.

And so all of them generallie have power towards some good by the direction of reason.

Sir P. Sydney.

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be generally gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude.

2 Sam. xvii. 11.

SYN. Usually, ordinarily, commonly, mainly, principally, chiefly.

Generalness (jen'er-al-nes), n. Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency;

commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the generalness of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. Sir P. Sidney. General-officer (jen'ér-al-of-fis-èr), n. Milit. the commander of an army, a division, or a

brigade. Generalship (jen'er-al-ship), n. 1. The office of a general; hence, the person holding the rank or position of a general.

Your generalship puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. 2. The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

He acknowledged . . . that his success was to be attributed, not at all to his own generalship, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops.

Macanday.

Hence-3. Management or judicious tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an art-ful stroke of generalship in Trim to raise a dust.

4. The discharge of the functions of a general; as, the affair was executed under his generalship.

generalship.

General-staff (jen'er-al-staf), n. Milit. the staff of an army.

Generalty (jen'er-al-ti), n. The whole; the totality. Hale. [Rare.]

Generant (jen'er-ant), n. [L. generans, generantis, ppr. of genero, to beget. See GERUS.] That which generates. The generant is supposed to be the sun. Ray.

Some believe the sent made by Gel some by:

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant. Glanville.

Specifically, in math, that which by its motion generates or is conceived as generating a line, figure, or solid body; as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the generant

of a right cone. Generant (jen'er-ant), a. Generative; begetting; producing; specifically, in math. acting as a generant (see the noun).

acting as a generant (see the noun). Generate (jenérath), vt. pret. & pp. generated; ppr. generating. [L. genero, generatum, to beget. See GBRUS.] 1. To beget; to procaeate; to propagate; to produce; a being similar to the parent.—2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as, great whales which the waters generated.—3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are generated where there is no air at all. Bacon.
Whatever generales a quantity of good chyle, must likewise generale milk.

Arbuthnot.

-Generating function, a term applied by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, &c., to denote any function of x, considered with reference to the coefficients of its exwith reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x... Generating line or figure, in math. is that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.

Generation (jen-èr-ā/shon), n. 1. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.—2. Production; formation; as, the generation of sounds.—3. In math. the formation or description of a line competical figure arms.

scription of a line, geometrical figure, or magnitude of three dimensions, by the motion of a point, line, or figure in accordance with a mathematical law.—4. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age or period of time between one succession and the next. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth generation. Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit The generations each with each. Tennyson.

The people of the same period or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse generation. Luke ix. 41. 6. A family; a race.

family; a race.
We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a generation strong to move.

Tennyson.

7. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his generation messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd.

Shak.

Es as well neighbourd.

—Equivocal or spontaneous generation, in biology, the production of animals and plants without previously existing parents, a notion entertained among ancient naturalists, and under the title of abiogenesis now held by some extreme evolutionists. See Ablocentists.

Alternate generation. See under ALTERNATE.

Generative (jen'er-at-iv), a. Having the power of generating, propagating, or producing; belonging to generation or the act of procreating.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutri-nent of the generative particle. Sir T. Browne. If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?

the like decay in the production of vegetables?

Generator (jen'er-āt-ēr), n. 1. He who or that which begets, causes, or produces.—

2. In music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, as the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, which, besides its octave, will strike an attentive

ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its fifteenth above, or C in alt.—3. A vessel or chamber in which something is generated; as, the generator of a steamengine, or in gas-making apparatus. Generatrix (jen'er-ā-triks), n. In math. that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, surface, or solid. Generic, Generical [i6-ne'rik, j6-ne'rik-al), a. [Fr. generique, from L. genus, generis, kind. See Genderical [i6-ne'rik, jeneris, kind. See Genderical [i6-ne'rik]. Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from the species, or from another genus. A generic description is a description of a genus; a generic difference is a difference in genus; a generic name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants, or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common: thus Canis is the generic name of animals of the dog kind; felis, of the cat kind; Cervus, of the deer kind.

These men—whom modern writers set down as the

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or generic way from their predecessors.

Grote.

2. Very comprehensive; referring to large classes or their characteristics; general; thus, animal, city, are generic nouns.

Generically (jé-nérik-al-il), adv. With regard to genus; as, an animal generically distinct from another, or two animals generated by the description. rically allied.

rically allied.

Genericalness (jē-ne'rik-al-nes), n. The state or quality of being generical.

Generification (jē-ne'ri-li-kā'shon), n. [L. genus, generis, kind, and facio, to make.]

The act of generalizing.

Out of this the universal is elaborated by generification.

Sir W. Hamilton.

cation.

Generosity (jen-er-os'i-ti), n. [Fr. générosité, L. genérositas, from generosus, of good or noble birth, noble-minded, from genus, race, kind, high birth, blood, family,] 1. The quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

Generosity is in nothing more seen than in a candid

Generative is in nothing more seen than in a candid estimation of other men's virtues and good qualities.

The true heroic type of a Celtic warrior adds to his courage and self-sacrifice a generasity and a gentleness which make him one of the most finely-tempered specimens of humanity. Prof. Blackie.

Liberality in act; munificence; as, the

2. Liberality in act; munificence; as, the object of one's generosity.
Generous (jenér-us), a. [L. generous, Fragénéreux, from genus, birth, extraction, family. See GENUS.] I. Primarily, being of honourable birth or origin; hence, noble; honourable; magnanimous: applied to persons; as, a generous foe; a generous critic.
Twice have the truments sounded:

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The generous and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates.
I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many generous, and some chaste.
Tennyson.
Noble; honourable: applied to things; as,

2. Noble; honourable: applied to things; as, a generous virtue; generous boldness.—
3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as, a generous friend; a generous father. 'Noble by heritage, generous, and free.' Carey.—4. Strong; full of spirit; as, generous wine.—5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as, a generous cup; a generous table.—6. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; as, a generous steed.

Acteon spies

His op'ning hounds, and now he hear steed rous pack.

Agen rous pack.

A geirous pack.

Generously (jen'er-us-li), adv. In a generous manner; honourably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently. Generousness (jen'er-us-nes), m. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind; liberality; munificence; generosity. Genesia, (jene'sis.), a. [Gr. genesis, origin, generation. See GENESIS.] Of or belonging to generation.

Genesial (je-né'si-al), a. [Gr. genesis, origin, generation. See GENESIS.] Of or belonging to generation.

Genesiology (jen-ë'si-ol''o-ji), n. [Gr. genesis, origin, generation, and logos, discourse.]

The science or doctrines of generation.

Genesis (jen'e-sis), n. [Gr. genesis, from gennad, to beget. See GENDER, GENUS.]

1. The act of producing or giving origin to; generation; origination.

The scitic and generation from Stalland or his

The origin and genesis of poor Stirling's club

Those to whom the natural genesis of simpler phenomena has been made manifest, still believe in the supernatural genesis of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. H. Spencer.

2. An explanation of the origin of anything.
3. The first book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation of the world and of the human race. In the original Hebrew this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek. —4. In geom. same as Generation, 3.

Genet (jen'et), n. [Fr. genette, Sp. ginete, a light-horseman, in O.Sp. a horse, 'named from the Berber tribe of Zeneta, who supplied the Moorish sultans of Grenada with a body of horse on which they placed great reliance.' Wedgwood.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. Written also Jennet.

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dennet. Genette (jē-net'), n. [L.L. geneta, Sp. gineta, from Ar. djerneit.] 1. The Viverra genetta, a carnivorous animal belonging to the family Viverridae (civets and genets). The genet is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is about the size of a very small cat, but of a longer form, with a sharp-pointed snout, upright ears, and a very long tail. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume. It is of a mild disposition, and easily tamed.—2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, cat skins made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose. Tennet.

cat skins made up in mitation of this tur and used for the same purpose.

Genethliac (je-neth'li-ak), n. 1. A birthday-poem. —2.† One who is versed in genethliacs Genethliacal, Genethliac (je-neth-li'a-kal, je-neth'li-ak), a. [Gr. genethliakos, from genethlië, birth.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any parson. [Raye 1] person. [Rare.]

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and genethlicat ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities.

Howell.

Genethliacs (ie-neth'li-aks), n. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. Butler.

[Rare.]

Genethilalogy (je-neth'li-al"o-ji), n. [Gr.
genethlialogia, irom genethle, birth, and
logos, a discourse.] A species of divination
by astrological observation, as to the future
destinies of one newly born.

It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected genethlialogy. Stilling fleet.

whom rejected genethialogy. Stillingfleet.

Genethilatic (je-neth'li-at'ik), n. One who
calculates nativities. Drummond. [Rare.]
Genetic, Genetical (jen-et'ik, jen-et'ik-al),
a. [Gr. genesis, generation, from gennad, to
beget.] Relating to generation; pertaining
to the origin of a thing or its mode of production; as, genetic development.

Man confiders a sackdevelopment.

Man considers as accidental whatever he is unable to explain in the planetary formation on purely gen
Cosmos.

Cosmos.

effic principles.

In order to apply mineralogy to geological research we must study the genetic relations of minerals—that is to say, we must endeavour to discover their modes of production, and the circumstances which were necessary or conducive to their appearance in the positions and in the combinations in which we now find them.

Sukes and Geikie.

find them.

Genetic (jen-et'ik), n. [Gr. genesis, generation.] In med. a medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

Genetically (jen-et'ik-al-il), adv. In a genetic manner; by means of genetics.

Genetic (je-net'), n. See GENET.

Geneva (je-ne'va), n. [Fr. genièvre, It. gine-pro, L. juniperus, juniper.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries. But instead of these berries the spirit is sometimes flavoured with the oil of turpentine. The word is now usually in the form gin.

with the oil of turpentine. The word is now usually in the form gin.

Geneva Bible, n. A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva; first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced, and it was laid aside by the Calvinists with reluctance.

Genevan (jē-nē/van), a. Pertaining to Genevan

Genevan (jē-nē'van), n. 1. An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—2. An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist.

Genevan of Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See CALVINISM.

Genevanism (jē-nē'van-izm), n. [From Geneva, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism. Geneva-watch (jē-nē'va-wach), n. A watch made at Geneva or of Swiss manufacture, generally of less size than the English watch, and having neither fuse nor chain; hence, a watch resembling this in form or construc-

These watches are for the most part of inferior workmanship and finish to home-made watches, and consequently consider-

made watches, and consequency considerably lower in price.

Genevese (ie-ne-vēz'), n. sing. and pl. A native or natives of Geneva.

Genevese (ie-ne-vēz'), a. Relating to Geneva.

Genial (je'ni-al), a. [L. geniatis, from genius, the spirit or nature of a man.] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

Creator, Venus, genial power of love. Dryden.

2.† Presiding over marriage; promoting or assisting at marriage.

What day the genial angel to our sire Brought her in naked beauty. Milton.

3. Characterized by kindly warmth of disposition and manners such as promotes cheerfulness on the part of others; cordial; cheerfulness on the part of others; cordial; sindly; sympathetically cheerful; as, a fine genial nature. 'The celebrated drinking ode of this genial archdeacon.' Warton.—4 Enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life. 'The grand genial power of the system, that visible god the sun.' Warbuvton.—5. Nature; natural; innate. 'Natural incapacity and genial indisposition.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]—6. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Bare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less genial works.

Genial, Genian (je-ni'al, je-ni'an), a. [Gr. geneion, the chin.] Pertaining to the chin; as, the genial or genian processes.
Geniality (je-ni-al'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate geniality which might be dashed with bitter on occasion.

Hain. Rev.

Genially (jë'ni-al-li), adv. In a genial manner; specifically, (a) † by genius or nature; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. Glanville.

(b) In a manner such as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully; kindlily.

The splendid sun genially warmeth the fertile earth.

Genialness (jë'ni-al-nes), n. The state or quality of being genial. Geniculate (jë-nik'ŭ-lāt), v.t. To form joints

or knots. Geniculate (jē-nik'ū-lāt-ed, jē-nik'ū-lāt), a. [L. geniculatus, from geniculaum, a knot or joint, from the root of genu, the knee. See KNEE.] Kneed, knee-jointed, in bot. having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a geniculate stem or peduncle. Geniculation (jē-nik'ū-lā''shon), n. 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—2. The act of kneeling.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; geniculation at the eucharist, &c. Bp. Hall.

invites; the private has of called satisfaction at the eucharist, &c. Bp. Hall.

Geniculum (jë-nik'ū-lum), n. [L.] In bot. a knot or joint in the stalk of a plant.

Genie† (jë'ni), [Fr.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius. 'An esurient genie in antiquities. Life of A. Wood.

Genie (jë'në), n. pl. Genii (jë'në-i), [A form due to the attraction of the word genius.] Same as Jinnee.

Genio† (jë'ni-ō), n. [It., from L. genius, the spirit or nature of a man.] A man of a particular turn of mind. Tatler.

Genioglossus (jë-ni'ō-glos-sus), n. [Gr. geneion, chin, and glossa, tongue.] In anat. a muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw.

the lower jaw.

Geniohyoideus (jē-nī/ō-hī-oi/'dē-us), n. [Gr. Geniohyoideus (jē-ni'ō-hī-oi''dē-us), n. [Gr. geneton, chin, and hyoeidēs, the hyoid bone.] A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw, and to the hyoid bone, and serving to pull the throat upwards.

Genioplasty (jē-ni'ō-plas-ti), n. [Gr. geneton, the chin, and plassō, to form.] In surg. the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipap (jen'i-pap), n. [Genipapo, the Guinan aname.] The fruit of a South Americana and West Indian tree, the Genipa americana. In at order Rubiacee: it is about the

icana, nat. order Rubiaceæ; it is about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavour. In Surinam it is often called Marflavour. In malade Box.

matate Box.

Genista (je-nis'ta), n. A large genus of
shrubby leguminous plants, comprising
about 100 species, natives chiefly of the
Mediterranean region, Western Asia, and
the Canary Islands. G. tinctoria (the dyer's

green-weed) is frequent in England and the Lowlands of Scotland; it was formerly em-



Dyer's Green-weed (Genista tinctoria)

ployed to dye yarn of a yellow colour, but has long been superseded by other dyes. Genital (jen'it-al), a. [L. genitalis, from the root of gigno, to beget.] Pertaining to gen-eration or the act of begetting. Genitals (jen'it-alz), n. pl. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments

of generation; the privates; the sexual or-

animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates; the sexual organs.

Geniting (jen'it-ing), n. A species of apple that ripens very early. Written also Jenneting, Juneating, &c.

Genitival (jen'it-iv-al), a. Relating to the genitive. 'The genitival ending.' E. Guest.

Genitive (jen'it-iv), a. [L. genitivus, from gigno, genitivus, as mistranslation of the Gr. genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Gr. genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Gr. genitive possession, and the like; a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case; as, patris, 'of a father, a father's,' is the genitive case of the Latin noun pater, a father.

Genitive (jen'it-iv), n. In gram a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, &c., expressing in the widest sense the genus or kind to which something belongs, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case. See extract.

The Latin genitivus is a mere blunder, for the

extract.

The Latin genitivus is a mere blunder, for the Greek word genité could never mean genitivus. Genité in Greek had a much vider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant casus generalis, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the genitive. It I say, a bird of the water, of the water defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. Man of the mountains means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or father of the son,' the genitives have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father and the sons of the mother the sons of the father and the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged.

(Amillor (ien'if-ér), n. 1. One who procreates:

Genitor (jen'it-ér), n. 1. One who procreates; a sire; a father.

High genitors, unconscious did they cull Time's sweet first fruit. Keats.

2.† pl. The genitals. Genitories† (jen'it-o-riz), n. pl. Genitals.
They cut off his genitories, and sent them for a present to the Duke of Main.

Geniture (jen'i-tūr), n. Generation; procreation; birth.

creation; birth

Genius (jē'ni-us), n. [L., a good or evil
spirit or demon supposed to preside over a
man's destiny in life, that is, to direct his
actions, and be his guard and guide: rarely
used as equivalent to talents—from the root
of gigno, Gr. genmaö, to beget. See GENUS.]
1. A tutelary deity, the ruling and protecting power of men, places, or things; a good
or evil spirit supposed to be attached to a
person and influence his actions. [In this
sense the plural is genit.]

The murkiest den.

The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion Our worser gentus can, shall never melt Mine honour into lust.

Shak.

Still had she gazed; but midst the tide Two angel forms were seen to glide, The genti of the stream.

2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to

every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind which fits a man talent or aptitude of mind which fits a man in an eminent degree for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry, or painting. 'A genius for friendship.' Sir W. Scott.—8. That mental faculty or combination of faculties by which a person is enabled to produce some original and admirable creation, especially in the provinces of literature and the fine arts; intellectual endowment of the highest kind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention or of producing original combinations; as, Homer was a man of genius. genius.

genues.

Genius is that mode of intellectual power which moves in alliance with the genial nature; i.e., with the capacities of pleasure and pain; whereas talent has no vestige of such an alliance, and is perfectly independent of all human sensibilities. De Quincey.

independent of an numan sension.

The true genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.

Foliason.

Hence—4. A man endowed with uncommon vigour of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculities; as, Shakspere was a rare genius.—5. The distinguishing character, bent, or tendency, as of a nation, a religion, a political constitution, or the like; peculiar character; peculiar constitution; pervading spirit or influence from associations or other view, as the gardine of the times the gardine. wise; as, the *genius* of the times; the *genius* of a language; the *genius* of Christianity or of the Semitic races.

Years ago, when I was in Palestine, I met a German student who was accumulating materials for the history of Christianity and studying the genius of the place.

Dispact.

history of Christianity and studying the partie. of the place.

'Genius, Wisdom, Abilities, Talents, Parts, Ingenuity, Capacity,' Cleverness. 'Genius is the power of new combination, and may be shown in a campaign, a plan of policy, a steam-engine, a system of philosophy, or an epic poem. It seems to require seriousness and some dignity in the purpose. . . In weaving together the parts of an argument, or the incidents of a tale, it receives the inferior name of at agenuity. Wisdom is the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. . . Abilities may be exerted in conduct or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. . . Talents are the power of executing well a conception, either original or adopted. . . Parts have losts a considerable portion of their dignity. They were used in the last century perhaps almost in the sense in which we now rather employ talents. . . Capacity is a power of acquiring. It is most remarkable in the different men acquire a language. 'Sir J. Mackintosh. ing. It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language. Sir J. Mackintosh. To the above it may be added that properly capacity is passive power, or the power of receiving, while ability is active power, or the power of doing. Oleverness designates mental dexterity and quickness, and is evidenced by facility in acquiring a new subject, or by happy smartness in expressing one's concentions. conceptions.

conceptions.

Genius loci (jë'ni-us lö'si). [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

Genlese, n. An old architectural term: elaborate carving in open work; the cusps or foliations of an arch. Often written Gentese.

A term of doubtful meaning applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. Oxford Glossary. Genoese (jen'ō-ēz), a. Relating to Genoa.

Genoese (jen'o-ez), n. An inhabitant or the people of Genoa in Italy.

Genouillière (zhnöl-yār), n. [Fr., from L. genu, the knee.] 1. A steel covering for the knees, which, with the elbow-caps, may be considered as the commencement of the coverings of plate with which knights ultimately encased themselves. Gen-

themselves. Genouillières first appear in the thirteenth century.—2. In fort. (a) the part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an appearance. It can embrasure. It cov-ers the lower part of the gun-carriage.

(b) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.

Genre (zhäñ-r), n. [Fr., from L. genus, generis, kind.] In painting, a term originally applied to any kind of painting accompanied by a distinctive epithet, as genre historique, historical painting; genre du paysage, land-scape paintings, &c.; but now more definitely applied to paintings which do not belong to any of the higher or specific classes, but depict scenes of ordinary life, as domestic, rural, or village scenes. Wilkie, Ostade, Gerard Dow, Teniers, &c., are among the most distinguished of genre painters. The term is applied in an analogous sense to sculpture and the drama.

Gens (jens), n. pl. Gentes (jen'tēz). [L., allied to genus, gigno, and the Gr. genos, gignomai, and originally signifying kin.] In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families united together by a common name and certain religious vites; as, the Fabian gens, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian gens, all hamed Julius; the Cornelian gens, the Valerian gens, &c.

Gent (jent), a. Elegant; pretty; gentle:

Gent + (jent), a. Elegant; pretty; gentle:

Gent (jent). A colloquial or somewhat vulgar abbreviation for Gentleman.

And behold at this moment the reverend gent enters from the vestry.

Thackeray.

ters from the vestry. Trackeray.

Genteel (jen-těl'), a. [Fr. gentil; L. gentilis, from gens, gentis, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use birth and family. See GENUS.] 1. Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behaviour; having the manners of well-bred people; free from vulgarity; relined; as, genteel company; genteel guests; genteel manners or behaviour; a genteel address.—2. Graceful in milen or form; elegant in anopenmane, dress, or or form; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner.

Genteel in personage, Conduct and equipage; Noble by heritage, Generous and free. Carey.

3. Free from anything low or vulgar; dealing with the habits or manners of well-bred society; not partaking of farce or buffourery; as, genteel comedy.—4. Sufficient to maintain a person in a comfortable position in life; furnishing a competence; as, a genteel allowance. allowance.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both genteel and perfectly safe. Comper.

SYN. Polite, well-bred, well-mannered, well-behaved, refined, polished, elegant, man-

nerly.

Genteelish (jen-tël'ish), a. Somewhat genteel. [Rare.]

Genteelly (jen-tël'li), adv. In a genteel manner; politely: gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

Genteelness (jen-tël'nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being genteel; gracefulness of manners or person: elegance: politeness manners or person: elegance: politeness of

or quality of being genteel; gracetumess or manners or person; elegance; politeness.—

2. Qualities bentiting a person of rank.

Genterie,† n. Gentility. Chauver.

Gentese (jen'tēz), n. See Genlese.

Gentian (jen'shi-an), n. [L. gentiana—said to be named after Gentius, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of gentian.] The name given to the

of gentian.] The name given to the members of the genus Gentiana, a large genus of bit-ter herbaceous ter herbaceous plants, having op-posite, often strong-ly ribbed, leaves, and blue, yellow, or red, often showy flowers. The calyx consists of four or five valvate seg-ments, and the co-rolla is four- or five-



Gentian Plant (Gentian Interest Plant (Gentian Interes

Gentianaceæ (jen'shi-an-ā''sē-ē), n. pl. An order of monopetalous exogens, consisting for the most part of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with opposite often connate entire leaves, and yellow, red, blue, or white flowers, which are borne in dichotomous or trichotomous cymes or in globose terminal heads. All are characterized by their bitter principle, which in some instances is employed in medicine. (See Gentan). The order contains about 520 species, which are widely dispersed throughout the world, occurring most plentifully in temperate mountainous regions. Some very handsome species are tropical, while a few occur in Arctic latitudes.

occur in Arctic latitudes.

Gentian-bitter (jer'shi-an-bit-ter), n. The
active tonic principle of gentian separated
from the aqueous infusion of the root by
animal charcoal, and extracted therefrom
by hot alcohol. It is yellow, uncrystallizable, aromatic, is much used in medicine,
and has been used instead of hops in beer.

Continually (jer'shi-an-el'al), 2, 1 A new.

Gentianella (jen'shi-an-el'la), n. 1. A name often applied to Gentiana acaulis. — 2. A kind of blue colour.

Gentianin (jen'shi-an-in), n. In chem the bitter principle of gentian. Called also Gentianic Acid, Gentisic Acid, and Gen-

dentian-spirit (jen'shi-an-spi-rit), n. An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. Gentil, Gentle (jen'til, jen'tl), n. A species

of trained falcon or hawk.

Gentil, † a.

Chaucer.

Gentile (jen'til), n. [L. gentilis, from gens, gentis, nation, race.] In Scrip. any one belonging to the (non-Jewish) nations; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term goin, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true fatth, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated goins by the L. gentes. fatta, and were not chemicised. The Christians translated goim by the L. gentes, and imitated the Jews in giving the name gentiles to all nations who were not Jews or Christians. In civil affairs the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans

Gentile (jen'til), a. 1. Belonging to the non-Jewish nations; pertaining to a heathen people or heathen peoples.—2. In gram. denoting one's race or country; as, a gentile noun.—3; Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honourable.

We make art servile, and the trade gentile.

Gentilesse† (jen'til-es), n. [Fr.] Character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courters the courters of tesy; complaisance.

She with her wedding clothes undresses All her complaisance and gentilesses. Hudibras.

Gentilish (jen'til-ish), a. Heathenish;

pagani Gentilism (jen'til-izm), n. Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods. Gentilitial (jen-ti-li'shi-al), a. Same as Gentilitious

Gentilitious (jen-ti-li'shus), a. [L. gentilitius, from gens, gentis, a nation, family, clan.] 1. Peculiar to a people or nation;

That an unsavoury odour is gentilitious or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a gentilitious.

Arbuthnot.

and perhaps a gentilitions.

Arbidhnot.

Gentility (jen-tili-ti), n. [Fr. gentilité, heathenism. So in Sp. and It from the L. jout with us the sense now corresponds with that of genteel.] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness.—2.† Good extraction; dignity of birth. Courtesy the fruit of true gentility. Harrington.—3.† Those who are of good birth; gentry.

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor gentility.

Sir J. Davies.

4.† Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falsehood of ora-cles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. Hooker. Gentilize (jen'til-iz), v.t. To render gentle or gentlemanly. [Rare.]

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will gentilize if unmixed with cant.

Gentilize† (jen'til-iz), v.i. To live like a heathen. Milton.
Gentle (jen'tl), a. [See GENTEEL.] 1. Well

born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as, the studies of noble and gentle youth; gentle blood.—2. Soft and refined in manners; mild; meek; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, a gentle nature, temper, or disposition; a gentle manner; a gentle address; a gentle voice.

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We were gentle among you, even as a nurse.

Thes. xi 3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; as, a *gentle* horse or beast.—
4. Soothing; pacific.

O sleep, it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole.

5. Treating with mildness; not violent. A gentle hand may lead the elephant with a hair.

Persian Rosary.

SYN. Mild, meek, placid, dove-like, quiet, peaceful, pacific, bland, soft, tame, tractable docile.

Gentle (jen'tl), n. 1. A person of good birth; a gentleman. [Poetical or obsolete.] Gentles do not reprehend; If you pardon we will mend. Shak. Come in your war array, Gentles and commons. Sir W. Scott.

2. A trained hawk. See GENTIL. Gentle (jen'tl), n. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing. Gentle† (jen'tl), a.t. To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

This day shall gentle his condition. Shak.

Gentlefolk (jen'tl-fök), n. [Gentle and folk.]

Persons of good breeding and family. [It is now used generally in the plural, gentlefolks.]

The queen's kindred are made gentlefolks. Shak. Gentle-hearted (jen'tl-härt-ed), a. Having a soft or tender heart; of mild disposition; kind. Shak.

The gentle-hearted wife Sat shuddering at the ruin of a world. Tennyson.

Gentleman (jen'tl-man), n. [Gentle, that is, well-born, and man; comp. Fr. gentilhomme. See GENTEEL.] 1. A man of good family or good social position; every man above the rank of yeomen, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen: in this sense gentlemen hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

and yeomanry.

Meaning originally a man born in a certain rank, it *[gentleman*] came by degrees to connote all such qualities or adventitious circumstances as were usually found to belong to persons of that rank. This consideration explains why in one of its vulgar acceptations it means any one who lives without labour, in another without manual labour, and in its more elevated signification it has in every age signified the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance, in whomsoever found, which, according to the ideas of that age, belonged, or were expected to belong, to persons born and educated in a high social position.

Prof. Bain.

tion. Prof. Rain.

2. In a more loose sense, every man whose education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

3. A man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.—4. Often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man,' in speaking of a person of whose social status we really know nothing; as, a gentleman called here last night: in the plural, the appellation by which men are adplural, the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.—5. The servant of a man of rank, who attends his

Let be called before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person, Shak. 6. A man of the highest honour, courtesy, and morality.

The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer;
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit.
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.

—Gentlemen commoners, a title of distinction at the University of Oxford; the highest class of commoners.

class of commoners. Gentleman-at-arms, n. A gentleman-pensioner (which see). Gentleman-farmer (jen'tl-man-farmer), n. A man of property who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his direction.

tion.

Gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-höd), n. Gentlemanhood (jen'ti-man-hod), n. The condition or attributes of a gentleman. Gentlemanism (jen'ti-man-izm), n. The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemaniness. Gentlemanize (jen'ti-man-iz), v.t. To bring or put into the condition of a gentleman. 'To gentlemanize one's self.' Lord Lytton.

Gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-lik). Same as

Gentlemanly.
Gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), n.

Gentiemanliness (jen'ti-man-ii-nes), a. The state or quality of being gentlemanly; behaviour of a well-bred man. Gentlemanly (jen'ti-man-ii), a. 1. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as, gentlemanly manners.—2. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as, a gentlemanly officer.

man of officer.

Gentleman-pensioner (jen'ti-man-pension-er), n. One of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign's person to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. They are now called Gentlemen-at-arms. Gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), n. Qua-

lity of a gentleman. His fine gentlemanship did him no good.

Lord Halifax.

Gentleman-usher (jen'tl-man-usher), n. One who holds a post at court, to usher others to the presence, &c. See USHER. Gentleness (jen'tl-nes), n. [See GENTILE.] The state or quality of being gentle, benevolent, mild, docile, and the like; gentility; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness; kindness; benevolence. I must confess

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true gentleness. Shak. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. Gal. v. 22. The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. Shak. Gentleship † (jen'tl-ship), n. The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleship in their hat than in their head.

Gentlesset (jen'tl-es), n. Gentleness; gentle behaviour; the conduct of a gentleman. Spenser.

Spenser. Gentlewoman (jen'tl-wum-an), n. [Gentle and woman.] 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.—2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. 'The late queen's gentlewoman.' Shak.—3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look.

Gentlewomanly, Gentlewomanlike (jen'tl-wum-an-li, jen'tl-wum-an-lik), a. Becom-

ing a gentlewoman.

Gentily (jen'til), adv. 1. In a gentle manner; softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made. Dryden. 2. Without violence, roughness, or asperity.

Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart, gently, not smiting it. Longfellow.
Gentoo (jen-tö), n. [Pg. gentlo, a gentile.]
A term applied by old writers to a native
of Hindustan, especially to one who worshipped Brahma; a Hindu: also applied to

the language.

Gentrice (jen'tris), n. Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

scent. [Scotch.]

I ken full well that ye may wear good claithes, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weet as of generice. Sir W. Scott.

Gentry (jen'tri), n. 1. Hirth; condition; rank by birth. 'Gentry, title, wisdom.' Shak.—

2. People of good position, such as landed proprietors, merchants, wealthy or wellborn people in general, of a rank below the noblity.—3. A term of civility, real or ironical

ical.

The many-coloured gentry there alone. Prior. 4.† Civility; complaisance.

Show us so much gentry and good-will. Shak. Genty (jen'ti), a. Neat; trim; elegantly formed. [Scotch.]

Sae jimpy laced her genty waist, That sweetly ye may span. Burns Genuant (jen'ū-ant), a. [L. genu, the knee.]

In her. kneeling.
Genufication, Genufication (je-nū-fiek-shon), n. [L. genu, the knee, and flectio, a bending.] The act of bending the knee,

particularly in worship.

Henrietta performing such extraordinary genuflexions at the gallows-tree.

Strickland.

faxions at the gallows-tree. Strickland.
Genuine (jen'ū-in), a. [L. genuinus, from
geno, gigno, to beget, bring forth, produce.
See (JENUS.] Belonging to the original stock;
hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated; as, genuine descendants; genuine materials; agenuine text.

As a genuine form of human experience, the age of poetry is gone, never to be recalled. Dr. Caird. Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated A genuine book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it.

—Authentic, Genuine. See under AUTHEN-TIC.—SYN. Authentic, true, real, veritable, exact, accurate, unalloyed, unadulterated, unaffected.

Genuinely (jen'ū-in-li), adv. In a genuine

manner. Genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), n. The state of Genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), n. The state of being genuine; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; purity; reality; sincerity; as, the genuineness of Livy's history; the genuineness of faith or repentance.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colours to be durable.

Beyle.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colours to be durable.

Beyle.

Genus (jē'nus), n. pl. Genera (je'nė-ra). [L. genus, pl. genera; akin Gr. genus, race, family, from root gen, Skr. jun, to beget, Cog. Gael. gin, to beget; Gael. & Ir. gein, fispring; A. Sax. gm, kin, race; E. kin, kind. From same root are gentle, genteel, general, genius, generous, genesis, genius, gentel, genius, genies, genius, genital, genital, genius, &c.] l. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species; a predicable which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed.—2. In science, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to tribe and fumily. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus, as the camelopard and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the flying lemur.—3 In waveir the content of the species and the species of the s

ordinate to tribe and family. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus, as the camelopard and the flying lemur.—3. In music, the general name for any scale.—Subaltern genus, in logic, that which is capable of being a species in respect of a higher genus, as quadruped in respect of a higher genus, as genus which is not considered a species of anything, as being.

Geo. [Gr. gea, gē, the earth.] A frequent prefix in compound words derived from Greek, referring to the earth; as, geography, geology, geometry, &c.

Geo. [Gr. gea, gē, the earth.] A frequent prefix in compound words derived from Greek, referring to the earth; as, geography, geology, geometry, &c.

Geo. entric. Geocentrical (jē-ō-sen'trik, jē-ō-sen'trik-al), a. [Gr. gē, earth, and kentron, centre.] In astron. (a) having reference to the earth for its centre; in relation to the earth as a centre; seen from the earth; a centre of the earth in a position to its heliocentric place, as conceived to be seen from the centre of the sum. (b) Having reference to the centre of the earth.—Geocentric longitude of a planet, its latitude as seen from the earth.—Geocentric longitude of a planet, the distance measured on the celiptic in the order of the signs between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

Geocentrically (jē-ō-sen'trik-al-li), adv. In a geocentric manner.

Geocorise (jē-ō-kor'i-sē), n. pl. [Gr. gē, the earth, and koris, a bug.] The land-bugs, a section of heteropterous insects, characterized by having the antenne free, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes and near the anterior margin. The species are for the most part found on the vater.

Geocronite (jē-ok'ron-it), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and Kronos, Saturn, the alchemistic

water.

Geocronite (jē-ok'ron-īt), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and Kronos, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic lustre, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

Geocyclic (jē-ō-sik'lik), a. [Gr. gē, the earth, and kyktos, a circle.] 1. Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—2. Circling the earth periodically.—Geocyclic machine, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the days, &c., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ediptic, at an angle of 663, and

the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic, at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

Geode (½°5d), n. [Gr. geōdēs, earthy, from ge or gaia, earth.] In mineral. (a) a round for roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus and sometimes it is filled with able nucleus, and sometimes it is filled with

an earthy matter different from the envelope, whence the name. (b) The cavity in such a nodule.

such a hodde. Geodephaga (jē-ō-def'a-ga), n. pl. [Gr. gē, the earth, and diaphagō, to devour.] Predaceous land-beetles, a division of carnivodaceous land-neeties, a division of carnivo-rous coleopterous insects found generally beneath stones, clods, &c., subdivided into two very large families—the Cicindelida and the Carabida. Geodesian (jê-ō-dē'si-an), n. One versed in

geodesy.
Geodesic, Geodesical (jē-ō-des'ik, jē-ō-des'ik-al), a. Geodetic (which see).
Geodesy (jē-od'e-si), n. [Gr. geodatisia—gē, the earth, and daiō, to divide.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions by means of direct observation and measurement.
Geodetic Geodetical (jē-ō-def'ik jē-ō-det'.

drect observation and measurement.

Geodetic, Geodetical (jē-ō-det'ik, jē-ō-det'-ik-al), a. Pertaining to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy; engaged in geodesy; as, geodetic surveying; geodetic observers.

Geodetically (jē-ō-det'ik-al-li), adv. In a geodetical paper.

geodetical manner. Geodetics (jē-ō-det'iks), n. Same as Geodesy.

Geodiferous (jē-ōd-if'er-us), a. [Geode (which see), and L. fero, to produce.] Producing geodes.

geodes. Geoffroyia (jef-roi'a), n. [In honour of M. E. F. Geoffroy, a French physician.] A genus of West Indian and South American dicotyledonous trees, belonging to the papillonaceous tribe of the nat. order Leguminosse. The bark of G. inermis (Andira inermis of some botanists) possesses emetic, drastic nurgative and narroit properties. inermis of some botanists) possesses emetic, drastic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and in large doses is poisonous. It acts as a powerful anthelmintic. The fruit of Gesuperba, or umari, is much used by the inhabitants of Brazil on the banks of the Rio San Francisco. Geogenic (jē-ō-jen'īk), a. Same as Geogonic. Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos'sum), n. [Gr. gr, the earth, and glossa, tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon earth.

upon earth.

a gents of abounceous tanger tomain bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon earth. Geognost (je'og-nost), n. [See Geognost [Rare.] One versed in geognosty, a geologist [Rare.] Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognostic, Geognosty; geological. [Rare.] Geognosty (je'og'nō-si), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and gnösis, knowledge.] That part of natural nistory which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. [This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with geology.] Geognoic, Geognoical (je'ō-gon'ik, je'ō-gon'ik-al), a. Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.
Geognaph (je'og'o-ni), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and gonē, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth; geology.
Geographer (je'og'ra-fe'r), n. [See Geographer (je'og'ra-fe'r), n. [See Geographical Geographical (je'ō-graf'ik, je'ō-graf'ik, al), a. Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.
Geographically (je'ō-graf'ik-al-li), adv. In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.
Geography (je'og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, Geography (je'og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, Geography (je'og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, Geography (je'og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth,

the earth. Geography (jë-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. gë, the earth, and graphë, description.] I. The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, citics &c. As a science recorraphy includes of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained; and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants, and minerals.—General or universal peography, the science which conveys a knowledge of the earth, both as a distinct and independent body in the universe, and as connected with a system of heavenly bodies.— Mathematical

geography, that branch of the general science which is derived from the application of mathematical truths to the figure of the mathematical truths to the figure of the earth, and which teaches us to determine the relative positions of places, their longitudes and latitudes, the different lines and circles imagined to be drawn upon the earth's surface, their measure, distance, &c. earth's surface, their measure, distance, exc-—Physical geography, that branch of geog-raphy which gives a description of the principal features of the earth's surface, the various climates and temperatures, show-ing how these, together with other causes, affect the condition of the human race, and ing how these, together with other causes, affect the condition of the human race, and also a general account of the animals and productions of the globe. —Political geography, that branch which considers the earth as the abode of rational beings, according to their diffusion over the globe, and their social relations as they are divided into larger or smaller societies.—Sacred or biblical geography, the geography of Palestine, and other oriental nations mentioned in Scripture, having for its object the illustration and elucidation of Scripture history.—2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it. (Geologic, Geologian (jē-ol'o-jer, jē-ō-lō'ji-an), n. A geologist. [Rare.]
Geologic, Geological (jē-ō-loj'ik, jē-ō-loj'ik-al), a. [See Giology.] Pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth. Geologist (jē-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in the science of geology.

Geologically (jē-ōlojik-al-ii), adv. In a geological manner. Geologist (jē-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in the science of geology. Geologist (jē-ol'o-jiz), ni. To study geology; to make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist. Geology (jē-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and logos, discourse.] The science which deals with the structure of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history. It also investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature; it inquires into the causes of these changes, and the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and external structure of our planet. It is a science founded on exact observation and careful induction, and is intimately connected with all the physical sciences. The geologist, in order that he may conduct his investigations with success, ought to be well versed in chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, comparative anatomy, in short, every brunch of science relating to organic and inorganic nature. The rocks constituting the crust of the earth have been variously divided in accordance with their position and contents. The first great division is into unstructified and stratified. The unstratified rocks may belong to any age: they are divisible into two groups; those which represent stratified rocks, but have lost all trace of original form under powerful modifying influences (metamorphic); and those which from the first were unstratified. The unstratified rocks may belong to any age: they are divisible into two groups; those which represent stratified rocks, but have lost all trace of original form under powerful modifying influences (metamorphic); and those poured out on a land surface or a sea bottom, as the lavas of the oldest as well as of the most recent times; the latte the conversion of immed areas into crystaline masses. The stratified rocks have been deposited from water, and have been divided into metamorphic and fossiliferous. (See METAMORPHIC.) The fossiliferous strata have been divided into the following classes, have been divided into the following classes, founded on their fossil contents and the physical relations between the strata.—
Laurentian. Highly crystallized schists, quartzose rocks, and limestones. Fossils: Eozoön canadense and graphite. Locality: Canada, Hebrides, Bavaria, Norway.—Cambrian. Sandstones, slates, schists, and crystalline limestones. Fossils: sea-weed, shells, some crystages, especially trilohites. Locality: Locality. some crustacea, especially trilobites. Locality: North Wales or Cambria, Scotland, America (Huron).—Silurian. Sandstones,

conglomerates, limestones, metamorphic slates, schists. Fossils: stems and leaves of slates, schists. Fossils: stems and leaves of water-plants, club-mosses, sea-weeks, corals, graptolites, star-fishes, shells bivalve and univalve, and trilobites in very great abundunivaive, and trilontes in very great abundance; in upper beds, fishes, ganoid and placoid. Typical locality: Wales.—Devontan and Old Red Sandstone. Sandstones, limestones, shales. Fossils: sea-weeds, marshalats or hydrogeness to be former reads. and the states of the coal massive such states of the coals, shales fossils: sea-weeds, marshplants, as bulrushes, tree-ferns, reeds, &c.; corals, shells, crustacea. Locality: Devonshire. Old Red Sandstone. Sandstones and conglomerates. Fossils: chiefly large crustaceans, ganoid fishes, and a few plants. Locality: Scotland, Welsh Borders.—Curboniferous. Sandstones, linestones, shales, clays, ironstone, coal. Fossils: very numerous and gigantic tree-ferns, reeds, pines, palms, &c.; corals, encrinites, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea and land shells, crustacea, fishes, labyrinthodonts. Trilobites appear for the last time.—Permian or Lover New Red Sandstone. Red and whitish sandstones, shales, mignesian limestone. Remains resemble those of the coal measures, but animals less numerous; labyrinthodonts and shales, magnesian limestone. Remains resemble those of the coal measures, but animals less numerous; labyrinthodonts and reptiles numerous and gigantic. Typical locality: Perm in Russia. — Typical locality: Perm in Russia. — Typical locality: Perm in Russia. — Typical state. Typical state of the state o Plants rare and imperfect, and apparently drifted. Animals numerous—sponges, corals, sea-unchins, star-fishes, and crustaceans. Shells plentiful and exquisitely beautiful in form and colour, notably ammonites and nautilus. Fishes not numerous, and characterized by their teeth. Reptiles gigantic, terrestrial in the Wealden. First appearance of bones of birds, and what seem to be bones of a monkey.—Tertiary. Remains resembling those now existing. seem to be bones of a monkey.—Tertury. Remains resembling those now existing, and a large proportion identical. Real exogens appear for the first time; fishes, birds, and mammals of existing families. Two great periods—warm and cold. Warm: gypsum, marls, nummulite limestone. Cold period: boulder clay unstratified and stratified, shell clays, gravels, &c. The tertiary has been further divided into Eocene, Microne, Pitocene, and Pleistocene, in accordance with the proportions of existing species cene, Plicene, and Pleistocene, in accordance with the proportions of existing species in the various strata. See separate entries.—Quaternary or Post-tertiary. Remains identical or nearly so with present life. Deposits: clay, sand, gravel, mud, peat, soil, &c. Divided into Prehistoric or Post-pleistocene, and Historic or Recent. Prehistoric: toene, and Historic or Recent. Prehistoric: Irish deer, woolly elephant, hairy rhinoceros, cave-hyena, cave-bear, mammoth; human remains, canoes, ashes, cave and lake dwellings, stone-weapons and implements, kichen-middens. Historic or Recent: deposits now forming. Species now existing or existing within the historic period.—Another division of stratified fossiliferous rocks is into Primary or Palæozoic (Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, Permian); Secondary or Mesozoic (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretacous); Tertiury or Cainozoic (see above), and Post-tertiary or Quaternary (see above). See Formation, Fossil, Organic, Rock, and Stratum.

and Stratum. Geomancer (jē'ō-man-sêr), n. One versed in or who practises geomancy.

Geomancy (jē'ō-man-si), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and manteia, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines,

formed by little dots or points, originally on

the earth and afterwards on paper. Geomantic, Geomantical (jē-ō-man'tik, jē-ō-man'tik-al), a. Of or pertaining to Of or pertaining to reomancy.

Geometer (jë-om'et-èr), n. [Gr. geometrës. See GEOMETRY.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. Geometral (jē-om'et-ral), a. [Fr. géometral.]

Geometral (§-om'et-ral), a. [Fr. géometral.]

Rertaining to geometry. [Rare,]

Geometric, Geometrical (§-ō-met'rik,]

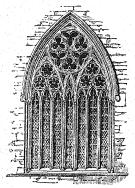
ō-met'rik-al), a. [Gr. geometrikos. See GEOMETRY.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry;

done or determined by geometry.—Geometrical construction, the representation of a

proposition by geometrical lines.—Geometrical curves, or geometrical lines, those in

which the relation between the abscissa and

ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraical



Geometrical Decorated Window, Ripon Minster.

-Geometrical decorated, in arch applied to the earlier period of decorated Gothic, in which the tracery and other ornamentation consist entirely of distinct geometrical forms, the principle of verticality and unity by a subordination of parts being fully developed.—Geometrical elevation, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to perspective or natural elevation.—Geometrical locus. See Locus.—Geometrical progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 32, 16, 8, 4, 2. See PROGRESSION.—Geometrical stairs, those stairs of which the steps are supported only at one end by being builded into the wall.

Geometrically (je-5-metrik-al-li), adv. In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

Geometrician (je-om'e-tri'shan), n. One

skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

Geometridæ (jē-ö-metri-dē), n. pl. A very ex-tensive family of lepidopterous, nocturnal, or rather seminocturnal insects, known to or rather seminocturnal insects, known to collectors by the name of slender-bodied moth. More than 300 British species be-longing to this family are known. The family itself is divided into sixty genera. Geometrize (je-om'e-triz), v.t. To act ac-

family itself is divided into sixty genera. Geometrize (ë-om'e-triz), v. To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically; to proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry; to recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws.

Geometry (jē-om'e-tri), n. [Gr. geōmetria—gē, the earth, and metron, measure—the term Geometry (geometria). It for geometria, the carth, and metron, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude in general; the science which treats of the properties of definite portions of space; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes. Geometry is the most general and important of the mathematical sciences; it is founded upon a few axioms or self-evident truths (see AXIOM), and every proposition which it lays down, whether it be theorem or problem, is subjected to the most accurate and rigid demonstration. Geometry has been distinguished into theoretical or speculative and practical. The former treats of the various properties and relations of magnidistinguished into theoretical or speculative and practical. The former treats of the various properties and relations of magni-tudes, with demonstrations of theorems, &c.; and the latter relates to the perform-

ance of certain geometrical operations, such as the construction of figures, the drawing of lines in certain positions, and the application of geometrical principles to the various measurements in the ordinary concerns of life. Theoretical geometry is again divided into elementary or common geometry divided into elementary or common generity and the higher geometry, the former being employed in the consideration of lines, superficies, angles, planes, figures, and solids, and the latter in the consideration of the higher order of curve lines and problems.—Analytical geometry, Descriptive geometry, See ANALITICAL, DESCRIPTIVE. Geo-navigation ("Go-na-vigation"), n. A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a shin at

Geo-navigation (jč'o-na-vi-gā'shon), n. A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth—in opposition to Caclo-navigation (which see).

Geonomy (jē-on'o-mi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and nomos, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

Geophagism (jē-of'a-jizm), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and phagō, to eat.] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, &c. See DIRT-EATING.

Geophagist (jē-of'a-jist), n. One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

Geophila (jē-of'al-a), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and phaloō, to love.] A small genus of creeping herbaceous plants of the nat. order Rubiaceae, natives of India and tropical America and Africa. The root of G. rentformis is emetic, and may be used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Geophilus (jē-of'al-us), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and phalos, loving.] A genus of articulate animals, belonging to the order Chilognatha and class Myriapoda, including the G. electricus, or electric centipede, a species not uncommon in this country, which has the power of emitting light when excited.

Geoponic, Geoponical (jē-ō-pon'ik, jē-ō-pon'ik, al), a. [Gr. gē, the earth, and ponos, labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth or agriculture. 'Authors geoponical.' Sir T. Browne.

Geoponics (jē-ō-pon'iks), n. The art or science of cultivating the earth, and ponos, labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth or science of cultivating the earth, and ponos, labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of geoponics.' Evelyn.

Geoponics (jē-ō-pon'iks), n. The art or science of cultivating the earth, including the view of the geography of the earth, and horana, view.] A large hollow spherical globe or chamber, lined in the inside with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth inside with cloth on which is depicted a

so as to be seen by a spectator from the in-

George (jorj), n. [Gr. georgos, a husband-man—gē, the earth, and ergon, labour.] 1. A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the



The George of the Order of the Garter.

collar by knights of the Garter. 'Look on my George, I am a gentleman.' Shak. See GARTER.—2. A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George. 'A brown george.' Dryden. George-noble (jorj'nō-bl), n. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6s. Sd. sterling: so called from bearing on the reverse the figure of St. George killing the dragon.

the dragon.

Georgian (jorj'i-an), n. A native or inhabitant of the region called Georgia on the south of the Caucasus Mountains; or of Georgia, one of the United States of America. Georgian (jorj'i-an), a. Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia, or the state of Georgia in the United States.

Georgian (jor]'i-an), a. Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the Georgian era.
Georgia (jor]'ik), n. [Gr. georgian era.
ge, the earth, and ergon, labour.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry; as, the georgies of Virgil.
Georgic, Georgical (jor]'ik, jor]'ik-al), a. Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural. 'The Mantuan's georgic strains.' Gan.

Georgium Sidus (jor'ji-um si'dus), n. [L.]
The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer Sir William Herschel in honour of George III

Georgost (je-or'gos), n. [Gr.] A husband-

Georgos (Georgos), n. [Gr.] A husbandman. Spenser.
Geosaurus (Geō-sa'rus), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and sauros, lizard.] A sub-genus of gigantic fossil saurians of the colite and lias formations, considered by Cuvier to be intermediate between the crocodiles and the monitors.

Geoscopy (jē-os'ko-pi), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and skopeō, to view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspec-

tion. Geoselenic (jē'ō-sē-len"ik), a. [Gr. gē, the earth, and selēnē, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon; relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon; as, geoselenie phenomena. Geostatic (jē-ō-statīik), a. [Gr. gē, the earth, and statikos, causing to stand.] A term applied to a peculiar sort of arch, having that kind of curve in which the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and in which the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure affect ratio depending on the nature of the fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. This variety of arch is suited to sustain the pressure of

earth. Geoteuthis (jē-ō-tū'this), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and teuthis, a squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the lias and solite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments in addition to the pens occur in the Oxford

clay.

Geothermic (jē-ō-thér'mik), a. [Gr. gē, the earth, and thermos, heat] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

Geothermometer (je'ō-thér-mom'et-êr), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and E. thermometer (which see).] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesion wells.

gree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells. Geotic' (jē-ot'ik), a. [Gr. gē, the earth.] Belonging to earth, terrestrial. Bailey. Geotropie (jē-ot-roy'ik), a. of or pertaining to, or exhibiting geotropism; turning or inclining towards the earth. Geotropie tendency. Francis Darwin. Geotropism (jē-ot'ro-pizm), n. [Gr. gē, the earth, and tropos, a turning, direction, from trepō, to turn.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, as the characteristic exhibited in a young plant, when deprived of the counteracting influence of light, of directing its growth towards the earth. towards the earth.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called geotropism, the second heliotropism. Francis Darwin.

Gim, the second heliotropism. Francis Darwin.

Geotrupidæ (jë-ö-trup)-i-dë), n. pl. [Typical
genus Geotrupes -Gr. gë, the earth, trupao,
to pierce—and eidos, resemblance.] A family
of burrowing lamellicorn beetles of the
section Petalocera, in which the elytra are
rounded behind and cover the abdomen.
They inhabit temperate climates, and are
useful in removing disgusting substances,
as the excrementitious matter of men and
other animals. When alarmed they feign
death. The Geotrupes stercorarius, or watchman-beetle of Britain, is the type of the
family.

Gephyrea (ge-fi'rē-a), n. pl. [Gr. gephyra, a bridge.] A class of the Anarthropoda, comprising the spoon-worms (Sipunculus) and their allies.

Gerah (ge'ra), n. [Heb.] The smallest piece

Gerah (gera), n. [Heb.] The smallest piece of money current amongst the ancient Jews, the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpennies. Ex. xxx. 13.

Geraniaceæ (jê-rāni-ā'sē-ē), n. [See Geran-NIUM.] A nat. order of exogens, the distinguishing character of which is to have a fruit composed of five cocci or cases, con-

nected with as many flat styles, consolidated round a long conical beak. These plants are usually astringent and odoriferous. The species of the order which inhabit Europe are herbaceous plants; a few of them are handsome, but the major part are mere

weeds.

Geranium (jē-rā'ni-um), n. [Gr. geranos, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the nat. order Geraniaceu, natives of temperate regions throughout the world. They have usually palmately divided leaves and regular flowers, with ten, stomens and five carriels each with ten to the property of the carriels each stomens. palmately divided leaves and regular flowers, with ten stamens and five carpels, each tipped by a long glabrous awn (the persistent style). The flowers are usually blue or red, and are often handsome; the so-called geraniums of our gardens belong, however, to the genus Pelargonium (which see). There are about a dozen British species, of which the herb-robert (G. robertianum) is the most common.

which the herb-robert (G. robertunuum) is the most common.

Gerant (zhā-riin), n. [Fr.] The acting part-ner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, &c.

Gerb (jérb), n. In her. a sheaf. See GARBE.

Gerbill (jérbil), n. [Ir. gerbille, from gerbo, the Arabic name.] The English name given to the rodents belonging to the genus Ger-billus (which see).

to the rodents belonging to the genus Gerbillus (which see).
Gerbillus (jèr-bil'llus), n. A genus of small burrowing rodents (the gerbils) of the family Muridæ. They have a long tail, which is tutted at the end. There are several species, found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia. The Egyptian gerbil (G. egyptiacus), inhabiting Egypt around the pyramids, is the type. It is about the size of a mouse and of a clear vellow colour.

relieve colour.

Gerbua (jêr'bu-a), n. Same as Jerboa.

Gere, t n. Same as Gear. Chaucer.

Gerenda (jê-ren'da), n. pl. [L.] Things to be done or conducted.

Gerent (je'rent), a. L. gerens, gerentis, ppr. of gero, to bear.] Bearing; carrying; carrying on: used now only in composition; as, vice-grent, belligerent.

Gerfalcon (jer'fa-kn), n. A species of falcon, the gyrfalcon.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, gerfattons for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck. Macaulan

Gerie,† Gereful,† a. [O.Fr. girer, to twirl, from L gyrus, Gr. gyros, a twirling, a circle.] Changeable; giddy.

Changeable; giddy.

Right so can yery Yenus overcast
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gereful, right so changed she aray. Chaucer.

Gerlo-antico (jer'lo-ant-te'kō), n. A fine,
rare, rich, flesh-coloured marble used for
statuary purposes in Rome.

Gerlond, † n. A garland. Chaucer.

Germ (jerm), n. [L. germen, an offshoot, a
germ—probably for gerimen, from gero, to
bear.] 1. In physiol. the earliest form under
which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism;
that which is in an undeveloped state; an
embryo; as, the germ of a fetus, of a plant, embryo; as, the germ of a fetus, of a plant, of a flower.

When one attempts to keep en rapport with modern scientific thought, one becomes imbued with the notion that distinct creative acts never took place, and that the primal germ is our legitimate ancestor in unbroken line. Scientific American. 2. That from which anything springs; origin; first principle; as, the germ of civil liberty

or of prosperity. Mr. Hunter's work on the blood . . . abounding in principles or the germs of principles.

P. M. Latham.

Germain (jer'man), a. Same as Germane. German (jer'man), a. [L. germanus, a brother, for germinanus, from germen, an off-shoot. See GERM.] 1. Sprung from the same father and mother or from members of the seme family. of the same family.

Brother german denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins german, children of brothers or sisters.

Bouvier.

2.† Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion. Closely connected; appropriate; relevant;

pertinent; germane. The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides. Shak.

German (jer'man), n. 1. Anative or inhabitant of Germany.—2. The language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany. It is divided into three periods—Old

High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century; Middle High German, to the fit-teenth century; and Modern High German. The Old High German embraces the Aleman-The Old High German embraces the Aleman-nic, Frankish, and other sub-dialects. The Middle High German is the language of the Minnesingers, of the national heroic legends (Heldensagen), and of the lay of the Nibe-lungen. Modern German is properly the dialect of Saxony, which Luther rendered classical by his translation of the Bible. See Low-GERMAN

German (jer man), a. Belonging to Ger-

German† (jer man), n. One sprung from the same stock: applied to brothers and sisters or to first cousins. See GERMANE.

Go now, proud miscreant, Thyself thy message do to german dear. Spenser.

Thyself thy message do to german dear. Stenser. German-clock (jér'man-klok), n. An inferior and cheap sort of clock made in Germany, or a clock of similar construction. Germander (jér-man'dèr), n. Jêr. germandrée, Prov. germandrea, th. calamandrea—a changed form of L. chamadrys, Gr. chamadays, germander—chamad, on the earth, and dree an oak 1. The gomeon new entry. maturys, germander—chamat, on the earth, and drys, an oak.] The common name given to plants of the genus Teucrium, but especially to Teucrium Chamædrys.—Germander spectivell, Veronica Chamædrys, a common *speedwett, ve*: British plant.

Germane (jör'män), a. [See GERMAN—term applied to relationships.] Closely akin; nearly related; allied; closely connected; relevant; pertinent; appropriate; fitted.

It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly germane to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution.

Gladstone.

Germanic (jer-man'ik), a. Pertaining to Germany: a term sometimes applied to a family of Aryan tongues, otherwise called Teutonic (which see).
Germanism (jer-man-izm), n. An idiom or phrase of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all isms but Anglicisms. Chesterfield.

German-millet (jér'man-mil-et), n. A species of grass, a variety of the Setaria italica, producing a nutritious grain.

cies of grass, a variety of the Sctaria tiatica, producing a nutritious grain.

German-paste (jer'man-past), n. A kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet-almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.

German-sarsaparilla (jer'man-sär-sa-parilla), n. A name given to the roots or rhizomes of Carex arenavia, C. disticha, and C. hirta, from their being occasionally used in German-silver (jer'man-sil-ver), n. Packfong; the white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel: so named from being first made at Hildburghausen in Germany.

German-tinder (jer'man-tin-der), n. Amadou (which see).

Germ-cell (jerm'sel), n. In animal physiol, the cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or

spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus. Some physiologists question the existence of such a cell, or assert its unimportance in the development of the egg.

The germeell assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary germ-cell, and its progeny the derivative germ-cell.

Germen,† Germin† (jer'men, jer'min), n. A germ (which see).

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack Nature's mould, all germins spill at once
That make ungrateful man.
Shak.

That make ungrateful man.

Germinal (jerm'in-al), a. Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—Germinal membrane, a series of layers of cells united together which are formed round the yolk of an egg during a certain stage in the development of the ovum.—Germinal vesicle, (a) in animal physiol. a cell which floats in the yolk of an egg, upon the walls of which is a spot or nucleus called the germinal spot. These perform important functions in the reception of the germ and in adding its early development. (b) In bot. a cell contained in the embryo sac, from which the embryo is developed. is developed. Germinal (zhār-mē-nal), n. [Fr., from L.

germen, germinis, a shoot, a sprout.] The seventh month of the first French repub-lican calendar, commencing March 21 and ending April 19.

Germinant (jerm'in-aut), a. [L. germinans, germinantis, ppr. of germino. See Ger-

MINATE.] Sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing and germinant accomplishment throughout many ages.

Bacon.

throughout many ages.

Germinate (jerm'in-āt), v.i. pret. & pp. germinating: [L. germino, germinating. [L. germino, germinatim, to bud, from germen. See GERM.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.

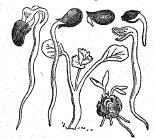
Germinate (jerm'in-āt), v.t. To cause to sprout; to put forth, as leaves. [Rare.]

Sprotu; to put them, as tensor.

In the leaft months of June and July several French departments germinate a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named proclamations, resolutions, journals, or diurnals, 'of the union for resistance to oppression.'

Cartyle.

Germination (jerm-in-ā'shon), n. The first act of growth by an embryo plant; the time in which seeds vegetate after being



Seeds germinating. (In centre a plant which has newly appeared above ground.)

planted or sown. The immediate causes of germination are the presence of moisture and atmospheric air and a certain elevation of temperature. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissue of the embryo; atmospheric air supplies oxygen and nitrogen; and a temperature, which must be at least as high as 32° Fahr., by exciting the vitality of the embryo, enables it to take advantage of the agents with which it is in contact. During germination various changes take place in the chemical constituents of the seed, and are usually accompanied with increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. Along with these other changes commonly take place: a root is produced, which strikes perpendicularly downwards and, fixing itself in the soil, begins to absorb food; a growth upwards then commences and ends in the protension begins to absorb food; a growth upwards then commences and ends in the protrusion of a stem and leaves.

then commences and ends in the protrusion of a stem and leaves. Germinative (jermin-at-iv), a. Ofor pertaining to germination. Germ-theory. The theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from not-living matter, but is produced from germs or seeds. The theory more particularly concerns itself with the appearance of life, or with phenomena supposed to be dependent on the presence of living matter, where the germs are so infinitesimally minute as not to be capable of detection by the eye aided by the most powerful instruments. In this view it has two aspects—first, as it affects the question of the origin of life, and, second, as it affects the origin and propagation of many diseases. As it regards the doctrine of the origin of life see BIOGENESIS. As it affects the origin and propagation of disease it is maintained that the whole class of zymotic diseases, with many others, are due to the presence in the atmosphere of infinite multitudes of germs, chiefly spores of cryptogamic plants, as Bacteria and Torula (the yeast-plant), ready to become developed and multiply under favourable conditions, and by so doing to set up fermentation, putrafaction, or other morbid action in the bodies on or in which they are parasitic. All admit that many cutaneous diseases are due to the nation, or other morali action in the bodies on or in which they are parasitic. All admit that many cutaneous diseases are due to the presence of parasites propagated by spores, as also that certain diseases, as pebrine in silk-worms, 'blood' in cattle, malignant pussilk-worms, 'blood' in cattle, malignant pus-tules, &c., arise from the germs of animals or plants in the tissues or blood, but in regard to its wider application there is much contro-versy. A system of antiseptic treatment of wounds and sores has been founded upon this theory, with the view chiefly of prevent-ing the formation of pus on the surface of incised wounds, and pyamia, or blood-poisoning, occasionally occurring after oper-ations, especially in hospitals. This treatment consists in endeavouring to exclude germs or effect their destruction by the agency chiefly of carbolic acid.

agency emeny of carrone acut.

Gern, t of. To grin; to snarl; to
yawn. 'Gaping like a gulfe when he did
gerne.' Spenser,
Gerccomia (jë-rō-kō'mi-a), n. Same as

Gerocomia (jē-rō-kō'mi-a), n. Same as Gerocomia (jē-rō-kōm'ik-al), a. Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]
Gerocomy (je-ro'ko-mi), n. [Gr. gērokomia, from gēras, old age, and komeō, to tend.]
That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]
Gerontes (ge-ron'tēz or je-ron'tēz), n. pl. [Gr., old men.] In Greek antig, magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephori and kings, were the supreme authority of the state. There were twenty-eight, or, according to some, thirty-two, of these magistrates. They could not be elevated to the dignity before their sixtieth year.
Gerontogracy (ge-ron-tok'ra-si or je-ron-

Gerontocracy (ge-ron-tok'ra-si or je-ron-tok'ra-si), n. [Gr. geron, gerontos, an old man, and kratos, power.] Government by old men

Geropigia, Jerupigia (je-ro-pi'ji-a, je-ru-pi'ji-a), n. A mixture composed of unfer-mented grape-juice, with sufficient brandy and sugar to prevent it from fermentation,

and sugar to prevent it from fermentation, and colouring matter from rhatany root or log-wood, imported from Portugal, to give spurious strength and colour to port wines. Gerris (jér'ris), n. A genus of hemipterous insects. See HYDROMETRIDÆ. Gerrymander (ge-ri-man'dér), v.t. [From a governor of Massachusetts named Gerry, who devised the scheme.] To arrange the political divisions of, as a state, so that in an election one party may obtain an advantage

Gerrymander (ge-ri-man'der), v.t. [From a governor of Massachusetts named Gerry, who devised the scheme.] To arrange the political divisions of, as a state, so that in an election one party may obtain an advantage over its opponent, even though the latter may possess a majority of votes in the state. [American political slang.]
Gerund (je'rund), n. [L. gerundium, from gero, to carry on or perform—because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund properly expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a part of the Latin verb used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active, when the infinitive outlit to stand in some other case than the nominative, but adopted into other languages to indicate various forms or modifications of the verb; thus, in Anglo-Saxon a dative form of the infinitive with to before it, is often called the gerund: as, Ie eom to nimanne, I am to take (or be taken). In Latin the gerund is a sort of verbal noun, having only the oblique cases, and possessing the same power of government as its verb, but resembling the noun in being governed by prepositions; as, studium obtemperandi legibus, a desire of obeying the laws. The early English or Anglo-Saxon gerund or dative of the infinitive was used chiefly to indicate end or purpose, like the Latin gerund or supine, or ut with the subjunctive. In English what seems to be a present participle governed by a preposition is sometimes denominated a gerund, in such phrases, for example, as 'fit for teaching,' fond of learning;' but here teaching and learning are merely verbal nouns (corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon nouns in -ung) governed by a preposition, the preposition or 'fit for the teaching of boys.' Gerundial (je-rundial), a. Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.

Gerundive (je-rundiv-li), adv. In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as, or in place of, a gerund or gerundive; as, or in place of, a gerund or gerundive; as, or in place of, a gerund or gerundive; as, or in place o

Gervillia (jer-villi-a), n. [After M. Gerville, a French naturalist.] A genus of conchifers or bivalves, family Aviculidæ, or wing-shells, found fossil from the carboniferous system to the chalk inclusive.

found fossil from the carboniferous system to the chalk inclusive.

Gesling,† n. A gosling.

Gesnera (jes-ne'ra). [AfterConrad Gesner, the celebrated botanist.] A handsome genus of about fifty species, the type of the nat. order Gesneraceæ. They are mostly natives of Brazil, having tuberous rhizomes, opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers, borne singly or several together on axillary peduncles or in terminal racemes.

Gesneraceæ (jes-ne-rā'sē-ē). An order of monopetalous exogens, comprising about 700 species, mostly natives of tropical and subtropical regions, and represented by a few genera in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, and the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby herbs, or (rarely) trees, often with tuberous rhizomes, usually opposite leaves, and scarlet, violet, or blue (often very handsome) flowers, borne singly upon axillary or terminal peduncles. Some of the genera are frequent in our hothouses, such as Gloxinia, Achimenes, and Gesnera. Gest,† n. A guest. Chaucer.

Gest,† n. A guest. Chaucer.

Gest, Geste (jest). n. [L. gestum, from gero, to carry, to do.] 1.† Deed, action, or achievement.

They were two knights of peerlesse puissance,

They were two knights of peerlesse puissance, And famous far abroad for warlike gest. Spenser. 2.+ Show; representation .- 3.+ Carriage of person; deportment; sometimes gesture.

erson; deportment; sometimes gesture. Portly his person was, and much increast, Through his heroick grace and honourable gret. Spenser. Had the knight looked back to the page's geste, I ween he had turned anon! For drend was the woe in the face so young: And wild was the slient geste that flung Casque, sword to earth. E. B. Browning.

And wild was the silent geste that flung Casque, sword to earth. E. B. Browning.

Gestf (jest), n. [O.F. gists. See Gist.] 1. A stage, rest, or stop in travelling. See Gist. 2. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the heralds' office.

Gestant (jes'fant), a. [L. gestans, gestantis, ppr. of gesto, freq. from gero, gestum, to carry.] Carrying; laden. 'Clouds gestum with heat.' E. B. Browning.

Gestation (jest-åshon), n. [L. gestatio, from gesto, gestatum, freq. from gero, to carry.] 1.† The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.—2. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.—3. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exercise of his own powers.—

Extra-uterine gestation, pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus, as when it is lodged in the ovary or in the fallopian tubes.

Gestatory (jest'a-to-ri), a. I. That may be carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either gestatory, such as they were about their heads

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either gestatory, such as they were about their heads and necks, &c. Sir T. Browns.

and necks, &c. Sir T. Browns.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.
Gestic (jest'ik), a. Pertaining to legendary deeds or exploits. "The gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore." Goldsmith. [Rare.]
Gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), v.i. pret. & pp. gesticulated; ppr. gesticulating. [L. gesticulating or gestum, to bear or carry.] To make gestures or motions, as in specifying to use prostures. in speaking; to use postures.

The Spaniards argue with even more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and gesticulate with equal, if not superior, eagerness.

H. Swinburne.

Gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), v.t. To represent by gesture; to imitate; to act. [Rare.]

by gesture; to imitate; to act. [Rare.]

If I knew any man so vile
To act the crimes these whippers reprehend.
Or what their servile apes gesticutate. E. Fonson.
Gesticulation (jes-tik'ù-lā'k)on), n. [L.
gesticulatio, from gesticulor. See GESTICULATE.] I. The act of gesticulating or making
gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.—2. A gesture; a motion of the body
or limbs in speaking, or in representing
action or passion, and enforcing arguments
and sentiments.—3. Antic tricks or motions.
'Mimical and fantastical gesticulations.' Bp.
Reynolds.

desticulator (jes-tik'ū-lāt-er), n. One that shows postures or makes gestures.

Gesticulatory (jes-tik'ū-lāt-o-ri), a. Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures. 'Mimical and gesticulatory entertainments.' Warton.

Gestor, † Gestour, † n. A relater of gests

Minestrales, And pestours for to tellen tales. Gestural (jes'tūr-al), a. Pertaining to ges-

ture.

Gesture (jes'tur), n. [Fr. geste; L. L. gestura, mode of acting, from L. gestus, carriage, posture, motion, from gero, gestum, to bear, to carry.] 1. A motion of the face, body, or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion.—2. Movement of the body or limbs.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, In every gesture dignity and love. Mitton.

Gesture (jes'tūr), v.t. pret. & pp. gestured; ppr. gesturing. To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor gestured as beseemeth. Hooker. Gesture (jes'tur), v.i. To gesticulate; to

Gestureless (jes'tūr-les), a. Free from ges-Gesturement (jes'tūr-ment), n. Act of

Gesturement (jes'tūr-ment), n. Act of making gestures. Get (get), nt. pret. got (gat, obs.); pp. got, gotten; ppr. getting. [A. Sax. getun, gietun, gytun, to obtain; Icel. geta, to get; O. H.G. gezan, to acquire; O. Sax. bigetan, to obtain; Goth. bigitan, to find. Probably of same root as Gr. chandano, to hold, to contain, L. pre-hendo, to catch, to seize. [1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; as, we get favour by kindness; we get wealth by industry and economy; we get land by purchase; we get praise by good conduct; and we get blame by doing ministice; most men get what they can for their goods or for their services.—2. To come into possession of: used only with have and had, and then signifying to be or to have been in possession of.

Thou hast get the face of a man. Herbert.

Thou hast got the face of a man. Herbert. 3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. Sure they are bastards to the English, the French never got them. Shak.

4. To acquire mental possession of; to commit to memory; to learn; as, to get a lesson.

mit to memory; to learn, as, so you Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art, He gets applause—I wish he'd get his part. Churchill.

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business.

Spectator.

6. To procure or cause to be or occur. Those things I bid you do; get them dispatched.
Shak.

7. To carry; to betake: reflexive use. thee out from this land. Gen. xxxi. 13.

He with all speed gat himself . . . to the strong own of Megs. Knolles.

He with all speed gut himself ... to the strong town of Megs.

—To get in, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover: as, to get in corn.—To get off, (2) to put off; to take or pull off; as, to get off a ship from shoals. (b) To sell; to dispose of; as, to get off goods.—To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to get on a coat; to get on boots.—To get out, (a) to draw out; to draw or pull on; as, to get on a coat; to get on boots.—To get out, (a) to draw out; to disengage.—To get over, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to get over difficulties; also, to recover; win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—To get together, to collect; to amass.—To get up, to prepare and introduce; to bring forward. See extract at end of GET, v.t.—SYN.
To obtain, procure, acquire, attain, realize, Get (get), v.t. 1. To make acquisition; to gain.
We mourn. France smiles; we lose, they daily get. e mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily get.

We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily xet.

2. To arrive at any place or state; to become:
followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labour; as,—To
get above, to surmount; to surpass.—To get
ahead, to advance; to prosper.—To get
along, to proceed; to advance.—Tb get takeep,
to fall asleep.—To get at, to reach; to make
way to; to come to.—To get away or
away from, to depart; to quit; to leave; or
to disengage one's self from.—To get back,
to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—To get before, to arrive
in front or more forward.—To get behind,
to fall in the rear; to lag.—To get clear, to
disengage one's self; to be released, as fron
confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to
be freed from danger or embarrassment.—
To get down, to descend; to come from an

elevation.—To get drunk, to become intoxicated.—To get forward, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth. To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling. — To get in or into, to arrive within an inclosure roget in truth, to arrive within an inclosure or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—To get loose or free, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.

—To get near, to approach within a small distance.—To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from. —To get near, to approach within a small distance.—To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.
—To get on, to proceed; to advance; to succeed; to prosper.—To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment. See v.t. 7.—To get over, to pass over; to surmount; to conquer; to recover from; as, to get over difficulties; to get over sickness.—To get quit of, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—To get rid of, to disingage one's self from, also, to shift off, or to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off, or to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off, to remove.—To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond anything; also, to finish; to accomplish.—To get to, to reach; to arrive.—To get together, to meet; to assemble; to convene.—To get up, (a) to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb. (b) To prepare and introduce; to bring forward; as, to get up a concert. (c) To dress; to equip; as the actor was well got up for the part.—The following specimen of the capabilities of get, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I get on horseback within ten minutes after I got your tetter. When I get to Canterbury, I got a chaise for bury; and I have get such a cold at shall not be able to get rid of in a hurry. I got to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I get shaved and dressed. I soon get into the secret of getting a memorial before the board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I get intelligence from the messenger that should likely get one the next morning. As soon as I get take to my intelligence from the messenger that I should likely get one the next morning. As soon as I get to the get an answer then; however, I get intelligence from the messenger that is should not not be been to the next morning. As soon as I get it, I get another than the get morning in the morning. I get on the next morning to the down the morning it

Get (get), n. [Fr. gette.] Fashion; behaviour. Chaucer.
Get (get), n. Breed; offspring. [Scotch.]
Gethe.† For Goeth. Chaucer.
Get-nothing (get'nu-thing), n. One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler; a ne'er-do-well.

Every get-nothing is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water.

Adams.

stolen water.

Get-penny† (get'pen-ni), n. Something which gets or gains money for those concerned in it; a successful affair, as a theatrical performance. B. Jonson.

Gettable, Getable (get'a-bl), a. That may be gotten or obtained; obtainable.

Getter (get'er), n. 1. One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.—2. One who begets or procreates.

procreates.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. Shak.

One employed in digging, in the construc-tion of an earthwork.
 Getting (getting).
 The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get under-standing. Prov. iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

The meaner families return a small share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. Swift.

The meaner families return a small share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. Swift.

Get-up (get'up), n. Appointment; equipment; deces and other accessories; as, the actor's get-up was first-rate.

Geum (je'um), n. [L., from Gr. geuō, to give a taste or relish to, to stimulate—the roots of some of them, and of allied species, having the same properties as Peruvian bark.] A genus of hardy herhaceous perennials, belonging to the nat order Rosacee, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. Two of them are common British plants known by the name of avens. G. canadense, chocolate-root or blood-root, a North American species, has some reputation as a tonic. A species of saxifrage is also called Geum.

Gewgaw (gu'ga), n. [Old forms gugave, gygave, shown by Skeat to be from older givegove, a kind of reduplicated form from the verb to give.] A showy trifle, a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything. 'Aheavy geugaw, called a crown' Dryden.

There came a young noble, a warior who had

Dryden.

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with gewgaws. Disraeli.

Thomas without value. Gewgaw (gū'ga), a. Showy without value.

Seeing his gewgaw castle shine, New as his title, built last year. Tennyson.

GHAT

Gey (gy), adv. Pretty; moderately. See GAY. [Scotch.]
Geyser (grzer), n. [Icel. geysir, lit. the gusher, from geysa, to gush or rush forth; allied to E. gush.] The name given to springs or fountains of hot water such as were first observed in Iceland. The geysers of Iceland, nearly one hundred in number, lie about 30 miles north-west of Mount Hecland 16 miles north of the town of Skalholt, in a plain covered by hot springs and steaming apertures. The largest, called the Great Geyser, throws up at certain times a column of hot water, with loud explosions, to the height of over 200 feet, and this eruption terminates in a column of steam, which rushes up with amazing force and a thundering noise. The next most important is the New Geyser or Strokkur (churn). These springs are supposed to be connected with Mount Hecla. The geysers of Iceland are, however, surpassed by those which have been discovered in comparatively recent times in the Rocky Mountains in the Yellowstone Region. (See BOILING-SPRINGS.) The phenomenon, as experimentally illustrated by Tyndall, is due to the heating of the walls of a fissure, whereby the water is slowly raised to the boiling point under pressure and explodes into steam, an interval being required for the process to be repeated.

quired for the process to be repeated.

Ghainorik(gā'nō-rik), n. A variety of the yak
of a black colour, the back and tail being often white.

Ghaist (gast), n. A ghost. [Scotch.] Hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye Frae ghaists an' witches. Burns.

Ghark (gark), n. A name in parts of the East for the best descriptions of eagle-wood, which, after being buried for a time, is dark, glossy, and sinks in water. Simmonds.

monas. Gharry (gärri), n. A native Indian carriage drawn by oxen. Ghast (gast), a. [Probably based on ghastly but influenced in sense by ghost.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

Stiy appearance, non-How doth the wide and melancholy earth Gather her hills around us, grey and ghest. E. B. Browning.

Ghast (gast), v.t. To strike aghast. Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fied.

Shak.

Ghastful† (gast'ful), a. [See GHASTLY.] Such as to make people stand aghast; dreadful; terrible.

I tell no lie, so ghastful grew my name, That it alone discomfited an host. Mir. for Mags. Ghastfully† (gast'ful-li), adv. In a ghastful manner; frightfully.

manner; frightfully. The often states ghastfully, raves loud, &c. Pote. Chastliness (gastliness), n. The state or quality of being ghastly; horror of countenance; a deathlike look; paleness; as, the ghastliness of his appearance. Chastly (gastli), a. [Rather from the ghast of aghast than from A. Sax. gást, a ghost.]

1. Terrible of countenance; deathlike; dismal; as, a ghastly face; ghastly smiles.

Death

Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd.

Milton. His famine should be fill'd.

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

"Mangled with ghastly wounds." Mitton.—Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard. Ghastly, as it is most commonly applied, means deadly pale, deathlike. It is generally applied to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is shocking and suggestive of death; as, Milton's 'mangled with ghastly wounds.'

Her face was so phastly that it could not be recom-

Her face was so ghastly that it could not be recog-ised. Macaulay. nsec. Mataulay.

Grim characterizes a rigid, fixed expression of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, ruthless disposition. Death is called 'the grim king of terrors.' Grisly designates the appearance of a person calculated to inspire terror. terror.

My grisly countenance made others fly; None durst come near for fear of sudden death. Shak

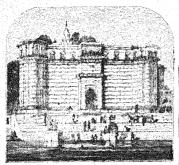
Haggard adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony.

Ghastly (gastli), adv. In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Staring full ghastly like a strangled man. Shak,

Ghastnesst (gast/nes), n. Ghastliness. Ghât, Ghaut (gat), n. [Hind.] 1. In the East Indies, a pass through a mountain; also, a range or chain of hills.—2. A landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India, generally

having at the summit a temple, pagoda, bathing-house, or place of rest and recrea-



Ghoosla Ghdt. Benares.

Ghoosla Gialt, Benares.

A ghit consists in general of a long, high building, fronting the river, to which access is had by means of accessed lights of steps, these latter forming the essential part of the structure, as the will or building is only for the protection of leangers from the suntage.

Chebre, Gheber (gáber), R. Same as Guebre. Che (gé), n. (Hind. dh., charified butter. In the East Indies, the butter made from the milk of the buildio, clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin (gérkin), n. [6, gurke, D. garrife, Pan. agarke, Pol. ogarek, At al-thinder, Hind. Rhydr, cucumber.] a small-fruited variety of the cusamber, used for pickling.

Ghess (ges), v.i. To guess. Spanser.

Chetchoo (gerkin), n. Au Indian name for the plant Aponogeton monostuchyon, the roots of which are nearly as good as potatoes, and as much liked by the natives. Simmonds.

Chetto (gertő), n. [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns where Jews live.

I went to the Gaeto, where the Jews dwell as in a subush by themselves. Evelyn.

shouth by themselves. Everyn.

Ghibelline (gibel-in), a. [The Italian form of Wabbingen, the name of an estate in that portion of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Wintenberg, belonging to the house of Hohenstanfen (to which the then Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out in 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It was first employed as the railying cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] One of that faction in Italy that were in favour of the emperor and opposed to the Guelfs, or pope's faction. These factions arose in the twelfth century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for 200 years. See GUELF.

The waters of the arms occasil to Contact.

Germany and Italy 107 200 years, one GUBLE.

The wavery of the army opposed to Courad on this occasion was 'Welf' or 'Caelph', that of Conrad's army was 'Walldingen'. Hence, ever afterwards these names were used to distinguish the two great parties into which the inhabitants of Germany and Italy were divided — a partisan of the pages against the emperors being called a Guelph, and a partisan of the emparors against the pages, a Guelphian of the comparison of the emperors against the pages, a Guelphian of the emperors against the pages, and the define.

Ghittern (git'tern), n. Same as Gittern (which

see). They can no more hear thy gluttern's tune. Keats.

They can no more hear thy gintern's time. Keate. Chohona-grass (go-hū'na-gras), n. A poisonous Indian grass, supposed to be Paspalaton verobiculatum.

Chole (göl), n. Same as Ghoul (which see).

Choont (gönt), n. A. small stree-footed Indian pony, used in the mountain ranges as a pack or saidle horse.

Chost (göst), n. [A. Sax. göst, aspirit, aghost; D. geest, G. geist, a spirit; from a root seen in Icel. geisa, to chafe, to rage as fire; Sw. pitsa, to ferment; E. yeast.] 1.† The spirit; the soul of man.

A. thousand troubles grow

A thousand troubles grow.
To vene his weried great. To vene his veneagues. Surrey.

2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.

The mighty phasts of our great Harrys rose.

Dryden.

3. f A corpse; a dead body.

No knight so rude I ween, As to doen outrage to a sleeping ghost. Spinser. 4. Shadow; trace; as, he had not the ghost of a chance.—To give up the ghost, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire.—The Holy Ghost, the third person in the Trinity.—SYN. Apparition, spectre, phantom, shade. Ghost' (göst), v.i. To die; to expire. 'Within a few hours she ghosted.' Sidney. Ghost' (göst), v.t. To appear to in the form of a ghost; to haunt with an apparition.

Julius Casar.
Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted. Shak. Ghostless t (gostles), a. Without life or

Spirit.

Works are the breath of faith: the proofs by which
we may hadge whether it live. If you feel them not,
the faith is gheatless.

Dr. R. Clarke.

the faith is gheathers.

Chostlike (gost'lik), a. Like a ghost; withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

Chostliness (gost'li-nes), a. The state or quality of being ghostly.

Chostly (gost'li), a. 1. Having to do with

Thostly (göst'li), a. 1. Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies.

Common Frayer.

Cease, Sweet father, and bid call the genesity man Hither, and let me shrive me clean, and die.

7 Tennyson.
2. Pertaining to apparitions.—2. Suitable for ghosts; solemn; gloomy; as, ghostly halls.

To muse at last, amid the ghostly gloom Of graves and honry vaults, and cloister'd cells

Ghost-moth (gōst'noth), n. A noturnal lepidopterons insect (Hepidots hunnith), so called from the male being of a white colour, and from its habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has grey posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed.

red-spotted amerior wings, is conceased.

Chost-seer (göxt'sē-ēr), n. One who sees
ghosts or apparitions.

Chost-story (göxt'stō-ri), n. A story about
ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced.

Choul (göl), n. [Per, ghul, ghawal, a demon
of the mountains and the woods, supposed
to decour new and other animals I. An to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human badies.

Ghyli (gil), n. [See GILL.] A gully or cleft in a hill; a ravine. [Border dialect.] Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair, And Dangcong/pil so foully rent. Coloridge.

And Dangeoughell es foully rent. Coloridge.

Giallolino (1941-10-16 no), n. [It. giallorino, yellowish, from giallo, yellow.] An oxide of lead or massicot, a fine yellow pigment much used under the name of Naples Yellow.

Giambeaux, Giambeux (zhauruo, zhaurun), n. pl. [Fr. jambe, leg.] Armour for the legs; jumbes. 'A large pumple streame actown their giambeux falles.' Spenser.

Giant (jirant), n. [O.E. geant, Fr. géant; L. gigus, giyantis; Gr. gigas, giyantos, a stant, one of certain gigantic mythological beings, sons of Gö, the earth; formed, no doubt, by reduplication from the root gan, to beget, same as gen, seen in L. genus, Gr.

to beget, same as gen, seen in L. genus, Gr. genes, race | 1. A. man of extraordinary genos, race | 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Grants of mighty bone, and hold emprise. Mitton.

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; as, the judge is a giant in his profession.—Giant's Causey or Causeway, a mass of columnar basaltic rock on the coast of Antrim in Irefand. Giant (ji'ant). a. Like a giant; extraordinary

in size or strength; as, giant brothers; a giant son.

Giantess (ji'ant-es), n. A female giant; 2 female of extraordinary size and stature. I had rather be a giantess, and lie under Mount

Pelion. Shak.

Giant Fennel (ji'ant fen-nel), n. The common name of plants of the genus Ferula; especially, the species F. communis, a large course-looking unbelliferous plant.

Giantize (ji'ant-iz), v.i. To play the giant.

Giantly (ji'ant-il), a. Resembling or appropriate to a giant, characteristic of a giant.

Giant Puff, hall a. A fungus, the Lucal.

Giant Puff, hall a. A fungus, the Lucal.

Giantly strength and stature. Bp. Hall. Giant Puff-ball, n. A fungus, the Lycoperdon giganteun, which, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and is edible when young. Giantry (ji'ant-ri), n. The race of giants.

Rare.]
Giantship (ji'ant-ship), n. The state, quality, or character of a giant. His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fallen.

Giaour (jour), n. [Turk, from Per. gaver, an iniidel.] A word used by the Turks to designate the atherents of all religious except the Mohammedun, more particularly (hristians. The use of it is so common that it is often applied without intending an insult.

Gib (jib), n. [0.E. gib, a hooked stick; Fr. gibe, a bill-hook.] A piece of iron employed

to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed, previous to inserting the keys. (3th (ib), v.t. To secure or fasten with a glb or gibs. (3th (ib), n. [See GIB-OAT.] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat. Shak. (3th (jib), v.t. To act like a cat. 'What caterwalling's here' what abbian?' Bases caterwauling's here? what gibbing? Beau.

Gibber (gib'ber), v.i. [Akin to jabber and jabble. Imitative.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. Shak. Gibber (jibber), n. L., a hunch or hump.]
In bot. a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, &c.
Gibberish (gibberish), n. [From gibber, v.i.]
Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English but gibbertsh. Spenser.

very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English but gibberish. Speaner. Gibberish (gill'ber-ish), a. Unmeaning, as words; unintelligible; fustian. 'Gibberish phrases.' Florio.
Gibbet (jil'bet), n. [Fr. gibet, It. giubetto, giubetta, dim. of giubba, a kind of garment, corresponding to Fr. jupe, and probably having at one time such meanings as collar or halter. Comp. E. jib, the projecting sail in the fore-part of a ship, as also the projecting beam of a crane, and jib-boom, which reminds one of the projecting beam of the gallows; a wooden erection, consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which notorious malefactors were hanged in chains, and on which their bodies were suffered to remain, asspectacles in terrorem. 2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight of goods; a jib.
Gibbet (jil'bet), v.t. 1. To hang and expose

Gibbet (jib'het), v.t. 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; to hang upon any-thing resembling a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket. Shak.

gibets on the brewer's backet.

2. To expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like. 'I'll gibbet up his name.' Oldham.

Gibbier † (zhib'bi-ā), n. [O.Fr. Mod.Fr. gibber.'] Wild fowl; game.

Gibble-gabble (gibl-gab'l), n. [A reduplication of gabble.] Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; fustian language.

Gibbon (gib'bon), n. A name common to the apes of the genus Hylohates, but more particularly restricted to the species Hylobates lar, which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is distinguished from other quadrumanous animals of the Indian Archipelago. It is distinguished from other quadrumanous animals by the slenderness of its form, but more particularly by the extraordinary length of its arms, which, when the animal is standing, reach nearly to the ankles, and which enables it to swing itself from tree to tree with wonderful agility. Its colour is black, but its face is commonly surrounded with a white or gray heard. See APE.

Gib-boom (dib'bom), n. Same as Jib-boom (which see).

(which see).

Gibbose (gib-5s'), a. [L. gibbosus, from gibbus, a hunch.] Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large

elevations, Gibbosity (gib-os'i-ti), n. The state of being gibbous or gibbose; protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.

When ships, salling contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other but the gibbosity of the interfacent water?

Reg.

Glibbous (gib'us), a. [L. gibbosus, from gibbus, a hunch.] 1. Swelling; protuberant; convex; as, the moon is gibbous when more than half and less than full, the enlightened part being then convex on both margins.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member.
Wiseman.

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. How oxen, in some countries, began and continue grobous, or hunch-backed. Sir T. Browne.

gribbous, or hunch-backed. Sir T. Browns.

3. In bot. more convex or tunid in one place than another.

Gibbously (gib'us-li), adv. In a gibbous or protuberant form.

Gibbousness (gib'us-nes), n. The state or quality of being gibbous; protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.

Gibbsite (gibz'it), n. [In honour of G. Gibbs, Esq.] A hydrate of alumina, a whitish mineral found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactical masses, presenting an aggrega-

tion of elongated tuberous branches, parallel

tion of clongated tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibres radiating from an axis.

Gib-cat (gib'kat), n. [Abbrev. for Gilbert, the equivalent of Fr. Thibert, the name of the cat in the story of 'Reynard the Fox'. In the Romaum of the Rose, 'Thibert' le cas' is translated by Chaucer 'Gibbe our cat.' 'Hath no man gelded Gyb her cat?' Gammer Gurton's Needle. Comp. Tom-cat.] A castrated he-cat, or an old worn-out cat. I am as melancholy as nib-cat, or proved bear.

I am as melancholy as a gib-cat, or lugged bear,

Gibe (jib), v.i. pret. & pp. gibed; ppr. gibing.

[From the same root as gab, the mouth, gabble, jabber, &c. Comp. Sw. gipa, to wry the mouth, to make faces.] To throw out or utter reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout. Swift.

Gibe (jib), v.t. To reproach with contemptaous words; to deride; to scoff or rail at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From their features, while I gibe them, From their features, while I gibe them. Swift. Gibe (jib), n. An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and the notable scorns, That dwell in every region of his face. Shak. With solemn gibe did Eustace banter me. Tennyson. SYN. Scoff, taunt, railing, jeer, sneer, re-

SYN. Scoff, taunt, railing, jeer, sneer, reproach, insult.

Gibe, Gybe (jib), nt. and i. Naut. see JIBE.

Gibel (jib'el), nt. [G. gibel, gicbel.] A fish of the carp genus, Cyprinus gibelio, and belonging to that section of the genus having no harbules at the mouth. It is generally known in England by the name of Prussian Carp, being supposed to have been introduced from Germany. It is a good table fish, but seldom weighs more than \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1b. It is said to be able to live so much as thirty hours out of water.

Gibeomte (gi'bē-on-it), n. [From the Gibconites having been made 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' by Joshua. Josh ix. x.]

A slave's slave; a workman's labourer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must rudge, whoever gives command,

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command, A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turn. Bloomfield.

Giber (jib'er), n. One who utters reproach-ful, censorious, and contemptuous expres-sions, or who makes cutting sarcastic reflec-tions; one who derides; a scoffer.

fill, censorious, and contemperatus expressions, or who makes cutting sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.

He is a giver, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. B. Jonson.

Gibingly (jib'ing-li), adv. In a gibing manner; with censorious, sarcastic, and contemptations expressions; scornfully.

Giblet (jib'let), a. Made of giblets; as, a giblet pie.

Giblet-check, Giblet-check (jib'let-chek, jib'let-chek), n. A term used by stone-masons in Scotland to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c., of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outwards. Written also Jiblet-check, Jiblet-check, Written also Jiblet-check, Jiblet-check, Written also Jiblet-check, Jible

Giddily and be everywhere but at home. Donne.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

Giddiness (gid'i-nes), n. 1. The state of being giddy; vertigo; a swimming of the head; dizziness.—2. The state or quality of being inconstant; unsteadiness; mutability. There be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief.

Bacon.

3. Frolic; wantonness; levity.—4. A disease in sheep, usually known as Sturdy.

Giddy (gid'i), a. [A. Sax gidig. Comp. Gael godach, giddy.] 1. Affected with vertigo; dizxy; reeling; having in the head a sensation of a whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and drunkenness; as, some people on looking over the brink of a precipice are apt to be giddy.—2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a giddy height.

The ridgy precipies and the dayreness fixed.

The giddy precipice and the dangerous flood.

3. Suggestive of giddiness from its motion; rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

The giddy motion of the whirling mill. 4. Characterized by inconstancy; inconstant; unstable; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever. Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm Shak.

How inexcusable are those giddy creatures who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed.

Richardson.

A mustand sour.

5. That causes to totter or be unsteady in the footsteps; unfixed.

As we have paced along Upon the gracy footing of the hatches.

Shak.

6. Characterized by or spent in levity.

Too many giddy, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastic measures danced away. Rowe.

And in lantastic measures danced away. Rome.

7. Ellated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement; having the head turned.

Art thou not gridely with the fashion too? Shake.

Gliddy (glid'), v.t. To turn quickly: to rect.

Constrain our course to gliddy round.

Chapman.

Gliddy (glid'), v.t. pret. & pp. gliddied; ppr. gliddying. To make dizzy or unsteady.

It is a quiet and peaceble way who is not neved.

giddying. To make dizzy or unsteady.

It is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not giddied with suspicion.

Farindon.

Giddy-head (gid'i-hed), n. A person without thought or judgment.

A company of guidey-heads will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heavet; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month,

Giddy-headed (gid'i-hed-ed), a. Having a giddy head; heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.

Giddy-paced (gid'i-pāst), a. Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty. These most brisk and giddy-paced times.

Gie (gē), v.t. pret. ga, gae, or gied; pp. gien To give. [Provincial English and Scotch.] A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I gred it in hand.

Tenneyson.

Gie, † v.t. [O.Fr. guier; Fr. guider, to guide. See GUIDE.] To guide.

See Guille.] To guide.

O Lord, my soule and eke my body gie. Chancer.

Gier-eagle (jèr'ē-gl), n. [D. gier, G. geier, a vulture, and E. eagle.] An eagle, or bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ix. 18. It is supposed to be the Vultur permoprierus of Linneus.

Gier-falcon (jèr'fa-km). See Gyr-Falcon.

Giesecktie (gë'sek-it), n. [In honour of Sir Charles Gieseck.] A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown colour, and nearly as hard as calcareous spar. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, soda, and potash, and differs from elecolite mainly by the additional portion of water it contains.

Gif (gif), conj. [A. Sax.; generally but erroneously considered the imper. of gifur, to give, to grant. It is akin to Goth. jabai, tha, 0.Fris. jef, Icel. ef, if, tha, to doubt, Sw. jef, doubt.] If. [Old English and Scotch.]

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my tyme.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gawin Dougias.

Gy 1 nave tailyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gavin Donglas.
Giff-gaff (gif'gaf), n. [Reduplicated from root of give.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.
'Gif-gaff makes good fellowship.' Proverb.
[Scotch.]
Giffy (jif'fl), n. Same as Jify.
Giff (gift), n. [From give.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or conferring; as, he has the gift of that; that is in his gift.—2. That which is given or bestowed; anything, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.—3. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty; as, the gift of wit; the gift of ridicule.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift, To rain a shower of commanded tears, An onion will do well for such a shift. Shak.

SYN. Present, donation, grant, largess, bene-SYN. Present, donation, grant, largess, benefaction, boon, bounty, gratuity, endowment, talent, faculty.

Gift (gith) v.l. 1. To confer as a gift.

The gear that is gifted, it never
Will last like the gear that is won. F. Bailtie.

The gear that is gifted, it never Will last like the gear that is won. F. Baillie.

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or faculty. 'Am I better gifted than another?' Bp. Hall.

Gifted (gifted), pp. or a. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; largely endowed with intellect. 'Their gifted brotherhood.' Dryden.' Some divinely gifted man.' Tennyson. Giftedness (gift'ed-nes), n. The state of being gifted. 'Endued with the sublimest giftedness of our separatists.' Echard. Gift-rope (gift'rop), n. Naut. arope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. Gigt (gig), nt. [L. gigno, to beget.] To engender. Dryden.

Gig (gig), m. (Comp. G. geige, a fiddle; Icel. geiga, to tremble, to quiver; also It. giga, a gig; Fr. gigue, a lig, a romp, the word being borrowed into the Romance tongues. Comp. jig.] 1.† A fiddle; a jig.—2. Any little thing that is whirled round in play; a top; a whirligig.

whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant. Go whip thy gig.

3. A light carriage with one pair of wheels 5. A light carring with one pair of wheels generally drawn by one horse; a chaise.—
4. Naut. a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished with sails.—5. A machine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazling woollen cloth. Called

wire teem for tearing woonen croin. Canca also Gig-machine.

Gig (gig), v.t. To move up and down; to wriggle. Dryden.

Gig (gig), n. A dart or harpoon; a fishgig (which see).

Gig (gig), v.i. To fish with a gig or fishgig.

Gig (gig), v. 10 usa with a gig of nongage (gig) a. [Contr. for giglet.] A wanton, silly girl. See Gigner.
Giga (jég'a), m. Same as Gigg, Gigue.
Gigantal (ji-gan'tal), a. Gigantic. [Rare.]
Gigantal frames hold wonders rarely strange.
Drummend.
Gigentagan (ji-gan-th'an) a. [I. diamteus.]

Gigantean (jī-gan-tē'an), a. [L. qiganteus, from gigas, gigantis, a giant. See GIANT.] Like a giant mighty.

The strong Fates with gigantean force Bear thee in arms.

Dr. H. More.

Gigantesque (ji'gan-tesk), a. Befitting a giant; suited to, or suggested by, the great proportions of a giant; written in a magni-

proportions of a giant; written in a magni-loquent vein.

Gigantic (fi-gan'tik), a. [L. giganticus, from gigas, gigantis, a giant. See Giant.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a giant; of ex-traordinary size or proportions; very large; lunge; enormous; as, a man of gigantic pro-portions. On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds.' Milton.—SYN. Huge, pro-digious, mighty, enormous, colossal, vast, immense.

Gigantical (ji-gan'tik-al), a. Gigantic; big; bulky. 'Gigantical Cyclopes.' Burton. Gigantically (ji-gan'tik-al-li), adv. In a

Gigantically (ji-gan'tik-al-li), adv. In a gigantic manner. Gigantiche (ji-gan'ti-sid), n. [L. gigas, gigantis, a giant, and evedo, to slay.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. Hallam. Giganticness (ji-gan'tik-nes), n. The state or quality of being gigantic. [Rare.] Gigantine (ji-gan'tin), a. Gigantic. Bullokar.

towar.

Gigantolite (ji-gan'tō-lit), n. [Gr. gigas, gigantos, a giant, and lithos, a stone.] A crystallized variety of iolite, related to fahlunite: so named from the large size of its crystals.

crystals. Gigantology (ji-gan-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. gigas, gigantos, a giant, and logos, discourse.] An account or description of giants. Gigantomachy (ji-gan-tom'a-ki), n. [Gr. gigas, gigantos, giant, and machē, fight.] The fabulous war of the giants against heaven. heaven

Gigg, Gigue (jig, zhēg), n. [Forms of jig (which see).] I. Same as Jig (which see).— 2.† An irregular sound, resembling that of the Eolian harp, produced by the wind; a

varying sough.

Gigget † (jig'get), n. A small piece of flesh;
a slice. 'Cut the slave to giggets.' Beau.

Giggle (gig'l), n. [Probably imitative. Comp. cackle; D. gicken, gickelen, to cackle; Swiss

gigelen, to giggle; L. cachinue, to raugh loudly] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to fitter for ten minutes; then, returning, all giggles and blushes, they sat down to dinner. Dickens.

Giggle (gig'l), r.i. pret. & pp. giggling; ppr. giggling. To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly or affected manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth.
Giggler (gig'ler), n. One that giggles or titters.

Giggling (gig'ling), ppr. or a. Laughing with short catches; characterized by short broken laughs; tittering.

She brought a couple of sickly children attended by a prim nurse, and in a faint genteel giggling tone cackled to her sister about her fine acquaintance.

Gig-horse (gighors), n. A horse that draws

a gg. diglet, Giglot (gig'let, gig'lot), n. [Perhaps from giggle, or from gig with a diminutive termination.] A lightgiddy girl; a laseivious girl; a wanton. 'A peevish giglot.' E. Jonson.

The giglet is wilful, and is running upon her fate. Si W. Scott.

Giglet, Giglot (giglet, giglot), a. Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. Ogiglot fortune.

State.

Glg-machine (gig'ma shën), n. See GIG, 5.

Glg-mill (gig'mil), n. Same as Gig, 5.

Gigot (jig'ot), n. [Fr., a leg of mutton, from 0, fr. gigue, the thigh, a fiddle—of Teutonic origin; comp. G. geige, a violin—from its shape.] 1. A leg of mutton. [This, the primary, is still the common meaning.]—2.† A small piece of fiesh; a gigget.

Thairmark elle

2+A small piece of fiesh; a gigget.

The invaries sit
They broiled on coales and cate; the test in givets cut they spit.

Gigue, n. [Fr.] See Gigg.
Gilbertine (gilbertin), n. One of a religious order founded about 1148, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the male members of which order observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the female that of St. Benedict.

Gilbertine, (gilbertin), n. Belonging to the

Gilbertine (gil') ort-in), a. Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above.

monastic order memboned above. Gild (gild), e.l. per. & pp. gilded or gilt; ppr. gilding. jA. Sax. gildan, from gold (which see), j. Tooverlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksliver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as, the gilt frame of a mirror.

Her joy in gilded chariots when alive, And love of ombre after death survive. Pope, 2. To give a golden appearance or colour to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright.

No more the rising san shall gild the morn. Pope. Let oft good humour, mild and gay, Gild the calm evening of your day. Transbull.

3. To give a fair and agreeable external ap-pearance to; to recommend to favour and reception by superficial decoration; as, to gild flattery or falsehood.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace. Physical it with the happiest terms I have. Shak. 4 f To make drank; probably from the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they Find this grand liquor that hath gilded 'em? Shak.

5. f To enrich; to supply with money. I will make fast the doors, and gild myself With some more ducats, and he with you straight

Gild (gild), n. Same as Guild (which see), Gild-ale (gild'al), n. A drinking bout in which each one pays an equal share. Gilder (gild'er), n. One who gilds. Gilder (gild'er), n. A Dutch coin. See GUILDER.

GUILDER.

Gilding (gilding), n. 1. The art or practice of applying gold leaf, or gold dust, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, leather, paper, stone, metals, &c. -2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage.
And I not strip the gilding off a knave! Pope.

And I not strip the gitting off a knave? Fope.

GII-hooter (jil'hiōt-ér), n. A name applied to the screech-owl. Booth.

GIII (gil), n. [Not found in A. Sax, or German and to be regarded as a Scandinavian word: Dan. gelle, gjelle, Sw. gill, fisk-gell, a fish-gill. Comp. Gael. gial, a jaw, the gill of a fish. let. gjellar (pl.), the gills of a fish. J. The respiratory organ of animals which breathe air mixed in water, as crustaceans, molluses, fishes, and amphibians. In fishes it consists of cartillaginous or bony arches at-

tached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves or fringed vascular fibrils resembling plumes, and of a red colour in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils.

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Fishes perform respiration under water by the gills.

2. Anything resembling a gill in shape or position; as, (a) the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, as in a turkey. (b) The flesh under or about the chin.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of the people of Piedmont. Swift.

gills of the people of Fredmont.

(c) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom. See Fungt.

(dill (gill), n. A pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [Provincial Facility]

on which timber is conveyed. [Provincial English.]
GIL (iii), n. [O.Fr. gelle, a wine measure;
L. L. gillo, gella, a wine measure or vessel,
a flask. No doubt of kindred origin with
gallon.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The imperial gill now in use contains 8 665 cubic
inches.—2. A measure, among tin-miners,
equal to a pint. 'They measure their blocktin by the gill.' Carew.
Gill (iil), n. 1. Ground-ivy (Nepeta Glechoma).
The lowle gill that perc dates to thinb. Shenstone.

The lowly gill that never dares to climb. Shenstone.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
Gill (jil), n. (Abbrev. of gillian (which see),
A sportive name for a female; a sweetheart:
a wanton girl. 'Each Jack with his Gill.' a wanton B. Jonson

The wife that gads not giglot wise With every flirting gill. Transl. of Bullinger. Gill (gil), n. [Icel gil, a ravine, a cleft.] A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook; a ghyll.

'Barancos,' or gills, which the water hath fretted way in the mountains.

Bp. Sprat.

'tharancos,' or gills, which the water hath fretted away in the mountains.

Gillaroo (gil-la-rö'), n. A variety of the common trout, found in Galway and other parts of Ireland, in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish.

Gill-bar (gil/bār), n. One of the series of arches (five in number) which support the gills in tishes.

Gill-cover (gil/kuy-er), n. The covering for the gill of a fish. Called also Gill-lid.

Gillenia (gil-lēni-a), n. INamed by Monch after Dr. Arnold Gillen, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosacew. There are two species, G. trifoliata, a native of North America, of which the root is emetic, possessing properties similar to those of peaceatanha; and G. stipulacae, also a native of North America, and possessing properties similar to those of the former.

Gillet (iil'et), n. [A dim. of gill (which see).] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloc,]

Gill-flap (gil'flap), n. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the cill-cover imme.

Gill-flap (gil'flap), n. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-cover, immediately closing the gill-opening.

Gill-flirt (jil'flert), n. A sportive or wanton

I care no more for such gill-flirt, said the jester, than I do for thy leasings. Sir W. Scott.

Gill-house (jil'house), n. A place where the liquor called gill is sold.

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each gill-house mourn, And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.

Gillian (jil'yan), n. [The old form of writing Julian and Juliana.] A girl; especially a sportive or wanton girl.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke, As I had been a mawkin, a flirt gillian.

As I had been a nawkin, a flirt gillian. & FI.

CHIlie (gilli), n. [Gael. gille, a boy, a gillie.]
In the Highlands, a man-servant; a serf; a boy; an outdoor male servant, more especially an outdoor male servant who is connected with, or who attends one while hunting.—Gillie white-foot, or gillie wet-foot, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in travelling. [Scotch.]
Cilliver (jill-ver), n. Same as Gillyflower.
Cill-id (gillid). See Gill-cover.
Cill-id-pening (gilo-pening), n. The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.
Cillyflower (jill-filon-er), n. [Fr. giroflee; It. garafalo, from L. caryophyllus, Gr. karyophyllon, the clove-tree, from the clove-like odour of the plant—karyon, a nut, and

phyllon, a leaf.] The popular name given to certain plants, either alone or with a distinctive term added. The clove gillyflower is Dianthus Caryophyllus; the stock gillyflower is Matthiola incans; the queen's gillyflower is Massaris matemalis.

flower is Hesperis matronalis.

Gillyvor (jil'li-vor), n. Same as Gillyflower. Gilour, † n. [See Guiler.] A deceiver. Chancer.

GHOUL, † n. [See GUILER.] A deceiver. Chauser. Chauser. Gilpy, Gilpey (gil'pi), n. [May be from A. Sax. gilp, glory, boastfulness; or perhaps another form of helpie applied jocularly.] A young frolicsome fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

A young girl. [Scotch.]

Gilravage, Gillravage (gil-rav'ā), n. [It may be from gillie, a Highland serf, and the verb to rausege, in which case the word appears to be a memorial of the outrages committed in the Lowlands by the Highland chiefs and their followers; or it may be from Fr. gueule, the mouth, and rawage, the original meaning being wastefulness in eating and drinking.] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder. [Scotch.] Gilravage, Gillravage (gil-rav'aj), v. To commit wild and lawless depredation; to plunder; to spoil. [Scotch.]

Gilravager, Gillravager (gil-rav'a-jér), n. One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. Sr W. Scott. Gilse (gils), n. Same as Grilse. Gilt (gilt), pp. of gild. Gilt (gilt), n. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; anything laid upon a surface to give a shining appearance; gilding.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown, Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gitt.
Shak.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown. Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. Shak.

Gilt (gilt), n. A young female pig. [Provincial English.]

Gilt, † n. Guilt. Chaucer.

Gilthead (gilthed), n. The name given to two fishes of different genera—the one being the Chrysophrys awrata, family Sparidæ, about 12 inches in length, abounding in the Mediterranean, and so named from a goldencoloured space over the eyebrows; the other the Crentiabrus tinca, or golden-wrasse, family Labridæ, about 6 inches in length, found on the British coasts.

Giltif, † a. Guilty. Chaucer.

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Gilt, † a. Guilty. Chaucer.

Gilt, † a. Guilty. Chaucer.

A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

Gim (jim), a. [Abbrev. of gimp.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

Gimbal, Gimbol (gimbal, gimbol), n. [L. gemellus, twin, paired, double, from geminus, twin.] A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium.

The term is most commonly applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one moving within the other, and each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other. The mariner's compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other it assumes a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship; consequently the card is always kept in a horizontal position.

Gill, the consequently the card is always kept in a horizontal position.

Gill, the consequently the card is always kept in a horizontal position.

Gil

ally a spruce or pert boy.

These are fine gimeracks, hey, here comes another, A flagonful of wine in's hand I take it. Beau & Fl. 2. A trivial piece of mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

Aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female gincracks. Thackeray.

femile gineracks.

Gimlet, Gimblet (gim'let), n. [Probably the same word as wimble with the Romance or Celtic pronunciation, guimble, and dimerm. Comp, O.D. wimpel, above. Languedoc jitimbla, to twist; D. wemelen, Sc. wammle, to move in an undulatory manner.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an auger. Gimlet (gim'let), o.t. To use or apply a gimlet; to turn round, as one does when using a gimlet; to turn round, as one does when using a gimlet. gimlet. Gimlet-eye (gim'let-i), n. A squint-eye.

Gimmal (gim'al), n. [See GIMBAL.] 1. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or inter-

locked rings; a gimbal.—2. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimerack.

I think by some odd gimmals or device Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.

Gimmal (gim'al), a. Consisting of links or double rings; of or pertaining to a gimbal.

Gimmal-bit (gim'al-bit), n. The double bit of a bridle

In their pale, dull mouths the gimmal-bit Lies foul with chewed grass, Shak.

Gimmer (gim'er), n. A gimbal (which see).

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idel moved hereyes and hands, by those secret ginners which now every puppi play can initiate? Bp. Hath. Gimmer (gim'er), n. [Icel. gimbur, a ewelamb, Dan. gimmer, a ewe that has not ambed.] A ewe that is two years old. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.] (Gim'mer), m. [A modification of cummer (which see), influenced in form and sense by Ummer.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]
Sheround the ingle wi' her gimmers sits. Fergusson.

She round the ingle wi her gimmers sits, Fergusson.

Gimp, Gymp (gimp), n. [Perhaps a nasalized form from Fr. guiper, to cover or whip
about with silk, from Goth. veipan = E to
whip; comp. also G. ginnf, ginngf, a loop,
lace, edging of silk, &c.] A kind of silk
twist or edging.

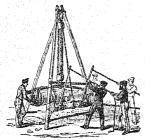
Gimp (jimp), a. [W. gwymp, fair, neat,
comely.] [Old English and Scotch.] I. Neat;
spruce; trim — 2. Slim; delicate; slender;
scant; short in measure or weight.

Gimp (jimp), v.t. To Jag; to indent; to denticulate.

Gimp (imp), i.e. To lag; to indent; to denticulate.

Gin (jin), n. A contraction of Geneva, a distilled spirit. See GENEVA.

Gin (jin), n. [A contr. of engine.] 1. A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; especially, (a) a machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united together at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet assunder, and there being a kind of winds astached to two of the legs. (b) A kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse which turns a cylinder and winds on it a rope, thus raising minerals or the like from rope, thus raising minerals or the like from



Gin for raising heavy Weights.

a depth. (c) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called hence a cotton-fin.
The name is also given to a machine for driving piles, to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.—2. A trap;

The gin shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him.

Job xviii. 9.

Shan prevan against nim. Job xviii. 9. (Gin (jin), v.t. pret. & pp. gimening. 1. To clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin.—2. To catch in a trap. 'So, so, the woodcock's ginn'd.' Beau. & Fl.

Gin (gin), v.i. [A. Sax. gynnan, to begin.] To begin.

As when the sun gins his reflexion.

Gin (gin), conj. [A. Sax. geân, gên, against.]
1. If; suppose. [Scotch.]
Giv a body neet a body.
Comin' thro' the rye. Scotch song.

2. By or against a certain time; as, I'll be

2. By or agains a certain time, as, 111 be there gin five o'clock.

Ginéte (chê-nā'tā), n. [Sp. See Gener, a variety of horse.] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light cavality man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on small fine horses called in Spain ginétes, and with us feanets.

jennets.
It was further swelled by five thousand ginetes or light cavalry.

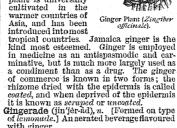
Prescott.

Ging (ging), n. A gang; a body of persons acting together.

There is a knot, a gring, a pack, a conspiracy against
Shak.

Gingal Gingaul (jin'gal), n. [Hind jangal, a swivel, a large musket.] A large musket used in the East by the natives in the defence of fortresses, &c. It is fired from defence of fortresses, &c. It is fired from a rest. Some are mounted like light guns on carriages, so as to be easily carried by men or animals. The Chinese use them

men or animals. The Chinese use them extensively. Written also Jingal. Ginger (im'jen) n. [O.E. gingiber; Fr. gingembre; L. zingiber, zingiberi; Gr. zingiberis; Ar. zingib!; Hind. zunjubeel; Skr. cringa-kera—cringa, horn, vêra, shape.] The rhizome of Zingiberacee. The rhizomes are order Zingiberaceæ. The rhizomes are jointed; the leafstems rise 2 or 3 feet, with narrow leaves. The flowerstems rise by the side of these, immediately from the rhizomes, the blossoms being produced in cone-shaped scaly spikes. The ginger plant is universally cultivated in the warmer countries of Asia, and has been Asia, and has been introduced into most



with ginger.

with ginger.

Ginger-beer (jin'jèr-bēr), n. A pleasant effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

Gingerbread (jin'jèr-bred), n. [Ginger and bread.] A kind of cake, composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, eggs, and ginger, sweetened with sugar, honey, or treacle, and flavoured with cloves, orange-peel, cinnamon, &c.

Gingerbread-tree (jin'jèr-bred-trē), n. A name applied to the doum-palm (which see), and also to the Parinarium macrophyllum, a West African fruit-tree with a farinaceous fruit, called also Gingerbread-plum.

fruit, called also Gingerbread-plum.
Gingerbread-work (jin'jer-bred-werk), n.
Ornamental work out, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to

various fanciau suapes, as an ormanistrumidings, &c.

Ginger-cordial (jin'jer-kor-di-al), n. A liqueur made from raisins, lemon rind, ginger, and water, occasionally strengthened with whisky or brandy.

The Andro-

with whisky or brandy. Ginger-grass (in'jer-gras), n. The Andropogon Schwananthus, an aromatic Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass, or oil of geranium, is distilled. This oil is also obtained from A. Nardus. Called also Lemon-grass. Gingerly (jin'jer-li), adv. [Akin to ging, yang, to go.] Cautiously; daintily.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience, It treads so gingerly. Beau. & Fl.

Gingerness † (jin'jer-nes), n. Niceness;

Their gingerness in tripping on toes like young Stubbes.

goats.

Stubbes.

Ginger-pop (jin'jer-pop), n. Same as Ginger-beer. [Colloq.]

Ginger-wine (jin'jer-win), n. A sort of beverage made with water, sugar, lemon rinds, ginger, yeast, &c., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

Gingham (ging'am), n. [Fr. guingan, from Guingamp, a town of Brittany, where this fabrie is made. By others the word, as well as the material, is said to have come originally from the East—Javanese, ginggan.] A kind of striped cotton cloth.

Ginging (jing'ing), n. In mining, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for

its support. Called otherwise Steining or

Staining.
Gingival (jin-ji'val), a. [L. gingiva, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums.
Gingle (jinggl), v.i. and v.t. Same as Jingle,

v.i. and v.i.

Gingle (jing'gl), n. Same as Jingle, n.

Gingle (jing'gl), n. An old-fashioned onehorse covered car, having two wheels, principally confined to the city and county of
Cork: so named from the jingling noise it
makes. Written also Jingle.

makes. Written also Jingle.

Ginglymoid, Ginglymoidal (ging'gli-moid, ging'gli-moid-al).

a. [Gr. ginglymos, a kind of joint, and eidos, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

Ginglymus(ging'gli-mus), m. [Gr. ginglymos, a ball-and-socket joint.] In anat. that species of articulation which admits only of flexion and extension, as the knee-joint or elbowiolut.

joint.

Gin-horse (jin'hors), n. A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Gin-house (jin'hous), n. A building where cotton is ginned.

Ginn (jin), n. fem. Ginnee (jin'nē). Same as Jinn, Jinnee.

Ginnei, v.t. To begin. Chaucer.

Ginnet (jin'net), n. [See GENET.] A nag; a genet.

a genet.

Ginny-carriage (jin'ni-ka-rij), n.

gin, short form of engine, and carriage.] A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad.

small strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad.

Gin-palace, Gin-shop (jin'pa-las, jin'shop), n. A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

Gin-ring (jin'ring), n. The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

Ginseng (jin'seng), n. [Chinese name.] A name given to two plants of the genus Panax, nat. order Araliaceæ, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese, who consider it a panacea or remedy for all sorts of aliments. The true ginseng (P. schinzeng) is found in the northern parts of Asia. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish-white colour, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness. The leaves are palmately compound, with sheathing leaf-stalks, and the flowers are greenish. The roots of Panax quinquefolium, a North American species, which has sometimes



American Ginseng (Panax quinquefolium).

been confounded with the true ginseng, are exported from America to China as a substitute for it.

Gin-shop, n. See GIN-PALACE.

Giocoso (jo-kō'zō), adv. [It.] In music, with humour; sportively; playfully.

Gip (jip), v.t. To take out the entrails of, as of herrings.

Gip (jip), n. Same as Gyp. Sir W. Scott.

Gip (jip), n. Same as Gyp. Sir W. Scott.

Gipciere, † n. [Fr. gibecière, a game-pouch, from gibier, game.] A pouch or purse. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Gipe,† n. [Fr. jupe, a petticoat or skirt.]

An upper frock or cassock. Chaucer.

Gipon,† n. [Fr. jupon, a petticoat, a short cassock. J A tight-fitting vest; a short cassock. Chaucer.

Gipsen† (jip'sen), n. [A contr. for giptian or gyptian, which again is a contr. of Egyptian.] A gypsy.

Cettes said he Lucan me to dismize.

Certes, said he, I mean me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a gipaen, or a juggeler.

Spe

Of the a gipsen, or a juggeler. Spenser.

Gipsire (jip'sir), n. [Corrupted from gipciere.] A kind of pouch or purse formerly worn at the girdle.

Gipsy (jip'si), n. A common but erroneous spelling of Gypsy. For this word and its derivatives and compounds see forms in Gy.

Giraffe (ji-raf), n. [Fr. girafe, giraffe, Sp. girafa, It. girafa, from Ar. zurifa; Hind. zurafa, that is long-necked.] The camelopard (firafa Camelopardalis or Camelopardalis Girafa), a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the talkest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of the neck, in which,



Giraffe (Giraffa Camelopardalis)

however, there are but seven vertebrae, though these are extremely elongated. It has two bony excressences on its head resembling horns. Its great height is admirably suited with its habit of feeding upon the leaves of trees, and in this the animal is further added by its tongue, which is both prehensile and capable of being remarkably elongated or contracted at will. It rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its colour is usually light fawn marked with darker spots. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

The girafe is, in some respects, intermediate

The giraffe is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned runin-ants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. Frof. Owen.

deer. Frof. Owen.

Giraffina (ji-raf-fi'na), n. pl. A family of ruminant animals, also called Deveza, and
containing only one living genus, Giraffa.

There is only one species of the genus, the
well-known and singular-looking animal
called the camelopard or giraffe (G. Cameloparatolis). Sivatherium and other Siwalik
tossils are related to it.

Girandole (ji'ran-dol), n. [Fr.; It. girandola, from girare, to turn, from L. girans, a
turn.] 1. A chandelier; a large kind of
branched candlestick.

This room was adorned at close intervals with girandales of silver and mother-of-pearl.

Lord Lytton.

In pyrotechnics, a kind of revolving fire-work; a revolving sun.
 Girant (jir'ant), α. Whirling; revolving; gyrant. (Rare and poetical.)

I wound in girant orbits, smooth and white With that intense rapidity. E. B. Browning.

With that intense rapidity. E. B. Evonening.

Girasole (ii rasol), n. [Fr. from It givasole—givo, L. gipus, a turn, It. givare, to turn, and sole, L. sol, the sun.] 1. The turnsole (Heliotropium curopeum). — 2. A mineral, known also as Five-opal. It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, but when turned toward the sun or any bright light it constantly reflects a reddish colour—hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucid jelly.

Giraumont (zher-ō-mon), n. [Fr.] 1. The Cucurbita Pepa, or pumpkin gourd.—2. The name given to the seeds of this and some other cucurbitaceous plants, used to destroy tape-worm.

other cucurum accous praints, as a contrape-worm.
Gird (gérd), n. [A. Sax geard, gerd, gyrd, gyrda, a twig, branch, rod, pole, measure; E. yard, a measure; D. garde, G. gerte, a twig, a switch. It is not difficult to connect these words with the very gird in all its senses, as also with yard, an inclosure, garth, garden, &c.] 1. A stroke with a

switch or whip; hence, a twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.

The world has given you many a shrewd nip and gird since that time.

Lamb. Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful girds and twinges which the atheist feels.

featful girds and twinges which the atheist feels. Tilloston.

2. A sneer; a gibe. 'A gird at the pope for his saucinesse in God's matters.' Reginald Scott.—3. A hoop, especially for encircling a barrel, tub, or the like. [Scottel.] Gird (gerd), et. pret. & pp. girded or girt; ppr. girding. [A. Sax. gyrdan; comp. Goth. gairdan, leel gyrtha, Dan. giorde, G. girten, to gird or surround; Dan. gierde, to hedge, to inclose. See the noull.] 1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; as, to gird the loins with sackloth.—2. To make fast by binding; to put on: usually with on; as, to gird on a harness; to gird on a sword. n gward

Far liever had I gird his harness on him. Tennyson. 3. To invest; to clothe; to dress; to furnish; to surround

The Son appeared,

Girt with omnipotence. Girded with snaky wiles. 4. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle, Girl with the river Triton.

Gird (gird), v.t. [From gird, a switch, a rod, the transition from a sharp blow with a switch to a gibe being easy. Comp. cut, lash, as in the phrase 'he lashed him with irony,' stab, &c. This is really the same word with the preceding verb, but the sense is so different as to entitle it to a separate entry.] 1.† To strike; to smite. 'To slayen him, and to girden off his hed.' Chaucer.—2. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash. Being moy'd, he will not spare to the die gods.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to groat the gods.
Shak.
Gird (gerd), v.t. To gibe; to sneer; to break
a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Gird (gérd), v.i. To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. Shack.

Girdelstede, † n. The waist; the place of the girdle. Chancer.

Girder (gérd'er), n. 1. One who or that which girds, binds, or surrounds. Specifically—2. A main beam, either of wood or iron, resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure, or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house when the lower part is sustained by pillars, the roadway of a bridge, and the like. In a framed flooring the girders are let into the wall for 10 or 12 inches at either end, the ends being supported by transverse pieces of wood called templates, and the binding joists are laid at right angles to the girders are sometimes cut in two longitudinally and an iron plate inserted between the pieces, and the whole bolted together. This species of girder is called a sandwich-girder. For bridges castiron girders are sometimes cast in lengths of 40 feet and upwards, but when the span to be crossed is much greater than 40 feet recourse is had to wrought-iron, or to trussed, lattice, or box girders. A trussed-girder is a wooden girder strengthened with iron. (See TRUSS.) A lattice-girder is a girder consisting of two horizontal beams united by diagonal crossing bars, somewhat resembling wooden lattice-work. A box-girder is a kind of girder resembling a large box, such as those employed in tubular bridges. (See Box. Such as a reached real, a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib, a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib, and a series of diagonal braces between the suspending bars.

Girder (gérd'ér), n. One who girds or jibes; a satirist.

We great girder's call it a short say of sharp wit.

We great girders call it a short say of sharp wit,

Girder-bridge (gerd'ér-brij), n. A bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders. Girding (gerd'ing), n. A covering; an article of dres. 'A girding of sackcloth.' Is. ifi. 24. [Rare.]

24. [Rare.]
Girding (gerd'ing), p. and a. Gibing; sarcastic: bitter. Bitter and girding reproaches.' Bp. Hall.
Girdle (ger'dl), n. [A. Sax. gyrdle, gyrdl, from
gyrdan (see GiBn, v.t.); comp. Dan. gyrtel.,
Sw. gördel, G. gürtel.] 1. A band or belt;
something drawn round the waist of a per-

son and fastened; as, a girdle of fine linen; a leathern girdle.—2. Inclosure; circumfer-

Within the girdle of these walls,

3.1 The yodiac. 'Great circles, such are under the girdle of the world.' Bacon.—4. In jewelry, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.—5. In arch. a small circular band or fillet round the cheft of a column. shaft of a column.

smart of a comming Girdle (gerdl), v.t. pret. & pp. girdled; ppr. girdling. 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.—2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do girdle you about. Shak.

3. In America, to make an incision round, as round the trunk of a tree through its bark and alburnum to kill it.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then gridded, as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay. Truns. Royal Society.

gradianty to decay.

Girdle (ger'dl), n. [See GRIDDLE.] A round iron plate for baking. [Scotch.]

Girdle-belt (ger'dl-belt), n. A belt that encircles the waist.

encircles the waist. Girdler (gér'dler), n. 1. One who girdles.— 2. A maker of girdles. Girdlestead† (gér'dl-sted), n. The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

In his belly's rim was sheathed, below his girdle-stead. Chapman.

in in sealy sim was sicented, sear the stant.

Gire (jir), n. [L. gyrus, a circle.] A circle or circular motion. See Gyre.

Girldin (gér'kin), n. Same as Gherkin.

Girl (gér), n. [Etymology uncertain. The word was formerly applied to the young of both sexes, and it appears to be connected with L.G. gör, göre, a child; Swiss gurre, gurris, depreciatory term for girl.] I. A female child; a person of the female sex not arrived at puberty; an unmarried young woman; also sometimes of a married woman.

'Cold, cold, my girl' (Desdemons). Shak.

And, in the vats of Luna,

Id, cold, my girt! (Desuemona). Since And, in the vats of Luna, This year the must shall foam Round the white feet of laughing girls, Whose sires have marched to Rome. Macaulas

2. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.
Girland, † n. A garland. 'Having all your heads with girlands crownd.' Spenser.
Girlhood (gerl'hud), n. The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of girlhood with an uncle at Warwick.

Girlish (gérl'ish), a. 1. Like a young woman or child; bentting a girl.—2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor. Girlishly (gerl'ish-li), adv. In a girlish man-

ner.

Girlishness (gérl'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being girlish; levity; the character or manners of a girl.

Girlond,† n. A garland; a prize. Chapman.

Girn, Gern (gern), v.i. To grin; to snari; to be crabbed or peevish. [Old English and Scotch].

His face was ugly, and his countenance sterne, That could have fraid one with the very sight, And gaped like a guife when he did gerne, That whether man or monster one could scarce discerne. Spenser.

It maks guid fellows girn an' gape,
Wi' chokin' dread.
Burns.

Wirchokin' dread. Burns.

Girn (gern), n. A grin. [Scotch and Old English.]

Girnel, Girnal (gir'nel, gir'nal), n. [From L. granum, grain; comp. Ir. geirnead, a gran-ary.] A granary; a meal-chest. [Scotch.]

Gironde (iir-ond' or zhe-rond), n. [See Girondist] The Girondists regarded collectively and as a party.

Girondist (iir-ond'ist), a. Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or his principles; of or pertaining to the Gironde.

Girondist, Girondin (zhi-rond'ist, zhi-rond'in), n. A member of a celebrated political

GITOMGIST, GITOMGIN (zhi-rond'ist, zhi-rond'in), m. A member of a celebrated political party during the first French revolution. The Girondists formed a section of the second national assembly, and this name was assigned them because among the most talented and eloquent of their leaders were three of the deputies of the department of La Gironde.

Gironne, Gironny (ji-ron'në, ji-ron'ni). In her, same as Gyronny (which see). Girouette (zhë-vi-st), n. [Fr., a weathercock.] In France, the name given to poli-

ticians who turn with every breeze; a trim-mer; a political weather-cock.

The Nestro of the givenettes was long fitly represented in the person of Talleyrand, who had not only seen, but powerfully contributed to produce, a great number of remarkable political changes.

Papillar Ency.

Girr (gir), n. [A form of gird.] A hoop. [Scotch.]

The cooper o' Cuddie cam' here awa',
And ca'd the girrs out owre us a'.

Burns.

And ca'd the girrs out own us a'. Eurns. Girrock (girok), n. [Probably a dim. of gar (which see).] A species of gar-fish. Girt (gert), n. Same as Girth, n. Girt (gert), pret. & pp. of gird. Specifically, naut. a term applied to a vessel when she is moored and her cables are so taut as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.

Girt, pret. & pp. of gird, to smite, to jibe.

—Thurgh-girt, smitten through. Chaucer.
Girt (gert), v.t. To gird; to surround. [Rare obsolete.]

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk, And girt thee with this sword, Shak

And girt thee with this sword.

Girth (gerth), n. [From gird.] 1. The band by which a saddle or any barden on a horse's back is made fast by passing under his belly.

Mordanto gallops on alone;

The roads are with his foll wers strown;

This breaks a girth and that a bone. Swift.

2. A circular bandage.—3. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical shape.

tree, or anything of a cynharical snape.

He's a lasty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the girth.

4. In printing, one of two bands of leather or stout webbing attached to the rounce of the press, and used to run the carriage in or out.—To slip the girths, to tumble down like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

Girth (gerth), v.t. To bind with a girth. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

Girt-line (gert'lin), n. Naut. a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time.

Gis, Jis (jis). A corruption of the name of Jesus: used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, &c. Written also Gisse, Jysse.

By Gis, and by St. Charity.

Alack, and he for shame!

Gisarm, † Gisarme, † n. [O.Fr. guisarme, gisarme, jusarme, the gisarme, the guisarme, Origin doubtful.] A battle-axe, properly with two cutting faces; a hand-axe. Chaucer. Gise (jiz), v.t. [See AGIST.] To feed or pasture. Bailey.

Gise, t n. Guise; fashion.—At his owen gise, in his own manner; as he would wish. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Gisern, † n. The gizzard; the liver. Chaucer.

Gisle† (giz'l), n. [A. Sax. gisel, a pledge, a
hostage.] A pledge. Gibson.

Gismondine (jis-mond'in), n. [Named in
honour of Gismondi, an Italian mineralogist.]

In mineral. a native silicate of lime found near Rome in white translucent octahedral

crystats. (dist (ist), n. [O.Fr. giste, a lying-place, lodging, from gesir, L. jacere, to lie.] 1.† A resting-place; a lodging-place; a stage rest or halt in travelling.

The guides had commandment so to cast their grist that by three of the clock on the third day they might assail Pythoum.

Holland.

2. The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

The gist of this argument is that poetry and art produce their effects by an illusion which advancing knowledge dissipates.

Dr. Caird.

produce their effects by an illusion which advancing knowledge dissipates.

Git (jit), n. Same as Geat.

Gite (clit), n. [Fr.; O.Fr. giste. See GIST.]

A place where one sleeps, lodges, or reposes.

Gite, in. [Fr.] A gown.

When Pheobus rose he left his golden weed.

And donn'd a gite in deepest purple dy'd. Fairfax.

Gith (gith), n. [W. and Prov. E., comcockle.

Gittern (gittern), n. [O.D. ghiterne, from L. cithara, from Gr. kithara.] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern (which see). Spelled also Ghittern.

Gittern (giftern), v.i. To play on a gittern.

Gitteth, Gittith (gifteth, giftith), n. [Heb.]

A musical instrument supposed to have been introduced to the Israelites by David from Gath in the land of the Philistines.

Giust (jüst), n. A joust or tournament.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sit.

Spenser.

Giusto (jus'to), n. [It., from L. justus, just, true.] In music, in just, correct, or steady time

time. In masse, in just, correct, or seemy time.

Give (giv), v.t. pret gave; pp. given; ppr. giving. [A. Sax. gifan, bun. give, D. geven, G. geben, Goth. giban, to give, probably acausative from the same root as L. habeo, to have (whence habit, &c.) = to make to have. The fundamental sense of this word is to surrender into the power of another; to convey to another; to bestow; and the word usually implies that this is done freely and without compensation. But the word is used in a great variety of senses, the connection of which with the fundamental meaning is usually obvious. Of these the principal are—(a) To communicate; as, to give an opinion; to give connect or advice.

Give us then your mind at large:

How say you, war or not? Tennyson.

Hence, to utter; to pronounce; as, to give

Hence, to utter; to pronounce; as, to give

the word of command. So you must be the first that gives this sentence.

Shak.

(b) To expose.

To expose.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.

Dryden.

(c) To grant; to permit.

It is given me once again to behold my friend

Rove.
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. Pope Hence, to grant; to admit; to allow by way of supposition; as, let AB be given equal to CD. (d) To enable; as, I was given to understand; I was given to know. (e) To addict: often with up; as, he gave himself up to the study of the ancient classics.

They who gave themselves to warlike action an enterprises, went immediately to the temple of Odin Temple. The past participle is frequent in this sense; as, 'given to prayer.' Shak. 'Given to musing.' Shak. (f) To excite; as, to give offence or umbrage. (g) To emit; to utter; as, to give a shout.

Bitter notes my harp would give. (h) To reckon or consider.

The crown and comfort of my life, your favour, I do give lost. Shak.

(3) To pledge; as, I give you my word of honour. (j) To propose, as a toast; as, to give 'the army and navy. (k) To represent.

Too modest are you.

More cruel to your good report than grateful To us that give you truly.

(l) To ascribe.

(d) TO ascribe.
You sent me deputy for Ireland;
Far from his succour, from the king, from all
That might have mercy on the fault thou gaves him.
Shak.

(m) To yield, as a result or product.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships gives four hundred and twenty-four nen a-piece.

Arbudinol.

-To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another;

Whatseer we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is given away from ourselves. Atterbury.

—To give back, to return; to restore.—To give the bag, t to cheat. J. Webster.—To give birth to, to bear; to bring forth, as a child; to be the origin of.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations given birth to individuals distinguished by their merits.

Brougham.

having for five accessive generations price brith to individuals distinguished by their merits. Brougham.

—To give chase to, to pursue; as, the squadron immediately gave chase to the enemy's fleet.—To give ear, to listen; to pay attention; to give heed.—To give forth, to publish; to tell; to report publicly. Hayward.—Give you good even, good morrow, and the like, phrases common in Shakspere, meaning I wish you a good evening or a good morning. Ferhaps they are originally elliptical expressions for 'God give you good even, good morrow' compare 'God give you good even, good morrow' compare 'God give you good even, good morrow' compare 'Sod give you good even, good morrow; compare 'Sod give you good even, good morrow; to give; for example, 'When you have given good morning to your mistress.' Shak.—To give ground, to retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; to yield.—To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. Hooker.—To give in (a) to allow yway of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded. (b) To declare; to make known; to tender; as, to give in one's adhesion to a party.—To give it to one, to rate, scold, or beat one severely.—To give in to rate, scold, or beat one severely.—To give in the lie, to charge with falsehood.—To give line, to give head, to give the retus, all figurative expres-

sions meaning to give full liberty to—the first derived from angling, the other two from horsemanship.—To give over, (a) to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to give over a pursuit; to give over a friend. (b) To despair of recovery. The physician had given over the patient, or given the patient over.—To give out, (a) to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was given out that parliament would assemble in November. (b) To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army.
(c) To represent; to represent as being; to

(c) To represent; to represent as being; to declare or pretend to be.

It is the bitter disposition of Beatrice that so gives
Shak.

me out.

Shak.

(d) To send out; to emit; to distribute; as, a substance gives out steam or odours.—To give place, to retire to make room for another or for something else.—To give tongue, said of dogs, to hark.—To give up, (a) to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to give up a cause; to give up the argument. (b) To surrender; to relinquish; to cede; as, to give up a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards gave up Louisiana. (c) To deliver; to make public; to show up.

And loab wave we to sum of the number of the

And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king.

2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

By giving up their characters.

Beau. & Fl.

To give one's self up, (a) to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. (b) To resign or devote.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. Taylor.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.

To give way, (a) to yield; to withdraw; to make room for; as, inferiors should give way to superiors. (b) To fall; to yield to force; to break or fall; to break down; as, the ice gave way, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding gave way; the wheels or axletree gave way. (c) Naut. in the imperative, an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.—To give way together (naut.), to keep time in rowing.—Give me so and so, a common phrase expressive of predilection for a thing, equivalent to 'so and so is the thing for me.'

Give me the good old times! Bulver Lytten.

Give me the good old times! Bulwer Lytton. Give me the good old times! Butter Lytton.—Give, Confer, Grant. Give is generic and includes the other two; grant and confer include accessory ideas—confer adds the idea of condescension or of allowing that which might be withheld; grant implies ceremony or the giving to an inferior, and presupposes a request. presupposes a request.

For generous lords had rather give than pay.

Your.

Young.
The public marks of honour and reward conferred upon me.
Millon.
Wherefore did God grant me my request. Millon.

Give (giv), v.i. 1. To yield, as to pressure; as, the earth gioes under the feet. Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like seasoned timber, never gives. G. Heriert.

2. To soften; to begin to melt; to grow moist and soft; to thaw; hence, to relent.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards give again and grow soft.

Bacon

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he gives, then rushes on amain.

Daniel.

To weep; to shed tears.

Flinty mankind, whose eyes do never give But thorough lust and laughter. Shak.

5.† To have a misgiving.

My mind gives ye're reserved
To rob poor market women. Webster, 6. To lead; to open; to afford entrance or view.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This yielding gave into a grassy walk. Tennyson. -To give in, to go back; to give way; to yield; to confess one's self beaten; to confess one's self beaten; to confess one's self inferior to another. -To give in to, to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those general phrases.

—To give off, to cease; to forbear. [Rare.]

—To give on, t to rush; to fall on.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy gives on with fury led. Dryden.

-To give out, to cease from exertion; to yield: applied to persons. He laboured hard, but gave out at last. Madam, I always believ'd you so stout, That for twenty denials you would not give out. Swift.

-To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when togeter even, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

Addison.

-To give upon, to front; to look into; to open upon (Fr. donner sur).

The crazy gateway giving upon the filthy lane.
All the Year Kound.

Given (giv'n), p. and a. 1. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

2. Addicted; disposed.

2. Addicted; disposeu.
Fear him not, Casar, he's not dangerous, He's a noble Roman and well gricen.
It would be too much to affirm that in those days, when men were fauntically given both as to religious and political matters, the establishment of a truly popular from of government among us would have prevented the follies of the German war.
Broughans.
Broughans.

3. In math, a term frequently used to denote 3. In math, a term frequently used to denote something which is supposed to be known. Thus if a magnitude be known, it is said to be a given magnitude; if the position of a thing be known, it is said to be given in position; if the ratio between two quantities be known, these quantities are said to have a given ratio, &c. &c. Given (giv'er), n. One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the giver, and not the gift, that engrosses the carr of the Christian. Kolleck.

Gives (livz), n. pl. Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYYDS. Giving (giving), n. 1. The act of conferring. 2 An alleging of what is not real: with out.

His givings out were of an infinite distance From his true meant design. Shak.

Gizz (giz), n. [Perhaps same as jusey (which see).] A wig; a shock of hair. [Scotch.]

Wi reckit duds, an' reestit girz, Ye did present your smoutle phizz 'Mang better folk.

Gizzard (giz'erd), n. [Fr. gesier; Genevan gisser, gigier, from L. gigeria, the entrails of poultry.] 1. The third and principal stomach in birds. In those which feed on grain or seeds it is very thick and muscular, and performs the function of teeth in triturating our industry to be detailed. or grinding the food.

The food is triturated in the gizzard by the immediate agency of hard foreign bodies, as sand and gravel, which the birds swallow.

Eng. Cyc.

2. Fig. temper.

But that which does them greatest harm.

Their spiritual gizzededs are too warm, Hudibras.

Their spiritual gizzards are no warm. Haddbrat.

—To stick in one's gizzard, to prove hard of digestion; to be distasteful or offensive; to vex.—To fret the gizzard, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. [Vulgar.] Glabrate(glabrath, a. [L. glabrathe, pp. of alabro, to smooth, from glabro, smooth.] In bot, becoming smooth or glabrous from ware. Grant.

Gran.

dge Gray. Glabriate† (gla'brë-åt, gla'bri-åt), v.t. [L. glabro, glabratum,to make bald or smooth.] To make smooth.

Cockeram.

Glabrity† (gla'bri-ti), n. The state of being glabrous; smoothness. Batley.

Glabrous (gla'brus), a. [L. ylaber, without hair, smooth.] Smooth; laving a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

Manuder.

out hair, smooth. Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence. Maunder.

Glaciable (gla'shi-a-bl), a. Capable of being converted into ice. From mere aqueous and glaciable substances, condensing them by frosts into solidities.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Glacial (gla'shi-al), a. [Fr., from L. glacials, from glacias, ice.] Loy; consisting of ice; frozen; having a cold glassy look.—

Glacial mosphoric acid, pure tribasic phosphoric acid. It is a transparent brittle solid, highly deliquescent.—Glacial acetic acid, the strongest acetic acid. It exists in a crystallized form under 50 Fahrenheit.—Glacial arift, in geal, see DRIFT.—Glacial period or epoch, in geal, that interval of time in the later tertiary period during which both the arctic regions and a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice, which formed a polar ice-cap. The epoch comprehended several alternations of warmth and cold, during which the ice-sheet shrank and expanded. The causes of the cold were partly astronomical and parbly geographical. The phenomena of the drift or boulder-clay are explained by reference to this period of externe cold, the explanation either taking the form of the ice-bery theory, which assigns the boulder-clay to the action of floating ice. the form of the icebery theory, which assigns the boulder-clay to the action of floating ice,

or of the glacier theory, which ascribes the chief work to great continental ice-sheets. The deposits of the glacial period are boulder-clays of more than one kind, separated by sands and clays, the whole resting on striated and ice-worn rock-surfaces; sands, gravels, and clays, the last containing the remains of animals whose proper habitat in regions farther north than where they are in regions farther north than where they are now found; erratics, or masses of rock trans-ported great distances and of such size that floating ice alone could have carried them; moraines, or the debris gathered in valleys by local glaciers such as now exist in various parts of the earth, even in the tropical mountain chains. The iceberg theory, once universally adopted, is now admitted as explanatory of only a small part of the phenomena.

phenomena.

Glacialist (glä'shi-al-ist), n. One who studies
the action of ice with a view to explain by
its operation the phenomena of striated
rock-surfaces, boulder-clay deposits, and
erratics; one who studies or writes on geological phenomena attributed to the action
of ice. See Glacial Period under GLACIAL.
Glaciarium (glä-shi-k'ni-um), n. [L. glacies,
ice.] A place, as a building, provided with
a smooth level flooring of artificial ice for
skating on.

a smooth even housing of articles tested skating on. Glaciate (gla'shi-āt), v.i. To be converted into ice. Johnson. Glaciate (gla'shi-āt), v.t. 1, † To convert into ice.—2. To cover with ice.—3. To act upon or impress a certain configuration on by ice.

ice.—2. To cover with ice.—3. To act upon or impress a certain configuration on by ice.

It has been his aim throughout to indicate the succession of climatic changes over an area of far wider extent, conveying as far as possible to the reader's mind an impression of the glacial epoch including not Scotland alone, but also every glaciated region which has been carefully studied by geologies.

Glaciation (glä-shi-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of freezing.—2. The result of freezing; ice.

3. The process of being covered with glaciers, or state of being so covered; the taking place of glacial action on the earth's surface; as, the glaciation of Scandinavia, of Scotland, &c.—4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

Glacier (gla'shi-er), n. [Fr., from glace, L. glacies, ice.] An immense accumulation of ice filling a valley and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower. Glaciers are those masses of snow-ice formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongation comes down into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the lower valleys, reaching frequently to



Glacier of Zermatt, Switzerland.

the appearance of frozen torrents, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called crevasses, and are composed of snow gradually solidified by compression into the granular mass known as nevs, which ultimately, the pressure being continued and alternate melting and freezing taking place within the glacier and on its surface, becomes transparent ice. They move gradually down into the lower valleys at a varying rate of 18 to 24 inches in twenty-four hours, bearing upon their surface large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, derived from the walls of the valley down which the glacier moves. These heaps of stones, which are deposited ultimately at the sides and lower termination of the glacier, are called lateral and terminal moraines. In mild seasons glaciers are

much reduced in size, and in cold seasons much enlarged. In the winter of 1818-19 some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly, and came so far down into the lower valleys, as to sweep away whole villages. Glaciers are found in many lofty mountain ranges, as the Alps, the Andes, &c.

The Alpine glaciers are from 10 to 15 miles long and from 1 to 2½ broad, and their mean vertical thickness ranges from 100 to 600 feet. Brande.

as the Alps, the Andes, &c.

The Alpine glaciers are from to to 15 miles long and from 1 to 24 broad, and their mean vertical thickness ranges from to to 600 feet. Brande.

—Glacier theory, (a) the theory attributing important geological changes, as the erosion of valleys, the denudation of large portions of the earth's surface, the transportation and deposition of drift or boulder-clay, the accumulation of morames, &c., to the action of glaciers, which, during the glacial period, covered a large part of the frigid and temperate zones. See under GLACIAL.

(b) The name given to any theory accounting for the downward motion of glaciers. The principal glacier theories may now be said to be three, two of which agree in referring this motion to the effect of gravitation, but the one accounting for the coherence of the glacier by a certain viscosity inherent in ice, similar to that of treacle or honey, though differing in degree; and the other attributing it to the fact that, although the ice of which the glacier consists is being continually broken and disintegrated by the downward pressure of the parts of the glacier on each other, yet that these pieces immediately reunite through regelation taking place at the moist surfaces of the broken fragments. (See Regelation.) The former theory is that of the later that of Professor Tyndall. Principal Forbes claimed, on the announcement of Tyndall's theory of cohesion by regelation, that that doctrine was already involved in his theory. Charpentier, Saussure, Agassiz, Rendu, and others, had previously investigated and proposed theories accounting for the river-like motion of glaciers, but the older of these erred in that they regarded glaciers as more or less solid and rigid bodies. The third theory, that of Professor James Thomson, assigns the motion of the glacier to the melting and freezing of alternate portions of the ice mass subjected to pressure. The first push of the ice from the feeding-ground of the glacier is soon exhausted, but the change of form of the ice to w

Glacious† (glā/shi-us), a. Like ice; icy. It will crystallize . . . into glacious bodies.

It will crystallize . . . into glacajous bodies.

Sir T. Ravava.

Glacis (glā'sis), n. [Fr., from glace, ice—from the smoothness of its surface.] A gentle slope or sloping bank; as, (a) in fort. a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field. (b) In geolaneasy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves: less steep than a talus.

Glad (glad), a. [A. Sax, glad, glad, merry, pleasant; Dan, glad, glad, joyful; D. glad, Icel, glath, smooth, polished, bright, cheerful; G. glatt, smooth. Allied to glade and to glow.] I. Pleased; affected with pleasure or satisfaction; joyful; gratified; well contented; often followed by of or at; as, I am glad of an opportunity to oblige my friend.

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished.

He that is giad at calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.
It is sometimes followed by with.

The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood 2. Expressive or suggestive of joy or pleasure; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy; as, a glad countenance.

Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. Causing pleasure; giving satisfaction;

Her conversation

More glad to me than to a miser money is. Sidney. SYN. Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, animated, delighted, cheerful, joyous, joyful, cheering, exhilarating, pleasing, animating. Glad (glad), v.t. To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to ex-

illarate. Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

Fore.

But that which gladded all the warrior train,
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain.

Dryden.

Glad † (glad), v.i. To be glad; to rejoice.

Gladd'st thou in such scorn?
I call my wish back.

Massinger.

Gladden (glad'n), v.t. [A. Sax. gludian.] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilar-

When he appeard

A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him,

Addiso

Syn. To cheer, please, exhilarate, comfort, animate, enliven, gratify, delight.

Gladden (glad'n), v.i. To become glad; to

So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of Gladder (glad'er), n. One that makes glad

Hadder Gameo, ...

Or gives joy.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess.

Dryder's Chancer.

Have pity, goddess. Dryder's Chancer. Gladdon (glad'don), n. Same as Gladen. Glade (glad), n. [Lit a passage for light; akin N. glott, glette, an opening, a clear spot among clouds; icel, glita, Sc. gleit, to shine.] I. An opening or passage through a wood; an open place in a wood or forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening glades

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; smooth ice. [United States; local.]—3. An everglade. [United States; local.]—4. A local name for the common buzzard (Buteo vulgaris).

Glade, v. t. To make glad. Chaucer.
Gladen, Gladwin (gla'den, glad'win), n.
[L. gladius, a sword.] In bot. names given to plants of the Iris family, especially Iris fetidissima, Linn., from the sword-like leaves.

leaves.
Glade-net (glad'net), n. A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the Continent for the capture of birds, especially wood-cocks, in the glades of forests.
Glader,†n. One who makes glad. Chaucer.
Glader (glad'e), n. Same as Gladen.
Glad-eye (glad'i), n. A bird, the Emberiza citrinella, or yellow-hammer. See Yellow-Hammer.

Gladful† (glad'ful), a. Full of gladness. There leave we them in pleasure and repast, Spending their joyous days, and gladfull nights.

Gladfulness† (glad'fulnes), n. The state or quality of being gladful or joyful; joy; gladness.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance of all his gladfulness, and kingly jovisance.

gladness.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance.
Of all his gladyttheers, and kingly jovisance.
Spenser.
Gladiate (glad'i-āt), a. [L. gladius, a sword.]
Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword, as the legume of a plant.
Gladiator (glad'i-āt-èr), n. [L., a swordsman, one who fought at public games, from gladius, a sword.] 1. In Rom. antig. one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterwards freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterwards at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ediles and other magistrates; they usually fought in the amphitheatre, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus retiarii were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (rete), in which they endeavoured to entangle their opponents; Thraciums were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the mirmillones had an oblong shield curved. the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the mirmillones had an oblong shield curved the mrmutones had an olong sheat curved to suit the shape of the body; secutores were another class usually pitted against the retiarii. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat the people were allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his

death they held up their thumbs in the air; the thumb turned downwards was the sig-





Gladiators, variously armed.

1, Secutores, 2, Retiarii. 3, Thracian and Mirmillo.

nal to save him. Hence—2 A combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.

Then whilst his foe each gladitator folis.
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Signature of the spoil of the

of the Roman people.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in the human species by the exposure of infants, the gladiatoriad shows, and the exceedingly cruel usage of slaves.

By Porteons.

saves.

Hence—2. Pertaining to combatants in general, as to prize-fighters, disputants, &c. Gladiatorism (glad-i-at/er-izm), n. The act or practice of gladiators prize-fighting, Gladiatorship (glad/i-at-er-ship), n. The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator (glad/i-at-ori), a. Relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their gladiatory fights and bloody spectacles.

Bt. Reynolds,
Gladiature† (glād'i-ā-tūr), n. Sword-play;

foncing.

In their amphitheatrical gladiatures the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar. Gaylon. Gladiole (glad'i-ōl), n. A gladiolus. See

captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar. Gaycon.
Gladiole (glad'i-ōl), n. A gladiolus. See Gladiolus (glad-i'o-lus), n. pl. Gladiolis (glad-i'o-lu), [I. gladiolus, dim. of gladiolis, a sword.] An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, nat. order fridaceæ, found sparingly in the warmer parts of Europe and in North Africa, but abundantly in South Africa. Some of the species are half hardy, and rank among the finest of our popular garden flowers; but the majority are frame and greenhouse plants. The favourite garden varieties are mostly crosses between two or three South African species, such as G. natalensis, G. floribundus, and G. cardinalis. Many of the gladioli are stately plants, growing to the height of from 3 to 6 feet. The genus has its name from the shape of the leaves.
Gladius (gladius), n. [L., asword.] In zool. a term applied to the horny endoskeleton or pen of two-gilled cuttle-fishes, as Loligo. Gladly (gladil), adv. [See Glad.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him gladly. Mark xit 27. Gladness (gladfnes), n. [See Glad.] The state or quality of being glad; joy, or a

Gladness (gladnes), n. [See Glad.] The state or quality of being glad; joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.

Acts ii. 46. [Gladness is rarely or never equivalent to mirth, merriment, gaiety, or triumph, and it usually expresses less than delight.]

Gladship † (glad'ship), n. State of gladness; delight.

Such is the gadship of envie. In worldes thing.

Gladsome (glad'sum), a. 1. Pleased; joyful;

ieerrui.
The giadsome ghosts in circling troops attend
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dead

2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gaiety; pleasing. Of opening heaven they sung, and gladsome day.

Gladsomely (glad'sum-li), adv. In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure of mind.

Gladsomeness (glad'sum-nes), n. being gladsome; joy; pleasure of mind.

Gladstone (glad'ston), n. A roomy fourwheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and

seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.

Gladwin, Gladwyn (chad'win). See GLADEN.
Glady (ghad'i), a. Having ghades. 'The copsy and qhady wood beyond.' Mrs. Marsh.
Glagol (ghi'gol), n. [Slav., a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturges, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion. The earliest Slavonic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (gliagol-it/fk), a. Of or pertaining to Glagol; as, the Glagolitic alphabet.

Glaik (glak), n. [Perhaps same as gleek (which see); comp. also Gael. glac, to catch] [Scotch.] I. A deception; a delusion; a trick.—To fing the glaths in folk's e'en, to throw dust in people seyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will be deligible of which and of the colden.

throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, a fashion of wisdom and a fashion of carnal-learning—glancing glasses they are, fit only to ting the glains in folk's een, wil their pawky policy and earthly ingine.

—To give the glaiks, to befool and then leave in the lurch; to jilt one.—2. A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a glaik of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.

Classict Clasicat (classic).

I could see by a glaik of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.

the door.

Glaikit, Glaiket (glāk'it), a. Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish; silly. 'The lassic is glaikit wi' pride.' J. Baillie. [Scotch.]

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For glaikit Folly's portals.

Burns.

Glaikitness (glāk'it-nes), n. State of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.] Bid her have done wi' her glaskitness for a wee,

Glair (glūr), n. [Fr. glaire, from L. clare, fem. of clarus, clear, the glair of an erg being the clara pars, or clear portion; in It. chiara, Sp. and Fg. clara; or the word may be from a Teutonic root, and connected with Sc. glare, glaur, viscid mud, slime. J. The white of an egg used as varnish to preserve paintings, and as a size in gliding. 2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg. Glair (glar), n. It os mear with glair or the white of an egg; to varnish. Glair (glar), n. A kind of halberd. Glaircous (glare-us), n. Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous and transparent.

parent

Glairine (glar'in), n. A kind of glairy sub-stance which forms on the surface of some

stance when a torns of the statute of some thermal waters. Glairy (glair), a. Same as Glairecous. Glairy (glair), a. Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair. The first sign of it is a glairy discharge. Wiseman,

Glaive, Glave (glav), n. [Fr. glaive, from L. gladius, a sword; allied to Gael. claid-heamh, a sword; daidheamhmor, a claymore; W. glaif, a bill-hook, a scimitar, a glaive.] 1. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or poetical.]

bisolete or poetical.]
With that he threw her rudely on the flore,
And, laying both his hands upon his giave,
With dreadfull strokes let drive at him so sore,
That forst him flie abacke, himselfe to save.

Spenser.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well-try'd, Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong, But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax*. 2. A cutting weapon, used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole, and differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside

When zeal with aged clubs and glaves Gave chase to rochets and white staves. Hudibras.

illrs. Earrett Browning in the following passage erroneously uses the word as meauing a glove :-

But Earl Waiter's glaive was steel,
With a brave old hand to wear it!
And dashed the lie back in the mouth
Which lied against the godly truth
And against the knightly merit!
The Komaunt of the Page.

The Romann of the Page |
Glatzie (glazi), a. Glossy; sleek and shining, as the hide of a young animal in good condition: [Scotch.]
Glama (glama), n. [Gr. gleme, rheum.] In med. a copious gummy secretion of the schacoons humour of the eyelids, consequent upon some disorder; blearedness.

Danglison.
Glamer (claiman)

Chamer (gla'mer), n. A rare spelling of

Glamour (gla'mer), n. [leel. gldm-sijni, glamour, illusion; comp. Glamr, the name of a famous ghost of Icelandic story.] I. The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects differently

from what they really are.
It had much of plannaur might
To make a ladye seem a knight. As soon as they saw her well-far'd face They coost the glamer o'er her. Old ballad of Johnny Faa.

9 Witcheraft

And called her like that maiden in the tale Whom Gwydion made by glamour out of flowers. Tempyon.

3. A haze which does not obscure objects, but which causes them to be seen in the seen but which causes them to be seen in an aspect different from what they usually ap-

pear.
The air filled with a strange, pale glamour that seemed to lie over the broad valley. W. Elack.

Glamoury (gla'mer-i), n. Glamour. Lord

Glamoury (glaner-1), n. Glamour. Lora Lytton.
Glance (glans), n. [The same word as D. glans, G. glanz, Instre, splendour; modern leel glans, brilliance. Comp. E. dial, gleen, Se. glint, to gleam. Comp. also Ir. glaine, brightness, glaine, glass. Glitter, glisten, gleam, de., are probably more or less closely connected with this word. 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour. 'Swift as the lightning's glance.' Milton.—2. A sudden look or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or casting of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention towards something; as, a sudden glance; a towards something; as, a sudden glance; a glance of the eye.

How fleet is a glance of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light. Cowper.

3 A hint; a reflection; an oblique or tran-3. A hint; a reflection; an oblique or transient stricture.—A. A name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudometallic lustre; as, copper-glance, lead-glance, autinony-glance, glance-coal, &c.

Glance (glans), v.i. pret. & pp. glanced; ppr. glancing. 1. To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendour; to emit flashes or corruscations of light; to flash.

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly, 2 To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside

The damned arrow glanced aside. Temyson. 2. To look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to suatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and glance. Suckling. 4. To make an incidental or passing reflec-tion or allusion; to censure by hints: often with at

He had written verse, wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for his dulness. Swift. 5. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; to be visible for an instant. And all along the forum and up the sacred seat, His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small glancing feet.

Macculay.

Glance (glans), v.t. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to glance the eye. 'Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.' Shak.
Glance-coal (glans'köl), n. [E. glance, from its shining lustre, and coal.] Anthractite (which see)

cite (which see).

Gancingly (glansing-li), adv. In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

increentally.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse on his own voyage.

Gland (gland), n. IL glans, glandis, an acorn.) 1. In anat. a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete

some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into conglobate and conglomerate, from their structure; but a more proper division is into tymphatic and secretory. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are conglobate. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands properly so called, such as the parctid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The functional classification of these is into assimilating or absorbent glands as those of the lymphatics and lacteals, and the secreting, as the pancreas, &c.; the liver combines hold functions. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic morsecretory, the ductless or vascular glands, such as the spleen, thymus, and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. See Conglonate and Conglo-MERATE.—2. In bot. (a) a wartlike swelling found on the surface of plants, or at one end of their hairs. Glands are very various in form. Thus, there are miliary glands, which are small and superficial, appearing under the form of small round grains disposed in regular series, or scattered without order on all parts of the plant exposed to some fluid from the blood. Glands have in form. Thus, there are mutury younter, which are small and superficial, appearing under the form of small round grains disposed in regular series, or scattered without order on all parts of the plant exposed to the air; vesticular glands, small reservoirs full of essential oil, and lodged in the herbaceous integument of vegetables, as in the leaves of the myrtle and orange; globular glands, which are of a spherical form, adhering to the epidermis only by a point: they are observed particularly in the Labiate; utrividar glands or ampullae, which are filled with a colourless fluid, as in the ice-plant; papillary glands, something like the papille of the tongue; they occur in many of the Labiate; lenticular glands, which are of a round depressed form, and appear peeping through the cuticle of the stem of the common willow and other similar plants. Some of these are borne upon stalks, others sessile, or attached to the plant without any appendage. Lenticular glands do not appear to have any function connected with secretion, but seem rather to be the rudiments of roots which never develop themselves. (b) A one-celled, compound inferior fruit, with a dry pericary, as in the oak.—3. In mach. a contrivance consisting of a cross-piece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts of bands.—4. Insteam-engines, the cover of a stuffing-box: called also a Follower. Glandage (gland'ai), n. A feeding upon acorns. Crair, Worcester.
Glander (glan'der) v. t. To affect with glanders. Glan'derd, p. and a. Affected

Glandered (glan'derd), p. and a. Affected with glanders.

With granuers,

Being drank in plenty, it (tar water) hath recover
even a glandered horse that was thought incurable
Berkeley

Glanders (glan'dèrz), n. [From gland.]

1. In farriery, a very dangerous and highly contagious disease of the nuccous membrane of the nostrils of horses, attended with an increased and vitiated secretion and discharge of mucus, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw.—

2. In med. a dangerous contagious disease in the human subject, accompanied by a pustular eruption, communicated by increase.

in the human subject, accompanied by a pustular eruption, communicated by inoculation from glandered animals.

Glandiferous gland-ifer-us), a. [L. glandifer-glans, glandis, an acorn, and fero, to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast; as, the beech and the oak are glandiferous trees.

Glandiform (gland 'i-form), a. [L. glans, glands, an acorn, and forma, form.] in the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland. Glandular (uland'ü-lèr), a. Containing or

snape of a grand or nut; resembling a gland. Glandular (gland'ū-lèr), a. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.—Glandular hairs, in hot, hairs bearing glands on their tips, or fixed upon minute glands in the cuticle; as in the nettle.—Glandular woody fibre, in bot, a peculiar form of woody fibre found in the stems of resinous woods especially that the stems of resinous woods sepecially the pine and fir tribe, consisting of a peculiar set of dots seen along the course of the tubes, and situated between them.

and stuated between them.

Glandulariy (gland ü-ler-li), adv. In a glandular manner.

Glandulation (gland-ü-le'shon), n. In bot.

the situation and structure of the secretory

vessels in plants. Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. Lee. Glandule (gland'ūl), n. [L. glandula, a little acorn.] A small gland or secreting vessel. Glanduliferous (gland-ūl-if'er-us), a. [L. glandula, a little acorn, and fero, to bear.] Bearing glandules. Glandulos. (glandulos. glandulos.)

Glandulose (gland'ŭ-lös), a. Same as Glandulous.

Glandulosity (gland-ūl-os'i-ti), n. 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A collection of glands. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms are found certain white and oval glandulosities. Sir T. Browne,

and ova gananessus.

Glandulous (gland'ū-lus), a. [L. glandulosus, from glandulu. dim. of glans, glandis, an acorn.] Containing glands: consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

glands. Glanz), n. [L. See GLAND.] 1. In anat. the vascular body which forms the apex of the penis, and the extremity of the clitoris.—2. In bot. the acorn or mast of the oak, or a similar fruit.—3. In med. (a) a strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele. (b) A pessary; a suppository.

thyroid gland; bronenousele. (1) a promary, a suppositary.

Glare (glar), n. [Allied to A. Sax. glære, amber, anything transparent; Dan. glær, Icel. glær, to glow like burning coals; and probably to E. glæs, glære, &c.] 1. A bright dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendour that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light.

ing light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare.

Dryden

Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
And Mammon wins his way where scraphs might
despair.

Eyron.

2. A flerce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with flery giare. Milton.

A viscous transparent substance. GLAIR.

Glare (glar), v.i. pret. & pp. glared; ppr. glaring. 1. To shine with a clear, bright, glaring. 1. To shine with a cle dazzling light; as, glaring light.

Zzling ngne, as, year way _____ The cavern glares with new admitted light.

Dryden. 2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes.

They glared like angry lions. Dryden. To shine with excessive lustre or brilliancy; to have a dazzling effect; to be excessively bright or brilliant; to be ostentationally splendid; as, a glaring dress; glaring colours.

'Twas summer, and the sun had mounted high:
Southward the landscape indistinctly glared
Through a pale stream. Wordsworth. She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring.

Glare (glār), v.t. To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire Among th' accurst.

Glareolinæ (glâ'rē-o-li'nē), n. pl. The pratincoles, a sub-family of birds of the order Grallæ and family Charadriadæ. See PRATINCOLE TINCOLE.

Glareose (glā/rē-ōs), a. In bot growing in gravelly places.

gravelly places.

Glareous (glār'ē-us), a. Same as Glaireous (which see).

Glariness, Glaringness (glār'i-nes, glār'ing-nes), n. The state or quality of having a glaring appearance; a dazzling lustre or brilliancy.

Glaring (glār'ing), p. and a. 1. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre.—2. Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a glaring crime.

Glaringly (glār'ing-li), adv. Openly; clearly; notoriously.

1 know not whether the brick-dust men in their

I know not whether the brick-dust men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not too glaringly offensive for a royal eye to bear.

The Student.

coloured frocks, are not too glaring to offensive for a royal eye to bear.

Glary† (glār¹i), a. Of a brilliant dazzling lustre. Bright crystal glass is glary. Boyle. Glas (glas), a Celtic word, signifying a stream, occurring in several place-names; as, Douglas, Glass, Glass, Glasford, Strathglass.

Glasse, † v. t. To gloze. Chaucer.

Glasse, † v. t. To gloze. Chaucer.

Glasse, † v. t. To glaze. Chaucer.

Glasse (glas), n. [A. Sax. glæs; I.G. D. G. Sw. and Icel. glas; Icel. also glær; O. G. clas, glas (glas) or amber). Akin glisten, glance, glare, &c.] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter, such as powdered flint or fine sand, together with some alkali, alkaline earth, salt, or metallic oxide. The nature of the glass depends upon the quality and proportion of the ingredients of which

It is formed; and thus an infinite variety of different kinds of glass may be manufactured; the commerce five kinds only are recognized, viz.:—(a) Bottle, or coarse green glass. (b) Broad, or coarse window glass. (c) Crownglass, or the best window glass. (d) Plateglass, or glass of pure soda. (e) Ffint-glass, or glass of lead. The principal ingredients used for the production of each of these kinds of class rev silve or filt and on kinds of glass are silica, or fint, and an alkali. The differences in the various kinds result from the description of alkali en-ployed, and from the addition of certain necessary materials, usually metallic oxides. necessary materials, usually metallic oxides. The great utility of glass is well known. Its physical properties are of the highest importance. Although exceedingly brittle when cold, yet by the application of a high degree of heat it may be rendered so flexible and tenacious that it may with the utmost facility be moulded into any form. It is so ductile when heated that it may be spun with allowed so that the greatest conceivable. ductile when heated that it may be spun into filaments of the greatest conceivable fineness, and these when cold are pilant and elastic in a high degree.—Soluble glass, a silicate of potash or soda in which the alkali predominates.—Tempered or toughened glass, glass hardened by being immersed in a hot bath of melted wax, resin, oil, or other liquid whose boiling-point is higher than that of water. M. de la Bastie, the discoverer of the process, has succeeded in tempering glass of a few millimetres in thickness to such a degree that it can be thrown to the ground without injury.—2. In chem. a substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.—3. Anything made of glass; especially, (a) a mirror; a looking-glass.

The glass of fashed all all states in the state of a hand, but a substant of the state of a hard, brittle, the process of the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.—3. Anything made of glass; especially, (a) a mirror; a looking-glass.

The plass of fashion and the mould of form. Shak (b) A glass vessel filled with running sand (b) A glass vessel three with running same for measuring time; as, an hour glass; hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (naut.), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand. 'Their glasses all were run.' Chapman.

She would not live The running of one glass. Shak.

(c) A drinking vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and metaphorically strong drink; as, fond of his glass. Like a glass did break i' the of his glass. 'I

When a man thinks one glass more will not make him drunk, that one glass hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. Fer. Taylor. well discerning his present condition. Fer. Taylor (d) An optical instrument composed party of glass; a lens; a telescope; in the plural, spectacles. (e) An Instrument for indicating atmospheric or other changes, in the composition of which glass is used; a baroneter or thermometer.—Glass of antimony, a vitreous exide of antimony mixed with sulphide.—Glass of borca, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium. Glass (rlas). a. Made of class; vitreous; as.

Glass (glas), a. a glass bottle. a. Made of glass; vitreous; as, Glass (glas), v.t. 1. † To see as in a glass.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright, And hold the same before the warrior's face, That he may glass therein his garments light.

2. To reflect. 'A clear lake glassing soft skies.' Lord Lytton.—3. To case in glass. Shak. [Rare.]—4. To cover with glass; to glaze. 'Glassed over by a vitrifying heat.' Boyle.—To glass one's self, to appear as in a mirror; to be reflected. 'When the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempests.'

Byron.

Glass-blower (glas'blō-er), n. One whose business it is to blow and fashion glass.

Glass-blowing (glas'blō-ing), n. A mode of manufacturing glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the by taking a mass of viscal glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing tube and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, repeatedly heating it necessary at the furnace, and subjecting it to various manipulations. Moulds are often

to various manipulations. Moulds are often used in the making of articles by blowing. The term glass-blowing also includes the production of toys and other articles under the blow-pipe.

Glass-case (glas-kās), n. A case or covering of glass, or largely consisting of glass.

Glasschord (glas-kord), n. The name given by Franklin to a musical instrument, with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire, invented in Paris in 1785 by a German named Beyer. in 1785 by a German named Beyer.

Glass-coach (glas'kōch), n. A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage so called because originally only private car-

so cannot because originary only private car-riages had glass windows.

Glass-crab (glas*krab), n. A popular name for what is now known to be one of the phases of development of the podophthalmatous crustaceans, but which was formerly regarded as belonging to a distinct family, Phyllosomata (which see). The name glass-crab is given on account of the transparency

crab is given on account of the body.

Glass-cutter (glas'kut-èr), a. One whose occupation it is to cut glass, or to grind it into various ornamental forms; that which cut glass. cuts class

cuts giass.

**Mass-outting (glas/kut-ing), n. The act or process of cutting, shaping, and modifying the surface of glass by applying the material to be cut, first to a cast-iron wheel supplied with sand and water, then to a stone wheel, and lastly to a wooden wheel for the polishing with pumice, rotten-stone, and putty powder.

Glassen (glas'en), a. Made of glass; glazed.

He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man To take the box up for him; and pursues The dice with glassen eyes to the glad viewes Of what he throws.

B. Jonson

Of what he throws.

Glass-eye (glas'i), n. The common name in Jamaica for a species of thrush (Turdus jamaicansis), so called from the bluish white, pellucid, glass-like iris of the bird. A pulpy berry on which it feeds is called glass-eye berry.

Glass-faced (glas'fāst), a. Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.—A glass-faced fatterer, one who gives back in his looks the looks of his patron. Shak.

Glassful (glas'ful), n. As much as a glass holds.

Glassful† (glas'ful), a. Glassy; shining like glass. 'Minerva's glassful shield.' Marston. Glass-furnace (glas'fèr-nās), n. A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. Glass-gall (glas'gal), n. Sandiver (which

Glass-gazing (glas'gāz-ing), a. Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror;

A whoreson, glass-gasing, super-serviceable, finical rogue. Shab

regue. Skak.
Glass-grinder (glas'grind-er), n. One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.
Glass-grinding (glas'grind-ing), n. Same as Glass-cutting (which see).
Glass-hive (glas'hiv), n. A bee-hive made of or covered with glass. Dryden.
Glasshouse (glas'hous), n. 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—2. A house built of glass, as a conservatory or greenhouse.

greenhouse.

Glassily (glas'i-li), adv. So as to resemble

glass. Glas'i-nes), n. The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appear-

Glassite (glas'it), n. One of a religious sect founded in Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Tealing, near Dundee, who was deposed in 1728 for the opinions which he delivered in regard the opinions which he delivered in regard to ecclesiastical polity, resembling very nearly those of the Independents. The most distinguishing doctrine held by the Glassites is with respect to justifying faith, which is declared to be 'no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony pass ively received by the understanding. In legiand and America, to which this sect spread itself, the adherents called themselves Sandemanians, after Robert Sandeman, a native of Perth, and son-in-law of Mr. Glass.

Glassman (glas'man), n. One who sells glass. Glass-metal(glas'me-tal),n. Glass in fusion.

Bacon.

Glass-mosaic (glas-mō-zā'ik), n. A modern Italian work in imitation of the antique, formed of small squares of coloured glass, frequently representing a painting so perfectly as to deceive the eye, used for brooches, lids of snuff-boxes, and the like. Glass-mounter (glas'mount-te'r), n. One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments. Glass-painter (glas'pānt-te'r), n. One who broduces designs in colour on or in glass. Glass-painting (glas'pānt-ing), n. The artor practice of producing designs in colour

on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called), two methods, or a combination of the two, are chiefly employed. The enamel method consists in painting on the glass in colours, which are then burned into it; the mosaic method consists in colours, which are

then burned into it; the mosaic method consists in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or coloured glass, the colour heing imparted to the glass in the making; the mosaic-enamel method, the most common, consists of a combination of these two. Glass-paper (glas'pā-pēr), a. A polishing paper made by strewing finely-pounded glass on a sheet of paper or cloth, which has been besmeared with a coat of thin glue—much used for polishing metal and woodwork. work.

work.
Glass-pot (glas'pot), n. A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories.
Glass-shade (glas'shad), n. A cover or case of glass, as for flowers, gas-jets, &c.
Glass-snake (glas'snak), n. The North American name for snakes of the genus ophiosaurus, from their brittleness. See OPHIOSAURUS.

Glass-soap (glas'sop), n. A name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of man-

ganese. Glass-stainer (glas'stān-er), n. One who

stains glass; a glass-painter.

Glass-staining (glas'stān-ing), n. The art or practice of staining glass; glass-painting (which see).

(which see).

Glass-stopper (glas'stop-er), n. A stopple of glass for bottles.

Glass-tears (glas'terz), n. pl. Same as Rupert's Drops.

Glassware (glas'war), n. Articles or utensils made of glass.

Glasswork (glas'werk), n. 1. Manufacture of or in glass.—2. The place or buildings where glass is made: in this sense often used in the plural.

Glass-worm (glas'wern), n. A glowworm.

used in the plural.

Glass-worm (glas'vėrm), n. A glow-worm.

Glasswort (glas'vėrt), n. A name given
to the plants of the genus Salicornia, a
genus of succulent marine herbs with jointed
stems, of the nat. order Chenopodiacea. The
various species of this genus, as well as of
others belonging to the same order, grow
abundantly on the coasts in the south of
Europe and north of Africa, and yield by
burning a vast quantity of ashes containing
soda, formerly much employed in making
both soap and glass; whence their English
name glasswort. Two or three species are
natives of Britain.

Glassy (glasi), a. 1. Made of glass; vitre-

Hattves of Britain. Glassy (glasi), a. 1. Made of glass; vitreous; as, a glassy substance.—2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows the hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shak.

Death stood all fixed in his glassy eye; His hands were withered and his veins were dry,

Glastonbury-thorn (glaston-ber-i-thorn),

n. A variety of hawthorn which puts forth
leaves and flowers about Christmas-tide.
This variety is said to have originated at
Glastonbury Abbey, and the original thorn
was believed to have been the staff with
which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps
bis varderings from the Hely Land to

was believed to have been the stand with Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where he is said to have founded the celebrated abbey.

Glauberite (glaberit), n. [Atter Glauber. See GLAUBER-SALT.] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish colour, a compound of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber-salt (glaber-salt), n. [Atter Glauber, a German chemist, who died in 1668, bwhom it was originally prepared.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and occurs in small quantity in the blood and other animal fluids. Combined with sulphate of lime it forms glauberite. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on carbonate of soda, and it is proacid on carbonate of soda, and it is pro-cured in large quantity as a residue in the process for forming hydrochloric acid and chlorine.

Glaucescence (gla-ses'ens), n. The state of

Glaucescence (gla-ses'ens), n. The state of being glaucescent or of having somewhat a sea-green lustre. 'Destitute of glaucescence or bloom.' Gardener's Assistant. Glaucescent, Glaucine (gla-ses'ent, gla'sin), a. [L. glaueus, Gr. glaukos, blue-gray or sea-green.] In both having a somewhat bluish-green or hoary appearance; having a slight sea-green lustre.

Glaucic (classis), a. Of or pertaining to, or obtained from plants of the zenus Claucium; specifically, in chem applied formerly to an acid obtained from G. Luteum, now known

tomaric acid.

to be fumeric acid.

Glaucium(ch/si-mi), n. A genus of plants of the nat, order Papaveraceæ, characterized by the long two-valved casule and very short atyle; it is so named from the glaucous or seagreen line of the stems and leaves. G. the nat of the stems and leaves. G. the nat of the rollow beared, wearnly is fragarder. sen-green into of the stems and leaves. G. http://disensethe.pellow.homed-poppy)sfrequent on sandy sea-shores; it has large handsome yellow flowers, which are very fugacious. There are five or six known species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region, though G. lotento occurs also in Eastern Asia. They abound in a copper-coloured acrid juice, said to be poisonous and to occasion madness.

sand to be passional and corrections are sententially as a stone. In mineral, a green and lithos, a stone. In mineral, a greenish-blue variety of scapolite, composed chiefly of the silicates of alumina and lime. Chancoma (gla-ko'ma), n. [Gr. glaukoma, opacity of the crystalline lens, from glaukos, light gray, blue-gray, sea-green.] In med. an almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, characterized by a littish-green this seen from without. It somewhat resembles cataract, especially in the gradual obscuration of vision. Written also Glaucosis. Chaucomatous (gla-ko'mat-us), a. Of or pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma.

come

coma.

Glanconite (gla'kon-it), n. [Gr. glankos, soa-green.] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. It is the 'green earth' of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the colour to the grains of greensand and chalk.

Characteristical hydroids as a Green grains of green green grains of green grains colour to the grains of greensand and chalk. Glaucopis (gla-kō'pis), n. [Gr. glaukos, sea-green, and ōps, the eye.] A genus of hirds belonging to the family Corvida, the only known species of which is G. cinerca (the New Zealand crow), called by the natives kokuko. Its plumage is a very dark green; the legs are black and coarse, and the claws long. It has a strong black, slightly curved beak, and a small brilliant light blue thap hanging down on each side from the ear. Glaucosis (gla-kō'sis), n. Same as Glaucoma.

Claucous (glakus), a. [L. glancus; Gr. glancus, sea-green, light gray, blue-gray.]
1. Of a sea-green colour; of a light green.

The Esk glides over a bottom covered with moss ar coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water this gameous green, or supplishine. Puniani.

2. In bot, covered with a fine bluish powder

2. In bot, covered with a fine bluish powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum or on a cabbage leaf.
Glaucus (glg/kus), n. A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropodous molluses, found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure blue and silvery tints. They are very abundant in the Atlantie, where they may be seen when the sea is smooth, covering it for miles. They are popularly known by the name of vea-lizards.
Glaudkin, Glaudkyn† (gladkin), n. An

name of vea-liverés.

Glaudkin, t Glaudkynt (glad'kin), n. An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

Glaum (glam), v. i. To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—To glaum at, to grasp at; to attempt to seize. [Scotch.]

My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough, To hear the thads, and see the cluds Octains free words, in tattan dads, Wha glaum's at kingdoms three.

Glaur (Han), n. Sticky wet roud. (Scotch)

Wha planm'd at kingdoms three. Euros.

Glaux (glaps), n. Sticky wet mud. [Scotch.]

Glaux (glaps), n. [Gr. glaux, glaz, the
milk-vetch.] A genus of plants of the nat.
order Primulacere, comprising the seamilk-vetch. G. maritima (common seamilk-wort or black saltwort) is abundant
on the sea-shore and in muddy salt marshes.

It is a small plant with branching stems,
and small fleshy leaves, and makes a good
pickle.

Glavet (glav), n. See GLAIVE. Glaved (glavd), a. Armed with a glave or

word. Then Wallace...

Must raise again his have hand
To smite the shackles from his native land.

"Raille.

Glaver' (glav'er), v.i. [W. glavru, to flatter;
glav, something smooth or shiring; L.
glaber, smooth.] To flatter; to wheedle.

Some slavish, glavering, flattering parasite
or hanger-on. South. [Rare.]

Glaverer (glav'er-er), n. A flatterer. Mb.

for Mags.

Glaymore (gla'mor), n. Same as Claymore (which see). Johnson. Glaymous (gla'mus), a. Muddy; clammy.

So W. Scott.
Glaze (glaz), v.t. pret. & pp. glazed; ppr.
glazing. [From glass.] 1. To furnish with
glass, as a window, case, frame, and the like.
Two cabinets dainfully paved, richly hanged,
and glazed with crystalline glass.' Bacon.— 2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with glass or anything resembling glass; to cover with a shining, vitreous, or glairy substance; as, to glaze earthenware; to glaze pastry; to glaze a picture.

So passed a weary time; each throat Was parched, and glazed each eye. Coleridge. 3. To make smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to glaze cloth or paper.
Glaze (gläz), n. That which is used in glazing,

as the vitreous coating of potter's ware; the white of eggs, used to give a shining appearance to pastry; strong clear gravy or jelly boiled down to the consistency of thin cream. &c.

cream, &c.
Glaze (glaz), v.i. To assume a dim, glassy
lustre; to become overspread with a semitransparent film; as, his eyes begin to glaze.
Glazent (glaz'n), a. Resembling glass.
Glazes (Specifically—1, (a) A workman who
applies the vitreous incrustation to the
surface of earthenware. (b) A calenderer or
calico-smoother.—2. A wooden wheel for
polishing knives, coated on the edge either
with leather having a rough surface of
emery powder glued on, or with a ring of
metal consisting of an alloy of lead and tin.
It is called also a Buff-wheel and an Emerywheel.

inetar consisting of an anoy of lear and this it is called also a Buf-wheel and an Emeryveheel.

Chazier (gia/zher), n. [From glaze or glass.]

One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to picture frames, &c.

Chazing (gia/zheg), n. 1. The act or art of placing panes of glass in a window; the act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier.

2. The act of giving a shining or glassy appearance to; the process or art of crusting with ashining, vitreous, or glairy substance, as potter's ware, pastry, &c.—3. The vitreous or glairy substance with which anything, as potter's ware or pastry, is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance; enamel; glaze; especially, in painting, transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect.—Glazing machine, a press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and colour work.

Che, in. Glee. Chancer.

Glead (gied), n. Same as Gleed.

Glead (gied), n. Same as Gleed.

Gleam (giem), n. [A. Sax, gleam, glemn, a glittering; perhaps from yllowen, to glow or shine; comp. O. Sax, glino, splendour, sw. glimma, to flash; allied to glitter, glimmer.]

I. A shoot of light: a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. 'Gleams of mellow light.'

Tennyson.

In the songs I love to sing

Tennyson.

In the songs I love to sing A doubtful gleam of solace lives. Tennyson, 2. Brightness; splendour.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen. Pope Gleam (glem), v.i. To dart or throw rays of light; to glimmer; to glitter; to shine; to dawn. 'At the dawn light gleams in the east.' Webster. 'Sweetly gleamed her eyes behind her tears.' Tennyson.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews, At first faint gleaming in the dappled east.

Gleam (glem), v.i. In falconry, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

fleaming (glem'ing), a. Emitting a flood of light; beaming; shining clearly and brightly; radiant.

He (Mr. Bright) may be said to have accomplished what Macaulay called the triumph of eloquence, lighting up his words with that clear, gleaning, healthful Saxon humour, in which in our time he has had no rival. "Justin M'Carrhy,"

Gleaming (clēm'ing), n. A shoot or shooting of light; a gleam. Farewell ye gleamings of departed peace! Thomson. Gleamy (glēm'i), a. Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleanty ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way

Pode.

Glean (glēn), v.t. [Fr. glaner, from L.L. glenure, to glean, the origin of which has been referred to W. glain, glan, clean, and to A. Sax. glim, a handful.] 1. To gather after

a reaper, or on a reaped corn-field, as the grains or ears of corn which are left ungathered.

Let me now go to the field, and glean ears of Ruth ii. 2. Corn.

Cheap conquest for his following friends remained,
He reaped the field, and they but only gleaned.

Dryden.

2. To collect in scattered or fragmentary par-cels or portions, as things thinly scattered; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously; as, to glean a few passages from an author.

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand on.

Judg. xx. 45.

en.
Idly utters what she gleans
From chronicles and magazines. Whitehead.

Glean (glēn), v.i. To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3. Glean (glen), n. A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs

Glean† (glēn), n. [From clean.] The after-birth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. Holland. Gleaner (glēn'er), n. 1. One who gathers after reapers. -2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner in the city is an arrant statesman.

Locke.

Gleaning (glen'ing), n. 1. The act of gathering after reapers.—2. That which is collected by gleaning.

The poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest.

Atterbury.

Glebe (gleb), n. [Fr. glebe; L. gleba, a clod or lump of earth.] 1. Turf; soil; ground.

Till the glad summons of a genial ray Unbinds the slebe. Garth. There is pleasure in the sight of a glebe that never has been broken.

Landor.

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Many parishes have not an inch of glebe. Swift.

3.† A lump; a mass or concretion. gealable again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals. Arbuthnot. —4. In mineral. a piece of earth in which is contained some

nice of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.

Glebe-land (gleb'land), n. Same as Glebe, 2.

Glebeless (gleb'les), α. Having no glebe.

Glebosity (glebos'i-ti), n. The quality of being glebous.

Glebous, Gleby (gleb'us, gleb'i), a. Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy;

Glechoma, (gle-kö'ma), n. [Gr. glēchān, Ionic for blēchān, pennyroyal.] A small Linnæan genus of plants of the order Labiatæ, now usually united with Nepeta, comprising G. hederacea (Nepeta Glechoma), the groundiw. Sas Nepeta Glechoma),

G. hederacea (Aepeta Glechoma), the groundivy. See NEPETA, GROUND-IVY.
Gled (gled), n. A kite; a glede. [Scotch.]
Glede (gled), n. [A. Sax glida, O. Dan. glede,
Sw. glada, Icel. gleda, gledra, a kite. Probably from A. Sax. glidan, Sw. glada, to glide
—from its swiftness.] A bird of prey, the
common kite of Europe (Milvas ictimus).
Glede† (gled), n. [See GLEED.] A burning
coal. 'The cruel ire, red as any glede.'
Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Gledge (glej), v.i. [A form of gley (which see).] To look askance; to squint; to look cunningly and slily at an object from the corners of one's eyes. [Scotch.]

The next time that ye send or bring anybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony frend servants, like that chiefd Lockhard, to be gledging and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family.

Sir W. Soot.

Gledge (glej), n. A side glance; a quick, knowing look. [Scotch.]

He gae a gledge wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took p what I said. Sir W. Scott. Gleditschia (gle-dich'i-a), n. [After Gott-lieb Gleditsch, a botanist of Leipsic.] A genus of plants of the order Leguminosso. G. triacanthos (the honey-locust) is a large tree, a native of the United States, where it is commonly cultivated for hedges and for ornamental purposes. It is now also to be met with in English gardens and pleasure grounds. The stem and branches are covered with hard prickles; the leaves are abruptly once or twice pinnate, and the inconspictous greenish flowers are borne in small spikes. They are succeeded by long, thin, flat.

curved, and often twisted pods, each containing numerous seeds, covered with a



Honey-locust (Gleditschia triacanthos).

sweet pulp, from which a kind of sugar is

sweet pulp, from which a kind of sugar is said to have been extracted.

Glee (glé), n. [A. Sax. gled, gliv, glig, music, joke, sport, gleówian, gliówian, to be merry, to sing. Akin O. E. gleek, Icel. gléj, laughter.]

1.† Music; minstrelsy. [This use of the word is seen in gleeman.]—2. Joy; merriment; mirth; gatety.

There came a tyrant, and with holy glee Thou fought'st against him. Wordsworth.

Thou fought'st against him. Nordsworth.

3. In mussie, a composition, consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts (three or more in number) so contrived that they may be termed a series of interwoven melodies, in contradistinction to the part-song, which is usually merely a harmonized air.

Glee (gle), v. i. Same as Gley.

Glee-Glub (gle'klub), n. A society formed for the practice and performance of glee music.

music.
Gleed, a. See GLEYED.
Gleed (glēd), n. [A. Sax. glêd, a live coal, a fire, from glôwan, to glow; comp. Icel. glôd, D. gloed, hot coals; gloeden, gloeijen, to glow; G. gluth, glow, ardour, from glühen, to glow.] A burning coal; a fire; flame.

ne.

For there no noisy railway speeds
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds.

Longfellow.

Cheerlie blinks the ingle-gleed Of Lady Onlie, honest Lucky. Eurns Gleeful (gle'ful), a. Merry; gay; joyous. Rurne.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look's thou sad, When everything doth make a gleeful boast? Shak.

Gleek † (glek), v.i. [See the noun.] To make sport, to gibe; to sneer; to scoff; to spend time idly.

I have seen you gleeking and galling at this gen-tleman twice or thrice. Shak.

Gleek† (glēk), n. [Icel. leik, A. Sax. lûc, sport, with prefix ge. Comp. Sc. glaik, a trick.] I. A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception. You fear such wanton gleeks and ill-report. Sir F. Harrington.

2. A game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock; also, a term in the game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, &c.; hence, the number three.

&c.; hence, the number of the sour game? Why, gleek; that's your only game. Gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall gleek some of you.

A gleek of marriages: Pandolfo and Flavia, Sulpitia and myself, and Trinculo With Armellina. Old ple

3. An enticing or wanton glance of the eye.

A pretty gleek coming from Pallas' eye.

Beau. & Fil. — To give the gleek, to pass a jest upon; to make appear ridiculous.

What will you give us? - No money, on my faith, but the gleek.

Gleek (glek), v.t. To gain a decisive advantage over in the game of gleek. See extract under GLEEK, n. 2.

under GLEEK, n. 2.

Glee-maiden (glē/mād-n), n. [A. Sax. gleo-mæden.] A female minstrel or musician.

This seemed to be the case with Louise (the glee-marklen), who, whether she was actually the heroine of her own song, or whatever other cause she might have for sadness, showed at times a strain of deep melancholy thought, which interfered with and con-trolled the natural flow of lively spirits, which the practice of the joyous science especially required. Such was the damsel, who, with viol in

hand, . . . stepped forward to the bystanders and announced herself as a mistress of the gay science.

Ser W. Scott.

Gleemant (gle'man), n. [A. Sax gleo-man.]
A minstrel or musician. 'Loud the gleemen
sing.' Longfellow.
Gleent (glen), vi. [Probably a Celtic word.
Comp. Ir. glaine, brightness, glaine, glass;
W. glan, clean, pure, bright.] To shine; to
glisten. 'Gleening armour.' Prior.
Gleesome (gle'sum), a. Merry; joyous.

Gleet (glet), n. [Sc. glet, glit, tough phleem, ooze in the bed of a river; from the stem of glide.] A transparent mucous discharge ooze in the bed of a river; from the stem of glide.] A transparent nucous discharge from the urethra, an effect of gonorrhea; a thin ichor running from a sore.

Gleet (glet), v. i. To flow in a thin limpid humour; to ooze. Wiseman.—2. To flow slowly, as water. Cheyne.

Gleety (glet'i), a. Ichorous; thin; limpid.

Wiseman.

Wiseman. Gleg (gleg), a. [Icel. glæggr, glæggr, quick-sighted, acute.] [Scotch.] 1. Quick of perception by means of any one of the senses; on the alert; acute; clever; quick of apprehension.—2. Keen-edged; sharp; applied to thines. as to a knife.

on the alert; acute; elever; quick of apprehension, —2. Keen-edged; sharp; applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskaithed by Death's gleg guly.

Tam Samson's livin'. Burns.

Gleichenia (gli-ken'i-a), m. [After Gleichen, a German botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typical of the group Gleicheniacea (which see). Several species are cultivated in Britain as stove ferns.

Gleicheniaceæ (gli-ken-i-à'sè-è), m. pl. A group of ferns in which the naked sori, consisting of a few roundish sporangia, are borne on the back of the frond. The sporangia have a broad, transverse, complete ring, and they open at right angles to the ring. The fronds rise from a creeping stem. There are three genera, with about forty species, in the group. All are natives of the warmer regions of the globe.

The sun that shines on the world sae bricht, A borrowed gleid free the fountain of licht. Hegg.

Gleich (gleid), n. Same as Gleed (which see).

A borrowed gleet fac the fountain of licht. Hegg. Gleire,† n. [See GLAIR.] Glair; the white of an egg. Chaucer. Glen (glen), n. [A. Sax.—borrowed from the Celtic; comp. W. glyn, a valley, especially a river valley; ir. and Gael. gleann, a valley, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills. 'And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen.' Spenser.

And woose the whows dangmer of the glen.' Spenser.

Glene (glene), n. [Gr. glene, the pupil, the eyeball; in anat. (a) the pupil; the eyeball; the eye. Dunglison. (b) Any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. Parr.

culation. Parr. Glenilvat (glen-lé'vet, glen-lé'vat), n. A superior Scotch whisky, so named from Glenlivet in Banfishire, where it was first made. Comparatively little of the whisky which assumes this name is now really made in the plen. really made in the glen.

Phairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter, And nearly spoiled the flood by drinking up the

Which he would have done, I at least believe it, Had the mixture been only half Glentivet.

Had the mixture been only half Glendized.

Glenoid (glen'oid), a. [Glene (which see), and Gr. eidos, likeness.] In anat. a term applied to any shallow, articular cavity which receives the head of a bone; thus, the glenoid cavity of the scapula is the surface of the scapula with which the head of the humerus is articulated.

Glenotremites (gle'no-trè-m''tex), n. [Gr. glene, articular cavity, and trèma, perforation.] A genus of fossil Echinodermata, with only one opening in the crust, found in the chalk of Westphalia. The genus was established by Goldfuss, and by him compared to the Gidarites.

Glent (glent), v.i. pret. & pp. glent; ppr. glenting. [See GLINT.] To glance. [Old English and Scotch.]

Aside, anon she gan his sword esple. Chaucer.
Phoebus, well pleased, shines from the blue serene,
Gleuts on the stream, and gilds the chequer'd scene.
Allan Ramasy.

Glent (glent), n. A glance; a glint. [Scotch.]
Gleve, † n. A glave; a lance. Chaucer.
Glew (glü). See Glue.
Gley, Glee (gly, glē), n. A squint or oblique
look. [Scotch.]
Gley, Glee (gly, glē), v.i. [Comp. Dan. gloe,
leel. glugga, to stare; Sw. glia, to glance.
The same word is seen in North E. aglea,

crooked; Sc. aglee, agley, awry; gledge, to look askance.] To squint; to look obliquely.

[Scotch.] There's a time to gley, and a time to look even (there's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them). Scotch proverb.

des de de (gly glē), adv. On one side; asquint. [Scotch.]
Gleyed, Gleed (glyd, glēd), a. Squint-eyed; one-eyed; squinting; oblique; awry.—To gang gley'd, to go awry or wrong. [Scotch.]

Did you ever hear of the unquitile Lady Hunting-don ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world?

Sir W. Scott.

worder we by the mean may be ser It. Scot.

Gliadine, Gliadin (gil'a-din), n. [Gr. gliat, a glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow colour, having a slight smell, similar to that of honey-comb. It is the viscid portion of gluten.

Glib (glib), a. [Comp. E. glibbery, D. glibberg, smooth, slippery; glibberen, L.G. glipper, to slide. It may also be connected with glide and glidder.] I. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is glib.—2. Voluble; fluent; easily moving; as, a glib tongue.

I want that glib and oily at

I want that glib and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak.

Shak.

Glib (glib), v.t. To make glib or smooth. [Rare or obsolete.] 'The tongue once glibbed with intoxicating liquor runs smooth.' Bp. Hall.

Hall.

Glib† (glib), n. [Ir. and Gael.] 1. A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes, formerly worn by the Irish.

The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long gilts, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyrconnell the haire of their (the Irish) head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called gribs, the women gribbins.

Glib†(glib), v.t. [O.E. and Sc. lib, Dan. live, to geld. The g stands for the A. Sax. prefix ge.] To castrate.

I had rather glib myself than they Should not produce fair issue.

Glibbery (glib'é-ri), a. 1. Glib; slippery; fickle; unreliable; uncertain. My love is glibbery, there is no hold on't

2. Voluble; glib; fluent; ready. "Thy lubrical and glibbery muse." B. Jonson.

Glibbint (glib'in), n. A female wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over the eyes. (See extract under Grib, n. 2.]

Glibly (glib'li), adv. In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly; as, to slide glibly; to speak glibln. speak glibly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide glibly into a detraction.

Dr. H. More.

Glibness (glib'nes), n. The state or quality of being glib; smoothness; slipperiness; volubility; as, glibness of tongue or speech. A polish'd ice-like glibness doth enfold The rock. Chapman.

Glicket (glik), n. An ogling or wanton look;

Glidder† (glid'der), v.t. [Akin to glide.] To render smooth and slippery, as by glazing or smearing.

Ben Jonson speaks of a galley-pot being well gird-dered, i.e. glazed. Wedgwood.

dered, i.e. glazed. Wedgrwood.

Glide (glid), v.i. pret. & pp. glided; ppr.

gliding. [A. Sax. glidan, Dan. glide, D.

glijden, G. gleiten, to slide.] To flow gently;

to move without noise or violence; to move

silently and smoothly; to pass along without

apparent effort or change of step; to move

or slip along with ease, as on a smooth sur
face; as, a bird glides through the air; a ship

glides through the water; a skater glides

over ice; a ghost glides about in the twi
light. light.

ylit. By east, among the dusty valleys *glide* The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. Fairfax. Thy shadow still would glide from room to room.

Glide (glid), n. 1. The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labour or obstruction.

It unlinked itself,
And with indented giides did slip away
Into a bush. Shak.

2. In music and pronunciation, the joining of two successive sounds without articulation a slur Glider (glid'er), n. He or that which glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide; Hey, ho, the glider. Spenser,

Glidingly (sliding-li), adv. In a gliding, smooth, dowing rapid manner.
Gliff (glif), n. [Allied to Dan, glippe, to blink] I A glimpe; a short time. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A fright. [Statch.]

Scotch I

I have given some o' them a gleff in my day when has were coming rather near me. Sir W. Scott.

They are coming rather near are. Sir W. Sect.

Gilket (glik) n. [Same as gleck.] A sneer;
a scoft, a flout; a gleck.

Glim (glim) n. [Connected with glimmer
and gloum.] A light or candle.—Douse the
gfim, not not the light. [Slang.]

Glim (glim) (glim), qlim), v.i. To look out
of the corner of the cyc; to look askunce; to
stanceslity. [Scotch.]

Glimmer (glim/mer), v.i. [A kind of dim. freq.
of gleum. Comp. G. glimmer, a faint light;
glommen, to shine, to glow.] 1. To emit
feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine
faintly: to give a feeble light; to flicker; as,
the glimmering dawn; a glimmering lamp.
When rosy menning glimmer'd o'er the dales. Pyre. When rosy morning ginnmer'd o'er the dales. Pope The west yet ginnmers with some streaks of day

Mild evening glimmered on the lawn. Trumbull. 2 To blink; to wink; to look unsteadily.

Glimmer (glim'mer), n. 1. A faint and un-steady light; feeble scattered rays of light.

They are creeping up the stairs. Now in glimmer and now in gloom, Coleridge.

2. Glitter; twinkle.

Gloss of satin, and glimmer of pearls. Tempson. 3. In mining, mica (which see).

Glimmering (glim'mering), n. 1. A faint, unsteady beaming of light; a glimmer; a gleam; a faint indication.

The forms (of religion) still remained with some glimmering of life in them, and were the evidence of what the real life had been in former times. Ruskin.

2 A faint view or notion; an inkling; a

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a glimmering who they were.

Sir H. Watton.

Str H. Weten.

Glimpse (glimps), n. [From the stem of gleun, glimmer, &c., the p being inserted as in empty, sempster, &c. Chaucer has glimeing for glimmering—Ye have some glimeing and no parfit sight.' Comp. Swiss glumsen, a spark; glimmen, glumsen, to glow under the ashes; D. glimpen, glimen, to glow, to sparkle.] 1. A short quick light; a gleam; a momentary flash.

Such vast room in Natere,

Such vast room in Nature,
Only to shime, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a grimpte of light.
One grimpte of glory to my issue give.
Dryden. 2. A short transitory view; a glance.

Last year I caught a glimpse of his face, Zennyaen.
Short fleeting enjoyment. 'A glimpse of elight' Prior.—4. A faint resemblance; a delight.' P

No man hath a virtue that he hath not a glimpse of. Shak.

Glimpse (glimps), v.i. pret. & pp. glimpsed; ppr. glimpsing. To appear by glimpses.

ppr. gampsing. To appear by gimpses.
On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire gitinfued.
Glimpse (glimps), v.t. To see by a glimpse
of glimpses; to catch a glimpse of; to get a
hurried view of.
Glime, t Ghlimne t (glin), n. Glen. See
Grys.

Glint (glint), v.i. [Of kindred origin with Ginny, glimpe, glance, &c. Comp. Dan. glimps, glimpes, glimmer, glance, &c. Comp. Dan. glimt, a gleam, glimte, to finsh.] To glance; to gleam; to pass suddenly, as a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or anything that resembles it; to peep out, as a flower from the bud. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.] writers.]

Yet cheerfully thou glinled forth Anid the storm.

Annot the storm. Burns.

The sun lay warm on the grass, and ginned pleasantly through the leaves of the ash. Lord Lytton,
Glint (glint), n. A glance; a glimpse; a
gleam; a transient view; a flash, as of lightming; a moment. [Scotch, but adopted by
English writers.]

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow glind streaming through the not quite closed door of the room.

Dickens.

Glintt (glint), a. Slippery. 'Stones be full glint. Skelton.

Glires (gli'rez), n. pl. [L., dormice.] The fourth order of mammalia, according to the system of Limmeus. It includes the porcupines, hares, raibits, &c., beavers, rats and mice; guinea-pigs, agoutis, marmots, lem-

mings, hamsters, dormice, jerboas, the paca, squirrels, and the American flying-squirrel, and corresponds almost exactly to the Rodentia of Cuvier. Their characteristic is two flat incisors in each jaw.

Glirine (glirin), a. In zool. pertaining to

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Glisk (glisk), n. [Akin to A. Sax. glisian, to sline, Icel. glis, brightness.] A glimpse; a transient view. [Scotch.]

Glissa (glis'sa), n. A fish of the tunny kind without scales.

Glissade (glis'ad'), n. [Fr., a slide, from glisser, to slide,] An unstable mass of sand, earth, &c., that has slid down a declivity.

Glissade (glis-ad'), n. To slide; to glide.

K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, glissaded gal lantly over the slopes of snow. Farrar.

antly over the slopes of snow.

Glist (glist), n. [From glisten.] Glimmer;
nica. See McA.

Glisten (glist), v.i. [A. Sax. glisnian, G. gleissen, Icel, glyssa, O.G. glizan, to shine—radically the same as glister and glitter.] To
shine; to sparkle with light; especially, to
shine with a fitful scintillating light; as,
the glistening stars.

The helicis was glittered with pleasure.

The ladies' eyes glistened with pleasure

Glisten (glis'n), n. Glitter; sparkle. 'Often we saw the glisten of ice.' Tennyson. [Rare.] Glister (glis'ter), v.i. [See GLISTEN.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

All that glisters is not gold. Glister (glis'ter), n. Lustre; glitter.

The glister of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes.

Knex.

many men's eyes. Knex.

Glister (glis'tèr), n. Same as Clyster.

Glister (glis'tèr), n. Same as Clyster.

Glisteringly (glis'tèr-ing-il), adv. In a glistering manner; with shining lustre.

Glit (glit), n. Same as Gleet.

Glitter, n.i. To glitter. 'All the feldes gliteren up and down' Chaucer.

Glitter (glit'tèr), n.i. [Comp. A. Sax. glitian, glitian, glitenan, glitenan, glitians Sw. glittra, glitian, glitter, G. glitzern, to shine. Akin more or less mearly to all the members of the class of words referring to light, beginning with gl.] 1. To shine with a broken and scattered light; to emit fitful and rapid flashes of light; to emit fitful and rapid flashes of light; to glisten, as, a glittering sword.

glisten; as, a glittering sword.

glistell, as, a gutterring orom.

Her fair large eyes 'gan glitter bright. Coleridge.

To glitter' is used in speaking of a multitude of slining objects, or one of great splendour, but with peculiar propriety of a slining body or bodies in motion giving frequent flashes or gleans of light.

Eurolay.

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

a. colurt.

The gittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.

Cheate.

Glitter (glit'ter), n. Bright sparkling light; brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; as, the glitter of arms; the glitter of royal equi-

With what permissive glory since his fall Was left him, or false glitter. Milton.

Glitterance (glit'terans), a. Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]
It rose and fell upon the surge,
Till from the glitterance of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes.

Southey.

Glitterandt (glit'ter-and), p. and a. Sparkling.
Eftsoones himselfe in glitterand arms he dight
Spense.

Glitteringly (glit'ter-ing-li), adv. In a Speniar. a glittering manner; with sparkling lustre. Gloam (glom), v.i. [Akin to or a form of gloom, glum, Sc. gloum, a frown. See GLOOM.] 1. To begin to grow dark; as, it begins to gloam. [Scotch.]—2.† To be sullen. Gloaming (glom'ing), n. [A. Sax. glomung, glomnung, twilight, from glom, E. gloom (which see)] 1. Fall of the evening; the twilight. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.] writers.

Writers. J. As Zehaming, the Scottish word for twillight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony.

Byron.

2. Closing period; decline; as, the gloaming of life.—3.† Gloominess of mind or spirit. Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this gloaming. F. Still.

Gloaming (glöm'ing), a. Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—Gloaming star, the evening star. [Scotch.]

Gloar + (glör), v.i. [D. gluren, to leer.] To squint; to stare impertmently.
Gloat (glot), v.t. [Allied to Sw. glutta, glötta, to look at with prying eyes, to peep; G. glotzen, to stare.] 1. † To cast side glances; to look furtively. Chapman.—2. To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to gaze with any warm or burning passion, as malignity, lust, or avarice, either while it is being satisfied or in expectation of satisfaction. In vengeance gloating on another's pain. Byron.
Globard (globbird), n. [From glow, and term.

tion. 'In vengeance gloating on another's pain.' Byron.
Globard (globiard), n. [From glow, and term.-ard.] A glow-worm; a globird. Johnson.
Globate, Globated (glob'at, glob'at-ed), a. [L. globatus, pp. of globe, to make into a ball, from globus, a ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.
Globe (glob), n. [L. globus, a ball; Fr. globe, Sp. and It. globo.] 1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre.—2. Anything globular or nearly so; as, the globe of the eye.—3. The earth; the terraqueous ball: usually with the definite article prefixed.—4. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other substance on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several occaus, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth are That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth are represented is called a terrestrial globe. That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens is called a celestial globe.—5. A body of men or other animals formed into a circle or closely gathered together.

Him round

ered together.

Him round
A globe of fiery scraphim enclosid,
With bright emblazonry and horrent arms.

Millon. Globe (glob), v.t. To gather round or into a circle; to conglobate.

a circle; to conglobate.

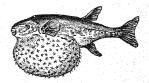
The great stars that globed themselves in heaven.

Globe-amaranth (glob'am-a-ranth), n. An English name of Gomphrana globosa, nat. order Amaranthaceæ, well known for its round heads of purple and white flowers.

Globe-animal (glob'an-i-mal), n. A name given to certain minute globular plants of the genus Volvox, formerly supposed to be animals.

Globe-daisy (glob'dā-zi), n. An English name for the plant Globularia vulgaris. See

GLOBULARIA Globe-fish (glob'fish), n. The name given



Pennant's Globe-fish (Tetraodon lavigatus).

to several fishes of the genera Diodon and Tetraodon, family Diodontidæ, and order Plectognathi, remarkable for possessing the power of suddenly assuming a globular form by swallowing air, which passing into a ventral sac, inflates the whole animal like a balloon. See Dropon.

Globe-flower (glob'flou-er), n. A popular name of Trollius europæus (nat. order Ranculacese).

(nat. orue. unculaceæ), a mon Eurocommon Euro-pean plant in mountainousr. gions, having deeply five-lobed serrated leaves and leaves and round pale yellow blossoms, the sepals of which are large and conspicuous, while the petals are very small. It is often cultivated in cultivated in gardens, and is common in mountain pas-tures in the north of Eng-

Clobe-flower(Trollius europeus). land, north of Eng-Globe-flower(Trollius europeus). land, north of Ireland, in Wales, and in Scotland, where it is called lucken-gowan.

Globe-glass (glöb'glas), n. Any glass vessel of a globular form, as a vessel for holding live fish, a lamp-shade, &c. Globe-ranurculus (glöb'ra-nun-kū-lus), n.

Same as Globe-flower

Same as Globe-flower.
Globe-runner (glöb'run-èr), n. A gymnastic
performer who stands upon a large round
ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.
Globe-thistle (glöb'this-1), n. A popular
name for plants of the genus Echinops, nat.
order Composite, from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flowerheads.

Globe-trotter (glob'trot-er), n. A person who travels all over the world; a tourist who roams from one distant country to

who roams from one distant country to another.

(Alobe-trotting (glöb'/trot-ing), n. The practice of roaming about the world.

(Globe-trotting (glöb-i/er-i'na), n. [L. globus, a sphere, and gero, to carry.] A family of Foraminifera, characterized by a turbinated, many-celled shell, covered with spines in the recent or fresh state, the last cell having an aperture at the umbilical angle. They still abound in our seas, and are also found fossil in the chalk and tertiary formations. See Foraminifera.

(Globas (glob-os'), a. (L. globosus, from globus, a ball.] 1. Round; spherical; globular.

Then form'd the moon

Then form'd the moon Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. Milton.

Globose, and evry magnitude of stars. Milton.

2. In bot. having a rounded form resembling that of a globe; as, a globose root.

Globosity (glob-os'l-ti), n. The quality of being globose; spheriety. 'The globosity of the earth.' Ray.

Globous (glob'us), a. [L. globosus, from globus, a ball.] Round; spherical; globose. Wide over all the plain, and wider far Than all this globous earth in plain outspread, Such are the courts of God. Milton.

Globoular (glob'u)-lev), a. [From globe.]

Than all this globbius earth in plain outspread, Such are the courts of God. Millon.

Globular (glob'ū-lēr), a. [From globe.]
Globe-shaped; having the form of a small ball or sphere; round; spherical; as, globular atoms.—Globular chart, a chart of the surface, or some part of the surface, or some part of the surface, or some part of the globular projection.—Globular projection, that projection of the sphere in which the eye is supposed to be vertically over the centre of the plane of projection, and at a distance from the surface of the sphere equal to the sine of 45° of one of its great circles. If straight lines be then drawn from the point of view to the interior surface of the opposite hemisphere their intersection with the plane of projection will be a perspective representation of it. This projection gives but a small distortion. See PROJECTION.—Globular sailing, a term of navigation employed to denote the sailing from one place to another, over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two to another, over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two

places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā'ri-a), n. A small genus of perennial herbs or shrubs, formerly considered as the type of a separate order, Globulariaceæ, but now placed in Selaginaceæ. They have small blue flowers, usually in terminal globular heads (hence the name), and are mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. G. vulgaris is a common alpine plant, and is sometimes called globe-daisy or blue daisy. G. salicina is a shrubby species of the Canary Islands with axillary flower-heads.

Globularity (glob-ū-la'ri-ti), n. State of

flower-heads.

Globularity (glob-ū-la'ri-ti), n. State of being globular; sphericity.

Globulariy (glob'ū-lēr-li), adv. In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

Globularness (glob'ū-ler-nes), n. The quality of being globular; sphericity.

Globule (glob'ūl), n. [Fr.; L. globulus, dim. of globus, a ball.] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.

Hallstones have opague ylobules of snow in their

Hallstones have opaque globules of snow in their entre. Sir I. Newton.

centre. Sir I. Newton. Specifically, in physiol. a circular or elliptical body or corpuscle found in the blood of all animals, and particularly observable when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the microscope. See under BLOOD.

Globulet (glob'ū-let), n. [Dim. of globule.] A little globule; a minute globular particle. Crabb.

Globulin, Globuline (glob'ū-lin), n. 1. A protein body forming, in association with hæmatin or hæmato-globulin, the main in-

gredient of the blood globules, and also occurring, mixed with albumen, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is called also Crystallin). It resembles albumen, differing from it, however, in being precipitated both from acid and alkaline solutions by exact neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic acid gas.—2. In bot a term applied by Turpin to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature, which he considers the organic elements of vegetation, and by Kieser to the green globules lying among the cells of a cellular tissue. Globulism (glob'ūl-izm), n. In med. a term sometimes applied to the doctrine of homeopathy.

Globulose, Globulous (glob'ūl-ōs, glob'ūl-ns), a. Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular.

The whiteness of such globulous particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.

Boyle.

from the air included in the froth. **Beyl.**
Globulousness (glob'ūl-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being globulous.
Globus Hystericus (glob'us his-te'rik-us), n. In pathol. a painful sensation in hysteria and hypochondriasis as of a ball being fixed in the throat. This results from spasm in the upper part of the escophagus or gullet, preventing the air or gas which rises up in this tube escaping, and so producing a swelling which presses on the trachea or windpipe. windpipe

Globy (glöb'i), a. Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

Your hair, whose globy ring He flying curls, and crispeth with his win

Glochidate, Glochidiate (glö'kid-åt, glö-ki'di-åt), a. [Gr. glöchis, glöchin, a point.] In bot. furnished with bristles or rigid hairs, the ends of which are hooked back, or barbed like a fish-hook. Gray. Glode (glöd), old pret. of glide.

Like sparkes of fire that from the anvil glode.

Spens

Gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kārp), n. [Gr. glois, gunmy, slippery, and kārpos, fruit.] In bot, the quadruple spore of some algals. Gloiocladieæ (gloi-ò-kla-d'ō-è), n. pl. [Gr. gloios, gunmy, slippery, and klados, a shoot of a tree.] A sub-order of sea-weeds belonging to the nat. order Cryptonemiacee. The fronds are composed of filaments lying apart from one arother and surrounded by apart from one another and surrounded by a copious gelatine.

Glombe, † v. i. [See Gloam.] To look gloomy.

Chauser, Chauser, a ball.] In bot a roundish head of flowers, Smart. Glome (glom/er-āt), v.t. [L. glomero, glomeratum, from glomus, glomeris, a ball.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads. Glomerate (glom/er-āt), a. 1. In anat. a term applied to a gland which is formed of a congeries of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands. 2. In bot. congregated; gathered into a round

quet, as the fachrymal and mammary glands. 2. In bot. congregated; gathered into around heap or head; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.

Glomerating (glom'ér-āt-ing), p. and a. Forming a mass or glomeration; whiding. 'A river which, from Caucasus, after many glomerating dances, increases Indus.' Sir T. Herbert.

T. Herbert.

Glomeration (glomera-sishon), n. [L. glomeratio, from glomera, glomeratum. See GLOMERATE.] 1. The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body; conglomeration.—2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small tops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low.

low. **Grom. Grom. Grom.

Glomerous (glom'er-us), a. [L. glomerosus, from glomus, glomeris, a ball.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. Blount. formed muo a bair or round mass. Became.

Glomerule (glom'er-ul), n. [L. glomerulus, from glomus, glomeris, a ball.] In bot. (a) a cluster of flower-heads inclosed in a common involucre, as in Echinops. (b) A soredium (which see). Hoblim,

Gloom (glom), n. [A. Sax. glom, gloom, twilight, glomung, gloaming. Allied to gleam, glimmer, &c. See GLEAM, GLOAM].

1. Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade; as, the gloom of a forest or the gloom of mid-

All in a moment through the gloom were seen. Ten thousand banners rise into the air. Mitton.

Hence-2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, anger, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings; a depressed or gloomy state of affairs; dismal prospect; as, a gloom overspreads the mind.

That three-days-long presageful gloom of yours No presage, but the same mistrustiful mood. That makes you seem less noble than yourself. Termyson.

A sullen gloom and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity.

Burks.

perty.

SYN. Darkness, obscurity, shade, dimness, cloudiness, heaviness, dejection, depression, dulness, melancholy, sadness.

Gloom (glöm), v.i. 1. To shine obscurely or imperfectly; to appear dimly; to be seen in an imperfect or waning light; to glimmer.

She draw her casemer cutrin her.

She drew her casement curtain by, And glanced athwart the glooming flats. Tennyson. 2. To be melancholy or dejected; to look

To be melancholy or dejected; to look gloomy; to appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; to frown: to lower.
 There the black gibbet glooms beside the way.
 Coldstantil.
 Gloom (glöm), v.t. 1. To obscure; to make gloomy or dark; to darken. 'Black yew gloomed the stagnant air.' Termyson.—2. To fill with gloom or sadness; to make gloomy or sad.
 Such a mood as that which lately gloomed Your fancy.
 Gloomity (glömi-li), adv. [From glooms.]

Your fancy. Temyson.
Gloomily (glöm'i-li), adv. [From gloomy.]
In a gloomy manner; obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.
Gloominess (glow'i-nes), n. The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; sadness; dejection; sullenness; heaviness; in thick streams.

The gleominess in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison.

Glooming (glöm'ing), a. Gloomy; lowering; dismal; depressing. A glooming peace this moming withit brings. Shak. Glooming (glöm'ing), n. [See Gloom!ing, Gloom.] Twilight; glooming. [Rare and poetical.]

when the faint glooming in the sky
First lightened into day.

The balmy glooming, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores.

Gloomy (glöm'i), a. [From gloom.] I. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated; dark. 'Hid in gloomiest shade.' Millon.—2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; dejected; heavy of heart; dismal; doleful; as, a gloomy countenance or state of mind; a aloomn temper. a gloomy temper.

The reign of Foscari followed, gloomy with pesti-lence and war. Russin.

lence and war.

Ruskin,
3. Of a dark complexion. [Rare.]—SYN. Obscure, dark, dim, dusky, dismal, cloudy, sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected, disheartened.

Gloppen (gloppen), v. I. [net. glapna, to look downcast.] To astonish; to surprise. [Provincial English.]

Glorie (glor), v.i. To glare; to glower.

Hattiwell.

Gloriable (glori-a-bl), a. Glorious, cr. to be

Gloriable (glö'ri-a-bl), a. Glorious, or to be

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and gloriable.

Feltham.

Gloriation† (glō-ri-ā'shon), n. [L. gloriation, from glorior, gloriatus, to glory, to boast, from gloria. See GLORY.] Vainglory; a feel-

ing of triumph. Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. Hobber,

Gloried† (glö'rid), a. [See Glory.] Illustrious; honourable. Your once gloried friend. Milton. Glorification (glö'ri-fi-kā"shon), n. 1. The

Glorification (glori-ii-ka'shon), n. 1. The act of glorifying or giving glory or of ascribing honours to. 'The glorification of God for the works of the creation.' Bp. Taylor—2. The state of being glorified, or raised to glory; exaltation to honour and dignity; elevation; glory; aggrandisement. Glorify (glori-ii), v.t. pret. & pp. glorified; ppr. glorifying. [Fr. glorifier, L. gloria,

glory, and facia, to make. 1 . To give or ascribe glory to; to praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to, in thought or words. Ps. Ixxxvi. 9.

God is glarified when such his excellency above all things is with due admiration acknowledged. Hooker.

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

The God of our fathers bath glorified his son Acts iii. 12. S. To procure honour or praise to; to honour;

to extol.

Witnessever they find to be most licentious of life, him they set up and glargy.

Gloriole (glori-ol), n. [Formed on type of aureofe.] A circle, as of rays, represented in ancient paintings as surrounding the heads of saints: in the extract, used figuratively. See GLORY, 8.

Sappho, with that gloriele Of chan hair on calined brows. E. B. Browning.

Sapho, with that gloride
Sapho, with that gloride
Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'sa), n. A genus of tuberona-rooted climbing herbs of the nat. order
Liftaceae, so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers. They have branched
stems and scattered opposite or whorled
leaves, which are narrow and acuminate,
terminating in a tendril. The flowers are
mostly of a beautiful red and yellow colour,
having six long lanceolate undulated segments, which are entirely reflexed. G. nuperbe, a native of India and tropical Africa,
is cultivated in our hothouses.
Glorious (glo'ri-us), a. [Pr. glorieux, L.
gloriosus, from gloria. See Ghory, I. Characterized by attributes, qualities, or acts
that are worthy of or receive glory; illustrious, of exalted excellence and splendour
noble; excellent renowned; celebrated;

noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; very honourable.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends, And act like men who claim that glarious title,

2.† Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious; vainglorious.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou glarious man, Till thou breath'st thinner air than that thou talk'st.

3.† Eager for, or striving after, glory or dis-

Most miserable
Is the desire that's glorious.

4. Independent of all the cares of life; hilarious; elated: generally applied to persons elated with liquor.

Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious, O'er a' the ills o' life victorious. Eurns,

Syn. Illustrious, emineut, noble, excellent, renowned, celebrated, magnificent, grand, submidid

Gloriously (glö'ri-us-li), adv. In a glorious manner; as, (a) splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed glori-

(b)† Boastfully; ostentationsly.

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not gloriously, nor out of affectation.

B. Fenson.

(c) Hilariously; elatedly.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids! Gloriously drank obey the important call!

Gloriousness (glori-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being glorious. Glory (glori), n. [L. gloria, fame. The word is allied to Gr. kleos, fame, kleo, to celebrate, klyo, to hear; or, as Pott is inclined to think, to L. gnarus, knowing, gnosco or nosco, to know, Gr. gipnosko, []. Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame; renown; celebrity, 'Glory to God in the highest.' Luke it, 14.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. Gray, 2. A state of greatness or renown; state; nomp; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Mat. vi. 20. 3. Brightness; lustre; splendour; brilliancy.

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. Pope. 4. The happiness of heaven; celestial bliss. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and after-ward receive me to grory. Ps. fexili, 21.

5. Distinguished honour or ornament; that which honours or makes renowned; that of which honours or makes renowned; that of which one does or may be proud. 'Babylon, the glory of kingdoms.' Is, xiii, 19.

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. Sciency. His disgrace is to be called boy; but his glory is to subdue men. Shak.

6. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; vainglory. On death-beds some in conscious glory lie, Since of the ductor in the mode they die. Young.

7. Generous pride; praiseworthy desire.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath giery to come unto.

Sir P. Sidney.

giory to come unto.

Sir P. Sainey.

S. In painting, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of holy persons, and the halo (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See AUREOLA, NIBES.

Glory (giō 'ri), v. i, pret. & pp. gloried; ppr. glorying. [L. glorior, from gloria.] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his helv name.

Ps. cv. 2.

Geory ye in his hely name.

2. To be boastful; to have pride.

No one should glery in his prosperity.

Richardson.

Glose (gloz), v.t. To gloss over. See GLOZE.

Gloset (gloz), e.t. To gloss over. See Gloze. Gloser (glozer), n. Same as Glosser. Gloss (glos), n. Heel. glossi, flame, bright-ness; Sw. glosse, to blaze, to sparkle, to glow; G. glotzen, to shine, to glance; M.H.G. glose, glow, glance. Allied to glass, glow, ex-bat in the second meaning the word may fait in the second meaning the word may really be the same as in the next article. 1. Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; sheen; as, the gloss of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a gloss. 'Hath sullied all his gloss,' Shak.

16 it gloss. Third suffice in this gloss. Sales, Gloss of sain and glimmer of pearls. Tempson.

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fatter gloss than the naked with doctoral of the cause of the ca

trath doth afford.

Gloss (glos), n. [From L. glossa, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation (see extract below), fir glossa, the tongue, a language.] 1. Remark intended to illustrate some point of difficulty in an author, the content of the cont especially writing in a foreign tongue; in-terpretation; comment; explanation; an explanatory note on the margin or between the lines of a book.

All this without a gless or comment, He would unriddle in a moment. Hudibras.

He would untiddle in a moment. Huddlers. A glars, glassa, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation isself. . . In the rathcentary it was extended from a single word to an entire expository sentencie. The first glosser were interinear, they were afterwards placed in the margin, and extended finally in some instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book. Hallam,

2. An interpretation artfully specious. No written laws can be so plain, so pure, But wit, and gloss, and malice may obscure

Gloss (glos), v.t. [The last two words have both had an influence on the meanings of this verb, and it is not easy to say what quota of meaning belongs to each.] 1. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; as, to gloss cloth by the calender; to gloss mahogany.

The same ill habits the same follies too.

The same ill habits, the same follies too, Glass'd over only with a saintlike show. Dryden 2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. Donne, 3. To give a specious appearance to: to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. Philips.
Gloss (glos), v.i. 1. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks.

No man can glass upon this text after that manner, Dr. H. More.

2. To make sly remarks or insinuations. Her equals first observed her growing zeal, And, laughing, glossed that Abra served so well,

And, laughing, glossed that Abra served so well.

[In this example the verb is really transitive, with a clause for its object.]

Glossanthrax (glos-an'thraks). n. [Gr. glossa, the tongue, and anthrax, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle, characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

Glossarial (glos-sa'ri-al). a. Relating to, connected with, or consisting in a glossary.

Glossariat index.' Bosnell.

Glossarist (glos'a-rist), n. 1. A writer of a glossary or a dictionary of obscure, antiquated, or technical words.

Glossary (glos'a-ri), n. [L.L. glossarium, from Gr. glossa, the tongue.] A vocabulary

of glosses or explanations of the meaning of words used by any author, especially by an old author, or one writing in a provincial dialect, or of words occurring in a special class of works, of the technical terms of any art or science, of a dialect, and the like; a limited and partial dictionary; as, Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer; a glossary to Burns' poems; the Oxford Glossary of Architecture.

Shakspere stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country.

*F. R. Lowell**.

country. J. K. Loved.

—Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary. See under Vocabulary.

Glossator (glos-aver), n. [Fr. glossateur, from Gr. glossa, the tongue, a language.]

A writer of comments; a commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his glossator.

Ep. Barlow.

Glosser (glos'er), n. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.

a scholinst; a commentation.

Savigny defends his favourite glossers in the best manner he can; but, without much acquaintence with the ancient glossers, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects, their deficiencies . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience.

Hallam.

Glosser (glos'er), n. A polisher; one who

Glosser (gloser), n. A poisiner; one who gives a listre.
Glossic (glos'ik), n. [From Gr. glossa, a tongue.] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English used concurrently what the existing English orthography (Nomic) in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its form or detracting from its value. The following is a specimen of Glossic:—

Ingglish Glosik konvai'z whotev'er proanunsiai-shon iz inten ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar't risee'vd aurthoa'ipi too aul reederz.

Glossily (glos'i-li), adv. In a glossy manner. Glossiness (glosi-nes), n. [From glossy.]
The quality of being glossy; the lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

originass of a smooth surface. Glossist j (glos'ist), n. A writer of comments; a glosser. Milton. Glossitis (glos-l'tis), n. [Gr. glossa, the tongue, and term.—tits, indicating inflammation.] In med. inflammation of the

material in meta inhamination of the tongue.

Glossly (glos'li), a. Appearing glossy or specious; bright. Cowley.

Glossocele (glos'ō-sēl), n. [Gr. glōssa, the tongue, and kēlō, a tumour.] Swelled tongue.

Congue. Clossocomium (glos/so-co-mi-um), n. [Gr. glossa, a tongue, and komeō, to guard.] Originally, a small case used by the ancients for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension it was applied to the box or case in which fractured limbs were

Rept.

Glossocomon (glos-so'kom-on), n. A name
which has been sometimes applied to a machine composed of several toothed wheels
with pinions, and used for raising great
weights.

Glossographer (glos-og'ra-fer), n. [Gr. glōssa, the tongue, and graphō, to write.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast. Blount.

Glossographical (glos-o-graf'ik-al), a. Pertaining to glossography.
Glossography (glos-og'ra-fi), n. 1. The writing of comments for illustrating an author.—2. In anat. a description of the tongue. Dunglison.

tongne. Dunytison.
Glossological (glos-o-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to glossology.
Glossologist (glos-ol'o-jist), n. [Gr. glōssa, the tongue, and logos, a discourse.] 1. One who defines and explains terms.—2. A philologist; a student of or one versed in glossology.

Glossology (glos-ol'o-ji), n. 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science; technology.—2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.

Whencell,

by man.

Glossopteris (glos-op'tè-ris), n. [Gr. glössa, the tongue, and pteris, a form.] A term applied to a genus of fossil ferns found in the colite: now called Sagenopteris. They received their name from their tongue-banad leaves

received their name from their tongue-shaped leaves. Glossotomy(glos-ot'o-mi), n. [Gr. glössa, the tongue, and tomē, a cutting, from tennō, to cut.] In anat. dissection of the tongue. Glossy (glos'i), a. 1. Smooth and shining;

reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, glossy silk; a glossy raven; a glossy plum.—2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He (Lord Chesterfield), however, with that givessy duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned.

Boswell.

Glo'ster, Gloucester (glos'ter), n. A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester is famous. There are two varieties,

of cheese for which the county of Gloucester is famous. There are two varieties, known as single and double, the latter being made of the richer milk. Gloton, in. A glutton. Chaucer. Glottal (glot'al), a. Relating to the glottis. Glottalite (glot'al), a. Relating to the glottis. Glottalite (glot'al), a. I. Glota, the river Glyde, and Gr. Lithos, a stone.] A mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate of lime and magnesia, or of lime and alumina, found at Port-Glasgow on the Clyde. It is of a white colour, with a vitreous lustre. Glottis (glot'is), n. [Gr. glōttis, from glōtta, the tongue.] 1. The opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.—2. In music, a small tongue or reed, by means of which ancient wind-instruments were sounded. Glottological (glot-o-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to glottology.
Glottology (glot-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. glōtta, the tongue, language, and loogs, discourse.] The science of language; philology. Written also Glossology.

Glossology.
Gloux, v.i. and v. See Glower.
Glout (glout), v.i. [A form of gloat.] To
pout; to look sullen. [Provincial.]
Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very
point of departure; and had been in what is vulgarly
called a glouting humour ever since. Fielding.

Glout + (glout), v.i. To gaze attentively;

Glout† (glout), v.i. To gaze attentively; to stare.
Whosever attempteth anything for the publike the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be glouted upon by every evil eye.—Translators (of Bible) to the Reader. Ed. 1613.
Glove (gluv), n. [A Sax. glof; whence probably Icel. gloß, a glove. Probably from ge, and lafa (not in A. Sax.), hand, Goth. Lofa, Sc. loof, Icel. loß, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the glove from the mitten.—To bite the glove, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.
Stern Rutherford right little said.
But bit list glove, and shook his head. Sir W. Scott.—To throw down the glove, to challenge to

-To throw down the glove, to challenge to single combat; to take up the glove, to ac-

Heat the this gener, and shook his head. Set W. Scott.

—To throw down the glove, to challenge to single combat; to take up the glove, to accept the challenge.

Glove (gluv), v.t. pret. & pp. gloved; ppr. gloving. To cover with or as with a glove. & Glove-band (gluv'band), n. A band passing over the glove at the wrist to secure it. Called also Glove-clusp.

Glove-band (gluv'klasp), n. 1. A glove-band.—2. An instrument with a little hook at the end for buttoning gloves.

Glove-money, Glove-silver (gluv'num-nē, gluv'sil-vèr), n. A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; also, in law, extraordinary rewards formerly given to officers of courts, &c., and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers.

Glover-stitch (gluv'ers.stich), n. In swy, a peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

Glove-stretcher (gluv'strech-er), n. An instrument for fully opening or widening the fingers of gloves that they may be more easily drawn upon the hand.

Glove glojan, gluojan, to glow; Icel. glóa, to glitter; Sw. gloa, to sparkle; compare also W. glu, that which is bright; Armor, glaoven, gloaming, glass, gloss, &c.] 1. To burn with an intense or white heat and especially without flame; to give forth bright light and heat; to be incandescent.—2 To feel great heat of body; to be hot, as the skin; to give a burning sensation.

Did not his temples glow

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Diffring Sellsaudi.

Did not his temples glow

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Addisor

Addition.

3. To exhibit a strong bright colour; to be red or brilliant, as with heat; to be bright or red, as with animation, blushes, or the like. 'To glow with shame of your proceedings.' Shak.

Pakin Anthony and a series

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. Dryden,

Fair ideas flow, Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. Pope. Her face glow'd as I look'd at her.

4. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal,

anger, dec.

If you have never glowed with gratifued to the Author of the Christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity.

Buckminster. 5. To burn or be vehement, as angry feelings: to rage, as passion.

ngs; to rage, as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.

Dryden. Glow † (glo), v.t. To heat so as to shine.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, With divers-colourd fans, whose wind did seem Toglow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. Shak.

Glow (glō), n. 1. Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.—2. Brightness of colour; redness; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. Pope,

3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence of passion; ardour; animation. 'The 3. Intense excitement or earnestness, vehemence of passion; ardour; animation. 'The glow of a loftier heroism.' Dr. Caird. 'Ethered glow of Sone and proud disdain.' Shak. Glowbard (glö'bärd), n. Same as Globard. Glower, Glour (glour), n. I. (Domp. D. gluvren, to peep, to peer, I To look intensely or watchfully; to stare. [Northern English and Scotch.]

As lightsomely I glower'd abroad, To see a scene sae gay.

Glower, Glour (glour), n. A broad stare. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Glower, Glour (glour), n. A l. [Northern English and Scotch.]

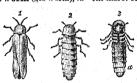
What shall I say of our three brigadiers, But that they are incapable of fears, Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward, That every gloser they gave would fright a coward.

Glowing (glo'ing), p. and a. 1. Shining with intense heat; white with heat; incundescent. "Glowing embers." Milton.—2. Exhibiting a brighteolour; red; as, a glowing colour; placing cheeks. "The glowing violet." Milton. 3. Ardent; vehement; animated; as, glowing zeal.—4. Fervid; hot; heated; fiery.

The gilled car of day
His glowing axle doth allay.

Glowingly (glo'ing-li), adv. In a glowing
manner; with great brightness; with ardent
heat or passion.

Out he must break glowingly again, and with a preater lustre. Clowworm (glo'werm), n. An insect of the



Glowworm (Lampyris noctiluca).

r, Male. 2. Female, upper side. 3. Female, under side, showing the three posterior segments (a) from which the light proceeds.

genus Lampyris (L. noctiluca), of the order Coleoptera, the name being strictly applicable only to the female, which is without wings, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged, and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female, but gives out no light itself.

JOXymia. (clock-sin')-a. n. [Named after

Gloxinia (glok-sin'i-a), n. [Named after



Gloxin, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gesneraceæ, distinguished

by the corolla approaching to bell-shaped, the upper lip shortest and two-lobed, the lower three-lobed, with the middle lobe largest, and also by the summit of the style being rounded and hollowed. The species are natives of tropical America, whence they were introduced into this country early last century. They are now among the greatest conaments of our hothouses, owing to their richly coloured leaves and their ample, graceful, delicately tinted flowers. Gloze (gloz), v. pret. & pp. glozed; ppr. glozing. [O.E. glose, gloss, interpretation; the meaning being influenced by glose, lustre. See Gloss—both words.] 1. To flatter; to wheelle; to talk smoothly or flatteringly. Soglozed the tempter, and his proon tun'd. Milton.

So glozed the tempter, and his proem tun'd. Mellon.
A false glozing parasite.
South.

2. To explain; to expound; to gloss; to com-

ment.

Paris and Troilus, you have both said well,
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have glos'a', but superficially.

Sha

Gloze (gloz), n. 1. Flattery; adulation. 'The glozes of a fawning spirit.' B. Jonson.—2.† Specious show; gloss. Now to plain dealing, lay these glozes by. Shak.

Now to plain dealing, lay these pleases by. Shak.

Gloze (glož), v.t. To gloss over; to put a fair face upon; to extennate. 'By glozing the evil that is in the world.' Is. Taylor.

Glozer (glož'er), n. A flatterer.

Glucic (glūž'er), n. a glykys or glukus, sweet.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—Glucic acid (C₁₂H₁₅O₃), an acid produced by the action of alkalies or acids on sugar. It is a colourless, amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts rapidly the moisture of the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All its neutral salts are soluble.

Glucina (glū-sīna), n. [Gr. glūkys or glukus, sweet.] (Be O.) The only oxide of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odour, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalies.

fixed alkalies

white, tascess, without door, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalies.

Glucinum (glū-sī'num), n. (From Gr. glykys or glukus, sweet.) A white metal, of specific gravity 21; it belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl—hence the name of Beryllium which is often applied to it. The salts of this metal have a sweet taste. Sym. Be. At. wt. 94. Glucose (glū-kō's), a. (Gr. glykys or glukus, sweet.) (C₅ H₁₀O₆) A variety of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar, produced from dried grapes, cane-sugar, dextrin, starch, cellulose, &c., by the action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. It also occurs in the urine of persons suffering from one variety of diabetes. There are two varieties of it, distinguished by their action on polarized light, viz. dextro-glucose, which turns the plane of polarization to the right; and levo-glucose, which turns the plane of polarization to the right; and levo-glucose, which turns it to the left. When heated up to 400° it becomes caramel, and is used by cooks and confectioners as colouring matter. Called also Grape-sugar, Starchsugar, Diabetic Sugar, &c.

Glucosuria (glū-kō-sū'ri-a), n. [E. glucose, grape-sugar, and urea, for L. urina, urine,] In pathol. an ame for one form of the disease commonly called diabetes, from its most characteristic symptom, namely, sugar in the urine.

characteristic symptom, namely, sugar in the urine.

Glue (glü), n. [O.Fr. glu; L. gluten, from obs. gluo, to draw together. Cog. W. glud, viscous matter.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by hoiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, with water; used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material. The name is also applied to other viscous substances.

—Marine glue, a solution of caoutchoue in maphtha, with some shellac added, used for joining the timbers of a ship.

Glue (glü), v.t. pret. & pp. glued; ppr. gluing.

1. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to stick or hold fast.

This cold congealed blood

This cold congealed blood That glues my lips, and will not let me speak. Shak, 2. To unite; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to rivet.

She now began to give herself to his favour with She now began to give herself to his favour with Lob kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his gived to Job's countenance, ran up against the people. Dickens,

Glue-boiler (glū'hoil-èr), n. One whose oc-cupation is to make glue. Glue-pot (glū'pot), n. A utensil, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the

other—for dissolving glue. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to nielt.

Giner (gla'er). n. One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue. Gluey (glū'i), a. Viscous; glutinous.

Glueyness (glu'i-nes), n The state or quality

Cluish (glu'ish), a. Having the nature of

Hum (glum), a. [Akin to gloom, and Sc. gloom, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Colloq.] See here glare the old nipcheese looks. Has he freard the news, think you, messmates? Sakt.

Glum † (glum), n. Sullenness. Glum, † v. i. To gloom; to look sullen or glum.

Glumaceous (glū-mā'shus), a. Having glumes. The grasses (Gramineæ) and the Cyperaceæ are sometimes called glumaceous

cyperacte are sometimes cance yearactors or glumiferons plant. In bot, possessing or characterized by a glume.
Glumales (glumalez), n. yl. In bot an alliance of nonoccytedons, which, according to the most recent definition, contains plants. to the most recent definition, contains plants having a free ovary uni-ovulate (or with uni-ovulate cells), flowers usually in heads or spikelets within imbricate bracts or glumes, perianth either more or less scarious or glume-like, and usually concealed within the bracts, and albuminous seeds. In it are included the Erocaulonee, Centrolepideee, and Restincesc, in which the ovary is often more than one-celled and the ovule pendulous; and the Gramineæ and Cyperacee, in which the ovary is always one-celled and the ovule creet.

cee, in which the ovary is always one-ceiled and the ovule creet.

Glume (glūm), n. [L. gluma, a hull or husk, from glubo, to peel. Akin to Gr. glypho, to hollow out.] In bot, the imbricate scale-like bract inserted on the axis of the spikelet in Graminea and Cyperaceae; the husk or chaff of grain, now called the palea or pale. See GLUMALES.

Glumella (glu-nel'la), n. [L., dim. of gluma. See GLUME.] The inner lusk of grasses; the innermost scale-like envelope of the ova-

Clumelle (glu'mel), n. [Fr., dim. of glume.]

Glumiferæ (glûm-if'e-rē), n. pl. Same as Glumiferous (glum-if'er-us), a. In bot, bearing glumes; of or pertaining to the Glumi-

Glummy (glum'i), a. [See GLOOM.] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and glammy. Knight, 1580.

Glumness (glum'nes), n. The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness. Trottone. Glumous (gitt'nus), n. In bot. having a filt-form receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

the base. Glump), v.i. To show sullenness by one's manner; to appear sulky. [Colloq.] To glump is still used in familiar language for sitting sullen and out of humour. Wedgweed.

Glumpy (glump'i), a. Sullen; sulky. [Colleq.] He was glumpy enough when I called, T. Hook,

Glunch (glunch), v.i. [This may have the same origin with gloum, if not allied to Leel glenska, scotling, jeering. Jamieson.] To frown; to look sour; to be in a dogged humour. [Scotch.]—To glunch and gloom, to look dogged or sullen.

Glunch (glunsh), a. A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition: a frown. (Scotéh, 1

[Scotch:] Glut, v.t. pret. & pp. glutted; ppr. glutting. [L. glutio, to swallow; whence also englut, glutton.] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.

Though cv'ry drop of water swear against it, And gape at wid'st to glut him. Shak.

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; to feast or delight to satiety; as, to glut the appetite. The glutted Cyclops. Keats.

utted Cyclops.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,

Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.

Dryden.

3. To saturate.

The menstraum, being already glutted, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. Beyle. —To glut the market, to furnish an over-supply of any article of trade, so that there is no sale for it. Glut (glut), n. 1. That which is swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
of iron globes.

2. Plenty even to loathing. 'A glut of study and retirement.' Pope.

He shall find himself miscrable, even in the very glut of his delights.

Sir R. I. Estrange.

3. More than enough; superabundance; specifically, in com. an over-supply of any com-modity in the market; a supply above the demand.

A gent of those talents which raise men to eminence.

4. Anything that fills or obstructs a passage.

'Someghet, stop, or other means.' Woodward.

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. Provincial, 1—6. Yant. (a) a piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever power in raising any body; or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when freshening the nip of the lever. (b) A piece of canvas sewed into the centre of a sail near the head; it has an eyelt-hole in its middle for the bunt-figger or

lever. (b) A piece of canyas sewed into the centre of a sail near the head; it has an eyelet-hole in its middle for the bunt-jigger or hecket to go through.

Glutæus (glü-te'us), n. [L., from Gr. gloutos, the buttock.] In anat. a name common to the three muscles of the hip which form part of the buttocks. The glutæus maximus is that upon which a person sits, and which serves to extend the thigh, assisting in progression and in standing; the glutæus medius can move the thigh away from the body and also turn it outwards or inwards; and the glutæus minimus assists the others.

Glutæal (glü-te'al), a. (See last art.) In anat. of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.—Glutæal artery, a branch of the hytogastric or internal line artery, which supplies the glutæal muscles.—Glutæal muscles, three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks.

Gluten (glüfen), n. [L. See Glue.] A tough elastic substance of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the

ing, found in the hour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the intritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. Gluten consists of gliadine, vegetable fibrine, and caseine, with

sometimes a fatty substance.

Gitten exhibits the same percentage composition as the abbuminoids; it is not, however, a simple proximate principle, but may be separated into two distinct substances, one soluble and the other insoluble in alcohol; and, according to Rithausen, the portion soluble in alcohol may be further resolved into two substances, one called mucin, or vegetable exagein, the other glutin, glutin, or vegetable exagein, the other glutin, glutin, or vegetable getter, the portion insoluble in alcohol is called vegetable; fibrein.

Substant based (allithan basel) in A bind of

Gluten-bread (glu'ten-bred), n. A kind of

Gluten-bread (glū'ten-bred), n. Å kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is used in diabetes. Gluteus (glū-te'us), n. Same as Gluteus. Glutinate (glū'tin-āt), n.t. pret. & pp. glutinated; ppr. glutinating. [L. glutino, glutinatum, from gluten, glue.] To unite with glue; to cement. Bailey. Glutination (glū-tin-ā'shon), n. The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. Glutinative (glū'tin-āt-iv), a. Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. Glutine, Glutin (glū'tin), n. The same as Gliadine (which see). Glutinose (glū'tin-ōs), a. Same as Glutinose (glū'tin-ōs), a. Same as Glutinose (glū'tin-ōs), a. Same as Glutinose

Outs.

Glutinosity (glū-tin-os'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

Glutinous (glū'tin-us), a. [L. glutinouse, from gluten. See GLUE.] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; respubling clue. sembling glue.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat. Milton

2. In bot. besmeared with a slippery moist-

2. In bot, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as, a glutinous leaf.
Glutinousness (glu'tin us-nes), n. The state or quality of heling glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity. Chayne.
Glutiman (glut'man), n. pl. Glutmen (glut'men). A custom-house term for an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

mands assistance.

Gluts (gluts), n. The Oxfordshire local name for the broad-nosed eel (Anguilla latiros-

tris).

Glutton (glut'n), n. [Fr. glonton, from L. gluto, glutto, from glutio, to swallow.] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.—2. One who indulges or is eager in anything to excess.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. Granville. 3. In zool, the Gulo arcticus, a carnivorous quadruped, about the size of a large badger, and intermediate between the bear family quantuped, another the second a large badger, and intermediate between the bear family (Ursidæ) and the weasels (Mustelidæ), resembling the former family in general structure and the latter in dentition. It inhabits Northern Europe and America, and is known also by the name of Wolverene or Wolverine. The glutton is slow and deficient in agility, but persevering, cunning, flerce, and of great strength. It prefers putrid flesh, and has an extremely fetid odour. The fur is valuable, that from Siberia being preferred from its being of a glossy black. It receives its name from its voracity, which, however, has been greatly exaggerated. Glutton! (glutn), a. Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous. 'Glutton souls.' Dryden.

A gluton monastery in former ages makes a hum-

A glutton monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days.

Glutton + (glut'n), v.i. To eat to excess, to gormandize; to indulge the appetite to excess.

Whereon in Egypt gluttoning they fed. Drayton. Glutton † (glut'n), v.t. To overfill, as with food; to glut.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine, Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine. Lovelace.

Gluttonish (glut'n-ish), a. Gluttonish. Evoclace.

Gluttonish (glut'n-ish), a. Gluttonish. Sir
P. Sidney. [Rare.]

Gluttonize (glut'n-iz), v.i. To eat to excess;
to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to
excess; to be luxurious. Hallywell. [Rare.]

Gluttonious (glut'n-us), a. 1. Given to excessive eating; indulging the appetite for
food to excess; insatiable. 'This gluttonious
age.' Raleigh.

When they would smile and favor upon his dabts.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts, And take down th' interest in their giutt'ious maws. Shak.

2. Characterized by or consisting in exces-

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from then Due nourishment, not giuttonous delight. Millon

Gluttonously (glut'n-us-li), adv. In a glut-tonous manner; with the voracity of a glut-ton; with excessive eating.
Gluttony (glut'n-l), n. The act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating, or eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. Holyday,
Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts.
Milton.

Gluy (glū'i), a. Same as Gluey.
Glyceria (glī-sē'ri-a), n. [Gr. glykeros, gly-kys, sweet.] A genus of grasses, chiefly distinguished from Poa by having the flowers in mulished combevlindrical splikelets. There tanguisaned from Foa by having the nowers in more linear subcylindrical spliclets. There are about forty species, two or three of which are found in Britain, as G. aquatica, which is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the largest of our grasses, and is eaten by cattle; and G. futulans, the seeds of which are collected and used as an article of food under the name of accordance from the seeds of which are collected and used as an article of food

are collected and used as an article of food under the name of manna-croup, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. Glyceride (gli'sé-rīd), n. In chem. a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of ac produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerine.

Glycerine, Glycerin (gli'sè-rin), n. [From Gr. glykeros, sweet.] (C, HaO₃). A transparent colourless liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalies or by the action of superneated steam.

Glycerizine (gli-se-ri'zin), n. Same as Gly-Glycerule (gli'sé-röl), n. (C_0H_5) The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerine and

the glycerides. Glyceryl (gli'sė-ril), n. (C₃H₅.) The radicle of glycerine. Glycocoll, Glycocoll, Glycocoll, Glycocoll, n. [Gr. glykys, sweet, and kolla, glue.] Another name for gelatine sugar. See GELA-TINE.

Glycogen (gli'ko-jen), n. [Gr. glykys, sweet, Glycogen (girko-jen), n. [Gr. glykys, sweet, and gennad, to produce.] In organic chem. and physiol. a proximate non-nitrogenous principle occurring in the epithelial cells of the liver, where it exists as an amorphous matter. In properties it seems to be intermediate between starch and dextrine, and is a respiratory or heat-forming food. In contact with saliva, panereatic juice, diastase, or with the blood or parentyma of the liver, it is converted into glucose. Glycogenic (gli-ko-jen'ik), a. Of or pertaining to glycogen; as, the glycogenic functions of the liver.

of the fiver. Given (gii'kol), n. [Compounded of the first syllable of glycerine and the last of alcohol.] (Ca H_cO_{∞}). The type of a class of artificial compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and and chemical relations between alconol and glycerine, or the bodies of which these are the types. Otherwise expressed, glycol is a diatomic acid, alcohol being a monatomic and glycerine a triatomic. It is liquid, in-odorous, of a sweetish taste, and insoluble in water and alcohol.

and gycerine a triatomic. It is liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and insoluble
in water and alcohol.
Glyconian, Glyconic (gli-kō'ni-an, gli-kon'ik), a. (L.L. glyconius, glyconicus, from Gr.
glykōne ios, from its inventor Glykōn.] A term
applied to a kind of verse in Greek and
Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a
spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.
Glycyrrhiza (gli-si-rī'za), n. [Gr. glykys,
sweet, and rhiza, root.] A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of perennial herbaccous plants with pinnate leaves, and
small white, yellow, or blue flowers in axillary splices or racemes. G. glabra is the
plant from which liquorice is derived; it is
found over a large extent of the warmer
regions of Europe, extending into Central
Asia, and is cultivated in this country at
Mitcham in Surrey and in Yorkshire. Liquorice root is chiefly imported from Germany, Russia, and Spain; stick liquorice,
the black inspissated extract of the roots,
comes chiefly from Calabria.
Glycyrrhizin (gli-si-ri'zin), n. (C₂₄H₂₆O₂). A
peculiar saccharine matter obtained from
the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra.
Glyn, Glynn (glin), n. The Celtic form of
Glen, and a pretty common element in placenames; as, Glyn, Glyn-corrwg, Glyn-taf, in
Wales; Glynn in Antrim, Ireland. Written
also Glin, Glinne, Ghlinne.

Did shut them (the Irish) up within those narrow
corners and selines under the mountaynes foote, in

Did shut them (the Irish) up within those narrow corners and glimes under the mountaynes forte, in which they lurked, Spenser.

Eoghain a Ghlinne (Ewen of the Glen) sits and wonders in sad silence. Glasgow Herald.

Glyph (glif), n. [Gr. glyphē, from glyphō, to carve.] In sculp. and arch. a channel or cavity, usually vertical, intended as an ornament

Glyphæa (gli-fé'a), n. [Gr. glyphē, sculp-ture.] The name given to a genus of small fossil crustaceans, somewhat resembling lob-

fossil crustaceans, somewhat resembling lob-sters, from the sculptured ornamentation of their carapaces. They occur in the colite. Glyphic (glif'ik), m. A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic. Glyphic (glif'ik), a. Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

sculpture. Glyphideæ (glif-l'dé-ë), n. pl. [Gr. glyphis, glyphidos, the notch of an arrow which its into the string.] A family of gymnocarpus lichens, containing one British genus, Chio-

decton. Glyphograph (glif'o-graf), v.t. [Gr. glyphö, an engraving, and graphö, to describe.] To form plates by the process of glyphography, Glyphography, Glyphography, or an impression taken from the plate.

Glyphographer (glif-og'ra-fer), n. One versed in, or one who practises glyphography.

Glyphographic (glif-o-graf'ik), a. Of or

graphy.

Glyphographic (glif-o-grafik), a. Of or pertaining to glyphography.

Glyphography (glif-o-grafik), a. An electrotype process usually conducted as follows: a metal plate is covered with an etching ground, and a design etched on the plate in the usual manner; the ground is then thickened by having several coats of ink, or a kind of varnish applied to it, and when the hollows are deep enough the plate is placed in connection with a voltaic battery, and copper deposited in the usual way, the result being a plate with the drawing in relief, from which an impression may be obtained after the manner of ordinary letterpress.

Glyptio (glip'tik), a. [Gr. glyphō, to engrave.] Pertaining to carving, sulpture, or the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptios (glip'tiks), n. The art of carving or engraving on precious stones.

Glyptocrinus (glip-to'kri-nus), n. [Gr. glyptos, sculptured, and krinon, a lily.] A genus of fossil encrinites, so called from their highly ornamented basal plates. They belong to the lower Silurian.

Glyptodipterine (glip-to-dip/ter-in), n. A member of the family Glyptodipterini (which

member of the family Glyptodipterin (which see).

Glyptodipterint (glip'to-dip-ter-l'n), n. pl. [Gr. glyptos, sculptured, and diptoros, having two wings—di, dis, two, and pteron, a wing.] A family of ganoid fossil fishes occurring in the Devonian series of rocks, characterized by two dorsal fins placed very far back, and two ventrals having a similar position. Of the species having rhomboidal scales the genus Glyptolemus may be regarded as the type, and Holoptychius of those with cycloidal scales.

Glyptodon (glip'to-don), n. [Gr. glyptos, engraved, and odons, tooth—so named from its fluted toeth.] A gigantic fossil edentate animal, closely allied to the armadilloes, found in the upper tertiary strata of South America. It is of the size of an ox, and



Glyptodon (Glyptodon elavipes).

covered with a coat of mall formed of polygonal osseous plates united by sutures. Glyptograph (glip'to-graf), n. [Gr. glyptos, engraved, and grapho, to describe.] An engraving on a gem or precious stone. Glyptographer (glip-tog'raf-ér), n. An engraver on precious stones. Glyptographic (glip-to-graf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones. A particularly valuable part of this introduction is

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the glyptographic lithology. British Critic.

Glyptography (glip-togra-il), ii. 1. The art or process of engraving on precious stones. 2. A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptolæmus (glip'to-le-mus), n. [Gr. glyp-tos, sculptured, and laimos, the throat.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian series, characterized by an elongated body, depressed head, two dorsal and two ventral fins placed very far back, and by a tail divided into two equal lobes by the prolonged conical termination of the body. It is the type of the rhomboidal-scaled section of the (Hyptodipterini.

Glyptotheca (glip-to-the*ka), n. [Gr. glyp-tos, engraved, and thēkē, a repository.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Glyptothek (glip'to-thek), n. Same as Glyp-

totheca.

Glyster (glis'ter), n. Sanne as Clyster.

Gmelina, (me-li'na), n. [Named after Gmelina, a distinguished naturalist of Tübingen.] An Asiatic genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Verbenacee. All the species form shrubs ortrees, of which the latter are valued for their timber.

Gmelinite (me'lin-it), n. Hydrolite or ledererite, a mineral of a white passing into a flesh-red colour. It occurs in secondary that six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by truncated six-sided prisms. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

soda.

Gnaphalium (na-fā'li-um), n. [L.; Gr. gnaphalion, soft down—in allusion to the soft
downy or woolly covering of the leaves.] A
very extensive genus of beautiful and curious plants, met with in every quarter of the
globe, belonging to the nat. order Compositae. Nine or ten species are found in Britain,
and are known by the popular names of
cudweed and everlasting.

Gnar, t Gnarri (nār), a. [See the verb GNARR.]
A knot; specifically, a hard knot on a tree;
hence, a tough, thickset cross-grained person.

He was short shuldered, brode, A thikke gnarre. Chaucer.

Gnarl (narl), n. A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot; a snag 'Gnarls without and knots within. Landor.
Gnarled (narld), a. 1. Knotty; full of knots; marked with protuberances. 'The gnarled oak.' Shak. —2. Cross-grained; perverse.
Gnarly (narlf), a. Having knots; knotty.

Till, by degrees, the tough and gnarry trunk
Be riv'd in sunder.

Old play (1602). Gnarr, Gnarl (nar, narl), v.i. [O.E. gnerr, A. Sax. gnyrran, to gnash; found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages; E. gnarr, a knot in a tree, is probably the same word, a growling and murmuring disposition suggesting knottiness or crossness of grain.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are gnarling which shall gnaw thee first,

A thousand wants Guarr at the heels of men. Tennyson.

Guarra the heels of men. Tempson.
Gnarra, See GNR.
Gnash (nash), v.t. [O.E. gnaste, gnayste,
D. knarsen, G. knirschen, Dan. knaste, Sw.
knastra, gnissla, to gnash.] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee; they hiss and grash the teeth. Lam. ii. re.

Gnash (nash), v.i. To grind the teeth; to strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage, pain, despair, and the like.

the shall grash with his teeth and melt away.

Ps. cxii. ro.

There they him laid,

There they him laid,

Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.

Milton.

Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and slame. Milton.

Gnashingly (nash'ing-li), adv. In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

Gnat (nat), n. [A. Sax gnaet; L.G. gnid, a small kind of gnat; perhaps akin to G. gnatze, the itch.] A name applied to several insects of the genus Culex. The proboscis or sting of the female is a tube containing four spicules of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged; these are the modified mandibles and maxillæ. The males are destitute of stings, and are further distinguished by their plumelike antennæ. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito. 'Strain at a gnat' (Mat. xxiii. 24), to be scrupulous about small matters. In this phrase the at is a typographical blunder of the first edition of our common version of the Bible for out. It is an allusion to the custom of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans of passing their wines (which in the southern countries might easily receive gnats) through a strainer. This was a matter of religion with the Jews, who considered the insect unclean.

Gnat-flower (nat'flou-èr), n. Same as Beethoner. Gnat-flower (nat'flou-er), n. Same as Bee-

finathitis (gna-thī-tis), n. [Gr. gnathos, a jaw, and -itis, term. denoting inflammation.] In pathol. inflammation of the jaw or cheek.

tion.] In pathol. inflammation of the jaw or cheek.

Gnathodon (nath'o-don), n. [Gr. guathos, jaw-bone, and odows, a tooth.] 1. A genus of molluses, of which there is one well-known species, G. euneatus, from New Orleans. The hinge has in one valve a cardinal tooth and two lateral ones, the anterior of which is shaped like a jaw-bone. 2. A genus of birds (the tooth-billed pigeons), allied to the pigeons, found in the South Sea Islands. It is also called Didunctius, from being in some particulars a miniature resemblance of the dodo.

Gnathonic, † Gnathonical† (nath-on'ik, nath-on'ik, nath-on'ik, a fat cheek, a greedy fellow, hence used by Terence as the name of a parasite, from Gr. gnathos, the jaw.] Flattering; deceitful. "To attend others bathing or anointing... is servite and gnathonical." Transl. of Plutarch.

tarch.

Gnathonically (nath-on'i-kal-li), adv. In a gnathonic manner; servilely; parasitically.

Gnathopodite (nath-opo-dit), n., pl. [Gr. qnathos, a jaw, a mouth, and pous, podos, a foot.] In zool. one of those limbs which, in crustaceaus, have been modified into accessory organs of mastication.

If the Trilobites have true walking legs instead of month-feet (gnathopolites) only, they would be more closely related to the Isopoda. Nature,

Gnathostoma (nath-os'to-ma), n. [Gr. gnathostoma (nath-os'to-ma), n. [Gr. gnathos, a jaw, and stoma, a mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoa, first discovered by Owen in the stomach of the tiger. The body is round, elastic, and attenuated at both extremities, and the largest is about 1 inch in length. The genus is also known as Cheiracanthus. Gnatling (nat'ling), n. A little gnat.

But if some man more hardy than the rest, Shall dare attack these gnattings in their nest, At once they rise with impotence of rage. Churchill.

Gnat-snapper (nat'snap-er), n. A bird that

Gnat-snapper (nat snaper), n. A shift that catches gnats for food.

Gnat-strainer (nat/stran-er), n. One who attaches too much importance to little things: in allusion to Mat. xxiii. 24.

Gnat-worm (nat/werm), n. A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after

its several changes is transformed into a

its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

Gnaw (na), v.t. [A. Sax gnagan, D. knagen, knaunwen, G. gnagen, Dan. gnave, nage, feel and Sw. gnaga, naga, to gnaw.] 1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the foreteeth; to wear away by litting; to nibble at: as, rats gnaw a board or plank; a worm gnaws the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.

or the plank of a surp.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they graw.

Dryden.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

They grawed their tongues for pain. Rev. xvi. 10.

They grawed their tongues for pain. Key, XV, to. At this he transcall rold and paced his hall, Now grave'd his under, now his upper lip.

3. To eat into or wear away by, or as by, continued biting; to consume; to waste; to their to worned. fret; to corrode.

et; to corrore.

O'er the wild waste the stupid estrich strays,

Whose fierce digestion graves the tempered steel.

Mickie.

Gnaw (na), v.i. 1. To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated effort, as in eating or removing with the teeth something hard, unwieldy, or unmanageable.

Growling like a dog . . . when he fears
To lose his bone, and lays his foot upon it
Gnawing and growling. Tennyson.

2. To be affected with continuous, severe pain, as if being corroded; as, my tooth

Gnawer (ng/er), n. 1. One who or that which gnaws or corrodes. -2. In zool, a rodent.

Gneiss (nis), n. [G. gneiss, gneisz.] In mineral, a species of rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, arranged in layers. The felspar, and mica, arranged in layers. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metallic ores, but contains no fossil remains. Porphyritic gneiss presents large distinct crystals of felspar which traverse several of the foliated layers. Gneiss often contains horoublende in takes of mica often contains horoublende in takes of mica. often contains hornblende in place of mica, and receives the name of syenitic gneiss. The only difference between this rock and granite consists in the foliation of gueiss, the materials of granite being crystallized promiscuously, those of gueiss being segre-

promiscuously, those of gneiss being segregated in layers.
Gneissic (nis'ik), a. Same as Gneissose.
Gneissoid (nis'oid), a. [Gneiss, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] Resembling gneiss, a term applied to rocks when their chemical ingredients are segregated more distinctly than in the ordinary schists, yet do not show the well-marked hyers of gneiss; or when the crystalline character is more pronounced. weit-marked myers of gneiss; or when the crystalline character is more pronounced than in gneiss, the layers not yet being so entirely obliterated as in granite.

Gneissose (nis'os), a. Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or thructum of scales.

structure of gneiss. Gnetaceæ (nē-tā/sē-ē), n. pl. [See below.] nat. order of gynnogenous plants, popularly called joint-firs, and consisting of small trees or shrubs, with flowers arranged in catkins or heads. The seeds of some of them are eaten. There are two genera, Ephedra and Gnetum.

There are two genera, Ephedra and Gnetum, Gnetum (netum). n. [From gnemor, its name in the Isle of Ternate.] A genus of East Indian plants, the joint-firs, nat. order Gnetaceæ. The seeds of G. gnemon are roasted and eaten. Gnide, † v.t. [A. Sax. gnidan, to rub, to break in pieces; Dan. gnide, Sw. gnida, to rub.] To break in pieces; to comminute; to rub; to burnish.

There mayst thou see . . . guiding of sheldes

Gnoff, t n. [Probably akin to gnaw.] A

The caltiff gnoff said to his crue, My money is many, my incomes but few. Chancer. Gnome (nom), n. [fr., supposed to be from Gr. gnomon one that knows, a guardian, from root quo (seen in E. know), to know.]

1. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, queries for earth, and t

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem (Rape of the Lock) of the fabled race of genomes.

Warburton,

2 A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small stature or misshapen features, or of strange appearance.

fine (nom or nö'mē), n. [Gr. gnōmē, a maxim, from gnōnai, to know.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism.

Gnome (is) a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done.

Peacham.

Gnomic, Gnomical (nom'ik, nom'ik-al), a.

Gnomic, Gnomical (nom'ik, nom'ik-al), a (Gr. gnomikos. See last art.] Sententious; containing or dealing in maxims; didactic: applied especially to a particular class of poetry written by Theognis and other samong the ancient Greeks, and to the writers. Gnomic, 'Gnomical' (nom'ik, nom'ik-al), a. Catachrestic for Gnomonical. See Gnomonical and Catachrestic for Gnomonical dial. Bacon. Gnomiometrical. (nom'in-o-met'rik-al), a. (Gr. gnōmōn, an index, and metreō, to measure.] A term applied to a telescope and microscope, instruments for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles when the eye is not placed at the vertex. Gnomologic, Gnomological (nō-mo-loj'ik, nō-mo-loj'ik, nō-mo-loj'ik, al), a. Of or pertaining to gnomology.

moleev.

Gnomology (nō-mol'o-ji), n. [Gr. gnomē, a maxim or sentence, and logos, discourse.] A collection of or treatise on maxims, grave sentences, or reflections; the knowledge of or literature regarding such. [Rare.]

Which art of powerful reclaiming wisest mer have also taught in their ethical precepts and gnamo. ogies.

Milton.

Gnomon (nö'mon), n. [Gr. gnōmōn, an index, from the root gno, to know.] 1. In dialling, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. Sometimes poetically used for a pendulum.

And, outward from its depth, the self-moved sword Swings slow its awful gnomen of red fire From side to side.

E. B. Browning.

From side to side.

2. In astron. a style erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars. The gnomon is usually a pillar or column or payement. It was much used by the ancient

payement. It was much used a stronomers, and gnomous of great height, with meridian lines attached to them, are still common in France and Italy. — 3. The index of the half, —3. The mack of the hour-circle of a globe.—4. In geom. the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter.

Thus in the parallelogram type the two complements.

ABCD, the two complements, AI and IC, together with the parallelogram EG, are called the gnomon AGF or CEH.

Ed, are called the gnomon AGF or CEH.

Gnomonic, Gnomonical (no-mon'ik, no-mon'ik-al), a. I. Pertaining to the art of dialling.—2. In bot. bent at right angles.—Gnomonic projection, a projection of the surface
of the sphere, in which the point of sight is
taken at the centre of the sphere, and the
principal plane is tangent to the surface of
the sphere. the sphere

the sphere.

Gnomonically (no-mon'ik-al-li), adv. In a gnomonical manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

Gnomonics (no-mon'iks), n. The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow

Gnomonist (no'mon-ist), n. One versed in

Gnonomist (no mon-iso), n. One verseu in gnomonics.

Gnomonology (nō-mon-ol'o-ji), n. A treatise on dialling.

Gnoo (nō), n. Same as Gnu.

Gnostic (nos'tik), n. [L. gnosticus, Gr. gnōs-tikos, from root gno, E. know.] One of a sect of philosophers that arose in the first area of Christianity who pretains first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion. They formed for themselves a fantastical system of theology crudely combined from Greek and oriental philosophy, to which they accommodated their interpretations of Scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite founts in 6 Daity. These ementions the fountain of Deity. These emanations they called cons.

Gnostic (nos'tik), a. Pertaining to the Gnos-

chostic time tack, a. Fernaming to the chostics or their doctrines.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), n. The doct dies, principles, or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics,

Gnowe,† pret. of ynaw. Gnawed.

His children wenden that it for hunger was That he his armes gnowe. Chancer. Gnu (nū), n. [Hottentot gnu or nju.] A genus of ruminant quadrupeds (Catoblepas), inhabiting the plains and wilds of South Africa, generally ranked by naturalists among the antelopes, but by some placed



Gnu (Catobletas gnu).

among the ox family. The form of the best known species, C. grue, partakes of that of the antelope, ox, and horse. Both sexes have horns, and long hair surrounds the face and muzzle. They are said to be fierce when attacked, but when taken young have been found to be capable of domestication.

Go (go), vi. pret. went; pp. gone; ppr. going. [Went, though used as the pret., is really the past tense of wend, A. Sax. wendan, to turn, to go. In A. Sax. the verb appears in two forms, a contracted, gân, and a lengthened and nasalized form, gangan, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. gang, to go. The former corresponus with Dan. gaac, D. gann, G. gehen, the latter with Goth. gaggan (that is gangan). Ireel ganga, O.H.G. gangan. The past of gân was eode, eodon, in later times yode, yede, from a root i, to go, seen also in L. eo, Gr. eimi, to go.] I. To move; to pass; to proceed; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner, as by the action of the limbs, by a conveyance, or as a machine: used sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively. 'The mourners go about the streets.' Eccl. xii. 5. Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular mans's never constant, never certain.

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain

2. To walk; to move on the feet or step by step; also, to walk step by step, or leisurely, as distinguished from running or hasting; as, the child begins to go alone at a year old.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot go. Shak. Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that going will scarce serve the turn. Shak.

3. To depart; to move from a place: op-posed to come; as, the mail goes and comes every day.

I will let you go that ve may sacrifice. Ex. viii. 8. 4. To be passed on from one to another; to have currency or use; to pass; to circulate; also, to be reckoned; to be esteemed.

And so the jest goes round. Dryden. The money . . . should go according to its true line.

Locke.

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul, I Sam, xvii. 12. 5. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to be carried on; to have course; to come to an issue or result; to succeed; to

turn out.

How goes the night, boy? Shak. I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

Arbuthnot.

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. Watts.

6. To apply; to be applicable; as, the argument goes to this point only.—7. To apply one's self; to set one's self; to undertake. Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

Six P. Sidney.

Sty P. Stabley.

8. To have recourse to; as, to go to law.—

9. To be about to do; as, I was going to say; I am going to begin harvest. [In this usage it may be regarded as an auxiliary verb.]—

10. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule; as, we are to go by the rules of law or according to the precepts of Scripture.

We are to go by another measure. 11. To be with young; to be pregnant; to gestate; as, the females of different animals go some a longer, some a shorter time.—
12. To be altenated in payment or exchange; to be sold; to be disposed of; as, if our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must go to pay the balance: this article went for a trifling sum.—13. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint; as, let me go; let go the hand.—14. To proceed; to extend; to reach; to lead; st, the line goes from one end to the other; this road goes to Edinburgh.—15. To have effect; to extend in effect, meaning, or purport; to avail; to be of force or value; as, money goes further now than it did during the war. the war.

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow.

Dryden.

16. To proceed or tend toward a result, consequence, or product; to contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient: frequently with to, into, towards, and the like.

Against right reason all your counsels go. Dryden.
Something better and greater than high birth and
quality must go towards acquiring those demonstra-tions of public esteem and love.

17. To be lost or ruined; to perish; to sink or die. See Cone.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to go, 18. To have animation and unflagging in-18. To have administration and immagging interest; as, the draina goes well.—19. To become; as, she has gone mad; I will go bail; he will go loser.—To go about, (a) to set one's self to a business.—(b) To take a circuitous way to accomplish something.

They never go about to hide or palliate their vices.

They never go about to hide or palliate their vices.

Swift.

(e) Naut. to tack; to turn the head of a ship.

—To go abroad, (a) to walk out of a house.

(b) To leave one's native land. (c) To be uttered, disclosed, or published. —To go apainet, (a) to invade; to march to attack.

(b) To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.

—To go ahead, to proceed, especially at a great rate; to make rapid progress; to be enterprising; to go forward; to go in advance. —To go aside, (a) to withdraw; to retire into a private situation. (b) To err; to deviate from the right way.—To go between, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

I did go between them, as I said; but more than

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for indeed he was mad for her.

Shak.

To go beyond, to overreach.

The king has gone beyond me; all my glories In that one woman I have lost for ever. Shak.

-To go by, (a) to pass near and beyond. (b) To pass away unnoticed or disregarded.

5 pass away uninverses of the specific part of the pass away to be a possible passible pas

(c) To come by: to get.

In argument with men, a woman ever Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. Milton.

To go down, (a) to descend in any manner. (b) To fail; to come to nothing. (c) To be swallowed or received, not rejected; as, the doctrine of the divine right of kings will not go down in this period of the world.

If he be hungry, bread will go down. Locke.

—To go for a person's or thing, (a) to be in favour of a person or thing, (b) To proceed to attack a person; to treat with violence. [American colled.]—To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy.—To go forth, to issue or depart out of a place.—To go hard with, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—To go in, to take an active part; to proceed to action.—To go in for, to be in favour of; to undertake; to make the object of acquirement or attainment; as, the student went in for classics. If he be hungry, bread will go down,

He was ready to go in for statistics as for anything else.

Dickens:

-To go in to, in Scrip. lan. to have sexual commerce with.—To go in and out, (a) to do the business of life. (b) To go freely; to be at liberty. In x 9.—To go off, (a) to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station. (b) To die; to decease.

Station. (0) 10 the, we accept this manner he west off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode.

Taller.

(c) To be discharged, as firearms; to explode.

(d) To be sold; as, the goods went of rapidly.

—To go on. (a) to proceed; to advance forward.

(b) To be put on, as a garment; as, the coat will not go on.—To go out, (a) to issue forth; to depart from.

(b) To go on an expedition.

You need not have pricked me; there are other ten fitter to go out than I. Shak,

(c) To become extinct, as light or life; to expire; as, a candle goes out; the fire goes out.

(d) To become public; to become well known; as, this story goes out to the world.—To go over, (a) to read; to peruse; to study. (b) To over, (a) to read; to peruse; to study. (b) To examine; to view or review; as, to go over an account. 'If we go over the laws of Christianity.' Tillotson. (c) To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation. (d) To change sides; to pass from one party to another. (e) To revolt. (f) To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—To go the whole jigure, to go to the fullest extent in the attainment of an object. [American.]—To go the whole hog, to be out-and-out in favour of a thing; to go to the utmost extent in gaining a point or attaining an object. [American.]—To go through, (a) to pass in a substance; as, to go through water. (b) To execute; to accomplish; to perform thorexecute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to go through an undertaking. (c) To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to go through a long sickness; to go through an operation.—
To go through with, to execute effectually.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiess of mind enough to go through with such an unertaking.

Clarendon. dertaking.

-To go under, (a) to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to go under the name of reformers. (b) To be submerged; to be ruined; to sink; to perish. [American.]

—Togo upon, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.

This supposition I have gone upon through those avers.

Addison.

-To go with, (a) to accompany; to pass with others. (b) To side with; to be in party or design with. (c) To agree with; to suit; to harmonize.

The innocence which would go extremely well with a sash and tucker, is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. Dickens.

rouge and pearl necklace.

—It goes ill with, it goes well with, a person, he has ill fortune or good fortune; he is unfortunate or fortunate.—To go without, to be or remain destitute.—To go writhout, to be come unsound, as meat, fruit. (b) To fall in business. (c) To leave the paths of virtue. (d) To take a wrong way.—Gotol come; move; begin: a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

Go (gō), v.t. (In the following usages the

begin: a phrase of exhortation; also a purase of scornful exhortation.

Go (gō), v.t. (In the following usages the verb, though it may be construed as transitive, is not really transitive in sense.) To participate in, as in an enterprise; to hear or enjoy a part in or of; to undertake or be responsible for; as, to go equal risks. 'They were to go equal shares in the booty.' L'Espatrange. -To go it, (a) to carry on; to keep a thing up; to proceed. (b) To act in a daring, dashing, or reckless manner; to conduct one's self outrageously; as, he's going it; sometimes amplified to going it fast or strong; in both uses employed in the imperative as an encouragement. -To go an errand, to go upon or for a drive; to go upon or an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon erransition is evidently understood.]—To go one's way, to set forth; to depart; to move on.

to depart; to move on.

Go (go), n. 1. Act, operation; on-going; circumstance; incident. 'Here's a pretty ga.'

Dickens.—2. The fashion or mode; as, quite the ao.

Docking was quite the go for manes as well as tails at that time:

Dickens.

3. A spree or noisy merriment; as, a high go.—4. A glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking.

called in when drinking.

Two well-known actors once met at the har of a tavern...'One more glass and then we'll ge' was repeated so often, that in the end go was out of the question, and so the word passed into a proverb.

Stamina; bottom; power of endurance; as, there is plenty of go in him yet.—6. Spirit; animation; fire; as, the piece has plenty of go in it.—Great go, little go, university can't terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination.—Go-in, assault; attack.

Just as I was getting up to the head of my horse,

Just as I was getting up to the head of my horse, a powerful Arab . . ran back to have a last go-tin at his enemy, and delivered a murderous fling, from which I could not escape. W. H. Russell,

-No go, of no use; not to be done.

No jokes, old boy; no trying it on on me. You want to trot me out, but no go. Thackeray.

Go. For Gone. Chaweer.
Goad (göd), n. [A. Sax. gåd. gæd, a point of a weapon, a goad; Sw. gadd, a sting. See GAD.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

He no longer felt the daily goad urging him to the daily toil.

Macaulay.

Goad (god), v.t. To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflam-

He was born with a sweet and generous temper; but he had been gooded and baited into a savageness which was not natural to him. Macarday.

Goadsman (godz/man), n. pl. Goadsmen (godz/men). One who drives oxen with a goad.

What processions have we not seem: Corpus-Christi and Legendre waiting in his gigg bones of Voltaire with bullock-chariots and gendsmen in Roman cos-tume. Carlyle.

Goaf (gof), n. In mining, that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste. Called also

Gob.

To work the goaf, or gob, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props.

Co-ahead (go'a-hed), a. Characterized by or disposed to progress; inclined to adopt innovations which are believed to be improvements; pressing forward in business; enterprising; as, a go-ahead people. [Originally American 1] nally American. 1

nally American.]

Goal (gol), n. [Fr. gaule, a pole, a word of Germanic origin, from Goth value, Fris. value, staff, rod, with the common initial letter-change. See G.] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to or round which the competitors run, or from which they start to return to it again, the mark. Sir T. Elgot.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goat, With rapid wheels.

Mitten.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goat they start, The youthful charicters with heaving heart. Rush to the race?

2. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish. Shak.

Each individual seeks a several geal. Pope.

Each individual seeks a several geal. Pope.

Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final gent of ill. Tennyson.

3. In football and other games some mark, line, or point fixed towards which the players direct their efforts: in football two upright poles at some distance apart with a tape stretched between.

Goat (got), n. [A. Sax. gát, Icel. L.G. D. and Fris. geit, G. goiss, goat; Goth, gaitei, a young goat, a kid: eog. with L. hædus, a kid.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular on the surface, and scabrous. The male is genthe surface, and scabrous. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent



Goat of Cashmere.

rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are described by Buffon as being sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odour is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of almost interminable variety, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat is descended, though opinion favours the C. Caragraps. They are found in all parts of the regagrus. They are found in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Castunere goat, the Angora goat, &c. The male of the goat is called a buck

Goat-beard (gōt'bērd), n. Same as Goat's-

beard.

Goat-chafer (gōt'chāf-ér), n. An insect, a kind of beetle, probably the chafer Melolontha solstituis, the favourite food of the goat-sucker.

Goatee (gōt-ér), n. A beard so trimmed that a part of it hangs down from the lower lip or chin, like the beard of a goat. This style

of heard is much affected in the United States [Collog.] Goatfish (got'fish), n. A fish of the Medi-

anean, the Balistes capriscus.

terranean, the fatistes capriscus.

Goatherd (göt'herd), n. One whose occupation is to tend goats.

Goatish (göt'ish), a. Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his gaztish disposition on the change of a star.

Goatishly (gōt'ish-li), adv. In a goatish manner; lustfully.
Goatishness (gōt'ish-nes), n. The quality of heing goatish: lustfulness.
Goat-marjoram (gōt'mār-jo-ram), n. Goat'sheari

Goat-milker (got'milk-er), n. The goat-sucker (which see).

Goat-moth (got'moth), n. A gray-coloured moth (costs liquiperda), the caterpillar of which lives on the wood of the willow. See

Goat-root (got'rot), n. A plant, Ononis

Goat's-nane (göts'bān), n. A herbaceous plant, Acantian tragoctomem, with pale yellow flowers, introduced into this country from Switzerland.

yeinw nowers, introduced into this country from Switzerland.
Goat's-beard (göts'berd), n. Tragopogon, a genus of plants, nat, order Composite. The plants of this genus are herbaceous perennials, chiefly natives of Europe. The seeds have feathery appendages; hence the name. The yellow goat's-beard (T. pratenstis), greater goat's-heard (T. major), and purple goat's-beard (T. major), and purple goat's-beard (T. protifolius) are found in Britain. The latter species is commonly cultivated for its root as a culinary vegetable, under the name of salsify.

Goat's-foot (göts'fut), n. A plant, Oxalis caprium, with fiesh-coloured flowers, cultivated in this country in greenhouses, and belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.

Goat's-tue (göts'fo), n. A plant, Galega officinalis. See GALEGA.

Goat's-thorn (göts'thorn), n. A name given

optimatis. See GALEGA.

Gat's-thorn (gat's'thorn), n. A name given
to two hardy evergreen plants of the genus
Astragalus—A. Tragacantha (great goat'sthorn) and A. Poterium (small goat's-thorn).
The former, long cultivated in this country,
is a native of the South of Europe, the latter
of the Levant.

Get sentrovicity is an any accommon

Goat-sucker (gōt'suk-èr), n. A name common to the various species of birds of the genus Caprimulgus, given originally from the erro-



Goat-sucker (Caprimulgus europæus)

neous opinion that they suck goats. The European goat-sucker (C. viropeae) feeds upon noturnal insects, as moths, gnats, beetles, &c., which it catches on the wing, flying with its mouth open. Its mouth is comparatively large, and lined on the inside with a glutinous substance to prevent the escape of those insects which fly into it. Like all birds which catch flies when on the wing, the gape is surrounded by stiff bristles. The British species is called also the Night-churr, Night-jar, the Churn-oul, the Fern-oul, &c. The whip-poor-will is an American species. See CAPRINULGIDE.

See Caprimulcide.

Goat's-wheat (göts'whēt), n. The common name of the plants of the genus Trage-

name of the plants of the going frage-pyrum.

Goat-weed (got'wēd), n. A name given to two plants, Capraria bifora and Stomodia durantifolia, both unimportant.

Goare (gov, v.; See Goff, a fool.] To go about staring like a fool; to look around with a strange inquiring gaze, indicating ignorant wonder and surprise; to stare stupidly. [Scotch.]

How he star'd and stammer'd, When goaten, as if led wi' branks, He in the parlour hammer'd. Burns.

Gob (gob), n. [O. Fr. gob, a morsel, Fr. gobbe, a hall for swallowing, a holus, gober, to gulp down, probably from the Celtic; comp. Gael. gob, the mouth. Akin gobble, gobbel.] 1. A little mass or collection; a lump; a mouthful. 2. The mouth. [Vulgar.]—3. In mining, same as Goaf.
Gobbe (gob). n. A South American and

same as Goaj.

Gobbe (gob), n. A South American and African annual plant, the Voandzeia subtervanea, allied to the kidney-bean, but whose pods are planted like those of the ground-nut to ripen the seeds there. These when boiled constitute a wholesome and pleasant article of diet.

Gobbet (gob'et), n. [Fr. gobet. See Gob.]

I. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment: a biece.

fragment; a piece.

May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha.

Lamb.

2. A block of stone.

2. A block of stone.

Gobbet (gob'et), v.t. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [Vulgar.] L'Estrange.

Gobbetly (gob'et-li), adv. In gobbets or lumps. Huloet.

Gobbing (gob'ing), n. [See Gob, 3.] In mining, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

Gobble (gob'l), v.t. pret. & pp. gobbled; ppr. gobbling. [A freq. from gob, Fr. gober, to swallow. See Gob.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.

The time too precious now to waste, And supper gobbled up in haste, Again airesh to cards they run.

Gobble (gob'l), v.i. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

Fat turkies gobbling at the door,

Gobble (gob'l), n. A noise made in the throat, as that of the turkey-cock.

Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant gobile. Mrs. Gore.

Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant gobie.

Gobbler (gob'ler), n. 1. One who swallows in laste; a greedy enter; a gormandizer.—
2. A turkey-cock. [Colloq.]

Gobelin (go'be-lin), a. [From the dyehouse in Paris originally belonging to a famous family of dyers called Gobelin, and, after them, named 'the Gobelins.' M. Colbert subsequently acquired it for the state, collecting into it the ablest workmen in the divers arts and manufactures connected with upholstery and house decoration, as painters, tapestry-makers, ebonists, sculptors, &c., prohibiting at the same time the importation of tapestry from other countries. The Gobelins has since then continued to be the first manufactory of the kind in the world, tapestry work in particular being its glory.] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colours; also, pertaining to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Gobemouche (gōb-möāh), n. [Fr.] Ltt. a flys-wallower; hence, a credulous persons listening or staring with open mouth.

Go-between (gōb-ētwēn), n. One who goes between two others as an agent or assistant:

mouth.

Go-between (gö'hē-twēn), n. One who goes between two others as an agent or assistant; an intermediary. 'Her assistant or go-between.' Shak. 'Swore besides to play their go-between as heretofore.' Tennyson.

tween.' Shat.' Swore besides to play their go-between as heretofore.' Tennyson.
Gobioidæ (go-bi-o'dē), n. pl. [L. gobius, go-bio; Gr. kōbios, the gudgeon, and eidos, resemblance.] The goby family, an order of the Cuvierian Acanthopterygii, or teleostean fishes with spines in their fins. They belong to that division of the order which has a portion of the bones of the pharynx formed into cells partly cartilaginous and fitted with covers, by means of which a portion of water can be retained for the purpose of moistening the mouth. All the fishes which have this peculiar form of the mouth are able to live some time without water. The gobies are generally of a medium or small size, and distinguished by their ventral or thoracic fins being either united in their whole length or at their bases. The lump-fiel (Cyclopterus), remora, and the comephorus of Baikal Sea belong to this family. Written also Gobiodece, Gobiide, &c.
Gobius, Gobio (go'bi-us, go'bi-0), n. [L.] The goby, a genus of fishes belonging to the section Malacopterygii Abdominales and family Cyprinide. It includes the gudgeons. G. fluviatilis is the common gudgeon. See Gobioto.æ.

Gobiet (gob'let), n. [Fr. gobelet, dim. of

Goblet (gob'let), n. [Fr. gobelet, dim. of

O.Fr. gobel in its sense of a drinking-glass, from L. L. gubellus, gobellus, dim. forms from L. cupa, a tub, a cask; comp. Pr. gobelet, Sp. cubilete. Alternatively the word might be derived from O. Fr. gob, a morsel. See Gob.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a bandle. without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd.

Denham.

Goblin (gob'lin), n. [Fr. gobelin, probably from L. cobalus, covalus, Gr. kobalos, the name of a kind of malignant being or goblin, G. kobald, a spirit or demon of the mines. According to Wedgwood 'the Welsh appellation is coblyn, properly a knocker, from coblo, to knock, and it seems there is a superstitious belief in Wales in the existence of a kind of beings called knocker, and corresponding to the German cobolds.] An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy. elf: a malicious fairy.

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews With aged cramps.

Shak.

Gob-line (gob'lin), n. Naut. a name for the martingale back-ropes.

martingate back-ropes.

Goblinry (gob'lin-ri), n.

The acts or practices of goblins.

Gobonated (gō'bon-āt-ed), pp. In her, an epi-

Gobonated (gō'bon-āt-ed), pp. In her. an epi-thet applied to a border, pale, bend, or other charge, ordinary, or collar, divided into equal parts, forming squares, chequers, or golbets.

Called also Goboné, Gobony, and Componé.
Goby (gō'bi), n. A name usually given to the spiny-finned fishes belonging to the genus Gobius, and nat, order Gobioidee.

See Gonus.

Go-by (gō'bi), n. 1 + An avagination.

Go-by (go'bi), n. 1.† An evasion; an escape by artifice.—2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; an intentional disregard or avoidance.

Becky gave Mrs. Washington White the go-by in the ring. Thackeray.

Was it a matter of delicacy to which it was expedient for the time to give the go-gy / Then Lord Palmerston gave it the go-gy in the light and easy way in which men of the world dismiss questions it is inconvenient to treat at length.

Go-cart (gö'kärt), n. A small machine or framework with castors or rollers, and with-



out a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

He (Plato) seems to have thought that the use of letters had operated on the human mind as the use of the go-cart in learning to walk. Macaulay,

letters had operated on the human mind as the use of the goard in learning to walk. Macanday.

God (god), n. [This word occurs throughout the Teutonic languages in forms varying but little from each other. The root meaning of the word is unknown, and though the temptation is strong to connect it with good, yet when we follow both words through the Teutonic languages we find that they must be looked upon as radically distinct. The state of the case is well put by Max Müller in the following extract:—There is perhaps no etymology so generally acquiesced in as that which derives God from good. In Danish good is god, but the identity of sound between the English God and the Danish god is merely accidental; the two words are distinct and are kept distinct in every dialect of the Teutonic family. As in English we have God and good, we have in A. Sax. God and god; in Gothic Guth and god; in Old High German Cot and cuot; in German Gott and gut; in Danish Gud and god; in Outch God and god; in Dutch God and god. Though it is impossible to give a satisfactory etymology of either God or good, it is clear that two words which thus run parallel in all these

dialects without ever meeting cannot be dialects without ever meeting cannot be traced back to one central point. God was most likely an old heathen name of the Deity, and for such a name the supposed etymological meaning of good would be far too modern, too abstract, too Christian.' In Icel. we find god applied to heathen deities (neuter and almost always plural), and afterwards changed to Gud, to signify God, while god (with long o) means good. The word seems to have been originally neuter among all the Teutonic peoples, and to have become masculine only after their conversion.]

1. A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity: sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity;

a deity.
This man is now become a god. 2. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth, John iv. 24. 3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. [Rare.]

Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii. 25.

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good.

Whose god is their belly, A. pl. The audience in the upper gallery of a 5. pt. The audience in the upper gatery of a theatre; so called from their elevated position. [Slang.]—6. pl. Among printers, the quadrats used in throwing for copy on the imposing stone, in the same way as dice are thrown, the highest number of nicks turned thrown, the highest number of meks turned up indicating the winner: so called because they decide like gods the fate of the men.

God't (god), v.t. To deify.

This last old man

Lov'd me above the measure of a father:
Nay, godded me, indeed.

Shak.

Godbert (god'hêrt), n. A hauberk.
Godbotet (god'hêrt), n. [God and bote (which
see.] An ecclesiastical or church fine paid
for crimes and offences committed against

for crimes and offences committed against God. Cowell.
Godchild (god'child), n. [God and child, from the spiritual relation existing between them.] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism and promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddowshie

Goddaughter (god'da-têr), n. [God and daughter. See GODCHLL.] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. ee GODFATHER.

Goddess (god'es), n. 1. A fema a heathen deity of the female sex. 1. A female deity:

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of goddesses she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. Addison. 2. A woman of superior charms or excellence.

Goddess-ship (god'es-ship), n. Rank condition, or attributes of a goddess. Rank, state,

Appeardst thou not to Paris in this guise? Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or, In all thy perfect goadess-ship, when lies Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?

Gode, † Good, † n. Wealth; goods. Chaucer. Gode-les, † a. Without money or goods.

Godeleyhede,† n. Goodness. Chaucer. Godenda (gö-den'da), n. A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the thirteenth

Godfather (god'fä-Thèr), n. [God and father; A. Sax. god-fæder. See GODCHILD.] In the An-glican, the R. Cath., and the Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinistic Churches on the Continent, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. The practice of having sponsors is of high antiquity in the Christian Church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry in case the parents died before the children had arrived to years of discretion.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two codfathers and one godmother; and for every female, two godmothers and one godfather.

Book of Common Prayer.

2. One who gives a name to any person or

These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star. Shak. 3. † An old jocular name for a juryman, who was held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening shalt thou have two godfathers:
Had I been judge, thou should'st had had ten more
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font. Shak.

Godfather (god'fa-Ther), v.t. To act as god-father to; to take under one's fostering care.

The colonies which have had the fortune of not being godfathered by the Board of Trade never cost the nation a shilling except what has been properly spent in losing them.

Burke.

perly spent in losing them.

God-fearing (god'fer-ing), a. A term applied to one who fears or reverences God.

'A brave, God-fearing man.' Tennyson.

God-gild + (god'gild), a. That which is offered to tool or his service.

to treat or his service.

Godhead (god'hedd), n. [God, and suffix head, same as hood (A. Sax, hād, state, condition).] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence.—2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native godheads yet unknown

3. The Deity; God; the Supreme Being. Godhood (god'hud), n. The state or quality of being a god; divine nature or essence; divinity.

The world is alive, instinct with Godhood, Carlyle. The world is alive, instinct with God1000t, Carryu. God11d,† God1eld† [See GODYELD.] A phrase used in returning thanks. 'God1'dd you for your company.' Shak.
'How do you, pretty lady?' 'Well, God1'dd you.' Shak.

Godless (godles), a. Having or acknowledging no God; with no reverence for God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 'Godless men.' Dryden.

My lords, he bade me say, that you may know How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought) Defies base, indirect, and goalers treacheries. Heat. & Ft.

Godlessly (godles-li), adv. In a godless manner; irreverently; atheistically. Godlessness (godles-nes), n. The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

ligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness; to a lawless course of geatlessness, Bp. Hatt.

Godlike (god'lik), a. 1. Resembling a god or God; divine. 'Godlike reason.' Shak.—2. Of superior excellence; as, godlike virtue.

That prince shall be so wise and goddike, us, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.

Godlikeness (god'lik-nes), n. The state of being godlike

being godlike.
Godlike-wise (god'lik-wiz), adv. In a godlike manner. Couper.
Godlily (god'li-li), adv. In a godly manner; piously; righteously.
Godliness (god'li-nes), n. (From godly.) The condition or quality of being godly; piety; religiousness; a careful observance of the laws of God and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands.

Goddiness is profitable unto all things, 1 Tim. iv. 8. Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free, So didst thou travel on life's common way, In cheerful godliness. Wordsworth.

Godling (god'ling), n. A little deity; a diminutive god.

minutive god.

The puny gealings of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.

Drydei

Godly (god'li), a. 1. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; living in obedience to God's commands from love to him and reverence of his character and precepts: religious; righteous; as, a godly person.—2. Conformed to or influenced by God's law; a godly life.

Godly (god'li), adv. Piously; righteously. All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii. 12.

Godlyhead † (god'li-hed), n. [E. godly, and suffix head.] Goodness.
Godmother (god'muth-ér), n. [God and mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See extract under GODPARTER.

for a child in Dapusin.

GODPATHER.

Godown (gō-doun'). n. [Malay godōng.] In
the East Indies, a warehouse or storeroom.

Godphere † (god'fēr), n. [Frobably a corruption of godpere, godiather.] A godfather. My godphere was a Rabian or a Jew. B. Fonson.

Godroon (go-dron'), n. [Fr. godron, a ruffle or puff.] In arch. an inverted fluting, beading, or cabling used in various ornaments or members.

God's Acre, n. [Lit. God's field.] An old name for a burial-ground—now revived. See ACRE Godsend (god'send), n. Something sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece

of good fortune. It was more like some fairy present, a godsend, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. Lamb

Godship (god'ship), n. Deity: divinity: the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dates their oudchies came Prine Godsib. + n. One akin in God: one who is a

sponsor along with another; a god-parent; a gost-parent;

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire godsie, than with hir owen fleshly brother, Chancer, Godsmith (god'smith), n. 1. A maker of

Gods they had tried of every shape and size.

That godsmiths could produce or priests devise.

Droden

2. A divine smith; as, Vulcan was a yod-smith.

Aneas . . . had the same godernith to forge his arms as had Achilles. Dryden. Godson (god'sun), v. [A. Sax. godsunu.] A male for whom another has been sponsor at

made for whom another has been sponsor at the baptismal font. God-speed (god'sped), n. [A contraction of I wish that God may speed you, or O. E. for good speed, on type of gospel (A. Sax. god-spell),good news. See Good-speed) I Success; prosperity; specifically, a prosperous jour

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him God's-penny | (godz'pen-ni), n. An earnest-

penny.

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a God's fenny for thee.

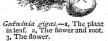
Beau, & Fl.

God's Truce, n. See Truce of God under

Godward, Godwards (god/werd, god/werdz),

adv. Toward God. 2 Cor. iii. 4. Godwinia (god-win'i-a),n. A genus of plants,

nat. order Ara-ceæ. A gigantic species (*G. gigas*) discovered in Nicaragua and brought to Bribrought to Britain, produces but one very large and very deeply pedately cut leaf supcut leaf sup-ported on a stalk 10 feet long. The instalk
long. The
florescence appears at a different time from
the leaf and
mists of a
mut 10 staik about 10 in ches high supporting the spathe or flower 2 feet long, purplish-blue in colour, with a powerful carrion-like odour.



Godwit (god'wit). n. [Perhaps from A. Sax. 90d, good, and witt, creature, from the excellence of their flesh.] The common name of the members of a genus of grallatorial birds of passage (Limosa), family Scolopacide. There are several species, of which two are British, are several species, of which two are British, viz. the common godwit (L. melanura) and the red godwit (L. rufa). There are besides the great American godwit, the cinereous godwit, the black-tailed godwit, the redbreasted godwit, &c. Of these the common godwit may be taken as the type. It has a bill 4 inches long; the feathers on the head, neck, and back are of a light reddish brown, these on the helly white a wall the tail is necs, and pack are of a ngnt reddish brown, those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This bird frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its fiesh is esteemed a great deli-

Cacy.
Godyeld,† Godyield† (god'yeld). [That is, God yield (requite or reward) you. Comp. Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2. 'And the gods yield you for it.'] A term of thanks. See God'ILD.
Goe, Goen. Obsolete forms of gone.

And now they bene to heaven forewent
Theyr good is with them goe.

Spenser. Goel, † a. [A. Sax. geolo, yellow.] Yellow.

Hop-roots The goeler and younger the better I love. Tusser. Goer (go'er), n. 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, &c.; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse in reference to his speed or gait, and to a watch in reference to its time-keeping qual-ities; as, a good geer; a safe goer.—2. One that transacts business between parties; a generally followed by between.

Let all pitiful goers between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all Pandars. Shak:

3. A foot.

A tool.

A double mantle, cast

Athwart his shoulders, his faire goers graced
With fitted shoes.

Chapman.

Goety† (gö'e-ti), n. [Gr. goëteia, witcheraft, from geës, a sorcerer.] Invocation of evil spirits; magic. 'Magic or goety.' Hally-

Goff (gof),n. [See Gowff.] A foolish clown. Provincial.

[Frovincial.]
Goff+(gof), n. A stack or cock, as of grain.
Stacking up a goff of corn.' Fox.
Goff+(gof), n. Goff (which see).
Goffer (gof'er), v.t. [See GAUFFER.] To
plait or flute; to erimp, as lace, &c. Written
also Gaufer.
Goffer, Goffering (gof'er, gof'ering), n. An
ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and
borders of women's caps, &c.
Goffish,† a. [See Gowef.] Foolish; stupid.
Chauser.

Gofnick (gof'nik), n. One of the local names

of the saury-pike.

Gog (gog). n. [W. gog, activity, rapidity.
See AGOG.] Haste; ardent desire to go.

Goget (gō'jet), n. A name sometimes given

Goggle (goje), v.i. [Of Celtic origin; comp. W. gog, activity; gogi, to shake; Ir. gog, a nod, a slight motion; Gael. gog, a nod, gogach, nodding.] To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and goggle like an owl. Hudibras. Goggle (gog'l), a. Full or prominent and rolling or staring: said of the eyes.

The long, sallow visage, the goggle eyes. Sir W. Scott.

Goggle (gog'l), n. A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout goggle and an inviting glance, that the unatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.

La. Halifax.

time ridiculous.

2. pl. (a) in sury. instruments used to cure squinting or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. (b) Cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with coloured glasses to abute the intensity of light. (c) Spectacles. [Slang]—3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

[Correled (exc!(d) a. Prophipment; staring as

are apt to take fright.

Goggled (gog'ld), a. Prominent; staring, as the eye. Goggled eyes. Sir T. Herbert.

Goggle-eye (gog'l-i), n. A prominent, rolling, or staring eye; squinting; strabismus.

Goggle-eyed (gog'l-id), a. Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

Goggles (gog'le), n. pl. See GogGlE, n.

Goglet (gog'let), n. A sort of pottery jar or earthen vase for keeping water cool.

Going (go'ing), n. 1. The act of moving in any manner.—2. Departure.

The rather is not longly, with thee goes.

Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. Milton.

3. Time of pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortuight, that is the twentieth part of their going. Great.

4. Procedure; way; course of life; behaviour; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his gaings. Job xxxiv. 20.

They have seen thy goings, O God, even the gaings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lavili. 24.

-Goings-on, behaviour; actions; conduct: used mostly in a had sense.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice goings-on, I dare say, Mr. Caudle. Ferrald.

—Going out, goings out, in Serig. (a) utnoss extremity or limit, the point where an extended body terminates. Num. xxxiv. 5, 9, (b) Departure or journeying. Num. xxxiii. 2.—Going forth, in Serig. (a) border; limit. Num. xxxiv. 4. (b) An outlet. Ezek. xliv. 5. Goitered, Goitred (goi'terd), a. Affected with goitre.

with goitre. Goiter (goi'ter), n. [Fr. goitre, from L. guitur, the throat] Bronchocele; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a cellular or cystose tumour, the cells oval, currant-sized, or grape-sized, containing a serous fluid or sometimes a caseous matter. Its position is on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but in these

situations is not called goitre or bronchocele. Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations. The

disease is frequent-ly met with in Derbyshire, whence it is called *Derbyshire* is called Derogshrre
neck, and it is extromely prevalent
in some regions of
the Alps, Andes,
and Himalayas.
Goitrous (goi'terus), a. [Fr. goitreux. See GOTRE.]

Pertaining to

7erus, See Gorne.]

1. Pertaining to gottre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.— 2. Affected with goitre or

bronchocele. Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either goitrons or idiots.

Cexe.

inhabitants in general are either goitrons of idiots.

Coxx.

Goket (gök), v.t. To stupefy. B. Jonson.

Gola. (gö'la), n. [L. gula, the throat.] In

arch. a moulding, more commonly called

Cyma Reversa or Ogee. See CYMA.

Golaba (gö-lik'ba), n. An East Indian rosewater sprinkler, generally made of silver.

Golader, Golder (gol'a-der, gol'der), n. In

the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

Golandaas, Golandause (gol-an-das'), n. In

the East Indies, an artilleryman.

Gold (göld), n. [A. Sax. and G. gold; D.

goud, Se. gowd, Sw. guld, Icel. gull, Goth

gulth. From root of yellow.] I. A precious

metal of a bright yellow colour, and the

most ductile and malleable of all the metals.

Sym. Au. At. wt. 196. It is one of the most ductile and maineable of all the metals. Sym. Au. At. wt. 196. It is one of the heaviest of the metals, and not being liable to be injured by exposure to the air, it is well fitted to be used as coin. Its ductility and malleability are very remarkable. It may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that 1 grain in weight will cover 56 source inches such leaves having the thick. may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that I grain in weight will cover 56 square inches, such leaves having the thickness only of \$\frac{7}{3\tau_0\tau_0\tau_0}\$th part of an inch. It may also be melted and remelted with scarcely any diminution of its quantity. It is soluble in nitro-muriatic acid or aqua regia, and in a solution of chlorine. Its specific gravity is 19·3, or it is about nineteen times heavier than water. The fineness of gold is estimated by carats. (See Carar.) Seweller's gold is usually a mixture of gold and copper in the proportions of three-fourths of pure gold with one-fourth of copper. Gold is seldom used for any purpose in a state of perfect purity on account of its often found in ative in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru, though generally in combination with silver, copper or iron. Gold is found plentifully in the western part of the United States, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. It generally occurs in metamorphic rocks in comection with quartz; but the most productive diggings are in the gravels derived from the waste of auriferous rocks.—Graphic gold, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, the waste of auriferous rocks.—Graphic gold, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania, Called also Graphic Ore.—2. Money; riches; wealth.

For me, the gold of France did not seduce. Shak. The old man's god, his gold, has won upon her.

Beau, & Fl.

3. A symbol of what is valuable or much

3. A symbol of what is valuable or much prized; as, a heart of gold; their thoughts are pure gold.—4. A bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; as, a flower edged with gold.—5. In archery, the exact centre of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold colour.

Gold (gold), n. The garden marigold (Calendula officinalis), also the corn marigold (Chrysanthemum segetum).

The cripson damel flower, the blue bottle, and gold.

The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle, and gold, Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty huse.

And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse,

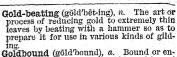
Drayton.

chuse. Drayton.

Gold (göld), a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as, a gold chain.

Goldbeateni (göld'hēt-n), a. Gilded.

Goldbeateni (göld'hēt-n), a. One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.—Goldbeater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by goldbeaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.



Goldbound (göld'bound), a. Bound or encompassed with gold. 'Gold-bound brow.' Shak.

Shak.
Gold-cloth (göld'kloth), n. Cloth woven of threads of gold or interwoven with them.
Gold Coast, n. In geog. the coast of Africa where gold is found, being a part of the coast of Guinea.

coast of Guinea.

Gold-cradle (göld'krä-dl), n. An apparatus employed at gold-diggings for washing away refuse matter from the gold. See CRADLE, 18.

Gold-cup (göld'kup), n. 1. A cup made of gold; particularly such a cup given as a prize in horse-racing, volunteer rifle competitions, &c.—2. A name for various species of crowfoot or Ranunculus, especially R. acris and R. bulbosus. Called also Buttercup, Kinacsus.

King-cup. (gold/kut-er), n. A workman who prepares gold for the use of others. Simmonds.

Summonas.

Gold-digger (göld'dig-er), n. One who digs for gold as a means of livelihood.

Gold-digging (göld'dig-ing), n. 1. The act or occupation of digging for gold.—2. A locality or region where gold is found—generally contracted into digging, and commonly in plural.

Gold-dust (gold'dust), n. Gold in very fine particles.

particles. Gold'n), a. 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.—2. Of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid; as, the golden sun; golden fruit.

Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. 3. Excellent; most valuable; very precious; as, the golden rule.

, the golden rule.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sorts of people.

Shak.

Happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; as, the golden age.

Shelley's atheism is rarely thrust into prominence; his leading thought is always the rolder future of mankind, and his assaults are directed against what he considered superstition as the hindrance to the ultimate happiness of the race. Quart. Rev.

ultimate happiness of the race. Quart. Rev.

5. Pre-eminently favourable or auspicious; as, a golden opportunity. 'When that is known, and golden time convents. Shale.—Golden age, that early mythological period in the history of almost all races, fabled to have been one of primeral innocence and happy enjoyments, in which the earth was common property, and brought forth spontaneously all tanigs necessary for happy existence, while beasts of prey lived at peace with other animals.—Golden balls, that three gilt balls placed in front of a pawn-broker's place of business. The golden balls form the Lombardy arms, and were assumed three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business. The golden balls form the Lombardy arms, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—Golden fleece, in class. myth. the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.—Golden legend, the Aurea Legenda of the middle ages. This is the most popular of all hagiological records, and consists of lives of saints and descriptions and histories of festivals. It was written by James de Voragine, archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century.—Golden mamber, in chron. a number showing the year of the moon's cycle: so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. To find the golden number, add 1 to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, what remains will be the number required, unless 0 remain, for them 19 is the golden number.—Golden rule, (a) in artit. the rule of three or rule of proportion. (b) In morals, the rule of doing to others as you would be done by.
Golden-beetle (gold'n-betl), n. The popular name of several species of beetles of the genus Chrysomela, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order Chrysomelide. There are some British species, but most are tropical. Their most obvious characteristic is the great brilliancy of their colour. There are none of large size.
Golden-bug (gold'n-beg), n. An insect,

is the great brilliancy of their colour. There are none of large size.

Golden-bug (göld'n-bug), n. An insect, the Coccinella septempunctata, called also Lady-bird, Lady-con, &c.

Golden-carp, Golden-fish (göld'n-kärp, göld'n-fish), n. Same as Gold-jish.

Golden-Club (göld'n-klub), n. An aquatic plant bearing yellow flowers (Orontium aqua-

ticum, introduced into this country from North Ameri

Golden-eye (göld'n-i), n. A species of duck

Golden-eye (gold'n-i), n. A species of duck, the Clangula chrysophthalmus. See Garror. Golden-flower (gold'n-flou-er), n. A plant, the corn-marigold (Chrysanthemum segetum). See Chrysanthemum segetum). See Chrysanthemum segetum. Golden-grease (gold'n-grès), n. A fee; a bribe. Ifigurative.]
Golden-hair (gold'n-hair), n. A plant, Chrysocoma comawea, nat. order Asteracea. It is an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing to the height of 6 feet, cultivated in greenhouses in this country, to which it was brought from Cape Colony.
Golden-haired (gold'n-hard), a. Having yellow hair.

Golden-knop (göld'n-nop), n. Same as Gol-

den.bug.

Golden-lungwort (göld'n-lung-wert), n. A

plant, Hieractum aurantiaaum, one of the
hawk-weeds, a creeping plant found growing in woods in Scotland.

Goldenly† (göld'n-li), adv. Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit.

Shak.

Spaces generally of its profit.

Golden-maidenhair (gold'n-mād-n-hār), n. A moss, Polytrichum commune. It is sometimes made into brushes and mats.

Golden Mouse-ear, n. A plant, Hieracium pilosella, one of the most attractive of the hawk-weeds, common on heaths and in dry pastures, a dwarf plant with elliptical leaves with thirty on the uncertainty as contractives. exhibiting on the upper surface scattered long hairs. It bears on leafless stalks a single bright yellow flower-head.

single bright yellow flower-head.

Golden-pheasant (gold'n-fez-ant), n. Phasianus pictus, a beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China. See Pheasant.

Goldenrod (gold'n-rod), n. The popular
name of plants of the genus Solidago, nat.
order Composite.

Goldenrod-tree (gold'n-rod-tre), n. Bosea
yervamora, a shrub, a native of the Canary
Isles. See Bossa.

Golden-samphire (gold'n-samphir) a. A

Isles. See BOSEA.

Golden-samphire (göld'n-sam-fir), n. A plant, Inula crithmoides, an evergreen frame-plant brought to England from Greece.

Golden-saxifrage (göld'n-sak-si-fraj), n. The popular name for plants of the genus Chrysosplenium, a small genus of Saxifragaece, consisting of annual or perennial rather succulent herbs, with alternate or opposite crenate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish axillary and terminal flowers. They are natives of Central and Northern Europe are natives of Central and Northern Europe, the Himalayas, and parts of America. There are two British species.

Golden-slopt (gold'n-slopt), a. Wearing golden buskins. 'Some shy golden-slopt Castalio.' Marston.

Golden-sulphide (göld'n-sul-fid), n. A sulphide of antimony, prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydro-

Golden-thistle (göld'n-this-1), n. A popular name for the yellow-flowered species of

Scolymus. Golden-tressed (göld'n-trest), a. Having tresses like gold.

Golden-Bessed (goal reaces), a. Harms tresses like gold.
Golden-wasp (göld'n-wosp), n. The popular name of the Chrysidide, a tribe of hymenopterous insects, which, in the richness of their colours, vie with the humming-birds. The most common, and also the most beautiful British species, is the Chrysis ignita, about the size of a common window-fly. It is of a rich deep blue-green colour on the head and thorax, with the abdomen of a burnished golden-copper hue. The golden wasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenoptera, their larvae destroying those of these insects. insects

insects.

Golder, n. See Golader.

Gold-fever (göld'fe-ver), n. A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.

Gold-feld (göld'feld), n. A district or region where gold is found.

Goldfinch (göld'finsh), n. [A. Sax. goldfine.]

The Fringilla carductis (Carductis elegans), a common British bird, so named from the yellow markings on its wings. Its brilliant plumage, soft and pleasant song, and docility make it a favourite cage-bird. Gold-finches feed on various kinds of seeds, particularly those of the thistle, dandelion, and groundsel. groundsel

Gold-finder (göld'find-èr), n. 1. One who finds gold.—2.† One who empties privies.

As our gold-finders, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements.

Feltham. Gold-finny (göld'fin-i), n. A fish, a kind of wrasse, the Crenilabrus cornubicus; also same

Goldfish, Goldenfish (göld'fish, göld'n-fish), n. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright of a pilchard, so named from its bright colour. These fishes are reared by the Chinese in small ponds, in busins, or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament, and are now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels in this country.

Gold-foil (goldfoil), n. A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others. Simmonds.

Gold-hammer (goldfham-mer), n. A kind of bird, the yellow-hammer (which see).

Gold-hewen,† a. Of a gold hue or colour.

Chaueer.

Gold-hewen, † a. Of a gold hue or colour. Chancer. Gold-hunter (göldhunt-èr), n. One who eaverly seeks after gold. Goldey (Goldspink göld'i, göld'spingk), n. Local names of the goldfinch. Golding (göld'ing), n. A sort of apple. Gold-leage (göld'las), n. A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread. Gold-latten (göld'lat-en), n. Plates of gold, or of other metal covered with gold. Gold-leaf (göld'lef), n. Gold follated or beaten into a thin leaf. The gold is beaten on a block of marble with hammers of polished iron, and is thus reduced to the thickness of paper. It is then cut into pieces about an inch square, and placed between skins (see Goldbeater), beaten thinner, and divided into squares, and again beaten, until it has acquired the necessary degree of thinness.—Gold-leaf electroscope, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf inclosed in a glass case. See Electroscope. Goldless (göld'les), a. Destitute of gold. 'The goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams.' Byron.

Gold-lily (gold'li-li), n. The yellow lily.

Id-HIY (gott H-H), to.

She moves among my visions of the lake

While the gold-Hey blows, and overhead ...

The light cloud smoulders on the summer care

Tengya

Goldney (göld'ně), n. A fish, the gilthead or golden wrasse.

Gold-of-pleasure (göld'ov-ple-zhūr), n.

cruciferous annual plant, Camelina sativa, frequently found in flax fields in this country though supposed not to be a native. On the Continent it has long been cultivated for its seeds, from which an oil is obtained. Gold-plate (gold/plat), n. Vessels, dishes, spoons, &c., of gold.

spoons, e.c., or gold.

Gold-printer (gold'print-er), n. A printer who does ornamental printing, letterpress or lithography, in gold. Simmonds.

Gold-printing (gold'print-ing), n. The art or process of producing ornamental printing in gold.

figin gold.

Gold-proof (gold'prof), a. Proof again bribery or temptation by money.

This is most strange. Art thou gold-proof?
There's for thee.

East. & FL. Proof against

There's for thee. Real. E.F..

Gold-sinny (gold'sin-i), n. A fish, a kind of wrasse, Ctenolabrus rupestris; also same as Gold-finny.

Gold-size (gold'siz), n. A size or glue used as a surface on which to apply gold-leaf; a mixture of chrome and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

Goldsmith (gold'smith), n. 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—2; A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others, goldsmiths having formerly acted as bankers.

The voldinith or scrivener, who takes all your

The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. Goldsmithrie, † n. Goldsmith's work. Chau-

Goldsmiths'-note (gold'smiths-not), n. The name given to the earliest form of bank-note, from the fact that it was issued by

goldsmiths

goldsmins, (göld'spingk), n. A local name of the goldinch.

Gold-stick (göld'stik), n. A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to

colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen-at-arms, from the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.

Gold-thread (gold'thred), n. 1. A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins; also, the same as Gold-wire.—2. In the United States, a ramunculaceous evergreen plant, Coptis trifotia, so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

Gold-washer (göld'yosh-én), n. 1. One who

Gold-washer (göld'wosh-er), n. 1. One who washes away the refuse from gold ore, as in

a cradle.—2. The instrument employed in washing the refuse from gold.

Gold-wire (gold/wir), n. An ingot of silver superficially covered with gold and drawn through a great number of holes of different sizes, until it is brought to the requisite fineness. Called also Gold-thread.

Goldylocks (gold'i-loks), n. A name given to certain plants of the genus Chrysocoma, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate their stems.

Golet, t. The threat or gullet. Chancer.

which terminate their stems.

Golet, in. The throat or gullet. Chancer.

Golf (golf), n. [D. kolf; G. kolbe, a club.

See Club.] A game played with clubs and
balls, generally over large commons, downs,
or links, where a series of small round holes
are cut in the turf at distances of from 100

to 500 yards from each other, according to the
nature of the around see as to form agreent to 500 yards from each other, according to the nature of the ground, so as to form a circuit or round. The rival players are one on each side, or two against two, in which case the two partners strike the hall on their side alternately. The object of the game is, starting from the first hole, to drive the ball into the next hole with as few strokes as possible, and so on with all the holes in succession, the side which holes its ball on any occasion with the fewest strokes being said to gain the hole. The match is usually decided by the greatest number of holes gained in one or more rounds. Golf, which for a long time was a game almost entirely for a long time was a game almost entirely confined to Scotland, is now established south of the Tweed and in many of the British colonies.

Golf-club (golf'klub), n. 1. A club used in the game of golf. These are of different uses, and have different names according to the and have different names according to the purpose for which they are respectively designed; thus one is called the driver, another the putter, a third the spoon, a fourth the cleek, &c.—2. An association formed for practising golf playing.

Golfer (golf'er), n. One who plays golf.
Golgotha (golfo-tha), n. [Heb., 'the place of a skull.'] A charnel-house.

Goliardery (golli-ard-ér-i), n. [From the Goliards, a kind of monkish rhapsodists.] A satirical kind of poetry in the middle ages.

Milman.

Goliath-beetle (gō-lī'ath-bē-tl).n. [From the Gollatin-Deethe(go-ir atti-ne-ti), it. From the large size of some of the species.] The popular name of the beetles of the genus Goliathus, natives of Africa and South America, remarkable for their large size, and on account of their beauty and rarity much prized count of their beauty and rarry much prized by collectors. There are several species, as G. cacious (goliath-beetle proper), G. poly-phemus, G. micans, &c. G. cacious, a South American species, is roasted and eaten by the natives of the district it inhabits, who regard it as a great dainty. It attains a length of 4 inches.

Goliathus (gé-li'a-thus), n. The genus to which the gollath-beetles belong.

See pre-

ceding article.

which the gollath-beetles belong. See preceding article.
Gollone, † n. A kind of gown. Halliwell.
Gollone, † n. A kind of gown. Halliwell.
Golly (gol), n. [Probably the Celtic form of
L. vola, the palm of the hand.] A hand;
a paw; a claw.
Fy, Mr. Constable, what golls you have? Is justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
Bean. & Fl.
Gollach (gol'lach), n. [Gael. gobhlach,
forked.] A name of the earwig (Forficula
auricularia); applied also to beetles in general and some other insects. [Scotch.]
Goloe-shoe (gō-lōshō), n. [From golosh or
galoche; or W. golo, a covering, and E. shoe.]
An overshoe; a shoe worn over another to
keep the foot dry.
Golore (go-lōr), n. Same as Galore.
Goloshe (gō-lōsh), n. An overshoe, now generally made of vulcanized india-rubber. See
GALOCHE.

I can assure you that the dirt of our streets is not quite over his shoes, so that he can walk dry. If he would wenr golosher as I do, he would have no cause of complaint.

Sheridan.

Golpe (golp), n. In her. a roundlet of a

purple colour.

Gott (golt), n. Same as Gault.

Gom, Goman, n. [A. Sax. and Goth. guma,
a man.] A man; a person, whether male or female.

Rich. Lady, well met.
Fran. I do not think so, sir.
Rich. A scornful gom. Widow, Old play.

Gomarite, Gomarist (go'mār-īt, go'mār-īst), n. A follower of Francis Gomar, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the seventeenth cendisciple of Cavita in the seventeening century. The sect, otherwise called Dutch Remonstrants, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin.

Gombo (gombo), n. Same as Gumbo.

Gome (gom), n. [Probably a corruption of coon (which see).] The black grease of a cart-whee (goma), n. In India, a handful; itt as many rice-stalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped with the hand.

Gomelin (gom'cl-in), n. A kind of German dextrine or starch made from potatoes, used by weavers as glue for cotton warps and for dressing printed calleoes.

Gomer (go'mer), n. A Hebrew measure. See Homel.

Gomer (gomer), n. A Hebrew measure. See HOMEL.
Gomer (gōmer), n. [After its inventor Gomer.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore towards its inner end. It was first devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.
Gomerel, Gamphrel (gonferel, gamfrel), n. [Perhaps a corruption from Fr. goimfre, goinfre, one who eats much and dirtily, a gornandizer; comp. also Ieel, gambr, to brag, to prate.] A stupid or senseless fellow; a blockhead. [Scotch.]
Gomlal (gond'a), n. In the East Indies, a water-jug or ewer.
Gommer (gom'er), n. Amel-wheat (Priticum anugleum) deprived of its husks by means of millstones, much esteemed in and around Darmstadt in the preparation of soups.
Gomphiasis (gon-ffa-sis), n. [Gr., toothache.] In med. looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.
Gomphocarpus (gom'fō-kär-pus), n. [Gr., gonaphoa, a mail, and karpos, fruit.] A genus of African and Arabian plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, the leaves of one species of which (G. fruitcosus) is used for adulterating senna.
Gompholobium (gom-fo-lo'bi-um), n. [Gr.

seina.

Gompholobium (gom-fo-lō'bi-um), n. [Gr. gomphos, a nail or club, and lobion, for lobis, the capsule or poil of legiminous plants.] An Australian genus of shrubby Legiminosa, with alternate simple or compound leaves, usually terminal red or yellow lowers, and spherical or oblong many-seeded poils. G. uncinatum is poisonous to sheen. They are all greenhouse plants in this country.

They are an greenhouse plants in this country.

Gomphonema (gom-fo-ne'ma), n. [Gr. gomphon, a club, and ne'ma, a filament, from neo, to spin.] A genus of Diatomaceæ having several frustules attached to a branched stalk.

Gomphosis (gom-fo'sis), n. [Gr., from gomphos, to club, a nail.] In anat. au immovable articulation in which one bone is received into another, like a mail or peg into its hole, occurring only in the articulations of the teeth with the alveoil. It is also called Articulation by Implantation.

Gomphræna, Gomphræna (gom-fre'na), n. [Corrupt form of L. gromphæna, name used by Pliny of a kind of amaranth.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Amaranthaceæ, chiefly natives of tropical America, consisting of undershrubs or herbs with opposite leaves, and (often white or red) flowers in leaves and (often white or red) flowers in lax spikes or globular heads. & globosa is in cultivation

Gomuti (gō-mū'ti), n. The Malayan name



Gomuti Palm (Saguerus saccharifer).

for the sago-palm (Saguerus saccharifer), which yields a bristly fibre resembling black

horsehair, known by the same name. This fibre, which is also called *Ejoo*, is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

Gon, t v.i. inf. and pres. tense pl. of go.

Chaucer.

Gonakie (gō-na-kē'), n. An African name for Acacia Adansonii, which yields good building timber.

Gondola (gon'dō-la), n. [It.; origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about



30 feet long and 4 broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the height of 5 feet. Towards the centre there is a curtained chamber for the passengers.

SORGETS.

Dists ever see a gondola? for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd 'gondoller,'
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Its fike a coffin clapt in a cance,
Where none can make out what you say or do.

Byron.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and the like. [United States.]—3. A long platform car, with no or very low sides, used on railways. [United States.]
Gondolet (gon'do-let), n. A small gondola.

Gondolier (gon-dō-lēr'), n. A man who rows

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more, And silent rows the songless gondolier. Byron.

And silent rows the songless gondolier. Byron.

Gone (gon), pp. of go.

Gonfalon, Gonfanon (gon'fa-lon, gon'fanon), n. [Fr. gonfalon; It. gonfalone; L.L. guntfano; from 0.G.
guntfano—gunt, a
combat, and fano,
a banner Comp.
A. Sax. guthfano—
guth, war, and
fano, a banner.] An
ensign or standard;
especially an enespecially an en-sign having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn

frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or, as in the case of the Papal gonfalon, suspended from a pole similarly to a sail from a mast. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in many of the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state. Heimet and shield, and spear and gonfalon. Streaming a baleful light that was not of the sun.

Gonfalonier (gon'fal-o-nēr"), n. standard-bearer. See Gonfalon.

standard-bearer. See GONFALOR.

Had she (Florence) not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her psylatonier!

Bp. Wren.

Gongt (gong), n. [A. Sax gang, a privy, a pasage. See Go.] A privy or jakes. Chaucer. Gong (gong), n. [Malay.] A Chinese musical instrument made of a mixed metal of copper (about seventy-eight paris) and tin (about twenty-two parts), in form like a round flat dish with a rim 2 to 3 inches in depth. It is struck by a kind of drumstick, the head of which is covered with leather, and is used for the purposes of making loud sonorous signals, of marking time, and of adding to the clangour of martial instruments.—2. In mach. a stationary bell whose hammer is moved by a wire or cord, as in the engine-room of a steamer. ord, as in the engine-room of a steamer.

Gong-gong (gong'gong), n. A kind of cymbal made of copper alloy; a gong.

Gong-metal (gong'met-al), n. The metal of

which gongs are made; an alloy consisting of about seventy-eight parts of copper and twenty-two of tin.

Gongonha (gon-gon'ya), n. A variety of mate or Paraguay tea used in Brazil, pre-pared from the leaves of Hex Gongonha and I. Theexans (paragraphs) pared from the leaves of the Gongonia and
I. Theezons (paraguensis), species of holly.
Gongora, (gon-go'ra), n. [In honour of Don
A. C. y Gongora, a viceroy of New Granada, I
A singular genus of orchids found growing
on tree stems in tropical America. They
have oblong, grooved, two-leaved pseudobulls, the leaves broadly lance-shaped,
plaited, and a foot or more in length. Growing from the base of the pseudo-bulbs are
drooping flower racemes sometimes 2 feet

ing from the base of the pseudo-bulls are drooping flower racemes sometimes 2 feet long. Over a dozen species are known. Gongylospermese (gon'ji-lo-spet''mē-ë), n. pl. [Gr. gongylos, round, and sperma, seed.] A division of rose-spored alge, containing those genera in which the spores are collected without order in a mucous or membranaceous mother-cell. The division includes the Ceramiaceæ, Rhodymeniaceæ, and Cryntonemiaceæ. and Cryptonemiaceæ.

cludes the Ceramiaceae, Khodymeniaceae, and Cryptonemiaceae.

Gongylus (gon'ji-lus). n. [Gr. gongylos, round.] In bot. (a) a name given to a spore of certain fungi. (b) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as*ter). n. [Gr. gōnia, an angle, and astēr, a star.] A genus of starishes found in a living state, and occurring also fossil in the green-sand, chalk, and elder tertiaries: often called Cushion-stars.

Goniatites (gō'ni-a-ti't'tea). n. [Gr. gōnia, an angle.] An extinct genus of fossil shells, belonging to the dibranchiate cephalopodous molluses and family of Ammonites.

Gonidia (go-ni'di-a). n. pl. [Gr. gonē, generation, and eidos, appearance.] In bot. a name applied to the secondary, reproductive, green, spherical cells in the thalius of lichens immediately below the surface, forming the distinctive mark between those plants and fungi.

distinctive mark between those plants and fungi.

Goniometer (gō-ni-om'et-èr), n. [Gr. gōnia, angle, and netron, measure] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. Reflecting goniometer, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by determining through what angular space the crystal must be turned so that two rays reflected from two surfaces successively shall have the same direction.

from two surfaces successively shall have the same direction. Goniometrical (gō'ni-ometr'rik, gō'ni-o-met'rik-al), a. Pertaining to or determined by a goniometer. Goniometry (gō-ni-om'et-ri), n. The art of measuring solid angles. Goniopholis (gō-ni-om'ol-is), n. [Gr. gōnia, an angle, and pholis, a scale or scute.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, so named from the angular shape of their scales or scutes. Their teeth, bones, and dermal scutes occur in the Furbeck and Wealden strata. Sometimes called the Swanage crocodile, from the fine specimen now in the British Museum having been found in that locality. Gonne, † n. A gun. Chaucer. Gonnen, † Gonne, † pot. pl. of ginne, to

Gonnen, † Gonne, † pret. pl. of ginne, to begin. Chaucer.
Gonoblastidia (go'no-blasti'di-a), n. pl. [Gr. gonos, offspring, and blastidion, dim of blastos, a bud.] In zool. the name applied to the processes which carry the reproductive reacratedes or complexity in processes.

to the processes which carry the reproduc-tive receptacles or gonophores in many of the hydrozon or zoophytes. Gonocalyx (go-no-kā'liks), n. [Gr. gonos, a bud, and kaiyz, a cup.] In zool the swim-ming bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached is not detached

is not detached.

Gonof, Gonoph (gon'of), n. [A Hebrew word meaning thief.] A thief or amateur pick-pocket. Dickens. [Slang.]

Gonophore (gon'o-fōr), n. [Gr. gonos, seed, and phoreō, to bear.] 1. In bot the short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in Anonaces, &c.—2. In 2001. one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa or zoonhytes.

zoophytes. Gonoplacians (gō-nō-plā'si-dē, gō-nō-plā'shanz), n. pl. [Gr. gonu, knee, plax, anything flat, a plane, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of brachyurous crustaceans, whose carapace is either square or rhomboidal, and much wider than it is long. There is one British species. Several occur fossil.

Gonoplax (gō'nō-plaks), n. [See the preceding article.] A genus of decapod short-

tailed crustaceans, the type of the family Gonoplacida (which see).

Gonopteryx (gon-op'ter-iks), n. [Gr. gonu, the knee, and pterpx, a wins.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, the brimstone or sulphur butterlies, remarkable for their rapidity of flight and migratory habits. The G. rhamni is one of the earliest among the Papilionidæ that makes its appearance, sometimes in favourable weather even as early as the middle of February. The male is of a pure sulphur-yellow above; the female is paler.

Gonorrhea, Gonorrhea (go-no-pëa), n.

Gonorrhea, Gonorrhea (go-no-ré'a), n. [Gr. gonorrhoia—gonos, semen, and rheō, to flow.] A specific contagious inflammation now.] A special contagnots innamination of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended, from its early stages, with a profuse secretion of much mucus intermingled with a little pus. This secretion contains the contagion of the disease.

Genosome (gono-som), n. [Gr. gonos, off-spring, and soma, body.] In zool. a collec-tive term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon.

hydrozoon. Gonothee'ka), n. [Gr. gonos, off-spring, and theke', a case.] In zool, the chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain of the hydrozoa are produced.

Gonys (go'nis), n. [Gr. gonu, the knee.] In ornith, the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw or the united extremities of the gnathidia.

Good (gnd), a. [Found in slightly varying forms throughout the Teutonic languages. See GoD, where the different forms of the word are shown as contrasted with those of God.] 1. Conducive, in general, to any end or purpose, as health or happiness; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right.

It is not good that the man should be alone.

Gen. ii. 18.

The water of Nilus is excellent good for hypochondriac melancholy,

Eucon.

C. Possessing desirable or valuable physical qualities: opposed to bad. 'Good wine needs no bush.' Shak. 'A good yoke of bullocks.' Shak.—3. Possessing moral excellence or virtue; virtuous; worthy; righteous; dutiful; pious; religious.

Yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. Rom. v. 7.

The only son of light, In a dark age, against example good, Against all allurement.

4. Excellent; valuable; precious. A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Millon.

he beyond he.

Mitton.

S. Kind; benevolent; humane; merciful; gracious; propitious; friendly: with to or towards. 'The men were very good to us.' I Sam. xxv. 15.—6. Serviceable; suitable; adapted; fitted; convenient; suited: frequently with for.

All quality that is good for anything is founded originally in merit.

Fereny Collier.

7. Clever; skilful; dexterous; handy. 'A good workman.' Shak.

Those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. South. 8. Adequate; sufficient; competent; valid.

My reasons are both good and weighty. Shak.

9. To be depended upon for the discharge of obligations incurred; of sufficient pecuniary ability or of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements.

My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. . . I think I may take his bonds. Shak.

10. Real; actual; serious. 'Good earnest.' Shak.—11. Considerable; more than a little.

The curiosity of the public went a good way to maintain an unabated interest in these publications.

12. Not deficient; full; complete. 'Good measure.' Luke vi. 38.—13. Not blemished; unsullied; immaculate; fair; honourable. 'A good name.' Eccl. vii. 8.—A good fellow, a man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities.—Good consideration, in law, a consideration founded on motives of comparative produces, and natural duty. law, a consideration founded on motives of generosity, prudence, and natural duty, such as natural love and affection. See CONSIDERATION.—Good head, greatcare; due caution.—In good sooth, in good truth; in reality.—In good time, opportunely; not too soon nor too late; in proper time.—To nake good, (a) to perform; to fulfil; as to make good one's word or promise. (b) To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to make good a charge or accusation. (c) To supply

deficiency; to make up a defect; as, I will make yood what is wanting. (d) To indensity; to give an equivalent for damages; as, if you suffer loss, I will make it good to you. (e) To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to make good a retreat.—To stand good, to be firm or valid; as, his word or promise stands good.—To think good, to see good, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient

If ye think good, give me my price. Zec. xi. 12. -As good as, equally; no better than; the

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.

Heb. xi. 12.

tinde. Heb. xi. v.

—As good as his word, equalling in fulfilment what was promised; performing to the
extent.—Good is much used in greeting and
leave-taking as expressing a friendly wish;
as, good day; good night, and the like.

Good (gud), n. 1. That which possesses destrable qualities, or contributes to diminish
or remove pain, or to increase happiness
or prosperity; that which is serviceable,
fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like;
benefit; advantage: opposed to evid or
misery; as, the medicine will do neither
good nor harm; it does my heart good to see
you so happy. you so happy.

There are many that say, Who will show us any grood!

Ps. iv. 6.

good? 2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness; as, he laboured for the good of the state.

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it.

3. A valuable possession or piece of property; almost always in the plural, and equivalent to wares, merchandise, commodities, mov-ables, household furniture, chattels, effects. All thy goods are confiscate to the state.

-For good, for good and all, to close the whole business; for the last time; finally.

We were out of school for good at three. Dickens. Good (gud), adv. Well; especially in the phrase as good or as good as, equally well as, or with. As good almost kill a man as kill a good book

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.

Good cheap, rather cheap, not estimated very highly. [Good here is strictly speaking an adjective, the phrase being equivalent to good bargain—Fr. bon marché.]

Hard things are glorious, easy things good cheap.

Good (gud), v.t. To manure. [Old English and Scotch.]

and scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath geoded and plowed, and eared, and sown, whyshould not look for a harvest?

Good-breeding (gud-brēd'ing), n. Politic manners, formed by a good education; a politic education.

polite education.

Good-bye, Good-by (gud-bi'). [Contr. of God be with ye. Old editions of Shakspere usually have 'God buy you' where the modern have 'God be with you.'] A form of salutation at parting; farewell; as, to say or bid good-bye; when the good-byes were said.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home: Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine

Good-conditioned (gud-kon-di'shond), a.

Good-conditioned (gud-kon-di'shond), a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.
Good-day (gud-dā'), n. and interj. A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting.
Good-deed † (gud-dēd), adv. [An intensive form of indeed.] In very deed, in good truth; indeed. 'Yet good-deed, Leontes, I love thee.' Shak.
Goodden,† Good-e'en† (gud-den', gud-ēn'), n. [Older E. godden.] A contraction for Good Even or Good Evening, a kind wish or salutation.

salutation.

'God ye good morning, gentlemen.' 'God ye good-den, fair gentlewoman.' 'Is it good-den !' 'Tis no less, I tell you.'

no less, I tell you.'

Goodeniaceæ, Goodenoviæ(gnd-ë'ni-a"seë, gnd-ë-no'vi-ë), n. pl. [After Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle.] A small nat order of exogens chiefly found in Australia, and nearly allied to Stylideæ and Campanulaceæ. It contains 12 genera and about 200 species. They are herbs or undershrubs, with usually alternate leaves, and irregular yellow, blue, or white flowers, axillary or in terminal spikes, racemes, or panicles. The

genus Screvola is widely spread throughout the coasts of tropical and sub-tropical regions. Some species of Leschenaultia are in cultivation. cultivation.

Good-even, Good-evening (gud'ē-vn, gud'ē-vn-ing), n. and interj. A form of salutation. Shak.

Good-faced (gud'fast), a. Having a hand-some face; having a face with a good ex-pression. Shak.

Good-fellow (gud'fel-lō), n. A good-natured, pleasant person; a genial, sociable man; a boon companion.

Good-fellow (gud-fel'15), r.t. To make a boon companion of; to salute by the name of a good fellow. [Rare.]

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be good-fellowed with a hug for being one. Feltham.

Good-fellowship (gud-fel'lö-ship), n. Merry society; companionableness; friendliness. Good-folk, Good-neighbours (gud'fök, gud'nā-berz), n.pl. A euphenism for fairies or elves, employed through a dread of offending them by naming them plainly. Good-for-nothing (gud'for-nu-thing), n. An idle, worthless person. Good-for-nothing (gud'for-nu-thing), a. Worthless.

idle, worthless person.
Good-for-nothing (gud'for-nu-thing), a.
Good Friday, n. A fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday of Passion-week; the third day or Friday before Easter.
Goodgeon (gud'jon), n. See Googtag.
Good-humour (gud-hū'mér), n. A cheerful temper or state of mind. 'And keep good-humour still whate'er we lose.' Pope.
Good-humoured (gud-hū'mérd), n. Being of a cheerful temper; characterized by good-humour, as, a good-humoured remark.
Good-humouredly (gud-hū'mérd), a. Being of a cheerful temper; characterized by good-humour; as, a good-humoured remark.
Good-humouredly (gud-hū'mérd), adv. In a good-humouredly (gud-hū'mérd), adv.
In a good-humouredly (gud-hū'mérd), adv.
See food-humouredly (gud-hū'merd), adv.
To go a gooding (gud'ing), n. A mode of rasking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See extract.

To go a gooding is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wich all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them wich all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them wich all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them wich all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them wich all that is good in the work and the wich all the work and the work and

Gooding (gud'ing), n. In ship-building, the same as Googling.
Goodish (gud'ish), a. Good in a moderate degree; pretty good; tolerable; fair. 'Goodish pictures in gilf frames.' Walpole.
Good-lack(gud-lak'), interp. Good, and lack, gud-lak'), interp. Good, and lack.

Good-lack(gud-lak'), interj. [Good, and tack, which seems to be a contraction from lakin or ladykin, a diminutive of lady, that is the Virgin Mary ('Our lady), who, in Catholic times, was appealed to on all occasions. Hence good-lack was originally equivalent to good-lady.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or admiration.
Goodless,† a. Having no goods or money. Chaucer.
Goodliness (guddines), v. The condition

Goodliness (gudli-nes), n. The condition or quality of being goodly; beauty of form; grace; elegance. Her goodliness was full of harmony to his eyes.

Good-luck (gud'luk), n. Good fortune; a

fortunate event; success. Goodly (gud'li), adv. In a good manner; ex-

To her guests doth bounteous banquet dight, Attempered goodly well for health and for delight, Spenser.

Goodly (gud'i), a. 1. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; well-favoured; portly; handsome; as, a goodly person; goodly raiment.

O what a goodly outside falsehood hath. Shak. The goodliest man of men since born.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he sails behind his link. Dryden. 2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

Preasant, agrounds is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land.

Byron.

3. Large; considerable; as, a goodly number. Goodlyhead + (gud'li-hed), n. Goodness; grace. Spenser.

grace. Spenser.

Goodman (gud'man), n. [By some referred to A. Sax, gummann, a famous man, a man, gum (from guma, a man) being a prefix denoting eminence or excellence; but more probably simply good and man, on type of goodwife.] 1. A familiar appellation of civility, a rustic term of compliment, frequently used to a person whose first name is un-

known, or when one does not wish to use that name: nearly equivalent to Mr. or some-times to gaffer. [Obsolescent.]

Old goodman Dobson of the Green, Remembers he the trees has seen.

It was sometimes used ironically.

With you, goodman boy, if you please. A husband; the head of a family. Mat.

Good-manners (gud-man'nerz), n. pl. Pro-Good-manners (gud-manners), n. pn. 170-priety of behaviour; politeness; decorms. Good-morning, Good-morrow (gud-morn-ing, gud-morro), n. A salutation or greeting in the early part of the day.

Speaking a still good-morrow with her

Good-nature (gud-nā/tūr), n. 1. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition. -2 t A natural inclination to goodness or holiness.

mildness and kindness of disposition.—2 f A natural natination to goodness or holiness.

Goodnature, being the relies and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness.

Good-natured (gud-na'tird), a. 1. Having good-natured (gud-na'tird), a. 1. Having good-natured. See under BENIGNANT.

Good-natured. See under BENIGNANT.

Good-naturedly (gud-na'tūrd-li), adv. In a good-natured manner; with good-nature or mildness of temper.

Good-naturedness gud-na'tūrd-nes), n. The state or quality of being good-natured; good-lemper.

Goodness (gud'nes), a. 1. The state or quality of being good-liken per conditions in the state of the state

And sung those tunes to the over-scutched hus-wives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies or good-nights. Shak.

Good-now (gud'nou), interj. An exclama-tion of wonder or surprise, curiosity, entreaty.

Good-move! sit down and tell me.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! Dryden.

with mine: Dryden, Goods-engine (gudz'en-jin), n. In rail. a steam-engine for drawing a goods-train, usually made with small driving-wheels for the sake of leverage. Good-sense (gud-sens'), n. Soundness of understanding;goodjudgment; as, that good-

sease which nature affords us is preferable to most knowledge. Good-nature and good-sease must ever join. Pope.

Goodship (gnd'ship), n. Favour; grace;

Goodship (gnd'ship), n. Favour; grace; kindness. Gower.
Good-speed (gud'spēd), n. and interj. Good success: an old form of wishing success.
Goods-speed (gudz'shed), n. A cover or shelter for luggage at railway-stations, docks, or landing wharves. Simmonds.
Goods-train (gudz'trān), n. A railway-train, consisting of wagons or trucks for the transportation of goods.
Goods-truck (gudz'truk), n. An uncovered railway-wagon for transportation goods.

Goods-truck (glaz truk), n. An uncovered railway-wagon for transporting goods. Goods-wagon (gudz'wa-gon), n. A goods-truck. Called in America a Freight-ear. Good-tempered (gud-tem petu), n. Having a good temper; not easily irritated or an

noyed.

Good Templar (gud tem'pler), n. [Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple.] A member of a certain society or organization established for the furtherance and propagation of teetotal principles.

Good Templarism (gud tem'pler'izm), n. The principles of the society or organization of Good Templars. Good Templarism combines the principles of teetotalism with certain mystic rites imitated less or more from freemasonry, having secret signs, passwords tain mystic rites imitated less or more from freemasonry, having secret signs, passwords, and insignia peculiar to itself. The members of this organization differ from Free Templars in that they recognize the authority of the grand lodge, consisting of delegates from the various local branches, and accept its decision as binding.

Goodwife (gnd/wif), n. The mistress of a household: correlative to goodman.

Which is an ordinary passion amongst our good-vives; if their husband tarry our a day longer than his appointed time, or break his hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead! Burton.

Good-will (gud-wil'), n. 1. Benevolence; favourable inclination or disposition; kindly

The natural effect of fidelity, elemency, kindness in governors is peace, good-will, order and esteem on the part of the governed.

Burke.

2. Heartiness; earnestness; zeal

Good-will, she said, my want of strength supplies, And diligence shall give what age denies. Dryden.

3. In com. the custom of any trade or business; friendly feeling or influence, exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business con-nection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

The good-will of a trade is nothing more than a crobability that the old customers will resort to the lane.

Lord Eldon.

Goodwoman (gud-wum'un), n. The mistress of a family.
Goody (gud'i), n. [Probably contr. from goodwice.] I. A term of civility applied to women in humble life; as, goody Dobson.

Plain goody would no longer down; 'Twas madam in her grogram gown.

2. pl. Sweetmeats; bonbons.

2. pt. Sweetmeats; bonbous.

Good-year, Good-years, n. A corrupt spelling of Goujere (which see). Shak.

Goodyera (gud-ye'ra), n. [After J. Goodyer, a British botanist.] A small-flowered genus of terrestrial orchids, one species of which (G. repens) is found in moist woods in Northern Europe, Asia, and America, as well as in the north of Scotland.

as in the north of Scotland.

Goody-goody (gud'i-gud,gud'-i-gud-j), a. Affected with mawkish morality; excessively squeamish in morals.

Goodyship (gud'i-ship), n. The state or quality of a goody. [Ludierous.]

The more shame for her goodyship, To give so near a friend the slip. Hudibras.

Googe † (göj), v.t. To scoop out; to gouge, B. Jonson.

Googing, Goodgeon (gujing, gudion), n. In ship-building, one of several clamps of iron or other metal, botted on the sternpost, whereon to hang the rudder; for which post, whereon to hang the rudder; for which purpose there is a hole in each of them to receive a correspondent pintle, bolted on the back of the rudder, which turns thereby as upon hinges. There are generally four, live, or six goodgeons on a ship's stern-post and rudder, according to her size; and upon these the rudder is supported, and traverses from side to side as upon an axis.

these ther nidder is supported, and traverses from side to side as upon an axis.

Goolds (göldz), n. A popular name for the corn-marigold (Chrysanthemum seyetum). See CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Goolet (göl), n. [Fr. goulet, a gullet, a narrow opening, dim. of O. Fr. goule, from L. gulda, the throat.] A breach in a sea wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. Crabb.

Goompany (göm'pa-ni), n. The wood of Oilma Wodler, used in India for railway-sleepers.

sleeners

Goon (gon), n. A species of East Indian

sleepers.

Goon (gön), n. A species of East Indian grain.

Goonch (gönsh), n. The Hindu name for Abrus precatorius, a climbing leguminous plant. originally a native of India, but now found in the West Indies, Mauritius, and other tropical regions. See Abrus.

Goor (gör), n. The Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm (Phoenix dactylifera), a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Four pints of goor yield one of good powder sugar.

Gooro (gör'o), n. Hind. griftinal guide.

Goosander (gös'an-der), n. [Goose, and Icel. andar, genit. of ind, duck.] A bird allied to the ducks and divers, belonging to the genus Mergus. Called also Merganser. See MERGUS and MERGANSER.

Goose (gös), n. p. Geose (gös). [A. Sax. gös, a goose. See GANDER.] 1. The common English name of the birds belonging to the family Anseridae and order Lamellirostres (Cuvier), the Anatidae or Anseres of earlier authors, a well-known family of natatorial birds. The domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The common wild goose or grey-lag, which is migratory, is the Anser ferus, and is believed to be the original of the domestic goose is the A. eanadensis; the swan-goose, the A. equator; the white-fronted goose, the all-frons; the hernt goose, A. abily, stupid person, from the popular notion at a the stupiditer the secretarian. froms; the brent goose, A. torquatus.—2. A silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose; a simpleton;

a fool. 'Called herself a little goose in the simplest manner possible.' Thackeray. 'The long-necked geese of the world that are ever hissing dispraise.' Tennyson.—8. A tailor's smoothing-iron, so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your gaose.

A game of chance formerly common in 4. A game of chance formerly common mengiand. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the comparative to which he might place his mark. each designated the number of the compartment on which he might place his mark or counter. It was called the game of goose, because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice caried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number theory. number thrown.

The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose.

Goldsmith

-To cook one's goose, to do for one; to finish

a person.

Goose (gós), v.t. To hiss out; to condemn
by hissing. [Slang.]

He was goosed last night, he was goosed the night
before last, he was goosed to-day. He has lately got
in the way of being always goosed, and he can't stand
bickens.

in the wayof being always goosed, and he can't stand it.

Gooseberry (gös'be-rl), n. [A corruption of gossberry] for gorseberry, from the bristly hairs of the fruit, especially in its native state, or from the prickles on the bush itself; comp. G. stachelbeere—stachel, a prickle, and beere, berry. Others derive it from G. krausbeere, kräusebbeere, a gooseberry—kraus, frizzled, curled, crisp, and beere, a berry, through the Fr. groseille (It. and Sp. grosella), which certainly gives the Sc forms grosart, grozet, so that the original form would be groseberry.] I. The well-known fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the Ribes Grossularia, belonging to the natorder Grossulacere, which is now usually combined with Saxifragacere. It is supposed to be a native of Europe, and has been combined with Saxifragacea. It is supposed to be a native of Europe, and has been found, according to Royle, in Nepal. The fruit varies much in size, colour, and quality, as well as in hairiness. It is one of the most popular fruits for preserving, and is cultivated extensively throughout Britain. (See RiBEs.) The Cape gooseberry is Physalis pubescens, and the West Indian or Barbadoes gooseberry is Perestia acuteata.—2 A silly person; a goosecap Goldamith.—To play old gooseberry, to play the deuce or the devil. [Slang.]

the devil. [Smang.]
She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played old gooseheers.
Dickens.

Gooseberry (gös'be-ri), a. Relating to or made of gooseberries; as, gooseberry wine. Gooseberry Fool (gös'be-ri-föl), n. [See Fool, the dish.] A dish consisting of goosebrries scalded and pounded with cream. Goosecap (gös'kap), n. A silly person. Osecap (gos kap), 16. A sum pake me!
Why, what a goosecap wouldst thou make me!
Beau. & Fl.

Goose-corn (gös'korn), n. A species of rush found in marshy places in Britain; mossrush (Juneus squarrosus).
Goose-flesh (gös'flesh), n. The same as Goose-skin.

Goose-skin.
Goose-skin.
Goosefoot (gösfut), n. The popular name for the genus Chenopodium (which see).
Goosegrass (gösfgras), n. A plant, Galium Aparine, called also Citivers (which see); the name is also applied to Potentilla anserina or silver-weed, a roadside plant, well marked by its pinnate leaves, glossy with white silk down, and large yellow flowers.
Goose-mussel (gösfmus-el), n. A barnacle. See Anatifa and Lepas.
Gooseneck (gösfmk), n. 1. Naut. (a) an

See ANATIFA and LEPAS.

GOSENECK (gös'nek), n. 1, Naut. (a) an iron fitted to the end of a yard or boom for various purposes. (b) A davit.—2. In mach. a pipe shaped like the letter S.

GOSEPaddle (gös'pad-1), v.i. To row in an awkward, irregular manner.

GOSE-Pie (gös'pī), n. A pie made of a goose and pastry.

GOSEQUIII (gös'kwil), n. The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it: often two words.

O. Nature's poblest work, my gray more avail.

O. Nature's noblest work, my gray goose quill, Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will. Byron. Goosery (gös'ê-ri), n. 1. A place for geese.

ü, Sc. abune;

2. Silliness or stupidity like that of the

goose.

The lofty nakedness of your latinizing barbarian, and the finical governy of your neat sermon actor.

Goose-skin (gös'skin), n. A peculiar roughness or corrugation of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia.

Goose-step (gös'step), n. Milit. the act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without making any progress forward

forward.

forward.

Goose-tansy (gös'tan-zi), n. A plant, Poten-tilla anserina. See GooseGrass.

Goose-tongue (gös'tang), n. Achillea Ptar-nica, a herlaceous plant, about a foot high or more, bearing white heads rather less in size than a daisy. It is found in moist meadows, especially in hilly districts.

Goose-wing (gös'wing), n. Naut. (a) a sai set on a boom on the lee side of a ship. (b) One of the clews or lower corners of a square main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up. (c) The fore or square manisatior fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up. (c) The fore or the main sail of a schooner or other two-masted fore-and-aft vessel, because when running before the wind these sails are set

masted fore-and-att vessel, because when running before the wind these sails are set on opposite sides.

Goosey-gander (gös'i-gan-der), n. A blockhead. 'That goosey-gander Alwright.' Macmillan's Mag. [Colloq. Slang.]

Gootoo (gö'tö), n. The name given by the negroes to two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the eatable gootoo, is a species of Scarus; the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of Tetraodon.

Go-out (gö'out), n. Same as Goot.

Gopher (gö'fer), n. [Fr. gaufre, waffle, honeycomb.] The name given by the French settlers in the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri, as well as in Canada, to many burrowing animals of different genera, from their honeycombing the earth. (a) A little quadruped of the genus Geomys (G. bursarius), having large cheek-pouches extending from the mouth to the shoulders, incisors protruding beyond the lips, and broad, moleike fore-feet. Called also Pouched-rat and Mulo. (b) The name of several American burrowing squirrels, as Spernophilus, Franklini, S. Richardsonti, &c. (c) Xerobates carolians, a species of burrowing land-tortoise of the Southern States, whose eggs are valued for the table. (d) In Georgia, a snake, the Coluber coupen.

Gopher-wood (gö'fer-wöd), n. [Heb.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Goppish (goy'ish), a. [Allied to Icel, gopi, a vain person; Prov. E. gope, to talk loud.] Proud; petish. Ray. [Obsolete or provincial.]

GRAL (GO-rak/kö), n. Prepared tobacco, a paste smoked in their hookahs by the natives of Western India.

Goral (go'ral), n. Antilope goral or Nemo-rhedus goral, a species of antelope inhabiting the Himalayan Mountains. It has short, certical inclined recovered heavy of the control in halfred recovered heavy short the

rhedus goral, a species of antelope inhabiting the Himalayan Mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns; short fur; and is of a grayish-brown colour, minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of throat being white.

Goramy, Gourami (gō-ra-mi', gō-ra-mi'), n. Javanese name. I A fish of the genus Osphromenus (O. ol/aw), family Anabasidae or Labyrinthibranchidae, a native of China and the Eastern Archipelago, but introduced into the Mauritius, West India Islands, and Cayeme on account of the excellence of its flesh, where it has multiplied rapidly. It is kept in Jars in Java and fathened on waterplants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes which build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

Gor-bellied (gor'bel-lid), a. Big-bellied.

O'tis an unconscionable gorbellied volume, bigger bulked than a Dutch hoy.

Karx.

Gor-bellyt (gor'bel-lid), a. [A. Sax. gor, dirt, dung, E. gore, and belly.] A prominent belly; a person having a big belly.

The belching gor-belly hath well nigh killed me.

a person having a big belly.

The beiching gor-belty hath well nigh killed me.

Ant. Brewer.

Gorce† (gors), n. [Norm. Fr. gorse; O.Fr.
gorge, from L. gurges, a whirlpool.] A pool
of water to keep fish in; a wear.

Gor-cock (gor'kok), n. [From the sound
uttered by the bird, or from gorse, furze or
heath.] The moor-cock, red-grouse, or redgone.

Gor-crow (gor'krö), n. [A. Sax. gor, dung, and E. crow.] The common or carrier crow

GOT-GTOW (SOT KIN), In. (26.15 a. 1921, Aurs.), and E. crow.] The common or carrion crow (Corens corene).
Gord (gord), In. A sort of false dice. Written also Goard (which see).
Gordiacea (gordi-X'sē-a), In. II. [From Gordius, a king of Phrygia. See Gondian]. The hair-worms, an order of annuloid animals with a body so long and thin as to resemble horse-hair. In their early stages they inhabit the bodies of several insects, which they leave when developed. They have a mouth and alimentary canal, but no anus. In dry weather they become quite brittle, but retain vitality, and a shower of rain restores them to activity.
Gordian (gordi-an), a. Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, hence, complicated; intricate.—Gordian knot, a

complicated; intricate.—Gordian knot, a knot tied by Gordins, in the cord which bound the pole of his chariot to the yoke, and which was so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot would be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it might prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence the term Gordian knot is applied to any inextricable difficulty: and plied to any inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

culty by bold or unusual measures.

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordan Anot of it he will unloose
Familiar as his garter.

Gordius (gor'di-us), n. Hair-worms; haireels, a genus of very simple thread-like anmuloids found in stagmant and slow-running
waters, at one time believed to have originated from horse-hairs which had fallen
into the water. The name is in allusion to
the complex knots into which they twist
their bodies. See Gordlacela.

Gore (gor), n. [A. Sax. gor, gore, clotted
blood, filth, dung; Icel. and Dan. gor, Sw.
gorr. From this is the gor of gorbellied, gorcrow.] 1. Blood that is shed or drawn from
the body; thick or clotted blood; blood that
after effusion becomes inspissated.

after effusion becomes inspissated.

Though here thou see him die, Rolling in dust and gere. Millon. 2.† Dirt; mud.

As a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge gore pytte, or in the puddel. Bp. Fisher.

Gore (gör), n. [A. Sax. gåra, a projecting point of land, from går, a spear; [cel. geiri, a three-cornered piece of cloth, or of land, from geirr, a spear. Skeat.] A triangularfrom gehr, a spear. Skeat.] A triangular-shaped piece let into or regarded as let into a larger piece; as, (a) a wedge-shaped or triangular piece sewed into a garment, sail, &c., to widen it in any part; a gusset. (b) A slip or triangular piece of land. (c) In ker. a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point. It is aften used as synonymous with Gusset

is often used as synonymous with Gusset.

Gore (gör), v.t. pret. & pp. gored; ppr. goring. [From A. Sax. gár; Icel. geirr, a dirus,
spear, or javelin. Comp. W. gyru, to thrust, To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear.

The mortall steele stayd not till it was seene To gore her side, Spense If an ox gore a man or a woman. Ex. xxi. 28.

If an ox gore a man or a woman. Ex. xxi.28.

Gore (gör), v.t. To cut in a triangular way; to piece with a gore.

Gore-bill (gör/bil), n. [A. Sax. går, a dart or spear, and E. bill.] A name of the garfish (the Belone vulgaris), from its long beak or nose.

Gor-fly (gor/fil), n. [A. Sax. gør, dung, and E. fly.] A species of fly.

Gorge (gori), n. [Fr., from It. gørgia, L. gurges, a whirlpool; probably akin to L. gurgulio, E. gurgle, &c.] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal by which food passes to the stomach. guilet; one c the stomach.

Wherewith he nipped her gorge with so great pain.
Spenser.

2. In arch. the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow moulding.

3. That which is gorged or swallowed; swallowed food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust. 'To heave the gorge.'

Shak.
Now how abhorred in my imagination! my gorge rises at it.
Shak.

es at it.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.

Spenser.

4. A narrow passage or entrance; as, (a) a narrow passage between hills or mountains.

Downward from his mountain gorge Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary. Tennyse

(b) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut Bastion.

Gorge (gori), v.t. pret. & pp. gorged; ppr. gorging. 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence—2. To glat; to fill the throat or stomach of; to satiate. "The glant gorged with flesh." Addison.

Third the green we treed of the broad.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Half,
Dropt off garges from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd.

Tennyson.

Gorge (gorj), v.i. To feed greedily; to stuff

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall Hold o'er the dead their carnival, Gongling and growling o'er carcase and limb. Byron.

Gorging and growling o'er carcase and linh. Byron.

Gorged (gorjd), a. 1. Having a gorge or
throat.—2. In her. encircled round the
throat, as when an animal is represented
bearing a crown or the like round the neck.

It is blazoned as gorged with a crown, &c.
Gorgeous (gorje-us), a. [O.Fr. gorgias,
gaudy, flaunting, from gorgias, a ruif for
the neck, from gorge, the throat (which see).]

Showy: fine; splendid; magnificent; glittering with gay colours. 'With gorgeous wings,
the marks of sovereign sway.' Dryden.

As full of orbits as the month of May.

As full of spirit as the month of May, And gargeous as the sun at midsummer. Shak,

Gorgeously (gor'jē-us-li), adv. In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; spendidly; finely.
Gorgeousness (gor'jē-us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being gorgeous; show of dress or ornament; splendour of raiment; magnificence.

dress or ornament; spiendour or magnificence.

Gorgerin (gor'ger-in), n. [Fr., from gorye.]
In arch. the neck of a capital, or more commonly the part forming the junction hetween the shaft and the capital.

Gorget (gor'jet), n. [Fr. goryette, from gorye, the throat. See Gorge.]

The capital of the shaft of the shaft of the fending the throat or neck. The same term was also applied to a kind of breastplate like

The cakind of breastplate like a half-moon. The ca-mail or throat-covering

Plate Gorget. The camall or throat-covering of chain-mail is sometimes called the gorget of mail. See CAMAIL—2. A small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.—3. A ruft formerly worn by females.—4. In story. (a) a cutting instrument used in lithotomy: written also Gorgeret. (b) A concave or chamnelled instrument used in operations for fistula in ano, serving merely as a conductor, called a Blunt Gorget.

Gorgon (gorgon). n. 1Gr. gorgon

a Bunt Gorget.

Gorgon (gorgon), n. [Gr. gorgō, gorgōn, from gorgos, fierce, grim.] 1. In Greek myth. one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters—Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa.

2. Something very ugly or horrid; a woman regarded with repulsion, or of repellent appearance or manners. appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that gorgen, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar. Disraeli.

Gorgon (gorgon), a. Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as, a 'gorgon face'. Dryden, Gorgonean, Gorgonian (gorgonian (gorgonian), a. Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgon. Milton.

Gorgoneion (gor-gō-nl'on), n. pl. Gorgoneia (gor-gō-nl'a). In arch. a mask carved in imitation of the Gorgon's or Medusa's head; used as a key-stone or otherwise.

Gorgonia (gor-gō-nl-a), n. The typical genus of the family Gorgonida, (which see).

Gorgonian, a. See Gorgoniae (which see).

Gorgoniae (gor-gō-nl-a), n. pl. [Gorgon (which see), and Gr. eidos, resemblance.]

A family of sclerobasic corals, belonging to the order Aleyonaria, and comprising the sea-shrubs, fan-corals, and the red coral of commerce. In all the organism consists of a composite structure made up of numerous polypes united by a common fiesh or comosare, the whole supported by a central branched axis or coral formed by secretions from the bases of the polypes; hence the name selerobasic for this variety of coral.

shrubs, twigs, reticulate fronds, &c. A few fossil species have been found in the upper chalk of Maestricht and in tertiary strata. Gorgonize, Gorgonise (gor'gon-iz), v.t. To have the effect of a gorgon upon; to turn into stone; to petrify.

into stone; to petrify.

Gersmisch me from head to foot
With a steny British state.

Gor-hen (gor'hen), n. [See Gon-cock.] The
female of the gor-cock.

Gorilla, (gorilla), n. Troglodytes Gorilla,
the largest animal of the ape kind, called
also the freat Chimpanzee. It attains a
height of about 5½ feet, is found chiedy in
the woody equatorial regions of the African
continent, is possessed of great strength,
has a barking voice, rising when the animal
is curaged to a terrific roar, lives mostly
on trees, and feeds on vegetable substances,
as the fruit and cabbage of the palm-nut,
the fruit of the ginger-bread tree, the papau, the banana, &c. Gorillas make a



Gorilla (Troglodytes Gorilla).

sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly-leaved part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The gorilla has thirteen ribs, and in the proportion of its molar teeth to the incisors and in the form of its pelvis it approaches closely the human form. The Phoenician navigator Hammo found the name in use in the fifth century B.C. in W. Africa. Goring, 3. A pricking; puncture. His horses flanks and sides are forc'd to feel The clinking lash, and goring of the steel, Dysden. Goring. Goring—cloth (goring, goringsleeping-place like a hammock, connecting

Goring, Goring-cloth (goring, goring-kloth), n. Naut. that part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens towards the bottom or foot

Goring (gör'ing), a. Naut a term applied to a sail when it is cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the

Gormand (gormand), n. [Fr. gourmand. See GOURMAND.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; a gourmand.

Many are made germands and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature.

Locke. Gormand (gor'mand), a. Voracious; greedy;

gluttonous. Pope. Gormander + (gor'mand-èr), n. Same as Gormand. Huloet.

Gormandise (gormand-iz), n. Gluttony.

Gormandise ((gormand-iz), n. Guttony. Druyton.
Gormandism (gormand-izm), n. Gluttony.
Gormandize, Gormandise (gormand-izm), v. pret. & pp. gormandise) ppr. gormand-izmy.
To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.
O belly, belly!
You would be gormandising now I know.
But it shall not be so,
Home to your bread and water—home, I tell ye!

Southey.

Gormandizer (gormand-īz-ér), n. A greedy

Gormandizer (gor'mand-īz-ēr), n. A greedy voracious cater. (Gorrel-bellied (gor'rel-bel-lid), a. Same as Gor-bellied. Johnson. (Gorse (gors), n. [A. Sax gorst, gost, fuzze, a bramble-bush. In the midland counties of England gorsty is still an epithet of land overgrown with furze. Comp. Sc. gorst, gost, coarse rank grass; a gorsty or gosty hillock is a hillock covered with coarse grass. It may be allied to A. Sax gears, gers, Sc. girse, grass, and mean primarily any coarse rough plant.] The common furze or whin (Ulex europeuts).

The prickly gorst, that, shapeless and deformed, And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom, And decks itself with ornaments of gold. Confer.

Gorsy (gorsi), a. Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.
Gory (gori), a. [From gore.] 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood.
Thou caust not say I did it; never shake.
Thy gory locks at me. Shak.

2.† Bloody; murderous.

The obligation of our blood forbids A gory emulation 'twist us twain.

The obligation of our blood forbids A gove emulation 'wixt us twain. Shak. —Gory dew, a name commonly given to one of the simplest forms of vegetation (Palmella cruenth), consisting only of a number of minute cells, which appears on the damp parts of some hard surfaces in the form of a reddish slime. It is an alga of the group Palmellaece, and is nearly allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

Gose, the Gore or Goeth. Chaucer.

Goshawk (goshak), n. [A. Sax góshafoz, gosehawk—so called from being flown at geese. See Goose and HAWK.] A raptorial bird of the hawk kind, belonging to the genus Astur (A. palumbarius). The general colour of the plumage is a deep brown, the breastand belly white. A full-grown female is 23 or 24 inches in length, the male agood deal smaller. It was formerly much used in falcomy. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called 'raking' by falconers atrabbits, hares, &c., and the larger winged game, while the male was usually flown at the smaller birds, and principally at partridges.

at partidges.

You shal not neede to shew any other game to a goshawke for her first entring than a partidge, because in learning to flee the partidge they prove most excellent.

Turkervile.

Gosling (goz'ling), n. [A. Sax. g6s, g00se, and the dim term ling (which see).] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown.—2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel (gos'pel), n. [A. Sax. g6dspell.—g6d, good, and spell, history, narration, speech, that which is announced or communicated

that which is announced or communeated—answering to the Gr. eungelion, L. evangelion, a good or joyful message; or, as some think, compounded of God and spell,—lit. God's word.] 1. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, accension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ; the whole scheme of salvation as revealed the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his apostles; God's word, and more specifically the New Testament as the especial vehicle of the Christian creed. 'The stedfast belief of the promises of the gospel.' Bentley.—2. One of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; as, the gospel according to Matthew.—3. System of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; hence, any system or principle exercising strong influence over one; that which chiefly influences one's conduct; that which one holds or affirms to be true. or affirms to be true.

affirms to the true. Help us to save free conscience from the paw Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their may. Millon.

4. Any general doctrine.

The propagators of this political gastel are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked. Burke. 5. In the Church of England, a portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gosand read immediately after the epistle

scripture taken from one of the four gos-pels and read immediately after the epistle in the aute-communion service. Gospel (gos'pel), a. Accordant with the gos-pel; relating to the gospel; evangelical Gospel (gos'pel), b.t. To instruct in the gos-pel; or to fill with sentiments of picty.

el; or to fill With Sentamenes we proceed Are you so gespell'd To pray for this good man, and for his issue, Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? Stack.

Gospel-gossip (gos'pel-gossip), n. One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects. Gospelize, Gospelize, Gospelize, to the gospel. This command thus gospelized to us, hath the same force with that whereon Exra grounded the pious necessity of divercing.

Millon.

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize;

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to gospelize the savages. Gospellary+ (gos'pel-la-ri), a. Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge, how well these gespellary principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy aposite.

The Cloak in its Colours (1679).

Gospeller (gos'pel-for, n. 1. An evangelist; a missionary. 'The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern gospellers.' Prof. Blackie.—2. A follower of Wichif, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from Popery. [Rare.]—3. The priest who reads the gospel during church service.—

Hot gospellers, a nickname given to the Puritans after the Restoration. Goss (gos), n. Furze or gorse.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking gass, and thorns.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking gars, and thoms.

Gossamer (gos'a-mèr), n. [Better gossomer, lit. God's summer. Comp. the German names, 'our lady's summer,' 'flying summer,' 'Mary's threads,' 'summer-threads,' &c., and similar names used by other continental nations, from the legend that these threads are relies of the neckloth or winding-sheet with which the Virgin was invested, and which fell away from her as she ascended to heaven. Charnock, however, derives it from gaze à Marie, gauze of Mary.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furze or low bushes, and is formed by small species of spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. Written also Gossomer. Hads thou been aught but gassomer, feathers, air, Sansun thour dear versitiers.

Hadst thou been aught but gossomer, feathers, air, So many fathoms down precipitating
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg.

Shak.

Thou dst shiver d like an egg. Shak.

Gossamery (gos'a-mèr-1), a. Like gossameri, gilmsy; unsubstantial.

Gossan, Gozzan (gos'an, goz'an), n. In mining, an oxide of iron and quartz. It occurs in lodes at shallow depths, and is a sure indication of ore at greater depth.

Gossan Gossan, Gossan-fér-us), a. Containing or producing gossan.

Gossip (gos-an-ifér-us), a. Containing or producing gossan.

Gossip (gos'sip), n. [God, and sib, relation, connection, alliance, and signifying related in the service of God.] 1.† A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a god-father or godmother.

Should a great lady that was invited to be a gossif,

Should a great lady that was invited to be a gossip, her place send her kitchen-maid, 'twould be ill Selden.

2. A tippling female companion. And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl, Shak.

3. One who runs from place to place tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

First whispering gossips were in parties seen; Then louder Scandal walked the village green. 4. A friend or neighbour; an intimate com-

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and gossip, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid.

Macaulay.

5. Mere tattle; idle talk; triffing or ground-

Bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and spite.

Gossip (gos'sip), v.i. 1. To prate; to chat; to talk much.—2. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. Shak. 3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales. Gossip † (gos'sip), v.t. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid gossips. Shak. Gossiper (gos'sip-er), n. One who gossips;

'I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse,' said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the gassiper.

Disraeli.

Gossipry, Gossipred (gos'sip-ri, gos'sip-red), n. 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.—2. Idle talk;

gossip.

And many a flower of London gossipry
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
B. Browning.
Now this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these seports, as indeed his element by in such gossippes, which is a specific passed between him and me on the subject.

Str. V. Scott.

3. [Old English and Scotch.] Intimacy; familiarity. Gossipy (gos'sip-i), a. Full of gossip; as, a gossipy person; a gossipy letter.
Gossomer,†n. Same as Gossamer. Chaucer.

GOSSOON (gos-sön'), n. [Fr. garron, corrupted.]
A boy; a servant. [Irish.]
In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed
gossoon, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and
who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of
the house. Gossoons were always employed as messengers.

Miss Edgeworth.

Sengers. Miss Edgeworth.
Gossypium (gos-si'pi-um), n. IL gossypion,
gossipion, said to be from Ar. goz, a soft
substance.] The cotton-plant, a genus of
plants, of the nat order Malvacea, common
to both the Old and the New World, and
which, from the hair or cotton enveloping
its seed being so admirably adapted for
weaving into cloth, is, after those affording
food, one of the most important groups of
plants. See COTTON-PLANT.

A ghost; spirit; mind. Chaucer.

Got (got), pret of yet.
Got, Gotten (got), pret, of yet.
Goton (goeh), p. [it. gozzo, a kind of bottle,
gotto, a drinking-glass.] A water-pot; a
pitcher.

pitcher.

Gote, th. (From A. Sax. geotum, to pour, to gush; allied to L.G. gate, gaute; L.L. gata, canal.] A sluice, ditch, or gutter. Dugdale.

Goth, e.l. imper, of go., Go ye. Chauce.

Goth (goth), n. [L. Gothi, Goths; Goth. Gutthida.] I. One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic. Many great hordes of them people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic. Many great hordes of them migrating southwards in the second century dispossessed the Romans of Dacia, and occupied the coast of the Black Sea from the Don to the Danube. There they divided into two sections, Visigoths (Western Goths) to the west of the Dnieper, and Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) to the east, and under these names overram and took an important part in subverting the Roman Empire. The Mossogoths, a section of the Visigoths, settled in Mossia and applied themselves to agriculture; and a portion of the Scriptures in their language is the earliest specimen of the Tentonic or Gothic tribe of tongues.—2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste.

person; one defective in taste.

Hoskupon these writers as Goths in poetry. Addison.
What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain! Couldy you have ever imagined that those ignorant Goths would have dared to banish the professional country of the state book of ancient tenures with these ludicrous

book of ancient tenures with these Indicrous stories.'
Gothamite (go'tham-it), n. 1. A Gothamist (which see).—2. A man of Gotham; a Gothamist (which see).—2. A man of Gotham; a Gothamist ants of New York.
Gothic(goth'ik), a. 1. Pertaining to the Goths; as, Gothic customs; Gothic barbarity.—2. A term applied to the various styles of pointed architecture prevalent in Western Europe from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of classic architecture in the sixteenth. The term was originally applied scornfully by the Renaissance architects to every species of art which existed from the decline of the classic styles till their revival, but so far from being now used in a depredatory sense, it is regarded as characterizing one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever invented. The chief characteristics of Gothic architecture are:—The predominance of the pointed arch and the subserviency and subordination of all the other parts to this chief feature; the tendency through the whole composition to the predominance and prolongation of vertical lines; the absence of the column and entablature of classic architecture, of square edges and rectangular surfaces, and the substitution of clustered shafts, contrasted surfaces, and members multiplied in rich variety. The Gothic architecture of Britain has been divided into four principal epochs—the Early English, or general style of the thirteenth century; the Decorated, or Britain has been divided into four principal epochs—the Early English, or general style of the thirteenth century; the Decorated, or style of the fourteenth century; the Perpendicular, practised during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century (Flamboyant being the contemporary style in France); and the Tudor, or general style of the sixteenth century. See the separate terms and the illustrations under them.

I believe then, that the characteristic or moral elements of Goldnic are the following, placed in the order of their importance:—[1] Sawageness; [2] Changefulness; [2] Naturalism; [4] Grotesqueness; [8] Rigidity; [6] Redundance.

And I repeat that the withdrawal of any one, or any two, will not at once destroy the Goldnic character of a building, but the removal of a majority of them will.

Ruskin.

3. Rude; barbarous.

Rude; barbarous.
 When do you dine, Emilia? At the old Gothic hour of four oclock, I suppose. Emilia V yndham.
 Gothic (goth'ik), n. 1. The language of the Gothis.—2. In printing, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobhing work.
 The Gothic style or order of architecture.
 Geo Gorfflic, a.
 Gothical (goth'ik-al), a. 3. A cothicism of the company of the control of the company of

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), n. 1. A Gothicidiom. 2. Conformity to the Gothic style of archi-

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of Gothiction 3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Night, Gothicism, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again.

Shenstone.

Gothicize (gothi-siz), v.t. pret. & pp. Gothicized; ppr. Gothicizing. To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not Gethicized. Strutt.

Gothish (goth'ish), a. Relating to or resembling the Goths; rude; uncivilized.
Goud † (goud), n. [A French form, from A Sax. wid; comp. O. Fr. gaide, word.]

A. Sua Woad. Gouda (gou'da), a. A term applied to a kind of cheese from Gouda, a town in Hol-

Gouf (gouf), v.t. or i. To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; to underpin.

[Scotch.]
Gouge (goul), n. [Fr. gouge; Sp. gubia, L.L. of Isidorus, guria, a gouge. Origin uncertain; but comp. Biscayan gubia, a bow.]
1. A chisel with a hollow or semicylindrical blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone; a similar instrument used in turning wood.—2. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq. United States.]
Gouge (goul), v.t. pret. & pp. gouged; ppr. guaging. [From gonge, n.] I. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.—2. To force out the eye of with the thumb or finger.

Gouging is performed by twisting the fore-finer in

Gonging is performed by twisting the fore-finger in a lork of hair, near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb-nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose. Quoted by Fartlett,

of the socket with the thumb-nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose. Quartet by Partlett.

3. To impose upon: to cheat: to overreach in a bargain. [Colloq. United States.]

Gouge-bit (gouj'bit), n. A bit, in the form of a gouge, for boring wood.

Gouge-bit (gouj'bit), n. An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gonges or chisels.

Goujeers, Goujeres (gö-zherz'), n. [From Fr. gange, a soldier's mistress, who follows the camp, from Heb. goge, a Christian servant, yoi, people, goin, the Gentiles. Many Jews used to inhabit the south of France, where the word first appeared as a French word. The venereal disease. [This word is more usually spelled Good-quar, its origin being not generally known.]

Gouland (go'land), n. [Sc. gule, gules, gool, corn-narigold, from gule, yellow.] A kind of plant or flower, probably the gowan or mountain-daisy. B. Jonson.

Goulard Water, Goulard's Extract (gölard' water, go-lärdz' ekstrakt), n. [So called from the inventor, Thomas Goulard, a surgeon at Montpelier about 1750.] A saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a lotion in inflammation.

Goula (ödil n. Same as Ghout.

a saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a lotion in inflammation. Goule (30), n. Same as Ghoul. Goune-cloth, n. Cloth sufficient to make a gown. Chaucer. Gours (gour), n. Same as Gaur. Goura (gour), n. A genus of pigeons, constituting the sub-family Gourine (which see). Gourami, n. See Goramy. Gourd (gord or gord), n. Ifr. gourde, O.Fr. gouorde, gougourde, from L. eucurbita, a gourd.] 1. The popular name for the species of Cucurbita, a genus of plants of the natorder Cucurbitacea. The same name is given to the different kinds of fruit produced by the various plants of this genus. These are held in high estimation in hot countries; they attain a very large size, and most of



Flower and Fruit of Cucurbita Melopepo.

them abound in wholesome, nutritious matter. The C. Pepo, or pumpkin, acquires sometimes a diameter of 2 feet. The C. Melopepo, or squash, is cultivated in America as an article of food. The C. Citrullus for water melon, serves the Egyptians for meat, drink, and physic. The C. aurantia,

or orange-fruited gourd, is cultivated only as a curiosity, and is a native of the East Indies. The Lagenaria vulgaria, or bottle gourd, a native both of the East and West Indies, is edible, and is often 6 feet long and 18 linches in circumference. The outer coat or rind serves for bottles and water-cups.—2 * 4 * yessel to cerve water so named from

2.† A vessel to carry water, so named from its shape. Chancer.

Gourd (görd or görd), n. [0.Fr. gourt.] A species of false dice, their falseness being effected by making a cavity in them. See FILLIAM.

GOURDE (görd), n. [Sp. gordo, large.] The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar. The term is in use in Hayti, Louisi-ana, Cuba, &c.

Gourdiness (görd'i-nes or görd'i-nes), n. The condition or quality of being gourdy. Gourd-tree (görd'tre or görd'tre), n. Cres-centia Cujete, a tree about 30 feet high, with

Gourd-tree (Crescentia Cuiete).

narrow clustered leaves and variegated flowers, the latter succeeded by globular or oval gourd-like fruits, the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes. It is found in various parts of tropical America and in the West Indies.

Gourd-worm (gold wemp), n. The fluke

worm, a worm that infests the liver of

Gourdy (görd'i or görd'i), a. In farriery, swelled in the legs, as after a journey: said of a horse.

swelled in the legs, as after a journey; said of a horse.

Gourinæ (gou-ri'ne), n. pl. The ground doves, ground pigeons, a sub-family of the Columbide, characterized by a straight, slender, lengthened bill, wings short and rounded, and the tarsi and toes long and slender. They are found mostly on the ground in search of grains and seeds, and are natives of both hemispheres. The two species constituting the genus Goura, G.coronata and G. Victorie, far surpass in size all other pigeons. The head of G. Victorie is surmounted by a handsome crest, each feather being spread out into a spatulate or spoon-shaped form at its extremity, where the colour is blue bordered with white.

Gourmand (gör'mand), n. [Fr., of Celtic origin. Comp. W. gormant, that which tends to overfill; gormoold, excess, overmuch, from gor, excess, 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombus to his banch.

B. Hall.

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatembs to his paunch.

Bp. Hall.

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure. In this sense gourmet is now generally used.] I am no gourmand; I require no dainties: I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.

Lamb.

Gourmandize (gör'man-diz), v.i. To gormandize.
Singers are proverbially prone to gourmandize.

Gourmandizet (gör'man-diz), n. Gluttony;

voraciousness.
With fell clawes full of fierce gourmandize.

Gourmet (gör-mā or gör-met), n. [F., a connoisseur of wine, a wine-taste.] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and ments; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of that feel.

Avabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Ja-panese gourmets. Cornhill Magazine. Gournet, n. See Gurner. Gousla, Gouslo (gousla, gouslo), n. See GOUSLY. Gously (gous'li), n. An old form of harp used by the Slavonians, whose bards were called Goustas, the poetry which they chanted being styled gausto. Brande. Gousty, Goustie (gousti), a. [A form of gusty.] Waste; desolate; dreavy; tempestugusty. | Waste, mis. [Scotch.]

Cauld, mirk, and coustie is the nicht, Loud rears the blast ayout the hight.

Cauld, mik, and, coustie is the nicht.

Land rears the blast ayout the hight.

Cout (yout), n. Fr. goutte, L. gutta, a drop, from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour on the part—hence also gutta servaa.]

1. A constitutional disorder or disease giving rise to paroxyams of aente pain with a specific form of inflammation, often favoured by original or hereditary constitution, appearing after puberty chiefly in the male sex, and returning after intervals. It is very often preceded by, or alternates with, disorder of the digestive or other internal organs, and is generally characterized by affection of the first joint of the great toe, by nectural exacerbations and morning remissions, and by vascular plethora, various joints, organs, or parts, becoming affected after repeated attacks without passing into suppuration. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. Indolence, inactivity, and too free use of tartareous wines, fermented liquors, and very high-seasoned, fat, and nourishing food, are the principal causes which give rise to this disease. Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, Padagra (in the feet), Gonagra (in the knees), Chiragra (in the hands), &c. It may be acute or chronic, and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda.

2. A drop; a clot or coagnlation.

Which was not so before.

Stat.

2. A drop; a clot or coagulation.

And on thy blade and dadgeon gouts of blood,
Which was not so before.

Gout (gd), n. [Fr. goât, from L. gustus,
taste.] Taste; relish.
Goutily (goutf-ih), adv. In a gouty manner.
Goutiness (goutf-ines), n. The state of being
gouty; gouty affections.
Goutish (goutf-ish), a. Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout;
gouty.

tion to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for gentists and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. Gucted by Latiann. Goutwort, and Jacob and Jacob and Jacob and Jacob and was formerly helieved to be a specific for gout. It has smooth thrice-ternate leaves, creeping rhizomes, and unbels of small greenish-white lowers, and is common throughout Eurone. zones, and disconsion small greensh-write thowers, and is common throughout Europe. Called also Ache-weed, Herb-gerard, English Master-work, and Biskop-weed.

Gouty (gont'i), a. 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout; as, a gouty person; a gouty constitution.

Knots upon his goury joints appear. Pertaining to the gout; as, gouty matter.
 Swoln out of proper proportion.

Swoln out of proper proportion.
 This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so gondy and monstrons.
 Boggy; as, gouty land.—Gouty concretions, calcult formed in the joints of some gouty persons, consisting of urate of soda.
 Gove (göv), n. [Another form of goof, a mow.] A mow, as of hay. [Provincial.]
 Gove (göv), v.t. To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. "Gove just in the barn." Tusser. [Provincial.]

as hay. 'Go [Provincial.]

Grovincial; Gove (gov), v.i. [Perhaps a form of gape, Sc. goup, to stare. Comp. G. gaffen, to gape or stare.] To stare; to gaze with a roving or unintelligent eye. Written also Goave.

The wild beasts of the forest came, Broke from their hights and faulds the tame, And goved around charmed and amazed. Hegg,

And gover around charmed and amaged. Hegg. Govern (gu'vern), v.t. [Fr. gauxerner, L. guberno; a form of Gr. kybernaö, from kybe, the head, which occurs in one Greek author.]

1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then It grows impossible to govern men. Waller, 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

This is the chief point by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions. Bp. Atterbury, 3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection.

May I govern my passion with absolute sway.

And grow wiser and better as my strength wears away.

Dr. Walter Pope.

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of; as, the helm governs the ship.
5. In gram, to cause to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive governs a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a transitive verb governs the accusative case.

accusance case. Govern (gu'vern), v.i. 1. To exercise autho-rity; to administer the laws; as, the chief magistrate should govern with impartiality. 2. To maintain the superiority; to have the

2. 16 manual the superiority, to have the control.
Your wicked atoms may be working now To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.
Dysten.
Governable (gu'vern-a-bl), a. That may be governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

aw or rule. Governableness (gu'vern-a-bl-nes), n. State or quality of being governable. Governaille, † Governall, † n. Government; steerage. Chaucer.

He of this gardin had the governall. Spenser.

Governance (gn'vern-ans), n. 1. Govern-ment; exercise of authority; direction; con-trol; management, either of a public officer or of a private guardian or tutor.

No part of its coercive authority could be exercised but by his authority, not any laws enacted for its governance without his sanction. Hallam.

2.† Behaviour; manners.

He likest is to fall into mischance That is regardless of his governance.

Governante (gu'vern-ant), n. [Fr. gouvernante, from gouverner. See Govern.] A nante, from gouverner. See GOVERN.] A lady who has the care and management of children; a governess.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the governante of one of your noblemen's houses.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Governess (gu'vèrn-es), n. 1. A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a lady who has the care of instructing and directing children: generally applied to a lady who teaches children in their homes. Hence—

treaches children in their homes. Hence—
2. Anything regarded as feminine that governs, instructs, or tutors. 'Great affliction, that severe governess of the life of man.' Dr. H. More. 'The moon, the governess of floods.' Shak.

Governing (gu'vern-ing), p. and a. Holding the superiority; prevalent; directing; controlling; as, a governing wind; a governing party in a state; a governing motive.

Government(gu'vern-ment), n. 1. Direction; regulation; guidance; as, these precepts will serve for the government of tour conduct.—
2. Control; restraint; as, men are apt to neglect the government of their temper and passions.—3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or rection and restraint exercised over the ac-tions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws, and usages, or by arbitrary edicts; as, Prussia rose to importance under the go-vernment of Frederick II.

Let family government be like that of our heavenly Father—mild, gentle, and affectionate.

Kolleck:

As eliquence exists before syntax, and song before prosady, so generiment may exist in a high degree of excellence long before the limits of legislative, executive, and judicial power have been traced with precision.

Macanlay.

executive, and judicial power nave been traced with precision.

4. The system of polity in a state; the aggregate of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the logislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; as, a monarchical government or a republican government. The British government is of the kind known as a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is placed in the sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the representatives of the people in the House of Commons. The executive power is vested in the sovereign, who is assisted in the discharge of it by his or her ministers and delegates. See Aristochary, Demogracy, Desportsm, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Republic.

For forms of government let fools contest;

For forms of government let fools contest; Whate'er is best administer'd is best. Pope.

Whate'er is best administer a is oest. Pope.

5. An empire, kingdom, or other state; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor.—6. The right of governing or administering the laws. 'I here resign my

government to thee.' Shak.-7. The persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; executive power.—8. Manageableness; coupliance; obsequiousness.—9.1 Regularity of behaviour; self-restraint; self-government.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage, Defect of manners, want of government, Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

10.† Management of the limbs or body.

1. Management of one mass of some Thy eyes' windows fall. Like death, when he shuts up the day of life; Each part depriv'd of supple government, Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death, Shak.

11. In gram, the influence of a word in reard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode. Governmental (gu'vern-ment'al), a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to members of the House of Commons understood to be favourable to the governmental policy.

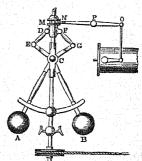
Times newspaper.

Governor (gu'vern-er), n. He who or that which governs, rules, or directs; as, (a) one invested with supreme authority, especially with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, or post; a chief ruler; as, the governor of a colony; in America, each state has its governor; the governor of the Bank of England; the governors of Heriot's Hospital. (b) A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. his manners.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage and form the mind.

Locke.

(c) A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.] (d) One who steers a ship; a pilot. Jam. iii. 4. (e) A contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance. A common form of the steamengine governor is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. A and B are two centrifugal balls, CA and OB the rods which suspend the balls. These rods cross one another and pass through the spindle at c, where the whole are connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods which serves as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass M is made to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece (c) A father; a master or superior; an em-



Governor of a Steam-engine.

the end of the lever No, whose fulcrum is at P, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball rods by two short pieces and joints DB, FG. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly farther asunder and depress the end N of the lever, which partly sluts a throttle-valve connected with the end O, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slow, the balls fall down towards the spindle and elevate the end N of the lever, which partly opens the throttle-valve and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the partly opens the throttle-valve and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder. By this ingenious contrivance, therefore, the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinder is exactly proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and the velocity kept constantly the same. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly stopped, or suddenly set agoing, and the moving power

remains the same, an alteration in the velo-city of the mill will take place, and it will move faster or slower. The governor is used to remedy this. (f) See GAS-GOVERNOR. Governor-general (gu'vern-er-jen'er-al), a. A governor who has under him subordinate

or deputy governors; a viceroy; as, the Governor-general of India. Governorship (gu'vèrn-ér-ship), n. The office of a governor.

Office of a governor.

Gowan (gou'an), n. [Gael and Ir. ququa,
a bid, a flower.] The Scotch name for the
mountain daisy, or Bellis perennie.

Gowan (gou'an), n. Decomposed granite;
granite rock in a soft or fragile condition.

Gowany (gou'an-i), a. Decked with gowans;
covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

Sweeter than gowany glens, or new-mown hay

Gowd (goud), n. Gold; money. [Scotch.]
Gowden (goud'en), a. Golden. [Scotch.]
Gowden (goud'en), a. Golden. [Scotch.]
Gowdenook (goud'nök), a. A local name of
a const-fish, the skipper or saury-pike
(Scomberesus saurus).
Gowff (gouf), n.t. [Allied to golf, goff.] To
strike with the flat of the hand; to strike,
as in playing at handball; to cuff. [Scotch.]
North, Fox, and Co.
Gowff a Willie like a ba', man.
Gowk (gould') n. I. Scotch.

Gowk (gouk), n. [A Scotch and Northern English word. See GAWK.] 1. The cuckoo, 2. A stupid person; a fool; a simpleton. Such giddy-headed gowks.' Dalrymple. Gowk (gouk), v.t. To make a person look like a fool or gawky; to puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were growked.

B. Fousan.

Gowkit (gouk'it), a. Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]
Gowl (goul), v.i. [Akin to howl.] To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old English and Scotch.]

May ne'er misfortune's gowling bark Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk!

How thro the dwelling o the Clerk! Burns.

Gowlee (gowle), n. Lit. a cow-herd; the
name of one of the Indian castes.

Gown (goun), a. [Comp. O. Fr. gone, a gown;
but the E. word probably came from W. gun,
from gwnia, to sew, to stitch.] 1. A long,
generally loose, upper garment; specifically,
(a) a woman's outer garment; a dress.

(b) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen indoors; a dressing-gown. (c) The official
dress worn by members of certain peaceful
professions, as divinity, medicine, law, as
well as by civil magistrates, university professors and students, and the like; hence,
the emblem of civil power or place, as optessors and students, and the fixer, hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the sword (compare L. cedant arma togæ, let arms give place to the togal, and the Oxford university expression town and gown, signifying the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other.

He Mars deposed, and arms to gowns made yield.

2. Any sort of dress or garb. Dressed in the gown of humility.' Shak. Gown (goun), vt. To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown; as, he was capped

and gowned. nd gowned.
One arm aloft,
Gowned in pure white that fitted to the shape.
Tennyson.

Gown (goun), v.i. To put on a gown; as, he gowned for the occasion.

Gown-piece (goun pes), n. A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

sunicent to make a gown.

Gownsman, Gownman (gounz'man, goun'man), n. 1. One whose professional habit
is a gown, as a lawyer, professor, or student
of a university.

The gownman learn'd. The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the gownsmen with settled, steady pluck.

Hughes.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in oppo-

Stition to a soldier.

Gowpen, Gowpin (goup'en), n. [Icel. gaupn, gupn, sw. gapn, the hollow of the hand.]

1. The hollow formed by the hand when contracted into a concave shape so as to hold anything; also both hands held together in the form of a round bowl.—2. A handful; particularly, as much as both hands held together, side by side, in the form of a round vessel, will hold. [Scotch.]

Se. Did ballad.

Gowpenfu' (goup'en-fu), n. The fill of the
gowpen; as much as can be contained in the
hand held in a concave form, or in both
hands held together side by side. [Scotch]

Gowt (gout), n. [See GOTE.] A sluice in

embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water. LLocal 1

GOZZATĠ (goz'erd), n. [Corruption of goose-herd.] 1. One who herds goese. Malme.— 2. A fool; a silly fellow. Pegge. [Provincial English.

English.]
Graal (gral), n. Same as Grail.
Grab (grab), n. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.
Grab (grab), v.t. pret. & pp. grabbed; ppr. grabbing. [Akin grapple, gripe, grasp, mope, &c.] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]
Grab (grab), n. 1. A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage. [Colloq.]—2. An implement for clutching boring bits and the like for the purpose of giving power and steadiness in working them; also, an instruent of various shaves for clutching objects steadmess in working them; also, an instru-iment of various shapes for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them, as for draw-ing pipes, drills, &c., from artesian wells. Grabber (grab'ber), n. One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches. Grabble (grab'b), v.i. [Freq. of grab. Comp. D. grabbelea, to snatch, G. grübeln, to grub; allied to grope, grozed, and graphe.] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands grabbling in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

2. To be prostrate on the beny; to spraw, Grab-game (grab/gam), n. A mode of thett by snatching one's purse or other property and making off with it.

Grace (gras), n. [Fr., from L. gratia, favour, from gratia, pleasant, from a root seen in Gr. chairō, to rejoice, Gael. gradh, love, and Lith. gratia, favour, for agreeable 1.1 Evynow. Lith. graz'us, fair, agreeable.] 1. Favour; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as, a grant made as an act of grace.

Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace. Dryden. 2. In Scrip, or in a theological sense, (a) the free unmerited love and favour of God.

And if by grace, then it is no more of works. Rom. xi. 5.

Cause grace and virtue are within Prohibited degrees of king. And therefore no true saint allows. They shall be suffer'd to espouse. Hudibras. (b) Divine influence or the influence of the Spirit in renewing the heart and restraining

My grace is sufficient for thee. (c) A state of reconciliation to God. Rom.
 v. 2. (d) Virtuous or religious affection or v. 2. (d) Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence. (e) Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. Eph. iv. 29. (f) Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. Eph. iii. 8. (g) Eternal life; final salvation. 1 Pet. i. 13.—3. Mercy; parter.

pardon.

Bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee. 4. Gracious or benign influence; favour con-

ferred; privilege. rred; privilege.
I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson.

To the ploughman of Ayr the daisy was a tender grace of God, and the mouse a fellow-traveller in the ways of life.

Outda.

That element in manner, deportment, or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity; as, the speaker delivered his address with grace; a man performs his part with grace.

Grace was in all her steps. Her purple habit sits with such a grace On her smooth shoulders. Dryden.

6. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment or ornament that recommends the possessor to the liking or favour of others; beauty; embellishment.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. Pope. Ideas, emotions, experiences, which matter, however moulded, can only vaguely hint at, or which, from their very nature, are at war with and make havo of material grace and beauty. Dr. Carrel. 7. Affectation of elegance; assumption of

dignity or refinement Old Sir Pitt . . . chuckled at her airs and graces.

Thackeray.

8. In Greek. myth. beauty defiled; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour, worshipped in Greece under the name of Charites, called Gratice by the Romans. They were generally known as Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. 9.† Physical virtue.

O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities 10. A sort of title or form of respect used in addressing or in speaking of a duke, duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly applied to the sovereign of England; as, His Grace the Duke of Weilington; Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

How fares it with your Grace!

11. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered. Your soldiers use him as the graze fore meat, Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. Stak.

Their tak a table, and their thanks at end. Shak.

12. In music, a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—12. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution.—14. In law, a faculty, license, or dispensation; a general and free pardon by act of parliament. Called also an Act of Grace.—15. pt. A play designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in throwing a small hoop from one player to another by means of two sticks in the hands of each.—Day of grace, in theol. time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.—Days of grace, in com. a certain number of days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to

days are allowed to the debtor or payer to nake payment in. In Great Britain and the United States the days of grace are three. —Good graces, favour; friendship. He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account in being in the good graces of a man of wealth.

Tatler.

weath:

With a good grace, gracefully; graciously:
now used especially when the air of graciousness is believed to be rather forced; as, he
made reparation with a good grace.

He does it with a better grace, but I do it more

-With a bad grace, ungracefully; ungraciously; as, the apology came with a bad

grace (gras), v.t. pret. and pp. graced; ppr. graceta. 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify; to lend or add grace to. Great Jove and Phoebus graced his noble line. Pope.

Thus have I thought to grace a serious lay With many a wild indeed but flow'ry spray

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour; to honour.

He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom he would in court. Knolles.

would in court.
So you will grace me . . . with your fellowship.
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tensyaon.
Grace. Grace

3. To supply with heavenly grace. 'Grace the disobedient.' Bp. Hall.—4. In music, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, &c., to; as, to grace a melody.

Grace-cup (gras' kup), n. 1. A vessel used to drink a health or toast from after grace.

2. The cup or health drunk after grace.

And dinner, grace, and grace-cup done, Expect a wondrous deal of fun. Lloyd. Graced (grast), α . 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best graced men that I ver saw. Sir P. Sidney.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
Than a grac'd palace.

Graceful (gräsfill), a. Displaying grace or
beauty in form or action; elegant; having an
attractive mien or appearance; handsome:
used particularly of motion, looks, and
speech; as, a graceful walk; a graceful departicularly a graceful walk; a graceful departicularly a graceful walk; a graceful deportment; a graceful speaker; a graceful air. High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus rode.

Elegant, Graceful. See under ELEGANT. -Elegant, Graceful. See under ELEGANT.
Gracefully (gras/ful-li), adv. In a graceful
manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and
propriety; as, to walk or speak gracefully.
Gracefulness (grasful-nes), n. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance
of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.
Graceless (gras'les), a. Void of grace or
excellence; wanting in propriety; departed
from or deprived of divine grace; corrupt;
depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.
For modes of faith terraceloss selots forth.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight, His can't be wrong whose life is in the right. Pope.

Gracelessly (grās'les-li), adv. In a graceless

Gracelessness (gras'les-nes), n. dition or quality of being graceless.

Grace-note (gras'not), n. In music, a note added by way of ornament, and printed or written in smaller characters; an appoggia-

written in smaller characters; an appengatura (which see)
Gracile, Gracilent (gras'il, gras'i-lent), a.
Ile graciles, gracilentaus, slemder [Slender.
Gracility (gras-il'i-ti), n. Slenderness.
It was accordagly subjected to a process of extensition, out of which is energed, reduced to little more than a third of its original gracility—a skeleton without marrow or substance. See W. Hamilton.

without marrow or sustained. So W. Imminon.

Gracioso (grā-thē-6'50), v. [Sp.] A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to our clown.

Gracious (grā-shus), a. [Fr. gracieux, L. gratiesus, from gratia, favour. See Graces,]

L. Favourable; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings.

Then art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful. Neh. ix. 17.

2. Expressing or exhibiting kindness and favour; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a gracious reception.

All hore kin witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded from his month. Luke iv. 22,

3. Proceeding from or produced by divine grace; as, a person in a gracious state; graceius affections.—4 Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a gracious sermon.—5 Characterized by grace; endowed with grace; virtuous; good; as, a gracious minister; a gracious child.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being gracious, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues.

Shuk.

6. Acceptable; favoured. [Rare.]

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more gracious to Prince Rupert than Wilmot had been.

Lord Clarendon. He made as gracious before the kings of Persia. 1 Esdras viil, Ro

7.† Excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful. In dimension and the shape of nature A gracious person. Shak

8. Associated with divine grace; blessed.

Then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm.
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. Shak. 9. [Scotch.] Exceedingly friendly and confidential; mutually tender.

The landlady and Tam grew eracious, Wi favours secret, sweet, and precious.

Wi lavours servet, sweet, an precious. Burns. Syn. Favourable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benigmant, merciful. Graciously (grashus-il), arts. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kind condescension; favourably.

His testimony he graciously confirmed. Dryden, Graciousness (grā'shus-nes), n. The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

condescension; mercifulness.

The answers to the addresses of Oxford were all graceurness and warmth.

He possessed some science of gracionness and attraction which books had not taught. Fohnson.

Grackle, Grakle (grak'l), n. [L. graculus, imitative of the cry. See Crow.] A bird of the genus Gracula.

Gracula (grak'ū-la), n. A genus of conirostral, passerine birds, raised by some into a sub-family under the name of Graculine.

See GRACULINE.

Granding (crak-i-li/ue) n. nl. II. graculus.

sub-family under the name of Graculme. See Graculms (grak-ū-lf'nē), n. pl. [L. graculus, a jay.] The grackles, a sub-family of coni-rostral birds of the order Passers and family Sturnide or starlings, which birds they much resemble in habits, particularly in their power of imitating luman speech. They are omnivorous, and inhabit Asia and Africa. The paradise grackle (Graculu gryllicora or tristis) of India, about the size of a blackbird, has acquired grad celebrity as a destroyer of locusts and caterpillars. Gradation (gra-disision), n. [Fr., from L. gradatio. See Gradel] 1. The act of grading or arranging in a series or in ranks; the state of being graded or arranged in a series or in ranks; arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step; as, a gradation in an argument.

Then with no throbs of form win.

tion in an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way. Yohnson.

2. A degree or relative position in any order or series; as, we observe a gradation in the scale of being, from brute to man, another fromman tongels. 'The several gradations of the intelligent universe.' Is. Taylor.

Certain it is, by a direct gradation of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature.

3. In the fine arts, the regular arrangement

3. In the fine arts, the regular arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work of art so as to produce the best effect, as in painting the gradual blending of one tint into another.—In music, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

Gradation (gra-dā'shon), v.t. To form by gradation or with gradations.

Gradatory (gra-dā'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to, or according to gradation.

Gradatory (grā-da-tō-ri), a. 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. 'Gradatory apostasy. Sevard.—2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: a term formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

Gradatory (grā-da-tō-ri), a. In eccles arch. a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

Gradadan (grad'dan), n. (Gael. and Ir. gra-

Graddan (grad'dan), n. [Gael. and Ir. gradun, parched corn.] [Scotch.] 1. Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear.—2. Meal ground on the quern or hand-mill.

ground on the quern or hand-mill.

Grade (grād) n. [Fr., from L. gradus, a step, and that from gradior, to go.] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, ecclesinstical, or otherwise; a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; relative position or standing; as, grades of military; crimes of every grade. 'Teachers of every grade, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families.' Buckle.—2. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a graded ascending or descending portion of rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a graded ascending or descending portion of a road or railway; a gradient. [American.] Grade (grad), v.t. pret. & pp. graded; ppr. grading. 1. To arrange in order according to size, quality, runk, degree of advancement, and the like; as. to grade the children of a school.—2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—Graded school, a school taught in departments by different masters, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education. in education. Gradely (grad'li), a. Decent; orderly. [Pro-

vincial.]

Gradely (grād'li), adv. Decently; properly;
pretty well; satisfactorily. [Provincial.]

Gradient (grā'di-ent), a. [L. gradients, gradients, pp. of gradient, of go. See GRADE.]

1. Moving by steps; walking.

Amongst those gradient automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which did creep up and down as if it had been alive.

Wilkins.

and down as if it had been alive. Wittens.

2. In her. a term applied to the tortoise as being supposed to be walking.—S. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the gradient line of a railway, for disper or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes or is intended to pass; the rate of ascent or descent; as, the gradients are favourable, the average rise being (on any given line) but 1 foot in 75; that is, the ground rises 1 foot in every 75 feet.—2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a slopes upward or downward; a portion of a not level

Gradin, Gradine (gra'din, gra-den'), n. gradin, a step, from L. gradus, a step,] 1. One of a series of seats raised one above another. 'The gradines of the amphitheatre.' Layard.

The gradines of the amphitheatre. Layard. 2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors. Gradual (grad¹0-al), a. (Fr. gradual, from grade. See GRADE.) Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; progressive; as, a gradual increase of knowledge; a gradual increase of light; a gradual decline. decline.

decline.
Creatures animate with *gradual* life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man. *Mitton*

Gradual (grad'ū-al), n. 1. An order or series of steps.

Before the gradual prostrate they ador'd, The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd.

In the R. Cath. Ch. (a) an ancient book 2. In the R. Cath. Ch. (a) an ancient book of hymns and prayers: so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (gradus) of the pulpit. (b) That part of the service of the mass which immediately follows the epistle, and which is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar (whence the name).

Graduale (gra-dū-h'lē or gra-dō-ä'lā), n. [L.] Same as Gradual, 2.

Graduality (grad-di-al'i-ti), n. The state of

Graduality (grad-ü-al'i-ti), n. The state of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The graduatity of the growth, so exactly resem-

bling the progressively accumulating effect produced by the long action of some one cause, leaves no possi-bility of doubting that the seedling and the tree are two terms in a series of that description, the first term of which is yet to seek.

Gradually (grad'ū-al-li), adv. 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly; as, at evening the light vanishes gradually.—2. | In degree.

Human reason doth not only gradually, but spe-fically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes.

Graduand (grad'ū-and), n. A student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

Graduate (grad'ū-ā), v.t. pret. & pp. graduatei; ppr. graduating. [fr. graduer, from L. gradus, a degree. See GraDel.] I. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances; as, or graduate a thermometer, a scale, &c.—2. To honour with a degree or diploma, as na college or milyersity; to confer a degree in a college or iniversity; to confer a degree on; as, to graduate a Master of Arts.—3. To prepare gradually; to temper or modify by degrees.

prepare gradualty; so temper of floatily by degrees.

Dyers advance and graduate their colours with salts. Sir T. Browne.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies graduated to receive their impressions.

Med. Repar.

4. To characterize or mark with degrees or differences of any kind; as, to graduate pun-ishment.—5.† To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

The tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.

6. In chem. to bring, as a fluid, to a certain degree of consistency by evaporation.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), v.t. I. To receive a degree from a college or university.—2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually; as, sandstone which graduates into gneiss; carpolian sometimes graduates; into gneiss; carpolian sometimes graduates gradu nelian sometimes graduates into quartz.—3. To become gradually modified; to shade off.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not graduate sufficiently into distant parts of the cave.

Gifpin.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), n. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), n. Arranged by successive steps or degrees. 'Beginning with the genus, passing through all the graduate and subordinate stages. Tatham.

Graduateship (grad'ū-āt-ship), n. The state of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship.

Millon.

gamerings and savings of a sober radialuteshift, Millon.

Graduation (grad-ū-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, (a) the being admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporation. (b) The art or act of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like. (c) The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air so as to hastenits evaporation.—2. The marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.

Graduation—environ (and 5.5%)

made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.

Graduation-engine (grad-ō-ā/shon-en-jin),

n. An engine or machine for dividing scales,
&c., into small regular intervals or into degrees; a dividing engine.

Graduator (grad'a-ā-er), n. 1. One who or that which graduates; specifically, (a) an instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. (b) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation for accelerating spontaneous evaporation, by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air, particularly used in the formation of vinegar.

formation of vinegar.

Graduction (gra-duk'shon), n. [L. gradus, a degree, and duco, ductum, to lead.] In astron. the division of circular arcs into de-

astron. the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c.

Gradus (grā'dus), n. [Abbrev. from I. Gradus (grā'dus), n. [Abbrev. from I. Gradus ad Parnassum, a step to Farnassus]. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry. Grady (grā'di), a. In her a term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another: sometimes termed Battled Embattled, or Embattled Grady.

A bend grady.

Battled Embattled, or
Embattled Grady.

Graf (graf), n. [G., by some regarded as the
same word as A. Sax. gerefa, a steward or
reeve, a sheriff; Sc. greeve.] The German.
equivalent of our earl and the French count.



Graff (graf), n. [See Grave.] I. A ditch or moat.—2. A grave. 'E'en as he is, cauld in his graff.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Graff (graf), n. A graft (which see).

ff (graf), n. A grate value of the bird, I took his brush and blotted out the bird, And made a gardener putting in a graff. Tempyson.

Graff (graf), v.t. To graft.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be graffed in; for God is able to graff them in again.

Kom. xi. 23.

Graffage (graffaj), n. The scurp of a ditch or moat. 'To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the graffages, clear out the moat-like ditches.' Mary R. Mittord.

Mutord.

Graffer (graffer), n. In law, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffiti (graffete), n. pl. [Pl. of it. graffito, a scribbling, from graffiare, to scribble.] A class of ancient delineations or inscriptions found on the walls of Pompeii, the Catagonha and other Research

cases of antentretimentalins or instriptions found on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, and other Roman ruins, and consisting of rude scribblings or figures on the plaster of the walls, on pillars, door-posts, &c.; graphites. See Graphites, foon O.Fr. greffe, a sip or shoot of a tree for grafting, from O.Fr. greffe, a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr graphio, to write, from the shape of the slips. From the same root comes A. Sax. grafan, to cut, to dig, and O.G. and Goth. graban. According to the etymology graff is the proper spelling of the word, but the spelling graft has almost entirely superseded it.] A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

Graft (graft), v.t.[From the noun graft, above.]

Graft (graft), v.t. (From the noun graft, above.)

1. To insert, as a scion or shoot, or a small cutting, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to fix a graft or grafts upon. 'Grafted to your relish.' Shak,

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And graft more happy in their stead. Dryden.

2. To insert in a head, to a which which their is in

2. To insert in a body to which what is inserted did not originally belong; to incorporate after the manner of a scion or shoot on a stem; to join one thing to another so as to receive support.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident grafted upon the original quarrel.

Swaft.

To graft a rope (naut.), to unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other, as for splicing and stop-

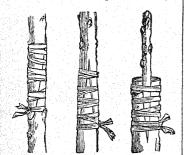
within the other, as for spiring and stopping them at the joining.

Graft (graft), v.t. To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

Grafter (graft'er), n. One who grafts or inserts scions on foreign stocks; one who pro-

pagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

Grafting (grafting), n. The act of inserting a shoot or scion, taken from one tree, into the stem or some other part of another, in



Splice-grafting. Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting

such a manner that they unite and produce such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, as whip, splice, cleft, saddle, crown grafting, &c. In whip-grafting or tongue-grafting the stock is cut obliquely across and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its centre decrements across the out survivage as in the downwards across the cut surface, a similar deep incision is made in the scion upwards, at a corresponding angle, and, a projecting tongue left, which being inserted in the inci-sion in the stock, they are fastened closely together. Splice-grafting is performed by

cutting the ends of the seion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In defination, the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft; while, in saddle-grafting, the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. Crawn-grafting or rival-grafting is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark. A piece of pletelyacross in an oblique direction, in such stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark. A piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being builted. The edges of the bark on being bruised. The edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting

scion, and the whole is bound in an and chaped.

Grail (grāl), n. Same as Gradual, 2.

Grail, ferailet (grāl), n. [Fr. grēle, hail.]

Small particles; gravel.

And lying down upon the sandy graile Dronk of the streame as cleare as christall glas,

Dronk of the streame as cleare as clinisall glas. Spenser.

Grail, Graal (gräl), n. [O.Fr. graul, great, grasal, Pr. grasal, grazal, a bowl or dish of some kind; L. L. gradalis, gradale, &c. Origin doubiful; perhaps as Diez suggests L. and Gr. crater, a cup.] The legendary holy vessel, supposed to have been of emerald, from which our Saviour ate the paschal lamb at the last supper, or, according to other legends, from which he dispensed the wine, and said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it as he was taken from the cross. Other accounts affirm it to have been brought by angels from heaven, and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a lofty mountain. angels from heaven, and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a lofty mountain. When approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, became the great object of research or quest to knights-errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly obests in thought and act, and the stories chaste in thought and act, and the stories and poems of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend of the quest of the holy chalice. Written also

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the holy grayle they say,
And preach'd the truth, but since it greatly did
decay.
A light was in the crannies, and I heard,
'Glory and joy and honour to our Lord,
And to the Holy Vessel of the Grail.' Tempson.

And to the Holy Vessel of the Grail. Tempson.

Grain (grān), n. [O.E. grain, greyn, grein, from Fr. grain; L. granun, a grain, seed, kernel. The word is from the same root as E. corn (which see).] 1. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds of plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant.

2. Used collectively, without a definitive, for corn in general, or the fruits of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., which constitute the chief food of man and beast, as also for the plants themselves. 'Champing golden grain the horses stood,' Tennyson.—3. Any small hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c.—4. Hence, a minute particle: frequently used partitively for the most minute portion of anything; as, he has particle: frequently used partitively for the most minute portion of anything; as, he has not a grain of wit; had he but a grain of common sense. 'A grain, a dust; a gnat.' Shak. 'Neglect not to make use of any grain of grace.' Hammond.—5, A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth part a pennyweight troy.—6. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a stone, a metal, and the like; hence, the body or substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the form of the surface of a body with respect to smoothness or roughness; with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body regarded as composed of particles; as, marble, sand-stone, sugar of a fine grain.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled grain, Sir T. Browne,

7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, especially with regard to their arrangement or direction; hence, the body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres; as, wood of a cross grain; to plane wood against the grain. 'Hard box, and linden of a softer grain.' Dryden. Knots by the confinence of meeting sap Infect the sound pine, and divert the grain. Skab.

-Against the grain, against the fibres of wood; hence, against the natural temper; unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly.

Quoth Hudibras, It is in vain, I see, to argue 'gainse the grain. Hudibras.

8. An essential element in anything, as heart or temper in man. 'Brothers glued together but not united in quain.' Hayward. 9. A term formerly applied from their round seed-like form to one or more insects of the genus Coecus (C. potonicus, C. illeis), which yield a searlet dye, now largely superseded by cochineal (the product of the C. cacti), which also was sometimes called grain; kermes; hence, a red-coloured dye; a red colour of any kind pervading a texture: sometimes used by the poets as equivalent to Tyrian purple. 'Grain of Sarra (= Tyre).' Milton. 'All in a robe of darkest grain.' Milton. 'Graine that you dye scarlet withall.' Hakkugt. 8. An essential element in anything, as heart Haklunt.

This is that Indian cochenille so famous, and where with they die in grain. Pro-chas.

Doing as the dyers do, who, having first dipped their silks in colours of less value, then give then the last incture of crimson in grain.

From the excellence and permanence of the dye obtained from these insects grain came

dye obtained from these insects grain came to be applied to any fast colour, so that we find the phrase in grain coming to mean in any permanent colour; in any colour or dye so intimately associated with the texture as to be irremovable; while to dye in grain, which originally meant to dye with grain or kermes, now means to dye in the fibre or raw material, as wool or silk before it is nearly actual. it is manufactured.

Ant. What complexion is she of?
Drom. Swart like my shoe.
Ant. That's a fault that water will mend.
Drom. No, sir; 'tis in grain; Nosh's flood could
not do it.

not do it.

—Grain side of leather, the side of leather from which the hair has been removed.

Grain (grain), v.t. 1. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—2. To paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres.

3. In tanning, to take the hair off, to soften and raise the grain of, as, to grain skins or leather.

leather.

Grain (gran), v.i. 1.† To yield fruit. Gower.

2. To form grains or to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization.

Grain (grain), v. (Comp. Dan. green, a branch, a bough, the prong of a fork.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike.—2. pl. An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it used at see for striking and attached to it used at see for striking and with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking dolphins and other fish.—3. pl. A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river. [Northern English and Scotch.] Grain, Grane (gran), v.i. To groan. [Old English and Scotch.] Grainage (gran'fi), v. 1. Duties on grain. 2. An ancient duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by allens.

aliens. Grainage (grān'āj), n. In farriery, the term given to certain mangy tumours which sometimes form on the legs of horses. Grained (grānd), p. and a. I. Rough; made less smooth. Shak.—2. Dyed in grain; increained

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul, And there I see such black and grained spots, As will not leave their tinct. Shak.

And there I see such black and grained spots, As will not leave their unct. Shab.

3. Painted as having a grain.—4. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—

5. In bot. having tubercles or grain-like processes, as the petals or segments of the corolla of some flowers.—Grained leather, same as Grain-leather.

Grainer (gran'er), n. 1. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—2. The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which the painter employs in graining.—3. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—4. A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off skins.

Graining (grān'ing), n. 1. Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim.

2. In painting, the act or process of producing an imitation of the grain or fibres of

wood; wainscotting — 3. A processin leather-dressing by which the skin is softened and the grain raised.

Graining (gran ing). n. A fish of the dace kind, confined to fresh-water rivers in Lancashire and Switzerland; the Levieigeus tancastricusis of naturalists.

Grain-leather (granferther), n. A name for dressed horse-fides, and for goat-skins, seat-skins, &c., blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, &c.

Grain-mill (granmil), n. A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

Grain-moth (granmoth), n. A minute moth of which two species are known, Tinca granella and Butalis cerealcila, whose larve or grains devour grain in granaries. The or grubs devour grain in granaries. The moths have narrow, fringed wings, of a

Grains (granz), n. pl. [Probably as Wedgcraims (grain), n. ps. [Proofably as Wedg-wood supposes a corruption of drains, used in Suffolk with same meaning and of the same root as dregs; or simply the word grain in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. distillation

of matt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of Paradise. The pungent somewhat aromatic seeds of Amomum Malequetue, nat. order Zingiberaceæ, a plant of tropical Western Africa. They are chiefly used in eattle medicines and to give a fiery pungency to cordials. The 'grain coast' of Africa takes its name from the production of these seeds in that region.

Grainstaff (grain'staf), m. A quarter-staff.

Grain-tin (grain'fin), m. The purest kind of tin, prepared from the ore called stream-tin found in river-beds.

Grain (grain'), a. Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

Grain (grain), n. A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

Graip (grain), n. A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

Graip (grain), n. A first before harrow tak's.

Burns.

Graith (graith), n. [Icel. greithi, preparation,

Graith (grath), n. [feel greithi, preparation, equipment, greithr, ready; A. Sax. geræde, trappings; G. gerüth, utensils.] [Old English and Seotch.] Furniture; apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, de.; specifically (c) the house of a house. (b) Physical Property of the comparation eifically, (a) the harness of a horse. implements of a miner collectively; hence, to lift one's graith, to collect one's tools; to throw up one's employment and leave the mine. (c)† Accourrements for war.

Go dres you in your graitle, And think well, throw your hie courage, This day ye sall win vassalage. Sir D. Lyndsay.

This day be sall win vassalage. Sir D. Lyndray, —Riding graith, furniture necessary for riding on horseback.

Graith (graith), v.t. [Icel. greitha, to furnish or equip.] To supply with graith; to fit out; to prepare. [Old English and Scotch.]

Grailatores, Grailæ (grai-a-tôréz, grai'e), p.l. [L. grailæ, stilts, grailator (pl. grailatores), one who runs or goes on stilts, from



Grallatores. a, Head and Foot of Bittern. b. Do. of Crane, c, Do. of Stork.

gradior, to go.] Orders of birds in the systems of Linneus and Vigors, generally characterized by very long legs, and by the nakedness of the lower part of the fibia, adapting them for wading in water without wetting their feathers. They have also generally long necks and long bills. The order includes the cranes, herons, storks, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c. &c. Most modern naturalists have however, separated the herons and storks from the Grallatores,

and placed them in an order by themselves, to which they give the name Ciconia.

Grallatorial, Grallatory (gral-a-tō'ri-al, gral'a-tō-ri), a. [See GRALLATORES.] Pertaining to the Grallatores or wading-birds; wading-

Grallic (gral'ik), a. Of or pertaining to the

Grallic (gral'ik), a. Of or pertaning to the Gralle; grallatory.
Grallock (gral'ok), v. t. [Gael. grealach, entrails.] To remove the offals from, as deer.
Grallock (gral'ok), n. The offals of a deer.
Gram, ta. [A. Sax. G. Sw. and Dan. gram, angry, wroth.] Angry.
Gram, t Grame, tn. Grief; anger. 'A manne's mirth it woll turne at to grame.' Chaucer.
Gram (gram), n. Same as Gramme (which see).

Gram (gram), n. The chick-pea (Cicer arietinum), used extensively in India as fodder

ettium), used extensively in India as todder for horses and cattle.

Gram. A frequent Greek suffix, from gran-ma, what is written, a written character, a letter; as, epigram, diagram, chronogram, telegram, &c.

Gramarye (gra'ma-ri), n. [Fr. grimoire, a conjuring book, gibberish.] The art of

necromancy.

Whate'er he did of gramarye,
Was always done maliciously. Sir W. Scott. Gramashes (gra-mash'ez), n. pl. Same as

Gramasnes (gra-masn e.g., n. pr. Gamashes (which see).
Gramercy (gra-mer'si). [Fr. grand-merci, great thanks.] A phrase formerly used to express thankfulness, generally mingled with

surprise.

Gramercy, sir, said he, Such a dinner had I not Of all these weeks three. A Lytell Geste of Robin Hood. Graminaceæ(gra-min-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. Same as

Gramineæ. Graminaceous (gra-min-ā'shē-us), a. Be-longing to the Graminaceæ or grasses; gramineous.

mineous. Granineæ (gra-min'ē-ē), n. pl. [L. gramineæ, of or pertaining to grass, from gramen, gramins, grass.] A very important group of Glumaceæ (which see) widely distributed throughout the globe, and comprising about 250 genera and 4500 species. Their nutritious herbage and farinaceous seed render them of incalculable importance, while the stems and leaves are useful for various textile and other workers. The seed render them of incalculable importance, while the stems and leaves are useful for various textile and other purposes. The flowers are mostly bisexual, the perianth being in the majority composed of two very minute scales; the stamens are usually three, with versatile anthers; the ovary is one-celled, with one or two hairy or feathery stigmas. The fruit is terete or grooved on one side; the embryo is on one side of the base of the abumen. The stems are for the most part hollow and terete, the sheathing bases of the leaves being split to the base. The Graminee are generally herbaceous, the bamboos forming a marked exception to this rule. The various cereals and the sugar-amer, grammif-eal), a. [L. gramineus, from gramen, graminf-eal), a. [L. gramineus, from gramen, graminis, grass, and folium, a leaf.] In bot. having leaves resembling those of grass.

Graminivorous (gra-min-iv'ō-rus), a. [L. gramen, grass, and voro, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep,

Grammalogue (gramma-log), n. [Gr. gramma, a letter, and logos, a word.] In phonography, a letter-word; a word represented by a logogram; as, it, represented by , that Goodrich.

is t. Goodrich.

Grammar (gram'mär), n. [Fr. grammaire, which must be derived from a hypothetical L.L. form grammaria, from Gr. gramma, a letter, from grapho, to write, for it cannot be derived from L. grammatica, Gr. grammatike, grammar. See GRAVE, v. l. 1. The study or exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language in general.—2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; a dirested commission of ens. and rules; a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation.—3. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness according to established usage.—4 Speech or writing in accordance with the rules of grammar; propriety of speech.

'Varium et mutabile semper femina,' is the sharpest

satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and 'animal' must be understood to make them grammar.

Dryden.

5. A treatise on the elements or principles 5. A treause on the elements or principles of any science; an outline of the principles of any subject; as, a grammar of geography.

—Universal grammar treats of those principles which must exist in all languages in order that they may be capable of giving expression to the operations of the mind. pression to the operations of the mind.

—Comparative grammar regards the resemblances and differences of the various languages of the world, classifying them into families and minor groups in accordance with their greater or less affinities.

Grammar (gram mär), vi. To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

I'll grammar with you, And make a trial how I can decline y ine you. Bean, & Fl.

Grammar (gram'mär), a. Belonging to or contained in grammar; as, a grammar rule. Grammarian (gram-mā'ri-an), n. 1. One wersed in grammar or the construction of languages; a philologist.—2. One who teaches grammar.

grammar.

Grammarianism (gram-mā/ri-an-izm), n.

The principles or use of grammar. [Rare.]

Grammar-school (gram-mār-skōl), n. A

school in which grammar or the science of
language is taught; particularly, a school in
which Latin and Greek are taught.

Grammarye (gram-ma-ri), n. Same as

Grammarye (gram-ma-ri), n. Same as

Gramarye

Grammates† (gram'māts), n. pl. [Gr. grammata, letters.] Elements, first principles, or rudiments, as of grammar.
These apish boys when they but taste the grammates. And principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers. Ford.

Grammatical, Grammatic (gram-mat/ikal, gram-matrik), a. I. Belonging to gram-mar; as, a grammatical rule.—2. According to the rules of grammar; as, the sentence is not grammatical; the construction is not arammatical.

Grammatically (gram-mat/ik-al-li), adv. In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak grammatically. Grammaticalness (grammatical-nes), n. Quality or state of being grammatical or according to the rules of grammatical or according to the rules of grammatical.

cording to the rules of grammar. Grammaticaster (gram-matik-as-ter), n. [Comp. poetaster, &c.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trillings of the French grammaticasters.

Rymer.

maticasiers. Kymer.
Grammatication† (gram-mat'i-kā"shon), n.
Rule or principle of grammar.
Grammaticism (gram-mat'i-sizm), n. A
point or principle of grammar.
If we would contest grammaticisms, the word
here is passive.

Grammaticize (gram-mat'i-sīz), v.t. pret. & pp. grammaticized; ppr. grammaticizing. To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to grammaticize his English. Fohnson.

Grammaticize (gram - mat'i-siz), v.i. To display one's knowledge of grammar. Grammaticizing pedantically, and criticising spuri-ously upon a few Greek participles. Bp. Ward.

Grammatist (gram'mat-ist), n. A pretender

ously upon a few Greek participles. Ep. Ward.
Grammatist (grammat-ist), n. A pretender
to a knowledge of grammar. [Rare.]
Grammatite (grammat-it), n. [Fr., from
Gr. gramma, a letter, from graphō, to write,
from the lines on its crystals.] Same as
Tremotite (which see).
Gramme (gram), n. [Fr., from Gr. gramma,
that which is written, a letter, among the
ancient Greek physicians the weight of a
soruple, from graphō, to write.] The French
standard unit of weight, equivalent to a
cubic centimetre of water, or the millionth
of a cubic metre at a temperature of 4° Centigrade, or 39·2° Fahrenheit (its point of
greatest density) in a vacuum, in Paris. It
is equal to 15·43248 grains troy
Grammojetalous (gram-mo-pet'al-us), a.
Gr. grammō, a line, and petalon, a leaf.]
In bot. having linear petals.
Gramophone (gram'o-fon), A n instrument
akin to the phonograph, able to record and
reproduce speech or other kinds of sounds.
Grampus (gram'pus), n. [Sp. gram paz, from

reproduce speech or other kinds of sounds. Grampus (gram/pus). n. [Sp. gram.pez, from L. grands, great, and pisets, a fish. Comp. porpotse, porpus.] A marine cetaceous mammal of the genus Orca, which grows to the length of 25 feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat, and turns up at the end. It has thirty teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top

of the neck. The colour of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness, and on each shoulder is a large white spot. The grampus is carnivorous and remarkably voracious, even attacking the whale.

Granade, Granado (gra-nād, gra-nā'dō), n. Same as Grenade.

Granadier (gran-a-dēr'), n. Same as Grenadder

dier.

Granadilla (gran-a-dil'la), n. [Sp., dim. of granada, a pomegranate.] The fruit of Passifora quadrangularis, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert fruit. The name is also applied to the plant

Granary (gra'na-ri), n [L. granarium, from granum, grain. J A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed; a corn-house.

Granate (gran'at), n. Same as Garnet. Granatite (gran'a-tit), n. Same as Grena-

tite.

Grand (grand), a. [Fr. grand; L. grandis.
Etymological affinities doubtful.] 1. Great;
illustrious; high in power or dignity; noble;
as, a grand lord. 'The grand old gardener
and his wife.' Tennyson.—2. Splendid; magnificent; as, a grand design; a grand parade;
a grand view or prospect.

There is generally in nature something more grand and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art.

Addison.

of art."

Addison.

3. Principal; chief; great; important: used largely in composition; as, grand-juror, grand-master, grand-signior, &c. 'Thy grand captain Antony.' Shak. 'To unseal their grand commission.' Shak. 'Satan, our grand foe.' Milton.—4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a grand conception. 'The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.' Coleridge 5. Old; more advanced, or more remote; as in grandfather, grandmother; and to correspond with this relation we use grandson, granddaughter, grandchild. granddaughter, grandchild.

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator.

From their Creator.

—Grand days, certain days kept in a festive manner in the English Inns of Court; formerly Candlemas-day, Ascension-day, St. John Baptist's day, and All-Saints-day were solemnly observed as grand days.—SYN. Eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, lofty, elevated, exalted, sublime, noble

noble.

Grandam (gran'dam), n. [Grand and dume.]
An old woman; especially, a grandmother.
The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the grandam hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden.
Grandchild (grand'child), n. A son's or
daughter's child or offspring; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent.
Grand-cross (grand'kros), n. The highest
class of knighthood in the order of the Bath.
Granddaughter (grand'da-ter), n. The
daughter or female offspring of a son or
daughter. danghter.

Grand-distress (grand'dis-tres), n. In law, a writ of distress issued in the real action of quare impedit, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It commands the sheriff to distrain the defendant's lands and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

pearance.
Grand-duke (grand'dūk), n. 1. The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany, who are considered to be of a rank between duke and king; also applied tomembers of the imperial family of Russia.

2. The great horned owl (Bubo maximus), a species but rarely met with in the British Islands: borrowed from the Fr. grand due, Grandee (grand-de'), n. [Sp. grande, a nobleman. See Grand.] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence.
Under no circumstances whatever should those

Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig grandess, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power. Grandeeship (gran-dē'ship), n. The rank

Frandeesnip (grandee.

or estate of a grandee.

I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen grandeeships centred in his person.

H. Swinburne.

Grandeur (grand'yér). a. [Fr., from grand.]
The quality of being grand; that quality or combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; vastness of size;

splendour of appearance; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of action.

To me grandeur in objects seems nothing else but such a degree of excellence, in one kind or another, as merits our admiration. Reid.

To want little is true grandeur; and very few things are great to a great mind.

Tatler. SYN. Majesty, sublimity, stateliness, august-

Grandevity† (grand-ev'i-ti), n. [L. grand-avitas, from grandis, great, and ævum, age.] Great age; long life

Grandevoust (grand-êv'us), a. Of greatage;

Grandfather (grand'fü-Ther), n. A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal

ascent.

Grand-garde, Grand-guard (grand/gard),

n. A piece of plate armour used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet.

You care not for a grand-guard!
No, we will use no horses; I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.

Old play.

You would fain be at that fight. Old play.

Grandific (grand-if'ik), a. [L. grandificus-grandis, great, and facio, to make.] Making great. [Rare or obsolete.]

Grandiloquence (grand-il'o-kwens), n. The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speaking; lofty expressions; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic grandiloquence.

Dr. H. More.

Grandiloquent, Grandiloquous (grandil'o-kwent, grand-il'o-kwus), a. [L. grandloquens, grandiloquentis, grandiloques, grandis, big, lofty, and loquor, to speak.]
Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic; pom-

pous.

Grandinous (grand'in-us), a. [L. grando, grandinis, hail.] Consisting of hall. [Rare.]

Grandiose(grand'i-ōs),a. [Fr.; It. grandioso, from L. grandis, great.] 1. In a good sense, impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept lown, in order not to impair the grandiose effect of he whole.

Matt. Arnold,

2. In a depreciatory sense, characterized by 2. In the the theory of the state of the sta

The grandiose red tulips which grow wild.

E. B. Browning.

Grandiosity (grand-i-osi-ti), n. The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Grandisonian (grand-i-sō'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a parfact here, a combination of the good perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentle-

man; hence, excessively chivalrous and polite.
Grandity† (grand'i-ti), n. [L. granditas, from grandis, great.] Greatness; magnifi-

Our poets excel in *grantity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness.

Grand-juror (grand'jū-rėr), n. A member

Grand-juror (grand'ju-fer), n. A member of a grand-jury (grand'jū-ri), n. A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court. See JURY

Grand Lodge, a. The principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand-master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges, their delegation being in the form of proxy masters and wardens. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

Templars.

Grandly (grand'li), adv. In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely. 'Grandly horrible.' Boswell.

Pent Greek patriotism slumbered for centuries till ti blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821-25.

Prof. Blackie.

Grandmamma (grand/ma-mä), n. A grand-

Grand-master (grand/mas-ter), n. The title of the head of the military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitallers, the Tem-

plars, and the Tentonic knights. The title is also given to the heads of the orders of Freemasons and Good Templars for the time

Grand-mercie. + n. Great thanks. Chaucer.

See GRANGHEY.

Grandmother (grand'muth-er), n. 1. The mother of one's father or mother.—2. Any lineal female ancestor.

A child of our grandmether Eve; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman.

Skak.

sweet understanding, a woman.

Grand-nephew (grand'ne-vù), n. The grandson of a brother or sister.

Grandness (grand'nes), n. Grandeur; greatness with beanty; magnificence,

Grand-niece (grand'nës), n. The grand-daughter of a brother or sister.

Grando (grand'dō), n. The treadle of an egg.

See extract under GALLATURE.

Grandparent (grand'pā-rent), n. The parent of a parent. Grand-paunch (grand'pānsh), n. A greedy fellow; a gourmand.

Our grand-paunches and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain.

Grand-piano (grand'pi-i-nō), n. A large kind of piano, of great compassand strength, and in which the wires or strings are generally triplicated. These instruments are generally somewhat in the shape of a harp, to correspond with the varying length of the strings, which are stretched in the same direction as the keys.

Grand-relief (grand'rē-lēf), n. In seulp. alto-relievo (which see).

Grand-seignior (grand-sēn'yèr), n. The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

Grand-serieantv (grand'sīr-iant-i), n. An

Grand-serjeanty (grand'sar-jant-i), n. An ancient tenure by military service. See

ancient tender by minary service. See SERJEANTY.
Grandsire (grand'sir), n. 1. A grandfather.
2. In poetry and rhet. any ancestor preceding a father.

ing a father.

Some sorecer, whom a far-off grandsize burnt Because he cast no shadow.

Grandson (grand'sun), n. The son or male offspring of a son or daughter.

Grand-stand (grand'stand), n. The principal stand or erection on a race-course, whence a view of the races can be obtained; a similar stand from which to view any spectracle. spectacle.

spectacle.

Grand-vicar (grand-vi'kėr), n. [Fr. grand, great, and vicaire. See VICAR.] A principal vicar; a French ecclesiastical delegate.

Grand-vizier (grand-vi-zēr), n. The chief minister of the Turkish Empire. See VIZIER.

Grane, † n. A grain; a single seed. Chaucer.

Grane (grān), vi. To groan. [Scotch.]

Grane (grān), n. A groan. [Scotch.]

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes, An' fill auld age wi' grips and granes. Eurns. Grange (grānj), n [Fr. grange, a barn; L.L. granea, granica, abarn, from L. granum, grain.] 1.† Lit. a granary.

grain.] 1.† Lit. is gramm.

The loose unlettered hinds:
When for their teeming flocks, and granges full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

Mitten

2. The farming establishment and granary attached to a religious house, where, in addition to their own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored. The name was also given to the farm buildings and granary of a feudal lord, the residence of his chief of a fe

A grange, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monts was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the grange. Matone.

3. A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, &c.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gen-

Shepherds at the grange,
Where the Babe was born,
Sang, with many a change,
Christmas carols until morn. Longfellow.

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana.

A grange implies some one particular house immediately inferior in rank to a hall, situated at a small distance from the town or village from which it takes its name; as Hornby Grange, Blackwell Grange, and is in the neighbourhood simply called the Grange.

A combination, society, or lodge of farmour for the number of premotive the number o

mers for the purpose of promoting the in-terests of agriculture, more especially for abolishing the restraints and burdens im-posed on it by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, &c., and for doing away with the middlemen or agents

intervening between the producer and the intervening between the product and the great consumer. Granges originated in the great agricultural region on the Mississippi, and still prevail most generally there, but they are extending to all the states, especially to those largely depending on agriculture. [United States.]

[United States.]

Granger (grän)'(cr), n. 1.† A farm steward or brailif.—2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, as distinguished from the commercial and manufacturing interests.

Gran Gusto (gran gos'tō), n. [It.] 1. In painting, a term applied to something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise. -2. In music, an expression applied to any high-wrought composition

Graniferous (gran-if'er-us), a. [L. granum, grain, seed, and fero, to bear.] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain; as, graniferous

Graniform (gran'i-form), n. In bot. formed

Graniform (gran'-form), n. 1n oot. formed like grains of corn.

Granilite (gran'i-lit), n. [L. granum, a grain, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] Indeterminate granite granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granilla (gran-il'la), n. [Sp., dim. of grano, L. granum, grain, seed.] The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

Granite (gran'it), n. [Fr. granit; It. granito, grained, from L. granum, a grain.] In geol. and mineral, an unstratified rock, composed generally of quartz, felspar, and mica, united in a confused crystallization, that is, without regular arrangement of the crystals. without regular arrangement of the crystals. The grains vary in size from that of a pin'shead to a mass of 2 or 3 feet, but they seldom exceed the size of a large gaming die. When they are of this size, or larger, the granite is said to be 'coarse-grained.' Some varieties of granite are evidently of ignoous origin, but there is reason to believe that many granites are rocks originally stratified, but subsequently so highly netamorphosed as to have become crystalline throughout, and lost all trace of stratification and lamination. Granite is one of the most abundant as to have become crystalline throughout, and lost all trace of stratification and lamination. Granite is one of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth, and was formerly considered as the foundation rock of the globe, or that upon which all sedimentary rocks repose; but it is now known to belong to various ages from the Laurentian to the tertiary, the Alps of Europe containing granite of the later age. In alpine situations it presents the appearance of having broken through the more superficial strata; the beds of other rocks in the vicinity rising towards it at increasing angles of elevation as they approach it. It forms some of the most lofty of the mountain chains of the eastern continent, and the central parts of the principal mountain ranges of Scandinavia, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathian Mountains are of this rock. No organic fossil remains have ever been found in granite, although it is sometimes found overlying strata containing such remains. Granite supplies the most such remains. Granite supplies the most durable materials for building, as many of the ancient Egyptian monuments testify. It varies much in hardness as well as in colour, in accordance with the nature and proportion of its constituent parts, so that there is much room for care and taste in its selection. Granite in which felspar predominates is not well adapted for buildings, as it cracks and crumbles down in a few years. The abordeen bluish gray granite is celebrated for its great durability, and also for its beauty. The Peterhead red granite, the nee of which is due to its felspar being the fiesh-coloured potash variety called orthoclase, is highly esteemed for polished work, as columns, pillars, graveyard monuments, &c. Granite in which mica is replaced by ornblende is called syenite; when both nich and hornblende are present it is called syenite granite; the granite granite, when tale supplants mica it is called protogene; a mixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica, is called hypersthene granite; and the mane of graphic granite, or pequatite, is given to a variety composed of felspar and quartz, with a little white mica, so arranged as to produce an irregular laminar structure. When a section of this latter nations of the constituent materials, broken lines resembling Hebrew characters present themselves, hence the name. such remains. Granite supplies the most durable materials for building, as many of lines resembling Hebrew characters present themselves; hence the name. Granitel, Granitelle (gran'i-tel), n. [Dim.

of granite.] A binary granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and felspar, or quartz and short or horn-blende. Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granite consisting of small

granis.

Granitic, Granitical (gran-it'ik, gran-it'-ik-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to granite; like granite; having the nature of granite; as, granitic texture.—2. Consisting of granite; as, granitic mountains.—Granitic aggregate, in spingeral, a granular companyed. as, grantee momeans.—Grantee aggre-gate, in mineral, a granular compound of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granite is present, as quartz and hormblende, felspar

present, as quarz and normhence, tesparand short, &c.

Granitification (gran-it'i-fi-kā"shon), n.

The act of forming into granite, or state or process of being formed into granite.

Granitiform (gran-it'i-form), a. Having the

form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

Grantor grante; resembling grante in structure or shape.

Grantiffy (gran-iti-fi), v.t. [E. granite, and L. facio, to make.] To form into granite.

Grantitin, Granitine (gran'it-in), v. A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granite, as quartz, felspar, and jade or shorl.

Grantoid (gran'it-oid), a. [E. granite, and Gr.eidos, resemblance.] Resembling granite; specifically, in mineral. having each of the materials separately crystallized and distinct, as in granite, syenite, &c.

Grantvorous (grani-iv'o-rus), a. [L. granum, grain, and voro, to eat.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, granivorous birds.

Grannam (gran'nam), n. A grandmother; a grandam [Colloq.]

The magic-mill that grinds the grannams young, Close at the side of kind Godiva hung. Cabba.

Granny (gran'ni), n. A grandmother.

Grainly (grain), n. pl. Grani (graine). Grano (graine), n. pl. Grani (graine). Grano (graine), n. pl. Grani (graine). A money of account in Malta, equal to about \(\frac{1}{2}\) d. sterling. Grant (graine), v.t. [Probably two words are here mixed up under one form—one from L. gratus, pleasant, L.L. gratus, gratum, consent, satisfaction, which last, by insertion of n, became grantum, facere gratum and facere grantum being equivalent to gratificare. In old charters we find such phrases as 'Ad grantum et voluntatem Archiepiscopi Remensis,' 'Facienus volugrantum nostrum,' in both which case grantum means satisfaction. Parallel with this we have the O.Fr. craanter, creanter. grantum means satisfaction. Parallel with this we have the O.Fr. craunter, creamter, gruunter, Norm. graunter, to promise, to agree, and as double a in O.Fr. is an almost certain sign of the loss of d, such a form as creamter, creamter, almost certainly points to a L.L. credentare, to make to believe or trust, from L. credentare, pp. of crede, to believe, to trust.] 1. To transfer the title or possession of for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing; to give or make over; as, the legislature have granted all the new land.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor.

1 Chr. xxi, 22.

2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Thou hast granted me life and favour. Job x. 12. Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown; O grant an honest fame, or grant me none. Pope.

To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; as, we take the for granted which is supposed to be true.

Grant that the Fates have firmed, by their decree. I grant in her some sense of shame. Tennyson.

-Give, Confer, Grant. See under GIVE. Grant (grant), v.i. To consent; to give permission, countenance, or consent.

The soldiers would have toss'd me on their pikes Before I would have granted to that act. Shak.

Grant (grant), n. 1. The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.—2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon; the thing conveyed by deed or patent.—3. In law, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c.

A grant is an executed contract, 4. That which is granted or conceded; concession; admission of something as true. This grant destroys all you have urg'd before

SYN. Present, gift, boon, allowance, stipend.

Grantable (grant'a-bl), a. That may be granted or conveyed.

I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are grantable, and by whom.

Sherlock.

tons are grantage, and on whom. Grantee (grant-e), n. In law, the person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.
Granter (grant'er), m. He who grants.
Grantor (grant'or), n. In law, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: the correlative of courtes.

who makes a grant or conveyance: the correlative of grantee.
Granula (gran'ū-la), n. pl. [Dim. of L. granum, a grain.] In bot. a little grain; applied to the large sporule contained in the centre of many algæ, as Gloionema.
Granular, Granulary (gran'ū-ler, gran'ū-la-ri), a. [From L. granum, grain.] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains, a granular substance; a stone of granular appearance.—Granular limestone, a limestone having a crystalline granular character. It occurs in irregular masses, and is almost exclusively found in primary rocks. It furnishes varieties of statuary marble. It furnishes varieties of statuary marble. Granularly (gran'ū-lèr-li), adv. In a gran-

ular form

unar form.

Granulate (gran'ū-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp.
granulated; ppr. granulating. [Fr. granuler, from L. granum, a grain.] 1. To form
into grains or small masses; as, to granulate powder or sugar.—2. To raise in granules
or small asperities; to make rough on the

SETTIAGE.

I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules.

Ray:

of glandules.

Granulate (gran'ū-lāt), v.i. To collect or be formed into grains; to become granular; as, cane-juice granulates into sugar; melted metals granulate when poured into water.

Granulate, Granulated (gran'ū-lāt, gran'ū-lāt-ed), p. and a. 1. Consisting of grains; resembling grains, as shagreen.—2. Having numerous small elevations; specifically, in bot, applied to roots which are divided into little knoks or knots as in Sarifanae area-

bot. applied to roots which are divided into little knobs or knots, as in Saxifyang granulata.—Granulated glass, a kind of roughened glass used in stained windows.

Granulation (gran-ū-lā'shon), n. 1. The act of forming into grains; state or process of being formed into grains; as, the granulation of powder and sugar. See extract.

Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way (copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining.

silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining.

2. In sury. (a) a process by which little grain-like fleshy bodles form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. (b) The fleshy grains themselves.

Granule (gran'ūl), n. [Fr., as if from a L. form granulum, dim. of granum, a grain.] A little grain; a small particle; as, in bot. (a) a small grain, many of which are contained in each grain of pollen, constituting the fovilla. (b) A sportule found in some algae, and in all cryptogamic plants. (c) A small wart-like appendage on the calyx of certain species of Rumex, and on the roots of certain plants, as Saxifraga granulata.

—Granule cells, minute cells found in animal solids and liquids containing globules of fat.

Granuliferous (gran-ūl-if'ér-us), a. [E. granule, and L. fero, to bear.] Bearing grains; full of grains.

granule, and L. fero, to bear.] Bearing grains; full of grains.
Granuliform(gran'ūl-i-form),a. [E. granule, and L. forma, shape.] In mineral. having an irregular granular structure.
Granulite (gran'ūl-it), n. [E. granule, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] A fine-grained granitic rock consisting of granular felspar (orthoclase) and a little quartz. It is often imperfectly schistose, and sometimes contains garnets. Called also Eurite, Leptynite, and Retrosilex or Flesite.
Granulious (gran'ūl-us), a. Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.
Grape (grap), n. [Fr. grappa, a bunch of fruit or flowers; It. grappa, the stalk of fruit, the part by which it is held; grappare, to seize, grappolo, a cluster of grapes; from the German; comp. O.G. krapfe, a hook; O. krappe, a cluster. See Graba] 1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine, but commonly a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.—2. The cascabel or knob at the butt of a cannon.—3. pl. In farriery, a mangy tumour on the legs of a

horse.-4. Milit. grape-shot.-Sour grapes, horse.—s. Mun. grape-snot.—Som grapes, things despised because they are beyond our reach. The phrase is borrowed from Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes.

Grape (grap), v.i. To grope; to search by feeling, as in the dark. [Scotch.]

They steek their een, an' grape an' wale For muckle anes, an' straught anes.

Grape-flower, Grape-hyacinth (grap'-flou-er, grap'hi-a-sinth), n. Museari ruce-mosum, a garden plant with grape-like clusters of dark-blue flowers which have an

odour like that of starch.

Grapeless (grap'les), a. Wanting grapes;
wanting the strength and flavour of the

winting the strength and havour of the grape.

Grapery (grāp'e-ri), n. A place, building, or other inclosure, where grapes are reared.

Grape-shot (grāp'shot), n. A missile discharged from a cannon intermediate between case-shot and solid shot, having much

tween case-shot and solid shot, having much of the destructive spread of the former with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of the latter. A round of grapeshot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel fron discs connected together by a central wrought-fron pin. For carronades, in which the shot are not liable to such a violent dispersive shock, they are simply packed in canisters with wooden bottoms.—Quilted grapeshot, shot sewed up in a canvas bag and afterwards tied round with cord so as to form meshes.



form meshes. Grapestone (grap'ston), n. The stone or

seed of the grape. Grape-sugar (grap'shu-ger), n. See GLU-

GOSE.

Grape-vine (grāp'vīn), n. The vine that hears grapes. See VINE, VITIS.

Grape-wort (grāp'wert), n. Bane-herry, a poisonous plant. See ACT.BA.

Graph (graf), n. A sort of diagram intended to exhibit to the eye certain relations of quantities, numbers, or measurable phenomena, information given in this way being readily understood.

Graphic, Graphical (graf'ik, graf'ik-al), a. [L. graphicus, Gr. graphics, from graphō, to write.] I. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating. 'His facility in the graphic art.' Warton.—2. Written; inscribed.

The finger of God hath left an inscription on all

The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not graphical or composed of letters.

Sir T. Browne.

3. Well delineated or defined.

The letters will grow more large and graphical.

Bacon.

4. Describing with accuracy; describing vividly; vivid. 'A graphic description.' Swift.—5. Pertaining to or depending on the use of graphs.—Graphic granite. See under Granite.—Graphic gra, an ore of tellurium, containing gold and silver. Graphicly, Graphically (graf'ik-li, graf'ik-al-li), adv. In a graphic manner. Graphicness, Graphicalness (graf'ik-nes, graf'ik-al-nes), n. The condition or quality of being graphic. Graphides. Graphides. Graphide, Grap

of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia or shields) bears to the forms of certain orienshields) bears to the forms of certain oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name, and popular name of scripture-worts. Some species are found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of Cinchona.

Graphis (graf'is), n. A genus of lichens. The species are found chiefly on the bark of trees. See GRAPHIDEI.

Graphite (graf'ib), n. [Gr. graphō, to write.]

1. One of the forms under which carbon occurs in pature also known under the names.

1. One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature, also known under the names of Plumbago, Black-lead, and Wad. It occurs not unfrequently as a mineral production, and is found in great purity at Borrodale in Cumberland. Graphite may be heated to any extent in close vessels without change; it is exceedingly unchangeable in the nir; it has an iron-gray colour, metallic lustre, and granular texture, and is soft and unctuous to the touch. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, in burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery.—2. In archaeol. arudely

scratched or engraved representation of a figure or a rude inscription on a wall, pillar, and the like; a gradific. See GRAFFITI.

The next fin the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome) was a gradific, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by tille or mischievous hands, prompted by the spirit which has moved the 'cockneys' of all ages to distigare walls by recording their names or fancies upon them, nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This gradific was found on the information. This gradific was found as the property of the continuous of the property of the gradient of the continuous of the property of the gradient of the continuous of the property of the gradient of the continuous of the gradient of the gradient of the gradient of the sainted forgery delivering that foundly he's recorded to have preached to the people in the common of the gradient of the gradient of the control, and which tradition has connected with the church dedicated to them within the walls!

Gradient of the grad

Graphitoid, Graphitoidal (grafit-oid, grafit-oid'al), a. [From graphite, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] Resembling graphite or plum-

Dago. Grapholite (graf'ol-it), n. [Gr. graphō, to write, and lithos, a stone.] A species of slate suitable for writing on. Graphometer (graf-on/et-èr), n. [Gr. graphō, to describe, and metron, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a Semi-

thematical instrument, called also a Semi-circle, for measuring angles in surveying. Graphometrical (graf-o-met'rik-al), a. Per-taining to or ascertained by a graphometer. Graphotype (graf'ō-tip), n. [Gr. graphō, to write, and typos, an impression.] A process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a siliceous ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk block is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely-powdered French chalk, brought to a hard and firm texture by enor-

five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.



2. A grapplingiron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to

another in engagements preparatory to boarding.

Grapple (grap'l), v.t. pret. & pp. grappled; ppr. grappling. [A freq. of grab (which see).]

To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; as, a man grapples his antagonist, or a ship grapples another ship.

That business

Grapples you to the heart and love of us. Shak. **Grapple** (grap'l), v.i. To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I Must grapple upon even terms no more. Aust grappie upon even terms no more.

Beau. & Fl.

Let Truth and Falsehood grapple: who ever knew
Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?

-To grapple with, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly.

Who grasps the skirts of happy chance, And breasts the blows of circumstance, And grapples with his evil star. Tennyson.

Grapple (grap'l), n. 1. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; close fight or encounter.

Still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd.

A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

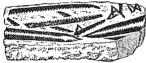
Grapplement † (grap'l-ment), n. A grappling; close fight or embrace.

Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd With their rude hands and griesly grapplement.

Grapple-plant (grap'l-plant), n. The Cape name of the Harpagophytum procumbens, a South African procumbent plant of the nat. order Pedaliacea. The seed has many hooked thorns, and clings to the mouth of any ox which has come on it while grazing, the pain being so exquisite that the animal roars through agony and a sense of help-lessness.

Grappling (grap'l-ing), n. 1. The act of laying fast hold on.—2. That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.
Grappling-iron (grap'l-ing-i-crin), n. An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast.
Grappidæ (graps'l-de), n. pl. [Genus Grapsus, from Gr. parpasuos, a crab, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of decaped brachyurous crustaceans belonging to the family Catametopes, placed by Milne-Edwards between the Gonoplacians and the family of the Oxystomes. The shell is nearly square, the legs flat, the eyes placed upon short footstalks at the anterior angles of the shell, and the antenne covered by the front of the latter. They are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the East and West Indies.
Grapsus (graps'us), n. A genus of decaped crustaceans of the firb Grapside, allied to the crabs. See Grapside, allied to the crabs. See Grapside, allied to the crabs. Inseribed, and lithos, stone.] One of a genus (Graptolithus) and sub-family

of a genus (Graptolithus) and sub-family



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

(Graptolitidæ) of fossil hydrozoa, agreeing with the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zooids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common flesh or comosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually present themselves as silvery impressions on hard black shales of the Silurian system, presenting the appearance of fossil pens, &c.; whence the name.

Graptolithus (grap-tol'i-thus), n. The generic name of the graptolites. See GRAPTO-LITE.

LITE.

Graptolitic (grap-to-lit'ik), a. Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites; as, graptolitic markings; graptolitic slate.

Graptolitides (grap-to-lit'l-dē), n. pl. Graptolitides, an extinct sub-family of the hydrozoa, found fossil in Silurian slate. See Grapeol 2011.

TOLITE.

Graptopora (grap-to-p5'ra), n. [Gr. graptos, written, from graphō, to write, and pōros, tuff-stone.] A rareform of extinct zoophytes, supposed to unite the genera Fenestella and Graptolithus. It occurs in the lower Silarian rocks, and appears in leaf-like bundles of fine lines radiating from numerous central pares.

pores.

Grapy (gräp'i), a. Composed of or resembling grapes. 'The grapp clusters' Addison.

Grasp (grasp), v.t. [Comp. G. grappen, to snatch, from O.G. grappen, grabben, from root of grab (which see); It. graspare, to grasp, is probably from the German, I. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fineers or arms. the fingers or arms.

Long arms stretch'd as to grasp a flyer. Tennyson. 2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of; as, kings often grasp more than they can hold.—3. To seize by the intellect; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of that which is real, we must penetrate beneath the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and grash the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances.

Dr. Carid.

Grasp (grasp), v.i. 1. To catch or seize; to gripe.—2.† To struggle; to strive. His hands abroad display'd, as one that graspt And tugg'd for life. Shak.

To seize with eager greed; to seize avariciously.

Like a miser, 'midst his store, Who grasps and grasps till he can hold no more. Dryden.

-To grasp at, to catch at; to try to seize. Grasp (grasp), n. 1. The grip or seizure of the hand.

I long'd so heartily then and there To give him the grass of fellowship. Tempson. 2. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp. Shak,

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grass. Lord Clarendon.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of intellect.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or grasp, equal to their predecessors.

Is. Taylor.

Graspable (grasp'a-bl), a. That can be

Grasper (grasp'êr), n. One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds. Grasping (grasp'ing), a. Covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

He was grasping both in his ambition and his avarice.

Hallam.

Graspingly (grasp'ing-li), adv. In an eager,

Graspingly (grasp'ing-li), adv. In an eager, grasping manner.

Grass (gras), n. [A. Sax. grees, geers, Goth. Icel. D. and G. gras, Sc. girs, grass. Probably akin to grow and green.] I. In common usage, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil.—2. In bot. a term applied to all the members of the order Gramineæ (which see).—3. In mining, the surface of a mine; as, the ore is 'at grass,' that is, is raised to the surface—4. In Scrip. employed as a symbol for decay or transitoriness. 'All flesh is grass.' Is xl. 6.—China grass, the popular name of the plant Bochmeria mice, from the fibre of which grass-cloth is made. It is a native of China and Sumatra. See Boehmerla.—Esparto grass. See Esparto.—Grass of Parnassus, a genus of plants (Parnassia) generally regarded as belonging to the nat. order Droseraceæ, but referred by Lindley to Hypericaceæ. P. palustris is a British plant with handsome white flowers, of frequent occurrence in damp places; there are three or four North American species.

Grass (gras), vt. 1. To cover with grass or with tarf; to furnish with grass.—2. To bleach on the grass or ground, as flax.—3. To take out of the water, as a fish; to land; to lay on the grass. Macmillan's Mag. Grass f (gras), v.t. To breed grass; to be covered with grass.

Grassation† (grassatus, to walk about, from grassor, grassatus, to walk about, from gradior, gressus, to go.] A wandering about with evil designs.

If in vice there he a perpetual grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance, Felbiam.

Grass-blade (gras'blad), n. A blade of

Grass-cloth (gras'kloth), n. A name given to certain beautiful light fabries, made in

to certain beautiful light fabries, made in the East from the libre of Bohmeria nivea, or China grass, Bromelia Figha, &c. None of the plants yielding the fibre are grasses. Grass-cutter (gras/kut-ér), n. One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task it is to provide provender for the large number of cuttle necessary for transporting munitions, bargage, &c.

mannons, baggage, Acc.

Grass-fineh, Grass-quit (gras'finsh, gras'kwit), n. Names given to the species of the
genera Poëphila and Spermophila or Sporophila, exotic passerine birds belonging to the
flach family, so called from feeding chiefly
on the seeds of grasses.

Grass-Grass-Grass (grasses.)

Grass-green (gras'gren), α. 1. Green with grass. -2. Dark green, like the colour of

A gown of grass green silk she wore. Tennyson. Grass-green (gras/gren), n. The colour of grass Hill

Grass-grown (gras'gron), a. Overgrown with grass.

or grass-hearth (grasharth), n. In law, an ancient customary service of tenants who brought their ploughs and did one day's work for their lord.

work for their lord.

Grasshopper (gras'hop-èr), n. [Grass and hop: so named from its living among grass and its moving by leaps.] A saltatorial orthopterous insect, family Gryllidæ, characterized by very long and slender legs, the thighs of the hinder legs being large and adapted for leaping, by large and delicate wings, and by the wing-covers extending far beyond the extremity of the abdomen. Grasshowers form an extraint grain of the strength of the streng nar beyond the extremity of the abdomen. Grasshoppers form an extensive group of insects, and are distinguished by the power which they possess of leaping to a considerable distance, and by the stridulous or chirping noise the males produce by rubbing their wing-covers together. They are nearly allied to the locust tribe. Grassiness (gras'i-nes), n.

of being grassy; the state of abounding with

grass.

Grassland (gras'land), n. In agri. land kept
perpetually under grass, as contrasted with
land which is alternately under grass and

Grass-moth (gras'moth), n. A genus of small moths (Crambus) inhabiting dry mea-dows in the summer time. They are sometimes brown and white, sometimes silvery and golden.

and golden.

Grass-oil (gras'oil), n. A name given to various fragrant volatile oils procured in India, by distillation, from the leaves and stems of certain scented grasses, chiefly of the genus Andropogon. Its chief use is in

perfumery.

Grass-plot (gras-plot), n. A plot or spot covered with grass; also, a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them

instead of gravel.

Grasspoly (gras'po-li), n. A plant, Lythrum
hysoopifolia, nat. order Lythracee, an annual
with purple flowers, growing in moist places

with purple nowers, growns ... in England.
Grass-quit. See Grass-finoh.
Grass-snake(gras'snak), n. Same as Ringed-snake (which see).
Grass-table (gras'tâ-bl), n. See Earth-

TABLE.

Grass-tree (gras'tre), n. The popular name of a genus of Australian plants (Xanthorrhoa) of the nat. order Liliacee, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage, from the centre of which arise the tall flower-stalks, which sometimes reach the height of 15 or 20 feet, and bear dense cylindrical spikes of blossom at their sumnit. The base of the leaves forms, when roasted, an agreeable article of diet, and the leaves themselves are used as fodder for roasted, an agreeable article of diet, and the leaves themselves are used as fodder for all kinds of cattle. A resin, known in commerce as guan acroides, useful in dysentery, diarrhea, &c., is obtained from all the species. The common species, X. hastitis, has a stem 4 feet long and 1 foot in diameter. Grassum, Gersome (gras'um, ger'sum), n. [A. Sax gereama, a premium.] A premium or sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or that at the entry of a lease.

or sam pant to a nament or superior, by a tenart or flar at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties. [Scotch.] Grass-vetch (gras'rech), n. A plant, Lathy-rus Nissolia, so called from its grass-like leaves.

leaves.

Grass-week (gras/wěk), n. An old name in the Inns of Court for Rogation week, be-cause the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. Fostroke. Grass-widow(gras/wi-dō).n. [Fr. grace, cour-tesy, and E. widow—n widow by courtesy.] Originally, an unmarried woman who had a

child: now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband, as a wife living in England while her husband is in India.

A slightly different idea has been recently attached to the term (grass-seedeed). During the gold mania in California a man would not unfrequently put his wife and children to board with some family while he went to the diggins. This he called 'putting his wife to grass,' as we put a horse to grass when not wanted or unit for work.

wanted or unfit for work.

Grasswrack (gras'rak), n. Zostera, a genus of grass-like marine plants, nat. order Naiadacee, widely distributed on various coasts. The common grasswrack (Z. marina) grows in creeks and ditches of salt water, and on the sea-shore. It is used in the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

of Europe.

Grassy (gras'i), a. 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass.—2. Resembling grass;

Graste + (grast), pp. Graced; favoured.

Grat (grat), pret. of greet, to weep. Burns. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.]
Grate (grat), n. [It. grata, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from L. crates, a hurdle. See Crate.]
1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. 'A secret grate of iron bars.' Shak.—2. A metallic receptacle for holding fuel in a state of combustion, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars; generally fixed in or forming part of a firendace in a room.

mars; generally fixed in or forming part of a fireplace in a room.

Grate (grat), u.t. To furnish with a grate or grates; to fill in or cover with cross bars; as, to grate a window. Grate (grat), v.t. pret. & pp. grated; ppr. grating. [O.Fr. grater, Fr. gratter, to scratch,

to scrape, to rub; It. grattare, L.L. cratare; from the Teutonic. Comp. O.H.G. chrazon, G. kratzen, to scratch; Icel. krassa, to scrape, to scraye, the complex scrape is the scraye to the scr against another body; to rub one thing against another so as to produce a harsh sound; as, to grate the teeth.—2. To wear away in small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to grate a number of the product of t nutmeg.

Grate it on a grater which has no bottom.

3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words grate the heart.

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London.

4. To produce, as a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.

Grate (grāt), v.i. 1. To rub hard so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importu-

nity.
This grated harder upon the hearts of men. South. 2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

Harsh shingle should grate underfoot. Tennyson. Grate† (grāt), a. [L. gratus.] Agreeable.

Gratef (grāt), a. [L. gratus.] Agreeable. It becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. Sir T. Harbert. Grateful (grāt'ful), a. [From stem of L. gratus, pleasing, thankful, and E. adjectival term. ful, full of. See Grace.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favour has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a grateful heart.—2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude. gratitude.

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages.

3. Affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; acceptable; gratifying; as, a grateful present; a grateful offering.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine, And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.

Pope.
So grateful is the noise of noble deeds. Tennyson. Grateful, Thankful. Grateful is preferred -Grateful, Trankful. Grateful is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind; as, a person of a grateful disposition; or when a person has received favours from some individual. Thankful has reference rather to gratifude for a particular act of kindness, and does not necessarily imply a favour conferred by a person; a for incture when we saw we are thanksarily infily a raviar conterted by a person, as, for instance, when we say we are thankful at being delivered from danger; I felt thankful at my escape, where it is nearly equivalent to relieved or glad; thankful has equivalent to refleved or glad; thankful has generally reference to some specific act; grateful is more general or characteristic of a habit. This is clearly seen in their opposites, ungrateful and thankless, or ingratitude and thanklessness.—SYN. Thankful, pleasing, acceptable, gratifying, agreeable, welcome, delightful, delicious.

Gratefully (gratful-li), adv. In a grateful or pleasing manner; as, he gratefully thanked his benefactor.

his benefactor.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may gratefully strike the imagination.

Watts.

Gratefulness (grāt/ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being grateful or pleasing; gratitude; agreeableness.

Gratelupia (gra-tē-lū'pi-a), n. [In honour of Dr. Grateloup.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusca

Grater (grat/er), n. One who or that which grates, especially, (a) an instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubstates a specially to a mass united that states are the bing off small particles of a body; as, a grater for nutnegs. (b) In book-binding, an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting. Graticulation (grāt-ik/ū-lā'shon), n. [Fr. graticulation, craticulation, from graticuler, to divide into squares, from graticule, craticule, L. craticula, dim. of crates, a hurdle, wicker-work.] The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions. Graticule (grati-kūl), n. [Fr. See Graticul-LATION.] A design or draught divided into squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same graticule, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian the skeleton of the general map. Col. Fule.

the skeleton of the general map. Col. Fulc. Gratification (gra'ti-fi-kā'shon), n. [L. gratificatio, gratifications, from gratificatio, gratify. See Gratify. 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; as, the gratification of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul, or heart.—2. That which affords pleasure; an inventive set if each of the sense of the sense of the desires, of the sense pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.

To renounce those gratifications in which he has long been used to place his happiness. Rogers.

3. Reward; recompense.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, come-liness; rage, valour; bribery, gratification. Rt Monton

Gratifier (gra'ti-fi-èr), n. One who or that which gratifies or pleases; one who renders agreeable. 'Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens who were great gratifiers of the natural life of man.'

Dr. H. More.

Gratifier (gratifiers)

Dr. H. More.
Gratify (gra'ti-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. gratified;
ppr. gratifying. (Fr. gratifier, L. gratifier)
—gratus, pleasant, agreeable, and facio, to
make.] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to
indulge; to delight; to humour; to satisfy;
as, to gratify the taste, the appetite, the
senses, the desires, the mind, &c.

For who would die to gratify a foe? Dryden.

2. To requite; to recompense. 'I'll gratify you for this trouble.' Todd. Grating (grating), p. and a. [See Grate.] Fretting; irritating; harsh; as, grating sounds or a grating reflection.

The grating shock of wrathful iron arms. Shak,

Grating snock of wrantum for arms. Stack.

Grating (grāt/ng), n. [See GRATE.] A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars; as,
(a) an open cover of wood in lattice-work for the hatches of a ship, serving to light and ventilate the interior of the vessel in good weather. (b) An open from frame or lattice on the side-walk of a street admitting light to a sulf (fat. (a)) A frame of involvers eight.

on the sace-wark of a screet admitting light to a sunk flat. (c) A frame of iron bars covering the opening to a drain or sewer. Grating (grätfing), a. The act of rubbing roughly or harshly; the harsh sound caused by strong attrition or rubbing; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is harshness, such as is grating, and some other sounds.

Hobbes

Gratingly (grāt'ing-li), adv. In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (gra-tiō-la), n. [L. gratia, grace, in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues.]

A genus of plants, the hedge-hyssop genus, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about nat.order Scrophulariacee, containing about twenty species of herbs, widely dispersed through the extra-tropical regions of the globe. G. officinalis grows in meadows in Europe; it has been held in great repute as a remedy in visceral obstructions, liver affections, dropsy, scurvy, &c. It is extremely bitter, and acts violently both as a purgative and emetic, and in overdoses it is a violent noison violent poison.

Gratiosa (gra-te-o'za), n. In music, same as

Grazioso.

Gratious, a. An old spelling of Gracious; graceful; handsome. Spenser.

Gratis (grā'tis), adv. [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing gratis; to perform service gratis.

Gratis (grā'tis), a. Given or done for nothing; free of charge; as, gratis admissions.

sion.

Gratitude (gra'ti-tūd),n. [L. gratitudo, from L. gratus, pleasing, thankful. See Grace.]

The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a sentiment of kindness or goodwill toward a benefactor; a warm and friendly feeling awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

The love of God is the sublimest gratitude. Paley.

Grabutions (gra-th'it-us), a. [L. grabutius, done for favour or friendship, without pay or reward, from gratia, favour, from gratia, pleasing, agreeable. See GRACE.] I. Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry. L'Estrange.

To the runs of our own indicately. Learning.

2. Not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; made or done without sufficient cause or reason; adopted or asserted without any good ground. 'Acts of gratuitous self-humiliation.' De Quincey. 'A gratuitous assumption.' Ray.—Gratuitous deed, in Scots law, a deed which has

been granted without any value being given for it.

Gratuitously (gra-tu'it-us-li), adv. In a gratuitous manner; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; without an equivalent or compensation; without sufficient cause or reason; as, labour or services gratuitously bestowed; a principle gratuitously assumed.

gratumous g assumed.

Roads are sometimes made by the government, and opened gratuitons by to the public; but the labour of making them is not the less paid for from the produce.

7.8. Mal.

Gratuitousness (gra-tū'it-us-nes), n. The Gratuitousness (gra-tu'it-us-nes), n. The quality or condition of being gratuitous.
Gratuity (gra-tu'i-ti), n. [Fr. gratuité; L. L. gratuitas, from L. gratuitus. See Gratuitous.] 1. That which is given for nothing; a free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little gratuity we gave him.

2. Something given in return for a favour;

an acknowledgment Gratulant (grat'ū-lant), a. Ex gratulation or joy; congratulatory. Expressing Yet centring all in love, and in the end All gratulant, if rightly understood. Wordsworth.

Gratulate (gratuality, v.t. pret. & pp. gratulated; ppr. gratulating. [L. gratulor, gratulatins, from gratus, pleasing, agreeable.]

1. To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

No farther than the Tower To gratulate the gentle princes there, Shak. 2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt, Who this thy scape from rumour gradulate, No less than if from peril.

B. Jonson.

3. To reward; to recompense.

I could not choose but gratulate your honest en-deavours with this remembrance. Heywood.

deavours with this remembrance. Heyrwood. [Now rare in all its senses.]

Gratulate (gratu-lat), a. Felicitous; gratifying; to be rejoiced at; joyous. "There's more behind that is more gratulate.' Shale.

Gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shon), n. [L. gratulatio.] Act of gratulating or felicitating; an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him; conversabilation.

congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into gratulations. South.

Glowing full-faced welcome, she
Began to address us and was moving on
In gratulation.
Tennyson.

Gratulatory (grat'ū-la-tō-ri), a. 1. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory. There is a gratulatory gift, when one sendeth to another to testify their love and joy. Willet.

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a gratulatory oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.

L. Addison.

Gratulatory (grat/u-la-tō-ri), n. A congratulation; an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him.

Gratwacke. See Graywacke.

Gravwacke. See Graywacke.

Gravwacke, from gravo, to weigh down, to oppress, from gravo, to weigh down, to oppress, from gravo, heavy. See Graye, a.] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

The great gravamen too of these charges against him (Lord Mansheld) is his leaning towards the Americans.

Graye (grav), v.t. pret. gravael, pp. graven

Graye (grav), v.t. pret. gravael, pp. graven

Grave (grāv), v.t. pret. graved; pp. graven or graved; ppr. graving. [Fr. graver, A. Sax. grafan, G. graben, D. graven, to cut into, to dig, to engrave. The Fr. graver is from the German, and may be the original of the English in meanings 1 and 2; in meanings 3 and 4 the word may be directly from the Anglo-Saxon. Cog. Ir. grafaim, to engrave, to scrape; Armor. krav. scratch; Gr. graphō, to grave, to write, I. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply. to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones and grave on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.

These sad experiences that grave their records deep on mortal face and form. Dr. Caird.

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to grave an image.

ith a chisel; as, to grave an image.

Thou shalt not make to thee any graven image.

Ex. xx. 4.

3.† To dig. And next the shrine a pit then doth she grave.

Chaucer 4. To entomb. [Rare.]

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound, And lie full low, grav'd in the hollow ground. Shak.

Grave (grav), v.i. To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it. Ex. xxviii. 36.

upon it.

Grave (grav) n. [A. Sax. graf, G. grab, D. graf, tomb. From root grab, graf, G. grab, D. graf, tomb. From root grab, graf, grav, to cut into, to dig, &c. See Grave, to carve or cut.]

1. An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—

2. A place of great slaughter or mortality; as, Flanders was formerly the grace of English armies.—3. Death; destruction.

Richard narked bin for the graze.

Richard marked him for the grave.

Grave (grav), v.t. [From graves, greaves, the dregs of melted tallow. Ships'hulls were formerly smeared with graves, for which pitch is now substituted.] To clean a ship's bottom by burning off sea-weeds, barnacles, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with nited.

with pitch.

Grave (grav), a. [L. gravis, heavy, allied to Gr. barys (gravys), heavy; skr. guru, heavy, garutā, heaviness; Goth. kaurs, heavy, kauritha, weight.] 1.4 Having weight. heavy; ponderous. 'His shield grave and great.' Chapman.—2. In music, low; depressed epposed to sharp, acute, or high; as, a grave tone or sound.—3. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to tight or jovial; as, a man of a grave deportment; a grave character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on.

The Roman state was of all others the most cele-

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the gravest of their own writers and of strangers do bear them witness.

4. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as, a grave suit of clothes.—5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import.

No graver than a schoolboy's barring out
Tenny

-Grave accent. See Accent, 3.-Syn. Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, thoughtful, sedate, weighty, momentous, important.

important, sedate, weighty, momentous, important, Grave (grav), v.t. [See the adjective.] In music, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

Grave-clothes (grav'klothz), n. pl. The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

terred.

Grave-digger (grav'dig-er), n. 1. One whose occupation is to dig graves.—2. The common name in Jamaica for a hymenopterous insect of the genus Sphex, which digs holes in the clay, in which it deposits its egg, with a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, which serve as food to the grub when hatched.

Gravel (cravel) an IEV gravele gravelle.

spiders, which serve as food to the grub when hatched.
Gravel (gra'vel), n. [Fr. gravele, gravelle, from O. Fr. grave, rough sand or gravel, from a radical grav, grav, found in Armor. groun, sand; W. grou, pebbles, coarse gravel; Skr. graven, a stone, 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles. It is often intermixed with other substances, such as sand, clay, loam, flints, pebbles, iron-ores, &c., from each of which it derives a distinctive appellation.—2. In pathol. small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder, similar to sand or gravel, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state occasioned by such concretions; stone.
Gravel (gra'vel), v.t. pret. & pp. gravelled; ppr. gravelling. 1. To cover with gravel; as, to gravel a walk.—2. To cause to stick in the sand.
William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground.

3. To perplex utterly and bring to an intellectual standstill; to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.

When you were gravelled for lack of matter, you might take occasion to kiss.

Shak, 4. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

Gravelliness (gra'vel-i-nes), n. The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with Gravelling (gra'vel-ing), n. 1. The act of

covering with gravel.—2. The gravel which covers any area, walk, &c.

Gravelly (gra'vel-i), a. Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a gravelly soil or land

Gravel-pit (gra'vel-pit), n. A pit from which gravel is dug.

Gravel-stone (gra'vel-ston), n. A small concretion formed in the kidneys or bladder.

cretion formed in the kindeys of mander. See Gravell. 2. Arbathaot. Gravel-walk (gravel-wak), n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom. Gravely (grav'il), adv. In a grave manner; soberly; scriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Smitt Grave-maker (grav'mak-ér), n. A grave-

Grave-maker (gravmak-er), n. a grave-digger. Sluk. Gravemente (grä·vā-men'tā). [It.] In music, with a depressed tone; solemnly. Graven (grā'vn), pp. from grave. See Grave,

Graveness (grāv'nes), n. The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears;
Thus settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and graveness.
Shak.

Importing health and graveness.

Graveolence (grave66-lens), n. A strong and offensive smell. Bailey.

Graveolent (grave6'-lent), a. [L. graveolens, graveolentis—gravis, heavy, and olco, to smell.] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell. Boyle.

Graver (graver), n. [See Grave, v.t.] 1. One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to ent letters or figures in stone or other hard material; a sculptor.

If he makes a design to be craved, he is to remove

If be makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do.

Dryden,

2. An engraving tool; an instrument made



Graver, and mode in which it is held.

of fine tempered steel for graving on hard substances: a burin.

The toilsome hours in diffrent labour slide, Some work the file, and some the graver guide.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool. Grave-robber (grav'rober), n. One who robs a grave; one who takes a dead body out of a grave; a resurrectionist. Gravery (grav'er'), n. The process of engraving or carving; engravery; engraving.

Gravery (grav'e-ri), n. The process of engraving or carving; engravery; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of pieture or gravery and embossing, that came out of a sovide hand.

Graves (gravz), n. pl. [L.G. greven.] The dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow. See Greaves.

Gravestone (grav'stön), n. A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

Gravestone (grav'grad), n. A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

Gravic (grav'grad), n. Pertaining to or causing gravitation; as, gravic forces; gravic attraction. Goodrieh. [Rare.]

Gravid (grav'id), a. [L. gravidus, from gravis, heavy.] Being with child; pregnant. Sir T. Herbert.

Gravidatet (gra'vid), v.t. [L. gravido, gravidatum, to load, to impregnate, from gravidus, prognant.] To cause to become full or gravid.

Her wond is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been gravidated, or great with child; in The eart of gravidation or gravidity or gravidation, Gravidity (gra-vid-s'shon, graviditi) in The eart of gravidation or gravidition or gravidition or gravidition or gravidition.

Gravidation, Gravidity (gra-vid-a'shon, gra-vid'i-ti), n. The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or state of being gravidated or made pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation.

pregnation.

The signs of gravitity and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. Architect.

Gravigrada (gra-vi-gravida), n. pl. [L. gravis, heavy, and gradus, a step.] A family of huge fossil animals allied to the sloths of the present day, but of the bulk of a rhinoceros or hippopotamus, differing from the sloths in that their feet, instead of being suitable for climbing, were adapted for

digging. They appear to have obtained their food by excavating around the roots of trees and overturning their trunks. Gravigrade (gravigrad), n. Properly, a member of the fossil family Gravigrada (which see). The term has been extended, however, by Blainville to the mammals characterized by a slow, heavy pace, as the elephant, hippopotamus, &c. Gravimeter (gravim'et-ër), n. [L. gravis, heavy, and Gr. metron, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See Hydrometric (gravimetrik), a. [L. gravis, frayimetric (gravimetrik), a. [L. gravis,

See Hydrometric (gra-vi-met'rik), a. [L. gravis, heavy, and Gr. metron, a measure.] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight; specifically, in chem. applied to a method of analysis of compound hodies performed by decormeting them and ferritise them. analysis of compound onder performed by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements.

Graving (grav'ing), n. 1. The act of cutting figures in hard substances; act of engraving.

2. That which is graved or carved; carved work; an engraving. 2 Chr. ii. 14.—3. Impression, as upon the mind or heart. Former gravings. upon their souls. Eikon Basilike.

pression, as upon the mind or heart. 'Former gravings... upon their souls.' Eikon Basilike.

Graving-dock (grāv'ing-dok), n. A dock in which ships are graved; a dry dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms examined, eleaned, and the like. See Dock.

Graving-piece (grāv'ing-pēs), n. In shipbulding, a small piece of wood put in to supply the defects of a plank.

Gravita (grav-ē-tā). [11 In music, a term indicating that a piece is to be performed in slow, marked, and solemn time, and with an earnest, dignified expression.

Gravitate (gravi-tāt), v.i. pret. & pp. gravitated; ppr. gravitating. [Fr. graviter, from L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy.] To be affected by gravitation; to exert a force or pressure upon, or tend to move under the influence of gravitation; cravitation (grav-tāt'shom), n. The act of gravitating of tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force. The attraction of gravitation exists between bodies in the mass, and acts at sensible distances. It is thus distinguished from chemical and cohesive attractions, which unite the particles of bodies together, and act at insensible distances, or distances too small to be measured.—Terrestrial gravitation, gravitation which respects the earth, orly which bodies descend or tend towards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation to wards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation to tiscentre.—General or universal gravitation by which all the planets tend towards one another, and by which all the bodies and particles of matter within the universe tend towards one another. The theory of universal gravitation was established by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid down the law that every particle of matter within the universe attracts every other particle with a force

universal gravitation was established by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid down the law that every particle of matter within the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional directly to the product of the numbers representing their mass, and inversely to the square of the distance separating one from the other. Gravitative (gravi-tāti-iy), a. Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre. Calexidge. Gravity (gravi-ti), n. [Fr. gravite; L. gravitas, from gravia, heavy. See Grave, a.] I. The state of being grave or weighty; heaviness; as, the gravity of lead.—2. Solemnity of demeanour; seriousness. 'Great Cato there, for gravity renowned.' Snak.—3. Relative importance, significance, dignity, and the importance, significance, dignity, and the like; weight; enormity. 'According to the gravity of the fact.' Hooker.

They derive an importance from . . . the gravity of the place where they were uttered. Burke. of the place where they were uttered. Burke.

4. The tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; centripetal force; terrestrial gravitation.—5. In music, lowness or depth of tone or note.—Centre of gravity. See CRNTRE.—Absolute gravity, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium.—Relative gravity, that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in resisting mediums, as air and water.—Specific gravity, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance; the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of solids and liquids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr, which is reckoned unity, and by comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10 5 times and the platinum 21 4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific every different substance; the relative gratimes heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5 and that of platinum 21.4. The practical rule is, weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and the weight in air divided by the loss of weight in water will give the specific gravity of the body. One substance is said to have a greater specific gravity than another when a given bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the latter. In designating the specific gravities of gases the standard or unity is atmospheric air.—Line of direction of gravity, the straight line which passes through the centre of gravity of a body in a direction towards the centre of the earth; the line which the centre of gravity describes

a direction towards the centre of the earth; the line which the centre of gravity describes when the body is allowed to fall freely.

Gravy (grā'vi), n. [From graves, graves, LG. green, G. griebe, the dregs of melted tallow.] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking made into a dressing for the meat when served up.

Gray, Grey (grā), a. [A. Sax green, D. graaua, Incel. grain, Dan. graa, G. grau, gray, Probably connected with G. greis, an old man.] 1. Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; hence, white with a mixture of black, as the colour of ashes.

These gray and dun colours may be also produced

These gray and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks. Newton.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

'A year hence.' 'We shall both be gray.' Tennyson. 3. Old; mature; as, gray experience. Gray, Grey (gra), n. 1. A gray colour; a dull or neutral tint.

The walls bear the dim, soft browns and greys of Ouida,

2. An animal of a gray colour, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon (Salmo erox).

a bagge, and a kind of sample (Seema) a bagge, and a kind of sample and (grā'bērd), n. 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man. 'Love, which gray-beards call divine.' Shak.—2. A name given to stoneware drinking-jugs brought into use in the early part of the sixteenth century, which had a bearded face (resembling that of Cardinal Bellarmine, in ridicule of whom for his opposing the reformed religion these jugs were designed) in relief on the front part of the neck. The word is still in use in Scotland and north of England to designate a large earthen jar or bottle for holding spirituous liquor.

Gray-beard, Grey-beard (grā'bērd), a. Having a gray beard.

Hold off; unhand me, gray-beard loon, Coleridge. Gray-bird (grā/berd), n. A species of thrush. Gray-falcon (grā/fa-kn), n. The peregrine falcon.

raicon.

Grayfly (grā/fii), n. The trumpet-fly.

Grayhound (grā/hound), n. Greyhound

(which see).

Graylsh (grā/ish), a. Somewhat gray; gray

Grayish (grā'ish), a. Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

Gray-lag (grā'lag), n. or a. [Lag is probably the A. Sax. Lagu, Icel. Lagr., the domesticated goose being perhaps brought originally from Italy.] A popular name for the Anser ferus, the common wild goose or fen-goose of Europe, and the supposed original of the domestic goose.

Grayle, † (grāl), n. [Fr. grêle.] Gravel. Spenser. Grayle, † (gral), n.

Grayle (grāl), n. Same as Gradual, 2. Grayling (grā'ling), n. Thymallus vul-



Grayling (Thymallus vulgaris).

garis, a voracious fish of the family Salmon-ide, called also Umber, about 16 or 18 inches

in length, of a more elegant figure than the in length, of a more elegant figure than the tront; the back and sides are of a silvery gray colour. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.

Grayly, Greyly (gra'li), adv. In a gray colour or colours; with a gray tinge.

It may be the most important thing about a pollard willow that it comes greyly against a cloud, or gloomily out of a pool.

Ruskin.

Gray-malkin (grā'ma-kin), n. [See GRIMAL-KIN.] A gray cat. Shak.
Gray-mare, Grey-mare (grā'mār), n. A cant term for a wife; as in the saying, 'The grey-mare is the better horse,' which means that 'the wife rules the husband;' hence, a wife who rules her husband; a do-princepte wife. mineering wife.

Ah! Glorvina, what a grey-mare you might have become had you chosen Mr. B. for your consort!

Thackeray.

Gray-mill, Gray-millet (grā/mil, grā/mil-et), n. A plant, Lithospermum officinale. See Gromwell.

et), n. A plant, Lithospermum officinale. See Groowell. A plant, Lithospermum officinale. Grayness, Greyness (grā'nes), n. The state or quality of being gray.

Gray-owl(grā'oul), n. The tawny-owl (Stria stridula), a common British species inhabiting thick woods or strong plantations of evergreens, and feeding indiscriminately on leverets, young rabbits, moles, rats, mice, birds, frogs, and insects.

Gray-pease (grā'pēz), n. pl. Common pease in a dried state.

Graystone (grā'stōn), n. In geol. a grayish or greenish, compact, volcanic rock, composed of felspar and augite, or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

Graywacke, Grauwacke (grā-wa'ke, grouwa'ke), n. [G. grauwacke (grā-wa'ke, grouwa'ke), n. [G. grauwacke-grau, gray, and wacke, a German mining term for a kind of rock.] Metamorphic sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals, as quartz and felspar, or of rocks, as slate and siliceous clay rocks, are embedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous or argillaceous. The colours are gray, red, blue, or some shade of these. The term, as used by the earlier writers, included all the conglomerates, sandstones, and shales of the older formations, when these had been subjected to considerable change. At first it was nearly synonymous with Silurian strata, these in this country, and especially in Scotland, yielding the only genuine graywacke.

wacke.

Gray-weather (grā'weth-er), n. In geol.
a large boulder of siliceous sandstone. Of
this kind are the stones forming the circle
of Stonehenge, which are derived either
from the Woolwich and Reading beds or
from the Bagshot sands.

Graze (grāz), a.t. pret. & pp. grazed; ppr.
graznq. (Perhaps a form of grate, to rub,
G. kratzen, O.H.G. chrazon, or the root meaning may be to skim along the grass: see
GRAZE, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly
in passing; to brush lightly the surface of
in passing; as, the bullet grazed the wall or
the earth. the earth.

the earth.

Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither graze nor pierce.

Shak.

Graze (graz), v.i. To pass so as to touch or
rub lightly; to pass with a touch or rub,
such as to ruffle the skin.

ch as to ruffle the skin.

Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and graving
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg di m Magnano's brass habergon,
Who straight "A surgeon" cried, 'a surgeon!'

Indubras.

Graze (grāz), v.t. pret. & pp. grazed; ppr. grazing. [A. Sax. grasian, from græs, grass; comp. D. grazen, to graze, and gras, grass, G. grasen and gras.] 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer grazes large herds of cattle.

He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard.

2. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as

growing herbage. The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle.

Jacob graz'd his uncle Laban's sheep.

Graze (grāz), v.i. 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle graze on the meadows.—2. To supply grass. Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year. Bacon.

3. To move on devouring, as spreading fire. As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed. Bacon. [In the last sense graze may be connected with L. grassor, to go about, to go about with hostile intentions, to attack.]

Graze (graz), n. The act of grazing or rubbing slightly; a slight rub or seratch; a light

Paul had been touched-a mere graze-skin deep.

Graze (graz), n. The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Debbin, and turning him out for a graze on the common.

Grazer (graz'er), n. One that grazes or feeds

on growing herbage.

Grazier (gra/zhèr), n. One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market; a farmer who raises and deals in

cattle.

Grazierly (grā'zhēr-li), a. Relating to or like a grazier. Heber. [Rare.]

Grazing (grāz'ing), n. 1. The act of feeding on grass.—2. A pasture.

on grass.—2. A pasture. Grazing-ground), n. Grazing-ground (grāz'ing-ground), n. Ground for cattle to graze on. Grazioso (grā-tsi-o'sō). [It] In music, an instruction to the performer that the music to which this word is affixed is to be executed elegantly and gracefully.

Gre, † n. [Fr. gré, from L. gratum, that which is pleasant, gratus, pleasant.] Pleasure extiste the control of the control of

sure; satisfaction.

Gre, † n. A step; a degree; superiority.

Chaucer. See GREE.

Grasse (gress), n. [Fr. graisse; It. grasso, from L. crassus, fat, gross. Akin to Gael. creis, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the collection of matter of the collection of the collectio of land alimais, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.—2. In farriery, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.

Grease(grez or gres), n.t. pret. & pp. greased; ppr. greasing. 1. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents

with presents.

ith presents.

Envy not the store
Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor.

Dryden.

3. In farriery, to affect with the disease called grease.

Grease-box (gres'boks), n. The receptacle over the axle of a locomotive or railway carriage for holding grease; the portable box in which grease is carried to replenish the

above.

Grease-cock (grēs'kok), n. In steam-engines, a short pipe, with two stop-cocks,
fixed in the cylinder-cover, for the purpose
of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston, without allowing the steam to escape.

Greaser (grēz'er), n. 1. One who or that
which greases, as the person who looks
after supplying the wheels of locomotives,
carriages, and waggons with grease.—2. A
name of contempt given by the people of
the United States to a Mexican creole.

The Americans call the Mexicans greasers, which

The Americans call the Mexicans greaters, which is scarcely a complimentary soubriquet; although the term greater camp as applied to a Mexican encampment is truthfully suggestive of filth and Squalor.

Greasily (grēz'i-li), adv. In a greasy man-ner; as, (a) with grease or an appearance of it. (b) Grossly; indelicately. You talk greasily, your lips grow foul. Stak.

Greasiness (grēz'i-nes), n. The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness: grossness.

ness; grossness.

Greasy (grēz'i), a. 1. Composed of or characterized by grease; oily; fat; unctuous; as, greasy food.—2. Smeared or defiled with grease. 'Mechanic slaves with greasy aprons.' Shak.—3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch; as, a fossil that has a greasy feel.—4. Fat of body; bulky. [Rare.]

Let's consult together against the greasy knight (Falstaff). Shak.

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste cells, when greasy Aretine, For his rank fico, is surnamed divine. Marston. 6. In farriery, affected with the disease called grease; as, the legs of the horse are

areasu. greaty.

Great (grāt), a. [A. Sax. greāt; comp. L.G. and D. groot, Fris. grat, O.G. grōz, G. gross, great. Pott is of opinion that it is of the same origin as L. grandis.] The most general meanings of this word are large or considerable in extent, number, or degree; hence, distinguished from other things of the same kind by possessing in a large or unusual degree the characteristic quality or attribute of the class, or any quality or attribute regarded as characteristic for the time being; hence, remarkable, uncommon, notable. The principal usages may be given as follows:—1. Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; grand; immense; enormous; expanded; as, a great body; a great house; a great farm; a great lead; a great great great; a great great great in number; numerous; as, a great many; a great number; numerous; as, a great great; gre nent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like; emi-nent; distinguished; celebrated; notorious; as, the great Creator; a great genius; a great hero; a great philosopher or botanist; a great scholar; Peter the Great.

"cat scholar," Feter the Great.

No cremony that to great ones longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword.

Become them with one-half so good a grace
As mercy does.

Thou slave, thou wetch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, great in villany.

Shak.

8. Of elevated sentiments; generous; noble; as, he has a great soul.—9. On an extensive scale; surptuous; magnificent; as, a great feast or entertainment.—10. Wonderful;

subline; as, a great conception or idea.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power!

Millon.

1 ny power:

11. Expressive of haughtiness or pride;
proud; as, he was not disheartened by great
looks.—12. Pregnant; teeming; filled; as,
great with young.
His eyes sometimes even great with tears. Sidney,
19. Hord, tillentile.

13. Hard; difficult.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. Fer. Taylor. 14. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in 14. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line; as, great grandfather, the father of a grandfather; great grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and great grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and great grandson, great great grandson, &c.—Great grandson, great great grandson, &c.—Great grandson, the largest grandson apart of an organ, the largest and most powerful, played by a keyboard of its own, and forming in many respects an instrument by itself.—The great, pl. the powerful, the rich, the distinguished persons of rank and position. position.

Great (grāt), n. 1. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the great.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridicu-lous asse, that many years since sold lyes by the great. Nash.

2. pl. The great-go at a university.

Lucy told the old ladies a good deal about herself and her father, and the old days in which Lawrence Desmond had read for 'greats' a Henley.

Miss Braddon.

Great (grāt), a. [A. Sax. grith, peace.] Familiar as one on good terms; reconciled; friendly; intimate. [Old English and Scotch.]

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are great with them.

Bacon.

Great-bellied (grät'bel-lid), a. Having a great belly; with child; pregnant. Slak. Great-born † (grät'born), a. Nobly descended. Drayton.

Greatcoat (grat'kot), n. An over-coat; a

Greaten (grāt'n), v.t. To make great; to enlarge; to magnify. I called the artist but a greatened man, E. B. Browning,

Greaten (grāt'n), v.i. To become large; to increase; to dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, its sin greatens, and rises to the height of an infinite emerit.

South.

Great-go (grāt'gō), a. The examination for degrees at some universities. See under Go. Great-hearted (grāt'hārt-ed), a. Highspirited; undejected. Greatly (grāt'l), adv. 1. In a great manner or degree; much.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16. 2. Nobly; illustriously.

By a high fate, thou greatly didst expire. Dryden. 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. Magnanimously, where these bold intrepld sons of war, That greatly turn their backs upon the foe, And to their general send a brave defiance? Dryden

And to their general send a brave defiance? Dryden.
Great-mercy! (grat/mer-si), n. [Fr. grand-merci.] Great favour. Spenser.
Greatness (grat/nes), n. The state or quality of being great; as, (a) largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; as, the greatness of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use bulk, size, extent, or magnitude, than greatness; as, the bulk or size of the body; the extent of the ocean; the magnitude of the sum or of the earth. (b) Large amount; high degree; extent; as, the greatness of a reward; the greatness of virtue or vice. (c) High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness.

Shak,

(d) Swelling pride; affected state.

It is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships.

(e) Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as, greatness of mind.

Virtue is the only solid basis of greatness. (f) Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as, the greatness of genius.
(g) Force; intensity; as, the greatness of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

Greave (grev), n. A steward; a peace-officer; a reeve; a grieve. [Old English and Scotch.]

Greave (grev), n. Same as Grove. Fairfux.

Greavet (grev), n. Same as Groove.

Spensor.

Greave (grev), v.t. Naut. to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning; to grave.

Greave (grev), v. [Fr. greve, armour for the leg; Fg. greta, probably from Ar. djaurab, Egypt. gaurab, a covering for the legs.] Armour, made of bronze, brass, or other metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn on the front of the lower part of the law agrees the head of which it was buckled. leg, across the back of which it was buckled. All his greaves and cuisses dash'd with drops of onset.

All his greares and cuisses dash'd with drops of onset. Tempson.

Greaves (grevz), n. pl. [L.G. greven, greaves;
G. griebe, diregs of melted tallow. Comp.
grays,] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-tots, and made upinto eakes for dog's ment. In Scotland such
cakes are called eractitings.

Grebe (greb), n. [Fr. grebe; G., Swiss, grebe,
perhaps from Armor, krib, W. crib, a comb,
a crest, because one variety (Podiceps cristatitis), known as the great crested grebe, has
a comb or crest.] The common name of the
birds of the genus Podiceps, family Colymbides, characterized by a straight conical
bill, no tail, tarsus short, toes flattened,
separate, but broadly fringed at their edges
by a firm membrane, and legs set so far separate, but broadly fringed at their edges by a firm membrane, and legs set so far back that on land the grebe assumes the upright position of the pengain. The geographical distribution of the genus is very wide, these birds haunting seas as well as ponds and rivers. They are excellent swimners and divers; the little grebe or dalichick is well known for its quickly-repated plungings. They feed on small fishes, frogs, crustaceans, and insects, and



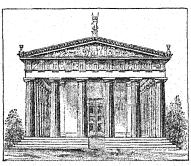
Sclavonian or Horned Grebe (Podiceps cornutus).

their nests, formed of a large quantity of grass, &c., are generally placed among reeds and sedges, and rise and fall with the water. Five species are British, the great crested grebe (P. cristatus), the little grobe or dabehick (P. minor), the Schwnian or horned grebe (P. corautus), the red-necked (P. rubricollis), and the eared (P. auritus). The three last are winter visitors, but the two first remain with us all the year. The great grebe is about 21 to 22 inches long, and has been called satin grebe from its beautiful silvery breast-plumage, much esteemed as material for ladies' muffs;

the little grebe is about 9 inches long, and is by far the most common. The motions of the grebes on land are singularly ungainly; they walk with difficulty, and sometimes shuffle on their bellies like seals.

Grece (gres), n. In her. same as Griece.

Grecian (greshan), a. Pertaining to Grece; Greek.—Grecian tenkitecture, the architecture which flourished in Greece from about 500 years before the Christian era, or perhaps a little earlier, until the Roman conquest. It had its origin in the wooden lut formed of posts set in the earth, and covered with transverse poles and rafters. Its beginnings were very simple, being little more than imitations in stone of the original posts and beams. By degrees these were modified and decorated so as to give rise to the distinct



Temple of Jupiter at Olympia-Doric order.

tion of what are called the orders of archition of what are called the orders of archi-tecture, which comprehend the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which may perhaps be added the Caryatic order. Of these the Doric is the most distinctive, and may be regarded as the national style. The archi-tecture of the Greeks is known to us only through the remains of their sacred editices and monuments, and we have no means of ascertaining in what manner it was applied ascertaining in what manner it was applied to their houses. Simple and grand in their general composition, perfect in proportion, enriched yet not encumbered with ornament of consummate beauty, these remains cannot be surpassed in harmony of proportion and beauty of detail. The arch in any form seems never to have been used.—Green five some as Greek five. See under cian fire, same as Greek fire. See under GREEK, a.

Griefen, the Greek and the Greece. 2. One who adopted the language and manners of the Greekans. Acts vi. 1.—3. One versed in or studying the Greek language. Grecism (gre'sizm), n. An idiom of the Greek language.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as grecisms and hebraisms, into his poem. Addison. Grecize (grē'sīz), v.t. pret. & pp. grecized; ppr. grecizing. 1. To render Grecian.—2. To translate into Greek.

Grecize, Grecianize (grë'siz, grë'shan-iz), v.i. To speak the Greck language.
Grecque (grek), n. [Fr., fret-work.] An apparatus introduced into coffee-pots for holding the coffee grounds. The bottom is perforated with minute holes, and the hot water is poured through it, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds. The name is also given to a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance.

Grecque (grek), a. In arch. see A-LA-GHEGUE.

Gredalin (gred'a-lin), n. Same as Gride-

lin.

Grede,† n. A greedy person. Chaucer.

Grede,† n.i. [A. Sax. grædan, Goth. greitan,
Sc. græt, to weep.] To cry; to weep. Chaucer.

Gree† (grê), n. [Fr. gré, pleasure, satisfaction. See GRE.] 1. Favour; good-will; liking;
estimation. Spenser.—2. In law, satisfaction
for an offence committed or an injury done.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend, For thy courtesy, And hold my lands in thy hands Till I have made the gree

Old ballad. Gree (gre), v.i. 1. † To agree; to consent. To trie the matter thus they greed both. Harrington.

2. To live in amity; to give up quarrelling. [Scotch.] Gree (gre), v.t. To reconcile parties at variance. [Scotch.] Gree (grē), n. [Through O.Fr., from L. gradus, a step.] 1.† A step; a degree.—
2. Pre-eminence; superfority; fame.—To bear the gree, to have the victory; to earry off the prize. [Scotch.]
Greece† (grēs), n. [Pl. of gree, a step.]
Same as Grees.
Greed (grēd), n. [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

The women whom God intended to be Christian

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's greed by day.

Kingsley.

Greedily (gred'i-li), adv. [See GREEDY.] In a greedy manner; voraciously; ravenously; eagerly; as, to eat or swallow greedily.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward.

Jude 11.

Greediness (gred'i-nes), n. The quality of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; ardent desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness. Fox in stealth, won in greathers.

I with the same greatness did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.

Denham.

Greedy (gred'i), a. [A. Sax. gredig, greedig. Comp. Goth. gredus, hunger, gredags, hungry; Icel. gradus, hunger, gredags, hungry; Icel. gradus, predig. greedy. Hence greed, which is quite a modern word in English.] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry: followed by of. 'A lion that is greedy of his prey.' Ps. xvii. 12.—2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous disposition; as, greedy of gain. 'Not greedy of filthy lucre.' 1 Tim. ii. 3. 'Greedy to know.' Fairfax.
You would have thought the very windows spake, So many greedy looks of young and old Through casements darted their desiring eyes Upon his visage.

Teedy-gut, Greedy-guts (gre'di-gut, gre'-lignts')

Greedy-gut, Greedy-guts (grē'di-gut, grē'di-guts), n. A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god.

19-gou.

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a gready-gut i
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Greek (grek), a. [L. græcus, Fr. grec.] Pertaining to Greece.—Greek Church, the eastern church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. It comprises the great bulk of the Christian population of Russia, Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is governed by patriarchs.—Greek fire, a combustible composition the constituents of which are sumposed to have been aspinalt. of which are supposed to have been asphalt.

of which are supposed to have seen in the and sulphur.

Greek (grek), n. 1. A native of Greece.—

2. The language of Greece.—3. A cunning knave; a cheat. [Slang.]—4. A low Irish-

man. [Slang.]
Greekess (grēk'es), n. A female Greek.
Greekish (grēk'ish), a. Peculiar to Greece;

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. Shak.

Greekism (grēk'izm), n. Same as Greeism. Greekling (grēk'ling), n. A little Greek; a Greek of little importance or repute.

Which of the Greeklings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?

B. Fonson.

to Demosthenes?

R. Fonson.

Green (gren), a. [A. Sax grene. Comp. L.G.
Dan, and Sw. grön, Icel. grænn, G. grin.
The root meaning is probably found in
O.G. gröen, Icel. grön, A. Sax gröwan, to
germinate, to become green, to grow; L.
kohlus, olus, green vegetables; Gr. ohloë, a
young shoot, chlöros, pale green; Skr. kari,
green.] 1. Of the colour of herbage and
plants when growing; resembling the colour
of the solar spectrum situated between the
yellow and the blue; composed of blue and
yellow rays of light; emerald; verdant.—
2. New; fresh; recent; as, a green wound.

'The greenest usurpation.' Burke.—3. Full
of life and vigour; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

ishing; undecayed.

His hair just grizzled
As in a green old age.

Dryden.

4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as, green wood; green timber. 5. Not roasted; half raw. We say the meat is green, when half roasted. Watts.

We say the meat is green, when half roasted. Watts.

6. Unribe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as, green fruit.—7. Immature in age; young; raw; inexperienced; easily imposed upon; as, green in age or judgment.

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its green conceptions can instruct my grayhairs.

A man must be very green, indeed, to stand this for two seasons.

Disraeli.

8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely?

Shak.

At what it did so freely?

Green (gren), n. 1. The colour of growing plants; the colour of the solar spectrum intermediate between the blue and yellow; a colour composed of blue and yellow, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as, apple green, meadow green, leek green, &c.—2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

O'er the smooth enamelled green. 3. pl. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind,
Dryden

4. pl. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the open-hearted cabbage kind, kale, &c. In that soft season, when descending showers Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers.

Nature
Steps from her airy hill, and greens
The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
With moss and braided marish-pipe. Tenryson.

Greenback (gren'bak), n. A popular name for the paper money of the United States, first issued by the state department in 1862; so called from the back of the note being of a green colour. The term is sometimes used also to include the United States bank-notes

Green-bird (gren'berd), n. See GREEN-

Green-bird (grën'bërd), n. See GREEN-FINCH.

Green-bone (grën'bön), n. A local name for the garlish (Belone vulgaris), from the colour of its bones when bolled. The viviparous blenny (Zoarces viviparus) is also so called from a similar reason.

Green-brier (grën'bri-èr), n. A popular name in the United States for a very common thorny climbing shrub, Smilas votundifolia, having a yellowish-green stem and thick leaves, with small bunches of flowers.

Green-chafer (grën'bri-èr), n. A coleoptorous insect of the genus Agestrata.

Green-chafer (grën'chāt-èr), n. A coleoptorous insect of the genus Agestrata.

Greencloth (grën'kloth), n. A board or court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the sovereign's household, composed of the lord-steward and the officers under him. This court had the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the household of the sovereign, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace within the verge of the palace, and 200 yurds beyond the gates.

Green-crop (grën'krop), n. A crop that is seed in its growing or unine state: some-

yond the gates.

Green-crop (gren'krop), n. A crop that is used in its growing or unripe state: sometimes used in contradistinction to grain-crop, root-crop, or grass-crop, sometimes including turnips, potatoes, &c.

Green-dragon (gren'dra-gon), n. A North American herbaceous plant, the Arisema Dracontium.

Green-earth (gren'erth), n. A species of

Green-earth (gren'erth), n. A species of earth or mineral; the mountain-green of artists

artists.

Green-ebony (gren'eb-on-i), n. An olive-green wood obtained from the South American tree Jacaranda ovalifolia, nat. order Bignoniacea, used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry work, &c., and also much used for dyeing, yielding olive-green, brown, and yellow colours.

Greenery (gren'e-ri), n. 1. A place where green plants are reared.—2. A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance presented by such a mass.

by such a mass.

A romantic glen, whose precipitate walls hung with greenery.

Geikie

hung with greenery.

Green-eyed (gren'id), a. I. Having green eyes.—2. Of a morbid sight; seeing all things discoloured or distorted. 'Greeneyed jealousy.' Shak.

Greenfinch (gren'finsh), n. An insessorial bird of the genus Coccothraustes, the C. chloris, family Fringillidæ. It is otherwise called Green-timet, Green-grossbeak, or Greenfih (gren'fish), n. A fish so called in the United States, the Temnodos saltator.

Greenfiy (gren'fil), n. The name given to

various species of Aphides which infest

various species of Aphides which infest plants.

Green-gage (grën'gāj), n. [After a priest named Gage, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum, the reine claude of the French. It is large, and has a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour.

Greengrocer (green'grō-sēr), n. A retailer of greens and other vegretables.

Green-grossheak (grantgras-hēk), n. See

Green-grossbeak (gren'gros-bek), n. See GREENFINCH.

GREENFINCH.
Green-hand (gren'hand), n. A raw and inexperienced person.
Green-heart (gren'hart), n. The Nectandra
Rodicai, nat. order Lauraceæ, a native of
Guiana, the bark of which yields bebeerine,
an alkaloid of great value in intermittents.
It is a large forest tree, 80 or 90 feet high,
and its timber is excellent for ship-building
and wooden harbours, from its not being
liable to the attacks of Teredo navatis.
Greenhood (gren'hud), n. A state of greenness.

Greenhorn (gren'horn), n. A person easily imposed upon; one unacquainted with the

world; a raw inexperienced person. Not such a greenhorn as that, answered the boy.

Greenhouse (grenhous), n. A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a conservatory chiefly in containing plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory generally grow in borders and beds.

Greening (grën'ing), n. A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe. Greenish (grën'ish), a. 1. Somewhat green having a tinge of green; as, a greenisk yei-

low.

With goodly greenish locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride.

Spense

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced. Greenishness (gren'ish-nes), n. The qua-

lity of being greenish.

Greenlandite (gren'land-it), n. In mineral.

a variety of precious garnet obtained from Greenland.

Green-laver (grēn'lā-vèr), n. The popular name of *Ulva latissima*, an edible sea-weed. Called also *Green-sloke*. Green-linnet (gren'lin-net), n. See GREEN-

Greenly (grēn'li), adv. 1. With a green colour; newly; freshly; immaturely.—2. Unskilfully; in the manner of a green-hand.

And we have done but greenly In hugger-mugger to inter him. Shak.

In hugger-mugger to inter him.

Green-mantled (grēn'man-tld), a. Wearing a green mantle; hence, having a green covering of any kind.

Green-mineral (grēn'min-èr-al), n. A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

Greenness (grēn'nes), n. The quality of being green: viridity; unripeness; immaturity; freshness; newness; vigour; inexperience; ignorance of the world; as, the greeness of crass or of a meadow.

ness of grass or of a meadow. 1088 Of grass or or a measure.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.

Sir P. Schreg.

A man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth.

Greenockite (grēu'ok-īt), n. [After its discoverer Lord Greenock, eldest son of Earl Catheart.] A native sulphuret of cadmium, presenting a honey-yellow or orange-yellow colour, occurring in Renfrewshire and Dumbartambium. bartonshire.

bartonshire.

Green-room (gren'rom), n. I. A room near
the stage in a theatre, to which actors retire
during the intervals of their parts in the
play. It is so called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.

gmanty painted or decorated in green.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the green-room of a theatre—it was literally a green-room, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personae deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment.

A room in a unavalouse, where new contracts the stage is not a support of the classic apartment.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving

factory.

Greensand (gren'sand), n. A name common to two groups of strata, the one (lower

greensand) belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other (upper greensand) to the upper cretaceous series: between them is the gault. They consist chiefly of sands, with clays, Ilmestones, and chert bands. They were named on account of the green colour, due to silicate of iron, which some of the beds show. But this colour is not always present, nor is it confined to them, some tertiary sands being as green. The fossil contents are marine, and both deposits, which are thickest towards the south-west, represent shore accumulations. Greenshank (green'shangk), n. The common name for a well-known species of sand-piper (Totama glattis or T. ochropus), often called the Whistling Saipe, from the shrill note it utters when first flushed.

Green-sickness (gren'sik-nes), n. A disease of young females, characterized by pale livid complexion, languor, listlessness, deprayed appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial discharge; chlo-

Green-sloke (gren'slok), n. See GREEN-

Green-snake (gren'snak), n. The name given in the United States to two species of colu-

ber.

Green-stall (gren'stal), n. A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

Greenstone (grein'ston), n. [So called from a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for the hard granular-crystalline varieties of trap, consisting mainly of felspar and hornblende, felspar and augite, or felspar and hypersthene, in the state of grains or small crystals. Diorite and melaphyre are the principal members of this group, being now separated from the dolerites.

Green-sward (grēn'sward), n. Turf green with grass.

A foot, that might have danced The greensward into greener circles. Tem

The greensward into greener circles. Tempoon.

Green-tea (grën'të), n. A tea of a greenish
colour imported into Britain. The green
colour is due to the mode in which the
leaves of the tea-plant are treated in the
process of drying.

Green-vitriol (grën'vi-tri-ol), n. A name
formerly given to sulphate of from.

Green-wax (grën'waks), n. In the court of explantary extreats of these amergements de-

chequer, estreats of fines, amercements, &c., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court, which is impressed upon green

wax.

Green-weed (grēn'wēd), n. Dyer's-weed
(Genista tinetoria). See GENISTA.
Greenwood (grēn'wyd), n. 1. A wood or
forest when green, as in summer.—2. Wood
which has acquired a green that under the
pathological influence of the fungus Peziza.
3. The plant Genista tinetoria, or dyer'sweed weed.

weed.

Greenwood (grēn'wud), a. Pertaining to a greenwood. 'A greenwood shade.' Dryden, Greeny (grēn'i), a. Green; greenish; having a green hue. 'Great, greeny, dark masses of colour—solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature. 'Ruskin.' Grees, 'Greset (grēz), n. [Pl. of gree, a step.] A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step or degree.

Greeshoch (gresh'och), n. Same as Grieshoch

(which see). (w.t. [A. Sax. grētan, to salute, Greet (grēt), v.t. [A. Sax. grētan, to salute, to cry out, to bid farewell; also, to touch or approach; same as G. grētsen, D. groeten, to greet, to salute; perhaps allied to A. Sax. grætan, greitan, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. greet, greit, to weep, to cry out, to lament; Goth. gretan, greitan, Dan. græde, to weep. Cog. W. grydian, grydiaw, to shout, to scream or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise.] 1. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect; to pay respects or kindness and respect; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through the intervention of another, or by writing or token; to salute; to hail.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to greet you,
Shak,

2. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar, Approacht in haste to greete his victorie. Spenser.

3. To meet, in the manner or spirit of those who go to pay congratulations.

Edmund. Your haste Is now urged on you.

Albany. We will greet the time. Shak.

Greet (gret), v.i. To meet and salute. There greet in silence, as the dead are wont, And sleep in peace. Shak.

[See GREET, to salute.] [Old or provincial Eng-To ween; to cry. lish and Scotch.]

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee green

'What makes the man greet!' asked G. of a by-stander...' By my faith,' was the answer, 'and you too would greet if you were in his place and had as little to say.'

Greete, tn. Weeping and complaint. Spen-

ser. Greeter (gret'er), n. One who greets. Greeting (gret'ing), n. Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment sent by one absent.

You are come in very happy time
To bear my greeting to the senators. Shak.

Greeve (grev), n. See Grieve. Greeze, † n. Same as Grees. Greffier (gref'i-ér), n. [Fr. See Graft.] A registrar or recorder. Bp. Hull.

registrar or recorder. Bp. Hall.
Gregal (grégal), a. [L. grez, gregis, a flock.]
Pertaining to a flock.
Gregalia (gré-gá'li-a), n. See Eurochydon.
Gregarian (gré-gá'li-an), a. [See GregaRIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd
or common sort; ordinary.

The gregarian solders and gross of the army is
well affected to him.

wei anceted to min.

Gregarine (gre/ga-rin), n. [See Gregarinide.]

A member of the class Gregarinide.

Gregarinidæ (gre-ga-rini-de), n. pl. [B. gregarine, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A class of animal organisms, comprising the lowest forms of the Protozoa, found inhabiting the the other than the protozoa. lowest forms of the Protozoa, found inhabiting the intestines of various animals, especially the cockroach and carth-worm. The Gregarinide consist of an outer colour-less transparent membrane, with only faint signs of fibrillous structure, inclosing a granular mass, in which there is a nucleus surrounded by a clear space. They are destitute of a mouth, and have not the power of giving out pseudopodia, and hitherto no definite organs have been detected in them, so that all the processes of assimilating food and getting rid of waste must be effected by the general surface of the body. They vary in size from a pin's head to the length of nearly ½ inch.

wary in size from a pin's head to the length of nearly ½ inch. Gregarious (grē-gāri-us), a. [L. gregarius, from grex, gregis, a herd.] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone; as, cattle and sheep are gregarious animals. 'No birds of prey are gregarious.' Ray. Gregariously (grē-gā'ri-us-li), adv. In a gregarious manner; in a company. Gregariousness (grē-gā'ri-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being gregarious or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to associate together.

that tage ther.

That marked preparatousiess in human genius hat taken place among the poets and orators of Rome which had previously taken place among the poets, orators, and artists of Greece.

De Quincey.

Greggoe, Grego (gre'gō), n. A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant. Gregorian (gre-go'ri-an), a. Belonging to, established, or produced by Gregory.—Gregorian valendar, the calendar as reformed by Tope Gregory XIII. in 1582, which adjusts the leap-years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts.—Gregorian year, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. It consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates, that is, from the year 1582.—Gregorian chard, one of a series of choral melodies introduced into the service of the Christian church by Pope Gregory I, about the end of the sixth century.—Gregorian telescope, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards of Edimburgh. Greith (greith), v.t. Same as Gratth. Grential (greith, v.t. Same as Gratth. Grential (greith, a. I). It A bosom friend; a confidant.

Gremial (gre'mi-al), n. 1. † A bosom friend;

a confidant.

And now was not Waltham highly honoured with more than a single share, when, amongst those four-teen, two were her gremials.

Fuller.

2. Eccles. an episcopal ornament for the breast lap, and shoulders, originally a plain towel of fine linen, used in ordination to protect the sacred vestments from any drops of unction that might fall in the act of anointing the candidates for the priesthood. In later times it was made of silk or damask to match the episcopal vestments. Grenade (gre-nad), n. [Fr. grenade, a grenade, a pomegranate; Sp. granada; from L. granatum, a pomegranate; granum, a grain.] Milit. a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, which is filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies. This,

of a fuse, and thrown among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments. —Hand grenade, a small grenade, usually about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, intended to be about 2½ inches in diameter, intended to be thrown into the head of a sap, trenches, covered-way, or upon besiegers mounting a breach.—Rampart grenades, grenades of various sizes, which, when used, are rolled over the parapet in a trough. Grenadier (gren.a-der), n. 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand grenades. Soldiers



Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light grenade.

of long service and acknowledged bravery on long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty, so that they soon formed a kind of £lite. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadlers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. in 1070, and in England a few years later. When hand greendes wentout of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great height and were distinguished by a particular dress, as for instance the high bear-skin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army renains only to the regiment of grenadier guards.—2. A bird of brilliant plumage, red above, black below, called also Grenadier Grossbeak (Pyromelana orix), inhabiting the Cape Colony, and about the size of a sparrow. sparrow

sparrow. Grena-dillo), n. A cabinet wood imported from the West Indies, called also Grenada Cocus, being a lighter species of the common cocoa.

of the common cocoa.

Grenadine (gren'a-din), n. A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric, plain, coloured, or embroidered, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Grenado (grē-nā'dō), n. Same as Grenade.

Grenatiform (gren-at'l-form), a. Being in the form of grenatite.

Grenatite (gren'at-it), n. [Fr. grenat, a garnet.] Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs inhedded in mica slate and in talc, and is infusible by the blow-pipe. It is also called Prismatic Garnet.

Garnet.
Grenehede, † n. Childishness. Chaucer.
Grese, † n. Grease. Chaucer.
Gresset (gress, n. See Grees.
Gressorial (gressorial), a. [L. gressus, a going, step.] In ornithology, a term applied to birds which have three toes forward (two of which are connected) and one habbind. behind.

Grete,† v.i. To greet. Chaucer. Grette,† pret. of greet. Greeted; saluted. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Greut (gröt), n. Same as Grewt.

Greves, n. pl. Groves. Chaucer.

Grew (grö), pret. of grove.

Grew (grue), pret. of grove.

Grew, Grue (grö), v. i [Comp. D. gruwen, G. grauen, Dan. grue, to shudder, as with horror.]

To shudder; to shiver; to be filled with terror; to feel horror. [Scotch.]

Grew (gru), a. and n. Greek. [Scotch.]

OWT (gry), w. and ...

Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
Than sum began for to speik Grew,
Sir D. Lyndsay.

Grewia (grö'i-a), n. A genus of plants of the nat. order Tiliaceæ, so named in honour of Dr. Grew, celebrated for his work on the anatomy of vegetables. The species are distributed chiefly through the warmer regions triouted enterly through the warmer regions of the Old World. They are trees or shrubs, with entire or serrate leaves, and usually yellow flowers in axillary cymes or terminal panicles. The fruit of one or two species is used in India for making sherbet. G. elastica is valued for the strength and elasticity of the world. of its wood.

of its wood. Grewsome, Gruesome (grö'sum), a. [See Grew.] Causing one to shudder; frightful, horrible; ugly. 'Sic grewsome wishes, that men_should be slaughtered like sheep.' Sir

They put him (a dead duck) in the cupboard of an unoccupied study, where he was found in the holidays by the matron, a grewsome body.

Hughes,

Grewt(gröt), n. In mining, a term applied to earth of a different colour from the rest, found on the banks of rivers as the miners

found on the banks of rivers as the miners are searching for mines. Grey (grā). See GRAY. Greybeard, n. See GRAY. Greybeard, n. See GRAYBEARD. Greyhound (grā/hound), n. [A. Sax. grighund, feel grey-hund, rpen, a greyhound, a bitch; Sc. greva, a greyhound. The name would seem to have no connection with the colour.] A tall fleet dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the keenness of its sight, the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness. There are many sub-varieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired southern breeds, and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments, and is sup-



Greyhound (Canis Graius)

posed to be the gazehound of old English writers

posed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

Grey-lag (grā/lag), n. Same as Gray-lag.

Grey-lag (grā/lag), n. Same as Gray-lag.

Greys, Scotch-greys (grāz, skoch/grāz), n. An originally Scottish regiment of cavalry in the British service, so named from the horses being all of a gray colour. It forms the second regiment of dragoons.

Greywacke, n. Same as Graywacke.

Grias (gri'as), n. A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtacee. The best known species is G. cauhilora (the anchovy-pear), a native of Jamaica, which has long been cultivated. See ANCHOYY-PEAR.

Gribble (gribl), n. An isopod crustacean, Linnoria terebrans, which commits great damage by boring into submerged timber. It is not unlike a wood-louse.

Grice (gris), n. [Dan. gris, griis, Sw. and Icel. gris, a pig.] A little pig.

Grid (gridd), n. [The grid of gridiron; akin griddle.] A grating, gridiron, or structure of cross-bars; a kind of sleve or the like.

Griddle (gridf), n. [Sc. girdle, W. greidell, from greidain, to socrch.] I. A broad disk of iron used for baking oat-meal cakes, &c. 2. In mining, a sleve with a wire bottom.

Gride (grid.), v.i. [According to Skeat a metathesis of gird, O.E. girden, to strike, pierce, cut, from grede, a rod=yard; lit. to strike with a rod.] 1. To pierce; to cut through;

to cut. 'So sore the griding sword . . . passed through him.' Milton.

nssed through mm. an account Through his thigh the mortal steel did gride.

Spenser

2. To grate; to jar harshly. Above the wood which grides and clangs its leafless ribs. Transport. Gride (grid), n. A grating or harsh sound; a harsh scraping or cutting.

The gride of hatchets fiercely thrown On wigwam log, and tree, and stone. Whittier.

Gridelin (grid'e-lin), n. [Fr. gris de lin, flax gray.] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

gray violes.
The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridetin.
Dryfen.

Gridiron (grid'i-èrn), n. [Root of griddle, and iron.] 1. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.—

2. A frame, formed of cross beams of wood, upon which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water.—
Gridron pendulum. See
PENDULUM.
Griece (gres), n. In her. a

degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes

4þ Cross crosslet on grieces.

placed. Grief, n. [Fr., grievance, what oppresses; Fr. greu, grieu, It. grieve, greve, from L. gravis, heavy. Comp. grave, aggravate, &c.] 1. Pain of mind, arising from any cause, as loss of friends, misfortune, injury, misconduct on one's own part or on the part of others; sorrow; sadness.

The holy name of grief? holy herein
That by the grief of one came all our good.

E. B. Browning.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts; that which afflicts or distresses; trial: grievance.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs. Shak. 3. Bodily pain, or a cause of physical pain. [Rare.]

Can honour set to a leg? no; or an arm? no; or take away the grief of a wound? no.

Shak.

-To come to grief, to come to a had end or issue; to turn out badly; to come to ruin; to meet with an accident. -Affliction, Grief, Sarrow. See under AFFLICTION.
Griefful (gref'ful), a. Full of grief or sorrow.

The same grave, griefful air,
As stands in the dusk on altar that I know.
Our Lady of all the sorrows. E. B. Browning.

Grief-shot (gref'shot), p. and a. Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken. Shak.
Griego (gref'gō), n. Same as Greggoe.
Grien (gren), v.i. [Akin to graan; D. grijnen, to cry, fret, grumble; Icel. granja, to howl.]
To covet; to long: with for before the object of longing. [Seatch]

Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Walie,
That griens for the fishes an' loaves.

Burns.

Grieshoch (gresh'och), n. [Gael griosach, hot embers.] Hot embers; properly, those of peats or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. Griesing + (grēs'ing), n. A staircase; a stair.

Grievable (grev'a-bl), a. Causing grief;

lamentable. Gower. Grievance (grev'ans), n. [See Grief.] 1. That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, and the like; wrong done and suffered; injury.—
2.† Grieving; grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your grievance. SYN. Burden, oppression, hardship, trouble. Grievance-monger (grev'nas-mung-ger), n. One given to talk much about grievances, public or private; one who complains much and loudly about his own or his party's hardships.

Grievancer† (grēv'ans-er), n. One who commits a grievance; one who gives cause for complaints.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as griev Fuller.

Grieve (grev), v.t. pret. & pp. grieved; ppr. grieving. [O.Fr. griever, grever, to oppress; L. gravo, from gravis. See Grave, a.] 1. To give pain of mind to; to inflict mental pain upon; to wound the feelings of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer; to afflict.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. Lam. iii. 23.

When one man kills another, . . . and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath sinned. Perkins.

2. To mourn; to sorrow over; to deplore; as, I grieve his death.

Grieve (grev), v.i. To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn: followed by at, for, and over.

Grieving, if aught inanumate e'er grieves, Over the unreturning brave. By

Grieve, Greeve (grev), n. [A. Sax. gerefa, a governor, balliff, agent, or reeve.] A manager of a farm, or overseer of any work; a reeve; a manorial balliff. [Old English and Scotch.]

Griever (grev'er), n. One who or that which

grieves.

Nor should romantic grievers thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. Crabbe.

Grievingly (grev'ing-li), adv. In sorrow;

sorrowfully.

Grievous (grev'us), a. [From grieve or grief.] 1. Causing grief or sorrow; painful; afflictive; hard to bear; heavy; severe; offensive; harmful.

The thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. Gen. xxi. 11.

The famine was grievous in the land. Gen. xii. 10 Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the

2. Great; atrocious; heinous; flagitious; aggravated.

Because their sin is very grievous. Gen. xviii. 20. It was a grievous fault, And grievously hath Casar answer'd it. Shak.

3. Expressing great uneasiness or sense of grievance; full of grief; indicating great grief or affliction; as, a grievous cry.

He durst not disobey, but sent grievous complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.

Clarendon.

mit to. Clarendon.
Grievously (grëv'us-li), adv. In a grievous manner; with grief or discontent; painfully; calamitously; greatly; heinously.
Grievousness (grëv'us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being grievous; oppressiveness; affliction; atrocity; enormity.
Griff† (grif), n. Gripe; grasp; reach. 'A vein of gold within our spade's griff.' Holland.

Griffin (grif'fin), n. [Perhaps from griffon, the griffin being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither In-dian nor English.] A sportive name given in India to a new-comer from Britain; a greenhorn: a novice.

greenhorn; a novice.

Griffin, Griffon (griffin, griffon), n. [Fr. griffon, It. griffon, from L. gryps, gryphus, griffin, from Gr. gryps, gryppos, a griffon.]

I. In myth an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The fore part is represented as an eagle and the lower part as a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and widden the control of the programs and work connected and the control of the griffin animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and the griffin animal was and work connected.

supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armour. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture. — Griffin-male, in her. a griffin without wings and having large ears.—2. A species of vulture (Yultur fulous) found Griffin (in heraldry), in the mountainous parts

ture (Vultur Juvus) 1001110 Griffin (in heraldry).
in the mountainous parts
of Europe, North Africa, and Turkey. The
beavided griffin is the lammergener.
Griffinism (grif 'hin-izm), n. The state or
character of a griffin, or raw Indian cadet;
greenness; simpleness.
Griff (origin) n. [Perhaus connected with

Grig (grig), n. [Perhaps connected with cricket; comp. also Sw. dial. kriika, to creep.]

1. A cricket; a grasshopper. High-elbowed grigs that leap in summer grass.

2. The sand-eel; a small eel of lively and incessant motion.—As merry as a grig, a saying supposed generally to have reference to the mirth and cheerfulness ascribed to the grasshopper, but by Mr. Naros shown to be a corruption for as merry as a Greekethe Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations; comp. also Mathew Merugreks, the name of one of the characters in Udall's comedy of Ralph Roister Doister.

Open, liberall, or free housekeepers, merry Greeks, and such like stiles and titles.

Pryme. A true Trojan, and a mad merry grig, though no Greek.

B. Fonson.

Grig (grig), n. [W. grug, heath.] Heath. Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some grig or heath for sheep.

Grill (gril), v.t. [From Fr. griller, to broil, from gril, a gridiron, grille, a grate; O.Fr.

graille, from L.L. graticula, corrupted for L. craticula, a small gridiron, dim. of crates, a hurdle.] 1. To broil on a grill or gridiron. 2. To torment as if by broiling.

Grill (gril), n. A grated ttensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron.

Grill, forille, i. [D. grillen, to shiver.]

Causing to shake through cold; hence,

severe; stern.

They han suffrid cold stronge
In wethers grille.

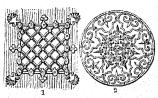
Chancer.

Grillt (gril), v.t. To cause to shake; to terrify. Clarke.
Grillade (gril-fad), n. [Fr., from griller, to broil. See GRILL.] 1. The act of grilling.—2. Meat, lish, or the like broiled on a grill or gridiron.

or griddron.

Grillage (gril'aj). n. [Fr., from grille, a grate, a railing. See GRILL, v.t.] In engin. a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally, and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain foundations and prevent their tregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, termed a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.

Grille (gril), n. [Fr. See Grill, to broil.] A lattice or open work or grating; a



r, Grille on door of English Convent, Bruges. 2, Grille, from Venice.—Archit. Pub. Soc. Dict.

piece of grated work; as, (a) a metal screen piece of grated work; as, (a) a metal screen to inclose or protect any particular spot, locality, shrine, tomb, or sacred ornament. (b) A gate of metal inclosing or protect-ing the entrance of a religious house or sacred building. (c) A small screen of iron bars inserted in the door of a monastic or bars inserted in the door of a monastic or conventual building, in order to allow the inmates to converse with visitors, or to answer inquiries without opening the door; the wicket of a monastery. Grill-room (gril'rom), n. A room where ment, &c., is grilled. Grillyi (gril'i), v.t. To harass; to hold up to ridicule; to roast; to grill.

For while we wrangle here and jar, W' are grillied all at Temple-bar. Hudibras.

W are grilled all at Temple-bar. Huddras.

Grilse (grils), n. [Frobably a corruption of
Sw. gree-lax, gray salmon.] The young of
the common salmon on its first return from
the sea to fresh water.

Grim (grim), a. [A. Sax. grim, grimm, flerce,
rough, ferocious; grama, fury. Cog. Leel.
grimm, savage, angry, ugly, Dan. grim, ugly,
D. gram, angry, grimmen, to growl: G. grimm,
furious, grimmen, to rage: comp. also W.
grem, a gnash, a snarl, gremiau, to snarl.]
Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect;
flerce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible;
frightful; glastly: grisly; hideous; stern;
sullen; sour; surly.

Before mine eyes in opposition sits

Before mine eyes in opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe.
Glastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard. See
under GHASTLY.

under GHASTLY.
Grimace (gri-mās'), n. [Fr., a wry face, from
the Teutonic; comp. D. grimmen, to snarl,
to make faces. See GRIM.] A distortion of
the countenance expressive of affectation,
or some feeling, as contempt or scorn, disapprobation, self-satisfaction, or the like; a
smirk Smirk.
The French nation is addicted to grimace.

Grimace (gri-mās'), v.i pret.& pp. grimaced; ppr. grimacing. To make grimaces; to dis-tort the countenance; to grin affectedly. Martineau.

Grimaced (gri-māst'), a. Distorted; having a crabbed look.

a craibed look.

Grimalkin (gri-malkin), n. [For gray-malkin -gray, and malkin, that is, Moll-kin, dim. from Mary; comp. Tom-cat.] An old cat, especially a female cat.

Grime (grim), n. [Comp. N. grima, Dan. grime, a spot or streak, grim, soot, lamp-black.] Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply in-

grained. 'A man may go over shoes in the grime of it.' Shak.

Grime (grim), v.t. pret. & pp. grimed; ppr. griming. To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

My face I'll grime with fifth.

Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. Shak.

manager any tenes, or an my nair m knots. Skak.

Grimily (grim'i-li), adv. In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

Griminess (grim'i-nes), u. The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness; dirtiness.

Grimly (grim'li), a. Having a grim, hideous, or stern look.

Grimly (arim'i), a. Having a grim, hideous, or stern look.

In came Margare's grimly ghost.
And stood at William's feet. ** Beau. & Fl.

Grimly (grim'i), adv. In a grim manner; flercely; ferociously; sullenly.

Grimmer (grim'er), n. A sort of hinge.

Grimm's Law, n. In philod. a law discovered by Jacob L. Grimm, the great German philogist, formulating certain changes which the mute consonants undergo in corresponding words in the most important branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials p, b, f, in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit, become f, p, b in Gothic (with which English and the other low German languages agree), and b (v), f, p in old High German; the dentals t, d, th in Greek, &c., become th, t, d in Gothic, and d, z, t in old High German; and the gutturals k, g, th in Greek, &c., become h (not quite regularly), k, g in Gothic, and g, ch, k in old High German; and the grift of the Greek, &c., become h (not quite regularly), k, g in Gothic, and g, ch, k in Old High German; as Skr. pitri, Gr. pater, L. pater, Goth. Jadrein, O.H.G. vatur, all = E. futher; Skr. toum, Gr. tu, L tu, Goth, thu, O.H.G. du, all = E. thou; Skr. jánu (for gánu), Gr. gonu, L. genu, Goth. knia, O.H.G. chniu, chneo, all = E. knee, &c. See also the articles on the separate letters.

Grimness (grim'nes), n. The state or quality Grinness grim; flerceness of look; sternness.
Grimsir, † Grimser† (grim'ser), a. [From
grib and sir, or perhaps from Fr grinceue,
an angry gnasher of the teeth '(Cotgrave),
from grincer, to gnash the teeth.] A haughty
official; a person in office who acts proudly
or arrogantly; a stern, unsociable person;
a curmulayem. a curmudgeon.

a curmudigeon.

Even Therius Casar, who otherwise was known for a grinzir, and the most unsociable and melancholy man in the world.

Grimy (grim'd), a. Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grin (grin), v.i. pret. & pp. grinned; ppr. grinning. [A. Sax. grinnian, grennan, to grin, ban. grine, b. grinned, G. greinen, to grin, to cry, to weep.] 1. To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog.—2. To set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

Fools grin en fools.

Fools grin en fools.

Fools grin on fools.

Back to the hall the urchin ran, Took in a darkling nook his post, And prisma and mattered Lost! Lost! Lost! Sir W. Soit. Grin (grin), v.t. 1. To show, set, or snap, in

grinning.
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grinn'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden.

2. To express by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death Grun'd horrible a ghastly smile. Millon.

Grin (grin), n. The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a smile; a forced or sneering smile.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a grin.

Addison,

To court a grin when you should woo a court a grin when you should woo a couper.

Grint (grin), n. [A. Sax. grin, gyrn, a share, a net, Se. girn, a share, J A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is tonched.

is touched.
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9, Ed. 1611.
And like a bird that hasteth to his grin.
Not knowing the peril of his life therein. Chaucer.

Grin (grin), v.t. To grind. [Old English and

Grincomes (gring'kumz), n. An old cant term for syphilis.

I am now secure from the grincomes, I can lose nothing that way, Massinger,

Grind (grind), v.t. pret. & pp. ground, very rarely grinded; ppr. grinding. [A. Sax. grindin, to grind; grist and ground (n.) are from this word.] I. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill or with the teeth; to comminute by attrition; to triturate. attrition; to triturate.
Take the milistones and grind meal.

Fierce famine is your lot for this misdeed, Reduc'd to grind the plates on which you feed. Dryden.

2. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen 2. To wear mown, smooth, for snarpen by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed; to rub one thing against another; to whet; to grate. 'I have ground the axe myself.' Shak.

(He) gan to grand His grated teeth for great disdain. Spenser. rus gratea tectu for great disdain. Spenser.

3. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to grind the faces of the poor.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high
And the fathers grind the low. Macaulay.

4. To prepare for exemination, to instruct.

4. To prepare for examination; to instruct; 4. To prepare for examination; to instruct, as, he is grinding me in Greek. [University.] 5. To instruct in; to teach. 'A pack of humbugs and quacks, that werent fit to get their living, but by grinding Latin and Greek.' Thackeray. [University.]—6. To prepare one's self in by study; to acquire by study; as, to grind Greek. [University.] Grind (grind), v.t. 1. To perform the act or operation of grinding; to move a mill, or some object regarded as resembling a mill. Fetter of they send thee

some object regarded as resembing a fall.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind.

Among the slaves and asses.

Millon.

To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as, the grinding jaws.—3. To be ground or pulverized by friction; as, corn will not grind well before it is dry.—4. To be polished or sharpened by frieting, as cleas grinds grooth; steel

It is dry.—4. To be poissined or santpened by friction; as, glass grinds smooth; steel grinds to a fine edge.—5. To work up for an examination; to study. [University.]

He's a fellow that grinds, and so he can't help getting some prizes.

Farrar. 6. To perform hard and distasteful work; to

drudge. Grind (grind), n. The act of grinding, or turning a mill, or similar machine; the act of performing hard and distasteful work; a cant term used in the universities for working up for an examination by cramming the memory with the necessary facts; hard study.

'Come along, boys,' cries East, always ready to leave the grind, as he called it. 7, Hughes.

Grinder (grind'er), n. One who or that which grinds; as, (a) one of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar; used to gameral.

1. Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his grinders work.

1. Dr. Welcott.

And on it often would his gernaters work.

(b) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments. (c) One who prepares students for an examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [University.] Grindery (grind'er], n. Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials.—Grindery warehouse, a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other leather-workers are kept on sale.

Grindingly (grind'ing-li), adv. In a grinding manner; cruelly; harshly; oppressively; harassingly. Quart. Rev.

Grinding-slip (grind'ing-slip), n. A kind of oil-stone; a hone.

Grindle-stone (grind's-ston), n. A grindstone. (Obsolet and provincial]

Such a light and metall'd dance.

Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men for the nonce.

That turn round like grindle-stones. B. Fonson.

Grindlet (grind'let), n. A small ditch or leading the same provincial.

Grindlet (grind'let), n. A small ditch or

drain.

Grindle-tail (grindl-tal), n. An old name for an animal with a curling tail.

Their horns are plaguy strong they push down palaces; They toss our little habitations Like whelps, like grindle-tails, with their heels upward, Eau, & Fl.

Grindstone (grind'stön), n. A litat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools. Grindstones are mounted on spindles, and turned by a winch-haudle or by machinery.

—To bring, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone, to oppress one; to treat one harshly; also, to bring one to justice or retribution; to serve one out; to punish.

He would child them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lace-demonians to hold their noises to the grandstone.

North,

Would ten to-morrow suit you for finally bringing Boffin's nese to the grindstone! Dickens. Grinner (grin'er), n. One who grins. Grinningly (grin'ing-li), adv. In a grinning

Grint, For Grindeth. Chaucer. Grinte, pret of grind. Ground. Chaucer. Grinting, ppr. Grinding; gnashing. Chau-

GRIPPER

Gript (grip), n. The griffon. See GRYPE.
Grip (grip), n. [Fr. gripper, to gripe, of Germanic origin. See GRIPE.] I. The act or mode of grasping by the hand; act of holding fast; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; as, the masonic grip; also, power or strength in grasping or holding fast; as, what a grip he has! 'In the hard grip of his hand.' Tennyson.—2. That by which anything is grasped; a hilt or handle; as, the grip of a sword.
Grip (grip), v.t. To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.
Grip (grip), v.t. Naut. to take hold; to hold fast; as, the anchor grips.
Grip, Gripe (grip, grip), n. [A. Sax. græp, a furrow or ditch; So. grupe, channel in a byre for urine.] A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid. A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the gripe.

Grip, Gripe (grip, grip), v.t. To trench; to drain; to cut into ditches or furrows.

Gripe (grip), v.t. pret. & pp. griped; ppr. griping. [A. Sax. gripan, to gripe, to grasp, to apprehend; comp. Icel. gripa, greiput, D. grippen, Goth, greipan, G. greifen, O. Gripe, gripe, do the gripan of greipan, G. greifen, O. Grifan, to seize, from same root as grab (which see.)] 1 To catch with the hand and to clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or close; to clutch.

He that speaks doth grape the hearer's wrist, Whilst he that hears makes fearful action (Skak.)

2. To selze and hold fast; to embrace closely.

2. To seize and hold fast; to embrace closely. He had griped the monarchy in a stricter and faster old. Fer. Taylor.

3. To clench; to tighten.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master, The more thou ticklest, gripes his hand the faster.

4. To give pain to the bowels of, as if by 4. To give pain to the lowels of, as It by pressure or contraction.—5. To plinch; to straiten; to distress; to oppress. 'How inly sorrow griges his soul.' Shak.

A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to grife and squeeze all submitted to their authority.

Everywhere

Gripe (grip), v.i. 1. To take fast hold of anything with or as with the hand; to class anything closely with the fingers.—2. To get money by hard hargains or mean exactions; as, a griping miser.—3. To suffer griping pains.—4. Naul. to lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

Gripe (grip), n. 1. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw or with the arms; also, power or strength in grasping or holding fast.

Upon my head they placed a facilities.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe. Shak. 2. Squeeze; pressure.

Squeeze; pressure.
 Fired with this thought at once he strained the breast; Tis true the hardened breast resists the gripe.
 Oppression; cruel exaction; as, a usurer's gripe.
 Affliction; pinching distress; as, the gripe of poverty.
 Meart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood, That all his senses bound.

Milton.
5+4 mises.

5.† A miser.
Let him be a bawd, a gripe, an usurer, a villain,
Burton.
6. A lever to press against a wheel to retard 6. A lever to press against a wheel to retard or stop its motion; a brake.—7. In med. (especially in pl.) a kind of pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhoa; colic.—8. Naut. (a) the forefoot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end. (b) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly towards the bottom of the stem. (c) pl. An assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the hoots.

Gripe† (grip), n. A griffin. See GRYPE. Gripeful (grip'ful), a. Disposed to gripe. Gripe-penny (grip'pen-ni), n. A niggard; a. miser. Mackenzie.

miser. Mackenzie.

Griper (grip'er), n. One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

Gripe's-egg† (gripz'eg), n. A griffin or vulture's egg; a technical name for one of the vessels used by alchemists.

Gripingly (grip'ing-il), adv. In a griping or oppressive manner; with a griping pain in the intestines.

Griple a See Grupple.

the intestines.

Griple, a. See GRIPPLE.

Gripleness, n. See GRIPPLENESS.

Grippal (grip'al), a. Gripple; rapacious.

Sir W. Scott.

Grippe (grip), n. A French term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

Gripper (grip'èr), n. 1. An Irish term for a process-server or sheriff's officer; a balliff.

2. In printing, one of the fingers on an impression cylinder which seize the paper by one edge and carry it to, and sometimes through, the press.

Grippie, Grippy (grip'i), a. Avaricious; disposed to defraud. [Scotch.]

Grippie (grip'i), n. [Dim. of grip.] A grip.—Grippie for grippie, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling. [Scotch.]

Grippie, Griplei (grip'i), a. [From stem of grip, gripe, grab.] 1. Gripping; tenacious.

On his shield he gripple hold did lay. Spenser.

2. Grasning: grade(y conpressive conjecture)

2. Grasping; greedy; oppressive; covetous. It is easy to observe that none are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless.

Bp. Hall.

Gripple, † Griple † (grip'l), n. A grip; a

grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his griple strong

For any thinge would slacke, but still upon him hong.

Spensor. Gripple-minded (grip'l-mind-ed), a. Of a griping, tenacious, greedy, or miserly disposition.

O Cyrus, how many close-handed, gripple-minded Christians shall once be choked in judgement with the example of thy just munificence! Ep. Hall.

Gripple-mages 4 (mix) according to the control of th

Grippleness,† Gripleness† (grip'l-nes), n.
The quality of being griple; grasping disposition

sition.

Griquas (grë'kwäs), n. pl. A South African breed of half-castes, occupying the banks of the Orange River, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. Part are Christians and considerably eivilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders. They have a thriving settlement called Griquatown, 530 miles north-east of Cape Town.

Gris, in. [Fr., gray.] A kind of fur. Chaucer. sition

cer. Grisaille (grēs-āl'), n. [Fr. gris, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings, ornaments of cornices, bas-reliefs, &c. Grisambert (grisamber), n. Ambergris.—Grisamber-steamed, flavoured with the steam of malted ambergris.

of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled,
Grizamber-stamed.

Mitton.

Grise † (gres), n. A step or range of steps.

See GREE.

Which as a grise or step may help these lovers
Into your favour.

Shak.

Grise (gris, n. [See Grice.] A swine.
Griseous (grisgeus), a. [L.L. griscus, gray,
grizzled; Fr. gris, gray.] White, mottled
with black or brown; grizzled; grizzly.

Manualer;
Grisette (gri-zet'), n. [Fr., dim. of gris, O.G. gris, gray, originally a sort of gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes: so called from its gray colour.] A girl or young married woman of the working-class in France; more commonly, a belle of the working-class given to gaiety and gallantry; a young female servant of loose morals.

She was the handsomest grisette I ever saw. Sterne.

She was the handsomest grisette I ever saw. Sterne.

Griskin † (gris'kin), n. [Dim. from grise or grice. See GRICE.] The spine of a hog.

Grislea (gris'le-a), n. [After G. Grisley, a Portuguese botanist.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Lythracee, containing but one species, G. secunda, a native of Venezuela and New Granada. It is a shrub with opposite entire leaves and rather large flowers in axillary cymes, but is of no special importance or interest. The Old World plant formerly known as G. tonentosa is now referred to another genus (Woodfordia).

Grisled (griz'ld), a. Of a mixed colour; grizzled.

I lifted up mine eyes, and saw in a dream, and behold, the rams which leaped upon the cattle were ringstraked, speckled, and gristed. Gen. xxxi. 10.

ringstraked, speckled, and grisided. Gen. xxxi. to.
Grisliness (griz'li-nes, n. Quality of being
grisly or horrible.
Grisly (griz'li), a. [A. Sax. grislic, grisenlic,
from grisan or dgrisan, to dread, to fear
greatly; allied to G. grüsslich, horrible,
dreadinl, ghastly; grausen, grauen, horror;
grieseln, to shudder. Akin to E. greu,
grue, greusome.] Frightful; horrible; terrible; grim; as, a grisly countenance; a
grisly spectre. grisly spectre.

While the burghers and barons of the north were building their dark streets and pristly castles of oak and sandstone the merchants of Venice were covering their palaces with porphyry and gold. Ruskin. — Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard. See under GHASTLY.

Grisly (griz'li), a. Gray; grizzled. See GRIZZLY.

Grison (gri'sun), n. IFr., gray, gray-haired, from gris, gray.] A South American animal of the weasel kind, Gulo vittatus or Galictis vittata, a little larger than a weasel. It is remarkable for being black on the under surface of the body and nearly white above. It is very amusing in captivity. Called also

Grisons (gre'sunz), n. pl. In geog. (a) the inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. (b) The largest and most eastern of the Swiss cantons.

Swiss cantons.

Grist (grist), n. [A. Sax. grist, a grinding, from grindan, to grind. See GRIND.] I. That which is ground; corn ground; that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it medium.

it produces. Get grist to the mill to have plenty in store, Tusser. 2. Supply; provision. Swift.—To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings grist to the mall.

causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that hav, because it brings grist to the mid.

Gristle (grist), n. [A. Sax. gristel, gristle; akin to grist, being named from the grinding or crunching in eating it.] In anat. a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, giving support with a certain elasticity to various parts, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum, and covering the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations; cartilage.

Gristly (gristli), a. Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as, the gristly rays of fins connected by membranes.

Grist-mill (grist'mil), n. A mill for grinding grain.

rays of fins connected by memorance.

Grist-mill (grist'mil), n. A mill for grinding grain.

Grit (grit), n. [A. Sax grytt, grytta, flour, bran, greet, sand, gravel, gratt, meal; comp. E. grout, groats. Allied words occur in almost all the Teutonic tongues as well as in the Celtic and Slavonic. Comp. Icel. grjet, stones, rubble; D. grut, groats; G. gries, grit, grütze, groats; Sw. grus, grit; Dan. grytte, to bruise, to grate; W. grut, grut, grity, 1. The coarse part of meal. —2. Oats hulled or coarsely ground; groats: usually in the plural.—8. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.—4. In geol. any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; as, millstone grit; grindstone grit.—5. Structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites; as, a hone of fine grit.—6. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck. [United States.]

If he hadra had the clear grit in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a millified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more.

Hattburton.

7.† A kind of crab. Holland.

7.† A kind of erab. Holland.

Grit (grit), a. Great. [Scotch.]

He has sae monie takin' arts,

Wi' grit an' sma'.

Grit (grit), v.i. To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; to grate; to grind.

The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread.

Goldsmith.

Grit (grit), v.t. To grate; to grind; as, to grit the teeth. [Colloq.]
Grith† (grith), n. [A. Sax. and Icel. grith, peace, treaty, security; properly a Scandinavian word.] Agreement.
Grit-rock, Grit-stone (grit/rok, grit/stōn), n. See Grit, 4.

See GRIT, 4.

Grittie (grit'i), a. In her. a term applied to the field when composed equally of metal and colour. Grittiness (grit'i-nes), n. The state or quality

Gritty (grit'i), a. 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.—2. Courageous and resolute. [United States.]

States. The contage of the states of the sta

O thou dissembling cab! what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? Shak.

Grizzled (griz'ld), a. Gray; of a mixed

Grizzly, Grisly (griz/li), a. Somewhat gray; grayish.

Living creatures do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white, as is seen in men, though some eather and some later, . . in old squirrest hat turn grizely.

Bacon.

Bacon.

Grizzly or gristy bear, a large and feroclous bear of Western North America, the Ursus ferox or horribilis. See BEAR.

Groan (gron), v.i. [A Sax granian, granan, to groan. Frobably imitative. Comp. A. Sax grunan, to grunt; W. grun, a groan; Fr. gronder, to grunt, groan, grumble.] 1. To breathe with a deep murnuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound; to sigh; as, a nation groaus under the weight of taxes.

For we that are in this tabernacle do groun, being

For we that are in this tabernacle do gram, being burdened, 2 Cor. v. 4.

2. To long or strive after something with deep earnestness, and as if with groaus. Nothing but hely, pure and clear, Or that which greatest to be so. G. Herbert.

Groan (gron), a. A low, meaning sound; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; frequently, a deep, murmuring sound uttered in disapprobation or derision; the opposite of cheer; as, the speaker was received with groans.

or derison; the opposite of cheer, as, the speaker was received with groans.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder, Such groans of rearing wind and rain. Shak.

Groan (gron), v.t. To act upon in some way by groans, as to silence by groaning; as, the speaker was groaned down.

Groanful (gron'er), n. One who groans.

Groanful (gron'ful), a. Sad; inducing groans.

Groanful (gron'ful), a.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a great to her fortune.

Swift.

Groats (grōts), n. pl. [A. Sax. grātan, groats; comp. grout, and see GRFI.] Outs or wheat that has the husks taken off.

that has the husis taken off.

Grobman (grob'man), n. A name for the sea-bream (which see).

Grocer (gro'ser), n. [A better spelling would be grosser, since the word originally meant one who sold things in the gross or in large quantities; O. Fr. grossier, one who sells wares by wholesale, from gros, great.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, lumors fruits. &c.

liquors, fruits, &c. Grocer's-itch (grö'sérz-ich), n. A disease, a variety of eczema impetiginoides, produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

Grocery (gro'se-ri), n. 1. A grocer's shop. [United States.]—2. The commodities sold by grocers: usually in the plural,

Many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and tobacco.

Groche, t v.t. To grudge; to murmur.

Groff,† a. [From root of grovel (which see).] Grovelling; flat on the ground; low; pros-And with that word, withouten more respite
They fallen groff, and crien pitously. Chaucer.

Grog (grog), n. [From 'Old Grog,' a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage, from his wearing a grogram cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; more particularly applied to rum and water cold without sugar also used as a water cold without sugar also used as a grant to without sugar; also used as a general term for strong drink.

for strong dinik.

Grog-blossom (grog'blos-sum), n. A redness or pimple on the nose of face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

Groggery (grog'6-ri), n. A place where grog and other liquors are sold and drunk. [American.]

Grogginess (grog'1-nes), n. The state of being groggy or staggering; tipsiness; especially, in farriery, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or weakness in the forelegs,

which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much movement on hard ground.

Maggering and the movement on hard ground.

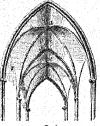
Groggy (grog'i), a. 1. Overcome with grog, so as to stager or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—2. In farriery, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet; said, specifically, of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.—2. Acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion: said of prize-fighters. [Slang.]
Cuff coming up full of plack, but quite reeling and groggy, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time.

Grogram, Grogran (grog'ram, grog'ram), n. [Fr. grosgrain, coarse-grain, of a coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse

silk. Grog-shop (grog'shop), n. A place where grog or other spirituous liquors are seld; a dram-shop.

Groin (groin), n. [Icel. grein, a branch, an arm of the sea, greina, to branch off or separate; Sw. gren, a branch, grena, to divide; Sc. grain, the branch of a tree or river.] 1. The hollow or depression of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk—2. In arch, the angular curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle. In Gothic vaults the groins are always covered with ribs, while

with ribs, while other ribs are occasionally applied to the plain surfaces of the vaulting cells. The three classes of vault-ing ribs may be designated 9.8 groin ribs, ridge ribs, and sur-face ribs. The diagonal rib is that which oc-



tite vault, and therefore the diagonal of its plan. -3. A wooden breakwater or frame of wood-work constructed across a beach between low

constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide.

Groin (groin), v.t. In arch. to form into groins, to ornament with groins.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome, And groine the aisless of Christian Rome, Wrought in a sad sincerty.

Emerson.

Groin, † Groine, † v.t. [Fr. grogner, to growl or grumble, L. grumin, to grunt.] To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent.

Chaucer.

or grunt; to mang the mp in the Chauser.

Chauser.

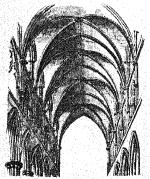
Groin, Groine, † n. [Fr. groin, from L. grunnio, to grunt.] The snout of a swine;

a hanging tip. Chauteer.

Groined (groind), a. In arch. having groins;

having angular curves made by intersecting vaults or arches; as, a groined arch.—

Groined ceiling, groined roof, a ceiling



Greined Roof, Sallsbury Cathedral,

formed by three or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the in-tersection, and all the groins meet in a gommon point called the apex or summit. The curved surface between two adjacent

groins is termed the sectroid. Groined roofs groins is termed the section. Groined roots are common to classic and medieval architecture, but it is in the latter style that they are seen in their greatest perfection. In this style, by increasing the number of intersecting vaults, varying their plans, and covering their surface with ribs and veins, great variety and richness were obtained, and at length the utmost limit of complexity was reached in the fon croin tracery vault. was reached in the fan groin tracery vault-

Groining (groin'ing), n. In arch. same as

Gromel, Grommel (grom'el), n. See GROM-



Gromel, Grommel (grom'el), n. See Grom-Well.

Gromet, Grommet (grom'et), n. [Fr. gourmette, a curb, from gourmer, to curb, from
Armor grom, a curb,] Naut. a ring for
fastening the upper edge
of a sail to its stay. It is
formed by taking a strand
just unlaid from a rope,
forming a ring of the size
wished by putting the end
over the standing part,
carrying the long end
twice round the ring in
the crevices till the ring in
the crevices till the ring in
shot in time of action.—Gromet wad, a wad
used in firing cold shot from smooth-bore
guns when the elevation is less than 3°. It
is formed of a circle of rope less in diame
ter than the bore of the gun for which it is
intended, with the cross-pieces projecting
beyond the exterior of the circle.
Gromwell, Gromil (grom'wel, grom'il), n.
(Called also Gromed, Grommed, Graymill,
Graymillet; Fr. grenil—supposed by some
to be from L. granvannili, grain of millet,
on account of its grains.] The common
name of the plants of the genus Lithospermum, nat order Boraginacce, containing a number of widely distributed species,
which are most numerous in the warmer
parts of the temperate zone, and three of which are most numerous in the warmer parts of the temperate zone, and three of which are natives of Britain. The seeds of which are natives of Britain. The seeds of L. officinale were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacions in the cure of gravel. They are occasionally used as a diuretic, and for obviating stran-gury in the form of emulsion. The species are all remarkable for the stony hardness of the preview, which when applied is found.

gury in the form of emulsion. The species are all remarkable for the stony hardness of the pericarp, which, when analyzed, is found to contain a greater quantity of earthy matter than any other organized substance.

Grone, † v. To groan; to grunt. Chaucer.

Groningenist (gro-ini) [en-ist), n. Eccles. one of a sub-sect of the Anabaptists, which took its rise in the territory of Groningen. The Groningenists held the opinion that Judas and the high-priests were blessed, because in the murder of Jesus they had executed the designs of God.

Gront, pret. of groan. Chaucer.

Groom (groin), n. [A parallel form with Goth and A. Sax, gona, O. E. gome, man, appearing in bridegroom (A. Sax, bridguous); Sc. grome, a man, a warrior, a lover; O.D. grome, a vouth; O. E. grome, a boy, a lover, a servant. Guma (O. H. G. komo) is the same word as L. komo, a man; the r does not belong to the root and is a comparatively late insertion.] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant; especially, a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

But when she parted hence she left her groome. An you man, which did on her attend. Spenser.

2. One of several officers in the English royal busselodd, as grown of the stole grown of

2. One of several officers in the English royal household; as, groom of the stole; groom of the chamber.—3. A man newly married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

The brides are waked, their grooms are drest.

Dryden.

Drinking health to bride and groom, We wish them store of happy days. Tennyson. Groom (grom), v.t. To tend or care for, as

Groomlet (gröm'let), n. A small groom.

T. Hook.

Groom-porter (gröm'pōr-ter), n. An officer of the royal household, whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, as also to provide eards, dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. He was allowed to keep an open gaming table at Christmas. The office was not abolished till the reign of George III.

He will win you

He will win you By irresistible luck, within this fortnight

Enough to buy a barony. They will set him Upmost at the groom-porter's all the Christmas And for the whole year through, at every place Where there is play.

B. Fonson.

where there is play.

Groom's-man, Groomsman (grömz'man),

n. One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groot (gröt), n. [See GroAr.] An old money
of account in Bremen, of the value of rather

½d. Seventy-one groots were equal to rix-dollar or thaler, of the value of over $\frac{1}{2}d$. 3s. 3kd.

3s. 34d.

Groove (gröv), n. [A. Sax. gröf, græf, a grave, a den, from græfan, to dig; comp. Icel. gröf, Goth, groba, a pit; D. groeve, a furrow, a ditch, a pit, G. grube, a pit, hole, grave, from græben, pret. grub, to dig.] 1. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or a rock by the action of water; a channel usually or eleverated preserve the ground. channel, usually an elongated narrow chan-nel, formed by whatever agency. Hence— 2. The fixed routine of one's life.—3. In 2. THE INSEL FOURTH OF OHE'S HIR. — 3. In mining, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth. Groove (gröv), v.t. pret. & pp. grooved; ppr. grooving. To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.

to furrow.

Grooved (grövd), p. and a. Channelled; cut with grooves; specifically, in bot marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows; as, a grooved stem.

Groover (gröv'ér), n. 1. One who or that which cuts a groove.—2. [Local.] A miner. Grope (gröp), vi. pret. & pp. groped; ppr. groping. [A. Sax. grôpian, grapian; Sc. and O.E. grape, to feel with the hands—closely allied to gripe, grab, and grasp.]

1. To use the hands; to feel with the hands; to handle. to handle

to handle.

Hands they have and they shall not grope.
Ps. cxiii. 7, Wickliff's Trans.

To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to move about in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands; to attempt anything blindly.

We grope for the wall like the blind. Is, lix, to, The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to grope a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life. Buckminster.

Grope (gröp), v.t. 1.† To seize or touch with the hands; to grasp; to handle; to feel. I have touched and tasted the Lord, and groped Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury.

To search out by feeling in or as in the dark, or as a blind person; as, we groped our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant The bottom of the pan to grope. Swift.

3. To attempt to discover; to make examination of; to try; to sound.

How vigilant to grove men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.

Hayward. Groper (grop'er), n. One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

Gropingly (grop'ing-li), adv. In a groping

Gropingly (groping-li), adv. In a groping manner.
Grorolitte (gro'roil-it) n. In mineral. earthy manganese, found near Groroi in France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black colour and reddish-brown streak. Dana.

Gros (gro), n. [Fr., thick, strong.] A fabric, usually of silk, of a strong texture; as, gros de Naples, gros de Tours, gros de Berlin, &c., all strong fabrics.

Groschen (gro'shen), n. [From L. L. grossus, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] A German coin equal to a little over 1d. English. The groschens make one mark, which is worth about 1s. English. The groschen is divided into 10 pfennige. The oldest groschens known were struck at Treves in 1104.

Grosert. See Grossart.

Treves in 1104.

Grosert. See Grossart.

Gross (grōs), a. [Fr. gros, L.L. grossus; of doubtful connections.] 1 Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals, fat; corpulent; large; great; as, a gross body. 'Two gross volumes.' Baker. [Formerly used of size in general.]

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross as beetles. Shak.

2. Coarse; rough; not fine or delicate; as, gross sculpture; gross features.—3. Coarse, in a figurative sense; rough; vulgar; indelicate; obscene; impure; sensual: applying either to persons or things.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd Rell not from heaven, or more grass to love Vice for itself.

Millon.

The terms which are delicate in one size become grass in the next.

Macanlay. 4. Great; palpable; enormous; shameful; flagrant; as, a gross mistake; gross injustice.

We live in a highly civilized state of society, in which intelligence is so rapidly diffused by means of the press and the post office, that any greax act of oppression committed in any part of our island is in few hours discussed by millions. Macanday.

5. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined 5. Thek; dense; not attenuated; not remed or pure; as, a gross medium; gross air; gross elements.—6. Not easily roused or excited; not sensitive in perception or feeling; stupid; dull

ill. Tell her of things that no gross car can hear, Milton.

7. Whole; entire; total; as, the gross sum, or gross amount, as opposed to a sum or amount consisting of separate or specified parts, or to a sum or amount from which a deduction has been made.—Gross weight, the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, dee, in which they are contained. After an allowance of tare and tret is deducted, the remainder is demoniated west or wet remainder is denominated neat or nett

Gross (gros), n. 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as, the gross of the people.

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see the Saxon gross begins to move. Dryden.

For see the sear, doner was require you.

2. Literally, the gross or great hundred; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a gross of bottles. It never has the plural form; as, five gross or ten gross.

— A great gross, twelve gross or 144 dozen.

— In the gross, in gross, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together.

— Advowson in gross, in law, an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.— Common in gross, in law, a common annexed to aman's person, and not appurtenant to land.

— Villain in gross, in feudal law, a villain or servant who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another.

and was transferable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another.

Grossart, Grosert (groz'art, groz'ert), n.

[Fr. groseille, from G. kratisel, in the compound word kräuselbeere, a gooseherry. See GOOSEBERRY.] A gooseherry. Called also Grossbeak, Grosbeak (gros'bek), n. [Gross, thick, and beak.]

A name common to several inses-sorial birds of different genera, distinguished by distinguished by the thickness of the bill, which is convex above, and so strong as to enable the birds, though of small size, to small size, to break the stones of cherries, olives.

Green Grossbeak (Coccothraustes chloris).

break the stones of cleen Grossbeak of cherries, olives, (Coccobraustes chloris). &c. In appear ance they resemble the finches, to whose family (Fringillidee) they in general belong. The hawthorn grossbeak or hawfinch is the Coccothraustes uniquaris. The green grossbeak or greenfinch is the C. chloris. The pine grossbeak is the Loxia enucleator. The greenadier grossbeak is the Pyrometana ortz. The cardinal grossbeak is the Pyrometana ortz. The cardinal grossbeak is the Pyrometana ortz. The cardinal grossbeak is the Pyrometana ortz. The green grossbeak is the prometana ortz. The green grossbeak is common in every part of Britain, and may be seen in every hedge, especially in winter. Gross-fed (grös'fed), a. Fed or supported grossiy, or by gross food. Gross-headed (grös'hed-ed), a. Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are gross-headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.

Grossification (gros'i-fi-kā''shon), n.

low. Millon.

Grossification (gros'i-fi-ka'shon), n.
The act of making gross or thick; especially, in bot, a term applied to the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

Grossify (gros'i-fi), vt. and t. [E. gross, and L. faeio, to make, Too make gross or thick; to become gross or thick.

Grossly (gros'i), adv. In a gross manner; greatly; without delicacy; coarsely; rudely; shamefully; vulgarly.

An offender, who has so grassly offended the laws.

I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly but grossly, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. Sir I. Nexton. Grossness (grosines), n. The state or quality

of being gross; greatness; coarseness; in-delicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its great-

ness. Grossulaceæ, Grossulariaceæ (gros-û-lik-sê-ê, gros-û-lik'i-â'-ê-ê), n. [L. L. grossula, a groseberry. See Grossarr.] A tribe of the nat. order Saxifragaeæ, comprehending the nat. order saxifragacea, comprehending the gooseberry and currant of gardens; and consisting, in fact, of only one genus, Ribes. See Gooseberry, Ribes. Grossulaceous (gros-ù-là'shè-us), a. In bot. of or pertaining to the Grossulacea. Grossular (gros'ù-lèr), a. [L. grossula, a gooseberry. SeeGrossart.] Pertaining to or

gooseberry; as, grossulargamet.
Grossular, Grossulaire (grosfu-lêr, grosfu-lâr'), n. A rare translucent mineral, a variety of the dodecahedral garnet, found in Siberia: so named from its green colour, resembling that of the gooseberry.

Grossularite (gros'u-ler-it), n. Same as

Grossular.
Grot, † n. A groat; a coin worth fourpence.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Grot (grot), n. Same as Grotto. [Poetical.]

Grotesque (grō-tesk'), a. [Fr., from grotte,
a grotto, from the paintings in the ancient
crypts and grottos.] 1. Resembling the figures found in grottos; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; Indicrous; antic; as, gratesque

proportions; intercous; antic; as, grotes paintings; grotesque designs.

The champain head

Of a deep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wild,

Access denied.

Mitto

Access denied.

Access denied. this sense written also Grottesque.] See ARABESQUE.—2. Whimsical figures or scenery. 'Phantasms or grotesques.' Ruskin.

3. Artificial grotto-work. [In this sense written also Grottesque.]—4. A squat-shaped

written also troutesque. — A squarenaper printing type.

Grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), adv. In a grotesque manner.

Grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), n. State or quality of being grotesque. Fancies, however extravagant in grotesqueness of shadow or shape.

Ruskin.

Grotesquery (grö-tesk'c-ri), n. [Formed on type of chicanery, trickery, foolery, &c.] The act of indulging in grotesque whims or antics; grotesque conduct; a grotesque action; an embodiment or expression of grotesque-

ness.
His (Prof. Wilson's) range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most during grotesqueries of humour.

Chambers's Ency.

Grotta (grot'ta), n. A grotto.

Let it be turned to a grotta or place of shade. Bacon. Let no turned to a grown or place of shade. Macon. Grottesque(grot-tesk'), n. See GROTENQUE, n. Grotto (grot'tō), n. pl. Grottos or Grottoes (grot'tōz). [Fr. grotte, It grotta, from L. crypta, Gr. krypte, a covered place, a cave,



Grotto of Melidhoni in Crete.

a vault, from kryptö, to conceal.] I. A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock. Some of these sub-

terranean cavities are famed for the mephi-tic exhalations that issue from them, as the Grotta del Cane near Naples; but there are Grotta det cane near Napues; out there are others not less celebrated for their heauty and grandeur, as the grotto of Antiparos and that represented in the cut.—2. An ar-tificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and

shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.
Grotto-work (grot'to-werk), n. Ornamental work or shell-work in a garden, in imitation of a grotto. Couper.
Grouan, Growan (grou'an), n. [Armor. grouan, sand.] In tin-maining, a lode which abounds in rough gravel or sand. Grought (grot) n. Growth. Chapman.
Ground (ground), n. [A. Sax. G. Dan. and Sw. grund, D. grond, Icel. grunny. Goth. grundus, ground. Probably the original meaning was dust or earth, the origin of the Anglo-Saxon word being grindan, to grind. According to Dieffenbach 'Grund stands in the same relation to grindan as mulda (A. Sax. modde, E. mold, mould) and other names for earth to malan' (Goth., togrind.). I. The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe; hence, the surface of a floor or pavement, as supposed to be resting upon the ment, as supposed to be resting upon the earth.
There was not a man to till the ground. Gen. ii. 5.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord. I Sam. v. 4.

the ark of the Lord.

2. Region; territory; country; land; as, Egyptian ground; British ground; heavenly ground.—3. Land; estate; possession; hence, the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket; as, the batsman is in his ground.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds.

Dryden

4. That on which anything may stand or rest, or be raised or transacted; that from which anything may rise or originate; foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; originating force, agency, or agent; support; ultimate or first principle: generally in a figurative sense. 'Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness.' Sir P. Sidney.

The grounds of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition.

Swift.

ceived no manner of addition.

To the solid ground

Of nature trusts the Mind that builds for aye.

Wordworth.

5. In the fine arts, (a) in painting, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original colour, and to which the other colours are applied to make the representation; as eximpson on a white ground. other colours are applied to make the representation; as, crimson on a white ground.

(b) In sculp, the flat surface from which the figures rise: said of a work in relief.—6. In manuf, the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental; that portion are considered as ornamental; may portion of manufactured articles, as tapestry, car-peting, &c., of a uniform colour, on which the figures are, asit were, drawn or projected. Hence—7. A foil or background that sets off

anything.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground;

My reformation glittering o'er my fault. Shak.

8. pl. Sediment at the bottom of liquors; 8. pl. Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; faces; as, coffee grounds; the grounds of strong beer.—0. In etching, a composition spread over the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating into the plate, except where an opening is made with the point of the etchingneedle.—10. In music, (a) a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. (b) The plain song; the tune on which descants

a continually varying melody. (b) The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.—11. Formerly, the pit of a play-house.—12. In mining, the stratum in which the lode is found.—13. In joinm which the lode is found.—13. In join-ery, one of the pieces of wood fixed to walls and partitions, with their surfaces, flush with the plaster, to which the fac-ings or finishings are attached.—To break ground, to penetrate the soil for the first time, as in cutting the first turf of a rail-way, mine, &c.; hence, fig. to take the first step in, or enter upon, any undertaking.

taking. How happy, could I but, in any measure, make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which in all times unites a great man to other men, and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as brack ground on it.

—To fall to the ground, to come to nought; as, the project fell to the ground.—To gain ground, (a) to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle gains ground; hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army gains

ground on the enemy. (b) To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion gains ground.—To lose ground, (a) to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. (b) To lose advantage. (c) To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.—To give ground, to recede; to yield advantage.—To get ground, to gain ground. [Rare]—To stand one's ground, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

Ground (ground), v.t. 1. To lay or set on or in the ground.

in the ground.

in the ground.
And friendship which a faint affection breeds.
Without regard of good, dies like ill-grounded seeds.
Spenser.
When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command in course is to ground arms. statistics.
2. To settle or establish, as on a foundation.

2. To settle or establish, as on a foundation, basis, cause, reason, or principle; to fix or settle firmly; to found; to base; as, arguments grounded on reason or common sense. (Displeasine grounded upon no other argument. Shak.

How grounded he his title to the crown Upon our fail?

Shak.

3. To thoroughly instruct in elements or first

principles.

The fact is she had learned (French) long ago, and grounded herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George.

Thackeray. 4. Naut. to run ashore or aground; to cause

4. Nant. to run sshore or eground; to cause to take the ground; as, to ground a ship. Ground (ground), vi. To run aground; to strike the ground and remain fixed; as, the ship grounded in two fathoms of water. Ground (ground), pret. & pp. of grind. Groundage (ground'a)), n. A tax paid by a ship for the ground or space she occupies while in port.

Ground-angling (ground'ang-gl-ing), n. Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

a few inches from the hook.

Ground-annual (ground'an-nū-al), n. In Soots lane, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sun, reserves an annual ground-rent from the vendee, this ground-rent being a perpetual burden upon the land.

Ground-ash (ground'ash), n. A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an sh; also a name in some districts for Egopodium Podagraria.

posism reasprants.

Ground-halliff(ground bā-lif), n. Inmining,
a superintendent of mines whose duty it is
to make periodical visits, and report upon
their condition.

Ground-hait (ground'bat), n. Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect the fish together.

together.

Ground-base, Ground-bass (ground-bas),

n. In music, a base consisting of four or
eight bars, which are continually repeated
during the whole movement.

Ground-cherry (ground'cherri), n. 1. A
name applied to Cerasus chamceerasus, a
plant with smooth shining leaves, and spherical acid fruit sometimes found in ner-

rical acid fruit, sometimes found in our gardens budded on the common cherry.— 2. An American name for the native plants

2. An American name for the native plants of the genus Physalis.
Ground-dove, Ground-pigeon (ground-duv, ground'pi-jon), a. Names common to those birds of the family Columbidæ which live mostly on the ground and little on trees.
Their wings are short and rounded, their legs long, and their feet more adapted for walking than grasping. The ground-doves include the beautiful bronze-wings of Aus-tralis.

Groundedly (ground'ed-li), adv. In a grounded or firmly established manner. Grounden, t pp. of grind. Ground Chaucer. Ground-floor (ground'flor), n. The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the ortorior ground ground. exterior ground.

exterior ground.

Ground-form (ground form), n. In gram.

a name sometimes given to the basis of a
word to which the inflectional parts are
added in declension or conjugation; the stem.

stem. Ground-gru, Ground-ice (ground'grö, ground'is), n. [Grn is probably Fr. crue, growth.] Ice formed at the bottom of a river, or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface.

Ground-hemlock (ground'hem-lok), n. An

American name for a creeping variety of the common yew (Taxus baccata) found in the United States.

Ground-nog (ground'hog), n. 1. The popular name of the American rodent, Arctimus monax, or marmot, usually called in New England Woodchuck.—2. A name applied to the Orycteropus capensis, a South African

edentate quadruped which burrows in the ground: so called from its bearing a general resemblance to a small, short-legged pig. See ORYCTEROPUS.

Ground-hold (ground'hôld), n. Naut. tackle for holding on to the ground.

Like as a ship Having spent all her masts and her ground-hold.

Ground-ice (ground'is), n. See GROUND-

GRU.

Ground-ivy (ground'i-vi), n. The popular name of the plant Nepeta Glechoma (Glechoma hederacea), nat. order Labiate. It is a British plant, with opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and a herb tea was made from it. It was also used in making ale, whence one of its old names is Alchoor

was also used in making ale, whence one of its old names is Alchoof.

Ground-joint (ground'joint), n. In mach.
a kind of joint in which the surfaces to be fitted are previously covered with fine emery and oil (in the case of metal), fine sand and water (in the case of glass), and rubbed to-

getner.

Ground-joist (ground'joist), n. In arch.
one of the joists which rest upon sleepers
laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones,
or dwarf-walls, used in basement or groundfloors

Ground-law (ground'la), n. Fundamental or essential law.

The very constitution and ground-law of this human species which has been redeemed by Christ, is the self-sacrifice which Christ displayed as the one perfection of humanity.

C. Kingsley.

Groundless (ground'les), a. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; not authorized; false; as, ground-less fear; a groundless report or assertion.

How groundless that repreach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship.

Freeholder.

Groundlessly (ground'les-li), ado, In a groundless manner, without reason or cause; without authority for support.

Groundlessness (ground'les-nes), n. The state or quality of being groundless; want of just eause, reason, or authority for support. 'The groundlessness of that tradition'.' L. Addison.

tion.' L. Addison.

Ground-line (ground'lin), n. In geom, and gersp. the line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

Groundling (ground'ling), n. 1. A popular name for two fishes that keep at the bottom of the water: (a) the spined loach (Lobitis trenia); (b) the black goby (Gobius niger)—the former common in fresh water, the latter on the coast.—2. † A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches. nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. Shak.

Ground-liverwort (ground'li-ver-wert), n. A lichen, Peltidea canina. Called also Dog-Ground-lizard (ground'li-zèrd), n.

cies of lizard (Ameiva dorsalis) very common in Jamaica, frequenting the roadsides and open pastures.

open pastures.

Groundly! (ground'li), adv. Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. 'A man groundly learned.' Ascham.

Ground-mail (ground'māl), n. Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

a CHITCHYAITI. Decoran.

Reasonable charges, said the sexton, 'ou, there's
ground-mail, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken
nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my
bit fee, and some brandy and ale to the drigie!

Str IV. Scott. Ground-mould (ground'mold), n. In engin.

a mould or frame by means of which the surface of the ground is wrought to any particular form, as in terracing or embanking.

Ground-nest (ground'nest), n. A nest on the ground. Milton.

Ground-niche (ground'nich), n. In arch. a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground-floor.

Ground-nut (ground'nut), n. A name com-mon to several plants: (a) Arachis hypogaa, an annual plant growing in the warm parts of America, having hairy pinnate leaves which have four leaflets, pods with a lining of a kind of net-work containing two to four seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, and a root having qualities resembling liquorice, for which it is sometimes used. See ARACHS. (b) Buwum flexuosum. See EARTH-NUT. (c) A leguminous twining plant (Apios tuberosa), producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the



Ground-nut (Arachis hypogæa).

taste. (d) The American plant Panax trifolium, and its pungent globular root.

Ground-oak (ground'ōk), n. A sapling of

Ground-oak (ground'ok), n. A sapling of oak.

Ground-pearl (ground'perl), n. In entom. an insect, Coccus (Maryarodes) formicarum, found in ants' nests in the West Indies.

Ground-pig (ground'pig), n. 1. The name of a South African rodent animal (Aulacodus Swinderianus), sub-family Echimyna: so called from its burrowing habits.—2. A name sometimes given to the ground-hog.

Ground-pigeon, n. See Ground-boye.

Ground-pigeon, n. See Ground-boye.

Ground-pigeon, n. I. A tufted spreading herbaceous plant of the genus Ajuga (A. Chamæpitys), nat. order Lablate, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called pine from its resinous smell.

2. A name sometimes given to several species of the genus Lycopodiacea: especially, (a) L. clavurum, or common club-moss, nat. order Lycopodiacea: especially, (a) L. clavurum, or common club-moss, a long, creeping evergreen plant, found in heathy pastures, whose dust-like spores are very inflammable and are used to produce the lightning of theatres, for fireworks, &c. (b) L. dendroideum, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen, about 8 inches high, found in moist places in the dark woods of North America.

Ground-plan (ground'plan), n. In arch. the representation of the divisions of a building on the same level with the surface of the ground-plane (ground'plan), n. The hori-

of the ground.

Ground-plane (ground'plan), n. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing

Ground-plate (ground'plāt), n. In arch, one of the outermost pieces of framing placed on or near the ground; a groundsill. Ground-plot (ground'plot), n. 1. The ground on which a building is placed.—2. Same as Ground-plan.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact ground-plot of this venerable edifice. Johnson.

Ground-plot of the venerable edince. Johnson.
Ground-plum (ground'plum), n. A leguminous plant (Astragalus caryocarpus) found in the valley of the Mississippi.
Ground-ract (ground'rat), n. Another name for the ground-pig (which see).
Ground-rent (ground'rent), n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-room (ground'röm), n. A room on the ground-floor of a building; a lower

room Ground-rope (ground'rop), n. The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net. Sec TRAWL-NET.

TRAWL-NET.

Ground-sea (ground'sē), n. The West Indian name for the swell called Rollers, or in Jamaica the North Sea, occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The searises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with roarings resembling thunder. It is probably due to the gales called 'Northers,' which suddenly rise and rage off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico.

Grounded (ground'sel) as 10 E ground.

Guil of Mexico, Ground'sell, n. [O.E. ground-swell, Sc. groundie-swallow, A. Sax grunde-swellye, grundswelige, groundsel, the literal meaning being apparently ground-swallowing, that is entirely covering; but the

original form was gundeswelge, 'pus-swallowing' (A.Sax. gund. pus, matter), from its use in poultices applied to sores? Senecio rulgaris, a common annual weed belonging to the nat order Composite. It is emollient, has an herbaceous and slightly acid taste, but is rejected by almost evry quadruped except the hog and goat; small birds, however, are very fond of the seed.

Ground'sell, "a. [E. ground and sill.] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

Ground-snake (ground'snak), n. An inoffensive snake (Celuta amena), of a salmon colour and with a blunt tail, found under logs and stones in the United States; wormsnake.

Ground-squirrel (ground'sskwi-rel), n.

organia stones in the United States; wormsnake.

Ground-squirrel (ground'skwi-rel), n. The common name of several animals of the genus Tamins, a genus of rodents allied to the true squirrels, but distinguished from them by the possession of cheek-pouches, and their habit of retreating into subternaneous holes. They are of small size, and all of them striped on the back and sides. A well-known species is the T. Listeri, the chipmunk, hackee, or chipping squirrel of North America. See TAMIAS.

Ground-swell (ground'swel), n. A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore or where the water is not deep by a distant storm or heavy gale.

Ground-weells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water.

Brande & Cox.

Ground-table (ground'tā-bl), n. In arch.

see EARTH-TABLE.
Ground-tackile (ground/tak-l), n. Naut. a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, &c., used for securing a vessel at

auchor.

Ground-tier (ground'tër), n. 1. The lower or pit range of boxes in a theatre.—2. Naut.

(a) the lowest range of water casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (b) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.

Ground-ways (ground'waz), n. pl. In ship-building, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks whereon a vessel is

Groundwork (ground'werk), n. 1. The work which forms the foundation of anything; the basis; the fundamental part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional; the first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.—2. First principle; original

reason.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction.

Dryden.

the groundwork of his instruction. Dryden.

Group (gröp), n. IFr. groupe, a group; all gruppo, groppo, a knot, a knob, a group; allied to Fr. croupe, the buttocks of a horse; feel. croppr, a hump or bunch, kryppa, humped; G. kropf, protuberance; A. Sax. crop, a crop, top, bunch. See Group (rump) and Grof (craw of a bird)] I. An assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; a cluster; as, a group of men or of trees; a group of isles. Dryden.

In groups they stream'd away. Tennyson.

2. In paint, and sculp, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things which have some relation to each other; a combination of several figures forming an agreeable whole.

The famous group of figures which represent the two brothers binding Direc to the horns of a mac bull.

Addison.

3. In scientific classifications, a certain numher of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic; as, groups of strata;

common characteristic; as, groups of strata; a group of animals; a group of plants.—4. In music, a number of notes of small timevalue joined at the stems.

Group (gröp), v.t. [Fr. grouper.] To form into a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to arrange in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relative norman abstractaristics on the best relation, common characteristics, or the best effect, to form an assemblage of; in the fine arts, to combine a number of figures of material objects so as to produce a picturesque effect

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in grouping such a multitude of different objects.

Prior.

Grouping (gröp'ing), n. The disposal or relative arrangement of figures of men, ani-

mals, &c., in drawing, painting, or sculpture,

so as to produce a pleasing effect. **Grouse** (grous), n. [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood quotes an O. E. form grice, a moor-fowl, Grouse (grous), h. Letym. doubtrul. Weag-wood quotes an O. E. form grice, a moor-fowl, and derives it from O. Fr. poule griesche, a moor-hen-poule, a fowl, and gride, griesche, speckled, gray. Comp. gray-hen, black-cock.] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, of the genus Tetrao, family Tetraonide, characterized by having a very short, thickish, and sharp bill, and a naked red band or patch in place of an eye-brow. The well-known moor-fowl or red grouse of Britain is now often placed along with the ptarmigan in the genus Lagopus apart from the members of the genus Tetrao, the true grouse, although it is the species to which the name is exclusively applied by British sportsmen. The true grouse have their legs feathered to the feet, while the moor-fowl and ptarmigan have likewise their toes covered with feathers. The genus Tetrao comprises the largest birds of the family, including the



Red Grouse (Tetrao or Lagopus scoticus).

capercalizie, wood grouse, or cock of the woods (T. urogallus), the black-cock (T. tetrix), the prairie-hen of North America (T. cupido), the spotted grouse of Canada (T. canadensis), the dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains (T. obsecurus), &c. Grouse (grous), nt. To seek or shoot grouse, Grout (grout), n. [A. Sax. grût, barley or wheat ment. See GROATS, GRTT.] T. Coarse ment; pollard. King.—2. A. thin coarse mortar used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings.—3. Liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled; a kind of thick ale.

4. Lees; grounds; dregs.

The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in grouts of tea. Dickens.

5. A species of apple.

S. A species of apple. Grout (grout), v.t. To fill up with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones. Grouting (grouting), v. 1. In building, the process of filling in or finishing with grout. 2. The grout thus filled in.

Groutnol, Groutnold (grout'nol, grout'nold), n. [That is, great nold or head. See GROWTHEAD.] 1. An idle lazy fellow; a growthead. growthead.

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a

2. A kind of fish

2. A kind of fish. Grouty (grout'), a. Cross; surly; sulky. [Colloq.] (grov), a. [A. Sax. graf, a grove from grafan, to dig, a grove being originally an alley cut out in a wood; hence akin to grave, v. and n.] 1. A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; an assemblage. of growing trees of no great extent; a small

The groves were God's first temples, 2. Something resembling a wood or trees in

Tall groves of masts arose in beauteous pride.

Trumbull.

Grovel (gro'vel), v.i. pret. & pr. grovelled; ppr. grovelled; ppr. grovelled; ppr. grovelled; ppr. grovelled; property for growl, O.E. grof, gruf ('and gruf he fel adoun unto the grounde,' Chaucer), 'on the groffe,' Sc. 'on groufe,' flat, with the face towards the earth, E. dial, 'to lie grubblings,' towards the earth, E. dial. to lie grubbings, Icel. grula, to grovel, gruf, a grovelling; Sw. grufa, prone, with the face towards the earth; also L.G. and G. krabbeln, to crawl. Akin grope, grub.] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and groved on thy face. To creep and grovel on the ground, Milton

2. To nave a tendency towards or take pleusure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean; as, his thoughts always grovel. Groveller (grovel-ér), n. One who grovels; a person of a low, mean, grovelling disposition. 2. To have a tendency towards or take plea-

Grovelling (gro'vel-ing), a. 1. Lying prone; moving with the body prostrate.—2. Mean; without dignity or elevation.

When the mind loses its feeling for elegance, it grows corrupt and grovelling. Landor. Grovy (grov'i), a. Pertaining to a grove; abounding in groves; frequenting groves. Rare.]

abounding in groves; frequenting groves. [Rare.]

Grow (grô), v.i. pret. grew; pp. grown; pp. grown; pp. growing. [A. Sax. growan, past greow, pp. growing. [A. Sax. growan, past greow, pp. growing. [A. Sax. growan, and green.]

I. To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by the gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism: said of animals and vegetables, and their parts.—2. To spring up and come to maturity in a natural way; to be produced by vegetation; to thrive; to flourish; as, wheat grows in most parts of the world; rice grows only in warm climates.

3. To increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to improve; to extend; to swell, as sound; to accrue; as, to grow in knowledge or picty; his reputation is growing; the wind grew to a tempest.

The slender sound

The slender sound
As from a distance beyond distance grew
Coming upon me. Tennyson.

4. To be changed from one state to another; to result, as from a cause or reason; to become; as, to grow pale; to grow poor; to grow reis; lax morals may grow from errors in opinion.

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, grew to be a free port.

Arbuthnot.

5. To become attached; to adhere. Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they grove

-To grow out of, to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from, as an effect from a

These wars have grown out of commercial considerations.

A. Hamilton.

siderations.

—To grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.—To grow up or grow together, to close and adhere; to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.

Grow (grō), v.t. To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise; as, a farmer grows large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him tour out of the heart all even.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and grow in the same all amity, friendship, and concord.

Cranner.

Growan (grou'an), n. See Grou'an.
Growe,† n. A grove.
Grower (gro'er), n. 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest grower of any kind of elm. Mortimer. 2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator.

Growing (grö'ing), n. 1. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; increase in bulk and the like; progression or advancement.—2. That which has grown; growth. 'A large growing of hair.' Udult. Growl (groul), v. (Comp. D. grollen, to growl or grumble, brotlen, to caterwani; G. grollen, to roar; N. gryle, to grunt. Probably allied to G. groll, hate, rancour, grollen, to hate, A. Sax. griellan, grillan, to provoke. May be imitative in origin. Comp. also Gr. grylle, a grunting, grylos, a pig.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound. angry, grumbling sound.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall Hold o'er the dead their carnival; Gorging and growting o'er carcase and limb. Growl (groul), v.t. To express by growling; to utter in an angry or grumbling tone.

White hands of farewell to my sire, who grow!'d An answer.

Growl (groul), n. The angry sound uttered by a dog; hence, the inarticulate or grumbling sound uttered by a discontented or angry person.

angry person.

Growler (groul'er), n. 1. One who growls.

2. A fish of the perch kind (Grystis Salmonides), abundant in many North American rivers, and affording excellent sport to the angler. It is about 2 feet long, and its flesh

is of excellent quality: so called from the sound it utters on being landed.

Grown (gron), pp. of grace. 1. Advanced; increased in growth.—2. Having arrived at full size or stature.

I saw littely a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a grown woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.

—Grown over, covered by the growth of any-thing; overgrown.—Grown-up, full-grown; having attained man's or woman's estate.

When the lord's eldest son, the future superior, was made a knight, that is, attained his proper sta-tion of a green-to-warrior—the important ceremony of his enrolment was to be performed at the expense of the subjects of his father. Hengliam.

Growse (grouz), v.i. [Akin to grew, grewsone; G. grausen, to make to shudder, to shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. [Old English and Scotch.]

English and Scotch.]

Growth (gröth), n. 1. The process of growing; the gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root, to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels.—2. Increase in any way, as in number, bulk, frequency, strength, and the like; advancement; improvement; progress; extension; production; prevalence or frequency.—3. That which has grown; anything produced; product. 'The knightly growth that fringed his lips.' Tennysos.

Growthead, Growtnol (gröt'hed, gröt'nol),

Jips. Tempson. Growthead, grot/nol), in [Growthead, Growthead, Growthead, Growthead, Growthead, Comp. O. Sax, and L.G. grot, great. Not in O.E. also means head.] I. A certain kind of fish. 2. † A lazy person; a lubber; a lout; a blockbead.

Groyne (groin), n. Same as GROIN, 3.

Groyne,† Same as Groin, Groine. Groyning,† n. [See GROYNE, GROIN.] Dis-content. Chawer.

GOMENT. Chauser.

Grozet, Grozzer (groz'et, groz'er), n. [See GOOSELERRY.] A gooseberry. [Seotch.]

Grub (grub), n. i. pret. & pp. grubbed; ppr. grubbing. [O.E. grubbe, grobbe; akin to grope. Comp. ti. gruben, to dig.] 1. To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging.

Those who knew his (Lord Temple's) habits tracked him as men track a moie. It was his nature to grad underground. Whenever a heap of dirt was flung up it might well be supposed that he was at work.

2. To take one's food. [Slang.]

Grub (grub), r.t. 1. To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root up by digging; frequently followed by up or out; as, to grub up trees, rushes, or serige.

Forest land

From whence the sarry ploughman grade the wood, Dyyden.
The multilated defenders of liberty ... came back with untilainshed resolution to the place of their glotons infany, and mandily presented the sumps of their cars to be grabbed out by the languant's facilities.

2. To furnish or supply with food; to provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man warnt by no means the sort of person you'd like to jord by contract. Dickens.

person you drike to grad by contract. Dickent.

Grub (grub), n. [From the verb.] I. The larva
of an insect, especially of the Coleoptera or
heetles; a caterpillar; a maggot. -2. A
short thick man; a dwarf, in contempt.

3. [What is obtained by grubbing.] Food;
victuals. [Low slang.]

Grub-axe (grub'axe), n. A grubbing-hoe
(which see).

Grubber (grub'axe)

(which see).

Grubber (grub'er), n. 1. One who grubs.—
2. An instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c.; an agricultural implement with a number of long teeth or tines fixed into a framework, and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely, used to stir up and pulverize the soil, and clear it from weeds. Called also Cultivator or Scarifier.

Grubbiacess (grub-bi-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of monochlanydeous dicotyledons, containing only the genus Grubbia, and referred by Lindley and others to the Bruniaces.

Grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hô), n. An instru-ment for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock. Called also a Grub-

Grubble (grub'l), v.i. [Dim. freq. of grub. Comp. G. grübeln. See GROVEL and GRABBLE.]
To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; to [Rare.]

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still grab-bling in his pockets. Speciator.

Grubble (grub'l), v.t. To feel with the hands in the dark, or as a blind man. [Rare and obsolete.]

Thou hast a colour; Now let me roll and grabble thee; Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough.

Grub-street (grul/stret), n. 1. Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London (now called Milton Street), much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *Grub-street*. *Johnson*. 2. Mean or needy authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof. Grub-street (grub'stret), a. Mean; low;

vile. Pd sooner ballads write, and Grub-street lays. Ga

Grub-worm (grub'werm), n. A grub. 'Gnats

Grub-worms: Smart. Grudge (gruf), 2. L. pret. & pp. grudged; ppr. grudging. [O.E. grueche, grutche, grotee, &c., iron O.Fr. groucher, groucher, groucer, groucer. to grumble, probably from a Teutonic root the same as that of E. grit, &c. (See GRIT.) Comp. also Fr. gruger, to crush or bruise; L.G. grusen, to crumble.] 1. To see with discontent; to envy.

Tis not in thee
To gradge my pleasures, to cut off my train. Shak.
I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did
not gradge us our employments.
Swyf.

2. To permit or grant with reluctance; to give or take unwillingly; to begrudge.

They have grudged those contributions which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.

Addison.

3. To feel or entertain in a malevolent or discontented spirit.

Scottented Spirit.

Perish they
That gridge one thought against your majesty.
Shak.

Grudge (gruj), v.i. 1. To murmur; to repine; to complain; to gradge or complain of injustice. Hooker.—2. To be unwilling or reluctant.

You steer betwirt the country and the court, ... Nor gradging give what public needs require.

3. To be envious; to cherish ill-will.

Grades not one against another. Jam. v. o. 4.† To feel compunction: to grieve.

We . . . gradge in our concyence when we re-member our synnes. Bp. Fisher.

Grudge (gruj), n. 1. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred; as, an old grudge.

I will feed fat the ancient gradge I bear him. Shak. 2. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have With grudge preferr'd me. B. Fonson. 3.† Slight symptom of disease.

Our shaken monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throes, and struggling against the granges of more dreaded calamities.

Milton,

4. Remorse of conscience.—Syn. Aversion, dislike, ill-will, malevolence, emnity, hatred, Grudgefult (gruj'ful), a. Grudging; envious.

And rail at them with grudgeful discontent.
Stenser.

Grudgekin (gruj'kin), n. [E. grudge, and kin, dim. sulfix.] A small grudge. 'Some twaddler against whom I have a grudgekin.' Thackeray. [Rare and humorous.]
Grudgeonst (gruj'onz), n. pl. Coarse meal. See Grudgekin.

See GRUDGINGS.
Grudger (gruj'er), n. One that grudges; a

Grudging (gruj'ing), n. 1. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.—2. Reluctance.—3.† A secret wish or desire.

He had a grudging still to be a knave. 4.† A symptom of disease, as the chill before a fever. [Comp. O.E. and Sc. growse, to be

5.† Feeling anticipatory of anything; a prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I A kind of gradging of a beating on me. Old play.

A kind of gradging of a beating on me. Old Play, Grudgingly (gruj'ing-lì), adv. In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give gradgingly. Grudgings (gruj'ingz), n.pl. [Fr. grugeons, from gruger, to crunch, to grind. Comp. L.G. grusen, to grind, and see Grunging, the grudgingly gradging in the gradging of the step. Comp. The gradging of the step. the sieve.

Now that can deal with gradgings and coarse flour. Beau, & Fl.

See GREW.

Grue (grū), v.i. S Gruel (grū'el), n. Fruel (gru). V. See GREW. Fruel (gru'el), n. [O.Fr. gruel, for grutal; Fr. gruuu, oatmeal, gruel, meal, from Teut, root seen in E. groat, grout, grit. See GRIT.] Any kind of mixture or broth made by boiling ingredients in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats.—To get one's gruel, to

of the meal of oats.—To get one's gruel, to be killed. [Slang.]
Gruesome, a. See Grewsome.
Gruff (gruf), a. [D. graf, Dan. grov, G. grob, coarse, blunt, or rude in manner. Comp. O. E. gruffle, to growl.] Of a rough or stem manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as gruff as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts.

Bentley.

for some very free thoughts.

Gruff (gruf), n. [See the adjective.] In the preparation of medicines, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in the pulverization of drugs.

Grufflish (gruf'ish), a. Somewhat gruff; rather rough and surly. Disraeli.

Gruffly (gruf'li), adv. In a gruff manner.

And gruffly looked the god. Dryden. Gruffness (gruf'nes), n. The state or qua-

lity of being gruff.

Grugeons (gruj'onz), n. pl. Same as Grudg-

angs.

Gru-gru (grö'grö), n. 1. The grub of the large coleopterous insect Calandra palmarian, it lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as delicate eating by the natives of South America.

A none given in Thinkled to detectory. 2. A name given in Trinidad to Astrocaryum

2. A name given in Trinidad to Astrocaryum rulgare and Acrocomia selerocarpa, two species of tropical American palms.
Gruidæ (grö-fde), n.pl. [L. grus, gruis, a crane, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of wading birds, of which the erane (Grus) is the type. In this group the bill is long, and the nostrils are placed in a deep groove. The tail is short and even, and the toes are also short.

The tail is short and even, and the toes are also short.

Gruinæ (grö-i'nö), n. pl. The true cranes, a sub-family of the Gruidæ (which see).

Grum (grum), a. [A. Sax. grum, grom, gram, grim, severe; Dan. grum, fell; probably the origin of grumble. Comp. W. grum, growling, surly; grumdan, to grumble; Gael. gruanach, surly.] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum.

Nick looked sour and grum, and would not open

Nick looked sour and grum, and would not open his mouth.

Arbuthnot.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a grum voice.

Grumach (grö'mach), a. Ill-favoured.

Grumble (grum'bl), v.i. pret. & pp. grumbled; ppr. grumbling. [From grum (which see); ppr. grambling. [From grum (which see); or this word as well as some others beginning with gr, such as grunt, gruff, growl, grun, &c., may owe their origin, or at least have been affected by sound imitation. Comp. D. grommeten, grommen, Fr. grommeter, to grumble; A. Sax. grimman, to murmur; W. grymial, to grumble.] I. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions.—2. To growl; to grav! snarl.

The lion . . . with sullen pleasure grumbles o'er his prey.

Dryden. 3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and

heavy sound; as, a grumbling storm. Thou grumbling thunder, join thy voice. Motteux.

Grumble (grum'bl), v.t. To express or utter by grumbling.

by grumbling. Grumbler (grum'bl-èr), n. 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man. -2. A fish of the gurnard kind, which makes a grumbling noise when struggling to disengage itself from the hook on being raised to the surface. Grumbles (grum'blz), n. pl. A grumbling discontented disposition; a fit of discontent. [Colloa]

discontented disposition; a nt of discontent. [Colloq.]
Grumblingly (grum'bl-ing-li), adv. With grumbling or complaint.
Grume (grim), n. [O.Fr. grume, Fr. grumeau, a clot; L. grumus, a little heap.
Comp. Sc. grummels, dregs, grumly, muddy-mixed with dregs or sediment, as cofice.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of bload. Output

fluid of a thick viscid consistence; a clot as of blood. Quincy.
Grumly (grum'li), adv. In a grum manner.
Grummet (grum'met), n. Same as Gromet.
Grumness (grum'nes), n. The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.
Grumose (grüm'ōs), a. In bot. clustered in grains at intervals; grumous.
Grumous (grüm'us), a. I. Resembling or containing grume; thick; concreted; clotted;

as, grumous blood.—2. In bot formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots

Grumousness (grum'us-nes), n. A state of

Grumousness (grum'us-nes), n. A state of being grumous or concreted.
Grumph (grumf), n. h. [Imitative.] To grunt; to make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]
Grumph (grumf), n. A grunt. [Scotch.]
Grumphie (grumf), n. A sow. [Scotch.]
Grumphiy (grumf)-i.li), adv. In a grunpy, surly, or gruff manner.
Grumpy (grumf)-i.l., a [Connected with grum, grumble.] Surly; angry; gruff.
Toshicht. ther was a succial meeting of the

To night . . . there was a special meeting of the Grampy Chib, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit.

Bisracti.

Grundel (grun'del), n. The fish called

Groundling.
Grunsel (grun'sel), n. Same as Groundsill.
'In his own temple, on the grunsel edge.'

Grunstane (grun'stan), n. A grindstone.

Grunt (grunt), v.i. [Probably from an imi-Grunt, e.e. [Probably from an imitative root seen in A. Sax. grunan, in E. groan, Dan, grynte, G. grunzen; comp. also L. grunnio, Fr. grogner, to grunt.] To snort groan or a deep guttural sound; to groan. When made fardet based.

Who would fardels bear To grunt and sweat under a weary life?

Grunt (grunt), n. A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.
Grunter (grunt'er), n. 1. One that grunts as, (a) a fish of the gurnard kind; grunts.
See GRUMBLER and GRUNTS. (b) A hog.
Grant dialect 1. [Craven dialect.]

A draggled mawkin
That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge.

2. An iron rod bent like a hook, used by iron-founders.

Gruntingly (grunt'ing-li), adv. With grunt-

ing or murmurs. Gruntle (grunt'l), v.i. To grunt. [Rare.]

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and gruntle to each other's moan
Duke of Buckingha

Gruntle (grunt'l), n. [Scotch.] 1. A grunting sound.—2. The snout.
Gruntling (grunt'ling), n. A young hog.
Grunts (grunts), n. s and pl. A popular name in the West Indies for the fishes of the genus Hemulon, and in the United States for those of the genus Pogonias. See Drumpish FISH.

FISH.

Grunzie (grun'yē), n. [O.E. groyne, Fr. groin, the snout of a pig.] A mouth which pokes out like that of a pig. [Scotch.]

Grus (grus), n. A genus of birds including the crane. The bill in this genus is flattened at the base, and the third or fourth quills of the wings are longest. The outer toe is united at its base to the other toes, and the hirder toe is very short. See (Passe) and the hinder toe is very short. See CRANE.
Grushie (grush'i), a. Thick; of thriving
growth. [Scotch.]
Grutch (gruch), n. A grudge. S. Butler.
Grutch (gruch), v.t. and i. To grudge.
What call may hence here.

What to all may happen here, Ift chance to me I must not grutch, B. Fonson. Grutten (grut'n), pp. of greet, to weep.

Grutten (grut'n), pp. of greet, to weep. [Scotch.]
Gry (gri), n. [Apparently from Gr. gry, a grunt, syllable, bit; comp. Sc. gru, a grain, a particle.] 1. A measure containing one-tenth of a line. [Rare.]—2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]
Grydet (grid), v.t. [See Gride.] To cut or pierce; to gride. Spenser.
Gryflidæ (gril'ni-iè), n. Agriffin. Spenser.
Gryflidæ (gril'ni-iè), n. pl. [L. gryplus, a cricket.] A family of insects belonging to the order Orthoptera. The thighs of the posterior legs are large, the tible armed with spines, the abdomen terminated by two long and slender fleshy appendages, and the tarsi of the anterior and intermediate pairs of legs three-jointed. The three principal genera are Gryllus or Acheta, Gryllotalpa, and Tridactylus. The common house-cricket and the field-cricket afford examples of the first of these genera, and the name mole-cricket has been applied to the insects of the second from their burrowing habits.
Grypet (grip), v.t. To gripe. Spenser.
Grypet (grip), v.t. To gripe. Spenser.
Gryphæa (gri-fé'a), n. [L. gryphus, gryps; Gr. gryps a griffin.] A griffin; a vulture.

Like a white hind under the groper sharp claws.
Gryphæa (gri-fé'a), n. [L. gryphus, gryps; Gr. gryps, a griffin, or gryps, a griffin.]

Gryphæa (gri-fé'a), n. [L. gryphus, grype; Gr. gryps, a griffin, from grypos, crooked.] A genus of fossil lamellibranchiate bivalves, closely allied to the oyster, and very abun-

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dant in the secondary strata of Europe from the lias upwards to the chalk, but scarcely known in tertiary strata.

Gryphite (griffit), n. [From gryphæa. See above art.] An oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head and wider toward the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked. These shells belong to the genus Gryphæa, and are popularly known as 'miller's thumbs' or 'crowstones.' They occur in the cretaceous and jurassic formations.

Gryphon (grifon), n. A griffin. See Griffin. Gryphosis, Gryposis (grifo'sis), gripo'sis),

Gryphosis, Gryposis (gri-io'sis, gri-po'sis), n. [Gr. gruposis, from grupos, curved.] A growing inward of the nails. Grypinæ (gri-pi'nė), n. pl. The wedge-tailed humaning-birds, a sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order Passeres and family Tro-

cminde.

Grysboc, Grysbok (gris'bok), a. [D. grijsbok, gray antelope.] A South African antelope (Antilope or Caletragus melanotis)
about 20 inches high and 3 feet long, of a
warm chestnut colour fleeked with white.
It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent fleek. lent flesh.

lent flesh. Guacharo (gwa-chii'rō), n. [Sp.] An in-sessorial bird, the Steatovnis caripensis, be-longing to the family of goatsuckers. It is a native of South America, where it was dis-covered by Humboldt and Bonpland, and is about the size of a common fowl. It is a nocturnal bird, feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat.

nocumal mad, teeds on hard traits, and is valued for its fat.

Guaco(gwikō), n. 1. The Eupatorium Guaco or Mikania Guaco, a tropical South American plant of the order Composite, the fuice can plant of an order composita, no place of which is used as an antidote to serpent-bites. It has been proposed as a remedy in cholera.—2. Aristolochia anguicida, a Cen-tral American plant, the roots of which are

used for the same purpose.

Guag (gū'ag), n. [Corn.] In mining, an old working.

working. Guaiac (gwā'yak), n. Guaiacum. Guaiac (gwā'yak), a. Relating to guaiacum. Guaiacic (gwā-yas'ik), a. Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum; as, guaiacic acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guala-

cum.

Guafacine (gwā'yas-in), n. A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of the Guaiaeum officinale.

It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acrid taste.

sharp acrit taste.

Guaiacum (gwāya-kum), n. [The aboriginal name in South America.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zygophyllaccæ, and also the resin of G. opicinale, popularly called lignum-vitæ, a native of the warmer parts of America. It

is an ornamental tree with pretty blue flowers and pinnate leaves; the wood is very hard, ponderous, and resinous. The resin or guaiacum is greenish-brown, with a balsamic fra-grance, and is used in medi-



discum netro-cine, as well as the bark and Gusiacum officinale. wood, as a sti-mulant in chronic rheumatism and other diseases.

diseases.

Guan (gwan), n. A South American gallinaceous bird, of the genus Penelope, allied to the curassows. See PENELOPE.

Guana (gwana), n. A species of lizard found in the warmer parts of America. Called also Iguana.

Guanaco (gwana'kō), n. [Sp. guanaco, Peruv. huanacu.] The Auchenia Huanaca, family Camelidae or Pylopoda, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals to which the llama belongs. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated.

Guaniferous (gwanifér-us), a. Yielding

Guaniferous (gwä-nif'ér-us), a. Yielding

guano. Guanine (gwä'nin), n. ($C_5 H_5 N_5 O$.) A peculiar substance contained in guano, closely corresponding with xanthic oxide. It forms also a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found attached to the scales of some fishes, as the bleak. Guanite (gwa'nīt), n. A translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, found in guano. It is of a white or yellowish colour and vitreous

lustre.

Guano (gwano), n. [Sp. guano, huano, from Perny, huanu, dung.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and chiefly composed of their excrements in a decomposed state. It sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively applied for that purpose. Its active constituent is ammonia, containing much oxalta and urate of ammonia, with some phoslate and urate of ammonia, with some phos-

Guano (gwa'nō), v.t. To manure with guano. Guara (gwa'ra), n. The Brazilian name of the scarlet ibis of America.

the scarlet bils of America.

Guarana, Guarana-bread (gwä-rä'na, gwä-rä'na-bred), n. A preparation made in South America by pounding the seeds of Paudlinia sorbilis into a kind of paste, and afterwards hardening it in the sun. It is employed medicinally in various diseases, and forms the essential constituent of a most refreshing beverage.

Guarantee (ga-ran-te'), v.t. pret. & pp. guaranteed; ppr. guaranteeing. [O.Fr. guarantie, another form of warranty. See Guarante Warranty, &c. For change of Teutonic w into Romance gu see Guise.] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are perto see that another's engagements are performed; to become bound that an article, such as a purchase, shall be as good or useful as it is represented; to secure the performance of.

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them guaranteed by the sovereign powers of other nations.

Burke.

2. To undertake to secure to another, claims, rights, or possessions; to undertake to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article.

Brougham.

To indenmify; to save harmless.

Guarantee (ga-ran-te), n. 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be engagement or promise of another shall be performed.

But times had changed; money was wanted; and the power which had given the grarantee was not ashamed to instigate the spoiler to excesses such that even he shrank from them. Macaulay,

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [In this sense guarantor is the more correct word.]

God, the great guarantee for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. South.

Rind, where laws cannot secure it.

3. The party to whom a guarantee is given: the correlative of guarantor.

Guarantee-society (ga-ran-te'sō-sī-e-ti), n.

A joint-stock society formed for giving guarantees for carrying out engagements between two parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium.

Guarantor (ga-ran-tor), a. A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulation of another are performed; a surety; also, one who engages to secure another in any ight or recession.

one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

Guaranty (gar'an-ti), v. t. Same as Guarantee.

Guaranty (gar'an-ti), v. Same as Guarantee.

Guaranto (gwä-rä'pō), v. A preparation from the juice of the sugar-cane, much used as a beverage in Venezuela. The same

used as a beverage in Venezuela. The same name is given to sugar and water which has undergone vinous fermentation.

Guard (gärd), v.t. [The form in which ward passed into English through the Norman; comp. 0. Fr. guarder, Fr. garder, to guard, gurer, to ware, to beware, garel look out! See WARD, WARRANT, &c. For change of w into gu see Guise.] 1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect by attendance; to defend; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection; as, to guard a general on a journey; to guard the baggage of an army.

army.
For Heaven still guards the right. Shak. 2. To provide or secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

Homer has guarded every circumstance with cau-on. Broome. 3.† To protect the edge of anything, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

To be possess'd with double pomp, To guard a title that was rich before. Shak. 4. To gird; to fasten by binding.—To guard one's self against, to be on one's guard; to take pains to avoid.

One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. Addison.

Syn To Listend words of the strong to the strong to the self against the strong to the s

SYN. To defend, protect, shield, keep, watch, Guard (gard), v.l. To watch by way of cau-tion or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence.

state of caution or defence.

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. Watt.

Guard (gärd), n. [O. Fr. guarde, Fr. garde, E. ward.] I. A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack; defence; care; attention; watch; heed; as, to keep guard; to lose guard; to be on guard; a careful guard over the tongue.

Temerity purs a man off his graard. Efstrance.

Temerity puts a man off his guard. L'Estrange. The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesisatical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. Sir J. Davies.

at home. Sir J. Davies.

2. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps watch over, as (a) a man or hody of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business is to defend or to prevent attack or surprise; as, kings have their guards to secure their persons.

Sons.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spics after the practice of tyrants.

Swelt.

(b) Mental endowment or attitude that keeps off evil; as, modesty is the guard of innocence.

(c) That which secures against objections are against objections are guards of expression. tions or censure; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. Atterbury.

and restrictions as 1. Alterbury.

(d) In fencing or bexing, a posture of defence; the arms or weapon in such a posture; as, to beat down one's guard. (e) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket.

(f) A person who has charge of a mail coach or a railway their. 2 Any available. (f) A person won has charge of a main conen-or a railway train.—3. Any appliance or at-tachment designed to protect or secure against injury, loss, or detriment of any kind, as (a) part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand. (b) An ornamental lace, hem, or border.

The greates are but slightly basted on. Shak. Hence, in the plural, ornaments in general.

Oh, 'tis the cuming livery of hell,
'The damned'st body to invest and cover
In princely guards.

Shak:

Oh, 'is the cumming livery of hell. The damed'st body to invest and cover in princely guarchs.

(c) A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's person or dress. (d) Naut. the railing of the promeande deck of a steamer, intended to secure persons from falling overboard; also a widening of the deck of a steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and other boats.—Guards, Life-guards, the name by which the elite of the troops of all armics are distinguished, from its being their special duty to guard the person of the prince. In the British army the Guards are superior in rank and better paid and clothed than the rest of the army. They constitute the garrison of London in time of peace, and guard the person of the soverien, forming what is called the Household Brigade. They consist of three regiments of cavalry, named respectively the ist and 2d life-guards and the Royal Horse Guards (blue); and of seven battalions of infantry, three of which constitute the Grenadier Guards, two the Coldstream Guards, and two the Scots Guards.—National Guard of France. See under NATIONAL.—Off one's guard, in a watchful state; vigilant.—On one's guard, in a watchful state; vigilant.—Sw. Defence, shield, protection, safeguard, convoy, escort, care, attention, watch, heed, watchman, sentinel.

watchman, sentinel.

Guardable (gird'a-bl), a. That may be guarded or protected.

Guardage† (gird'āj), n. Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy, Run from his guardage to the sooty bosom Of such a thing as thou, Shak.

Guardant (gard'ant), a. 1. Acting as guardian.
Guardant before his feet a lion lay. 2. In her, see GARDANT.

Guardantt (gard'ant), n. A guardian.

My angry guardant stood alone, Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none. Shak. Guard-boat (gard/böt), n. A boat appointed to row the rounds at night among ships of war in a harbour, to observe that a good look-out is kept; also a boat used by the sanitary authorities to see that quarantine regulations are duly attended to.

regulations are duly attended to.

Guard-chamber (gird'châm-ber), n. A
guard-room. 1 Kings xiv. 28.

Guarded (gird'ed), p. and a. 1. Protected;

defended.—2. Cautious; circumspect; as, he
was guarded in his expressions.—3. Framed
or uttered with caution; as, his expressions
were guarded.—4. Adorned with lace, hem,
or border.

Give him a livery

Give him a livery More guarded than his fellows. Guardedly (gard'ed-li), adv. In a guarded

or cantious manner. It obliquely points out the true object of their resentment; but this so grandedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.

Sheridan.

Guardedness (gard'ed-nes), n. The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circum-

spection. Guardianage† (gürd'en-āj, gürd'in-āj, n. Guardianship.

His younger brother . . had recommended his daughter to his tuition and guardenage. Holland.

daughter to his tutton and grardenage. Holland.
Guarder (gaird'er), n. One that guards.
Guardful (gard'ful), a. Wary; cautious.

Watch with guardful eye these murderous motions.

Aaron Hill.
Guardfully (gaird'ful-li), adv. Cautiously;
carefully. [Poetical, like the adjective.]

O thou that all things seest
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth guardfully dispose.

dispose Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos. Guard-house (gard'hous), n. The house or building in which a guard of soldiers is kept.

building in which a guard of soldiers is kept.

Guardian (gardian), n. [From guard; Fr. gardian; Sp. guardian. See Guard.] A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing; especially, in law, one who has the enstody and education of such persons as are not of sufficient discretion to manage their own affairs.—Guardians of the poor, persons who have the management of parish work-houses and unions, elected by the owners of property and ratepayers in the parish. In Scotland the same functions are performed by the managers of the parochial board.—Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the sec.—Gardian of the temporalities, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.

Guardian (gardian) a Protecting: person to whom the profits of a vacant see are committed.

Guardian (gard'i-an), a. Protecting; per-

A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.

Guardianage, n. See GUARDENAGE. Guardiancet (gard'i-ans), n. Guardianship; defence.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in the guardiance of my faire queene's right. Chapman. Guardianess † (gard'i-an-es), n. A female guardian.

I have plac'd a trusty watchful guardianess For fear some poor earl steal her, Beau, & Fl. Guardianize (gard'i-an-iz), v.i. To act the part of a guardian. [Rare.]
Guardianless (gard'i-an-les), a. Destitute
of a guardian; unprotected.

A lady, guardiantess, Left to the push of all allurement. Mars

Guardianship (gärd'i-an-ship), n. The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch. Guard-irons (gärd'i-érnz), n. pl. Curved bars of fron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from shipur men.

them from injury.

Guardless (gardles), a. Without a guard or defence

Guard-room (gard'rom), n. A room for the accommodation of guards, and where military defaulters are confined. Guardship (gard'ship), n. Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led! Under whose wise and careful guardship! I now despise fatigue and hardship. Swift. Guard-ship (gard'ship), n. A vessel of war

appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour, and to visit every night the ships which are not commissioned, as also sups which are not commissioned, as also to receive seamen raised in the port and not yet appropriated to other vessels. Guardsman (gårdz'man), n. 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman.—2. An officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic Guardsman.

Guarea (gwä'rē-a), n. [From guara, the native name of one of the species in Cuba.] A genus of plants, nat order Meliaceæ. The species are tall trees.

species are tall trees.
Guarish + (gā'rish), v.t. [O.Fr. guarir; Fr. guarir, to lieal, from the Teut.; Goth. varjan, A. Sax. warian, G. wehren, to defend. Akin ware, guard, &c.] To heal.
Daily she dressed him, and did the best His grievous hart to guarish.
Guava (gwā'va), n. [The native name in Guiana.] The popular name of the tropical genus Psidium of the nat. order Myrtacea.
P. Guaiwa (the guava tree) is a small tree.

genus Psidium of the nat. order Myrtaces. P. Guaizwa (the guava tree) is a small tree, with square branches, egg-shaped leaves, and large white axillary flowers, which are succeeded by fleshy berries, which are either apple or pear shaped in the two principal varieties. The pulp is of an agreeable flavour, and of this fruit is made a delicious and well-known ielly.

well-known jelly.

Guava-jelly (gwä'va-jel-li), n. A West Indian preserve made from the fruit of the

guava. Guayaquillite(gwä-yä-kël'lit),n. ($\mathbb{C}_{20}H_{20}\mathbb{O}_{3}$.) A fossil resin, of a pale yellow colour, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in South America. It yields easily to the knife and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1-092. Guaza (gwä'zä), n. The native name for the narcotic tops of the Indian hemp (Gannabis indica). Guazuma (gwä-zū'ma), n. [Mexican name, I Guazuma (gwä-zū'ma), n. [Mexican name, I

indicat).

Guazuma (gwä-zū'ma), n. [Mexican name.]

A genus of shrubs or small trees, nat. order

Sterculiaceæ, nearly allied to Theobroma,
but differing in their woody tubercular fruits

of the size of a hazel-nut, the entire, instead
of two-lobed, appendage at the ends of the

petals, and in their whole appearance. They

are found in the East Indies and the islands
of Eastern Africa but are most frequent in are found in the East Indies and the islands of Eastern Africa, but are most frequent in tropical America. G. tomentosa is common in India and America. It grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet, and is allowed to grow in pasture-lands for the sake of its shade, and because cattle feed and thrive on the foliage and the control of the foliage and the foliag nectase catals that and inner bark abound in mucilage. The wood is light, splits readily, and is made into staves for sugar casks, and cord is made of the strong fibre obtained from the young shoots of some of the species

Gubernance (gū'ber-nans), n. Government.

Gubernalice (guber-nais), n. Government. Strype.

Gubernatet (guber-nait), v.t. [L. guberna, gubernatum, to govern. See Govern.] To govern. Cockeram.

Gubernation (guber-naishon), n. [L. gubernation (gubernaishon), n. [L. gubernation, Watts.

Gubernative† (gü'ber-nāt-iv), a. Governing. 'Real and gubernative wisdom.' Bp. Hacket. Gubernatorial (gü'ber-nāt-b''ri-al), a. [L. gubernator, a governor. See Govern.] Per-

guernator, a governor, see Governor. I retaining to government or to a governor. Guddle (gud'1), v.i. To drink much or greedily; to guzzle. Jennings. [Provincial English.]
Guddle (gud'1), v.t. [Probably from Fr. coutelé

Finding Guttl, v.c. [Fromony From Fr. courses—pean contell, in curriery, a skin damaged by the knife, conteau.] To perform differently from the ordinary way, or more clumsily and less efficiently; to botch; to bungle. (Scotch 1

Guddle (gud'1), v.i. and t. To catch fish with

Guddle (gud'), v. and t. To catch fish with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream. [Scotch.] Gude, Guid (güid), a. Good. [Scotch.] Gude (güid), n. God. [Scotch.] Gude (güid), n. God. [Scotch.] from L. gobio, gobius, Gr. köbios, a gudgeon.] 1. A small fresh-water fish (Gobio fluviatilis) of the family Cyprinide, with rather large scales and two barbels at the angles of the mouth: it is easily caught and hence—2 mouth; it is easily caught, and hence—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.

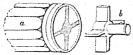
This he did to draw you in, like so many gudgeous, to swallow his false arguments. Swift. 3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage: in allusion, per-haps, to the gudgeon being used as a bait haps, to for pike.

Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest,

and withal credulous, and trusting others, swallowed many a producton.

Dr. Favour.

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish. Gudgeon (guj'on), n. [Fr. goujon, the fish, and also an iron shaft or gudgeon, but probably in the latter meaning the origin of the word is different.] 1. In mach, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar, formerly meaning the portion revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that



b, Gudgeon. a, Wooden Shaft.

part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of gudgeons and the mode of their insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.—2. Naut. (a) an eye or clamp fastened to a ship to lang the rudder on; a rudder brace or band. See Googno. (b) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass trav-erses.

Gudgeon (guj'on), v.t. To ensnare; to cheat;

To be gudgeoned of the opportunities which had sen given you. Sir W. Scott. been given you.

Gue (gü), n. A musical instrument of the violin kind, but having only two strings of horse hair, and played on in the manner of a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland.

Sir W. Scott.

Gue† (gũ), n. A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper. J. Webster.

J. Webster.

Guebre, Gueber (gā'ber or gē'ber), n. [A
Per. form of Turk. giaour, Ar. hafir, an infidel.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fireworshippers, called in India Parsees. The
Guebres live chiedly in the deserts of Caramania, towards the Persian Gulf, and in
the province of Yerd Keram. They worship lire as a symbol of the Supreme Being.
The sacred books of the Guebres and Parsees
are termed Zend.anestn.

ship fire as a symbol of the Supreme Being. The sacred books of the Guebres and Parsees are termed Zend-awesta.

Guelder-rose, a. See Gelder-rose.

Guelder-rose, a. See Gelder-rose.

Guelder-rose, a. See Gelder-rose.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), n. If t guelfo, 0.G. hwelfa, 0.H.G. hwalf, 0.Sax. and A. Sax. hwelp, whelp.) The name of a distinguished princely family in Italy, originally German, and re-transported into Germany in the eleventh century, still, however, retaining large possessions in Italy. Welf, son of Isenbrand, Count of Altori, one of the vassals of Charlemagne, is said to have been the first to bear the name. It still continues in the two branches of the House of Brunswick—the ducal and the royal, to which latter the reigning family of Britain belongs. After the battle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140 against the Waiblingens (Ghibellines), where the hattle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140 against the Waiblingens (Ghibellinewas given to the supported the pope, while that of Ghibelline was given to the supporters of the emperors in their endeavour to subjugate Italy to Germany. The contest lasted for nearly 300 years, desolating both countries. Latterly the term was applied to a supporter of democratic principles, and that of Ghibelline to an upholder of aristocracy. The terms fell into disuse towards the end of the fifteenth century. See GHIBELLINE.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwelf'ik), a. Of or

teenth offsite dwarfs the end of the intenth century. See GHBELLINE.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwelf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.—Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by Geo. IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order.

It consists of grand grosses commanders

entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelik Order. It consists of grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guenon (ge-noh), n. The popular French name of the small long-tailed monkeys of Africa, including the grivet, vert, &c. The green monkey (Cerocebus Sabesus) may be regarded as the type.

Guerdon (ger'don), n. [O.Fr. guerdon, It. guiderdone, from L.L. widerdonum, corrupted from O.G. widarlon (A. Sax. witherdan), a recompense—the l of lon being changed into a through the influence of the L. donum, a gift—from widar (G. wider). L. donum, a gift—from widar (G. wider), against, and lon, reward. For change of Teut. w into Romance gu, see Guise.] A reward;

requital; recompense; used both in a good and bad sense. [Poetical or rhetorical.] They were sure of being able, for a time at least, to include in pillage and murder, and to practise, without restraint, those excesses which they regarded as the choicest guerdan of a soldier's career.

Buckle.

Guerdon (gér'don), v.t. To give a guerdon to: to reward.

And I am guerdon'd at the last with shame. Shak.

To guerdon silence. This we gave a costly bribe To guerdon silence. Tempson. Guerdon or reward. Sir G. Buck. Guerdonless, a. Without reward. Chau-

Guerdoniess, a. Without reward. Chaucer.

Guereza (ge-re'za), n. A beautiful Abyssinian monkey of the genus Colobus, with long black-and-white hair.

Guerite (ge-ret), n. [Fr.] In fort a small projecting tower or box of wood at the salient angles of works on the top of the revetment to hold a sentry.

Guernsey (gem'se), n. A sort of close-fitting woollen knitted shirt.

Guerrilla, Guerilla (ge-ril'la; Sp. pron. garrel'ya), n. [Sp. guerrilla, dim. of guerra, Fr. guerre, war.] 1. A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands; an irregular petty war.—2. One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular warfare; especially, a member of an independent bandent band engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy. against an enemy. Guerrilla, Guerilla (ge-rilla), α . Of or be-

ologing to a guerrilla or petty war; as, a guerrilla war; a guerrilla soldier; a guerrilla band.—Guerrilla war; a guerrilla soldier; a guerrilla band.—Guerrilla war or warfare, an irregular mode of carrying on war by constant attacks of independent bands of armed processors. scan attacks of mergeners and so armed peasants, especially when government is occupied with invading armies. The troops are self-constituted, disconnected with the army as to pay, provisions, and movements, and may dismiss themselves at any time.

Guerrillero (ger-rel-yer'ō),n. [Sp.] Same as

Guerrillist, Guerillist (ge-ril'ist), n. A member of a band of irregular soldiers who memoer of a band of irregular soluters who engage in guerrilla warfare; a guerrillero. Guess (ges), v.t. [O.E. gesse, L.G. and D. gissen, Dan. gisse, giska, gizka, to guess, the meaning of which appears to be lit. to try to get, the word being thus a derivative of get; comp. E. get, forget, D. vergissen, to make a mistake or an erroneous conjecture.] 1. To form an opinion concerning, without certain principles or means of knowledge;

to judge of at random.

First, if thou caust, the harder reason guess. Pope.

I cannot guess her face or form; But what to me is form or face! 2. To judge or form an opinion of from rea 2. To judge or form an opinion of from reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence; as, from slight circumstances or occasional expressions we quess a person's feeling regarding any matter.—3. To conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct conjecture; as, to guess a riddle; he guessed my designs.—4. To hit upon; to reproduce by memory.

Tell me their works a peer as they can't guess.

Tell me their words as near as thou canst guess
Shak.

5. To think; to suppose; to imagine: followed by clause or subject understood.

Not altogether: better far, I guess, That we do make our entrance several ways. Skak.

What authority surfeits on would relieve us; if they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely. Shak.

This verb is much used colloquially in the United States (especially in New England) in the sense of to believe, to be sure; as, I guess he is at home; I guess Is shall; that is, to be sure, or of course, I shall; that is, to be sure, or of course, I shall, —SYN. To conjecture, suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine.

Guess (ges), v.i. To form a conjecture; to judge at random or without any strong

judge at random, or without any strong evidence: with at.

The same author ventures to guess at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government.

Guess (ges), n. Judgment without certain evidence or grounds; conjecture.

A poet must confess His art's like physic, but a happy guess. Dryden. Guess (ges), n. [Corrupt form of guise.] Guise; fashion; sort: generally used adjectively.

My lady Isabella is of another guess mould.

H. Walpole. Business must be done in another guess way than Godwin. Guesser (ges'er), n. One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing. If fortune should please to take such a crothet, ... To give thee kum sleeves, a mitre and rochet, ... To give thee kum sleeves, a mitre and rochet, ... Whom wouldst thou resemble? I leave thee a grasser.

Guessingly (ges'ing-li), adv. By way of conjecture; conjecturally; hypothetically,
I have a letter guessingly set down. Shak.

I have a letter guessingly set down. Shak.

Guess-rope, Guess-warp (ges'röp, ges'röyngp, n. Naul. a rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards the object.—Guess-varp boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

Guesswork (ges'werk), n. Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

The nounces rascallion.

at hazard or by mere conjecture.

The pompons rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by guesswork.

Byron.

Guest (gest), n. [A. Sax. gæst, gæst, gist;
comp. Icel. gestr, O.Sax. D. and G. gust, Goth,
gasts, a guest, a stranger. Cog. W. gwest,
visit, entertainment, gwestat, a guest: Armor.
bastiz a guest. Bas gasty. Bohem hast a visic entertainment, guessta, tagues, Armor. hostiz, a guest; Rus. gosty, Bohem. host, a guest; L. hostis, an enemy. From a root ghan, Skr. han, to strike, whence also L. hasta, a spear.] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise; a lodger at a hotel or lodging house. at a hotel or lodging-house.

The wedding was furnished with guests.

Mat. xxii. 10.

True friendship's laws are by this rule express, Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

Guest + (gest), v. 2. To entertain as a guest; to act the part of host to.

When you suppose to feast men at your table You guest God's angels in men's habit hid.

Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Guest t (gest), v.i. To act the part of a guest; to be a guest.

And tell me, best of princes, who he was That guested here so late. Chapman.

Guest - chamber (gest'chām-ber), n. An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Mark xiv. 14.

Guesten (gest'en), v.i. To lodge as a guest.

Guestive † (gest'iv), a. Pertaining to a guest. 'Guestive fare.' Chapman.
Guest-rite (gest'rit), n. Office due to a

Guest-rope (gest'rop), n. Nant. same as

Guest-rope.
Guest-taker† (gest'tāk-èr), n. An agister; one who took cattle to feed in the royal forests.

Guestwise (gest'wiz), adv. In the manner or capacity of a guest.

My heart with her but as guestwise sojourned.

Shak

Gueux (gü), n. pl. [Fr., a ragganuffin; pl. les queux, ragganuffins, beggars: a term first applied in disparagement to the party, but soon afterwards assumed by themselves as a title of honour.] The title of the patriot nobles of the Low Countries who withstood Philip II. of Spain in his efforts to impose the Inquisition on their native land.

the inquisition on their native land. Guevel, n. The native name of the pigmy antelope of Africa (Antilope pygmæa), the smallest species of the family. In size it scarcely exceeds a rat, and its legs are not thicker than a goose-quill. Guffaw (gui-fay), n. [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter.

Young buttons burst out into a guffaw. Thackeray, Guffer (guf'er), n. A local name for a fish.

sunger (gurer), n. A local name for a fish, the viviparous blenny (Zoarcœus viviparus).

Guggle (gug'l), v.i. [Imitative, suggested by quayle.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; to gurgle.

to gurgie. (gug'l), m. A sound as of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; a gurgle. 'The slow quagle of the natives' hubble-bubbles.' W. H. Russell.

outpoles, w. H. Russett. Guhr (gör), n. [G., primarily, fermentation, from gühren, to ferment.] A loose earthy deposit from water found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or

Guiac, Guiacum (gwi'ak, gwi-ā'kum), n. Same as Guaiacum. Guiana-bark (gwē-ā'na-bārk), n. The bark of the Portlandia hexandra, a tree of the

nat, order Rubiaceæ, much valued as a febrifuge, and commonly so used in French Gulana

Guiba (gwi'ha), n. A kind of quadruped re-

Guiba (gwi'ba), n. A kind of quadruped resembling the gazelle. Goldsmith. Guicowar (gi'kwar), n. The title of a soverien prince in India, the ruler of Baroda. Speled also Guikwar, Gaekwar, &c. Guidable (gid'a-bl), a. That may be guided; that may be governed by counsel. 'A submissive and guidable spirit.' Bp. Sprat. Guidage (gid'a), n. [See Guide] 1. Guidance; direction; lead.

Bedew Mexitli's altar with your blood, And go beneath his guidage. Southey.

2. An old legal term signifying the reward given for safe-conduct through a strange

given for sale-conduct through a strange land or unknown country. Guidance (gid'ans), n. [See GUIDE.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

His studies were without gridance and without plan

Macaulay.

Macades, Gulde, v.t. pret. & pp. guided; ppr. guiding. [Fr. guider, It. guidare; Sp. guiar — of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. weisen, to show, to direct, to lead, and probably to Goth. vitan, to watch over, A. Sax. witan, to observe, to know. For change of winto gu see Guise.] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to guide an enemy or a traveller who is not acquainted with the road or course. with the road or course.

I wish you'd graide me to your sovereign's court.

Shak.

2. To direct: to regulate.

He will guide his affairs with discretion. Ps. cxil, 5. 3. To influence in conduct or actions: to

give direction to. When nothing but the interest of this world guides men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up.

Kettlewell.

4. To instruct and direct; as, let parents guide their children to virtue, dignity, and happiness.—5. To attend to; to look after; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and guide the house. r Tim. v. 14.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and guide the house.

6. To treat; to use; as, the laddle was Ill guided. [Scotch.] — Guide, Direct, Swey. Guide implies that the person guiding either accompanies or precedes us; while direct merely infers that he gives instructions, which may be done from a distance. Direct thus implies that we must reflect and to some extent exercise our own judgment; guide, that we trustingly follow where we are led. Swey is used of some influence (generally had) which turns us aside from what otherwise would have been the course followed, and in this sense is nearly equal to bias. We are guided or directed by our passions or feelings.

Guide (gid), n. [Fr. guide, It. guida, Sp. guia. See the verb.] I. A person who leads or directs another in his own or course; a conductor; as, the army followed the guide.

2. One who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator.

a regulator.

He will be our guide, even to death. Ps. xiviii. 14. We have sure experience for our guide. Dryden. They were dangerous guides, the feelings.

3. A guide-book (which see).—4. In technology, applied to various contrivances intended to direct or keep to a fixed course or motion. See Guide-Bar, Guide-Rall,

or motion. See Guide-Bar, Guide-Rail, &c.

Guide-bar, Guide-block (gid'bar, gid'blok),

n. One of two pieces of metal with parallel;
sides fitted on the ends of the crosshead of
a steam-engine, on which it slides and by
which it is kept parallel to the cylinder.
They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Called also Slide-rod and Slide.
Guide-book (gid'blok), n. A book for directing travellers and tourists as to the best
routes, &c., and giving them information
about the places they visit.
Guide-Book (gid'post), n. A post at the forks
of a road for directing travellers the way;
a finger-post. Burke.
Guider (gid'er), n. A guide; a director.
Guide-rail (gil'rai), n. In rail, an additional rail placed midway between the two
ordinary rails of the track, and employed
in connection with devices on the engine or
carriages to keep a train from leaving the
track in curves, crossings, or steep gradients.

Guideress,† n. A female guide or leader.

Guide - screw (gid'skrö), n. In mach. a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

Guide-tube (gid'tūb), n. In mach. any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, but which consists commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

Guidon (gidon), n. [Fr. See Guide.] 1. The little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea; the flag of a guild or fraternity.—2. One who bears a guidon; a standard-bearer.—3. One of a community that Charlemagne established at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guild (gild), n. [A. Sax gild, yield, yeld, a payment of money, tribute, hence a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, from gildan, to pay; D. gild, a guild. See GUILT; 1. An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection; as, the Stationers' Guild; Spenser.

Guild.—2.† A guildhall. Spenser.

Guild.—brother (gild'bruth-ér), a. A fellow-

Spelman.

Guild-brother (gild'bruth-ér), n. A fellowmember of a guild.

Guilder (gilder), n. [Formerly gylden, gildern, D. and G. gulden, a tlorin; modified as
if a coin of Gelders or Gueldres.] A coin in
Holland worth twenty stivers, or 1s. 8d.

English; a florin; in pl. formerly=money.

Written sometimes Gilder.

To Persia, and want guilders for my voyage.

Shell.

Guildhall (gildhal) n. The ball where a

Guildhall (gildhal), n. The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically, the corporation hall and sent of several of the courts of the city of London.

The mayor towards guildhall hies him in all post.

Guild-rent (gild'rent), n. Rent payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity.
Guildry (gild'ri), n. In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.
Guile (gil), n. [Romance form of Teut. wile (which see); O.Fr. guile, guile. For change of Teut. w into komance gu see GUSE.]
Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile.

Jn. i. 47. O, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes, And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile. Shak

We may, with more successful hope, resolve To wage by force or guile eternal war. Mitton.

Guile + (gil), v.t. 1. To disguise craftily.

Is it repentance, Or only a fair shew to grate his mischiefs? Beau. & Fl. 2. To deceive; to delude. Spenser. Guiled (gil'ed), a. Deceiving; treacherous.

Thus ornament is but the guiled shore To a most dangerous sea. Shak. Guileful (gil'ful), a. Full of guile; intended

to deceive; cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous.

Without expense at all,

By guileful fair words peace may be obtain'd

Sha.

Guilefully (gilful-li), adv. In a gulleful manner; trencherously; deceitfully. The tempter guidefully replied. Milton. Guilefulness (gilful-nes), a. The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness. Guileloss (gilfus), a. Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest. The plain or, that hompless honest guidess with the guile or that hompless honest guidess.

decent, artiess, irrunk, sincere; nonest. The plain ox, that harmless, honest, guileless animal.' Thomson.

Guilelessness (gilles-nes), n. State or quality of being guileless; freedom from guile.

Guiler† (gil'er), n. One who betrays into danger by insidious arts.

So goodly did beguile the guiler of his prey.

Guillemet (gillè-niet), n. [Fr., from name of inventor.] In printing, one of the marks used to inclose a quotation (''), ('''); a quotation mark. [Rare.]
Guillemot (gillè-niet), n. [Fr. guillemot, perhaps from Armor. gwella, to weep, and O.Fr. moëtte, a gull; comp. Armor. gwelan, a kind of sea-bird, and E. gull.] A natatorial bird of the genus Uria, included among the auks (Alcides), or made with them a sub-family of the divers (Colymbide), to which it bears a closer resemblance. These birds are spread over the northern parts of birds are spread over the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, reaching as far

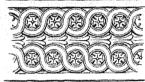
south as the southern coast of England. They breed in great numbers on the cliffs of Orkney and Shetland, forming a source of



Common Guillemot (Uria troile)

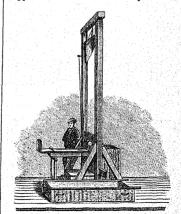
profit to the adventurous inhabitants. profit to the adventurous inhabitants. The common guillemot (*U. troile*) is about 18 inches in length, and lays only one egg, of large size, which is esteemed a delicacy. It is for the eggs and the young birds the fowlers descend the rocks. If the egg is removed another is laid. The guillemot flies and runs tolerably well, and is said to convey the common that the control of the common that and runs tolerably well, and is said to convey its young to the water on its back. The black guillemot (*U. grylle*) is about 14 inches long, and lays three eggs, often on the bare rock. It is not so common as the former. Other species are enumerated among British birds, but our control of the species are enumerated among British birds,

Species are enumerated among denominations, but are rare, futilevat (gil'lē-vat), n. [From Fr. guiller, to ferment, Armor. goell, ferment, and E. vat.] A vat for fermenting liquors. Guilloche (gil-lōsh'), n. [Fr., said to be after a workman named Guilloche, the inventor.] In arch, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each more bands or strings twisting over each



Guilloche Ornament.

other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series by the spiral returning of the bands. The term is also applied, but improperly, to a fret. Guillotine (gi-lo-tén'), n. 1. An engine for beheading persons at one stroke—an invention of the middle ages—adopted with improvements by the National Assembly of France during the first revolution on the proposal of a Dr. Guillotin, after whom it is named. In this apparatus decapitation is effected by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts, grooved on their inner sides, the person's neck being confined in a circular opening between two planks, the upper one of which also slides up or down.



Guillotine as used in Paris.

The condemned is strapped to a board, which in the cut is shown resting horizontally on the table in front of the upright posts, but which is easily drawn forward and set upright when necessary, and again

canted over upon the table and rapidly moved up so as to place the neck of the condemned within the semicircle of the lower plank, the other being raised for the purpose. On the right of the table is a large basket or trough of wicker-work for the reception of the body. Under the place where the head rests is an oblong trough for its reception. The knife is fixed to the cup or lintel on the top of the posts by a claw in the form of an 8, the lower part of which opens as the upper part closes. This claw is acted upon by a lever to which a cord is attached. When the head of the condemned is in position the cord is pulled, and by the action of the lever the knife is set at liberty, descending by the grooves in the upright posts and falling upon the neck of the condemned just behind the planks which keep the head in position. The scaffold, which is surrounded by an open railing, is raised 6 or 7 feet from the ground.—2. A machine which cuts by a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c. Called also Guillotine-cutter. Suillotine (gil-lo-ten'), v.t. pret. & pp. guillotine (gil-lo-ten'), v.t. pret. & pp. guillotine, guillotine, guillotine, guillotine, the corn-maricold. canted over upon the table and rapidly

canact ppr. gatactering. To beneat by the guillotine.

Guills (gilz), n. [Comp. A. Sax. geolo, yellow.]
A plant, the corn-marigold.

Guilt (gilt), n. [A. Sax gyth, a crime, from gildan, gytlan, to pay, to requite; Icel. yiall, payment, retribution, gildan, to pay, to yield; E. yield (which see).] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law. Guilt implies both criminality and liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.—2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeitme or other penalty.

A ship incurs gratit by the violation of a blockade.

A ship incurs guilt by the violation of a blockade.

3.† A crime; offence.

Close pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. Shak.

Guiltilike† (gilt'i-lik), a. Guilty. Guiltily (gilt'i-li), adv. In a guilty manner.

His looks frightened the ambassador, who after looking guiltily for a little time at the grief-stricken man hurried away without a further word. Thackeray.

Guiltiness (gilt'i-nes), n. The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful guiltiness than of a humble faithfulness.

Sir P. Sidney.

Guiltless (giltles), a. 1. Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him guillless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

2. Without experience; ignorant. 'Heifers guiltless of the yoke.' Pope.
Such gardening tools, as art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had formed. Millon.

Guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), adv. In a guiltless

manner.

Guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), n. State or quality of being guiltless. Sir P. Sidney.

Guilt-sick (gilt'sik), a. Made sick by or in consequence of guilt.

'A guilt-sick conscience. Beau. & Fl.

Guilty (gilt'i), a. [A. Sax gultig. See Guilt.]

1. Having incurred guilt; having committed a crime or offence, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect being liable to punishment; not innocent; criminal; morally delinquent: with of before the crime. 'The guilty kindred of the queen.' Shate. with of before the crime. dred of the queen.' Shak.

Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the strife. Dryden.

2. Pertaining to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; as, a guilty flush instantly rose to his face.—3.† Conscious; cognizant: with of.

I'll give out . . . and swear it too, if thou'lt ha' me, and that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be guilty of no such thing. B. Fonson.

4.† Liable; owing; condemned to payment: with of.

They answered and said, He is guilty of death, Mat. xxvi. 66. Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me guilty of my vow. Dryden.

Guimbard (gim'biad), n. [Fr. guimbarde.] The Jew's-harp. [Rare.] Guinea (gi'ne), n. [Because first coined of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa.] 1. A gold coin of Great Britain of the value of

21 shillings sterling: since the issue of sovereigns in 1817 no longer coined.

The gaines, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1659, and to go for twenty shillings; but it never went for less than twenty-one shillings. Pinkerlon.

2. A sum of money of the same amount; as, he has sold his picture for 1000 guineas. Guinea - corn (ginē-korn), n. A plant, Sorghum vulgare. See Sorahum. Guinea - dropper (ginē-drop-er), n. One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the guivea-dropper's bait regards, Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards. Gay.

Guinea-fowl (gi'nē-foul), n. The Nundda meleagris, a fowl of the rasorial order, family Phasianide, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, a native of Africa, and common in Guinea, whence the name.



Guinea-fowl (Numida meleagris).

It is larger than the common domestic fowl, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a crest. Its colour is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots. The guinen-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been accounted in our away multry words of which common in our own poultry-yards, of which it is rather a quarrelsome member. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food. Guinea-grains (gi'ne-granz), n. pl. Grains

of paradise.

Guinea-grass (gi'nē-gras), n. A species of
grass (Panicum jumentorum or P. maximum) cultivated in the West Indies and
Southern States of America, and used as
fodder for horses. It is a native of West
Africa, and of the same genus with millet.

Guinea-hen (gi'nē-hen), n. 1. A guinea-fowl
(which see).—2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

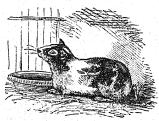
Ere I would drown myself for the love of a greinea-hen I would change my humanity with a baboon, Shak,

Guinea-peach (gi'në-pëch), n. A West African tropical plant (Surcocephalus excu-lentus), having pink flowers and an edible fruit of the size of a peach. See Sarco-CEPHALUS.

Guinea-pepper (gi'në-pep-per), n. Capsicum annuon, a South American and Indian plant, which is frequently cultivated and preserved under the name of Capsicum, and was introduced to England before 1548. In many parts of the south of Europe its fruit is eaten green by the peasants, and is preferred by them to onions or garlic. The name is also given to the seeds or dried fruit of several widely different plants, but agreeing in their peppery character and being natives of West Africa, as to the capsules or dried fruit of Capsicum fruitescens, sold by druggists under the name of guinea-pepper, to the seeds of Habzelia æthiopica, and sometimes to grains of paradise. See CATENNE PEPPER.

Guinea-pig (gi'në-pig), n. A rodent mam-

Guinea-pig (gi'nē-pig), n. A rodent mam-



Guinea-pig (Cavia cobaya).

mal of the genus Cavia or Cavy, the C. cobaya, found in Brazil. It is about 7 inches in length, and of a white colour, variegated

with spots of orange and black. It is easily tamed, and is often kept in this and other countries as a domestic pet. The name guinea-pig is a sad misnomer, as the animal has nothing to do with Guinea, and of course is not related to the pig. Guinea may be by corruption for Guiana, and pig may have been suggested by the absence of a tail. See CAVIA.

See CAVIA.

Guinea-plum (gi'né-plum), n. A West
African tree (Parinarium excelsum), attaining the height of 60 feet, with long leaves
and large terminal bunches of flowers, succeeded by a fruit about the size of an Imperatrice plum. This fruit is covered with
a rough skin; the edible matter is a dry,
furnaments subtrace surrounding a lural farinaceous substance surrounding a large

stone, Guinea-worm (ginē-worm), n. A species of worm, Filaria medinensis, which is very common in hot countries, and often insintates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain. When it shows itself externally it is extracted very slowly for fear of breaking it.

nng t. Guiniad (gwin'yad), n. Same as Gwnniad. Guipure (gë-pūr'), n. [Fr.] 1. An imitation of antique lace, very durnble, equally beanti-ful, and less expensive.—2. A kind of gimp. Guisard (giz'ard), n. A guiser. [Scotch.] Guise (giz), n. [Fr. guise, the Romance equivalent of E. wise, mode, fashion, O.H.G. wise, in A. Sax. used only as a term. in the form wis, as in ribtwis, righteous. term in the form wis, as in ribluss, righteous. Comp. guard, ward; guile, wile; guarantee, warranty; Fr. guerre, E. war; Fr. Guillaume (Gullehmus), Teut. Withelm. In each case the Teutonic form is the older, the w being changed into gu in passing into the Romance speaking people have in pronouncing it.] 1. External appearance; dress; garb; as, he appeared in the guise of a shephert. 'Some, who under the guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands.' Swift.

That love which is without dissimulation wears not

That love which is without dissimulation wears not the guise of modern liberality. J. M. Mason.

2. Manner; mien; cast or behaviour.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very guise; and upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.

Shak.

By their guise Just men they seem. Milton.

3. Custom; mode; practice; manner. shame the guise o' the world.' Shak.

The swain replied, It never was our guise To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. Pope. Guise (giz), v.t. and i. To dress as a guisard; to assume or act the part of a guisard.

to assume or act the part of a guisard.

Then like a guissed band, that for a while
Has minick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.

Guiser (giz'er), n. [From guise, the meaning
being one who assumes a guise or garb other
than his own.] A masker; a mummer; one
who volunteers vocal music for money about
the time of Christmas and the New-year.

Guitar (gi-tär'), n. [Fr. guitare, It. chitarra,
L. cithara, Gr.
kithara,] A mu-

sical stringed in-strument, somewhat resem-bling the lute, much esteemed much esteemed in Spain and Italy. It has six strings, which are played upon by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left hand upon the finger-board, which has fres across it. The

r, French Guitar of 17th Century. 2, Modern Guitar.

r, French Guitar of 17th Century.

2, Modern Guitar.

2, Modern Guitar.

3, Modern Guitar.

4, The three highest strings of the guitar are generally of gut, and the three lowest of silk spun over with silvered wire.

vered wire.

Guit-guit (gwit/gwit), n. [From the sound
of its voice.] The name given to a subfamily of passerine birds found in Australia
and South America. See CARLEBINA.

Guizard (giz'ard), n. A guiser or masker.

(Scotab.)

Gulzard (gizard), n. A guiser of masker. [Scotch.]
Gula (gū'la), n. [L. gula, the throat.] In avol. same as Gola (Which see).
Gulzar (gū'lār), a. [From L. gula, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

Gulaund (gu'land), n. [Icel. gulönd—gul, yellow, and önd, a duck.] An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard

orders and perfy white, the next maintred green. It inhabits leeland.

Guich † (guich), n. [Allied to Sw. gölka, to gulch; D. gulzis, greedy.] 1. A swallowing or devouring.—2. A glutton.

or devouring.—2. A glutton.
You muddy guich, dar'st look me in the face, While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

3. A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; a guily. [United States.]
Guich; (gulch), xt. To swallow greedily.
Gule (gull), vt. In her. to give the colour of gules to. Heywood.
Gules (gulz), n. [French gwedes, from Per. gul. a rose.] In heraldry, the term employed to indicate red. It is represented in an engraved escutcheon by vertical lines. lines.

lines.

Gulf (gulf), n. [Fr. golfe,
1l. golfo, Mod. Gr. kolphos, Gr. kolpos, gulf.]

1. A large indentation on the coast-line of a
country or region and the sea embraced in
it; a tract of water extending from the
ocean or a sea into the land; a bay; a bight;
as, the Gulf of Mexico; the Gulf of Venice.

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the
earth; as, the gulf of Avernus.

A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog,
Betwirt Daniata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.

A Milton.

3. A whithpool on absorbing edity. Shak

A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. Shak.
 That which gulfs or swallows; the gullet.

Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, Witches' minumy, maw and gwlf Of the ravin'd sait-sea shark. Shak.

5. Anything insatiable.

A gulf of min swallowing gold.

A gulf of min swallowing gold. Tempson.

6. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like; as, the gulf that separates the higher and lower classes.—7. In Cambridge University, the place at the bottom of the list of passes, where the names of those who have barely escaped being plucked in examination are written. Their names are separated from those of the students who have reassed exactivable by a live. passed creditably by a line.

The ranks of our curatchood are supplied by youths, whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of 'plack' to the comparative paradise of the 'gath'. Sat. Rev.

8. In mining, a large deposit of ore in a

Gulf (gulf), v.t. 1. To swallow; to overwhelm, as by swallowing; to ingulf. [Rare.]

If with thee the rouring wells, Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine. Tennyson.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the guif, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination

examination.

Gulf-stream (gulf'strëm), n. A stream or current of warm water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, past the Bernudas, touching the tail of the great bank of Newfoundland, and thence sweeps onwards

Sea-weeds (Sargassum), of the sub-order Fuegee, of which two species, S. vulgare

rucaene, or which two species, S. nulgare and S. bacciferum, are found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean as well as in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

They are tropical plants. In the Atlantic they chiefly oceans. plants. In the Atlantic they chicily occupy a more or less inter-rupted space between the 20th and 30th par-allels of north lati-tude, called the Sar-gasso Sea, and are also plentiful in the Gulf-stream. The case of stream, whence the name. The S. bacci-



Gulf-weed (Sargassum bacciferum).

stream, whence the street of t

Gui-gul (gul'gul), n. [Native name.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded seastells mixed with oil, which hardens like a

stone, and is put over a ship's bottom in so that worms cannot penetrate even

India, so that worms cannot penetrate even when the copper is off.

Guileima (guili-cl-ma), n. [After Queen Caroline Wilhelmine, wife of Maximilian I. of Bavaria.] A genus of South American palms, of which G. speciosa or peach-palm is cultivated on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro, supplying the natives with food and other necessaries. It grows to the

food and other necessaries. It grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet. Guilst t (gullst). n. [L. gullo.] A glutton. Guil (gul), n. [Old and Prov. E. gull, a young unledged bird of any kind; a nestling; comp. 'As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird.' Shak., 1 Hen. IV. v. 1. From Icel. gul. A. Sax. geolo, yellow, from the yellow colour of the beak. Comp. Fr. bějaune, yellow-beak, novice.] 1. A young unifedged bird. Shak.—2. One easily cheated; a simpleton. 'A gull is he which seemes, and is not wise.' Sir J. Davies.—3. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.

I should think this a gull, but that the white-

I should think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. Shak. Gull (gul), v.t. To deceive; to cheat; to mis-lead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, gull'à into rebellion, armed. Dryden. Gull (gul), n. [From the Celtic. W. gwylan, Armor. gwelan, Corn. gullan.] A natatorial bird of the genus Larus, family Laridæ, and order Longipennes of Cuvier. The gulls are web-tooted and long-winged. They are exceedingly numerous, much on the wing, and particularly noisy. They are found on the shores of all latitudes, and are distinguished from other sea-fowls by their straight bill bending downwards towards the point, by their light body, supported by large wings, by slender legs, webbed feet, and a small hind toe. There are various species, as the common gull or sea-mew (L. canus), 18 inches long; the black-headed gull (L. ridibundus), The yulgar, gull'd into rebellion, armed. Dryden.



Lesser Black-backed Guli (Larus fuscus)

also one of the most common in Britain, 16 also one of the most common in Britain, 16 inches long; the herring gull (L. argentatus), still larger; the kittiwake (L. tridactifus), smaller than any of the above, with no hind toe, whose eggs, with those of the guillemot, are the great object of cliff-fowlers; the little gull (L. minutus); the wagel or great black-backed gull (L. marinus), 30 inches long; the lesser black-backed gull (L. fuscus); the ivory gull (L. eburneus); the burgomaster (L. glaucus), about the same size and not improbably identical with the preceding: and some others. ing; and some others.

Gullage† (gul'āj), n. Act of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid gullage, sir, by such a creature?

Gullcatcher (gul'kach-ér), n. A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.
Guller (gul'ér), n. One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

Gullery † (gul'é-ri), n. Cheating or cheat;

fraud.

What more gulleries yet? they have cosend me of my daughters, I hope they will cheate me of my wife too.

Marmion.

too.

Gullet (gullet), n. [Fr. goulet, neck of a bottle, goulotte, water-channel, from L. gula, the throat.] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus. 2. Anything resembling the food-passage, either in shape or functions; as, (a) a channel for water. nel for water.

A deep, impassable gullet of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. Fuller.

(b) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations of sufficient width to admit of the earth waggons traversing it. (c) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades.

(d) A gore in a shirt.
Gulley (gul'li), n. Same as Gully.
Gullibility (gul-bhi'l-ti), n. The state or quality of being gullible; unsuspecting credulty.

Burke. [Colloq.]

Gullible (gul'i-bl), a. Easily gulled or Gullish (gul'ish), a. Foolish; stupid.

They have most part some gullish humour or other, by which they are led.

Burton.

Gullishness† (gul'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stuoidity

Gully (gulli), n. [Fr. goulet. See GULLET.]

1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by L. A CHARMS OF MODION WORD IN the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter.—2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

Gully (gul'li), v.t. To wear into a gully or channel.

channel.
Gullyi (gul'li), v.i. To run with noise.
Gullyi (gul'li), n. A large knife; a warlike
weapon. [Scotch.]
Gully-gut (gul'li-gut), n. A glutton. Chap-

main.

Gullyhole (gul'li-hōl), n. The opening through which gutters and drains empty themselves into the subterranean sewer.

Gulo (gū'lō), n. [L. a gormandizer, from gula, the throat.] The generic name under which the glutton or wolverine and the grison, with other carnivorous congeners, have been arranged. See GLUTTON.

Gulosity (gū-los'-ti), n. [L. gulosus, from gula, the gullet.] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [Raro.]

They are very temperate, seldom offending in

cessive appentic for food. [Raro.]

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in gulority, or superfluity of meats.

Gulp (gulp), v.t. [Perhaps imitative of the sound made in swallowing, or a form of gulf, to swallow up. Comp. D. yolpen, to swallow greedily; Dan gulpe, to disgorge; to gulp up.] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.

He looses the fish, gulps it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

—To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

Gulp (gulp), n. 1. The act of taking a large swallow; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a gulp.

2. A disgorging.
Gulph (gulf), n. An obsolete spelling of

Gulf.
Gulf.
Gulravage (gul-ra'vāj), n. [Scotch.] Same as Gibravage.
Guly (gū'li), a. Of or pertaining to gules.
Millon.
Gum (gum), n. [A. Sax. gôma, Icel. gômr, G. gaum, palate, gum.] The cellular and elastic fleshy substance which covers the alveolar portions of the upper and lower jaw, and envelops the neck of the teeth.
Gum (gum), n. [A. Sax. gôma, Fr. gômma.

alveolar portions of the upper and lower jaw, and envelops the neck of the teeth.

Gum (gum), n. [A. Sax goma, Fr. gomme, from L. gummi, Gr. kommi, gum.] 1. A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots. Gum is more or less soluble in water, but is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. There are six varieties of gum, namely, gum-arable, gum-senegal, gum of the cherry and other stone-fruit trees, gum-tragacanth, gum of Bassora, and the gum of seeds and roots. All these gums, except the last, flow spontaneously from the branches and trunks of their trees, and sometimes from the fruits, in the form of a mucilage, which dries and hardens in the air; the gum of seeds and roots, however, requires to be extracted by boiling water. It differs from the gums proper in not being soluble in water, merely swelling up when boiled with it. A number of very different substances are confounded in commerce under the name of gum; thus, gum-elemind gum-conel which are true reging cum substances are confounded in commerce under the name of gum; thus, gum-elemi and gum-copal, which are true resins; gum-ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin; and gum-elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from both, are all called gums. For constituents see Arabin, Bassorine, Cerasin.—2. Gumping (which see)

Gum (gum), v.t. pret. & pp. gummed; ppr. gumning. To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum-like substance.

Gum (gum), v.i. To exude or form gum. See GumMy.

See GUMMING.

Gum-animal (gum'an-i-mal), n The Galago senegalensis, a quadrumanous animal of Western Africa, is so called from feeding much on gum. It is about the size of a rat, and a favourite article of food in Senegal.

Gum-anime (gum-an'em). See Antme. Gum-azabic (gum-a'ra-bik), n. The juice of various species of trees of the genus Acacia, hardened in the air. It is collected chiefly

in the north-east of Africa, occurring in small round or spheroidal tears. It is some-times employed as a demulcent, but more



Gum-arabic Plant (Acacia Seval)

generally as a mere adhesive. Among the species yielding it are A. Verek, A. Seyal, A. stenecarpa, A. arabica, and A. horrida. See ACACIA

Gumbo, Gombo (gum'bō, gom'bō), n. [United States, 1. The name given in the Southern States to Ochra or Okra, the pod of Hibiscus esculentus.—2. A soup in which this fruit enters largely as an ingredient; also, a dish made of young capsules of ochra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

Gum-boil (gum'boil), n. A boil or small abscess on the gum.

absess on the gum. Gum-cistus (gum-sis'tus), a. A plant, Cistus ludaniferus, largely cultivated in Portugal. It has lance-shaped, entire, three-nerved leaves, and large white flowers. A gum having a pleasant balsamic odour is obtained by boiling the summits of the branches in restore. in water.

Gum-dragon (gum'dra-gon), n. Same as Gum-tragacanth.

Gum-tragacanth.

Gum-elastic (gum'ē-las-tik), n. Caoutchouc; india-rubber. See Caoutchouc.

Gum-elemi (gum-el'ē-mi). See ELEMI.

Gum-juniper (gum-jū'ni-pēr), n. The resin of Callitris quadrivalvis, a coniferous tree found in Barbary. The resin is used in varnish-making; when powdered it forms pounce, used for preparing paper and parchment for writing on.

Gumlac (gum'lak), n. Same as Lac (which see).

See), Gumma (gum'a), n. [See GUM.] In med. a kind of soft tumour, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum. Gummiferous (gum-if'er-us), a. [L. gummi, gum, and fero, to produce.] Producing

onn.

gunn.

Gumminess (gum'i-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—

2. Accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gumminess and collection of matter. Wiseman.

and collection of matter.

Gumming (gum'ing), n. A formidable disease in trees bearing stone fruit, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds, arising from external injury, from exposure to unusual degrees of heat or cold, or from sudden alteration of temperature or constitutional weakness, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and terminating generally in the destruction of the tree.

Gummosity (gum-os'i-ti), n. Gumminess; the nature of gum: a viscous or adhesive

Gummosity (gum-os'i-ti), n. Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.] Gummous (gun'us), a. Of the nature or

Gummous (gum'us). A. Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. Gummy (gum'i). a. 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. 'A gummy juice.' Sir W. Raleigh. —2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with gum or viscous matter. 'The gummy bark. Dryden. 'Gummy eyes.' Dryden. 3. Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy. [Slang.]

A little gummy in the leg. I suppose.

A little gummy in the leg. I suppose.

Colman the younger.

Gump (gump), n. [Comp. Dan. and Sw. gump, Icel. gumpr, the rump, the buttocks.] A foolish person; a dott. [Vulgar.] Gumption (gum'shon), n. [Por goamishing, a being goamish, prov. goam, Icel. guma, A. Sax. giman, to observe.] I. Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

One does not have gramption till one has been properly cheated.

Lord Lytton.

2. In painting, a name applied to a nostrum

2. In painting, a name applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed lost medium of the old masters, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence; the art of preparing colours, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence; the art of preparing colours. Gum-rash (gum'rash), n. A mild species of papular eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth; red gum. Gum-resin (gum-rezin), n. [See RESIN.] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances, which have been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniae. Gum-sandarach (gum-san'da-rak), n. See Sandarach.

Gum-senegal (gum-sen'ë-gal), n. A kind of gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa, yielded by Acacia Verek.

Gum-stick (gum'stik), n. A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to put into the mouth for the purpose of relieving the pains of teeth-

ing.
Gum-tragacanth (gum-tra'ga-kanth), n. A gum yielded by several eastern species of Astragalus, of the sub-genus Tragacantha.
Gum-tree (gum'trē), n. The name given to various species of the genus Eucalyptus (which see); also in the United States to the black gum (Nyssa multiflora), one of the largest trees of the Southern States. Its small blue fruit is the favourite food of the onossum.

opossum. Gum-water (gum'wa-ter), n. A distillation

Gum-wood (gum'wud), n. A name given to the wood of some species of Eucalyptus (which see).

(Winch see).

Gun (gun), n. [O.E. gonne, gone, gunne, &c. Etymology doubtful. A common and not improbable derivation is from L.L. mangona, anangonus, O.Fr. mangonne, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel; some suggest that it is from W. gun, a howl 1.4 name applied to expert with Gun (gun), n. gonel; some suggest that it is from W. gum, a bowl.] A name applied to every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, in which the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is fired through a small hole or vent, as cannons, programs and other heavy nices of ordered through a small hole or vent, as cannons, mortars, and other heavy pieces of ordnance, together with the fowling-piece, rifle, and pocket-pistol. In strict military language, however, the word is applied only to pieces of heavy ordnance.—Guns of position, heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

The infantry have not a leg left, the cavalry can barely keep their horses off their knees, and the horse-guns are reduced to the state of guns of position.

W. H. Russell.

Great guns. (a) a cannon. (b) A person.

—Great gun, (a) a cannon. (b) A person distinguished in any department, as in oratory, preaching, &c. (c) pl. Naut. a tem-

Look at that cloud, no bigger than one's hand, to the southward. I tell you that, before we are two hours older, there will be a hurricaue, and it will blow great truth. blow great guns.

blow great guis. Sata. Gun (gun), vi. To shoot with a gun; to practise shooting the smaller kinds of game. Guna (gu'na), n. [Skr., quality.] A term used chiefy in Sanskrit grammar, and applied to the changing of i and i to a, i and a to a, v, by compounding them with a prefixed a (that is, a+i=i, and so on). The term is also sometrimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages. Gunarchy† (gun'är-ki), n. Same as Gynarchy.

Gunate (gu'nāt), v.t. In philol. to subject

Gunaite (guinat), v.t. In philol. to subject to the change known as guna (which see). Gunation (gu-nai'shon), n. [See GunA.] In philol. the act of gunating or state of being gunated; the process, in the development of language, by which at, a, ē, &a., are produced by prefixing ă to i or i, or au, ō by prefixing ă to u or û, or similar vowel changes take place; thus, Gr. root i, tem ei, verb eini; Gr. root phuy, stem pheug, verb pheugō; Goth. root bug, stem baug; Goth. root vit, stem vait.

Gun-barrel (gun'ha-rel), n. The barrel or tube of a gun.—Gun-barrel drain, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.

drical drain of small diameter.

Gun-boat (gun'bōt), n. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of

heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up

rivers.

Gun-carriage (gun'ka-rij), n. The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. In the case of a field or siege piece it unites, for travelling, with a forepart, fixed on a pair of wheels, termed a limber, to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered, and then rests on its wheels, and on a strong support termed the trail.—The protected barbette gun-carriage, called also the Monerieff gun-carriage (after its inventor Major Monerieff), is designed to store up the force of recoil on firing, and of applying it to the work of raising the gun to fire over the force of recoil on firing, and of applying it to the work of raising the gun to fire over a high parapet. When fired the gun descends under cover by its own recoil, assuming at the same time the loading position, in which it is retained by a toothed wheel and ratchet. When re-loaded, by releasing the ratchet, it is brought by a counterweight, the ratchet, it is brought by a counterweight, which the force of the recoil has elevated, back to its original position. The carriage moves laterally on a circular rail-laid on the platform, and can easily be turned in any direction. The same inventor has also designed a hydropneumatic carriage, in which the force is stored up in the form of air, which is highly compressed in a strong iron cylinder.

from cytinder.

Gun-cotton (gun'kot-tn), n. A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fibre in nitrie and sulphuric or any vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It has about four times the explosive force of gunpowder, and is occasionally used as a substitute for it. Gun-cotton explodes without smoke, and does not foul the piece, but when confined in the bore of a rifle it occasionally bursts the barrel. By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, collodion is obtained. See Collodion, collodion is obtained. See Collodion (Sunda (gun'da), n. The sum of four cowry shells, used by the poorer natives of India as a medium of currency in smaller or fractional payments and purchases. Simmonds. Gun-deck (gun'de'k). See DECK. Gundelett (gun'de'e-let), n. A gondola. Marston.

Marston.

Gun-fire (gun'fir), n. Müüt. the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

Gun-flint (gun'flint), n. A piece of shaped flint, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol before the introduction of percussion caps to fire the charge.

Gunge, Gunj (gunj), n. In Bengal, a public granary or store; a mart.

Gunjah (gun'ji), n. See GANJAH.

Gun-lock (gun'ji), n. The lock of a gun.

Gun-metal (gun'met-l), n. An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c. Other metals, as zine or iron, have Marston.

&c. Other metals, as zinc or iron, have sometimes been added or substituted for the tin.

the tin.

Gunnage (gun'āj), n. The number of guns in a ship-of-war. [Rare.]

Gunnel (gun'el). See GUNWALE.

Gunner (gun'er), n. One skilled in the use of guns; one who works a gun, either on land or sea; a cannonier; also, a warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship, and to superintend the practice of gunnery.

Gunnery (gun'e-ri), n. A science which has for its object to ascertain the effects produced by firing a projectile from a piece of

for its object to ascertain the effects produced by firing a projectile from a piece of ordnance under every variety of circumstances, and thus to determine the right form of gun and projectile, the best proportion of charge, the elevation to be given to the piece, and the quality and disposition of material best adapted to resist the action of projectiles at various ranges. Gunney, Gunny Gunn'n, n. [Bengalee giini.] A strong coarse sackeloth manufactured in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, and packing generally. The material is made from jute, the fibre of Corchorus capsularis, and sunn, the fibre of Gunning (gun'ing), n. The act of hunting

Gunning (gun'ing), n. The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

In the earlier times, the art of gunning was but little practised.

Goldsmith. Gunocracy† (gun-ok'ra-si), n. Same as

Gun-port (gun'port), n. A hole in a ship for a cannon. See PORT. Gunpowder (gun'pou-dér), n. An explosive

mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried, largely employed in the discharge, for war or sport, of projectiles from guns as well as in blasting. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder is different in different countries. That made for the English government contains about 75 parts of saltpetre, 19 of sulphur, and 15 of charcoal.—Gaupowder led, a fine species of green tea, ieius a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded, so as to have a granular appearance. Gun-reach (gun'rèch), n. Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. Sidney Smith. Gun-room (gun'rôn), n. Naut, an apartment on the after-end of the lower gundeck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.
Gunshot (gun'shot), n. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective; milit, the length of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot.

non-shot.

Luxembourg retired to a spot which was out of guinshot, and summoned a few of his chief officers to a consultation.

Macaulay.

guisted, and summoned a tew of his chare officers to a consultation.

Gunshot (gun'shot), a. Made by the shot of a gun; as, a guaskot wound.

Gunsmith (gun'smith), n. A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

Gunsmithery (gun'smith-e-ri), n. The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small frearms.

Gunster (gun'ster), n. One who uses a gun; a gunner. [Rare.]

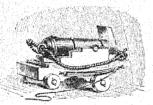
Gunstick (gun'stik), n. A rammer or rumrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

Gunstock (gun'stok), n. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gunstonet (gun'stoh), n. A stone used for the shot of cannon. [Before the invention of iron halls, stones were used for shot.]

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like guntones.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like gunstones. Gun-tackle (gun'tak-1), n. The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage



Ship gun with Gun-tackle.

and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole.

Gunter's Chain (gun'terz chân). [After Edmund Gunter, the inventor.] The chain in common use for measuring land, having a large of the chain in common use for measuring land, having a length of 60 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 54 yards each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7 92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre. Gunter's Line (gun'têrz lîn). (a) A logarith-

Gunter's Line (gun'terz lm). (a) A logarith-mic line on Gunter's scale, used for perform-ing the multiplication and division of num-bers mechanically by the dividers: called also Line of Lines and Line of Numbers. (b) A slid-ling scale corresponding to logarithms for performing these operations by inspection without dividers; called also Gunter's Stid-ion rule.

without invitoers; caned also district a brain-right.

Gunter's Quadrant (gun'terz kwod-rant). A quadrant made of wood, brass, or other substance, being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, &c., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

Gunter's Scale (gun'terz skill). A large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inch broad.

Gun-wadding (gun'wad-ing), n. Circular and property of the surveying the survey in the surveying the survey in the survey in the surveying the surveying the surveying the s

dun-wadding (gun'wad-ing), n. Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun. Gunwale, Gunnel (gun'wal, gun'nel), n. [Gun, and wale, an edge, a plank, the upper

edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks—because the upper guns are pointed from it.]

Naut. the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a hinder for its top-work.

Gurge (gerj), n. [L. gurges, a whirlpool.] A whirlpool. [Rare.]

Marchine from Eden be shall find edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks-

A whirlpool. [Rare.]

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under ground.

Gurget (géri), v.t. To swallow.

Gurgeons,†Gurgions!(géri'junz), n. pl. [See
GRÜBGEONs.] The coarser part of meal
separated from the bran.

Gurgle (gér'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. gurgled; ppr.
gurgling. [Probably imitative. Comp. G.
gurgeln, It. gorgogitare, to gurgle. See
GARGLE.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle,
or a small stream on a stony bottom; to
flow with a purling sound. flow with a purling sound.

Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace. Young. Gurgle (gér'gl), m. A gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening; the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
With tinkling guages fill
The mazes of the grove. Thompson.

With thisking guygles fill
The maxes of the grove. Thempson.

Gurglet (gerglet), n. A very porous earthen
vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

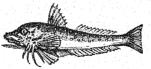
Gurgoyle (gergoil), n. In arch. same as
Garpoyle (which see).

Gurhofite (gerhofit), n. A sub-variety of
magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite,
found near Gurhofit, in Lower Austria. It is
snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

Gurjun (gerjun), n. [Native name.] A thin
balsam or oil, derived from trees of the genus
Diptercearpus in Burmah and the Eastern
Archipelago, used as a substitute for linseedoil in the coarser kinds of paints for house
and ship painting, and also medicinally. It
assists to preserve wood from the attacks of
white answers of the coarser kinds of paints for house
Gurkin (gerkin), n. Same as Gherkin.

Gurny (germi), n. In mining, a level; a
working.

Working. Gurnet (ger'nird, ger'net), n. 10.Fr. grougaaut, probably from grogner, to grunt or grumble, from the sound these lishes make when taken from the water; fishes make when taken from the water; comp. Fr. grandin, another name of the gurnard, from grander, to grunt; also N. knursisk, Dan.knurre, to growl. The popular name of the species of fishes of the genus Trigla, family Sclerogenidae. The head is angular and wholly covered with bony plates, and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills. The body is elongated, nearly round and tapering; there are two dorsal fins; the pectoral fins are large; the teeth are small and numerous. The gray gurnard is the Trigla gurnardus, common on the British coast; the red gurnard is the T. cueulus, also common on our coasts; the



Gray Gurnard (Trigla gurnardus).

flying gurnard is the *T. volituns*, which inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas.

Gurrah (gur'a), n. [Hind. gorhā.] A kind of plain, coarse India muslin.

Gurry† (gur'i), n. An alvine evacuation.

Holland.

Holland.

Gurry (gu'ri), n. The Indian name for a small native fort.

Gurt (gert), n. In mining, a gutter; a channel for water.

Gurts (gerts), n. pl. Groats. Holland.

Guse (gus), n. A goose. [Scotch.]

Gush (gush), v.i. [Icel. gjősa, to gush, to be poured out, gusa, a gush, and to gush, a Scandinavian word, allied to A. Sax geôtan, Goth. giuttan, G. giessen, to pour.] 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement;

to flow suddenly or copiously; as, blood gushes from a vein in venesection.

Behold he smote the rock, that the waters gushed ut. Ps. lxxviii. 20. A sea of blood gushed from the gaping wound.

Source:

2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse; to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

Gush (gush), v.t. To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence.

The gaping wound gushed out a crimson flood,
Dryden

Gush(gush), n. 1. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; outpouring of, or as of, a liquid; the fluid thus emitted.

The gush of springs And fall of lofty fountains.

An effusive display of sentiment.
 Gusher (gush'er), n. One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively affectionate or sentimental.

affectionate or sentimental Gushing (gush'ing), ppr. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, qusking waters.—2. Emitting copiously; as, gusking eyes.—3. Weakly and unreservedly demonstrative in matters of affection; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate; convergently activities that a rejection are presented as a supplied to a person of the supplied to a supplied to a service of the suppl extravagantly sentimental: applied to persons (generally females) or things; as, a gushing girl; a gushing letter.

To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this gushing young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name,

Gushingly (gush'ing-li), adv. 1. In a gushing

Rivers, which flow gushingly,
With many windings through the vale, Byron, With great display of sentiment or affection

2. With great display of sentiment or affection.

Gusing-iron (güs'in-yrn), n. A laundress's smoothing-iron. (Scotch.)

Gusset (sus'set), n. [Fr. gousset, a fob, a bracket, a gusset, from gousse, a cod, husk, or shell.) I. A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part, hence, anything resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function; as, (a) a small piece of chain-mail, afterwards of plate, placed at the juncture of the armour beneath the arms as a protection when the necessity for free motion would otherwise leave it uncovered. (b) A kind of bracket or angular piece of iron fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (c) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, &c., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, &c., as in the junction of the barret and fire-box of a locomotive.—2. In her, an abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat its accombine of such a second-line and the box of a locomotive.—2. In her, an abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat and fire-box of a locomotive.—2. In her. an abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat resembling a gusset, and formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief point one-third across the shield and then descending perpendicularly to the base. It may be on either the dexter or sinister side of the shield. When on the former, it is an abatement for adultery; when on the latter, for drunkenness. Sometimes erroneously called Gore. for drunker called Gore.

fust (gust), n. [L. gustus, taste; gusto, to taste.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes.

Milton.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is highly relished; pleasure; enjoyment.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust. Pope, 3. Turn of fancy: intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner of the ancients.

Dryden. Gust† (gust), v.t. To taste; to have a relish

for.
The palate of this age gusts nothing high.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Gust (gust), n. [Icel. gustr, a blast of wind, gusta, to blow in gusts; may be allied to E. gust or ghost, Sc. goustie, gusty, haggard, ghostlike.] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume. Tennyson. 2. A sudden violent burst of passion.

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul that swells With sudden gusts. Addison. Gustable (gust'a-bl), a. [From gust, to taste.] 1. That may be tasted; tastable. This position informs us of a valgar error, terming the gall bitter, whereas there is nothing gustable sweeter.

Hartey.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish. [Rare.]

A gustable thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. Derboun Gustard (gust'erd), n. A local name of the

great bustard.

Gustation (gust-ā'shon), n. [L. gustatio.]

The act of tasting. [Rare.]

Gustatory (gust'a-tō-r), a. Pertaining to gust or taste.—Gustatory nerves, a name of the lingual nerves.

Gustfult (gust'ful), a. Tasteful; well-tasted; palatable.

A famous composition made of divers cordials ... which they throw into water to make it more grasfid.

Howell. Gustfulnesst (gust'ful-nes), n. The quality

of being gustful. Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.

Barrow.

Gustlesst (gust'es), a. Tasteless.
Gusto (gust'o), n. [It and Sp. See Gusr,
taste or relish.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gristo along with them.

Dryden.

Gustoso (gös-tő'ző). [It.] In music, with

Gusty (gust'i), a. 1. Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chaing with his shores, Shab. 2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

able; irritable.
Little 'brown girls' with gusty temperaments seldom do the sensible thing.

Gusty (gust'l), a. Pleasant to the taste; gustful. 'Gusty sucker.' Burns. [Scotch.]

Gut (gub), n. [A. Sax. gut, gutt, gut, guttas, entrails; comp. prov. E. gut, a water channel, a drain; O. E. gote, a drain. Probably from root of Goth. giutan, A. Sax. geótan, to pour out.] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anns; intestine; as, the large gut; the small gut; the blind gut, or cocum; in the pl. the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.—2. pl. The stomach and digestive apparatus generally. [Low.] apparatus generally. [Low.]

With false weights their servants' guts they cheat, And pinch their own to cover the deceit. Dryden. And pinch their own to cover the deceit. Dryden.

3. Viscera; entrails in general. 'Greedily devouring the raw guts of fowls' Grainger.

4. Any preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle or in angling, for the line to which the hait or lure is attached.—5. A narrow passage; a strait. 'A narrow gut between two stone terraces.' Walpole.

Gut (gut), v.t. pret. & pp. gutted; ppr. gutting. 1. To take out the entrails; to eviscerate.—2. To plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of; as, the fire completely gutted the house.

completely gutted the house.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having gutted a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased.

Addison.

pleased.

Gutcher (guch'ér), n. Grandsire; grandfather. [Scotch.]

Gutscraper (gut'skrāp-ér), n. A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player.

Gutta (gut'ta), n. pl. Guttæ (gut'të). [L.] A drop; specifically, in arch, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frastum of

of the frustum of a cone, but some-times cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order. It is not clear what their origin



Gutræ.

what their origin
may have been,
whether they represent drops of water or
icides, or the heads of nails or wooden pins,
Gutta. Percha. (gut'ta percha), n. [Malay
gutta. gum, and percha, the tree from which
it is obtained.] A substance resembling
caoutchous in many of its properties, but
stronger, more soluble, and less elastic. It
is obtained in the state of a milky-looking
union which bewleas or better avoiced to is obtained in the state of a minky-looking juice, which hardens on being exposed to the air, and is the sap of a large tree of the genus Isonandra, the *I. Gutta* of Hooker, nat. order Sapotaceæ. The tree abounds in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Gutta percha comes to us in two forms; the one is in thin films or scraps, some-thing similar to clippings of white leather; the other is in rolls formed by rolling the thin layers together in a soft state. When the other is in rolls formed by rolling the thin layers together in a soft state. When pure the slips are transparent and some-what elastic, verging in colour from a whitish yellow to a pink. Below the tem-perature of 50° gutta percha is as hard as



Gutta-percha Plant (Isonandra Gutta)

wood, excessively tough, and only flexible in the form of thin slips. By an increase of heat it becomes more flexible, until at a temperature considerably below the boiling-noint of water it becomes as soft as bees'temperature considerably below the boiling-point of water it becomes as oft as bees-wax. It is now easily cut and divided by a knife, and may be moulded into all varieties of forms with the greatest ease, or it may be cut and united again so perfectly as scarcely to exhibit even the appearance of a joint, and possessing all the strength of an undivided mass. Whatever be the shape into which it is formed in the soft state it will retain precisely the same form as it cools, hardening again to its previous state with retain processly the same form as the cools, hardening again to its previous state of rigidity, and the process of softening and hardening may be repeated any number of times without injury to the material. Gutta times without injury to the material. Gutta percha is, in a great measure, devoid of clasticity, in which respect it offers a striking contrast to caoutchouc; but it possesses an astonishing degree of tenacity, and offers great resistance to an extending force. When once drawn out, however, it remains, without contracting, in the same position. It is soluble with difficulty in ether and other caoutchouc solvents, but very readily in oil of turpentine and naphtha. Gutta percha has been applied to a variety of purposes—as a substitute for leather; as an insulating coating for the copper wires of submarine telegraph cables; as an ingredient in mastics and cements; for the mannfacture of flexible hose, tubes, bottles, soles submarine telegraph cables; as an ingredient in mastics and cements; for the mannfacture of flexible hose, tubes, bottles, soles of shoes, &c. It is also used by surgeons for splints, for covering moist applications to retard evaporations, and other purposes. Cutta-screna (gutfa-sc-re'na), n. An old medical name for Amaurosis (which see). Guttate (gutfat), a. [L. gutta, a drop.] In bot. spotted, as if discoloured by drops. Guttated (gutfat-ed), a. [L. gutta, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops. Bailey. Gutta-trap (gutfa-trap), n. The inspissated juice of the Artocarpus incisa, or eastern bread-fruit tree, used from its glutinous properties for making bird-lime. Gutte (gut-a), n. In her. a term implying sprinkled with liquid drops ealled guttes, and varying in colour; thus, gutted d'haile, represented green; gutte de l'eau, represented in white drops; gutte d'or, depicted yellow; guttée de sang, depicted red, guttée de sang, sprinkled with liquid, frops can lead gutte de poie, sprinkled with pitch, represented black.
Gutter (gut-tier), n. [Fr. gouttiere, from

black.

Gutter (gut'ter), n. [Fr. gouttiere, from goutte, a drop, and that from L. gutta, a drop.]

1. A channel at the eaves of, or on, a roof for conveying away water.—2. A small channel at the side of a road, street, and the like, for carring away water. 'Gutters running with ale, and conduits spouting claret.' Macaulay.—3. pl. Mud; mire; dirt. Sartel.

[Scotch.]
Gutter (gut'ter), v.t. To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows.

My cheeks are guttered with my fretting tears. Gutter (gut'ter), v.i. 1. To become hollowed or channelled by the melted tallow or wax running down, as a burning candle.—2. To fall in drops, as blood or sweat. Gutter-blood (gut'tér-blod), n. A person meanly born; one sprung from the lowest runks of society.

ranks of society.

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh gutter-blood, a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose tack was bidding good-day to the other.

Sir W. Scott.

Guttering (gut'tering), n. 1. A forming into gutters or channels.—2. A channel or collection of channels on the roofs of houses

collection of channels on the roofs of houses to receive and carry off rain-water. Gutter-shaped (gut'tér-shāpt), a. Having the form of a gutter; channelled. Gutter-snipe (gut'tér-snip), n. [Gutter and snipe.] A neglected, destitute boy that frequents the streets; a street Arab. [Slang.] Gutter-spout (gut'tér-spout), n. A channel for carrying away the rain from the roof of a house; a gutter. Guttifer (gut'i-fer), n. [L. gutta, a drop, and fero, to bear.] In bot. a plant that exudes gum or resin; a plant belonging to the order Guttifer.

extues gam or resin; a plant belonging to the order Guttifere.

Guttiferæ (guttiférë).

PER.] A small natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, natives of humid and hot places in tropical regions, chiefly South America, several being found in India, a few in Madagascar, and on the continent of Africa. The plants are generally acrid, and yield a yellow gum-resin; the trees which yield gamboge belong to this order. There are upwards of thirty known genera. Called also Clusiacea.

Guttiferous (gut-if'er-us), a. Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Guttle (gut'l), v.t. [A freq. from gut,] To swallow greedily.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he guitted them up, and scalded his chaps.

Guttle (gut'l), v.i. To swallow greedly; to indulge in the pleasures of the table; to gormandize.

gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.

Dryden.

Guttler (gut'l-er), n. A greedy eater; one who indulges in the pleasures of the table; a gormandizer.

Guttloust (gut'ul-us), a. [From L guttula, a little drop, dim. of gutta, a drop.] In the form of a small drop or of small drops.

form of a small grop of the water, but round in hall, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttutous descent from the air.

Sig T. Browne.

in its guttulous descent from the air.

Guttural (gut'er-al), a. [From L. guttur, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as, a guttural letter or sound; a guttural voice. 'In such a sweet guttural accent.' Landor.

Guttural (gut'er-al), n. A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat, as k; any guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are c, g (both hard), k, and q.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volability with which he addressed his majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious very little in unison with their wishes. Macaulay.

Gutturality (gut-er-al'i-ti). u. The quality.

Gutturality (gut-èr-al'i-ti), n. The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.] Gutturalize (gut'èr-al-iz), v.t. To speak or enunciate gutturally. To qutturalize strange tongues.' Gentieman's Mag. Gutturally (gut'èr-al-li), adv. In a guttural guttural

Gutturally (gut'er-al-n), aav. In a gucunar manner.
Gutturalness (gut'er-al-nes), n. The quality of being guttural.
Gutturinet (gut'er-in), a. [L. guttur, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat. 'The bronchocele or gutturine tumour.' Ray.
Gutturize (gut'er-iz), vt. (L. guttur, the throat.] To form in the throat, as a sound.' 'For which the Germans gutturize a sound.' Coleridae.

throat. I to form in the throat, as a sound. 'For which the Germans gutturize a sound.' Coleridge.
Gutty, a. See Guttfée.
Guttwort (gut'wèrt), n. A name given to the plant Globularia Alyman, a violent purgative, found in Africa.
Guy (gi), n. [0.Fr. guier, to guide; Sp. guia, a guide, a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places. See GUIDE. I A rope or other appliance used to steady anything; especially, (a) a rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady at, (b) A rope which trims or steadles the booms, spars, or yards of ships. (c) A rope or rod, generally a wirerope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent undulations, as the rods which are attached to a suspension.

bridge and the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick or shears.

Guy (gi), v.t. To steady or direct by means of a guy; to guide.

Guy (gi), n. A fright: a dowdy; a person of queer looks or dress: so named from the citing of Guy Fawkes, which used to be hurned annually on the 5th November.

Guylent (gil'en), v.t. To guile; to beguile.

For who wotes not that woman's subteties

For who wotes not that woman's subtleties Can guylen Argus? Spenser.

Can greeten Argas?

Guze (gūz), n. In her. a roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Guzzle (guz'l), v.i. pret. & pp. guzzled; ppr. guzzling. [Derived by Skeat from O.Fr. gouziller (in compound desgouziller), to gulp down, to swill, connected with gosier, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to swill; to drink much; to drink frequently.

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she greaxles, chars the doctor's praise,
Roscommon.

They (the lackeys) swarmed in anterooms, they sprawled in halfs and on landings, they grazital, devoured, dehauched, cheated.

Thackeray.

Guzzle (guz'l), v.t. To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gusto. 'Still guzzling must of wine.' Dryden. Guzzle (guz'l), v. 1. An insatiable thing or burson.

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that guzzle most impure.

Marston.
2. A debauch, especially on drink.

Guzzler (guz'l-er), n. One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

immoderate artiker. Gwyniad, Gwiniad (gwin'i-ad), n. [W. gwyniad, from gwyn, white.] The Coregonus Pennantii, a fish of the salmon or trout kind found plentifully in some of the Welsh lakes,

nound plentingly in some of the west fakes, in Ullswater, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draught.

Gyal, n. See GAYAL.

Gybe (jib), n. A sneer. See GIBE.

Gybe (jib), n. t. pret. & pp. gybed; ppr. gybing.

Naut. to shift a boom-sail from one side of

Naut. to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other. Gyet (gt), v.t. To guide (which see). Gyeld,†n. A guildhall. Spenser. Gyle (gll), n. 1. A brewer's vat.—2. The fermented wort used by vinegar makers. Gymkhana (gim-kā'na, or jim-), n. [Anglo-Indian, origin doubtful.] A celebration of sports or games of some kind; as, a bicycle gymkhana.

Gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ārk), n. Gymnasiaron (ini-iazarak), n. [Gr. gym-masiarchos-gymnasion, a gymnasium, and archō, to rule: See Gymnasium.] A magis-trate who superintended the gymnasia in Greece. He had to maintain and pay the persons who were preparing themselves for the public games, and to provide them with oil and other necessities at his own expense. Gymnasium (ini-nā/inim) n. n. Gymna-

the public games, and to provide them with oil and other necessities at his own expense.

Gymnasium (jim-nā/zi-um), n. pl. Gymnasia, (jim-nā/zi-um), n. pl. Gymnasia, from gymnasia, properties were naked or nearly so; hence the name—2. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities.

Gymnast (jim'nast), n. [Gr. gymnastās, a trainer of professional athletes. See Gymnastīc.] One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.

Gymnastic, Gymnastical (jim-nast ik, jim-nast ik-al), a. [L. gymnastāsas; Gr. gymnastāsas; Gr. gymnastāsas; Gr. gymnastāsas; Gr. gymnastāsas See Gymnastīcas; Gr. gymnastāsas; Gr. gymnastāsas Gr. gymnastā

The funeral (of Calanus) was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by gymnastic and musical contests. Thirlwall.

Gymnastic (jim-nastik), n. 1. Athletic exercise; disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.—2. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast.

Gymnastically (jim-nast'ik-al-li), adv. In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnasti-eally composed, nor actively use those parts. Sir T. Browne.

Gymnastics (jim-nast'iks), n. The art of performing athletic exercises; athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or

Gymnie, Gymnical (jim'nik, jim'nik-al), a. (L. gymnicus; Gr. gymnikos, from gymnos, naked.) Pertaining to, engaged in, or con-

nected with athletic exercises. 'Gymnical exercises at Pitana.' Potter.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners

Gymniet (jim'nik), n. Athletic exercise.
Gymnite (jim'nit), n. In mineral. a hydrous silicate of magnesia.
Gymnoarpous (jim-nō-kar'pus), a. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and karyos, fruit.] In bot having a naked fruit: a term applied to class of plants in which the fruit is not discovered. guised by the adherence of any other organ than the calvx.

than the calyx. Gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'i-um), n. In bot. the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses. Gymnocladus (jim-nok'la-dus), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and klados, a branch.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, having but one species, G. canadensis (the Kentneky coffee-tree). The wood, which is hard, compact, and of a fine rose-colour, is used in capinet-making and carpentry, and

hard, compact, and of a fine rose-colour, is used in cabinet-making and carpentry, and the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee.

Gymnoderinæ (jim'nö-dō-rī'nē), n. pl. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and derē, the neck.] A South American sub-family of conirostral birds of the family Corvidæ, nearly allied to the true crows, and approaching them in size; the fruit crows. The neck, instead of being covered with the usual plumage, is clothed with very minute, closely-set feathers of a very deep black, so that it seems as if covered with a piece of neatly sewn velvet.

sewn vervet.

Gymnodont (jim-nō-dont'), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and odous, odontos, a tooth.] One of a family of plectognathous teleostean fishes, including the spinous globe-fishes, in which the projecting beak is covered with numerous dental lamelle, developed from a subspective of the projection of the projecting beak is covered with numerous dental lamelle, developed from a subspective of the projecting beak is covered with numerous dental lamelle, developed from a subspective of the projecting beak is covered with numerous dental lamelle. iacent pulp.

Jacent pulp.

Gymnogen (jim'nō-jen), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and gematō, to produce.] In bot. a plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm. The gymnogens form a division of dicotyledons or exogens, and are considered by Lindley as a class. Among the gymnogens are pines and firs, yews, joint-firs, the Cycadacea, &c. In the gymnogens there is no proper ovary, the seeds being fertilized by the pollen coming into direct contact with the foramen of the ovule without the intervention of a stiema. These plants are represented represented stigma. These plants are represented largely in the fossil flora of the secondary

Gymnogenous (jim-no'jen-us), a. In bot. of or pertaining to the gymnogens; gymnospermous

spermous. (jim-no'jin-us), a. [Gr. gym-nos, naked, and gynē, female.] In bot. having a naked ovary. (gymnolemata (jim-nō-lē'ma-ta), n. pl. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and laima, the throat.] An order of the Polyzoa, in which the mouth is devoid of the valvular structure known as the cristome as the epistome.

is devold of the varvinar screenies known as the epistome.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fiō-na), n. pl. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and ophis, a snake.] Huxley's name for a small order of Amphibia (the Ophiomorpha of Owen), including only certain vermiform animals which are found in various tropical countries burrowing in marshy ground, somewhat like gigantic earthworms. They are characterized by their snake-like form, and by having the arms placed almost at the extremity of the body. The skin is quite soft, but differs from that of the typical amphibians in having small horny scales embedded in it.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thalmata), n. pl. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and ophthalmos, the eye.] A tribe of Meduse (the naked-eyed medusa) having a disk-shaped body, circulating vessels running to the margin, and the

medusal) naving a disk-snaped body, circulating vessels running to the margin, and the eye-specks either uncovered or wanting. Gymnophthalmidæ (iim-nof-thal'mi-dē), n. pl. [Gr. gymnos, naked, ophthalmos, the eye, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of lizards, comprising several genera, in which the eyes are distinct and exposed, the eye-like height pridimarkery.

the eyes are distinct and exposed, the eyelids being rudimentary.

Gymnosomata (im-no-so'ma-ta), n. pl.

[Gr. gymnos, naked, and soma, a body.] An order of Pteropoda in which the body is not protected by a shell.

Gymnosophist (im-nos'o-fist), n. [Gr. gymnosophist (im-nosophist (im-nosophist), n. [Gr. gymnosophist (im-nosophist)]

One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little or no clothing, ate no fiesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation.

Gymnosophy (jim-nos'o-fl), n. The doctrines

Gymnosophy (jun-nos'o-h).n. The doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

Gymnosperm (jun'nō-sperm), n. [Gr. gymnosperm, and sperma, seed.] A plant with a naked seed; a gymnogen (which see).

Gymnospermous (jun-nō-sperm'us), a. In bot. of or pertaining to, or resembling the gymnosperms; having naked seeds, or seeds

dymnospore (jim'nō-spōr), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and spora, seed.] In bot. a naked

Gymnosporous (jim-nos'pō-rus), a. In bot.

dymnosporus (im-nos po-rus), t. In oot. having naked spores.

Gymnote (jim'not), n. [See Gymnotus.] 1. A naked person.—2. A fish of the genus Gym-

notus.

Gymnotidæ (jim-nö'ti-dē), n. pl. A family of apodal fresh-water fishes, of which the Gymnotus is the type. The Gymnotidæ are mostly South American. See Gymnotus.

Gymnotus (jim-nö'tus), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and notos, the back.] A genus of fishes of the section Apodes, or those which have no dorsal fin. The only known species is the Gymnotus electricus, or electric eel,



Electric Eel (Gymnotus electricus).

so named from the resemblance which it so named from the resemblance which it bears to an eel, and the singular power with which it is furnished of giving electric shocks. It is about 5 or 6 feet in length, the head is rather broad and depressed, the muzzle obtuse, and the pectoral fins small and rounded. The Linnean genus Gymno-tus, which included other species, has been erected into the family Gymnotida.

One fearful shock, fearful but momentary, like that from the electric blow of the gymnotus.

De Quincey.

Gymnura (jim-nū'ra), n. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and oura, a tail.] A small quadruped found in Sumatra, having a spiny covering like that of a hedgehog.
Gymp (jimp), n. Same as Gimp.
Gyn† (gin), v.t. To begin.

Soone as thou gynst to sette thy notes in frame,

Gyn (jin), n. In artillery, a kind of hoisting-tackle or windlass for mounting and dismounting ordnance from their carriages, &c.

See GIN.

Gynæceum, Gyneceum (jin-ë'së-um), n.

Gir. gynæikeion, from gynë, gynæikos, a
woman.] 1. Among the ancients, the females' apartment or division of a house
of consideration, which was usually the
remotest part of a building, lying beyond
an interior court.—2. A sort of manufactory in ancient Rome for making clothes
and furniture for the emperor's family, the
managers of which were females.—3. In bot.
the pistil taken in a collective sense, precisely as the stamens form the andreceum,
the petals the corolla, and the sepals the
calyx.

calyx.

Gynæcian (jin-ë/shi-an), a. [Gr. gynaikeias, feminine, from gynē, a woman.] Relating to women.

Gynæcium (jin-ē'si-um), n. Same as Gynæ-

Gynæcocacy, Gynecocracy (jin-ē-kok'rasi), n. [Gr. gynē, gynaikos, a woman, and kratos, power.] Government by a woman; female power or rule.

Gynæcology, Gynecology (jin-ē-kol'o-ji), n. [Gr. gynē, gynaikos, a woman, and logos, discourse.] In ned. the doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

Gynæcomasty (jin-ē-ko-mas'ti), n. [Gr. gynē, gynaikos, a woman, and mastos, a breast.] In physiol. the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

Gynæcoracy, Gyneocracy (jin-ē-ok'ra-si), n. A badly-formed word, of the same origin and meaning the same thing as Gynæcocracy.

cocracy.

Gynander (jin-an'der), n. A plant belong-

Gynander (jin-an'der), n. A plant belonging to the class Gynandria.

Gynandria. (jin-an'dri-a), n. [Gr. gynē, a woman, a female, and anēr, andros, a man, a male.] The name given to one of the classes in the artificial system of Linneus, the character of which is to have the sta-

mens and pistil consolidated into a single The principal part of the class con-



Gynandria.

Portion of flower of Orchis musulata, magnified, a, Broad face of the stigma. b, Anther fixed on the stigma, showing the masses of pollen in their colis. These masses spring from glands inclosed in the pouch at the base. cc, Ahortive stamina. I, Lip. 29, Petals. 21, Sepals.

sists of orchidaceous plants, forming in it the order Monandria.

Gynandrian, Gynandrous (jin-au'dri-an, jin-au'drus), a. Of or pertaining to the class Gynandria.

Gynarchy (jin'ar-ki), n. [Gr. gynê, woman, and arche, rule.] Government by a female or females.

I have always some hopes of change under a gyn archy, Chesterfield.

Gyneceum (jin-ē'sē-um), n. See Gyneceum. Gynecian (jin-é'shi-an), a. See Gynecian Gynecocracy (jin-é-kok'ra-si), n. See Gy-

Gynecology, n. See GYN.Eco-

Gyneocracy, n. See GYNEO-

GRACY.

GYNODASE (jin'ō-bās), n. [Gr.

gynā, and basis, a base.] In

bot. a central axis to the base
of which the carpels are attached. The figure shows the

fruit of Myosotis: a a, achense or nuts;
c, calyx; g, gynobase.

GYNODASE (jin-ō-bās'ik), a. In bot. pertaining to or having a gynobase.

GYNODASE (jin-ō-bās'ik), a. Some as Gynore.

GYNODASE (jin-ō-bās'ik), a. Some as Gynore.

Gynocracy (jin-ok'ra-si), n. Same as Gyna-

orracy.

The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited morarby, and even expansive; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman.

fish-woman.

Gynophore (jin'ō-fōr), n. [Gr. gynō, a female, and phoreō, to bear.] I. The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers, as in Fraxinella, the passion-flower, &c.—2. In zoology, the generative bad or gonophore of a hydrozoon, which contains ova alone, and differs in form from that which contains spermatozoa.

which concard tozon.

Gynoplastic (jin-ō-plast'-ik), a. [Gr. gynē, a woman, and plassō, to form.] In surg, a term applied to an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contempted genital openings tracted genital openings of the female.

Gynostemium (jin-ö-ste'mi-um), n. [Gr. gynez, woman, and stemen, a stamen.] In bot the column of orchids, or the part formed by the union of stamens, style, and stigma.

stigma.

Gyn-tackle (jin'tak-l), n. A system of pulleys consisting of a double and triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power five-fold. Brande.

Gyp (jip), n. [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. gyps, a vulture, from their supposed dishonest rapacity.] A cant term for a servant in Cambridge University, as scout is used at Oxford.

a servant in Cambridge University, as scout is used at Oxford.

Gypaetine (jip-n'e-ti-ne), n. pl. [Gr. gyps, a vulture, and actos or æctos, an eagle.] The hearded vultures, a sub-family of vultures, of which the type is the genus Gypaetos, Gypaetos, Gypaetos, Gypaetos, Gypaetos, Gypaetos, Gypaetos, a vulture, and actos or æctos, an eagle.] A genus of birds, participating in the characters of both the eagle and vulture. See LÄMMERGEIER.

Gypogeranidæ (jip'o-jer-an''i-de), n. pl. [Typical genus Gypogeranis, and Gr. cidos, resemblance.] A family of vultures, including a single genus, of which only one spe-

cies, the secretary falcon or vulture of South

cies, the secretary-faleon or vulture of South Africa, is known. The most characteristic feature of this bird is the extraordinary length of its tarsi. It preys on serpents and other reptiles. See SECRETARY-BIRD.

Gypogeranus (iip-6-jer/a-nus), n. [6r. gips, gipss, a vulture, and geranes, a crane.] A genus of birds of the family Gypogeranide, of which only one species, the G. reptilizorus (serpentarius) or secretary-bird, is known. See SECRETARY-BIRD.

Gypse (ijps.), n. Same as Gypsuna.

See SECRETARY-BRID.

Gypse (lip'se'.us); a. [See Gypsuna.

Gypseous (jip'se'.us); a. [See Gypsun.] Of
the nature of gypsun; partaking of the
qualities of gypsun; resembling gypsun.

Gypsey (jip'si), n. Same as Gypsy (which

Gypsiferous (jip-sif'er-us), a. [Gypsum (which see), and L. fero, to bear.] Producing gynsum.

Gypsine (jip'sin), a. Same as Gypseous.

Gypcography (ip-sog'ra-fl), n. [Gypsum (which see), and Gr. graphe, writing, from graphe, to write.] The art of engraving on gypsum.

Gypsologist (jip-sol'o-jist), n. [E. gapsy, and Gr. logos, a discourse.] One who has an extensive knowledge of the gypsics, as with their language, history, manners, and

with their language, history, manners, and customs.

Gypsology (jip-sol'o-ji), n. That branch of knowledge which treats of the gypsies or that which pertains to them, as their language, listory, manners, and customs.

Gypsoplast (jip'so-plast), n. [Gypsom (which see), and Gr. plasso, to mould.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white line.

Gypsum (jip'sum), n. [L. gapsum; Gr. gapsos, chalk [A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster and selenite, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which in a very moderate heat gives out its water of crystallization, and becomes a very fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris. (See PLASTER.) This last is the most common, and is found in great masses near Paris, where it forms the hill of Montmartre, near Aix in Provence, and near Buryos in Spain. It is found in smaller portions in various parts of Europe. Gypsum occurs abundantly in the more recent sedimentary formations, and is even now forming, either as a deposit from water holding it in solution, or from the decomposition of iron parity when the and is even now forming, either as a deposit from water holding it in solution, or from the decomposition of iron pyrites when the sulphuric acid combines with lime, or from the action of sulphurous vapours in volcanic regions on calcareous rocks. The most interesting gypsums, in a general point of view, are the tertiary, or those of the plains or hills of comparatively modern formation. They are characterized by the presence of fossil bones of extinct animals, and a large proportion of carbonate of lime, which gives them the title of linestone gypsums. Such are the gypsums of the environs of Paris is called anhydrite, but in its most ordinary state it is combined with water; of this latter there are six sub-species: sparry gypsum or state it is combined with water; of this atter-there are six sub-species; sparry gypsum or selenite, the foliated granular, the compact, the fibrous, the scaly foliated, the earthy. The plaster stone of the Paris basin, ground and mixed with water, is used as a mortar in building; when mixed with glue instead of water the material is known as stucco.

of water the material is known as stuceo. Gypsum, pulverized by grinding or burning, has been used with good effect as a manure, especially as a top-dressing for meadows. Gypsy (jib/si), n. [Corruption of O.E. Gyptian, itself a contraction of Egyptian, from the belief that the race are descendants of the ancient people of Egypt. Called in fr. Bohémiens; G. Zigeuner; D. Heidenen (heathens): Dan and Sw. Tatars, It. Zingari; Sp. Gitanos, Zincali; Turk. Tchinghianes; Per. Sisech; Hind. Karachee, and in their own tongue Rom (lit. man).] 1. One of a peculiar vagabond race found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America, acting as nomadic tinkers, workers in horn, horse and ass dealers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, &c., and disbasket-makers, fortune-tellers, &c., and diskers, workers in horn, horse and ass dealers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, &c., and distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their hodily appearance and by their language. Their skin is of a tawny colour; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; teeth of dazzling whiteness; and their frame light, but lithe and agile. Their language, which they call Romany, thin or chib or Romanes, is a Hindu dialect closely allied to Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues

of the peoples among whom they have so-journed. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish gypsics there are Greek, Aligno Scottish gypaes there are Greek, Slavonic, Romannian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these lauguages are spoken. Ethnologists gener-ally concur in regarding the gypaics as de-scendants of some absent Indian trine.— 2. A reproachful name for a person of a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was hat a kitchen-wench; Dis a dowdy; Cleopatra a gogsy; Heien and Heno hil ings and harlots. Shak.

3. A cunning or crafty person, or one of bad character, of either sex; a cheat; especially, a name of slight reproach to a young woman: sometimes implying artifice or cuming.

The green knows her power and files. The language of the gypsics. Spelled also

4. The language of the gypsics. Spelled also Gipsy and Gipsey.
Gypsy (jip'si), a. Of or pertaining to or resembling a gypsy or the gypsics.
Gypsy (jip'si), z. To pic-nic; to feast or sport in the woods or fields.
Gypsy-hat (jip'si-hat), a. A honnet with large side flaps worn by women.
Gypsy-hat (jip'si-izm), n. 1. The arts and practices of gypsics; deception; cheating; flattery, —2. The state or condition of a gypsy.

flattery.—2. The state or condition of a gypsy.

Gypsy-moth (jip'si-moth), n. The Hypogyman dispar of naturalists, a moth, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white.

Gypsy-wort (jip'si-wert), n. A common name of the plants of the genus Lycopus, nat. order Labiatte. One species, common gypsy-wort or water-horehound (L. curopous), is found in Britain in ditches and or river banks. It yields a black dye said to be used by the gypsies to render their skin darker, hence the name.

Gyracanthus (ji-ra-kan'thus), n. [Gr. gypos, a circle or spire, and akanthos for akantha, a spine.] A genus of fossil acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to extinct shark-like fishes, found in the carboniferous and Permian formations, often from 19 to 18 inchelong; so named from the sculptured ridges with which they are ornamented, which run spirally from the base upwards.

with which they are ornamented, which runspirally from the base upwards.

Gyral (jir'al), a. [See Gyral.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

Gyrant (jir'ant), a. Turning round a central point; whirling; wheeling. [Poetical.]

Gyrate (jir'at), v.; [L. guro, gyratum, toturn round in a circle, from gyrus, a circle. See Gyral.] To turn round; to revolve round a central point, as a tornado; to move spirally

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . appear to leap and grante, as if he were possessed by several devils.

Dickens.

Gyrate (jir'āt), a. Winding or going round, as in a circle. In bot, a term applied to the manner in which the fronds of ferns are rolled up.

Gyration (jir-a'shon), n. (L. L. gyratio tionis, from L. gyre, gyratum. See GYEATE, GYRE.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.

The stately and voluminous gyrations of an ascending balloon. De Quinces.

ing balloon. De Quiney.
—Centre of appration, a point in a revolving body, into which, if all its matter could be collected, it would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.

Gyratory (jir'a-tō-ri), a. Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gyre (jir'), n. [L. gyrus, Gr. gyros, a ring, circle.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Graduating up in a spiral line.

Graduating up in a spiral line
Of still expanding and ascending gyres.
E. B. Browning. Gyret (jir), v.t. and i. To turn round; to

revolve.

He the devil) puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may give us about in the nill of unprofitable wickedness. Fig. Hall.

Gyre-carline (gir'kiir-lin), n. [Icel. gigr, an ogress, a witch, and Sc. carline, [seel. karlina, a woman.] A hag; a witch. [Scotch.]

Gyrefult (jir'ful), a. Abounding in gyres or spiral turns. Drant.

or spiral turns. Drent. Gyrencephala (i)-ren-selfa-la), n. pl. [Gr. gyros, a circle or spire, and enkephalos, the brain.] One of the four sub-classes into which Owen has divided the manmalia, based on the structure of the brain.

sub-class is characterized by having the sub-class is characterized by having the memispheres of the cerebring covering the greater part of the cerebrilum covering the greater part of the cerebrilum and the olfactory lobes. A corpus callosum is present, and the surface of the cerebrial hemispheres is thrown into numerous convolutions. To the Gyrencephala belong the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Probaccidea, Toxodontia, Sirenia, and Cetarge

Carnivorn, 'Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Toxodontia, Sirenia, and Catacaa.

Gyrencephalate (il-ren-sefa-lāt), a. Of or belonging to the division Gyrencephala.

Gyrfalcon (ie-fa-kn), n. [O.Fr. gerfault, Fr. gerfault, It. giordaco, gerifalco, L. gyrgalco, from gyrus, a circle, so called from its flight, I special species of talcon, the Faleo gyrjadeo, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe. Three closely allied species were formenly confounded under this term, but have now been satisfactorily distinguished. The gyrfalcon proper (F. gyrjalco) is a native of Norway and Sweden; the other two species are the Iceland falcon (F. Istandus) and the Greenland falcon (F. Jaconia) are very similar. See Falcon.

Gyrinides (ii-fin-ide), n. pl. [From the Linnana genus Gyrinus, from gyrus, a circle, from their swimming in circles.] A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Hydra-dephaga or water-beetles. This family corresponds with the Gyrinus of Linn. It includes the whirling-beetles (which see).

Gyrocarpus (li-o'kaiprus), m. [Gr. gyros, round, and karpos, fruit.] A genus of apetalous exogens, nat. order Illigeraceæ, consisting of frees having polygannous flowers, natives of the East Indies and tropical America. The fruit is nut-like, twowinged at the apex, from two of the lobes of the callyx enlarcing while the others fall off. The wood of one Asiatic species is employed formaking extamarans or the Madras coast.

Gyrodus (ji'rō-dus), n. [Gr. gyros, round, and donz, a tooth.] A thick-toothed fossii fish found in the oolite of Durrheim in Raden, as also in the chalk: so named from its circular grinding teeth, arranged in rows on the bones of the roof, floor, and sides of

the mouth, by which it was enabled to crush

the mouth, by which it was enabled to crush crustaceaus and fishes.

Gyrogonite (ii-rog'on-it), n. [Gr. gyros, round, and gonos, seed.] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus Chara, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to have been a shell.

Gyroidal (ii-roid'al), a. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and eidos, resemblance.] Spiral in arrangement or action; as, (a) in erystal. having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line; (b) in optics, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

Gyrolepis (ji-roi'ë-pis), n. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and tepis, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, found in the new red sandstone and the bone beds of the lias formation.

Gom. (jir-ō'ma), n. [Gr. gyroō, to round, to bend, from gyros, round.] 1. A turning round.—2. In bot. the shield of lichens. Gyromancy (jirō-nan-si), n. [Gr. gyros, a circuit, and manteia, divination.] A kind

circuit, and manteia, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

Gyron (ji'ron), n. [Fr.] In her. an ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

Gyronechina (ji-ron'e-ki'raa), n. pl. [Gr. yyros, a circle, and echinos, a hedgehog.] Whirligigs, a sub-family of aquatic carnivorous beetles: so named from their darting under water, head foremost, upon being disturbed.

Gyronny, Gironny (ji'-

Gyronny, Gironny (ji'-ron-ni). In her, an epi-thet for a field that is divided into triangular parts or gyrons of two different tinctures.

Gyrophora, (ii-rofo-ra),
n. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and phero, to bear.]
A genus of lichens, one of which is the
tripe-de-roche, on which Sir J. Franklin and his companions lived for some time.

Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

Gyropristis (ji-rō-pris'tis), n. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and pristis, a large fish.] A genns of fossil placoid fishes from the red sandstone near Belfact

fast.

Gyroscope (jī'rōskōp), n. [Gr. gyros,
a circle, and skopeō,
to view.] An apparatus, consisting of
a rotating disc
mounted by very
accurately fitted
pivots in a ring or
rings, also rotating
in different ways
for illustrating various properties of ious properties of rotation and the composition of rota-tions. By means of this instrument the rotation of the earth on its axis can be oc-



on that are can be obtained that of the control of

What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, here and in London, the gudeman's gaen clean gyte. Sir W. Scott.

don, the gudeman's gaen clean gyte. Sorth, Sorth, Gyte (gyb), n. [Icel, gett, a goat.] [Sootch, 1. A goat.—2, A child; generally in contempt. 3, A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh.

Gyve (jiv), n. [W. gevyn; Ir. geibheal or geibion; from geibhim, to get, to hold.] A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter.

Gween and the mill had taused the million.

Gyves and the mill had tamed thee. Milton. Gyzes and the null ago tameet thee. stricon.
Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Hugene Aram walked between,
With gyres upon his wrist.

Gyve (jiv), v.t. pret. & pp. gyved; ppr. gyving. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

Those yron fetters wherewith he was gyv'd, The badges of reproch, he threw away. Spenser

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, often called the aspirate, as being a mere aspiration or breathing, though not the only aspirated letter in English. The sound that distinctively belongs to it is that which it has at the beginning of a syllable either before a vowel, as in hard, heavy, or after (in spelling, but really before) w, as in where, when (=hwere, hwen). Classing it by this sound it may be regarded (though authorities are not quite agreed upon the subject) as a continuous surd consonant, being produced very far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of breath, accompanied with a very slight approximation of being produced very far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of breath, accompanied with a very slight approximation of the root of the tongue to the back of the throat, and probably a slight tension of the vocal chords. It is more closely allied to k (including the hard sound of c), y, and ny k (in sing) than to any of the other consonants. To represent the sound just described, however, is only a comparatively small part of the duty it has to perform; it is also very commonly joined to other consonants to represent sounds for which there are no special lotters in the alphabet, as in the digraphs ch, sh, th (child, ship, thin, this, or in other consonantal combinations of various origins and values, as in the words enough (gh=f), plough (gh silent), philoso-quby (ph=f), rhetoric th silent), &c. Rh and ph are found only in words borrowed or derived from the Greek and Latin. Ch is also common in words taken from the Greek, but in this case it generally has the k sound, as in chemistry, chale, logomachy, &c. This letter, along with most of the others in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, into which it passed from the Greek. In the Greek alphabet it latterly was used to represent & [e long), but originally and at the time when borrowed by the Latins trepresented the rough breathing or aspirate. In Anglo-Saxon it appears

generally to have been more strongly guttural than in most Latin words, often corresponding to the rough guttural his ferman much. In many words formerly spelled with this guttural h alone, we now find the h strengthened by the addition of a g before it, though the combination is now often silent altogether, as in night (A. Sax. nith), thought (A. Sax. thohh), &c. (See G.) In Old English such words were often written with a character distinct from g or h, and when this was dropped both these letters seem to have been considered necessary to give the proper guttural sound. In some words coming to us from the French it is silent when initial, as in hour, honour, honest. In A. Sax. h frequently occurs at the beginning of a syllable before l, n, and r, positions from which it has since fallen out. Comp. hlaft, loaf; had, load; hrafen, rawen, hring, ring; hrif, roof; innecea, neck, &c. According to Grimm's law, when the same roots or words occur in English and Latin or Greek (with which Sanskrit generally agrees), h in English represents k in the latter languages; thus, E. heart=L. corn, cordis, Gr. kardia; E. horn=L. cornis; E. head (O.E. keafod)=L. caput, Gr. kephalē; E. hound=L. canis, Gr. kylön (dog); E. hemp Gr. kunnabis, &c.—In music, H is the German equivalent for B natural, B being with them our B flat.—As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it \$100,000.—As an abbreviation a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it H 200,000.—As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for homo, heeres, hora, &c.—In English, H.M.S. stand for his (her) majesty's ship or service. H.R.H. for his (her) royal highness. H.P. for half-pay. Ha. (hä). [From the sound.] An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion. When repeated, as ha! ha! it expresses for the most part laughter.

laughter. Ha (hii), v.i. To express surprise; to hesiHa (hii), n. An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration. 'The shrug, the hum, the ha.' Shak.

prise, or admiration. 'The shrug, the hum, the ha.' Shak.

Ha? (ha or hià), n. A hall; the principal apartment in a house. [Scotch.]

Haaf (hift), n. [Icel. haf, the sea; G. haff, hay, gulf.] Shetland fishing ground.—Haaf, ishing, the term used in Shetland to denote the deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, &c. Haak (hāk), n. [See Hake.] A fish, the hake (which see).

Haar (hap), n. [A. Sax. hār, hoar, hoary, la fog; a chill easterly wind.—Sea-haar, a chilly, piercing fog, or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

Haarkies (hār'kēz), n. [G. haar, hair, and kies, gravel pyrites.] Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals. The term is also applied by the German mineralogists to native sulphuret of nickel (millerite) and sulphuret of iron (marcasite).

Habakkuk (ha-bak'kuk), n. The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Habakkuk was the eighth of the twelve minor proplets, and his proplecy is admired for its elevated, religious, lyrical style.

Habber (hab'er), v. i. [Comp. G. hapern, to be impeded.] To stutter; to stammer. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.] Habber (hab'ér), n. A stutter; a stammer.

iScotch.)

Rabeas corpus (hā'bē-as kor'pus). [L., you may have the hody.] In law, a writ which is used for various purposes; especially in the case of a person who considers himself illegally imprisoned. It is directed to the person who detains another in custody, and commands him to produce the body of this person, with a statement of the cause of his detention, that the court may deal with him.

Habenaria (ha-bē-nā'rī-a), n. [From L. habena, a rein, a thong—in allusion to the long strap-shaped spur.] An extensive genus of terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchids.

abundant in India and Africa, and more or less generally distributed. The British plants known by the name of frog-orchis and butterfly-orchis are referred to this genus.

Habendum (ha-ben'dum), n. [L., a thing to be possessed.] In law, that clause of a deed which determines the estate or interest granted by the deed.

Habenry, n. A barbican; a corner turret. Haberdash; (ha-ber-dash), v.i. [See next art.] To deal or traffic in small wares.

art.] To deal or traffic in small wares.

What mean dull soals, in this high measure,
In earth's base ware, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash? **Omeries**

Haberdasher (ha'her-dash-er), n. (From
O.Fr. hapertas, a kind of cloth, a word of
doubtful origin — hence hapertaser, the
seller of hapertas.] A dealer in drapery
goods of various descriptions, as woollens,
linens, muslims, silks, ribbons, lace, trimmings, &c.

To match this saint there was another,
As busy and perverse a brother,
An habendasher of small wares
In politics and state affairs.

Hudibras

Haberdashery (ha'bèr-dash-è-ri), n. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher. Haberdine† (ha'bèr-din), n. [O.Fr. habordeon; D. abberdaan—probably from Aberdeen, whence the fish came.] A dried salt

And warn him not to cast his wanton cyne On grosser bacon and salt haberdine. Ep. Hall,

Habergeon (ha-ber'jē-on), n. [Fr. hauber-geon; of Germanic origin. See HAUBERK.] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of

A short coat of man or armour consisting or a jacket without sleeves. It was formed of little iron rings united, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body.

Ha'-bible (hi'bi-bb), n. In Scotland a large Bible used at family worship, and which lay in the ha' (hall) or principal apartment of houses of every class.

The sire turns o'er wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha'-bible, ance his father's pride. Eurns.

Habilet (habil), a. [L. habilis, it, proper.

Able is the same word in a slightly different form.] Fit; proper; ready; appropriate; laving power or qualification; apt; skilful; handy.

Habile and ready to every good work. Walker. Habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment), n. [Fr. habillement, from habiller, to dress—properly, to render one's self habile, i.e. proper.] A garment; clothing: usually in the plural.

He the fairest Una found, Strange lady, in so strange habitiment, Teaching the Satyrs,

Habilimented (ha-bil'i-ment-ed), a. Having

habilments; clothed.

Rabilitate (ha-bil'i-tat), v.t. [From L. habilitate (ha-bil'i-tat), v.t. [arm L. habilitate (ha-bil'i-tat), v.t. [Brom L. habilitate (ha-bil'i-tat), a. Qualified; entitled. Not habilitate to serve in parliaments.

titled. 'Nou. ment.' Burke. Habilitation (ha-bil-i-tä/shon), n. Qualifi-

Things are but habilitations towards arms; and what is habilitation without intention and act?

what is habilitation without intention and acrit.

Hability† (ha-bil'i-ti), n. Ability. South.
Habit (habit), n. [Fr., from L. habitus, state, dress, from habeo, to have, to hold. See GIVE.] 1. The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; the hodily constitution or temperament; as, a full habit of body.—2. Tendency or capacity resulting from the frequent repetition of the same acts; practice; usage; as, habit makes many a difficult thing easy; habit is second nature.—3. A way of acting: a necuhave shary t thind the second nature.—3. A way of acting; a peculiar practice or custom; a characteristic item of behaviour. 'A bad habit of frownitem of behaviour. 'A bad habit of frowning.' Shak. 'A man of shy retired habits. Iroing.—A Dress; garl; specifically, the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not express'd in fancy. Shak.

5. The general appearance and mode of growth of a plant.—Custom, Habit. See under Custom.

under Custom.

Habit (habit), v. t. 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. They habited themselves like rural deities.' Dryden.—2.† To fix by custom; to accustom; to habituate. 'So habited in taking heed.' Chapman.

Habit, † v. t. To dwell; to inhabit. Chaucer. Habitability (habit-a-bil'li-ti), v. Habitable cha'bit-a-bil', a. [Fr., from L. habitabile (ha'bit-a-bil), a. [Fr., from L. habitabilis, from habito, to dwell, a freq. of habeo, to have.] That may be inhabited or

dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the habitable world.

Habitableness (habitable.bl-nes), n. State of being habitable capacity of being inhabited.

Habitably (habit-a-bl), adv. In a habitable manner, or so as to be habitable.

Habitacle (thabit-a-kl), n. [L. habitaeulum, from habito. See Habitable.] A dwelling.

Fortune hath set his happy habitacle
Among the auction fills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid.

Southey.

Habitancet (ha'bit-ans), n. Dwelling; abode;

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art, That here in desert hast thine habitance! Spenser.

Habitancy (ha'bit-an-si), n. Same as In-

habitancy.

Habitant (ha'bit-ant), n. [Fr., from L. habitans, habitantis, ppr. of habito, to dwell. See Habitantion.] 1. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

Oh Leve! no habitant of earth thou art. On Level no habitant of earth thou art. Eyron.

2. A name applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada who are of French extraction.

Habitat (habitat), n. In nat hist the natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

Habitation (habita'shon), n. [L. habitatio, habitation, from habito, habitation, to dwell, a free, from habeo, to have.] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; occupancy.

For want of habitation and repair, Dissolve to heaps of rules. Denham. 2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local kabikation and a name.

Habitator (ha'bit-ā-tor), n. [L., from habito, to dwell.] A dweller; an inhabitant. Sir T. Browne.

Browne.

Habit-maker (habit-mak-er), n. One who makes habits; specifically, a tailor who makes ladies long cloth riding-dresses, termed habits.

Habit-shirt (ha'bit-shèrt), n. A thin muslin or lace garment, worn by females over the breast and neck

habitual (ha-bit'ú-al), a. [Fr. habituel, from habit. See Habit.] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, South.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims.

2. According to habit; existing by habit; customary; regular; usual; as, the habitual practice of sin; the habitual exercise of forbearance.—3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes,—4. By or in virtue of habit or practice; as, a habitual drunkard or criminal. Habitually (ha-bit'a-al-ii), adv. In a habitual manner; by habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as, habitually profane; habitually kind and benevolent.

Habitualness (ha-bit'a-al-ines), n. The state or quality of being habitualnes), n. The state or quality of being habitualnes, (ha-bit'a-al-ines), abituatum, to bring into a habit of body. See Habit...] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Our English dogs who were habituated to a colder clime.' Digby.—2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Maunoples and gautlement left their femilies.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families habituated in these countries. Sir W. Temple. Habituate (ha-bit'ū-āt), a. Inveterate by custom; formed by habit.

The constitutions of men's bodies may be either native or habituate. Sir W. Temple.

Habituation (ha-bit'ū-ū''shon), n. The act of habituating, or state of being habituated. Habitude (ha'bit-ūd), n. [Fr., from L. habitude, from habitus. See HABIT.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the habitudes of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. Swift.

2. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

To write well one must have frequent habitudes with the best company. Dryden. 3. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; repetition of the same acts; habit; as, the habitudes of fowls or in-

Let a man assert withal that he is king over his habitudes; that he could and would shake them off, on cause shewn.

Cartyle.

Habitué (a-bē-tü-ā), n. [Fr., pp. of habituer, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recrea-

tion, and the like; as, an habitué of the bil-

Habituret (ha/bit-ŭr), n. Habitude. Without much do or far-fetched habiture, Marston.

Hablet (hā bl), a. [See HABILE.] Fit; proper. As hagard hanke, presuming to contend, With hardy fowle above his hable might. Spenser.

Habnab (hab'nab), adv. [See Hobnob.] At random; by chance; here and there; without order of rule.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em, Although set down kaonao at random. Hudibras.

Then leoks 'em o'er to understand 'em, Although set down hadnad at random. Hudibras. Habranthus (ha-bran'thus), n. [Gr. habros, delicate, and anthos, a flower.] A genns of South American bulbons plants, belonging to the nat order Amaryllidaceæ. They have narrow leaves, produced in two rows, and single or many flowered scapes with red, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Habrocoma (ha-brok'6-ma), n. [Gr. habros, delicate, and home, hair.] A genus of mannads, order Rodentia and sub-order Hystricidae, allied to the cavies. Two species were taken by Mr. Darwin near Valparaiso, H. Custieri and H. Eennettii.

Habromania (ha-bro-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. habros, ag, and manda, madness.] Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. Habroneme (habro-nëm), a. [Gr. habros, ag, and manda, madness.] Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. Habroneme (habro-nëm), a. [Gr. habros, delicate, and nëma, a thread.] In mineral. having the form of fine threads. Habundant, † a. Abundant. Chaucer. Habzelia (hab-ze'li-a), n. [From habzeli, the Ethiopic name of the species mentioned.] A small genus of tropical shrubs or trees belonging to the nat. order Anonacea. The dried fruit of Habzelia athhopica is the Piper cathiopicum of the shops, and is used as pepper by the African negroes. The genus is now united with Xylopia.

Hachel (hach'el), n. [From habs.] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gineye character, a hacked's sloveniness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper.

temper. Hach'ur), n. [Fr., from hacker, to hack. See Hatching.] Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving. Hachures are employed in man-engraving in delineating mountains. When the hachures, whether straight or curved, are all parallel, they are said to be simple; when they cross each other they are said to be double.

Hachure (hach'ur), v.t. To cover with hachures.

ures.
Hacienda (i-thé-en'da), n. [Sp.; O. Sp. facienda, employment, estate, from L. facienda, pl. of faciendum, what is to be done, from facio, to do.] An estate; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. [Spanish, Spanish American, &c.]

Hack (hak), v.t. [A. Sax. haccian, D. hakken, Hack (hak), v.t. [A Sax, haccian, D. hakken, G. hacken, to hack, hacke, an axe. The Romanne languages have borrowed the word from the Teutonic; comp. Fr. hacke, Sp. hache, it accia, a hatchet; E. hatch (in engraving), hatchet, hash.] 1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument. 'Yet was his helmet hacked and hewed, 'Sir W. Scott. Hence—2. To utter with stops or catches; to mangle or murder, as language. murder, as language.

Let them keep their limbs whole and hack our English.

Hack (hak), n. 1. A notch; a cut.

Look you, what hacks are on his helmet, Shak, 2. A blunt axe. -3. † A catch or hesitation in

He speaks . . . with so many hacks and hesitations.

Dr. H. More.

4. In football, a kick on the shins.

We all wear white trousers to shew em we do care for hacks.

T. Hughes.

care for hacks.

Hack (lak), n. [O.Fr. haque, haquet, apony; Sp. haca, a pony. Origin uncertain. See HACKNEY.] 1. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; a worn-out horse.—2. A drudge or a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks.

Macaiday,

3. A procuress; a prostitute. **Hack** (hak), a. Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed. Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. Wakefeld.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin; w. wig; wh. whig; zh. azure, -See KEY. ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; VOL. II.

Hack (hak), v.i. 1. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; said of a horse.—2.† To be common or vulgar; to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes.

Hack (hak), v.t. To let out for hire; as, to books a hires

Hack (luck), v.t. To let out for hire; as, to hack a horse.

Hack (hak), v.t. To make an effort to raise phiegm. See HAWK.

Hack (hak), n. [Comp. D. hek, a railing, a grating, gate. Akin hatch.] A grated frame of various kinds. (a) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (b) A rack for feeding cattle. (c) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (d) A place for drying bricks before they are burned.

Hackberry (hak'be-ri), n. A North American tree (Celtis erassifolia), with the aspect of anelm, bearing sweetedible fruits as large as bird-cherries, which ripen in autumn. It grows to a great height, but the thickness of the trunk is not proportionate. The wood is little used on account of its aptitude to

of the truth is not proportionate. The wood is little used on account of its aptitude to decay; but it is said to make very fine charcoal. Called also Hoop-ash.

Hackbut (hak'but), n. Same as Hagbut.

Hackee (hak'e), n. The North American name of the common ground-squirrel (which

Hackenaie, t n. A hackney (which see).

Chaucer.

Hackery (hak'é-ri), n. [Hind. chakrá, a car.]

A rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,



Hackery or Bullock-cart.

used by the natives of India for the trans-

used by the natives of India for the transport of goods, &c. Hacking (hak'ing), p. and a. Short and interrupted; as, a hacking cough. Hacking (hak'ing), p. and a. Short and interrupted; as, a hacking cough. Hackie (hak'i), et. [In form this seems a freq. from hack, to cut, and in the second meaning probably is so, being thus a parallel form of hagtle. Comp. D. hekeln, G. hecheln, to comb flax, and see the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; that is, to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine and straighten out the fibres, by drawing them through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel; to hatchel or heckle.—2. To tear asunder. 'Other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces.' Burke. Hackle (hak'l), n. [Comp. D. hekel; G. heckel. A hackle, a comb for flax or hemp.] 1. A hatchel, heckle, or comb for dressing flax.—2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.—3. A long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl, or any similar feather; often used to dress hooks for fly fishing. 'The red hackle of a capon.' Walton.
Hackler (hak'l-èr), n. One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheller.
Hackly (hak'l'i), a. 1. Rough; broken as if hacked or chopped.—2. In mineral, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, a hackly fracture.

as, a nacwy fracture.

Hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), n. [Amer. Indian.] The popular American name of the black larch, the Larix americana.

Called also the Tamarach tree.

Called also the Tamarack-tree.

Hackney (hak'nê), n. [Fr. haquenée, a pacing horse; Sp. hacamea, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; haca, a pony; Pg. hacamea or acamea, a choice pad, or ambling nag; D. hakkenei, a hackney. See HACK, a horse. The relationship and historical connection of these words is not clear.] 1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a pony.—2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.—3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire.—4. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling; a prostitute.

She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an hackney.

By. Eurnet.

Hackney (hak'nė), α. 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as, a hackney-coach.—2. Prostitute; vicious for hire; 3. Much used; common; trite; as, a hackney

Hackney (hak'në), s.t. 1. To devote to common or frequent use; to use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite. 'Hackneyed

in the eyes of men.' Shak .- 2. To carry in a nackney-coach (hak'nē-kōch).

NEY, 3.

Hackney-coachman (hak'në-köch-man), n. A man who drives a hackney-coach.

Hackneyed (hak'nëd), p. and a. Trite; commonplace; as, a hackneyed subject.

Hackneyman (hak'në-man), n. A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hacksteri (hak'stër), n. [From hack, to cut.]

A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

Happy times, when braves and hacksters, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person.

Millon.

Hack-watch (hak'woch), n. Naut. a watch with a seconds' hand, used in taking obser with a seconds and, dasa in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch mus he compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation Called also Job watch.

Called also Job-waten.

Hacqueton † (hak'e-t-on), n. [Fr. hoqueton auqueton; Fr. alcoto; O.Sp. al-coton, cotton from the cotton with which it was stuffed. A padded jacket formerly worn under ar mour, sometimes made of leather. See ACTON, GAMEISON.

Acron, GAMBISSON.
Had (had), pret. & pp. of have.
Had (had), p.t. To hold. [Seetch.]
Hadbote (had/bót), n. [A. Sax. had-bote—had, order, priestly dignity, and bote, recompense.] Compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.
Hadden (had'n), pp. Holden. [Seetch.]
Hadden, t pret. pl. of have. Chawer.
Haddert (had'dér), n. [A form of heather.]
Heath

Heath

Haddie (had'i), n. A haddock. [Scotch.] Haddin, Hadden (had'in, had'en), n. A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. Written also Haudin.

means of support. Written also Haudin. [Scotch.]

Haddock (had'dok), n. [Comp. O.Fr. hadot, hadot, Ir. codog, a haddock; also Gr. gados, a cod; but the origin of the word is really unknown.] A well-known fish of the cod family (Gadide), Morhua (Gadus) eystefinus. It is smaller than the cod, which if much resembles, has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown colour, and the beily of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black; it has a spot on each side of the body just behind the head. This fish breeds in



Haddock (Morrhua (Gadus) æglefinus).

immense numbers in the northern seas, and

immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food.

Hade(had), n. [A. Sax, heald, inclined, bent: G. halde, declivity.] 1. † The descent of a hill.

Drayton.—2. In mining, (a) the steep descent of a shaft. (b) The slope of the fracture line between two portions of faulted or dislocated strata; the inclination or deviation of a vein from a vertical direction.

Hade (had), x.i. In mining, to deviate from the vertical or perpendicular line of descent; to slope: said of a vein.

Hades (ha'diz), n. [Gr. Hadēs, i.e. aidēs, invisible, unseen (from a, priv., and idein, to see), the Greek equivalent of the Latin Pluto.] The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

Hading (had'ing), n. [See Hade.] In mining, the dip from the perpendicular line of descent; the dipping of a vein.

Hadith (had'ith), n. [Ar., a legend.] In Mohammedan theol. the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran. Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger of their being lost or corrupted led to their being placed on record.

Had-I-wist' (had-i-wist'). An interfectional expression, Oh that I had known!

Hadj (haj), n. [Ar. hadjidj, from hadjdja, to walk, tog on a pilgrimage.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

Hadji, Hadjee (haj'ē), n. [Ar. See HADJ.]
A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage (hadj) to Mecca. The name is also
given to a Greek or Armenian who has
visited the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.
Hadrosaurus (had-ro-sā'rus), n. [Gr. hadros, thick, large, great, and sauros, a lizard.]
A genus of extinct reptiles belonging to the
deinosaurian division of the Ornithoscelida,
whose remains have been found in the

denosaurian division of the Ornithoscelida, whose remains have been found in the newer cretaceous strata of the United States. It appears to have been the American representative of the gigantic iguandon of Europe, resembling it in its enormous dimensions, herbivorous habits, and anatomical structure. The only species as yet established is the *H. Foulkii*, found in a tough, micaceous, fossiliferous clay, near Haddonfield, New Jersey. It appears to have been of higher organization than living rentiles generally, resembling the crocodile reptiles generally, resembling the crocodile though on a more highly organized model.

Hae (hā), n. Possession; property; [Scotch.] Hae (hā), v.t. To have. [Scotch.] Hæcceity† (hek-se'i-ti), n. [From L. hæc, this.] Lit. the quality of being this; thisness; the relation of individuality conceived by the schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence.

essence.

Haema- (hē'ma), n. [Gr. haima, haimatos.]

Blood: much used as a prefix in words of
Greek origin referring to the blood. Many
compounds and derivatives of haima are
spelled indifferently hæ- or he-, while in
others there is a preference either for hæor he-. Therefore such words as may not
occur in the immediately following life will

or he. Therefore sucn words as may not occur in the immediately following list will be found under the spelling Hema.

Hæmachrome (hē'ma-kröm), n. (Er haima, blood, and chröma, colour.) The colouring matter of the blood. Called also Hæmate-

Hemnagogue (hē'ma-gog), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and agōgos, having the power to expel, from agō, to drive out.] A medicine which promotes the eatamenial and hemorrhoidal discharges.

rhoidal discharges.

Hæmal (hē'mal), a. [Gr. haima, blood,]

Pertaining to the blood; connected with
the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

—Hæmal cavity, in anat. a term applied to
the cavity which contains the great centres
of circulation in the Vertebrata, together
with the digestive and respiratory apparatus.

—Hæmal arch, the arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and the sternum from the vertebra.

Hæmalopia (hë-mal-oʻpi-a), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and oʻps, the eye.] In med. bloodshot

eye. Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), n. [Gr. haina, blood, and anthos, a flower.] The blood flower or lily, a genus of South African bulbous plants of low growth, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidacea. They receive their names from the fine red colour of the corolla and involucer of some of the species. The most common species is H. coccineus, or Cape tulip, a very showy plant, the bulb of which is used as a diurctic. Its fresh leaves are antiseptic, and are applied to foul, flabby ulcers, and in anthrax. The juice of the bulbs of H. toxicarius and some other species contain poisonous properties.

Hæmapophysis (hē-ma-pof'i-sis), n. [Gr.

species contain poisonous properties.

Remapophysis (hē-ma-pofi-sis), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and apophysis, apophysis, or a process of bone.] In compar, anat. the name given by Professor Owen to that part of the typical vertebra occurring on each side of the hemal arch.

Hemastatic (hē-ma-stat/ik), n. See Hema-

STATE Hæmastatics (hē-ma-stat/iks), n. See HE-

MASTATICS

MASTATICS.

Hæmatemesis (hē-ma-tem'ē-sis), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and emeō, to vomit.] In med. a vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), n. In med. a medicine intended to effect a change in the condition of the blood.

dition of the blood.

Hæmatics (he-matiks), n. That branch of physiolegy which treats of the blood.

Hæmatin: See HEMATIN.

Hæmatinic (he-matin'ik), n. [Gr. haimatina, hæmatin, the red colouring matter of the blood.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the proportion of the colouring globules of the blood.

Hæmatinone (he-matin-ön), n. A red glass known to the ancients and used for mosaics, ornamental vases. &c. It contains no tin ornamental vases, &c. It contains no tin and no colouring matter except cupric oxide. All attempts of the moderns to imi-tate it have hitherto falled.

Hæmatite (hē'ma-tit), n. Same as Hema-Hæmatocele (hē'ma-to-sēl), n. Same as

Hematocele (hē'ma-to-sēl), n. Same as Hematocele.

Hæmatocecus (hē'ma-tō-kok"kus), n. [Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and kokitos, a berry.]

A geaus of chlorospermous algae, the species of which are found upon moist rocks, upon the walls of caverns, and in damp places.

Hæmatodes (hē-ma-tō'dēz), n. [Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and eidos, resemblance.]

In med. a name applied to a particular kind of malignant growth in which a bloody discharge takes place.

Hæmatoid (hē'ma-toid), a. [Gr. haimato-

thematoid (hē'ma-toid), a. [Gr. haimato-eidēs—haima, haimatos, blood, and eidos, resemblance.] Having the appearance of

blood.

Hæmatoidin, Hæmatoidine (hē-ma-toid'-in), n. [See H.EMATOID.] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood. It is supposed to be produced by the decomposition of hematin.

Hæmatology (hē-ma-tol'o-ji), n. Same as

Hematology (ne-ma-torro-ji), n. same as Hematology.

Hæmatopodinæ (hē'ma-to-pod-ī''nē), n. pl. A sub-family of grallatorial birds of the family Charadriade, of which the genus Hæmatopus is the type. See HÆMATOPUS.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat'o-pus), n. [Gr. haima, haimat, haimatos, blood, and pous, a foot, from its red legs.] A genus of wading birds having red tegs.] A germs of wanny brias naving a long strong bill, the best known species of which is the *H. ostralegus*, or common oyster-catcher. They belong to the family Charactriade. **Hæmatosin** (hē-mat'o-sin), n. Same as

Hematosin. Hematosis (he-ma-to'sis), n. [Gr. haima-to'sis, a changing into blood, from haima, haimatos, blood.] The arterialization of blood; sanguification, or the formation of the blood

Hæmatoxyline (hé-ma-toks'i-lin). See HE-MATOXYLINE.

MATOAYLINE.

Rematoxylon (hē-ma-toks'i-lon), n. A genus of leguminous trees containing but a single species, H. campechianum (the logwood tree).

wood tree).

Hæmatozoa (hē'ma-to-zō"a), n. pl. [Gr. hatma, hatmatos, blood, and zōm, a living creature.] A term applied to the entozoa which exist in the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrate animals. They are generally microscopic, without generative organs, and found existing in the blood circulating both in the arteries and reine.

Hæmaturia (hē-ma-tū'ri-a), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and ouron, urine.] In med. a discharge of bloody urine.

charge of bloody urine.

Ræmodoraceæ (he'mo-do-ra''sē-ē), n. pl.

A nat. order of epigynous monocotyledons, consisting of perennial plants with fibrous roots and sword-shaped leaves, and bearing woolly hairs or searf on their stems and flowers. They are natives of America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. The roots of some of the plants yield a red colour, whence the name of the typical genus (Hemadorum) and of the order (from

genus (Hennadorum) and of the order (from Gr. hema, blood, and döron, gift).

Hæmoglobin, Hæmoglobulin (he'mo-globin, he-mo-glob'ū-lin), n. (Gr. hatma, blood, and L. globus, a ball.] The semi-fluid or quite fluid matter of a red colour contained in the red corpuscles of the blood. It can he resolved into an albuminous substance called globulin and the colouring matter hematin.

Hæmony (he'mo-ni) a. A plant described

hematin.

Hæmony (he'mo-ni), n. A plant described by Mitton as of 'sovereign use 'gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, or damp.' Coleridge says the word is haima-oinos (blood-wine), and refers to the blood of Jesus Christ, which destroys all evil. The leaf, says Milton, 'had prickles on it,' but 'it bore a bright golden flower. 'The prickles are the crown of thoms; the flower, the fruits of salvation. Brever.

Hæmontose (he-nov 16-e), n. Same as

Hæmoptoe (hē-mop'tô-ē), n.

Hæmoptysis (hē-mop'tis-is), n. [Gr. haima, neemopoysis (ne-mop us-18), n. [ter. nauma, blood, and ptysis, a spitting, from ptyō, to spit.] The coughing up of blood, sometimes produced by fulness of the blood-vessels of the lungs or throat, or by the rupture of blood-vessels as a consequence of ulceration. It is distinguished from blood coming from the stomach by the comparative smallness of its quantity, and by its usually florid colour

Hæmorrhage (hē'mor-āj), n. Same as He

morrhage.

Hæmorrhoidal (hē-mor-oid'al), a. Same as Hemorrhoidal (which see). Hæmorrhoids (hē'mor-oidz), n. pl. Same as Hemorrhoids.

as Hemorrhoids.

Hemospastic (he-mo-spas'tik), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and spastikos, drawing, from spaö, to draw.] An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

Hemostasia (he-mo-sta'si-a), n. [Gr. haima,

blood, and histemi, to stand. | Stagnation of

blood.

Hæmotrophy (hē-mot'ro-fi), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and trophē, nourishment.] An excess of sanguineous nutriment.

Hæmulon (hē'mū-lon), n. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Scienida.

Hæet (hāt), n. The least thing; an iota.

(Southal, Southal) [Scotch.]

They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy; Tho' deil hazt alls them, yet uneasy. Burns.

Haf, † pret. of heave. Chaucer. Hafendeale, † adv. See HALFENDEAL. Chau-

cer. Hafff (haf), n. Same as Haaf. Haffet, Haffit (haffet, haffit), n. [A. Sax. healf-head, d. E. half-head.] (Scotch.] 1. The side of the head.—Haffits, the temples.

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside, His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare. Burns.

A workman's name for the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

hinged.

Haffle (haf'l), v.i. [Probably an imitative word. Comp. faille, maile.] To speak unintelligibly: to waver: to prevaricate.

Hafflin, Hafflin (haf'lin), n. [For halfling—half, and term. ling (which see).] [Scotch.]

1. A stripling; a lad.—2. A person who is half witted. [Scotch.]

Hafflin, Hafflin (haf'lin), n. Half-grown; not fully grown. [Scotch.]

A man carry jingling to our door, that night the oung laird was born, and my mother sent me, that as a haffin callant, to shew the stranger the gave the Piace.

Hafflins, Hafflins (hafflinz), adv. [Half, and adv. term. ling or long; comp. darkling, endlong.] Partly; in part. [Scotch.]

Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak. Rierass Hafiz (haf'ız), a. [Per.] Having the whole Koran by heart.

The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of Hafizieans one who has committed the Koran to metery.'

Fames Grant.

Haft (haft), n. [A. Sax. hæft, a haft, whence hæftan, toseize; D. and G. hæft, a handle; Icel. hæfti (=hæfti), a haft; Goth. hæfts, adhering to; from the root of hææ.] I. A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used: used chiefly of a knife, sword, or dagger; the

Earl Doorn Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board. 2. Place of abode; dwelling. [Scotch.]

'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and warr guiding.'

Sir W. Scott.

Haft (haft), v.t. 1. To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.—2. To fix or settle, as in a habitation. [Scotch.]

I have heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. Sir W. Scott.

Hafter † (haft'er), n. [Comp. G. haften, to cling or stick to.] A caviller; a wrangler. Hafter (haft'er), n. In cutlery, a workman who forms and ixes the hafts or handles of

Rnives.

Hag (hag), n. [A. Sax. hæges, hægtes, hægtesse; O.G. hazes, hazessa, Mod. G. hexe, D. heks, a witch, probably from A. Sax. haga, a hedge, a field, G. hag, a thicket, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods or fields), or from root seen in Icel. hagr, wise, leave. neitis), or from root seen in ice. Ragy, wise, clever] 1. An ugly old woman; as, an old hag of threescore.—2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress.—3. A fury; a she-monster. 4.† A wizard. 'That old hag' (Silenus). Golding.—5. A genus of cartilaginous fishes (Gastrobranchus or Myxine) having a ring-like month, actory teeth in the relate of Grastrobranchus or Myxine) having a ring-like mouth, a strong tooth in the palate, and two rows of teeth, by means of which they are enabled to eat into other fishes and devour them. Some, however, believe that the hag is swallowed by the fish. One spe-cies (G. cœcus or M. glutinosa) is found in the British seas; it is about 12 to 15 inches long, and resembles a small cel. It is allied to the lampray — & A name formally discoto the lamprey.—6.† A name formerly given to an appearance of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair.

Hag (hag), v.t. 1. To harass; to torment; to

annoy; to vex. 'Hag themselves with apparitions' Hudibras.—2. To chop or hew, [Provincial English.]
Hag, Hagg (hag), n. [A form of hack.]
I. Branches lopped off for firewood; brush-wood. [Scotch.]—2. A small wood or part of a wood marked off or inclosed for felling. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—3. [From the peat or turf holes cut in them.] A quagmire or pit in mossy ground. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Owre meny a weary has he limpit,
And aye the tither shot he thumpit. Burns.

Hag † (hag), n. [Comp. A. Sax. hæysteald, a bachelor, a novice.] A bachelor, a fellow; a man

Thou canst not but brag, like a Scottish

Hagada, Haggada (hag-ii'da), N. Heb. hagged, to relate.] I. A legend, ancedete, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law.—2. The free rabbinical interpretation

law.—2. The free rabbinical interpretation of Scripture.

Hagberry (hagbe-ri), n. The bird-cherry (which see). (Provincial English and Scotch.)

Hagbut (hagbut), n. Same as Arquebusz (which see).

Hag-fish (hagfish), n. Same as Hag, 5.

Haggai (hagfgi), n. The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Haggai was the tenth of the twelve minor prophets, and the first of those who prophesical in Jerusa.

the tenth of the twelve minor prophets, and the first of those who prophesied in Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. He urged the rebuilding of the temple as a condition of the bringing down of the divine blessing on the new state.

Haggard (hagʻgʻird), a. [Fr. hagard, originally a wild falcon, a falcon of the woods, hence a person with a wild look, from G. hag, a wood, thicket, and aflix ard.] I. Wild; fierce: intractable: as. a harard hawk.

may, a wood, uncset, and affix and.] I. Wild fierce; intractable; as, a haggard hawk. If I do prove her haggard. Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings, I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind, To prey at fortune.

2. Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; having eyes sunk in their orbits; having the face worn and pale; count.

gaint.

Haggard (hag/gard), n. [See the adjective.]

1. An untrained or refractory hawk; hence any one wild and intractable. 'Wild as haggards of the rock, 'Slake.-2; A hag; an ugly old woman. Garth.

Haggard (hag/gard), n. [A. Sax. haga, hay, and geard, a yard.] A stack-yard.

Haggardy (hag/gard-li), atto. In a haggard manner. Dryden.

Haggard (hagd), a. Haggard; ugly; hag-like.

Beaklet the bligding sow beats in the kayard for.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy hagged face, Southey.

Haggies (hag'gis), n. See HAGGIS. maggies (naggis), n. See HAGGIS. Haggis, Haggess (haggis), n. [From hag, to chop, a form of hack; comp. Fr. hachis, a hash.] 1. A Scotch dish, commonly made in a sheep's stomach, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the same animal, minced lungs, and liver of the same animal, minced with suct, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper.—2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. Spelled also sometimes *Haggies*. Haggish (hag'ish), a. Of or pertaining to or resembling a hag; ugly; horrid.

On us both did haggish age steal on, And wore us out of act.

Shak.

Haggishly (hag'ish-li), adv. In a haggish

manner.

Haggle (hag'l), v.t. pret. & pp. haggled; ppr. haggling. [Freq. of hag, to hack.] 1. To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy haggles a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York all haggled o'er, Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd, Shak.

2. To tease; to worry.

Haggle (hag'l), v.i. To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil; to stick at small matters; to higgle.

I never could drive a hard bargain in my life con-cerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit, Burke.

Haggler (hag'l-er), n. 1. One who haggles: one haggler (hag ler), n. 1. one who magness one who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.—2. In London, the middleman of the green markets; the person who comes between the producer of vegetables and the retail dealer

Hagiarchy (hā'ji-ār-ki), n. [Gr. hagios, holy, sacred, and archē, rule, government.]
A sacred government; government of holy

A stered government, government of holy orders of men. Southey.

Hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok'ra-si), n. [Gr. hagios, holy, and krateō, to govern.] The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.

Hagiograph (há'fi-o-graf), n. A holy writing. See next article.

Hagiographa (há-fi-o-grafa), n. pl. [Gr. Ingles, holy, grapho, to write.] The last of the three Jowish divisions of the Old Testament. These divisions are:—The Law, which is contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; the Prophets; and the Ketabin or 'writings', by way of eminence. The last class is called by the Greeks the Hagiographa or sacred writings, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes

Ecclesiastes, Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fal), a. Pertaining to the hagiographa. Hagiographer (hā-ji-og'ra-fer), n. One of the writers of the hagiographa or hagiography; a writer of holy or sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

ā writer of lives of the saints.

Hagiography (hā-ji-og'n-h), n. [Gr. hagios, holy, and graphō, to write.] Sacred writings; sacred literature; collectively, the lives of saints; hagiology.

Hagiologist (hā-ji-ol'o-jist), n. One who writes or treats of the sacred writings; a writer of lives of the saints.

writer of fives of the sames. **Hagiology** (hā·ji·ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hagios, holy, and logios, a discourse.] 1. The history or description of the sacred writings.—2. That branch of literature which has to do with the history of the lives and legends of the saints; as, the hagiology of the Church of Rome

Church of Rome.

Hagioscope (hā'ji-o-skōp), n. [Gr. hagios,
sacred, and skopē, view.] In mediæval
arch, the same as Squint (which see).

Hag-ridden (hag'nd-n), a. Afflicted with
the nightmare. Cheyne.

Hagseed (hag'séd), n. The descendant of a
hag. Shak.

Hagship (hag'ship), n. The state or title of

a hag or witch.

What's this? Oh, 'tisthe charm her hagship gave me,
Middleton. Hag's Tooth, Hake's Tooth (haga'töth, haks'töth), n. Naut. a part of a matting, pointing, &c., which is interwoven with the rest in an erroneous and irregular manner so as to spoil the general uniformitation. formity of the work

formity of the work.

Hag-taper (hag'taper), n. A plant, the great mullen (Verbuseum Thapsus).

Haguebut (hag'bit). See ARQUEBUSE.

Hah (hà), interj. Expression of effort, surprise, &c.

Ha-ha (ha'hà), n. [Reduplicated form of han; a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch. See HAW-HAW.

Ha'-house (ha'hous), n. A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor. (Scotch 1)

There were mair fules in the laird's ha-house than Davie Gellatly. Sir W. Scott.

Haidingerite (hā'ding-èr-it), n. [After Haidinger, the mineralogist.] Turner's name for an arsenate of lime, which is white and transparent, with a vitreous lustre and white streak. The haidingerite of Berthier is now known as berthierite; it is an ore of antimony, consisting of sulphuret of antimony and proto-sulphuret of iron; it has a metallic lustre, and dark steel-gray colour, with a vitreous lustre and white streak.

and white streak.

Haiduck (hi'duk), n. [Hung. Hajda, pl.

Hajduk, drovers.] One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary who sold
their services to the best bidder but who
displayed great bravery. The name is now
given to macers in the Hungarian courts,
halberdiers of Hungarian magnates, and the lackeys and other attendants in German

lackeys and other attendants in German courts.

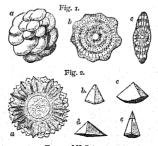
Hale, † n. A hedge. See HAY. Chaucer.

Halk(häik), n. [Ar. hdisk, from hdka, to weave.]

A large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by the Arabs over the tunic but under the burnoose. Also written Hyke. Campbell.

Hall (hal), n. [A. Sax. hagal, hagal, hagal, hagal, hall, comp. G. D. Dan. and Sw. hagal, hagal, hagal, hall. Perhaps from a verb hag, to hack or out, hall being regarded as pieces cut small. For a similar softening or disappearance of g, comp. fall, natl, fair, vay, &c.] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence, some being as hard and solid as perfect ice, others soft, like frozen snow. Hallstone assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidical, others

flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow. Hall occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and is always chiefly in spring and summer, and is always accompanied with electrical phenomena, and not unfrequently with thunder. It usually precedes storms of rain, sometimes accompanies them, but never, or very rarely, follows them, especially if the rain is of any duration. The time of its continuance is always very short, generally only a few minutes. The usual size of hail-



Forms of Hailstones

Fig. 1. a. Hallstone which fell at Bonn in 1822: diameter 1½ inch, weight 300 grains. b c. Sections of differently shaped Halistones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. a. Section of Hallstone with minute pyramids on its surface. b c d e, Fragments of do. when burst asunder.

stones is about 1 inch in diameter, but they are frequently of much larger dimensions, sometimes even 3 and 4 inches in diameter. are frequently of much larger dimensions, sometimes even 3 and 4 inches in diameter. Hailstorms are very destructive to crops, particularly in hot climates. The phenomena attending the formation and fall of hail are not well understood; the dry state in which they fall shows that they have been exposed to cold below of C. This cold is probably due to the meeting of currents of unequal temperature and electric tension. In temperature regions the storms usually come with the prevalent winds of the district. Probably when hailstones are formed they are carried along through the atmosphere by currents of wind in a direction very oblique to the horizon, by which means they may be kept suspended a sufficient length of time to acquire the dimensions they possess by congealing the particles of humid vapour with which they successively come in contact. Hail-rods, upon the same principle as lightning-rods, have been erected in Germany and Switzerland with the view of subtracting the superrbundant electricity from the clouds and preventing the formation of hail; but they have not been attended with the success which was expected.

which was expected.

Hail (hai), v.i. To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall hail, coming down on the forest.

1sa. xxxii. 19.

Hail (hāl), v.t. To pour down as hall.

For, ere Demetrins look'd on Hermia's eyne, He hail'd down oaths that he was only mine.

Hail, Haill (hal), a. Sound; whole; healthy, See HALE See Halle. Hall (hall), n. [A. Sax hælu, health, safety, salvation; O.E. hele, hell, hale—'living in blisse, in richesse, and in hele,' Chaucer; comp. hale, health, whole.] I. Health: now used only as a term of salutation expressive of well-wishing, equivalent to Latin salve, salvete (from salvus, safe).

Hail, hail, brave friend. Casar, all hail!

2. A wish of health; a salutation.

The angel haif Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. Milton Hail (hal), v.t. [Probably from hail, the exclamation. See above.] I. To call; to call to a person at a distance to arrest his attention: a word in common use among seamen.—2. To designate as; to salute or ad-

I gained a son, And such a son as all men harled me happy

—To hail a ship, to call to those on board.

Hail (hail, v.t. Used only in the phrase to hail from, originally used of a ship, which is said to hail from the port where she is registered; hence, to assign or have as one's residence or birth-place; to come from; to belone to. belong to.

Hail (hāl), n. Call.—Within hail, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice. Hail-fellow (hāl'fel'lō), n. or a. An intimate companion, or in intimate companionship.

Now man, that erst hail-fellow was with beast, Woxe on to weene himself a god at least. Bp. Hall,

Woxe on to weene himself a god at least. *Bp. Hall.*—At hail-fellow, † very intimate; on very familiar terms.—In the phrase hail fellow well met—as, he was hail fellow well met with everybody—hail appears to be the exclamation rather than part of a compound word

Hail-mixed (hal'mikst), a. Mingled with

The drifted turbulence Of hail-mixed snows. Mallet

Hailse † (hāls), v.t. [See HALSE, to greet.] To greet; to embrace.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had hailsed the one the other. Sir T. More,

And therewise the one to the change, and when we had haitset the one to ther. Sir T. More.

Hailshott (hāl'shot), n. Small shot which scatter like hailstones when discharged.

Hailsome, Halesome (hāl'stun), n. Contributing to health; wholesome. [Scotch.] Hailstone (hāl'ston), n. A single ball or pellet of hail. See HAIL.

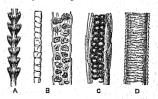
Hail-storm (hāl'storm), n. A storm of hail. Haily (hāl'i), n. Consisting of hail; full of hail. Haily showers. Pope.

Haimura (hā-mū'ra), n. A large fresh-water lish of Guiana of the genus Erythrinus (E. Macrodon), and family Characini, highly esteemed for the table. It sometimes attains the length of 4 feet. the length of 4 feet.

the length of 4 feet. Hain, Hane (han), v.t. [Same as Icel. hagna, to hedge, to protect. See HEDGE.] 1. To inclose for moving; to set aside for grass. Holland.—2. To spare; not to exhaust by labour; to save; not to expend. [Scotch.]

Auld Colla, now, may fidge fu' fain, She's gotten bardies o' her ain, Chiels wha their chaunters winna hain, Burns,

Chiefs wha their chaunters winna hain. Burns. Hain (hān), v.i. To be parsimonious or penurious. (Scotch.)
Hainous (hān'us), a. See Heinous.
Hair (hār), n. [A. Sax. hær; comp. Icel. hār, O.D. hair, D. Dan. and G. haar, hair. Perhaps from the same root as L. exearies, head of hair.] I. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state tends only to that part which is in a state



Hairs of various Animals magnified. A. Indian bat. B. Mouse. C, Sable. D, Human,

A, Indian bat. B, Mouse. C, Sable. D, Ruman. of growth.—2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal and forming an integument or covering; such filaments in the mass; as, the hair of the head; the hair of a horse; a cartload of hair; the two hairs are of very different values. Hair is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short they are called in the aggregate fur. Very stiff and strong hairs, such as those on the back of a swine, are called bristles. Wool also is a kind of hair.—3. In bot. an external filamentous prolongation composed of one or more transparent delicate cells proceeding from the epidermis and covered with the cuticle; a species of down covered with the cuticle; a species of down or pubescence.—4. Anything very small or fine, or a very small distance.

If the scale turn But in the estimation of a hair, Thou diest. Shak.

5.† From growing hair having a certain set or direction—Course; order; drift or tendency; peculiar nature; character. You go against the hair of your profession.

The quality and hair of our attempt Brooks no division.

Brooks no division.

Shaa.

In mech, a spring or other contrivance in a rifle or pistol-lock, which may be released by a very slight pressure on the trigger, and which then strikes the tumbler-catch and releases the tumbler.—To a hair, to a nicety.—To split hairs, to be unduly nice in making distinctions.—Not worth a hair, of no value.

Shak.

A hair of the dog that bit him, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch. To comb one's hair the wrong way, to irritate one.

Hairt (har), v.t. [See HARE, v.t.] To frighten; to terrify.

The people were first haired out of their senses with tales and jealousies, and then made judges of the danger, and consequently of the remedy.

L'Estrange.

Hair (hār), n. I is cold as the hairs in winter.' Haar; a cold fog. 'Here all

Beau & Fl.
Hairbell (har'-bel), n. A plant.
See HAREBELL. Hair - bracket (har braket), n.
In ship-building, a moulding which in



many vessels comes in at the back of or runs aft from the floure-bead.

Hairbrained (har'brand). See HARE-BRAINED.

At first Elizabeth would not hear of it; she would not ruin herself by any such hairbrained madness.

Hair-breadth (har bredth), n. The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. Among the Jew sit was reckoned the forty-eighth part of an inch.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed; every one could sling stones at an hair-breadth and not uses.

Hair-breadth (hār'bredth), a. Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow. 'Of hair-breadth' scapes.' Shak.

Hair-broom (hār'bröm), n. A broom made of hair-broom), n.

of hair.

Hair-brush (hār'brush), n. A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

Hair-lotth (hār'kloth), n. Stuff or cloth made of hair or in part of hair: used for covering the cushions or padding of chairs, couches, &c., as well as for covering the powder in waggons or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c. This fabric, which is rough and prickly, is sometimes worn next the skin in doing pename.

Hair-compasses (hār'kum-pas-cz), n. pl. See under Compass.

See under COMPASS.

Hair-dresser (hardres-er), n. One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

Hair-dye (hardi), n. A preparation for altering the colour of the hair.

Haired, n. A haircloth. Chaucer.

Haired (hard), a. Having hair: used in composition; as long-haired, yellow-haired, dark-haired, for the composition; as long-haired, yellow-haired, dark-haired, for the composition.

Hairent (har'en), a. Hairy; made of hair. His hairen shirt and his ascetic diet. Fer. Taylor.

Hair-glove (hār'gluv), n. A glove made of horse hair for rubbing the skin while bath-

Hair-grass (hār'gras), n. The popular name of the grasses of the genus Aira. One species, A. cæspitosa, is the windlestrae of Scotland

Hairhung (hār'hung), a. hair; suspended as by a hair. Hanging by a

Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, Ambung, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf.
A moment trembles.

Young.

A moment rembles. Vering.

Hairiness (hāv'i-nes), n. The state of being hairy; the state of abounding or being covered with hair.

Hair-lace (hāv'lās), n. A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

Hairless (hāv'les), a. Destitute of hair; bald; as, hairless scalps.

Hair-lichen (hāv'lī-ken), n. The Lichen pilaris, a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

of the mans of the days of the days.

Hair-like (hār'līk), a. Resembling hair.

Hair-line (hār'līn), n. 1. A line made of hair.—2. A very slender line made as in nair.—2. A very signer line made as in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—3. A kind of type having all the face-lines fine. Hair-needlet (hār'nē-dl), n. A hair-pin. Hair-net (hār'net), n. A net for confining a female's hair.

a female's hair.

Hair-oil (hār'oil), n. Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

Hair-pencil (hār'pen-sil), n. A fine brush or pencil made of hair used in painting. Two sorts are made; those with coarse hair, as that of the swine, the wild-boar, the dog, &c., which are traded and the structure of the swine o which are attached usually to short wooden

rods as handles; these are commonly called rous as manues; case are commonly cannot brushes; and hair-pencils, properly so called, which are composed of very fine hairs, as of the ermine, the marten, the budger, the pole-cat, &c. These are mounted in a quill pore-cat, a.c. These are mounted in a quill when they are small or of moderate size, but when larger than a quill they are mounted in various ways.

Hair-pin (hār'pin), n. A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women.

Hair-powder (hār'pou-der), n. A fine-scented nowder of flour or starch for suriobline the

powder (nar pouter), A meescenter powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

Hair-pyrites (hār'pi-rī-tēz), n. The name given by the Germans to a native sulphuret of nickel, which occurs in capillary flaments of a vallow rear selection. ments, of a yellow-gray colour. See HAAR-

Hair-salt (hār'salt), n. [Haar-salz, Werner.] Epsonite, a native sulphate of magnesia: it not unfrequently occurs as a fine capillary incrustation upon the damp walls of cellars and new buildings.

Hair's-breadth (harz'bredth), n. Same as

The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a hatr's-breadth short of this point.

Brougham,

Hair-seating (har'set-ing), n. Hair-cloth, generally with a mixture of cotton interwoven, used for covering chairs, couches,

woven, used for covering chairs, concines, cushions, &c.

Hair-shaped (har'shapt), a. In bot the same as Flitform, but more stenders as to resemble a hair: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses. Hair-shirt (har'shert), n. A shirt made of hair; a coarse shirt.

Hair-shift (unished), a. A shart made of hair; a coarse shirt, Hair-sieve (hār'sēv), n. A strainer or sieve with a haireloth bottom.

Hair-space (hār'spās), n. The thinnest space used by printers.

Hair-splitting (hār'split-ing), a. Making very minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hair-splitting (hār'split-ing), n. The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hair-spring (hār'spring), n. In watchmaking, the fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel.

Hair-streak (hār'strēk), n. A butterfly of the genus Theela.

Hair-stroke (hār'strōk), n. The fine upstroke in penmanship.

stroke in penmanship. Hair-tail (hār'tāl), n. The blade-fish, or Trichiurus lepturus, a marine fish with a pointed tail.

retentites espain to, a manner pointed tail.

Hair-trigger (har trig-er), n. A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.

Hair-worker (hār'werk-er), n. One who works in hair; a fancy-worker who makes ornaments, as bracelets, lockets, pictures, &c., of human hair.

Hair-worm (hār'werm), n. A worm of the genus Gordius; a fillform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species.

Hairy (hār'i), a. 1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.

Essu, my brother, is a hairy man. Gen. xwii, it.

Esau, my brother, is a hairy man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair. -3. Resembling hair. Storms have shed From vines the haziy honours of their head

Haith (hath), interj. Faith! a word of emphasis. [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it.

Hal-tsai (hā-tsā), n. A transparent gluten much used in China, the chief ingredient of which is supposed to be *Plocaria tenax*, a small sea-weed.

Haiver (hav'er), v.i. Same as Haver

Haiver (hāv'ex), v.i. Same as Haver.
Haivers (hāv'ex), n. pl. Senseless talk; idle
gossip. (Scotch.)
Hajilij (haj'-lij), n. The bito-tree, an Egyptian, Indian, and African tree of the genus
Balanites (B. egyptiaca), nat order Simarubeae, cultivated for its edible fruit, from the
seeds of which an oil called zachun is expressed. So highly is it valued that there
is an African proverb which affirms that a
milch-cow and a bito-tree are the same.
Haji. Same as Hadi.

milch-cow and a bito-tree are the same. Hadj. Same as Hadj.
Hake, Haak (hāk), n. [Prov. E. hake, a hook, from the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.] A genus of fishes (Merlucius) of the cod family (Gadidæ), characterized by a head much fattened, and two dorsal and one anal fin. One species, M. vulgaris, is found in British

seas, and in some places is known as king of the herrings, on which it preys. When salted and dried it forms a palatable enough



Hake (Mertucius vulgaris),

article of food, but is not now highly esteemed.

Hake (hak), n. [A form of hook.] A hook.

Hake (hak), n. [A name of hack.] A frame [Local]

Hake (hāk), n. [A form of hack.] A frame for holding cheeses; a rack for cattle or horses to feed at. [Sootch.]

Hake (hāk), v.i. To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. [Provincial.]

Hake (hāk), n. A lazy person who strolls about purposely in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [O.E. and Sc.]

How some sing Latabundus

How some sing Lectabundus
At every ale stake
With welcome hake and make. Skellon.

Hakeem, Hakim (hak'em), n. [Ar.] 1. In Oriental countries, a physician.

Was it that HetChrist might be regarded by them in his true light—not as a mighty wollder-worker, not and the proper description of the property of t

2. A title sometimes given to a commander,

2. A title sometimes given to a commander, ruler, or governor, as of a province.
Hakemite (ha'kem-it), a. Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem.
Hakeney, in. A hackney. Chaucer.
Hakesdame (hāks'dān), n. The Cornish name of the forked hake or great forked beard (Phycis furcatus), a fish of the cod family.

Haketon, † n. Chaucer. See Hacqueron. Hakot (hak'ot), n. A fish of the same kind as the bake.

as the hage.

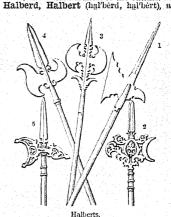
Halacha, Halaka (ha'la-ka), n. [Heb., rule.]

1. The Jewish oral or traditional law, as distinguished from the written law laid down in the Scriptures, and like it believed to be of divine origin. As, in the numerous vicissitudes to which the Jewish state was subject, trades to which the Jewiss facts was subject, this body of tradition was liable to become uncertain and partially, at least, lost, it was finally reduced to a written code forming part of the Talmud.—2. The ultimate conclu-sion of Talmudic rabbis on a disputed ques-

Haladroma (ha-la'drō-ma), n. [Gr. hals, the Haladroma (ha-la'dro-ma), n. [Gr. hals, the sea, and dremo, I run.] A genus of palmiped birds of the order Longipennes. The birds of this genus resemble the petrels in their figure and beak, and the cormorant in their pouch-like throat, and are excellent divers. They are natives of New Zealand.

Halation (ha-la'shon), n. [From halo.] In photog, an appearance as of a halo of light surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photography of the photography of the photography of the surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photography of the photography of the surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photography of the photography of the photography of the surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photography of the photograp

photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver. The effect is to give a disagree-able, unnatural hardness to the outline.



r, Halbert (time of Henry VIII.) 2, Do. with fleur-de-lis (Henry VIII.) 3, Double-axed Halbert (Charles II.) 4, Halbert (Charles II.) 5, Do. (William III.)

[Fr. hallebarde, from O.G. helmparte, helm-barte, a halberd-helm, a handle, and parte,

barte, an axe.] An ancient military wea-pon, intended for both cutting and thrust-ing, formerly carried by sergeants of foot, artillery, and marines. It was a kind of combination of a spear and a battle axe, with a variously formed head, and a shaft ahout 6 feet long. It is now rarely to be seen in use, except in Scotland in the hands of town-officers (counterparts of English jayelin-nen), when attending the magis-trates of a borough. trates of a borough.

Four thaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band, Caps on their heads, and haderds in their hand, Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. Pope

Halberd-headed, Halberd-shaped (hal'-berd-hed-ed, hal'berd-shapet), a. In bot. see HASTATE.

Halberdier (hal-berd-er'), n. One who is armed with a halberd,

armed with a halberd.

The king had only his halberdiers, and fewer of them than used to go with him. Clarwidon.

Halce (hals), n. A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, &c.

Halcyon(hal'st-on), n. [L. haleyon, Gr. alkyōn or halkyōn, a kinglisher, said to be from hals, the sea, and kyō to conceive.] 1. An old or poetical name of the kinglisher. This bird was formerly fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea, about the winter solstice, the legend further crediting the bird with the power of clarming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

Then came the haldron, whom the sea obeys

Then came the haloyon, whom the sea obeys When she her nest upon the water lays. Drayton. Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be As haleyon brooding on a winter's sea. Dryden.

2. A genus of the kingfisher family, of which

2. A genus of the kingfisher family, of which there are many species. Called more commonly Alcedo.

Halcyon (hal'si-on), a. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon. 'Halcyon beaks.' Shak. - 2. Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. 'Deep, halcyon repose.' De Quincey.—Halcyon days, according to the ancient belief, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather was calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity.

No man can expect eternal serenity and halcyon

No man can expect eternal serenity and haleyon days from so incompetent and partial a cause as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle.

Haleyonian (hal-si-ō'ni-an), a. Haleyon; calm. 'Haleyonian, serene, and peaceable days.' Worthington.

Haleyonidæ (hal-si-on'i-de), n. pl. The king-fishers, a family of insessorial birds, remarkable for the great length of their bill and the extreme shortness of their feet. Called also Alcedinidæ.

Haleyonoid (hal'si-on-oid), n. Same as Aleyonoid.

Ategonoid.

Halcyornis (hal-si-or'nis), n. [Gr. halkyōn, the kingfisher, and ornis, a bird.] An extinct bird apparently allied to the kingfishers, whose remains occur in the eocene beds of the Isle of Sheppey.

Hald (hald), n. A hold; an abiding place.

(Scotch!)

(Scotch.)

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or hald. Burns.

Haldanite (haldanit), n. A follower of the brothers Haldane, Scotch Independents or Congregationalists, who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland and founded

Established Church of Scotland and founded the sect at the close of last century. Halden. For Holden, pp. of hold. Chaucer. Hale (hal), a. [Comp. Goth. halls, Icel. heill, Dan. heel, in good health, sound, &c. In this form, which probably is of Scandinavian introduction, the word exists in English side by side with whole, which is the direct descendant of A. Sax. hal, whole, sound; comp. also heat. Cog. with Gr. kalos, beautiful.] 1. Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health; as, hale of body. 2. [Scotch.] Whole; entire; unbroken; without a rent.

out a rent.

Hale† (hāl), n. Welfare. 'Heedless of his dearest hale.' Spenser.

Hale (nan, n. Wenare. Headless of his dearest hale.' Spenser.

Hale (hal or hal), v.t. pret. & pp. haled; ppr. haling. [See HAUL.] To pull or draw with force; to drag. More generally written and pronounced Haul.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune And hale him up and down. Shak

Hale (hål, hal), n. A violent pull; a haul; act of dragging forcibly.

Hale (hål). For Hole. Spenser.

Halecrett (hal-e-crā), n. Same as Allecret.

Haleness (hāl'nes), n. The state of being hale; healthlness; soundness.

Haler (hāl'er, hal'er), n. One who pulls or

Halesia (ha-lê'zi-a), n. [After Dr. Hales, author of Vegetable Statics.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Styracaceæ; snowplants of the nat order Styracacee; snow-drop-tree. The species are shrubs or small trees, with large veiny deciduous pointed leaves and showy clusters or short racemes of drooping white flowers, which have some resemblance to those of the snowdrop, and succeeded the popular name. suggested the popular name.

Halewort (hal'wert), n. The whole. [Scotch.]

I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the halewort o' ye.

Half (hat), n. pl. Halves (havz). [A. Sax. hatf or heatf, O. Fris. D. and Sw. hatf, Goth. halbs, G. halb, half.] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as, half a pound; half a tract of land; half an half a pound; half a tract of land; half an orange; half the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and everything susceptible of division. In practice of is often or usually omitted after half. We say, half a pound; half a mile; half the number.

Thou hast the one half of my heart. -In half, incorrect for into halves; as, to break in half.—To cry halves, to claim an equal share.

-To go halves, to agree with another for the division of anything into equal parts

the division of the between the two.

To divide into halves; to Half † (häf), v.t.

Half-and-nair (narand-nair, n. A instance of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.

Half-baptize (haf bap-tiz), n.t. To baptize without full rites; to baptize privately: usually in consequence of the child being in a dangerous state.

in a dangerous state.

(The curate) got out of bed at half-past twelve o'clock one winter's night to half-baptize a washerwoman's child in a slop basin.

Half-patta, (hiff bab-ta), n. Milit, an East Indian term for half field-allowance.

Half-binding (häfbind-ing), n. A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth

or cloth.

or cloth.

Half-blood (häf'blud), n. 1. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the half-blood.—2. One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or vice versa.—3. One born of a male and female of different breeds or races: a half-breed.

Half-blood (häf'blud), a. A term applied to one born of the same mother but not of the same father as another, or vice versa, or to one born of a male or female of different breeds or races:

breeds or races. Half-blooded (haf-blud'ed), a. noble, partly of mean origin; bastard.

The let alone lies not in your good will.— Nor in thine, lord.—Half-blooded fellow, yes. Shak. 2. Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races; having only one parent of good stock; as, a half-blooded

Half-bloom (häfblöm), n. A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

or iron as it comes one of the intery.

Half-boarder (haftbord-er), A. day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

Half-bound (haftbound), A. A term applied to a book in half-binding. See HALF-BIND-

ING.
Half-bred (hisfbred), a. 1. Mixed; mongrel; mean; as, a half-bred dog, horse, &c.
2. Partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.
Half-breed (hisfbred), a. One who is half-blooded: specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.
Half-breed (hisfbred), a. Half-blooded.
See the noun.

See the noun. Half-brother (haf bruffl-er), n. A brother

Hall-brother (har brush-of), h. A brother by one parent, but not by both. Half-cadence (häffkä-dens), n. In music, a cadence where the last chord is the dom-nant preceded by the tonic. It is used in the progress of a harmonized composition, and but seldom if ever at its close. Called also Imperfect Cadence.

Half-cap (häfkap), n. An imperfect act of civility, or slight salute with the cap.
With certain half-caps, and cold morning nods,
They froze me into silence.
Shak.

Half-caponiere (häf-kap-ō-nēr'), n. Same as Demicaponiere (which see under CAPo-

Half-caste (häfkast), n. One born of a Hindu parent on the one side and of a European on the other; a half-blood or half-

Half-cheek (häf'chēk), n. A face in profile.

Half-clammed† (häf'klamd), a. [See CLAM, CLEM, to starve.] Half-starved.

Lions' half-clammed entrails roar for food.

Half-cock (hüfkok), n. The position the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first

Half-cock (häf'kok), a. A term applied to a gun whose cock or hammer is raised half-

a gun whose cock or hamner is raised hairway to the perpendicular.

Half-cock (häf'kok), v.t. To set the cock of a gun at the first notch.

Half-crown (häf-kroun'), n. A silver coin of the value of 2s. 6d.

Half-dead (häf'ded), a. Almost dead; nearly otherwide. exhausted.

Half-dime (haf-dim'), n. A silver coin of the United States of the value of five cents

the United States of the value of live cens or about 2½, sterling.

Half-dollar (haf'dol-ler), n. A silver coin of the United States of the value of fifty cents, or about 2s. 1d. sterling.

Half-dozenth (haf'duz-enth), a. Sixth. A sallow prisoner has come up in custody for the half-dozenth time. Dickens.

Halfe, † n. A side; a part.—A' Goddes halfe, on God's part; with God's favour.—A' this halfe God, on this side of God.—L'our halves,

nour sides. Half-eagle (häffe-gl), n. An American gold coin of the value of five dollars, or say 20s. 10d. sterling. Half-educated (häffed-ü-kät-ed), a. Imperfectly educated.

They produced in those narrow communities, peopled by proud, dissolute nobles, adventurous traders, and active, excitable, even polished but hat/feducated men, a dominion of factions unexampled in any other age or quarter of the world.

Halfen † (haf'n), a. Wanting half its due analities Halfen-deal † (häf'n-dēl), adv. [O. E. halfen-dele—half, and deal, a part.] Nearly half.

That now the humid night was farforth spent, And hevenly lamps were halfendade ybrent.

Spenser.

Halfer (häf'er), n. 1. One that possesses only half. -2. A male fallow-deer gelded.

Half-face (häf'fäs), n. The part of the face seen in profile.

Then turned the tongueless man From the half-face to the full eye. Tennyson.

Half-face, Half-faced (häf'fās, häf'fāst), a. Showing only part of the face; thin-faced; meagre.

This same half-faced fellow, Shadow—he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-knife. Shak.

Specifically, applied to certain coins, as groats, which bore the sovereign's face in profile.

You half-fac'd groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface.

You half-fac'd groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface.

Old play.

The

Half-farthing (häf'fär-THing), n. The smallest British copper coin, in value the eighth part of a penny. Some issues were made between 1852 and 1854, but it is no longer in circulation.

Half-guinea (haf'gi-ne), n. An English gold coin of the value of 10s. 6d., no longer in

coin of the value of 10s 6d., no longer in circulation.

Half-hatched (häf'hacht), a. Imperfectly hatched; as, half-hatched eggs.

Half-hadaer (häifhed-er), n. In bricklaying, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts; or so cut, and again transversely into four: used to close the work at the end of a course. See Closer.

Half-hearted (häfhärt-ed), a. 1. Illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. B. Jonson.—2. Devoid of eagerness or enthusiasm; indifferent; lukewarm; as, half-hearted partisanship; a half-hearted apologist.

Half-hollday (häfho-li-dä), n. Half of a

hady-hearted apologist.

Half-holiday (häf'ho-li-dā), n. Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a portion of the usual working hours.

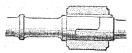
Half-hourly (häf'our-li), a. Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

Half-kirtlet (häf'ker-tl), n. A short-skirted, loose-bodied gown: a common dress for courtesans.

You filthy famish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged,
I'll forswear half-kirtles.

Shak.

Half-lap Coupling (haf'lap kup-ling), n. In mech. a kind of permanent coupling, in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts. are made semicylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain



Half-lap Coupling

cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. This is reckoned the best form of all the varieties of permanent coup-

Half-lattice Girder (haf'lat-tis gerd-er), n. A girder composed of two horizontal upper and lower beams, connected by diagonal bars which do not cross one another but divide the intervening space into a series of

triangles. Half-length (haffength), a. Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait. Half-length (haffength), a. In painting, a portrait showing only the bust or upper half of the body. Half-mark (haf-mark'), a. A coin formerly current in this country; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

sterling.

sterling.

Half-measure (häf'me-zhūr), n. An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.

Half-merlon (häf'mer-lon), n. In fort. one of the merlons at either extremity of a battlemented parapet.

Half-moon (häf'mon), n. 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disc appears illuminated.—2. Anything in the shape of a half-moon.—3. In fort. anoutwork composed of two faces forming a sellent angle whose of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-

Half-netted (häf'net-ed), a. In bot. a term

Half-netted (hä'net-ed), a. In bot. a term applied to a plant or any part of it, the outer layers of which only are reticulated, as in the roots of Gladiolus communis. Half-note (hä'nöt), n. In music, (a) aminim, being half a semilreve; (b) a semitone. Half-pace, Foot-pace (hä'päs, fuṭ'päs), n. 1. The resting-place of a staircase; the broad space or interval between two flights of steps. When it occurs at the angle turns of the stair it is called a Quarter-pace, —2. A raised floor in a bay-window. Half-past (häf'past), adv. 1. Half an hour past; as, half-past six o'clock.—2. Half a year past. [Colloq.]

There's a little gitl. I'm sure she ain't more than

There's a little girl, I'm sure she ain't more than half-past seven.

Mayhew.

Mayers.

Half-pay (hät'pā), n. Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay, seldom literally half of the full pay; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service

service.

Half-pay (haf'pā), a. Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as, a half-pay officer.

Halfpenny (haf'pen-m), n. pl. Halfpence (haf'pens or haf'pens). A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny; also, the value of

half a penny.

He cheats for half-pence.

He cheats for half-pence. Dryden.
Shakspere uses the word in the sense of a small fragment: 'She tore the letter into a thousand half-pence.'
Half-penny (ha'pen-ni), a. Of the price or value of half a penny; as, a half-penny loaf.
Half-penny - worth (ha'pen-ni-werth), n.
The value of a half-penny.

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. Shak.

Half-physician (häffi-zi-shan) n. A medi-cal practitioner imperfectly skilled in his profession.

Half-pike (haf'pik), n. A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length weapon with a shaft about half the length of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, called also spontoon, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form is used in the navy in boarding ships.

Half-port (häfpört), n. A shutter made of slit-deal to fit the port of ships, and having a hole for the muzzle of a gun to go through.

Half-press (häf'pres), n. In printing, the

work performed by one man at a printing-

press, Half-price (haf'pris), n. Half the ordinary price; specifically, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

Half-price (haf'pris), adv. At half the ordinary price.

dinary price. Half-quarter (häf'kwar-ter), n. One-eighth;

one-eighth of a year. Half-read (haf'red), a. Superficially in-

formed by reading.

The clown unread, and half-read gentleman.

Dryden

Half-round (haf'round), n. In arch. a moulding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-round (haf'round), a. Semicircular.

Milton.

Half-royal (häf'roi-al), n. In the paper trade, a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes, small 20½ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14 inches.

Half-scholar (häf'skol-ir), n. One impersently bearing

feetly learned.

We have many half-scholars now-a-days. Watts. We have many hat/scholars now-a-days. Watts, Half-seas-over (hid-sez-ó'vér). A phrase of nautical origin, signifying primarily faradvanced in one's progress to any destination or condition; now restricted to the sense of pretty far gone in drunkenness; half-drunk; tipsy. 'I am half-veas-over to death.' Drydon. Half-shift (hdf-shift), n. In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument so that the first fincer can readily ston the note G

ward on the neck of the instrument so that the first finger can readily stop the note G on the first string. Half-sighted (harsit-ed), a. Seeing imper-fectly; having weak discernment. Bacon. Half-sister(hid'sis-ter),a. A sister by the fa-ther's side only, or by the mother's side only. Half-sovereign (hid'so-ve-rin), a. A British gold coin, in value 10s., and weighing 2 dwts. 13:63724 crains.

13 03724 grains.

Half-starved (häf-stärvd'), a. Almost starved; very ill fed.

Half-step (haf'step), n. In music, one of the smallest intervals of the diatonic scale; a semitone Half-strained (haf-strand'), a. Half-bred;

imperfect. I find I'm but a half-strained villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act.

Dryden.

To view this brutal act.

Brysen.

Half-stuff (häi'stuf), n. Any material halfformed in the process of manufacture; specifically, the name for a partially prepared pulp in paper-making

punp in paper-making. Half-sword (hiffsord), n. A fight within half the length of a sword; close fight. 'At half-sword with a dozen of them.' Shak. Halft (halft), n. Dwelling; custody. Sir

Halfted (halft'ed), pp. or a. Domiciled. Sir

Half-terete (haf'te-ret), a. In bot. semi-cylindrical, a term applied to a long nar-row body, flat on one side and convex on the

other.

Half-tide (hāf'tīd), n. Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between elb and flood.

Half-tide Dock (hāf'tīd dok), n. A basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.

Half-timber (hāf'tīm-bēr), n. Inship-building, one of the timbers in the cant-bodies, which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the source body.

which are answerable to the lower futbocks in the square body. Half-timbered (häf'tim-berd), a. A term applied to a style of decorative house-building extensively practised in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster.

Half-tint (häf' tint), n. An intermediate colour; middle tint; in painting, such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture. Half-tongue (häf'tung), n. In law, a term applied to the jury for the trial of foreigners when one-half of then were English, and the other half of the same country as the defendant. Since 1876 foreigners are no longer entitled to this privilege.

entitled to this privilege.

Half-way (här'wä), adv. In the middle; at half the distance.

Meets destiny half-way, nor shrinks at death.

B. Fonso Half-way (haf'wā), a. Midway; equidistant from the extremes; as, a half-way house, that is, an inn lying between two towns, or any place of call on the way to one's destination.

Half-wit (haf'wit), n. A foolish person; a dolt: a blockhead.

dolt; a blockhead.

Half-wite are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.

Balf-witted (hif-wit'ed), a. Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. 'A half-witted crack-brained fellow.' Arbuthnot.

Half-year (haf'yer), n. Six months.

Half-yearly (hif-yer'li), a. Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

Half-yearly (hif-yer'li), adv. Twice in a year; semi-annually.

Half-yearly, that yer'li), adv. Twice in a year; semi-annually.

year; semi-annually.

Hallacetus, Hallacetus (hal-i-a'ē-tus, hal-ic'ē-tus), n. [Gr. hats, halos, the sea, and
actos, actos, an eagle.] A genus of birds
of the family Falconide, and of the eagles group, differing from the true eagles in
the greater length of the bill, in the toes
and lower part of the tarsi being destitute
of feathers, and generally also in frequenting the sea-coast and the banks of lakes and
rivers to feed on this in feeding on carrion. of feathers, and generally also in frequenting the sca-coast and the banks of lakes and rivers to feed on fish, in feeding on carrion almost as readily as on newly-killed prey, and in inferior courage. The only British species is H. albicilla, the sca-cagle or white-tailed sca-cagle, of frequent occurrence in the north of Scotland, its favourite haunts being the shelves and ledges of stapendous precipices on the coast. It is found in most parts of Europe, and is about 33 inches in length. Another noted species is H. bucoccphalus, the white-headed erne or cagle, hald cagle, or sca-cagle of America, the chosen symbol of the United States. It is about the same size as the British species. Another American species is H. Washingtoni, the bird of Washington; Australia produces one, H. bucocguster, while the Pondicherry or Brahmany kite of India is the H. ponticerianus.

Haliard (hal'yard), n. See HALLIARD.

Halibut, Holibut (ha'li-but, hol'li-but), n. [From halt, that is, holy, and but or butt, a flounder; comp. D. heilbut—heil, holy, and bot, a flat-fish, a flounder; G. heilbut, helighitte (heilig, holy, butte, a flat-fish), also the Icel name heilay-fish; 'holy fish.'] A fish of the genus Hippoglossus (H. vulgaris), and



Halibut or Holibut (Hippoglossus vulgaris).

one of the largest of the flat-fish family or Pleuronectide. This fish has a compressed hody, one side resembling the back, the other the belly, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, some to the weight of more than 300 bs. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. Halichondrize (ha-li-kon'dri-ë), n. pl. [Gr. huls, the sea, and chondri, gristle.] An order of Porifera or Spongidea, comprising the common sponges of the Ertish coasts, which are found abundantly incrusting stones and sea-weeds below tide-mark, and sometimes shooting up into independent

stones and sea-weeds below tide-mark, and sometimes shooting up into independent branching tufts or tubes. These sponges are quite frush, and unfit for any use. Their skeleton is composed of a combination of homy granules or fibres, with siliceous spicules of diverse and often very elegant forms. H. oculatu is a species often named the 'mermaid's glove.' Ralicore (ha-liko-rē), n. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, and korē, a maid.] The generic name of the dugong. See Dugona.

Halictus (ha-lik'tus), n. A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the section Aculeata, sub-section Apiarite or bees, and

Aculeata, sub-section Aplarite or bees, and group Andrenidæ or short-tongued bees—the same as the genus Hyleus of Fabricius.

Halidam† (hali-dam), n. By halidam, by

Halidamt (ha'li-dam), n. By halidam, by the holy dame or virgin.

Halidomt (ha'li-dom), n. [A. Sax. haligdom, anything especially holy, and on which oaths were wont to be taken, as a holy relic, the gospels,&c.—halig, holy, and term.dom.]

1. Holiness; sacred word of honour: a word formerly used in adjurations. 'By my halidom, I was fast asleep.' Shak.—2. Lands holding of a religious foundation. 'The men of the halidome, as it was called, of St. Mary's.' Sir W. Scott.

Halieutics (ha-li-n'tiks), n. [Gr. halieutika, from halieuts, a fisherman.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing; ichthyology;

ns, the Halienties of Oppian.

Halimass (ha'li-mas), n. [A. Sax. hálig, holy, and mass] The feast of All Souls; Hallow-

Haliographer (ha-li-og'ra-fer), n. One who about the sea.

writes about the sea.

Haliography (ha-li-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, and graphi, to describe.]

That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.

Haliotide (ha-li-ô'ti-de), n. pl. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, ous, otos, an ear, and eidos, resemblance.] The ear-shells, a family of phytophagous gasteropods, named from the genus Haliotis (which see).

Haliotis (ha-li-ô'tis), n. [Gr. hals, the sea, and ous, an ear.] A genus of gasteropodous molluses, both fossi and recent, commonly called sea-cars or ear-shells, obtaining its name from the excessive amplitude of its aperture, and the flatness and smallness of manie from the excessive amprende to he aperture, and the flatness and smallness of its spire, whence it has been likened to an ear. The recent shells when polished are highly ornamental, and are remarkable for the pearly iridescence of the inner surface. They are found adhering to rocks on the

shore.

Haliotold (ha'li-ot-oid), a. [Haliotis (which see), and Gr. eides, resemblance.] In zool. shaped like the ear-shells.

Halituous (ha-lit'ā-us), a. [L. halitus, breath.] 1. Like breath; vaporous.—2. In pathol. applied to the skin when covered with a gentle moisture.

Halitus (he'dit.ta), a. [L. from hale to

whin a genue moisture.

Halitus (ha'li-tus), n. [L., from halo, to breathe out.] In physiol. the breath; the vapour exhaled from the body, so long as the blood is warm; the odorous vapour exhaled by newly drawn blood.

Halke, fn. [A. Sax. healc, a hook.] A corner. Chancer.

Hall (hal), n. [A. Sax. heal, heall; Icel. höll, hall; Sw. hall; probably from root signifying to cover, seen also in E. hell.] 1. A large to cover, seen also in E. hell. 1 1. A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held; as, a town hall; a music hall; the servants' hall.

I know you, Clara Vere de Vere: You pine among your halls and towers.

Used with such more specific meanings as (a) a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby. (b) An edifice in which courts of justice are held, as Westminster Hall, which was originally a royal palace. (c) A manor-house, courts being formerly held in manor-houses.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the kall house, and the whole estate.

(d) In the University of Oxford, an unendowed college; at Cambridge, a college in general, whether endowed or not. (e) In the English universities, the large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—2. The students' dimer 2. The students' dinner.

Hall is at five o'clock, Macmillan's Mag. —Apothescaries' Hall. See under Apothescaries' Hall. See under Apothescaries' Hall an exclamation formerly used in the same way as a ring! a ring! now is, in order to make room in a crowd for some particular purpose.

Owd for some particulars, play.

Come, musicians, play.

A hattl a hattl give room, and foot it, girls.

B. Jonso

A hall a hall give room, and foot it, girls.

Hallabaloo (halla-ba-lö), n. A loud, riotous noise; uproar; tumult. [Local]
Hallage (hal'al), n. Tolls paid for goods or merchandise vended in a hall.
Hallan (hal'an), n. [Probably allied to Sw. haell, the stone at the threshold, or to A. Sax. helan, to cover, to shelter,] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air of the door when it is opened. [Scotch.]
Hallanshaker (hal'an-shā-ker), n. [Hallan and shaker. Formerly a beggar was not allowed to advance further into the house than just within the outer door, where he was bound to stand, though shivering with cold, till he received his alms.] A sturdy beggar; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

The I were a laird of tenscore acres, Nodding to jouks of hallanshakers. Ramray. Hall-dinner (hal'din-ner), n. A public dinner in a hall, as the students dinner at a university, or the dinner of a livery com-

Hallelujah, Halleluiah (hal-le-lö'ya), n. [Heb. See ALLELUIAH.] Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God: a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun or as an exclamation.

And the empyrean rung with Halleluiahs. Millon.

and the empyrean rung with Hallethiahs. Millon.

[This word is improperly written with j, which does not represent the y-sound here required. The like mistake appears in Jehovah, Jordan, Joseph, which, however, have firmly established themselves.]

Hallelujatic (hal'ié-lö-yat'ik), a. Denoting a song of thanksgiving; pertaining to or containing hallelujahs. [Rare.]

Halliard (hal'yard), n. See Halyard.

Hallidomet (hal'i-dom), n. Same as Hali-

Hallidomet (hal'li-dom), n. Same as Hali-

Hallidomet (hal'li-dom), n. Same as Hall-dom. Spenser.
Hallier (hal'li-èr), n. [From hale or haul.] A kind of net for catching birds.
Hallion (hal'yon), n. [Perhaps the same as E. hilding, a paltry, cowardly fellow; or a perverted form of cultion.] A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow. [Scotch.]
Hall-lamp (hal'lamp), n. A lamp suspended in a lobby, hall, or passage.
Hall-mark (hal'märk), n. The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.
Hallmote (hal'möt), n. Same as Halmote (which see).

(which see).

Halloo (hal-lö'), interj. [Comp. G. halloh! and Fr. halle, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs. haller, to encourage dogs.] An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to set a dog on the

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries halloo,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

Halloo (hal-lö'), v.t. [From the interjection.]
To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to cry, as after dogs; to call to by name or by the word halloo.

Country folks hallooed and hooted after me.

Halloo (hal-lö'), v.t. 1. To encourage with shouts.
Old John halloes his hounds again.

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marcius, Halloo me like a hare. 3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him, halloo the other. Shak.

Halloo (hal-lö'), n. A cry uttered to attract attention, or for the purpose of incitement; a shout.

Some far off halloo breaks the silent air. Milton. Hallow (hal'10), v.t. [A. Sax. halgian, gehâl-gian, to hallow, from halig, holy. See Holy.] 1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein. Jer. xvii. 22. 2. To reverence; to honour as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. Lord's Prayer Hallow-e'en, Hallow-even (hallō-en, hal'1ō-ev-n), n. The eve or vigil of All-Hallows
or All-Saints. In Scotland, the evening is
frequently celebrated by meetings of young
people, when various mystical ceremonies
are performed with the view of determining
thrue husbands and wives future husbands and wives.

future husbands and wives.

Hallow-fair (hal'15-fār), n. A market held
in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas (hal'15-mas), n. [A. Sax. halig,
holy, and mæsse, the mass, and also a feast,
a festival.] The feast of All-Souls; the time
about All-Saints' and All-Souls' Day, the
former being the 1st of November, and the
latter the 2d.

Hallowtide.

Hallomtide

Hallucinatet (hal-lū'sin-āt), v.i. [L. hallucinor, hallucinatus, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.] To stumble or blun-

Hallucination (hal-lū'sin-ā"shon), n. haltucination (non-haltucinor, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.] I. A mere dream or fancy; a delusion; a mistake.

This must have been the haltucination of the Iranscriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a I.

2. In med. a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which perception of objects or sensations takes place when no impression has been made on the organs of the special sense; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived; an imaginary

or mistaken idea attending on or giving evidence of insanity.

Hallucination or delusion almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination.

Dingition.

Discrete.

Hallucinator (hal-lū'sin-āt-èr), n. One who acts under hallucinations; a blunderer.

North Brit. Rev.

Hallucinatory (hal-lū'sin-a-to-ri), a. Partaking of hallucination.

Halluf (hal'luf), n. The Abyssinian name of a wild member of the pig family, of the genus Phacochærus. Called also the Ethiopian Wild-boar, or the Abyssinian Phacochære.

Hallux (hal'luks), n. [L. hallex or allex, the thumb or great toe.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind

five digits which normally compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; a person's great toe; the hind toe of a bird.

Halm (ham), n. [A. Sax, halm, healm; comp. G. D. Sw. and Dan. halm. Cog. L. calamus, Gr. kalamos, stalk, stem, as of a grass or reed.] Straw; stems; haulm.

Halmalille (hal'ma-lil), n. A Ceylonese tree of the genus Berrya (B. amomilla) and nat. order Tiliaceæ, closely allied to the linden or lime tree of Europe, and highly esteemed for house and boat building, and for many other purposes.

for many other purposes. Halmaturus (hal-ma-tŭ'rus), n. [Gr. halma, Halmaturus (nai-ma-turus), n. [Gr. naima, halmatos, a spring, a leap, a bound, and oura, a tail.] A genus of marsupials belonging to the kangaroo family. These animals are natives of Australia, are shy, and very fleet, and are only distinguished from the true kangaroo (Macropus) by having the muzzle naked. The male of H. Paryni measures 5 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. H. ualabatus is the whallabee of Australia. Australia.

the tail. H. ualabatus is the whallabee of Australia.

Halmote, Halimote! (hal'mōt, hal'i-mōt), n. [A. Sax. halle-yemot, a meeting of the hall.] The old name for a court, which is now called a Court-baron.

Halo (hā'lō), n. [L. halos, genit. and acc. halo, a halo, from Gr. halos, a circular threshing-floor, and hence the disk of the sun, a halo.] 1. A luminous ring or circle, either white or coloured, appearing round the sun or moon. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time; when the circles are of small diameter they are usually called corona. Halos are at times accompanied with other phenomena, such as parhelia, or mock-suns; paraselence, or mock-moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All these appearances are believed to be the result of certain modifications which light undergoes by reflection, refraction, dispersion, diffraction, and interference when it falls upon the crystals of ice, the rain-drops, or the minute particles that constitute fog and clouds.—2. Applied to any circle of light, as to the 'glories' surrounding the heads of saints.—3. A coloured circle round the nipple; an areola.—4. Fig. an ideal glory investing an object, due to the object being viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment. medium of feeling or sentiment.

A halo of romance surrounded America in these days. It was the India of the reigns of the first Georges.

Scatsman newspaper.

Halo (hā/lō), v.i. To form itself into halo. His gray hairs Curled life-like to the fire That haloed round his brow.

Halo (hā/lō), v.t. To surround with a halo. Haloed (hā/lōd), a. Surrounded by a halo. Halogenous (hal-oj'en-us), a. Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compared to the contraction of the con

pounds.

Halogens, Halogenia (hal'ō-jenz, hal-ō-je-ni-a), n. pl. [Gr. hals, salt, and gennaō, to produce.] In chem. the name formerly given

produce.] In hem, the name formerly given by some chemists to those substances which form compounds of a saline nature by their union with metals, namely, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, to which cyanogen was added as a compound halogen.

Haloid (hal'oid), a. [Gr. hals, sea-salt, and eidos, resemblance.] In chem. a term applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal, and chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyanogen, or fluorine. They are distinguished by the name of haloid salts, because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt; and the term halogenous is applied to chlorine and those elements by which haloid salts are generated.

generated.

Haloid (hal'oid), n. A haloid salt.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-a), n. A genus of fossil

trees, apparently intermediate between the

trees, apparently intermediate between the confers and lycopods.

Halophytes (halo-fits), n. pl. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, salt, and phyton, a plant.] A class of saltworts which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield barilla, as Salsola,

and by combustion yield barilla, as Salsola, Salicornia, and Chenopodium.

Halorageæ, Halorageaceæ (ha-lor-ā'jē-ē, hrlor-ā'jē-ā'sē-ē), n. pt. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, and raw, ragos, a berry.] A nat order of calycifloral exogenous plants, containing a few genera of perennial (rarely annual) terrestrial or aquatic herbs or shrubs. They terrestrial or aquatic herbs or shrubs. They are mostly obscure weeds, natives of ponds or moist places in various parts of the globe. The order is represented in Britain by the mare's tail (Hipparis valgaris) and watermilfoil (Myrlophyllum). Haloscope (hā'lō-skōp), n. [Halo (which see), and Gr. skopeō, to see.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais, which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos, parbolic and the like.

the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

Halosel (hal'ō-sel), n. A haloid salt.

Halpe,† pret. of help. Helped. Chaucer.

Hals, Halse† (hals), n. [A. Sax. hals, heals; comp. Goth. D. Dan. Sw. and G. hals, the neck or throat. Cog with L. collum, the neck.] The neck or throat. [Provincial.] Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the halse. Be. Shit.

haise. Halse† (hals), n. One of the holes at the head of a ship through which the cable goes: now written Hanse (which see). Halse† (hals), v.t. The Icel heilsa, Sw. halsa, Dan. hilse† to say hail to one, to wish one health, to salute (see HAID), suits the meaning better than the A. Sax halsian, (from hall, safe, sound, whole), which means to adjure or beseen—a meaning probably to adjure or beseech—a meaning probably impressed on it through the influence of the

A. Sax. halsian. See the next word.] To greet; to salute. Chaucer.

Halset (hals), v.t. [In the first meaning from A. Sax. halsian, heatsian, from hals, heals, the throat; in the second meaning may be the A. Sax. halsian; see preceding word.]

1. To embrace round the throat or neck.

Each other kissed glad
And lovely halst. Spenser.

2. To beseech; to adjure.

Halset (hals), a.t. [O.Fr. haulser, Fr. hausser, to heave, to lift up, from L.L. altiare, from L. altia, high.] To hoist.

He . . . halsed up his sails. Grafton.

Halsening † (half sen-ing), a. Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. Carew. Halser (ha/ser), n. A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line; a haw-

between the cable and the tow-line; a hawser. See HAWSER.
Halt (halt), v.t. [A. Sax. healtian, to be
lame, healt, lame; comp. Icel. haltr, haltr,
Dan. Sw. halt, Goth. halts, lame, Dan and
Sw. halt, to limp: the connection with A.
Sax. healden, G. halten, to hold, is doubtful.
Probably cog. with L. claudus, lame.] 1. To
limp; to be lame.

The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheorus, but shee refused him because that he halted on the one legge. Stow.

2. To stop in walking; to cease to advance; to stop for a longer or shorter period on a march, as a body of troops.—3. To stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate; to linger; to loiter.

Till halting vengeance overtook our age. Dryde: How long halt ye between two opinions? r Ki, xviii, 21.

4. To fail or come short; to be defective, as in connection of ideas or the like; to be faulty in measure or versification; as, a halting simile; a halting sonnet.

Spenser himself affects the obsolete, And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet. Pope.

Halt (hglt), at. To stop: to cause to cease marching; as, the general halted his troops for refreshment.

Halt (hglt), a. [A. Sax. healt, lame. See the verb.] Lame; not able to walk without limiting.

verb.] limping.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the half, and the blind.

Luke xiv. 2x.

the blind. Luke xiv. 2r.

Halt (halt), n. 1. A stopping; a stop in walking or marching; as, the troops made a halt at the bridge.—2. The act of limping; lameness; as, to have a halt in one's gait.

Halt. + Holds; held. Chaucer.

Halter (halt'er), n. One who halts or limps.

Ralter (halt'er), n. [A. Sax. hælfter, headstall, noose; comp. D. L.G. and G. halfter, O.H.G. halftra, halaftra, D. also halster, with similar meanings. The origin is doubtful. But for the presence of the f it would be

easily derived from A. Sax, healdan, G. halten, to hold.] 1. A rope, cord, or strap, forming a headstall or noose for leading or confining a horse or other animal.—2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.

No man e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law, Trumbull.

Halter (halt'er), v.t. To put a halter on; to bind, eatch, or fasten with a halter; as, to

omd, catch, or rasten with a natter; as, to halter a horse.

Halteres (hal-te'rez), n. pl. [Gr. halteres, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, from haltomat, to leap.] The poisers or balancers of insects; the aborted econd pair of wings.

Haltermant (hal'ter-man), n. A hangman. It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for halterness and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. Enougle of New Wit, 1638.

Haltersack' (haltersak), n. A term of reproach equivalent to Hangdon.

If he were my son, I would hang him up by the heels, and flea him, and salt him, whoreson Haltersack.

Hean, & F.

Haltica (hal'ti-ka), n. [Gr. haltikos, good at leaping, from hallomati, to leap.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Chry-someline, popularly known as flea-beetles. sometimes, popularly known as nea-occutes. The turnip-flea (*H. nemorum*), whose harvae are sometimes so destructive to the turnip crops, furnishes an example. They have thickened femora to their hind legs, and jump, hence their scientific and popular

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), n. pl. Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), n. pl. [See HAL-TIOA.] The flea-beetles, a family of coleop-terous insects, now usually included under the Chrysomelidæ, destructive to crucifer-ous plants, and of which the genus Haltica is the type. See HALTICA. Haltingly (halt'ins-i), adv. In a halting manner; with limping; slowly. Haltic (halt'i-o), n. In Lupland myth. one of the guardian spirits of Mount Niemi.

of the guardian spices of amount aroun. From this height (Niemil) we had apportunity several times to see those vapours rise from the lake, which the people of the country call Hatties, and which they doen to be the guardian spirits of the mountain.

Mutgertuis.

Halvanner (hal'van-èr), n. In mining, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from halvans.

Halvans (halvanz), n. pl. In mining, ores not sufficiently rich or too impure to be offered for sale, but sometimes sold when

shed and freed from impurities. Halve (hiv), v.t. pret. & pp. halved; ppr. halving. (From half.) 1. To divide into two

vide into two equal parts; as, to halve an apple. — 2. To apple. -2. To join as timbers by lapping or letting into each other. The top fig. represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one common



Halving (in joinery).

halving.

Halved (hävd), a. In bot. appearing as if one side or one half were cut away; dimidiate; hemispherical.

unac; nemispherical. Halve-net, Hazve-net (hav'net), n. [Icel. hdfr, a kind of net for herring fishing.] A standing-net, placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [Scotch.]

tide. [Scotch.] Halves (havz), n. pl. of half. Haly (ha'li), a. Holy. [Scotch.] Halyard (ha'lyard), n. [Hale or haul, and yard.] Naut. a rope or tackle for hoisting

gard.] Naul. a rope of tackle for holsting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c. Writ-ten also Halliard. Halymote† (hā'li-mōt), n. [Haly, A. Sax, hilly, holy, and mote, A. Sax, gemôt, a meet-ing.] A holy or ecclesiastical court.

Halysites (hali-sits), n. pl. [Gr. halysis, a chain.] A fossil genus of coral of the family Favostidae, peculiar to the paleozoic strata. Called also Cateripora and Chain-pore Coral. Ham (ham). [A. Sax hām, a house, home, village, town.] A common element in Englishers, when the common element in Englishers. lish place names, as Buckingham, Notting-ham, Wrentham, Durham, &c. Hamlet is a diminutive.

Ham (ham), n. [A. Sax. ham, hamm; D. ham; G. hamme, a ham. Cog. Gr. kampto, to bend; W. Ir. and Gael. cam, crooked, bent.] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal;

the thigh of any animal -2. The thirh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured; the thigh of a hog salted and dried

in smoke.

Ham (ham), v.t. To make into ham; to cure meat, as beef, pork, &c., by salting and drying in smoke.

drying in smoke.

Hamadryad (ham'a-dri-ad), 12. pl. Hamadryads, Hamadryades (ham'a-dri-adz, ham-a-dri'ad-ez). [Gr. hamadryas, from hana, together, and drys, a tree, a nymph whose life was bound up with that of some tree.] I. In Greek and Romanantiq. a wood-nymph, feigued to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the ancients called hamadypais, is near to the honor of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so mear a dependence on some trees, more especially tasks, that they lived and died together. Specialry

2. A dog-faced age or baboon (Cynocephaly)

oaks, that they lived and died together. Spectato. 2, A dog-faced ape or baboon (Cymocephalu hamadryaes), with long mane and whiskera native of Abyssinia.

Hamal (ha'mal), m. A porter in Constantinople. The hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended on poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelidaceæ (ha-ma-më'li-dä'së-ë), n. pl. (Gr. hamamelidae, a tree with fruit like the pear.] Witch-hazels, as small natural order of epigynous exogenous plants of Linelley's umbellal alliance, much diffused but none European. They consist of small trees or shrubs, varying in height from 6 to 30 feet. They have alternate, stipulate, feather-veined leaves, and small axillary unisexual flowers, and are allied on the one hand to Bruniaceæ and on the other to Cornaceæ.

Hamarthritis (ham-àr-thri'tis), n. [Gr. hama, at once, and arthritis, gout, from arthron, a joint.] In med universal gout, or gout in all the joints.

Hamate (hā'māt), a. [L. hanatus, hooked, from hamus, a hook.] Hooked; entangled. Hamated (hā'māt-ed), a. Hooked or set with hooks.

Mamble (ham'bl), v.t. [A. Sax. hamelan, to hamstring, from ham.] I. To hamstring, from ham.] I. To hamstring. 2. To render dogs unft for hunting by cutting out the balls of the feet.

Hamburg-lake (ham'berg-lak), n. A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson.

Hamburg-white (ham'berg-whit), n. A pigment composed of two parts of barytes and one of white-lead.

Hamn-curer (ham'kūr-ėr), n. One who cures meat, as beef, pork, &c., by salting and drying.

Hame (hām), n. [Comp. D. haam, same

drying.

Hame (hām), n. [Comp. D. haum, same meaning.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck.

Hame (hām), n. Home. [Old English and Seatch.]

Hame (hām), n. Home. [Old English and Scotch.]

Hame (hām), n. A rare form of haulm, a stalk of grain.

Hamel, the t. [See Hamble.] To hamstring; to cut off. Chaucer.

Hamel, tham'el), n. The name for the bright star a in the constellation Aries.

Hamely (hām'il), a. Homely; familiar. [Scotch.]

Hamers, f For Hammers. Chaucer.

Hamers, to Ham'suk-u), n. [A. Sax. hām, home, and secan, secan, to seek. Comp. Icel. heimsöhn, an attack on one's house; G. heimsuchen, to ravage.] In Scots law, the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place.

offence of reconocisy beating or assauting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Hamiform (hā'mi-form), a. [L. hamns, a hook, and forma, form.] In zool. curved at the extremity, so as to resemble a hook. Hamiitonia (ham-il-ton'i-a), n. [In honour of Mr. Hamiiton of Philadelphia, an eminent between the contract of the contract

botanist.] A genus of North American and East Indian plants, nat. order Cinchonaeee. The species are shrubs with fragrant flowers,

The species are shrubs with fragrant flowers, which have a funnel-shaped corolla. They are cultivated in stoves.

Hamite (hām'it), n. [From L. hamus, n. hook.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to the Ammonites: so named from the shell being hooked or bent on itself, instead of being spiral. They are peculiar to the chalk or greensand.

Hamitic (ham-it'ik), a. Relating to Ham or his descendants; specifically, appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising the ancient Hieroglyphic language, Coptic, the Ethiopian or Abyssinian, the Libyan or Ber.

ancient Hieroglyphic language, Coptic, the Ethiopian or Abyssinian, the Libyan or Ber-

ber, and the Hottentot groups. The alli-ances of this class have not yet been dis-tinctly ascertained.

Bankin (ham'kin), n. A pudding made of a shoulder of mutton. Hamlet (ham'let), n. [Dim. of A. Sax. ham, home.] A small village; a little cluster of home.] A small villa houses in the country.

The country wasted and the hamlets burned.

Hamleted (ham'let-ed), α. Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

He is properly and pitically to be counted alone that is illiferate, and unactively lives hamleted in some untravelled village of the duller country. Feltham.

Hammel (ham'mel), n. A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle. See HEMMEL.

yard used for sheltering fattening cattle. See HEMNEL.

Hammer (ham'mėr), n. [A. Sax. hamor; comp. D. hamer, G. and Dan. hammer, Icel. hamar. G. H.G. hamar. In Icel. and A. Sax. the word also means a rock, and the term may have been originally applied to a stom implement for striking with.] 1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle.—2. Something which in form or action resembles the common hammer; as, (a) the part of a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (b) One of the small padded mallets by which the strings of a piano are struck. (c) That part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder. (In the old fiint-lock it was a piece of steel covering the pan and struck by the flint.) (d) In anat. the malleus or outermost of the four small hones of the ear.—3. Fig. anything destructive.

That renowned ciliar of truth, and hammer of

That renowned pillar of truth, and hammer of heresies, St. Augustine.

Hakewill.

-To bring to the hammer, to sell by auction, from the auctioneer using a small hammer knock down the goods to the highest

hammer (ham'mer), v.t. 1. To beat with a hammer; as, to hammer iron or steel.—

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

Some hammer helmets for the fighting field,

Dryden,

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excogitate: usually with out; as, to hammer out a scheme.

Hammer (ham'mer), v.i. 1. To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer.—2. To work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that, Whereon this month I have been hammering

2. To be working or in agitation; to keep up an excited state of feeling.

1 excited State of feeding.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;

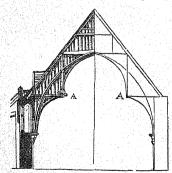
Blood and revenge are hammering in my hea

Shar

Hammerable (ham'mer-a-bl), a. That may be shaped by a hammer; malleable. Sher-

Hammer-axe (ham'mer-ax), n. A tool consisting of a hammer and axe combined on one handle.

one nance. **Hammer-beam** (ham'mer-bem), n. A short beam attached to the foot of a principal



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall.

rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half

way across the apartments. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below; and in its turn forms the support of another rib, constitut-ing with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as will be obvious on an examination of the figure, which is a representation of the roof of be obvious on an examination of the igure, which is a representation of the roof of Westminster Hall. Here the inner end of the hammer-beam A receives the weight of the upper portion of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

Hammer-cloth (ham'mer-kloth), n. The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages: so called perhaps from kinds of carriages: so called perhaps from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a little pocket hid by this cloth, or rather, as Skeat explains it, from D. hemel and E. cloth, hemel meaning the top or cover of a coach, also heaven (=G. himmel).

Hammer-dressed (ham'mer-drest), a. Dressed or prepared with a hammer; specially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or nick

Hammerer (ham'mer-er), n. One who works with a hammer

with a hammer.

Hammer-fish (ham' mer-fish), n. A rapacious fish of the family Squalidæ or sharks,
the balance-fish, Zyyæna vulgaris, Z. malleus, or Sphyrna zygæna; called also Hammer-headed Shark, from the shape of its
head, which resembles a double-headed hammer. Written also Hammer-head. See-

Hammer-harden (ham'mer-här-dn), v.t. To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.

Hammer-head (ham'mer-hed), n. 1. The piece of iron which forms the head of a hammer.—2. Same as Hammer-fish.

Hammer-headed (ham'mer-hed-ed), a.

Having a head like a hammer. See HAMMER-EISE.

Hammerman (ham'mer-man), n. beats or works with a hammer; specifically, in Scotland, a smith, or worker in metal.

Hammer-oyster (ham'mér-ois-tèr), n. Mal-leus rulgaris, a bivalve shell-fish found in the West Indies, resembling the pearl-oyster when young, but when mature resembling the form of a hammer.

Hammochrysos (ham-mo-kri'sos), n. [Gr. hammos, sand, and chrysos, gold.] An old term for a variety of sandstone having spangles of gold colour interspersed in it.

Hammock (ham'mok), n. [Sp. hamaca; Pg. maca. A word of Indian origin. Co-



Sailor's Hammock suspended by hooks

lumbus, in the Narrative of his first Voyage, says:—'A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and hamacas or nets in which they sleep.'] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth, usually canvas, or netting, about 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords and hooks. It very commonly forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships.

Hammock - racks, Hammock - battens (ham'mok-raks, ham'mok-bat-tnz), n. Cleats or battens from which the hammocks are

Hamous, Hamose (hā/mus, hā/mōs), a. [L. hamus, a hook. Cog. Celt. cam, crooked.] In bot. hooked; having the end hooked or

curved. Hamper (ham'per), n. [Contr. from hanaper (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, generally of considerable size, and chiefly used as a case for

packing articles in.

Hamper† (ham'per), n. [See the verb.] 1. A fetter or some instrument that shackles. Shacklockes, hampers, gyves, and chains.

2. Naut. a collective name for things which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way in time of service.

Hamper (ham'per), v.t. [Perhaps a nasalized

form corresponding to D. haperen, to stammer, falter, stick fast. Comp. Sc. hamp, to stammer, to halt in walking; hamfise or hamphis, to hamper, to hem in; Goth. hamfs, hanfs, mutilated; G. humpeln, hümpeln, to limp.] 1. To shackle; to entangle; to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to; to perplex; to embarrass; to encumber.

A lion hampered in a net. They hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward. Tillotson.

2. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism.

I hampered the lock of the library door, Life of a Lover. Hamper (ham'per), v.t. To put into a ham-

Hamshackle (ham'shak-l), v.t. [Ham and shackle (which see).] To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its forelegs to pre-



Hamster (Cricetus vulgaris or frumentarius).

tion, but differing in having short hairy tails as well as cheek-pouches, in which they con-

vey grain, peas, acorns, &c., to their winter residence. The acoms, &c., to their winter residence. The common hamster of the north of Europe and Asia (C. vulgaris or frumentarius) is of the size of the water-rat, but is of a browner colour, and its belly and legs are yellow. In its burrow, which consists of several compartments—one, lined with straw or hay, being reserved for sleeping—it stores as much as 60 lbs. of corn or I cwt. of beams as provision for the milder months of winter, the property of the property of the property of the strategy of the colour months. It hybernating during the colder months. It is carnivorous as well as graminivorous. The hamster is not known in Britain, but is

common in Germany and Poland.

Hamstring (ham'string), n. [Ham and string.] The tendon or one of the tendons of the ham.

of the nam. Hamstring (ham'string), v.t. pret. & pp. hamstring or hamstringed; ppr. hamstringing. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not hamstringed his horse.

Macaulay.

Hamular (ham'ū-lėr), a. [See HAMULUS.] Hooklike; hooked. Hamulose (ham'ū-lōs), a. [See HAMULUS.] In bot. covered with little hooks, or having a little hook at the end.

a little flook at the end.

Hamulus (han'ū-lus), n. [L., a little hook, dim. of hamus, a hook.] A little hook; as (a) in anat. the hooklike portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, or any similar object. (b) In bot a kind of hooked bristle found in the flower of University. cinia

Ginna.

Han.† An old plural and inf. of have.

Han (han), n. The name given to the Chinese dynasty founded by Kan-tsu, and lasting from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220. It is the most celebrated of all the dynasties of China, and with it commences the modern history of that armine. that empire.

Hanap (han'ap), n. [See Hanaper.] A rich silver or golden goblet or tankard formerly used on state occasions.

Hanaper (ha'na-per), n. [L.L. hanaperium, a large vessel, properly a receptacle for cups, hence for any valuables, from L.L.



Hanaper used for keeping the Records

hanapus, anapus, a vessel, a cup, Fr. hanap, a drinking-bowl, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. hnap, hnepf, G. napf, A. Sax.

hnæp, a goblet, a bowl.] 1. A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money as they journeyed from place to place; the king's treasury. The clerk or warden of the hanaper was an officer who received the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There was also an officer who was controller of the hanaper. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer.—Hanaperofice, of the Court of Chancery, so called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (in hanaperio), those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. The act 5 and 6 Vict. ciii. transferred the duties of the hanaper-office to other officials.

the dubies of the series of the honor of those commissioners.

2 † A hamper. Holland.

Hance,† Haunce† (hans). For Enhance.
See ENHANCE.

7 | A form of haunch.] 1. In

E.T. A humper. Houras.

See ENHANCE.

Hance, Haunce† (hans). For Enhance.

See ENHANCE.

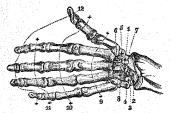
Hance (hans), n. [A form of haunch.] 1. In arch. a term sometimes used as synonymous with haunch (which see), by older writers more especially applied to (a) the lower part, above the springing, of three and four centred arches. (b) A small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost. Written also Hanse...

2. pl. Naut. falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

Hanch (hanch), n. In arch. same as Haunch.

Hanchinol (han'shin-ol), n. The Mexican name for Heimia salicifolia, a plant of the nat order Lythraceæ, which is a powerful sudorific and duretic, and is much in repute as a cure for venereal diseases. See HEIMIA.

Hand (hand), n. [Common, in forms varying but little from the English, to all the Teutonic tongues. Probably allied to Goth. hinthan, to capture; O.Fris. handa, henda, to take; E. hend, hent, to seize, hent, seized; perhaps also hunt, hound. Handsal, handy, handsome are derivatives.] 1. In man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument. That which constitutes a hand, properly speaking, is the power of opposing the thumb to the other fingers either singly or in combination. The hand



Skeleton of Human Hand and Wrist,

r, Scaphoid bone. 2, Semilunar bone. 3, Cuneform bone. 4, Fisiform bone. 5, Os trapezium, 6, Os trapezium, 8, Unciform bone. 9, Metacarpal bones of thumb and fingers, or First row of phalanges of thumb and fingers, 11, Second row of phalanges of fingers. 12, Third row of phalanges of thumb and fingers, 12, Third row of phalanges of thumb and fingers.

of man alone exemplifies this condition, that of the apes and monkeys being able to imitate but feebly the opposition of the thumb and the fingers. The human hand is composed of twenty-seven bones, namely, the eight bones of the carpus or wrist, the five bones of the metacarpus forming the palm, and the fourteen bones or phalanges of the fingers. Of these phalanges the thumb has but two, all the other digits having three each.—2. A member of certain of the lower animals resembling in use or structure the human hand; as, one of the four extremities of an ape; one of the fore-paws of a squirrel; in falcony, the foot of a hawk; in the mange, the fore-foot of a horse.—3. A measure of 4 inches; a palm: applied chiefly to horses; as, a horse 14 hands high.—4. Side; part; direction, either right or left; as, on the one hand or the other; this is admitted on all hands, that is, on all sides or by all parties.—5. Performance; handwork; workmanship; that is, the effect for the cause, the hand being the instrument of action. of man alone exemplifies this condition, that

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the hand of Eve. Milton.

6. Power of performance; skill.

A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin. Manner of acting or performance; mode

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like,

Bacon.

8. Agency; part in performing or executing; as, punish every man who had a hand in the mischief.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the hand of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 Ki. xiv. 18. of his servant Ahijah the prophet. I Ka Kiv. 10. Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like Hooker. the apostles.

9. Possession; power; as, the estate is in the hands of the owner.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God..., the use whereof is in our hands, the effect in his.

Hooker.

in his.

Hooker.

10. In card-playing, (a) the cards held by a single player. (b) One of the players, the elder hand being the player sitting next after the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt. (c) A game at cards. (d) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played. 'The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand.'

A saint in heaven would grieve to see such hand Cut up by one who will not understand. Crabbe. Cut up by one who will not understand. Crabbe.

11. As much as may be held in the hand; specifically, (a) five of any article of sale; as, five oranges or five herrings make a hand; (b) with tobacco-growers, a bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together, without the stem being stripped. —12. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; as, the hands of a clock.—13. A person: so used by itself mostly as applied to persons employed on board ship or in manufactories, but more widely in such phrases as, a good hand at a speech; a poor hand at an explanation, in which there is a reference to some special faculty or ability ascribed or denied to a person, and in one or two other phrases, such as, a cool hand, a person not easily abashed or deprived of his self-possession; an old hand, a person of long experience, an astute fellow.—14. Style of penmanship; as, a good hand; a bad hand; a fine hand.—15.†Terms; conditions; rate; price. 'Bought at a dear hand, 'a bad hand; a fine hand, on ear; either present and within reach or not far distant.

(b) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is at hand.

2 Thes, ii. 2.

—At or in any hand, on any account; at any rate; at all events; at 2 all expents. 11. As much as may be held in the hand;

—At or in any hand, on any account; at any rate; at all events; at no hand, on no account.

account.

Hark you, sir; I'll have them fairly bound:
All books of love; see that at any hand. Shak.
O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour
of his design; let him fetch off his drum in any hand.
Shak.

Accept the mystery, but at no hand wrest it by pride or ignorance. Fer. Taylor. pride or ignorance.

—At first hand, from the producer, or new; at second hand, or simply second hand, from an intermediate purchaser, or old or used; as, these goods were bought at first hand; this book was obtained second hand.—At the hand or hands of. See above under meaning S.—By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden by hand; to lift, draw, or carry by hand.—For one's own hand, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others; as, he fought like Harry of the Wynd for his own hand.

For each

ynd for his own self and hand.

But sought to rule for his own self and hand.

Tennyson.

—From hand to hand, from one person to another. —In hand, (a) present payment, in respect to the receiver.

Receiving in hand one year's tribute. Knolles. (b) In the state of preparation or execution. 'We have sport in hand.' Shak.

Of all hands, t in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we were born, Therefore, of all hands, we must be forsworn. Shak.

Therefore, of all hands, we must be trowern.

—Off hand, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation.—Off one's hands, done; ended.—Of his hands, an expression used in Shakspere's time in such phrases as, a tall man of his hands; a proper fellow of his hands; and probably equivalent to with his hands, tall having meant at that time not only what we now mean by it, but also strong, sturdy, able. Schmidt compares the expression 'ein helt ze sinen han-

den' (a hero at his hands) in the 'Nibelunge Not.'—On hand, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods on hand.—On one's hands, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one.

Jupiter had a farm on his hands. His wife came upon my hands. Fielding. -Out of hand, (a) at once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

What have you done to your step-dame?
Come, tell me out of hand, Old ballad. Come, tell me out of hand.

(b) Off one's hands; done; ended; as, 'Were these inward wars once out of hand.' Shak.—To his hand, to my hand, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made to his hands. The work is made to mis hands. Locke.

-Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. This deed is executed under the hand and seal of the owner.—Hand in and out, the name of an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.'s reign.—Hand in hand, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Flock and Apric sitting hands thand. Tenuvan.

Enoch and Annie sitting hand in hand. Tennyson.

—Hand over hand, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to colimb hand over hand; also, rapidly; as, to come up with a chase hand over hand; used by seamen.—Hand over head, negligently: rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]—Hand to hand, in close union; close fight.—Hand to mouth. To live from hand to mouth is to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires, without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply.—Hands off! keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—A cool hand. See above under meaning 13.—A heavy hand, severity or oppression.—A light hand, gentleness; moderation.—A light hand, gentleness; moderation.—A stack hand, idleness; curelessness.—A Enoch and Annie sitting hand-in-hand. Tennyson. An value and see above under meaning is.

— a stack hand, idleness; carelessness.—A
strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous
government.—Clean hands, innocence; freedom from guilt.—Heavy on hand, difficult to manage: an expression properly belong-ing to the manege.

Poor Bella, how heavy on hand she will find him. Hot at hand, † same as Heavy on hand. See

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shak

Shat.

Shat.

—Light in hand, easy to manage. See above,

Heavy on hand.—To ask the hand of, to ask
in marriage.—To be hand and glove with,
to be intimate and familiar, as friends or
associates.—To be on the mending hand, to
be improving in health; to be recovering.

To bear a hand (naut.), to give assistance
quickly; to hasten.—To bear in hand,† to
keep in expectation or dependence; to delude with false hopes and pretences.

A rascally vea forsooth knave, to bear a gentle-

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to hear a gentle-man in hand, and then stand upon security. Shak. -To bind or tie hand and foot, to bind firmly; to attach so as to be inseparable; to restrain completely.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, bound hand and foot to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape.

Dickens.

-To change hands, to change sides; to change owners.—To come to hand, to be received; to come within one's reach.—To get hand, † to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice, Got hand upon his youth.

Daniel

Got hand upon his youth.

—Give me your hands, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval. Shak.—To give the hand of, to give a woman in marriage.—To have a hand in, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—To have me's hands full, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—To hold hand with,† to hold one's own with; to vie with; to equal.

She in beauty, education blood.

nold one's own with; to vie with; to equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,

Holds hand with any princess in the world. Shak.

—To lay hands on, (a) to seize; (b) to assault.

—Laying on of hands, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—To lend a hand, to give assistance.—To make a hand, to profit; to gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.

Sir F. Hayward.

-To pour water on the hands, in the Bible, is to serve or minister to. 2 Ki. iii. 11.—To put forth the hand against, in the Bible, to use violence against; to kill. 2 Sam. xviii.

12.—To put one's hand to a neighbour's goods, in the Bible, to steal them. Ex. xxii. 8.—To put the last hand or finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections or give the final polish.—To set the hand to, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou settest thine hand to.

Deut. xxiii. 20.

That he hand to. Deut. xxiii. 20.

—To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually (with or without a shake), as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation. —To strike hands, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour. Prov. xvii. 18.

—To take by the hand, to take under one's protection. —To take in hand, to attempt; to undertake. Luke i. 1. Also, to seize and deal with. —To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.

Hand (hand), v.t. 1. To give or transmit with the hand; as, hand me a book.—2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.

Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell 8.† To manage with the hand or hands.

I bless my chain, I hand my oar, Nor think on all I left on shore. Prior. 4.† To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First hand me; on mine own accord, I'm off.
Shak

Naut, to furl, as a sail-6, t To pledge by the hand; to handfast.

If any two be but once handed in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed. Millon.

—To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are handed down from

age to age.

Hand (hand), v.i. To go hand in hand; to co-operate.

Let but my power and means hand with my will,

Massinger.

Hand (hand), a. Belonging to or used by the hand: much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand; as, hand-barrow, hand-bell, hand-loom, hand-saw, &c. Anciently, when prefixed to names of animals, it signified tame or pet; as, a hand-wolf, a tame wolf.

Though I am tame, and bred up with my wrongs, Which are my foster-brothers, I may leap, Like a kand-wolf, into my natural wildness, And do an outrage.

Bean. & Fl.

Hand-ball (hand'bal), n. A game with a

ball.

Handbarrow (hand ba-rō), n. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.

Handbasket (hand bas-ket), n. A small or portable basket.

portable basket.

Handbell (handbel), n. A small bell rung
by the hand, as opposed to one with bellropes; a table-bell.

Hand-bill (handbil), n. An instrument for

Hand-bill (hand'bil), n. A loose printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement. Handblow (hand'blō), n. A blow or stroke with the hand.

with the hand.

Hand-book (hand'buk), n. A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guidebook for travellers.

Hand-brace (hand'brās), n. A boring-tool, consisting of a cranked spindle, at one end of which a broad head or breastplate is attached by a swivel, so that it may remain stationary while the crank is turned, the other end having a socket into which a drill can be fixed. Weale.

Hand-breadth (hand'bredth), n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their hand-breadth by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth. Arbithnol,

Hand-car (hand'kar), n. A hand cart or carriage. [United States.]
Hand-cart (hand'kart), n. A cart drawn or pushed by hand.
Hand-cloth (hand'kloth), n. A handkerchief.
Hand-craft (hand'kraft), n. Same as Handeraft

hand-craftsman (hand'krafts-man), n. A handicraftsman. Swift.

Handcuff (hand'kuf), n. [A. Sax. handcops.—hand, the hand. cosp. cops. a fetter.] A manacle or fastening for the hand, consisting of an iron ring round the wrist, usually

connected by a short chain with one on the

Handcuff (hand'kuf), v.t. To manacle; to confine the hands with, or as firmly as with handcuffs.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak by attempting to rend it.

Hay.

it.

Hand-director (hand'di-rekt-er), n. An instrument designed to assist a player of the piano to acquire a good position of the hands and arms; a hand-guide.

Hand-drop (hand'drop), n. A popular term for paralysis of the hand, produced by the action of lead.

Handed (hand'ad) a. I. With hands icined.

Handed (hand'ed), a. 1. With hands joined. Into their inmost bower, handed they went, Milton.

2. Having a hand possessed of any peculiar property: used especially in composition with qualifying words; as, right-handed, left-handed, empty-handed, full-handed, &c.

What false Italian, As poisonous tongued as handed, hath prevailed.

Hander (hand'er), n. One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. Dry-

Handfast† (hand'fast), n. 1. Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping. If that shepherd is not in hand-fast, let him fly.

Shak

2. Gripe; grasp; hold upon.

Should leave the handfast that he had of grace. To fall into a woman's easy arms. Bean. & Fl. Handfast' (hand'fast), a. Fast by contract; betrothed, or united as if by betrothal. A virgine made handfast to Christ.

Handfast + (handfast), v.t. [A. Sax. hand-fæstan, to pledge one's hand]. I. To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join in close union.

If a damsel that is a virgin be handfusted to any man (betrothed, present version).

Deut. xxii. 23. Coverdale's Trans.

2. Formerly in parts of Scotland, to marry for a year, after which the union might be broken or made permanent.—3. To give over as a possession; to transfer to the possession of.

We list not to handfast ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.

Alp. Sancroft.

Handfastly† (hand'fast-li), adv. By means of handfasting; in a solemnly-pledged manner Holinshed.

Hand-fetter (hand'fet-ter), n. A fetter for the hand: a manacle

Hand-fish (hand'fish), n. See CHEIRONEC-Hand-footed (hand'fut-ed), a. Having feet

Hand-rooted (mandrig-ed), a. having reet formed like human hands; chiropodous. Handful (hand'ful), a. pl. Handfuls (hand'-fulz). 1. As much as the hand will grasp or contain.—2. As much as the arms will embrace.—3.† A palm; four inches.

Broke his thigh bone about an handful above the knee. Clarendon.

4. A small quantity or number; as, a hand-ful of men.—5. As much as can be done; full employment. Being in possession of the town, they had their handful to defend themselves from firing, Raleigh,

The phrase now used is to have the hands

Hand-gallop (hand'gal-lup), n. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Orid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a handgallop, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.

Dryaten.

Hand-gear (hand'ger), n. In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

Hand-glass (hand'glas), n. In hort. a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding plants.

Hand-grenade (hand'gren-ād), n. A grenade to be thrown by the hand. See GREN-

ADE.

Handgripe (hand'grip), n. A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

Handgrithi (hand'grith), n. [A. Sax. handgrith-hand, hand, and grith, peace.] In law, peace or protection granted by the king under his cure hand.

under his own hand.

Hand-guide (hand'gid), n. Same as Hand-

Hand-gun (hand'gun), n. A gun wielded by the hand. Hand-hole (hand'höl), n. In steam-boilers, a small hole in the bottom of a water space,

to admit of the hand being inserted for the purpose of cleaning the boiler, &c.

Hand-hook (hand hök), n. An instrument used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.

Handicap (hand in twisting bars of iron.

Handicap (hand in the cap, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] 1. In racing, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object. The former mode is usually adopted in races between pedestrians, the latter in horse-racing. The amount of the handicap is generally adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age and sex of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill; thus, in draughts, a superior player is handicapped if he play an inferior with eleven men to his twelve.—2. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by additional penalties of weight imposed on them to carry, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; as, the Ebor handicap; the Newmarket handicap.

3. An old game at cards not unlike loo.

Handicap (handi-kap) v.t. pret. and pp. handicapped; ppr. handicapping. To arrange, as the competitors or the mode of competing in a contest, by allowing some advantage to an inferior competitor, or imposing some penalty on a superior, so as to bring them as nearly as possible to an accounter as the privace to handicapped appears of the mode of competing them as nearly as possible to an accounter as a paperior, so as to bring them as nearly as possible to an accounter as a paperior, so as to bring them as nearly as possible to an

advantage to an inferior competitor, or imposing some penalty on a superior; so as to bring them as nearly as possible to an equality; as, to handicap a player; to handicap a nea or a game.

Handicap (han/di-kap), a. A term applied to a contest in which the competitors are handicapped; as, a handicap race.

Handicapper (han/di-kap-ér), n. One who handicap

nandicaps.

Handicraft (hand'i-kraft), n. [A. Sax. hand-gevæft. Comp. handhoork.] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—2. A man who obtains his living by manual labour; one skilled in some mechanical art. [Rare.]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and handicrafts are managed in the same manner.

Swift.

Handicraft (hand'i-kraft), a. Belonging to a trade that requires art and manual labour. Handicraftsman (hand'i-krafts-man), n. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; an artisan; a manufacturer. Handicuff (hand'i-kuf), n. Same as Handy-cuff.

Handily (hand'i-li), adv. In a handymanner. Handiness (hand'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being handy.

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company. Chesterfield.

Hand-in-hand (hand'in-hand), adv. With hand joined in hand; hence, with concert of action; in cordial union.

di actori, in cordial union.

Handiwork (hand'i-wèrk), n. [A. Sax. handgeweore, from hand, the hand, and geweore
=weore, work. Comp. handieraft.] Workdone by the hands; hence, any work.

Handkercher † (hand'ker-chèr), n. Handkerchief, 'He showed me your handkercher' Shah

kerchief. '.

Rerchief. 'He showed me your nanawercher.' Slak.

Handkerchief (hand'ker-chef), n. [Hand
and kerchief.' See KERCHIEF.] 1. A piece
of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of
wiping the face or hands as occasion requires.
2. A neckloth; a neckerchief.

Hand-language (hand'lang-gwal), n. The
art of conversing by the hands; certain
movements of the hands or fingers by which
ideas are conveyed, employed chiefly by or
in conversing with mutes. See DEAFNESS.

Handle (han'dl), v.t. pret. & pp. handled;
ppr. handling. [A Sax handlan, to handle,
a kind of freq. from hand. Comp. manage,
from L. manus, the hand.] 1. To touch; to
feel with the hand; to bring the hand or
hands in frequent contact with.

The bodies we daily handle. ... hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them.

Locke.

The hardness of the winters (in Flanders) forces

The hardness of the winters (in Flanders) forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year.

2. To manage; to ply; to wield.
That fellow handles a bow like a crow-keeper.
Shak

3. To treat; to deal with, as a person or a

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

topic; to use well or ill; to discourse on; to discuss; as, the author handled the subject with address.

How wert thou handled?

Shak You shall see how I will handle her. Shak. I did in the beginning separate divine testimonie from human; which method I have pursued, and so handled them both apart.

Bacon,

handled them both apart.

Handle (han'dl), n. [A. Sax. handel, from hand.] 1. That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving the thing, as the hat of a sword, the bail of a kettle, the knob of a door, the lug on a trunk, &c.—2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose; said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal handle of his own good nature. South.

-To give a handle, to furnish an occasion. —A handle to one's name, a title. [Colloq.]

Handle (han'dl), v.i. To use the hands; to feel with the hands; to work or act by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they handle not. Ps. cxv. 7.

of the finitus.

They have hands, but they handle not. Ps. CXV. 7.

Handleable (han'dl-a-bl), a. That may be handled. Sherwood.

Hand-lead (hand'led), n. Naut. the lead which is used for sounding in rivers, harbours, or shoal-water, and which is much smaller than the deep-sea lead. See LEAD.

Handler (han'dl-èr), n. One who handles.

Handless (hand'les), a. 1. Without a hand or hands.—2. [Scotch.] Awkward.

Hand-line (hand'lin), n. A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.

Handling (han'dl-ing), n. 1. A touching or using by the hand; a treating in discussion; dealing; action.—2. In painting, management of the pencil.

Handloom (hand'löm), n. A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

Hand-made (hand'mād), a. Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine; as, handmade paper.

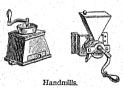
Handmaid, Handmaiden (hand'mād,hand'mād-n), n. A maid that waits at hand; a famele servent or attendant.

Handmaid, Handmaiden (hand mād, handmaid, handmaid-maid-n). A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand-making† (hand māk-ing), n. The act of pilfering; theit. Latimer.

Hand-mallet (hand mail-let), n. A mallet or wooden hammer with a handle.

Handmill (hand mil), n. A mill for grinding



grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by the hand, in opposition to one driven by steam, water, &c.

water, etc.

Hand-organ (hand'or-gan), n. A portable
or barrel organ, played by means of a cylinder set with pins or staples, and turned by

the hand. Hand-paper (hand'pā-pėr), n. A particular sortof paper weil known in the Record Office, and so called from its water-mark (远平"), which goes back to the fifteenth century.

Hand-plant (hand'plant), n. [Hand and plant, from the appearance of the stamens.]
The Cheirostenon platanoides, a singular Mexican tree of the order Sterculiacea, that produces a flower, the stamens of which are so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. See

CHEROSTEMON.

Hand-press (hand/pres), n. A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam-power, &c.

secami-power, &c.

Hand-pump (hand'pump), n. In locomotive
engines, the pump placed by the side of the
fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the
engine has to stand with steam up. This
pump has now been superseded by injectors,
&c., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

Hand-rackle (hand'rak-1), a. Rash in strik-

Hand-rackle (handrak-1), a. Kash in surus-ing; hasiy. [Sootch.]
Handrail, Handrailing (hand'ral, hand-ral'ing), n. A rail or railing to hold by; as, (a) in a stair a rail raised upon slender posts, called balusters, to prevent persons falling down the well-hole, as also to assist them in ascending and descending. (b) In a loco-

motive engine, the railing along the sides to protect persons when passing to the front. Hand-ruff (hand'ruf), n. The original term

thand-ruff (hand'ruf), n. The original term for the ruffle.

Hand-sail (hand'sāl), n. A sail managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their hand-sails, nor suifer the pilot to steer.

Hand-sale (hand'sāl), n. A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands.

Handsaw (hand'sā), n. A saw to be used with the hand. In the proverb, not to know a hawk from a handsaw, denoting great ignorance, handsaw is a corruption of hernshaw or heronshaw, the heron (which see).

great ignorance, handsaw is a corruption of hernshaw or heronshaw, the heron (which see).

Hand-screen (hand'skrein), n. A screen resembling a fan, used by ladies for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c. Handscrew (hand'skrû), n. An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

Hand-seax (hand'skks), n. [A. Sax.] The Anglo-Saxon dagger, or short sword.

Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), n. [From hand, and root of sell, sale. Comp. A. Sax. hand-selen, hand-syllan, to give into one's hands, or to give the hand, from hand, and selan, sellan, syllan, to give, to sell; icel. handsal (from hand, and sel, sale), defined by Vighisson as 'the transference of a right bargain, duty to another by shaking hands;' Dan. handsel, hansel, earnest.] A colloquial or familiar term much used both in England and Scotland to signify a gift; a New-year's gift; an earnest, or earnest penny; a sale, gift, or delivery, or a using, which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first money that a merchant receives in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, &c.

The apostlesterm it the pledge of our inheritance, and the hansel or earnest of that which is to come. The apostlesterm it the pledge of our inheritance, and the hansel or earnest of that which is to come. The apostlesterm it the pledge of our inheritance, and the hansel or earnest of that which is to come. The apostlesterm it the pledge of our inheritance, and the hansel or earnest of that which is to come. However, Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), v.t. To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

In timorous deer he hansels his young paws, And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws,

In timorous deer he hansels his young paw And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claw

And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws,

Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), a.

Used or enjoyed for the first time; newly
acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

Handsel-Monday (hand'sel-mun-dā), n.
The first Monday of the new year, when it
was formerly usual in Scotland for servants,
children, and others to ask or receive presents or handsel.

Handshoe (hand'shö), n. [G. handschuh, a
glove—hand, a hand, and schuh, a shoe.] A
glove. Lemon. [Rare.]

Handsmooth† (hand'smöth), adv. With
dexterity; with skill or readiness; easily;
readily.

If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest handsmooth. Dr. H. More.

Handsome (hand'sum), a. [From hand, and term. some (which see). Comp. D. hand-zaam, tractable, serviceable, mild; G. hand-sam, convenient, favourable.] 1. Dexterous;

sam, convenient, favourable.] 1. Dexterous; handy; ready; convenient.

For a thief it is so handsome, as it may seem it was first invented for him.

That they (engines of war) be both easy to be carried and handsome to be moved and turned about.

Reigh Rebinson (More's Utopia).

2. Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; endowed with a certain share of beauty along with dignity; having symmetry of parts; well formed; as, a handsome woman or man; she has a handsome person or face; a handsome building.

O, what a world of vile ill-favour'd faults

Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year!

Shak.

3. Graceful in manner; marked with pro priety and ease; becoming; appropriate; as, a handsome style or composition.

Easiness and handsome address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way.

Felton.

way. Fetton 4. Ample; large; as, a handsome fortune. He at last accumulated a handsome sum of money.

5. Characterized by or expressive of liberality or generosity; as, a handsome present; a handsome present;

Handsome action.

Handsome; to render neat or beautiful.

Handsomely (hand'sum-li), adv. 1. In a handsome manner.

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape, Becomes unhandsome, handsomely to 'scape. Waller,

2. Naut. steadily and carerary, as, to lower handsomely, handsomeness (handsomenes), n. 1. The condition or quality of being handsome.

Persons of the fairer sex like that handsomenes for which they find themselves to be the most liked.

Beyle. 2. Naut, steadily and carefully; leisurely;

2.† Favour; approval.

He will not look with any handsomeness Upon a woman, Beau. & Fl.

Upon a woman.

Handspike (hand'spik), n. A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

Handstaff (hand'staf), n. pl. Handstaves (hand'stavz). A javelin. Ezek, xxxix. 9.

Handstroke (hand'strök), n. A blow or stroke given by the hand.

Handstroke (hand'tit), a. Naut. tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight.

Handtimber † (hand'tim-ber), n. Underwood.

Hand-tree (hand'trē), n. Same as Hand-

Handvice (hand'vīs), n. A small portable vice that may be held in the hand while it is used

is used.

Hand-waled (hand'wāld), a. Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [Scotch.]

Hand-weapon (hand'we-pon), n. A weapon to be wielded by the hand. Num. xxx. 18.

Hand-wheel (hand'whēl), n. A small flywheel, having usually a handle inserted in the rim of it, to serve the purpose of a crank in a machine which is worked by hand.

Handwhile † (hand'whil), n. A short interval.

Hand-winged (hand'wingd), a. Havingh hands developed into something resembling wings; cheiropterous: said of bats.
Handwork (hand'werk), n. Work done by

the hands.

Handworked, Handwrought (hand'werkt, hand'rat), a. Made with the hands. Hand-worm (hand'werm), n. A species of Handwrite (hand'rit), v.t. To express in

handwriting; to write out; to copy or express in manuscript. [Rare.]

This work. . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters (of Junius), but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were handwritten by Sir Phillip Francis. Temple Bar.

Handwrite (hand'rit), v.i. To perform the act of forming characters, letters, &c., as with a pen; to write.

WIGH a pen; 60 wires.

Think what an accomplished man he would be, who could read well, handwrite well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manner.

Sir A. Hills.

Handwriting (hand'rīt-ing), n. 1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.—2. That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances.

Col. ii. 14.

Handy (hand'i), a. [From hand; comp. Sw. Goth. and D. handig, handy.] 1.† Performed by the hand. 'To draw up and come to handy strokes.' Millon. -2. Performing with skill and readiness; skilled to use the

hands with ease in performance; dexterous; ready; adroit; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She cull'd, and them with handy care she drest.

3. Ready to the hand; near; suited to the use of the hand; convenient; as, my books are very handy.

are very handy.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more handy than the long jointer. Moson.

Handy-billy (hand'i-bil-ii), n. Naut. a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed.

Handyblow (hand'i-blō), n. A blow or stroke with the hand.

Both parties now were drawn so close Almost to come to handyblows.

Butler.

Handy cuff (hand'i-knt), n. A blow or cuff with the hand. Written also Handicuff.

Handy-dandy (hand'i-dan-di), n. A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made as to which hand it is retained in.

See how youd justice rails upon youd simple thief!
Hark in thine ear, change places, and handy-dandy.
Which is the justice, which is the thief? Shak

Handy-fight + (hand'i-fit), n. A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves handy-fights.

K. Fonson.

Handygripe (hand'i-grip), n. A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand; close seizure a

The mastiffs, charging home, To blows and handygripes were come. Hudibras.

The mastiffs, charging home.
The mastiffs, charging home.
To blows and handyrripes were come. Hudibras.
Handystroke (hand'i-strök), n. A blow or stroke given by the hand.
Handywork. Same as Handiwork.
Hane (han), v.t. Same as Handiwork.
Hane (han), v.t. Same as Handiwork.
Hang (hang), v.t. pret. & pp. hung or hanged (the latter is obsolete except in sense 2); ppr. hanging. [A. Sax. hangan, hôn, for hahan, pret. heng, pp. hungen, to hang up, to suspend (the n is inserted, as in go. gang); A. Sax. also hangian, to hang or be suspended; O. H. G. hahan, G. hängen, Dan. hænge, Icel. hanga, Goth. hahan, to suspend to hang.] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some elevated point without support from below: often used with up; as, to hang a coat on a hook; to hang up a sign.—2. To put to death by suspending by the neck. Suppose he should have hung himself. B. Jonson. 'Was hung by martial law.' Southey. 'Hung brave Sir Hugh.' W. Morris.
S. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, and the like.—4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended, as pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like; as, to hang an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung be the heavens with black.

Shak.

Hung be the heavens with black. Shak.
And hung thy holy roofs with savage spoils.

Hung be the heavens with black. Shak. And hung thy holy roofs with savage spoils.

Dryden.

To cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude; as, to hang the head. 'Cowsilps wan that hang the pensive head.' Milton.—To hang down, to let fall below the proper position; to bend down; to decline; as, to hang down the head.—To hang fire, to be slow in discharging or communicating fire through the vent to the charge; said of a gun; hence, to hesitate or be slow in acting; to exhibit want of promptitude.—To hang out, (a) to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to hang out display; to exhibit to notice; as, to hang out false colours. (b) To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—To hang up, (a) to suspend; to place on something fixed on high. (b) To keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to hang up a question in debate.

Hang (hang), w. 1. To be suspended; to be sustained wholly or partly by something above; to dangle; to depend; to be suprorted with free motion on the point or points of suspension; as, his coat was hanging on the neck of a person.

Hang not on my gaments.

To head forward or downward: to lean

Hang not on my garments. Shak.
2. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder hung. Pope. above the ground; as, a hanging garden on the top of a house.—4. Fig. to be attached to or connected with in various ways; as, (a) to have origin; to proceed; to arise.

Where curt speech and soft persuasion thing.

(b) To cling to or remain with one, as habits. I felt the prejudices of my education . . . still hanging about me. Funius.

(c) To have a basis of certain grounds or considerations; as, this question hangs on a single point.—5. To hover; to impend; as, many dangers hang over the country.

Sundry blessings hang about his throne. Shak.

6. To be delayed; to be kept back. 'Her accents hung.' Dryden.

A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. Milton.

7. To linger; to lounge; to loiter.

I hang with grooms and porters on the bridge.

Tennyson.

8. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, hanging grounds.—9. To be put to death by suspension from the neck.

Sir Balaam hangs. -To hang back, to recede; to go reluctantly torward. -To hang on or upon, (a) to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome; to weigh upon; to drag.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which hang on the timorous.

Addison.

which large on the timorous. Addison. Life hange upon me and becomes a burden. Addison.
(b) To adhere obstinately; to be importunate. (c) To rest; to reside; to continue; as, sleep hung on his eyelids, Shak. (d) To be dependent on.

How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours

(e) Naut. to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly. (f) To regard with passionate admiration; as, the audience hung upon the speaker's words.

What though I be not so in grace as you, So hung upon with love, so fortunate. Shak.

To hang out, to lodge or reside. [Colloq.] —To hang over, to project at the top. A wall is said to hang over when the top projects beyond the bottom.—To hang together, (a) to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we any together.

Dryden. hang together.

(b) To be self-consistent; as, the storyden.

not hang together.—To hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.—To hang in doubt, to be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee.

Deut, xxviii. 66.

Hang (hang), n. 1. A slope or declivity; amount of slope or declivity; as, the hang of a road; hence, general inclination, bent, or tendency; as, the hang of a discourse.—
2. The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part; as, the hang of a scythe.—3. A bit; the least bit. [Colloc.] [Colloq.]

She looks as well as you by candle-light, but she can't ride a hang.

Macmillan's Mag.

Hang-bird (hang berd), n. In America, a name familiarly given to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its

nest.

Hangby (hang'bi), n. A dependant:
called in contempt; a hanger-on.

Enter none but the ladies and their langbles;
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow. A dependant: so

B. Fonson.
The position Hang-choice (hang'chois), n. The position of a person who is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be hang-choice between the poet and the precentor. Sir W. Scott.

poet and the precentor. Sir W. Scott.

Hang-dog 'hang'dog), n. A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs. Congreve.

Hang-dog (hang'dog), a. Of or pertaining to a hang-dog; having a low, degraded, or blackguard-like appearance; as, a hang-dog look; a hang-dog countenance.

Hanger (hang'er), n. 1. One who hangs or causes to be hanged.

He (Sir Miles Fleetwood) was a very severe hanger.

He (Sir Miles Fleetwood) was a very severe hanger of highwaymen.

Aubrey.

2. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, (a) a short broad sword, incurvated at the point, which was suspended from the girdle. (b) A hanging or sloping wood or grove.

A considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawkley was torn from its place, leaving a high free-stone cliff naked and bare, Gilbert White.

That from which any-3. That from which anything is hung or suspended; as, (a) the girdle or belt from which the sword was suspended at the side. (b) In mach. a part that suspends a journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs. Called also Hanging-bracket.

Hanging-bracket.

Hanger-on (hang'er-on), n. pl. Hangers-on (hang'er-on). 1. One who hangs on or sticks to a person, a place, society, &c.; a parasite; a dependant; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.—2. In mining, a person employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. the snat in many chain.

Hanging (hanging), p. and a. I. Foreboding death by the halter.

What a hanging face! Dryden.

Requiring or deserving punishment by 2. Requiring the halter.

It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them,

Hanging (hang'ing), n. 1. Death by suspension.—2. What is hung up to drape a room, as tapestry, paper, or the like, hung or fastened by way of ornament against the walls: used chiefly in the plural.

No purple hangings clothe the palace walls.

Dryde

3. Display; exhibition: with out. 'The hang-ing out of false colours.' Addison.

Hanging-bracket (hang'ing-brak-et), n. See

Hanging-buttress (hanging-but-tres), n.
In arch. a buttress not
standing solid on a found-

standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied chiefly as a decoration.

Hanging-garden (hanging-garden), n. A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other. The hanging-gardens of Babylon were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, and occupied each ber, and occupied each an area of 4 acres, and the summit was 300 feet above the base, so that the whole presented the appearance of a great pyramid. They were supplied with water by a reservoir at the summit, which afforded the means of irrigation and supplied the fountains. Groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers completed the beauty of the scene, and banquetting rooms were distributed through the terraces. above the base, so that

terraces.

Hanging-buttress.

Hanging-guard (hanging-guard), n. Milit. a defensive position with the broadsword.

Hanging-holder (hanging-hold-er), n. One employed to hold up hangings; an usher.

Beau. & Fl.

Hanging-near the fit.

Hanging-pear (hanging-pār), n. A species of pear which ripens about the end of September.

Hanging-side (hanging-sid), n. In mining, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. Hanging-sleeve(hang'ing-slev), n. 1. A strip of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.—2. A

loose sleeve Hanging-valve (hang'ing-valv), n. A species of valve common in rotatory steam-

engines and pumps, so named from its posi-

engines and pumps, so named from the posi-tion when open.

Hangman (hang'man), n. 1. One who hangs another; a public executioner; hence, as such persons were often low characters, sometimes a term of reproach, without re-ference to office.—2.† A jocular term of endearment or familiarity.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot. Shak,

Hangmanship (hang'man-ship), n. The

Hangmanship (hangman-ship), n. The office or character of a hangman. Hangmail (hangmail), n. [A. Sax. angnægi, an agnail, a whitlow—ange, trouble, pain, and nægi, a nail.] A small piece of the epidermis detached so as to tear the integument at the root of the finger nails. Hangmest (hangfaest), n. I. A nest that hangs from something, as the branch of a tree, like a bag or pocket.—2. A bird that constructs such a nest, as the Baltimore oriole or reaching, a hang-bird. Hang-net (hangfaet), n. A net with a large mesh. Hangwite (hangfwith a LA Say Large

Hang-net (hang net), n. A net with a large mesh.

Hang-wite (hang wit), n. [A. Sax. hangan, to hang, and wite, a mulct or fine.] In old English law, a liberty granted to a person whereby, on paying a certain fine, he is quit of a felon or thief hanged without judgment or trial, or escaped out of custody.

Hank (hangk), n. [Comp. Dan. hank, a handle, a hook, a clasp; Sw. hank, a handle, a hook, a clasp; Sw. hank, a handle, a hond, andang.] 1. A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.—2. A tie; a hold.

For if you side for love or money, with crowns that have so oft undone ye, The devl will get a hank upon ye.

S. Naut. a ring of wood, rope, or iron fixed to a stay to confine the stay-sails: used in the place of a grommet.—4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local.]—Hank for hank (naut.), a phrase applied to two ships which tack and make a progress together; as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river hank for hank, without being able to get to windward of each other.

Hank (hangk), v.t. 1. To form into hanks.—

oil, pound; u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

tous elegance; unstudied grace. 'Certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language.'

2. To compress tightly by means of a rope or cord; to draw tightly; to fasten. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hanker (hang'ker), v.i. [Allied to D. hunkeren, to desire earnestly, to long after; probably to hunger also.] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; to have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness: usually followed by after.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town.

Addison.

2. To linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to hanker

Stokes (1659).

Hankering (hang'ker-ing), n. A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hankerings after its ancient liberty.

Addison.

tis ancient liberty.

Hankeringly (hang'kér-ing-li), adv. In a hankering manner; longingly.

Hankey-pankey (hang'ke-pang'ke), n. (Comp. hoous-poeus.] Jugglery; trickery.

Hankle (hang'kl), v.t. [Dim. and freq. from hank.] To twist; to entangle.

Han-lin (han'lin), n. [Chinese.] The national or imperial college of China, from the members of which the emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

Hanoverian (han-o-vě'ri-an), n. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hanover.

Hanoverian (han-o-vě'ri-an), a. Pertaining

Hanover:
Han

man, equivalent to John or Jack.

Hans, after filling the pockets of his... hose with our money by assuming the character of a native, would, as soon as a pressgang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

Macaulay.

would, as soon as a pressgang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

Macaulay.

Hansard (han'sārd), n. [See HANSE.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Hansard (han'sārd), n. The name given to the British parliamentary records and debates, from their being printed and published by the Messrs. **Hansard**.

Hanse (hans), n. [G. hanse, hansa, league.] A league; a confederacy.

Hanse (hans), a. Hanseatic; as, **Hanse** towns.—Hanse** towns, certain commercial cities in Germany which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two, and for centuries the confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany, are still often spoken of as the Hanse towns.

Hanseatic (han-sē-at/ik), a. Pertainig to the Hanse towns.

of as the Hanse towns.

Hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), a. Pertaining to the Hanse towns or to their confederacy.

Hansel (han'sel), n. See HANDSEL.

Hanselines, n. The loose breeches worn during the fifteenth century.

Hanson, Hanson-cab (han'sum, han'sum-kab), n. A two-wheeled hackney carriage or cabriolet used in the cities and large towns of Britain, and named after the inventor. It holds two persons besides the driver, who holds two persons besides the driver, who sits on an elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over

the top.

Ha'nt (hant). A vulgar contraction of have not or has not; as, I ha'nt, he ha'nt, we

haint.

Hantle (han'tl), n. [Dan antal, G. anzahl, a number, a multitude, with aspirate prefixed.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

Hanuman (han'u-man), n. [Skr., lit. having a jaw, because he was cast to the ground by Indra and had his jaw broken.] The name of a fabulous monkey, the friend of Vishnu, much referred to in the second or classical age of Hindu mythology. Also, the name of a monkey in India to which worship is paid, noted for its fondness for rice.

rice.

Hap (hap), n. [Icel. happ, good fortune, lack; comp. A. Sax. happ, suitable, convenient; D. happen, to snatch at; W. hap, hab, chance, fortune. Happy, mishap, perhaps, and happen are derivatives.] That which takes place or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; vicissitude. Whether art it was or heedless hap. Spanser.

Whether art it was or heedless hap, Spenser,
Often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. Fairfax.

Hap (hap), v.i. To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

Oftimes it haps that sorrowes of the mynd Find remedie unsought. Spenser.

Hap (hap), v.i. To hop. [Scotch.]
Hap (hap), v.i. To hop. [Scotch.]
Hap (hap), v.t. [Probably from A. Sax.
happian, to heap up.] To cover in order to
conceal; to cover in order to defend from
cold or from rain or snow; to screen. [Old
English and Scotch.]

He should not be the better hapt or covered from cold.

Robinson.

cold.

Revision.

Rap, Happin (hap, hap'in), n. A cloak or plaid; a covering. [Old English and Scotch.]

Hapalidæ (hap-al'i-dē), n. pl. A family of South American platyrhine monkeys, found chiefly in Brazil. The marmoset, sahoni, and ouistiti are the popular and native names for these animals.

Hap-harlot (hap'här-lot), n. [O.E. hap, a covering, and harlot, a male servant.] A coarse rough coverlet; a rug.

Hap-hazard (hap-ha'zerd), n. [Hap, and haryard (which see) 1. Chapper accident

card (which see).] Chance; accident. We take our principles at hap-hazard on trust.

Locke

Hapless (hap'les), a. Without hap or luck! luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, hapless youth; hapless maid. Haplessly (hap'les-li), adv. In a hapless

Haplessness (hap'les-nes), n. The state of

Haplessness (naples-nes), n. The state of being hapless.

Haplolæneæ (ha-plo-lē'nē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. haploos, single, and lainos, stoned, from laas, a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverwork (Hepaticæ), of the division Jungermanniacea, characterized by a one-leaved in-volucre without any true perianth, a spheri-cal capsule, and dichotomous ribbed fronds.

This tribe comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts. Haply (hap'li), ado. By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest haply ye be found to fight against God

Lest haply ye be found to fight against God.

Hap'orth (hap'erth), n. [Contr. of halfpenny-worth.] As much as a halfpenny will
buy; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq.]
Happe, tn. Hap; chance. Chaucer.
Happen (hap'n), n. 1 [From hap; comp.
W. haplaw, to happen, to have luck. See
HAP.] To chance; to be or be brought about
unexpectedly or by chance; to take place;
to occur; as, I happened to be there; this
happens often.

There shall no evil broader to the control of the control

There shall no evil happen to the just. Prov. xii. 21. They talked together of all those things which had happened.

Luke xxiv. 14.

—To happen in or into, to enter casually; to make a chance call at. [Colloq.]—To happen on, to meet with; to fall or light upon. I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities.

Graunt.

Happen, Happens (hap'n, hap'nz), adv. Possibly; perhaps. [Provincial.] Happer (hap'er), n. A mill-hopper. [Scotch.] Happer † (hap'er), v.t. To skip about; to

hop.

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to happer and swarm throughout the world.

Happify (hap'pi-fi), v.t. To make happy.

Happily (hap'pi-li), adv. [See HAPPY.] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with Success

Preferr'd by conquest, happily o'erthrown. Waller. In a happy manner, state, or circumstances; as, he lived happily with his wife.
 With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. Pope.

4. By chance; peradventure; haply.

4. By chance; peradventure; haply. One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who happily may peruse these two treatises. Sir K. Digdy. SYN. Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, contentedly, dexterously, felicitously, gracefully. Happiness (hap'pi-nes), n. [From happy.] 1. The state of being happy; the agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity. Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness.
2. Good lunky good fortune; as I have the

2. Good luck; good fortune; as, I have the happiness to find you at home.—3. Fortui-

For there's a happiness as well as care.

For there's a happiness as well as care. Pope.—Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness. Happiness, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every kind of pleasure, except that of our mere animal nature; felicity is not only a more formal word for happiness, but also involves a substantial ground for the feeling; blessedness denotes a state of the most refined happiness arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections. affections

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid hopes
Of happiness.
Thomson. Mind immortal is power and felicity. Is. Taylor. True blessedness consisteth in a good life and a happy death.

Murray.

happy death.

Happit (hap'pit), pp. Covered for warmth or security; also, hopped. [Scotch.]

Happy (hap'pi), a. [From hap (which see).]

I. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying good of any kind, peace, tranquillity, and comfort; contented in mind; delighted; satisfied.—2. In circumstances or condition favourable to such enjoyment; prosperous; fortunate; successful; secure of good.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord. Ps. callw. 15.

Chemists have been more happy in finding experi-

Chemists have been more happy in finding experiments, than the causes of them.

Boyle,

nems, than the causes of them.

3. Well suited for a purpose or occasion; well devised, felicitous; apt; as, a happy thought; a happy expedient; a happy expression; a happy reply.—4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; that brings or is attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable; as, a happy condition; in happier times. 'Ports and happy lavens.' Shak.—5. Dexterous; ready; able.

One gentleman is happy at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder.

6. Living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as, a happy family.—7. Propitious; favourable; as, a happy omen.

Therefore, for goodness' sake and as you're known. The first and happiest heavers of the town, Be sad as we would make you.

Shak.

8. Indicative or expressive of happiness. The air was full of happy sounds; overhead the skylarks sang in jocund rivalry; . . . the bees made the heather and the thyme musical as they flow from flower to flower.

Cornhill Mag.

flower to flower. Cornhill Mag.—Happy family, an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage. Happy go keky, taking things as they come; easy-going.—Happy man be his dole, an ancient proverbial expression implying may his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man.

Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his dole! Beau. & Fl.

be his dole! Eant. & F.L.

Happy (hap'pi), v.t. To make happy. Shak.

Happy—making (hap'pi-māk-ing), a. Making happy.

Hapshackle (hap'shak-l), v.t. Same as Hamshackle (which see).

Haquebut (hak'but), n. [Fr. haquebute.] A hand-gun; an arquebuse.

Haqueton (hak'ē-ton), n. Same as Hacqueton.

Haqueton (hake-ton), n. Same as Hacqueton.

Har- (här). [A. Sax. here, G. heer, an army,! A syllable occurring as a prefix in person and place names, and signifying an army; thus, Harold signifies the leader of an army; Harman, G. Hermann, man of an army; Hereford, ford of an army. It takes various forms, as hare, here, here, &c. Haram (hā'ram), n. Same as Harem.

Harangue (ha-rang'), n. [Fr.; Pr. arenqua, It. aringa, a harangue, aringo, a place where harangues are made, from O.H.G. hring, a circle, a ring.] 1. A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a loud address to a multitude; a popular oration; a public address.—2. A bombastic or pompous address to one or a few persons; a tirade or declamation.—Speech, Harangue, Oration. See under SPEECH. under SPEECH.

under SPEECH.
Harangue (ha-rang'), v.i. pret. & pp. ha-rangued; ppr. haranguing. To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a hombastic or pretentious speech.
Harangue (ha-rang'), v.t. To address by a

Harangue (ha-rang'), v.t. To address by a harangue; as, the general harangued the troops

Haranguer (ha-rang'er), n. One who ha-rangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot.

Berkeley.

a patriot.

Harass (ha'ras), v.t. [Fr. harasser. Origin meertain, probably connected with Fr. harier, to harry, vex, molest. Comp. hare, v.t.] To weary, fatigue, or tire with bodily labour; to weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to perplex; to annoy by repeated attacks; to waste or desolate; as, to harass an army by a long march; to harass an enemy by constant assaults; to be harassed by continued anxieties. by continued anxieties.

Nature oppress'd and harass'd out with care.

Addison.

A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while harassed and wasted the soul. Hammond. SYN. To weary, jade, tire, perplex, distress, tease, vex, molest, trouble, disturb.

Harass (ha'ras), n. Waste; disturbance; distress; devastation. [Rare.]

The men of Judah to prevent
The harass of their land, beset me round. Milton. Harasser (ha'ras-èr), n. One who harasses

or teases; a spoiler. Harassment (haras-ment), n. The act of harassing or state of being harassed; vexa-

tion.

Harberoust (här'ber-us), a. Same as Harberous: Tyndale.

Harbinger (här'bin-jer), n. [O.E. harbegier, harbesher, &c., one who provides harbourage or lodging, a harbinger; for the insertion of the n compare messenger, passenger. See Harbour, I to me who provides lodging; specifically, an officer of the king's household who rides a day's journey before the court when travelling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Hishon Ken's house, ..., was marked by the har-

Bishop Ken's house. . was marked by the harbinger for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. Hawkins.

2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else 'Vice like virtue's harbinger' Shak.

harbinger.' Shuk.
I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. Shak.
Harbinger (här'bin-jèr), v.t. To precede by
a harbinger; to presage or determine, as a
harbinger. a harbinge harbinger.

One majority often harbingers another.
Remarks on State of Parties, 1809.

Harborought (harbur-ro), n. A harbour or

Harborought (nar bir-to), n. A narbour or lodging, Spenser.

Harborous, † Harbourous† (härber-us), a. Affording harbour or shelter; hospitable.

Harbour (härber), n. [O.E. harborrow, harbroughe, &c., lodging, protection; A. Sax. here-berga, a military station, a lodging-house—here, an army, and beorgan, bergan, to shelter or protect; comp. G. herberge, shelter, house of entertainment, which has given origin to It a thereo. Fr. guherra as given origin to It a thereo. Fr. guherra as given origin to It albergo, Fr. auberge, an inn.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest; an asylum; a shelter; a refuge. For harhour at a thousand doors they knocked.

Dryden.

2. A port or haven for ships. Harbours are often formed artificially, either wholly or partially, by the building of moles, breakwaters, piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.—3. In glass-making, a technical name for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, which helds the mixed inverdients previous to

cal name for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, which holds the mixed ingredients previous to being put into the pot for fusion.

Harbour (här'ber), v.t. 1. To shelter; to protect, to secure; so secrete; as, to harbour a thief. 'Any place that harbours men.' Shake.—2. To entertain; to cherish; to indulge; as, to harbour malice or revenge.

— Foster, Cherish, Harbour, Indulge. See under CHERISH.

Harbour (här'ber), v.i. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment; to take shelter.

This night let's harbour here in York. Harbourage † (här'ber-āj), n. Shelter; entertainment; lodgment: both literally and figuratively.

Where can I get me harbourage for the night?
Tennysor How could a dream so vain find harbourage In thy fantastic brain? J. Raillie.

Harbour-dues (harber-due), n. pl. Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbour, moorings,

Harboured (harberd), pp. Entertained; sheltered.—Harboured or lodged, in her. a term peculiar to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. It is sometimes termed Couchard.

Harbourer (har'ber-er), n. 1. One who entertains or shelters.—2.† One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert. Harbour-gasket (har'ber-gas-ket), n. Naut. one of a series of broad, but short and well-blacked gaskets, placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port. Harbourless (har'ber-les), a. Without a harbour, destitute of shelter or a lodging. Harbour-light (har'ber-lit), n. A light or lighthouse to guide ships in entering a harbour.

bour.

Harbour-log (har'ber-log), n. Naut. that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

Harbour-master (har'ber-mas-ter), n. An officer who has charge of the mooring of

ships, and executes the regulations respect-

Harbour-reach (har ber-rech), n. Naut. the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbour.

leads direct to a harbour.

Harbour-watch (harber-woch), n. Naut.
a division or subdivision of the watch kept
on night-duty, when the ship rides at single
anchor, to meet any emergency.

Harbrough! (harbro), n. [An older form
of harbour.] An iun; a lodging. Usually
written Harborough.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see, Nor holly bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch. Spenser.

Nor folly bush, nor force, nor winding bush.

Spenser.

Hard (härd), n. 1. A ford or passage across a river. The term is chiefly used in the fenny districts.—2. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. Marryatt.

Hard (härd), a. 14. Sax. heard; comp. Goth. hurdus, 10el. hardr, Dan. haard, D. hard, G. hart. Cog. Gr. kratos, kartos, strength.]

1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to soft; as, hard wood; hard fiesh; a hard apple.—2. Difficult to the understanding; not easy to the intellect; as, a hard problem; a hard cause.

In which are some things hard to be understood.

In which are some things hard to be understood.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; as, a hard way; hard work or labour; hard duty; hard service; a hard task; a disease hard to cure.

Is anything too hard for the Lord? Gen. xviii. 14. 4. Difficult to endure; oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; distressing; painful; as, hurd boudage; a hurd case; it is hurd to punish a man for speculative opinions.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a hard government than the subjects of little principalities.

Addison.

5. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections; harsh; severe; obdurate; exacting; as, a hard heart.

They will take her, they will make her hard, And she will pass me by in after-life With some cold reverence worse than were she dead. 6. Severe; harsh; abusive; unkind; unfav-

Have you given him any hard words of late? Shak.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong, To bear a hard opinion of his truth, Shak. 7. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a hard winter.—8. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too hard for the horse. L'Estrange. The disputant was too hard for his antagonist.

9. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as, the cider is hard.—10. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others . . . make the figures harder than the marble itself.

Dryden. His diction is hard, his figures too bold. Dryden.

In painting, a picture is said to be hard when the lights and shades are too strongly marked, and too close to each other.—11. Attended with poverty or dearth; not prosperous; distressing; as, last three years have been very hard. been very hard.

There are bonfires decreed; and if the times had not been hard, my billet should have burnt too.

Dryden.

12. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close; of a griping, sordid disposition.

I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown. Mat. xxv. 24. where thou has not sown.

13. Rough; of coarse features; as, a hard face or countenance.—14. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as, hard fare.—15. In gram. applied (a) to the consonants (also called sura) f, k, p, s, t, and the sound of th in thin, which are all capable of being pronounced without any voice sound, as distinguished from the consonants v, g (in get, b, z, d, and the sound of th in thine, which are incapable of being so pronounced; and (b) to the sound of c in corn and g in get, as distinguished from the sound of the same letters in corn and g in f. Heavy: in city and gin.—16. Heavy; slow.

If the interim be but a se'nnight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven year. Shak: hard that it seems the length of seven year. Shah.

17. Possessing the characteristic of not being suitable for washing with: a term applied to certain kinds of water. Water has this characteristic from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution, which decompose common soap and form an insoluble stearite of lime or magnesia.—Hard cash, gold or silver coin. [Colloq.]—Arduous, Difficult, Hard. See under ARDUOUS.

Hard (hird), adv. 1. Close; near; as in the phrase hard by. [In this phrase the word has a sense analogous to that of It. presso, Fr. près, from L. pressus, pressed close.]

Indeed, my lord, it followed hard upon. Shak.

Indeed, my lord, it followed hard upon. Shak. 2. With urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; as, to work hard for a living; to run hard; to hold hard.

And pray'd so hard for mercy from the prince.

Dryden. The wolves scampered away as hard as they could rive.

L'Estrange.

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of ood when they draw and wind hard. Bacon.

4. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes hard. Shak.

5. So as to raise difficulties.

The question is hard set. Sir T. Browne. 6. Violently; with great force; as, the wind blows hard, or it blows hard; it rains hard.
7. Heavily; slowly.

He (Time) trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized.

Shak.

-To die hard, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life; to die unrepentant.

He (Lord Ranelagh) died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the woful state of men who discover no religion at their death.

Swift.

-Hard up, hard run, colloquial expressions —Hard up, hard run, colloquial expressions signifying in want of money; needy; without resources: followed by for, hard up signifies ill provided with, or having difficulty in getting anything; as, hard up for amusement, at a loss how to find amusement.—Hard all, as sporting expression used chiefly in boating, signifying that the greatest exertions are reade any art to be made by all proceed.

signifying that the greatest exterious are made or are to be made by all engaged.

Pulling 'hard all' from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course,

—In hard condition, an expression used in horse-racing signifying in very good condition.

(The horses) are both in hard condition, so it can come off in ten days.

Lawrence.

come off in ten days.

—Naut. hard is often used by seamen to add emphasis to other words of command, and to indicate that the order is to be executed with energy or despatch. When the order is one for turning the helm, as in hard a-lee! hard a-weather! hard a-port! hard up! &c., the meaning is that the helm is to be turned as much as possible in the proper direction.

Hard-bake (hard/bak), n. A kind of sweet meat of boiled brown sugar or treade with blanched almonds, and flavoured with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a spe-

juice of lemons, oranges, or the like; a species of toffee. The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, hard-bake, apples, flat-fish, and oysters.

Dickens.

hat-hat, and oysters.

Hard-beam (härd'bēm), n. A plant; horn-beam (Carpinus Betulus). See Carpinus.

Hard-believing (härd'bē-lēv-ing), a. Difficult to persuade; incredulous. Shak.

Hard-billed (härd'bild), a. Having a hard bill or beak; said of birds.

Hardbound (härd'bound), a. Costive; fast or tight; stiff and slow in action.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from hardbound brains eight lines a
Pope.

Hard-drinker (härd'dringk-er), n. One who drinks to excess.

Harde, t v.t. To make hard; to harden.

Hard-earned (hard'ernd), a. Earned with toil and difficulty. 'Hard-earned bread."

Hardely, + adv. Hardily; boldly; certainly.

Chaucer.

Harden (hird'n), v.t. [Hard, a. (which see), and en, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to harden iron or steel; to harden clay.—2. To confirm in effrontery, whether writer hards recommend the fire theory. obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity Wherefore then do ye harden your hearts, as the Egyptians and Pharaoh hardened their hearts?

x Sam. vi. 6.

3. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to harden one against impressions of pity or tenderness.

tenderness.

Years have not yet hardened me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him.

Swift.

4. To make firm; to strengthen; to inure. I would harden myself in sorrow. Job vi. 10.

Harden (härd'n), v.i. 1. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more com-pactness; as, mortar hardens by drying.— 2. To become unfeeling.—3. To become innred.

Hred. Hardened (härd'nd), p. and a. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice; as, a hardened sinner.

as, a hardened sinner.

Hardener (härd'n-ër), n. He who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings tools up to the required temper.

Harder (härd'er), n. A kind of mullet, about 8 inches long, caught near the coasts of the Cape Colony, which is cured in brine, and sent up the country in small casks for the use of the farmers.

Hard-faced (härd'fast), a. Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured.

Hard-faced (hard fast), a. Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured.

Hard-favoured (hard fa-verd), a. Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister hard-favoured.

Hard-favouredness (hard'fa-verd-nes), n.

Coarseness of features. Hard-featured (hard/fe-turd), a. Having coarse features

coarse features.

Hard-fern (härd'fèrn), n. The popularname for Lomaria spicant, which is also known as Blechnum boreale. It is a very common fern, being found everywhere in Britain growing on heaths, in glens, on old roadside walls, and other places. It has simple pinnatifid fronds, of which the sterile ones grow to about a foot in length, while the fertile ones are somewhat longer, and have contracted segments.

tracted segments.

Hard-fish (härd'fish), n. Salted and dried cod, ling, &c. [Scotch.]

Hard-fisted (härd'fist-ed), a. 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer.—

2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the child-ess. Ep. Hall.

None are so graphe and marginata as the chineless.

Hard-fought (hard'fat), a. Vigorously contested; as, a hard-fought battle. 'Hard-fought field.' Fanshawe.

Hard-got, Hard-gotten (härd'got, härd-got.n), a. Obtained with difficulty. 'Hard-got spoils.' Drayton.

Hard-grass (härd'gras), n. A popular name for various grasses, such as Rottboellia, Scierochioa, and Egilops.

Hard-hack (härd'hak), n. The American popular name of a plant, the Spirvae tomentosa, common in pastures and low grounds, and celebrated for its astringent properties. Hard-handed (härd'hand-ed), a. 1. Having hard hands, as a labourer.—2. Practising severity; ruling with a high hand.

The essy or hard-handed monarchies, the domestic deficiency.

The easy or hard-handed monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies. Millon.

Hardhead (hardhed), n. 1. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at hardhead with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.

Dryden.

2. A local name for the knapweed (Cen-

taurea nigra).

Hard-headed (härd'hed-ed), a. Shrewd;
difficult to be over-persuaded; intelligent
or clear-headed and firm; as, a hard-headed Scotchman.

Hard-hearted (härd'härt-ed), a. Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very hard-hearted to his sister Peg. Arbuthnot.

Hard-heartedly (hard'hart-ed-li), adv. In a hardhearted manner.

Hard-heartedness (hard'hart-ed-nes), n. Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. humanity.

Hardihead, \dagger Hardyhead \dagger (härd'i-hed), n. Same as Hardihood.

Enflamed with fury and fierce hardyhead. Spenser. Hardihood (hard'i-hud), n. [Hardy and suffix hood.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.

It is the society of numbers which gives hardihood to iniquity.

Buckminster.

SYN. Intrepidity, courage, stoutness, audacity, effrontery.

Hardily (hard'i-li), adv. In a hardy manner;

with hardiness

with hardiness.

Hardiment † (härd'i-ment), n. Same as Hardihood. Spenser.

Hardiness (härd'i-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being hardy; (a) boldness; firm courage; intreplidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind it is synonymous with hardthood.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the hardiness of one that should tell you of it.

(b) Firmness of body; capability of endurance. (c) Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.—2.† Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and body.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all hardiness.

Spenser.

Harding, † n. Hardening. Chaucer. Hardish (härd'ish), a. Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.

cenung to nardness.

Hard-laboured (härdlä-berd), a. Wrought with severe labour; elaborate; studied; as, a hard-laboured poem. Swift.

Hardlet (här'dl), n. Same as Hurdle. Holland.

with some trouble; not easily; not readily, 'Recovering hardly what he lost before.'

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. South.

2. Scarcely; barely; not quite; as, the veal is hardly done; the writing is hardly completed.—3. Grudgingly; with a feeling of anger or ill-will.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is hardly borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me.

4. Severely; unfayourably; as, to think hardly of public measures.—5. Rigorously; oppressively; as, the prisoners were hardly used or treated.—6.†Unwelcomely; harshly. Such information comes very hardly and harshly to a grown man.

Locke.

7. Coarsely; roughly; not softly. 'So hardly lodged,' Dryden.—8.† Confidently; hardly.

Hard-money (hard-mun'i), n. Silver and gold coin, as distinguished from papermoney.

money. Hard-mouthed (hard'mouthed), a. I. Having a hard mouth; not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a hard-mouthed

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to controul, Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. Dryden.

Apt to fail hold, and transpers the goal. Dynam.

2. Coarse in stricture; harsh in reproof; as, a hard-mouthed barrister.

Hardness (hārd'nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being hard in any of its senses; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or enduring the state of ance; obduracy; harshness; want of sensi-bility; roughness; niggardliness; severity;

This label . . . whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness that I can
Make no collection of it.

Shak.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, Ray.

Specifically—2. In mineral, the capacity of a Specifically—2. In mineral, the capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the quality of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. This scale is as follows: Tale, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcareous spar, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; felspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

Hard-nibbed (härd'nibd), a. Having a hard nib or point.

Hardock (här dock), n. A kind of dock with

martiock (nar does), n. A shift of does with whitish leaves; hoar-does.

Hard-pan (härd'pan), n. A hard stratum of earth below the surface soil; a hard compact mass of subsoil.

Hard-pressed (härd 'prest), a. In a strait or difficulty; short of eash; having neither time nor money to fulfil obligations.

Hard-pushed (härd'pusht), a. Hard-pressed; urged by difficulties; straitened; hard-pressed for money or time.

Hard-ruled (härd'röld), a. Governed with difficulty. Shak.

Hard-run (härd'run), a. See under HARD, adv.

atte.

Hards (hardz), n. pl. [A. Sax heordan.] The refuse or coarse part of wool or flax.

Hardship (hardship), n. 1. Toil; fatigue; severe labour or want; whatever oppresses the body.

e body. You could not undergo the toils of war, Nor bear the hardships that your leaders bore. Addison.

2. Injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their hardships upon us. Swift.

Hard-tack(hard'tak), n. Large, coarse, hard biscuit much used by sailors and by soldiers; sea-bread.

sea-bread.
Hard-up (härd'up), a. See under Hard, adv.
Hard-visaged (härd'vi-zājd), a. Having
coarse features; of a harsh countenance.
Hardware (härd'wār), n. Wares made of
iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws,
knives, &c. The hardware manufacture is
one of the most important carried on in
Great Britain. Birmingham and Sheffield
are its principal seats.

Hardwareman (härdwärnen), a. Ameker Hardwareman (härd'wär-man), n. A maker

or seller of hardware. Hard-won (härd'wun), a. Won with diffi-

Hardwood (härd'wud), n. A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c. Hard-working (härd'werk-ing), a. Labour-

ing hard.

Hardy (hard'i), a. [Fr. hardi, bold, daring, presumptuous, properly the pp. of the old verb hardir (for which enhardir is now used), to make bold, from O.H.G. hartjan, from hard (E. hard), hard, bold. Though Fretch in form the English word derives several of its meanings directly from hard. See HARD.] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; as, who is hardy enough to encounter contempt?—2. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.

3. Strong; firm; compact.

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his hardy fabric. South,

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.—5. Capable of bearing exposure to cold weather; as, a

hardy plant.

Hardy (här'di), n. In blacksmiths' work, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

Hardy-shrew (härd'i-shrö), n. The shrew-

mouse.

Hare (hār), n. [A. Sax. hara; comp. Dan. and Sw. hare, Icel. heri, G. hase, O.G. hase; prohably allied to Skr. çaça—a hare; çaç, to jump.] 1. The common name of the rodent quadrupeds of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, two small incisors immediately behind the usual rodent incisors in the upper jaw, long hind-legs, and hairy soles. The com-



Hare (Lepus timidus).

mon hare (L. timidus) is a timid animal, often hunded for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its feeundity, generally producing three or four at a time and breeding several times in the year. The Irish hare is the L. hibernicus; the Alpine, Scotch, or varying hare the L. variabitis, which is less than the common hare, and is confined to northern alpine districts, becoming white in winter; the American hare is the L. americanus, not much larger than a rabbit; the Polar hare is the L. glacialis; the Indian hare L. ruficaudatus, very similar to the common hare. Other species occur at

the Cape of Good Hope, in Egypt, and various parts of Asia. The fur of the hare is used for felting and for making hats, &c.—2. In astron. one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the cartham hamisphere.

Southern hemisphere.

Hare† (hār), ut. [O.Fr. and Norm. harer, harier, to stir up or provoke. Comp. harass, harry.] To fright, or to excite, tease, and harass or worry.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?

Have the poor fellow out of his five wits

And seven senses.

B. Fonson B. Fonson.

And seven senses.

Harebell (hār'bel), n. The common English name of the Campanula rotundifolia, a plant of the nat. order Campanulacee, also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell. flower and Scottish Dlue-Dell. It is very abundant in Scot-land, and grows on dry and hilly pastures, borders of fields, road sides, hedges, &c., growing to the height of from 6 to 14 inches. It is perennial, and flowers in July and August: the corolla is and August; the corolla is blue and bell-shaped. The whole plant is slender and graceful. It is a great fa-vourite in Scotland, and has been much celebrated by the

poets of that country.



Harebell (C. rotundifolia).

E'en the slight harebell raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread. Sir W. Scott.

The name harebell is also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth (Scilla nutures), also known as Hyacinthus non-scrip-

tus.

Rare-brain † (hār'brān), a. Hare-brained.

'A bold, hare-brain, mad fellow.' Burton.

Hare-brained (hār'brānd), a. [Comp. 'mad
as a March hare.'] Giddy; volatile; heedless. 'That hare-brained wild fellow.' Bacon.

Bacon.

Hareem (harem'), n. See HAREM.

Harefoot (hār'fut), n. 1. The ptarmigan.—

2. A plant. See HARE'S-FOOT.

Hare-hearted (hār'hārt-ed), a. Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

Hare-hearted (hār'hound), n. A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound.

Hare-hunting (hār'hunt-ing), n. The sport of coursing or hunting the hare with dogs.

Hare-kangaroo (hār'kanga-rō), n. A small kangaroo (Macropus leporoides) of Australia, not unlike a hare, but smaller in size.

size.

Hareld (ha'reld), n. [Perhaps from its cry.]

An oceanic duck of the genus or sub-genus

Harelda, having a short thick bill, a high

forehead, and two very long feathers in the

tail of the male, whilst the females have the

tail short and rounded. The long-tailed

duck (H. glacialis) inhabits the northern and

gratic seas during summer, hearn frequency arctic seas during summer, being frequent in Orkney and Shetland, but it is rare in South Britain. It flies swiftly and is an ex-pert diver, and its down is said to rival that of the eider.

per diver, and its down is said to rival that of the eider.

Hare-lip (hār'lip), m. A fissure or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate. Children are frequently born with this kind of malformation, particularly of the upper lip. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. Every species of the deformity has the same appellation of hare-lip, in consequence of the imagined resemblance which the part has to the upper lip of a hare. The cure of hare-lip is performed by cutting off quite smoothly the opposite edges of the fissure, and then bringing them together and maintaining them in accurate apposition till they have them in accurate apposition till they have

firmly united. This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the hare-lip. Shak,

squints the eye and makes the hare-tip. Shak.

Hare-lipped (hār'lipt), a. Having a harelip.

Harem (hār'em), n. [Ar. harām, anything prohibited, muharram, prohibited, from hharram, to prohibit.] 1. The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family.—2. The occupants of a harem. These may consist of a wife, or wives to the number of four, of female slaves, who may be retained as concubines or as servants, and of female free slaves with whom concubinage is unlawful. Written also Hareem, Harim, Haram.

Hare-mint (hār'mint), n. A plant. Ainstoorth.

Harengiform (ha-ren'ji-form), a. Shaped like a herring. Hare-pipe (har'pip), n. A snare for catching

Hare's-ear (hārz'ēr), n. The popular name Harr's-ear (harr'sr), a. The popular hame of the genus Bupleurum, a remarkable genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which (B. rotundifolium) is common in some parts of England. It has alternate leaves, so extended at the base that the stalks seem so extended at the base that the statis seem to grow through the leaves, whence the plant is also called Thorow-wax and Thorow-leaf. The flowers are small and of a green-sh-yellow colour. The term hare's-ear is also assigned to Erysimum austriacum and

E. orientale.

Hare's-foot (hārz'fut), n. A name applied to Ochroma Lagopus, a plant belonging to the nat order Sterculiacee. It is a Central American tree, growing to the height of 40 feet, and its spongy wood is so light that rafts formed from it are unsinkable. It has its name from its fruit, which is about 1 foot long, and when ripe splits open by five slits, from which the silt-cotton of the seeds spreads over the whole surface, giving it the appearance of a hare's foot. The cotton is used for stuffing cushions and pillows—The hare's-foot trefoil is Trifolium arvense. Hare's-foot Fern (hārz'fut fern), n. Daval-Hare's-foot (harz'fut), n. Hare's-foot Fern (harz'fut fern), n. Daval-lia canariersis, a fern having a creeping stem or rhizome covered with brown chaff, and supposed to resemble the foot of a hare. See DAVALLIA.

Hare's-form (hārz'form), n. A hare's seat

Hare's-lettuce (harz'let-tis), n. A plant, the sow-thistle (Sonchus oleraceus), a fav-ourite food of hares.

ourite food of lares.

Hare's-tail (hārz'tāl), n. A species of cottongrass, Eriophorum vaginatum.

Hare's-tail Grass (hārz'tāl gras), n. The popular name of a genus of grasses, Lagurus, nat. order Gramineae: so called from the resemblance of the head to a hare's tail. One species (L. ovatus) grows in Guernsey.

Hare-stane (hār'stan), n. [See Hoarstone.] A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone; as, the hare-stane on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Soeth.]

Harfang (hār'fang), n. [A. Sax. hara, a hare, and fangan, to catch.] The great snowy owl (Surnia nyetea) found in the arctic regions. It preys on hares, grouse, &c.

Hari (ha/ri), n. A name of the Hindu god

Visini. Harloot (ha/ri-kō), n. [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. harigoter, to mince, harigote, a piece, a morsel. The beau probably has its name from its being much used in ragouts: haricot-bean—ragout-bean.] I. A kind of ragout of meat and roots.—2. The kidney-bean or Franch has

of meat and roots.—2. The kidney-bean or French bean.

Harie,† n.i. To hurry; to harass. Chaucer.

Haried,† pp. Hurried. Chaucer.

Hariff (ha'rif), n. Same as Harrier.

Hariff (ha'rif), n. A plant, goose-grass or clivers (Galium Aparine).

Harigals, Harigalds (ha'ri-galz, ha'ri-galdz), n. pl. [Fr. haricot. See HARROOT.] [Scotch.]

1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

2. The hari of the head.

1 think I have towied his harigalds a wer.

2. The har of the head.

I think I have toweled his harigalds a wee.

Ramasy.

Hariolation (har-i-o-la'shon), n. [L. hariolatio, hariolationis, soothsaying, from hariolar, to foretell.] Soothsaying, from hariolar, to foretell.] Soothsaying.

Hariot (hari-ot), n. Same as Heriot.

Harish (harish), a. Like a hare.

Hark (hark), v. i. (Contr. from hearken.] To listen; to hearken: now only used in the imperative.

imperative.

Pricking up his ears to hark If he could hear too in the dark. Hadiberry Hark the clock within, the silver knell. Hark the clock within, the silver knell. Tempson.—Hark! a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds; as, hark forward! hark away! cries intended to urge the chase forward; hark back! a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it; hence, to hark back! has come to be used in literature as meaning to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh. as meaning to return to some previous points, as of a subject, and start from that afresh. Harl (hirt), v. 1. A filamentous substance; especially, the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A burb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks. Harle (hirl), v.t. See HAURI.

Harleian (hirle-an), a. Term appellative of a collection consisting of 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, made by Secre-

tary Harley, earl of Oxford, and his son. The collection is now in the British Museum.

Harlequin (här'lê-kwin), n. [Fr. harlequin, artequin; It. artechino, probably from the devil Atlohino, in the 30th canto of Dante's Inferna.] A performer on the stage, as in a pantomime or harlequinade, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword, with which he plays tricks, generally without speaking, to divert the audience or spectators; hence, a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.

Harlequin (här'lê-kwin), v.i. To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequin (har'le-kwin), v.t. To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; to conjure away.

The kitten, if the humour hit,
Has hardequin'd away the fit.
Green, Form of the Spicen.
Harlequinade (hit"le-kwin-ad"), m. A kind
of pantomime: that part of a pantomim
which follows the transformation-scene, and in which the harlequin and clown play the

m which the maretum and cooks pay and principal parts.

Harlequin-beetle (harle-kwin-bet-1), n. A coleopterous insect (Aerocious longimanus), so called from the mixture of gray, black,

so called from the mixture of gray, black, and red on the elytra.

Harlequin-duck (harle-kwin-duk), n. A species of duck (the Clangula histrionica), a native of Hudson's Bay and Northern Europe. It has a beautifully mottled plumage, the male being fantastically streaked with gray, whence the name.

Harlequin-snake (hirle-kwin-snak), n. A venomous South American snake (Elaps fuloius), so called from its being striped with red and black.

Harlock (hirlol), n. A plant mentioned by

Harlock (här'lok), n. A plant mentioned by Shakspere and Drayton, and supposed by some to be the charlock.

some to be the charlock.

Harlot (hairlot), a. [This word may be the same as O.Fr. harlot, herlot, Pr. arlot, Sp. arlot, It arlotto, a glutton, a lazy good-fornothing, a word of uncertain origin; or it may be the W. herlawd, a stripling, a springal, herlodes, a damsel.] I.† A male servent, a hysbondom, a fallow. servant; a husbandman; a fellow.

A sturdy harlot went them aye behind, That was her hostes man. Chaucer. He was a gentle harlot and a kind. Chaucer. 2.† A base person; a rogue; a cheat.

No man, but he and thou and such other false harlots, praiseth any such preaching. Foxe. 3. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

As soon as this thy son was come, who hath devoured thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Harlot (härlot), a. Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

Harlot (härlot), v.i. To practise lewdness.

Harlotize (harlot-īz), v.i. To play the harlot. Warner.

Harlotry (harlot-ri), n. 1. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—2.† A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd harlotry
That no persuasion can do good upon. Shak.

Anthon persuasion can do good upon. State.

3.† False show; meretriciousness. 'The harlotry of the ornaments.' Matthias.

Harm (härm), n. [A. Sax. hearm or harm; Dan. Sw. G. harm, grief, offence; Icel. harm. Probably akin to Skr. gram, to weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Activate Skr. State Skr. gram.

Do thyself no harm. Acts xvi. 28. 2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.

Deep harm to disobey, Seeing obedience is the bond of rule, Tennyson, Harm (harm), v.t. To hurt; to injure; to

damage.

Harmaline (härma-lin), n. (C₁₃H₁₄N₂O.)

A vegeto-alkali obtained from the seeds of
the Peganum Harmala, a plant of Southern
Europe and Asia Minor.

Harmattan (här-mat'tan), n. [Arabic name.]

A wind which blows periodically from the
interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic
Ocean. It prevails in December, January,
and February, and is generally accompanied
with a fog or haze, which conceals the sun
for days together. Extreme dryness and
hotness are the characteristics of this wind;
it withers vegetation, and even affects the hotness are the characteristics of this wind; it withers vegetation, and even affects the human body so that the skin peels off. Harmel (harmel), n. [Ar. harmal, Syrian rue (Peganum Harmala), common in the south of Europe and Asia Minor. The seeds

yield harmaline, and are used in Turkey as

a vermifuge.

Harmful (härm'ful), a. Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of harmful quality. Raleigh. Harmfully (harm'ful-li), adv. In a harmful

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than in spending his time not only vainly, but harnifully in such kind of exercise.

Ascham.

Harmfulness (härmful-nes), n. The quality or state of being harmful.

Harmin, Harmine (härmin), n. (C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₂)

A substance derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of Pegamun Harmalia.

mun narmua.

Harmless (härm'les), a. 1. Free from harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another harmless.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself harmless.

Raleigh.

Zategn.

2. Free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innocent. 'The harmless deer.' Drayton.—SYN. Innocent, Innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending, unhurt, minjured, unharmed, undamaged.

Harmlessiy (härm'les-li), ado. In a harmless manner: without inflicting injury; without receiving injury.

Harmlessness (härm'les-nes), n. The quality or state of being harmless.

The harmlessness, ... the tenderness, the mo-

The harmlessness, . . . the tenderness, the modesty, and the lagenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted. South.

Harmonia (här-mō'ni-a), n. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, March

31, 1856. Harmonic, Harmonical (här-mon'ik, här-mon'ik-al), a. 1. Relating to harmony or

After every three whole notes, nature requireth for all harmonical use, one half note to be interposed.

Bacon.

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as, harmonic sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. Pope. 3. In music, an epithet applied to the acces-3. In music, an epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any string, pipe, or other sonorous body.—4. In anath. having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances: said of numbers, terms of certain ratios, proportions, and the like.—
Hurmonical curve, an ideal curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected when put into such a motion as to excite sound.—Harmonic interval, in sussic the distance between two chords or music, the distance between two chords or between two consonant notes.—Harmonical mean, in arith, and alg, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and express certain remains of numbers and quantities. An harmonical mean between two quantities, as α and δ , is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities, and the quantities themselves. Thus $\alpha+\delta$:

 $a::b:\frac{a \cdot b}{a+b}$, which is the fourth propor-

tional, and $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$ is the harmonical mean.— Harmonical proportion, in arith and alg. The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth, or when $a:d:a \sim b:c \sim d$. In like manner three quantities are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the third as the difference between the

as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third.—Harmonical series, a series of many numbers in con-

series of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.

Harmonic triad, in music,
the chord of a note, consisting
of its third and perfect fifth, or in other
words, the common chord.

Harmonic (hār-morik), n. In music, (a) a
note produced by a number of vibrations
which is a multiple of the number producing some other; a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal
and apparently simple tone, as the octave,
the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth. (b) An artificial tone produced.

Harmonica (hār-mori-ka), n. I. A collection of musical glass goblets, resembling
finger-glasses, which were put into a revolv-

ing motion on their centres while the rim was touched by the finger. This instrument was invented by a German and improved by Dr. Franklin.—2. A musical instrument consisting of a small box, in which are ranged horizontally a number of oblong plates of glass, sometimes of metal, of uu-



equal length, which are struck with a small flexible hammer, the handle of which is made of whalebone, and the striking part of cork covered with taffeta. The length of cork covered with taffeta. The length of the plates determines the pitch of the notes, the high notes being produced by the short plates, and the low by the long. 3. Same as Harmonicon, 2.

Harmonically (här-mon'ik-al-li), adv. In a harmonic manner; musically; harmoniously; critiable.

suitably.

suitany.

Harmonichord (här-mon'i-kord), n. An
instrument played like a pianoforte, but
sounding like a violin. The tone is produced by the pressure of the keys, which sets a revolving cylinder of wood, covered with leather and charged with rosin, in action over the strings.

Harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), n. 1. A power-

Harmonicon (nar-mon'i-kon), n. 1. A power-ful musical instrument consisting of a large barrel organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate the differ-ent wind-instruments and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., the combination being in-tended to resemble the effect of a military land. 2. A purious instrument calls used tended to resemble the effect of a military band.—2. A musical instrument only used as a toy, consisting of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.—3. Same as Harmonica, 2.—Chemical harmonican, a contrivance consisting of a tube of glass, or of any other material, in which a small flame of hydrogen gas is made to burn, in consequence of which the column of air contained in the tube gives forth musical sounds.

Harmonica (his.mon/ilsa) a. The doctrine

Harmonics (här-mon'iks), n. The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

or science or musican sounds.

Harmonious (hār-mō'ni-us), a. Exhibiting or characterized by harmony; as, (a) adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us.

Locke.

(b) Musically concordant; consonant; symphonious. Harmonious sounds are such as accord and are agreeable to the ear.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. Milton.

(c) Agreeing in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; as, an harmonious family or society. Harmoniously (hār-mō'ni-us-li), adv. In a harmonious manner.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter har moniously adjusted in this great variety of our system.

Bentley.

Monitority adjusted in this great variety. Beauty.

Harmoniousness (här-mö'ni-us-nes), n. The quality or condition of being harmonious.

Harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fön), n. [Gr. haymonia, a close fitting together, harmony, and phônē, sound.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a series of free reeds inserted in a tube like a clarinet. It is played upon by means of keys arranged like those of a pianoforte, that is, those producing the normal scale are in one row, and those producing the chromatic tones in another.

Harmonist (här'mon-ist), n. 1. One who harmonizes; specifically, (a) in music, one skilled in the principles of harmony; a writer of harmony; a musical composer.

A musician may be a very skillul harmonist and yet be deficient in the talents of mach start and expression.

(b) One who shows the agreement or harmony

(b) One who shows the agreement or harmony (0) One Who shows the agreement of narmony between corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists.

He endeavoureth to show how, among the fathers, Augustine and Hierom are flatly against the hormonists.

R. Nelson.

One of a certain sect of Protestants from Witrtemberg, who settled in America in 1803. Their first American settlement was

at New Harmony, Indiana, whence they removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822. They hold their property in common, and consider marriage a civil contract.

Harmonite (harmon-it), n. Same as Harmonist, 2.

Harmonium (här-mö'ni-um), n. A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it. It is played on by a clavier or key-board similar to that of an organ or pianoforte, and the sounds are produced by reeds, not unlike the reedpipes of an organ, but left free at one endhence called *free reeds*—caused to vibrate by wind from a bellows worked by the feet. It has different stops or registers. This instrument is best adapted for the perform-This inance of grave or sacred music.

Harmoniumist (här-mō'ni-um-ist), n. A

player of the harmonium. Harmonization (harmon-īz-ā"shon), n. The act of harmonizing or state of being harmon-

ized.

Harmonize (här'mon-iz), v. pret. & pp. harmonized; ppr. harmonizing. 1. In music, to form a concord; to agree in sounds or musical effect; as, the tones harmonize.—2. To be in pence and friendship, as individuals or families.—3. To agree in action, adaptation, or effect; to agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments harmonize; the facts stated by different witnesses harmonize. Harmonize (härmoniz), vt. 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between.—2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts

musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody. "The Lutheran chorals harmonized by Bach." Dwight, Harmonizer (härmon-iz-er), n. One who harmonizes; a harmonist. "Commentators

Harmonizer (hār'mon-iz-en, n. One who harmonizer (hār'mon-iz-en, n. One who harmonizers; a harmonist. 'Commentators and harmonizers.' Cleaver.

Harmonizing (hār'mon-iz-ing), a. Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.

Harmonometer (hār-mon-om'et-en, n. [Harmony (which see), and Gr. metron, measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

Harmony (hār'mō-ni), n. [L. and Gr. harmonia, from Gr. harmons, a suiting or fitting together, from arō, to fit, to adapt.] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; as, the harmony of the universe. as, the harmony of the universe.

Equality and correspondence are the causes of har-Bacon.

Heaven's harmony is universal law. Cowper. 2. In music, (a) just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union different sounds which pleases the enr; or a succession of such sounds called chords.

Ten thousand harps that tuned Angelic harmonies. Millon. (b) The science which treats of such sounds.
3. Concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; good correspondence; peace and friendship;

as, good citizens live in harmony. Harmony to behold in wedded pair,
More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear,
Milton.

In anat, an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences presented by the bony surface are but slightly marked, as in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.—5. A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same passages of instortants respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency: said especially respecting the gospels.—Natural harmony, in music, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord. pets.—Natural narmony, in musa, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord.—Artificial harmony is a mixture of concords and discords.—Figured harmony is when one or more of the parts move during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.—Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered concording in the sare varied by temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.—Close harmony is when the sounds composing each chord are placed so near to each other that no sound belonging to the chord could again be interposed between any of those already present.—Spread harmony is when the sounds of a chord are placed at such a wide distance from each other that some of them might be again

interposed between the sounds already prenterposed between the sounds already present.— Harmony or music of the spheres, the music imperceptible to human cars, produced by the movements of the heavenly bedies, according to the belief or hypothesis of Pythagoras and his school. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. It is to this hypothesis that Shaksnere refers in the this hypothesis that Shakspere refers in the following passage:-

this hypothesis that Shakspere refers in the following passage:—

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with matters of bright gold;
There's not the state of the which thou behold'st Burin his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubine:
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
—Pro-established harmony, an hypothesis adopted by Leibnitz, to explain the correspondence which exists between the course of our sensations and the series of changes actually going on in the universe.

Harmost (harmost), n. [Gr. harmostës, from harmozë, to regulate.] In Greek untiq, as governor sent by the Lacedomonians, atter the Peloponnesian war, into a subject or conquered town, partly to keep it in subjection, and partly to abolish the democratic form of government, and establish in its stead one similar to their own.

Harmotome (harmō-tōm), n. [Gr. harmost.

Harmotome (har'mō-tōm), n. [Gr. harmos, a joint, and temnō, to cut.] See Cross-

STONE.

Harn (härn), n. [For hardin, hardyn, from hards, the refuse of flax.] A very coarse kind of linen. [Scotch.]

Her cutty sark of Palsky harn,
That while a lassie she had worn. Burns.

Harn (harn), a. Made of harn; hence, coarse.

Harneis, t n. Harness; armour; furniture.

Chaucer.

Harnelse, † v.t. or i. To dress.

Harnelses (härnes), n. [W. harnais, haiarnaes, harness, from haiarn, iron. Fr. harnais, G. harnisch, are probably borrowed from the English.] 1. The whole accountements or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armour, but used also for the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.

I can remember that I buckled his harness when he went into Blackheath field.

2. The grear or tackled by which a horse or

le went into Blackheath field. Latimer.

2. The gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked to and made to draw or work a vehicle or anything else, as a waggon, coach, gig, chaise, plough, harrow, mill, log of wood, &c.; the working gear of a horse or other animal: sometimes applied to gear by which men drag heavy weights.

3. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Called also Mounting.

Harness (hār'nes), v.t. 1. To dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horse-

Harness (narness, v.t. 1. To dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horseman. 'Harnessed in rugged steel.' Rove. 2. To equip or furnish for defence.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was stong, and well harnessed, and compassed round about with horsemen. 'Macc. to 7.

3. To put harness on, as a horse. 'Harness the horses.' Jer. xlvi. 4.

Harness-cask (här'nes-kask), n. See Har-

Harness-currier (här'nes-ku-ri-er), n. A dresser of leather for harness or saddlery purposes. Harnesser (här'nes-er), n. One who har-

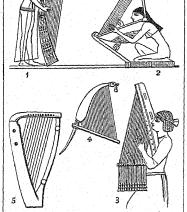
Harness-plater (här nes-pläter), n. A workman who electroplates the metal work for harness.

Harness-tub (här'nes-tub), n. Naut. a cask of a peculiar form fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salted provisions for daily consumption. Called also Harness-

Harness-weaver (härnes-wēv-er), n. A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, &c. Scotch 1

[Scotch.]
Harns (härnz), n. pl. [A. Sax. hærnes, D. hierne, Icel. hjærni, G. ge-hirn, brains.] Brains.
[Scotch.]
Haroja (ha-rō'ja), n. Same as Halluf.
Harow, † Harrow† (harō), exclam. [O.Fr. haro.] A form of exclamation anciently used in Normandy to call for help or to weige the hue-and-cry. raise the hue-and-cry.

Harp (härp), n. [A. Sax hearpe, Icel harpa, O.H.G. harfa, G. harfe, late L. harpa, which is probably the Latin form of Gr. harpe, a sickle, from its shape. The name may be originally Teutonic, however, and the L.L. harpa merely a Latinized form of it.] 1. A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity found among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Irish, Welsh, and other nations. It is found in great variety of form and construction, some of its varieties being shown in the accompanying figures. All shown in the accompanying figures. All these, it will be seen, except the Anglo-



Ancient Harps.

r, 2, Egyptian. 3, Assyrian. 4, Persian. 5, Anglo-Saxon.

saxon, differ from the modern harp in wanting the front pillar. There are no representations of the Hebrew harp of undoubted accuracy. The modern harp is nearly triangular in form, and the strings are stretched from the upper part to one of the sides. It stands erect and is played with both hands, the strings being struck or pulled by both fingers and thumb. Before its improvement by Errard, the harp was uned in the principal key, and modulations effected by pressure of the thumb, or by turning the tuning-pins of the strings which it was desired to alter. Errard first added seven pedals to the instrument, which were moved by the foot of the performer, and afterwards constructed adouble-action harp with seven pedals. The larp thus constructed contains forty-three strings tuned according to the diatonic scale, every eighth string being a replicate in another octave of the one counted from. By means of the pedals each string can be sharpened twice, each time a semitone, so that the instrument is capable of rendering the full chromatic scale, and of modulating into all the keys of the tonal system. Its range is six octaves, being from double E below the bass to E in altissimo.—2. A constellation, otherwise called Lyra or the Lyra.—3. Formerly, an Irish coin bearing the emblem of a harp, of the value of a halfpenny.—4. In Scotland, a grain-sleve for removing weed-seeds from grain; also, an oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, for separating the filmer from the coarser parts of sand; a serven.

I heard the voice of harpers, harping with their arps,

2. To dwell on a subject tiresomely and vex-atiously, in speaking or writing; to speak or write repeatedly with slight variations: usu-

ally with on or upon.

Froud and disdainful, harping on what I am...

Not what he knew I was.

-To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearers. You harp a little too much upon one string. Collier. Harp (harp), v.t. 1. To give forth, as a harp gives forth sound; to give expression to or Thou'st harped my fear aright.

2. In Scotland, to sift or separate by means 2. In Scotland, to sift or separate by means of a harp; as, to harp grain; to harp sand. Harpa, (härpa), n. [L. harpa, a harp.] A genus of gasteropodous molluses of the whelk family (Buccinide), distinguished by the beauty of their shells. They are commonly called Harp-shells, because their curved outlines have some resemblance to the shape of a harp, and their deep longitudinal ridges represent the strings.
Harpactide (härpak'tä-de), n. pi. [Gr. harpaca, rapacious, from harpaca, to seize, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of entomostracous crustaceaus of the order Copepoda, having the eyes so closely set together as to

tracous crustaceans of the order Copepoda, having the eyes so closely set together as to appear only one.

Harpagon (thar)a-gon), n. [Gr. harpaga, from harpazō, to seize.] A grappling-iron.

Harpagophytum (har-pa-gof'i-tum), n. [L. harpago, a hook; Gr. harpagō, a seizure, from harpazō, to seize; and Gr. phyton, a plant.] A genus of plants, nat order Pedaliaceæ, including the grapple-plant of South Africa, H. procumbens. Another species, H. leptocarpum, much resembling the grapple-plant in distinctive characteristics, is a native of Madagascar.

Harpalidæ (har-pali-dē), n. pl. [Gr. harpalos, greedy, and cidos, resemblance.] An extensive family of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga, by some regarded as a

tensive family of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga, by some regarded as a sub-family of the Carabidæ. The Harpalidæ are divided into three principal sections, characterized by modifications of the ante-rior tarsi of the male: (a) Harpalinæ, having the four anterior tarsi of the males dilated: (b) Feroninæ, having the two anterior tarsi dilated, and the joints heart-shaped: (c) Fa-tellimana, having the two anterior tarsi of the males dilated, the joints being square or rounded. They are usually found under or rounded. They are usually found under stones

stones.

Harpax (har'paks), n. [Gr. harpax, rapacious.] A genus of fossil shells of the group Ostreacea, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the linge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus Plicatula.

genus Plicatula.

Harper (härp'er), n. 1. A player on the harp.—2. An Irish brass coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the size of a shilling and the value of a penny: so called from bearing the figure of a harp. "The harper that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper." B. Jonson.

Harping (härp'ing), a. Pertaining to the harp: as, harping symphonies. Mitton.

Harping-iron (härp'ing-i'ern), n. A harpoon (which see).

on (which see).

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a harping-iron the younger foe.

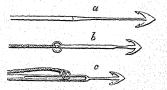
Waller.

Harpings, Harpins (härp'ingz, härp'ing), n. pl. Naut. the foreparts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and terminate in the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the see.

Harpist (harp'ist), n. A player on the harp;

Harpist (harpist), w. A player on an analy, a harper, a harper.

Harpoon (här-per), v. [Fr. harpon, a harpoon, from harper, to gripe, to clutch, probably from harpe, a harp, and also a claw, a hook or angle-iron (see HARP); the D. harpoen, G. harpune, have the same origin.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish. It consists of a long



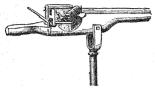
a, Hand-harpoon, bc, Gun-harpoons.

shank, with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It may be thrown by the hand or fired from a gun. See HARPOON-GUN.
Harpoon (här-pön'), v.t. To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes harpooned. Pennant.

Harpooneer (har-pon'er), n. One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

Harpoon-gun (här-pön'gun), n. A gun for firing a harpoon, employed in the whale-fishery. Its barrel is about 2 feet long and a man a sinches exterior diameter, and rests on a 3 inches exterior diameter, and rests on a swivel. The harpoon to be discharged from



Harpoon-gun

Harpoongun.

it has the end of its shank fitting the bore of the gun, and is so contrived that while a part of its shank passes into the gun-harrel, the cord attached to it remains outside, and slides up to the end on being fired.

Harpour, † n. A harper. Chaucer.

Harpress (härp'res), n. A female player on the harp. Sir W. Scott.

Harp-seal (härp'sēl), n. The Greenland seal (Phoca Greenlandica): so called from the large, black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back. See Shal.

Harp-shell (härp'si-kon), n. The old name for the spinet and the harpsichord.

Harpsichord (härp'si-kon), n. [Older forms, arpsichord, harpsechord, harpsechord, harpsechord, harpsechord, barp and chord: it does not appear how the s got inserted.] A stringed musical instrument with a key-board for the fingers, in shape something like the horizontal grand planoforte. The strings or wires were set in vibration by a quill plectrum. This instrument was difficult to keep in tune, and the quills needed constant renewal. It was superseded by the planoforte about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Harpsicol, Harpsecol† (harp'si-kol), n. A

century.

Harpsicol, Harpsecol † (harp'si-kol), n. A harpsichord.

harpsichord.

Harpster (härp'ster), n. A female performer on the harp. [Rare.]

Harpy (här'pl), n. [Fr. harpie; L. harpyia; Gr. harpuia, from the root of harpazō, to seize or claw.] 1. In class. antiq. a fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, harping the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with its feet and fingers armed with the consideration of the face role with hunger.



Harpy, from an antique gem

The harpies were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. In her. the harpy is represented as a vulture with the head and breast of a woman.—2. The harpy-eagle (which see).—3. A name given to the Circus eruginosus, or marsh-harrier, a British species of hawk, allied to the buzzards. See HARRIER.—4. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

I will . . . do you any embassage . . . rater than hold three words conference with this harpy. Shak.

Harpy-eagle (här joi-ë-gl), n. The Harpyia destructor of Linn., the Thrasaëtus Harpyia of modern zoologists, a raptorial bird of Mexico and South America, celebrated for the enormous development of its legs and beak, and for the strength and power it evinces in mastering its prey.

Harquebuse, Harquebuss (här kwē-bus). See Arquebussier (här kwē-bus-ër"). See Arquebussier (här kwē-bus-ër"). See Arquebussier (här kwē-bus-ër").

QUEBUSIER. Harr (här), n. [See HAAR.] A storm proceeding from the sea; a tempest; an eagre.

469 Harrage † (har'rāj), v.t. plunder from. To harass; to

This of Lincoln, harraged out before, should now lie fallow. Fuller.

Harrateen (har-ra-tēn'), n. A kind of stuff or cloth. Shenstone. Harrico (har'ri-kō), n. The same as Hari-

or cloth. Shenstone.

Harrico (hari-ko), n. The same as Haricol.

Harridan (hari-dan), n. [Fr. haridelle, Prov. Fr. hardele, harin, a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

Harrier (hari-er), n. [From hare.] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare.

Harrier (hari-er), n. [From harry, to pillage, the poultry-yards.] A hawk of the genus Circus, allied to the buzzards. The harriers are more bold and active than the buzzards. They strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low. There are several species, as the marsh-harrier, the hen-harrier, and ash-coloured harrier. These are all found in Great Britain. The marsh-harrier (C. aruginosus), also called the moor-buzzard, harpy, and duck-hawk, is from 21 inches to 23 inches long. The head of the male is yellowish white. The hen-harrier (C. cyaneus) is 18 inches to 20 inches long; the adult male is of an almost uniform gray, the female brown. The female is called the ringtail, from the rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers. The henharrier is very destructive to poultry-yards, whence the name. The male is sometimes known as the blue hawk.

Harri-karri, Harri-kiri (ha'ri-ka'ri, ha'ri-ka'ri), n. The Chinese term for the mode of suicide incumbent on Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered by government to perform it as a punishment for any offence. It is effected by inflicting two gashes on the belly in the form of a cross. Called frequently by English writers Happy Despatch. Written also Harrigon obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings.

from James I. a patent for making brass farthings.

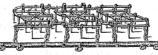
farthings.

Harringtonite (här'ring-ton-it), n. Same as Natrolite (which see).

Harrot† (ha'rot), n. A corruption of Herald.

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the harrot's book.

Harrow (ha'rō), n. [A. Sax hearge, a harrow; same word as Dan. harre, Sw. harf, a harrow; perhaps akin to D. hark, G. harke, a rake.] An agricultural implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines.



Harrow.

It is drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when

and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. An implement, called a chain harow, consisting of a congeries of iron rings, is used for covering grass seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped.

Harrow (haro), a.t. 1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to break or tear with a harrow; as, to harrow land or ground.—2. To tear; to lacerate; to torment; to harass.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul.

Harrow + (ha'rō), v.t. [See HARRY.] To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence.

Meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather.

Bacon.

comulate them the rather.

Harrow (ha'rô), exclam. See HAROW.

Harrower (ha'rô-ér), n. One who harrows.

Harrower (which see).

Harrowingly (ha'rô-ing-il), ado. In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

Harry (ha'rì), v.t. pret. & pp. harried; ppr. harrying. [A. Sax. hergian, herian, to plun-

der, to afflict, from here, an army, an expedition; comp. Icel. herja, to lay waste, to oppress; Dan herrye, herrje, C. (ver) heeren, to ravage. With this word the A. Sax hyrvoian, to vex, afflict, seems to have been early confounded. See HARROW.] 1. To strip; to pillage; to plunder; to rob; as, to harry a bird's nest.

HARTSHORN

and still, from time to time the heathen host Swarm'd overseas and harried what was left.

Tennyson

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease; to harrow.

I repent me much That I so harried him. Harry† (ha'ri), v.i. To make harassing incursions.

What made your rogueships

Harrying for victuals here? Beau. & Fl.

Harrying for vicuals here? Earn. & Fl.

Harry Soph (ha-ri-sof'), n. [Gr. erisophos, very learned.] In the University of Cambridge, a title given to those students who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declare themselves candidates for a degree in law or physic.

Harsh (härsh), a. [A Scandinavian word: O.E. and Sc. harsh, rough, rough, solar, harsh, rough; rough; ot doubtful.] 1. Rough; rugged; grating; especially, (a) to the touch; as, harsh cloth: opposed to smooth. 'Harsh sand.' Boyle. (b) To the taste; as, harsh fruit. (c) To the ear; discordant; jarring; as, harsh notes; a harsh voice.—2. Austere; crabbed; moreose; peevish; as, civilization softens the harsh temper or nature of man. He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature harsh and haughty.

Bacon.

3. Rough; rude; abusive; rigorous; severe; as, a harsh reflection. s, a harsh renewon.

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies.

Fer. Taylor.

Harshly (härsh'li), adv. In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; crabbedly; rudely; unpleasantly.

It would sound harshly in her ears. Harshness (härsh'nes), n. The quality or condition of being harsh.

'Tis not enough no harshness give offence, The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Pope.

The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Pope.
—Acrimony, Aspertly, Harshness, Tartness. See ACRIMONY.

Harslet (härs'let), n. Same as Haslet.
Hart (härt), n. [A. Sax. heort, hiorot; comp.
L.G. and D. hert, Dan. hiort, Sw. hjort, Ioel.
hjörtr, G. hirsch, stag; lit. horned animal;
allied to Gr. keras, L. cornut, a horn. See
HORN.] A stag or male deer when he has
passed his fifth year, and the sur-royal or
crown antler is formed. See ANTLER.—
Hart of ten, a hart with ten tines or
branches on his horns.

A great large deer!—

A great large deer !-What head?-Forked, a hart of ten. B. Fonson. Hartall (hart'al), n. The East Indian name

Hartall (hart'al), n. The East Induation of orpinent.
Hartbeest, Hartebeest (hart'best, hartebast), n. [Dutch.] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the knama, a South African antelope. See Kaama.
Hart-berry, Hart-crop (hart'be-ri, hart'krop), n. Bilberry (which see).
Harten† (hart'n), n. (C₁₀H₁₇0.) A fossil resin resembling hartite; massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the

ing frem rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartite (härt'it), n. (C₂H₅.) A fossil resin resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartroyal (härt'roi-al), n. A plant, a species of plaintain.

Hart's-clover, Hart's-trefoil (härts'klöver, härts'trefoil), n. A plant, the common yellow mellot (Mellotus officinalis). See MELILOT.

Hartshorn (harts'horn) n. The antler of

See MELLIOT.

Hartshorn (harts'horn), n. The antler of the hart or stag (Cervus eluphus). The constituent elements of deciduous horns differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These horns were formerly much used as a source of animonia, and the products of their distillation much used in medicine under the name of the volatile salt of hartshorn, spirit of hartshorn, but these have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and carbonate of ammonia. See Ammonia and carbonate of animonia, nutritive jelly, formerly obtained from the shavings of the horns of harts, now procured by planing down the

hones of calves.—Hartshorn plantain, Plantago Coronopus. See Bucks-Horn.
Hart's-tongue (liaits'tung), n. The popular name of a genus of ferns, the Scolopendrium, nat order Polypodiaeeæ. One species (S. vulgare) is found in Britain. The name hart's-tongue is also given to another fern.—Polypodiam plailitidis.
Hart's-trefoil. See Hart's-Clover.
Hartwort (hart'wert), a. Tordylium, a genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, having pinnatisect leaves and compound umbels of white flowers, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region. One species, T. maximum, an annual, has been found growing in waste ground about London and Oxford.
Harum-scarum (harum-skārum), a. (Perhaps from have, to fright, and scare.] Harebrained; unsettled; giddy; rash.
Harum-scarum (harum-skārum), n. A giddy, lare-brained, or rash person.
Haruspice, See Aruspice.
Haruspice, See Aruspice, Harvest (Barvest), n. (A. Sax harfest, hearfest, comp. 0. Fris. harvest, G. herbst, D. herfst, autumn, harvest; probably cognate with Gr. karpos, fruit, L. carpo, to pluck. Wedgwood, following Ihre, thinks the true form is seen in Icel. haust, Sw. and Dan. höst, harvest, antumn, D. oogst, harvest, from L. augustus, the month of August, Armor. cost, harvest, being of the same origin.] 1. The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain.—2. That which is reaped and gathered in; the ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. or stacks.

To glean the broken ears after the man That the main harvest reaps. Shak, 3. The product of any labour; gain; result;

effect; consequence.

Let us the harvest of our labour eat. Dryden.
What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys? Tennyson.

Harvest (harvest), v.t. To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast

and beast.

Harvest-bug (hār'vest-bug), n. A species of tick (Leptus autumnalis) which infests the skin in the autumn.

Harvester (hār'vest-èr), n. One who or that which harvests; specifically, an American machine for outting grain, grass, or other Grove, a prover a recover.

machine for outting grain, grass, or other crop; a mower; a reaper.

Harvest-feast (härvest-fest), n. The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

Harvest-field (härvest-field), n. A field from which a harvest is gathered.

Harvest-fily (härvest-fil), n. A name applied in America to several large hemipterous insects of the Cicada group, popularly called locusts in the United States.

Harvest-googe (lärvest-gös), n. A stubble.

Harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), n. A stubble-goose (which see).

Harvest-home (här'vest-höm), n. 1. The time of getting home the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for publications. tunity for making gain.

Showed like a stubble land at harvest-home. Shak. I will use her as the key of the cuckoldly rogue's coffer; and there's my harvest-home. Shak. 2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.

Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out harvest-home. Dryden.

Harvest-lady(hiarvest-la-dl), n. The second reaper in a row.
Harvest-lord (hiarvest-lord), n. The head-reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in

Harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), n. Same as

Harvest-louse (härvest-lous), n. Same as Harvest-bug (which see).

Harvestman (här'vest-man), n. 1. A labourer in harvest, —2. A long-legged spider of the family Phalangide, in which the head and abdomen are united into one piece. These spiders are common in gardens. Called also Skepherd-spider.

Harvest-month (här'vest-month), n. The month of September.

Harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), n. The moon near the full at the time of harvest, or

Harvest-moon (harvest-mön), n. The moon near the full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Harvest-mouse (harvest-mous), n. The Mus messorius, a very small species of field-mouse, which builds its nest amidst the straws of standing corn and sometimes in thisties.

Harvest-queen (harvest-kwen), n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

Harvest-spider (hirvest-spi-der), n. Same as Harvestman, 2.

Harvest-woman (hirvest-wy-man), n. A woman employed in harvest work.

Harwe, † v. t. To harry, to pillage.

Has (haz). The third person singular of the verb have.

Hasardour, † n. A player at hazard; a game-Hasardrie, † n. Gaming in general. Chau-

Has-been (haz/bēn), n. Anything old or ancient, as an animal, custom, &c.: used chiefly or only in the phrase, a good old has-been. [Scotch.]

There are so many relics of ancient superstition lingering in the land, and worshipped under the deluding and endearing names of 'Gude auld hasbeens.'

Blackwood's Mag.

hidding and endearing names of Gode anid hasbeens.

Haschish (hash'ēsh), n. See BHANG.

Hase † (hāz), v.t. To haze; to frighten; to hazas.

Baoth.

Hash (hash), v.t. [Fr. hacher, E. to hack. See HAGK.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to hash meat.

Hash (hash), n. [Fr. hachis, a hash, from hacher, to mince, to hack.] 1. That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or a dish of meat, especially such as has been already cooked, and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.—2. Any mixture and second preparation of old matter; a repetition; a re-exhibition.

I cannot bear elections and still less the hash of them over again in a first session. H. Walpole.

3. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid, soft, or silly fellow. 'A poor, doylt, drucken hash.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Hasheesh, Hashish (hash'esh), n. See

BHANG.

Hash-meat, Hashed-meat (hash'mēt, hash'mēt), n. A dish composed of minced meat; hash.

Hask,† Haske† (hask), n. [W. hésg, sedge, rushes.] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish. Spenser.

Haslet (haslet), n. [Contr. for hastelet; Fr. hastidle, the pluck of an animal. The primary sense is a little roasting, from haste, a spit, from L hastia, a spear.] The entrails of a beast, especially of a log, which are used for human food, as the heart, liver, lights, &c. lights &c.

used for luman food, as the heart, liver, lights, &c.

Haslock, Hassock (has lok, has sok), a. A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece of sheep, being the lock that grows on the halse or throat. 'A stane o' haslock woo'.' Burns. [Scotch.]

Hasoda (ha-sō'da), n. [Turk.] In the Turkish seraglio, a school established for training young slaves of both sexes. Brougham.

Hasp (hasp), n. [A. Sax. haspe, hap, a fastening; haspel, a red; Dan. hasp, a fastening; haspel, a red; Dan. hasp, happe, a hasp, a reel.] I. A clasp, especially a clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.—2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—3. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—4. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. Called also a Scarifer.—Hasp and staple, in Scots law, the ancient form of entering an heir in a burgage subject, in accordance with which the heir was made to take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of nossession and then enter has with which the heir was made to take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in, the transaction being noted and registered.

Hasp (hasp), v.t. To shut or fasten with a

Haspicoll + (hasp'i-kol), n. A harpsichord.

Goldsmith.

Hassack, Hassock (has'sak, has'sok), n.

The provincial name for Kentish rag-stone.

Hassack (has'sok), n. [Origin doubtful.

Comp. Sc. haslock, hassock, W. hesy, sedge, also Sw. hwass, rushes.] 1. A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church; also a small, generally round footstool, consisting of a cloth outside covering, stuffed inside with flock or other material.

And here and Koscale was well beind divined descent for the second consisting of the second consisting of

And knees and hassocks are well nigh dive

2. [Scotch.] A besom; anything bushy; a large round turf used as a seat.

Hassock. See HASLOCK.

Hast (hast). The second person singular of the verb have, I have, thou hast, contracted from hast. from havest.

Hastate, Hastated (has'tāt, has'tāt-ed), a.

[L. haztatus, from hasta, a spear.] In bot.
spear-shaped; resembling
the head of a halberd;
triangular, hollowed at
the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as, a hastate leaf. Hastato-lanceolate(hastāt'o-lan-sē-o-lāt), a. In bot. between spear-shaped and lance-shaped.

Hastate Leaf (Atriplex hastata).

don.

Hastato-sagittate (hastato-saj'i-tat), a. In bot.
between spear-shaped and

arrow-shaped. Loudon.

Haste (hāst), n. [Not an A. Saxon word;
G. Sw. and Dan. hast, haste, whence O. Fr.
haste; Fr. hāte. The word as used in modern
English probably came in through the
French.] 1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition: applied only to
voluntary beings, as men and other animals,
never to other hodies never to other bodies.

The king's business required haste. I Sam. xxi. 8. 2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my haste, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. rr.

I said in my haste, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi, rr.

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; hurry; urgency; as, I am in great haste.—To make haste, to hasten, to proceed rapidly. Shakspere also uses such expressions as 'make good haste,' 'make your best haste,' 'make your soonest haste,' 'make all the speedy haste you may;' also, 'let him take his haste.'—Syn. Speed, quickness, nimbleness, swittness, expedition, celerity, rapidity, despatch, hurry, urgency, precipitance, vehemence, precipitation.

Haste, Hasten (hast, has'n), v.t. To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate the movement of; to expedite.

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;

10 expective.
All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin haste. Dryden.
I would hasten my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. lv, 8.

Used reflexively in the sense of to make haste; to be speedy or quick.

Weary with toil, I haste me to my bed. Shak.

Haste, Hasten (hāst, hās'n), v.i. To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled, and hasted away. Ps. xlviii. 5. I hastened to the spot whence the noise came.

Defoe

Hastener (hās'n-èr), n. 1. One that hastens or urges forward. Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of

modern poems. 2. A metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the

heat of the fire to the joint while cooking.

Hastiff, a. Hasty. Chaucer.

Hastiff, adv. Hastily. Chaucer.

Hastile (has'til), a. In bot. same as Has-

Hastily (hāst'i-li), adv. [See Hasty.] In a hasty manner; quickly; rashly; under the influence of sudden excitement. Half clothed, half naked, hastily retire. Dryden,

Hastiness (hāst'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being hasty; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

Our hastiness to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence should cause posterity to feel those evils. which was

As for that heat and hastiness ..., which wain him misliked and offensive, age and time woul daily diminish and bereave him of it.

Holland.

daily diminish and bereave him of it. Holdand.

Hasting (hāsting), a. Coming soon to maturity; ripening early: used only in composition, as in hasting-apple, hasting-pear, early ripe varieties of apple and pear.

Hasting (hāsting), n. [From hasty.] An early fruit or vegetable; specifically, an early kind of pea.

Hasting-apple (hāsting-ap-pl), n. An apple which ripens early.

Hasting-pear (hāsting-pār), n. An early pear. Called also Green Chisol.

Hastings Sand (hāstings sand), n. In geol. the middle group of the Wealden formation in England, and occurring around Hastings in Sussex. The Hastings sand is composed chiefly of sand, sandstone, clay, and calcareous grit, passing ino limestone.

stone. Hastive† (hāst'iv),a. [O.Fr. hastif, Mod.Fr. hattif, from haste.] Forward; early, as fruit. Hasty (hāst'i), a. 1. Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to slove.

Be not hasty to go out of his sight. Eccl. viii. 3. 2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate: opposed to deliberate.

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20. 3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate: applied to persons.

He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly. Prov. xiv. 29. 4. Arising from or indicating passion; passionate: applied to words or actions.

Take no unkindness of his hasty words. Shak.

5. Early ripe; forward. Is. xxviii. 4.

Hasty-footed (histi-fut-ed), a. Nimble; swit of foot. 'Hasty-footed time.' Shak.

Hasty-pudding (histi-pud-ding), n. 1. A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.—

2. [United States.] A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush.

Hasty-witted (histi-wit-ed), a. Rash; inconsiderate. Shak.

Hat (hat), n. [A. Sax. hæt, hætt; cog. Dan. hæt, Sw. hætt, Icel. hætt—hat. But G. hut, a hat, and E. hood are not allied to it.]

1. A covering for the head; a head-fress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, &c., and worn by men or wo-Take no unkindness of his hasty words. Shak.

wool, straw, &c., and worn by men or wo



Forms of Hats in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. 1, 2, time of Henry VIII. 3, time of Mary, 4, time of Elizabeth. 5, 6, time of James and Charles I. 7, 8, time of Commonwealth. 9, 10, time of William III. 11-16, Eighteenth century.

men for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. -2. The dignity of a neat, or for ornament.—2. Ine dignity of a cardinal: from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress.—To give one a hat, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; to salute.

I said nothing to you, but gave you my hat as I passed you. History of Col. Fack, 1723.

-To hang up one's hat in a house, to make one's self at home; to take up one's residence in another's house.

The merchants of Calcutta are celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European hung up his hat in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.

W. H. Russell.

To pass round the hat, to ask for money in the shape of charity, subscription, &c. Hatable (hat'a-bl), a. That may be hated;

Hattable (hat'a-bl), a. That may be hated; odious.

Hat-band (hat'band), n. A band round a hat.

Hat-block (hat'blok), n. A block for forming or dressing hats on.

Hat-body (hat'bod-i), n. The whole body of a hat in an unfinished state.

Hat-brush (hat'brush), n. A box for a hat.

Hat-brush (hat'brush), n. A soft brush for hats.

Hat-case (hat/kās), n. Same as Hat-box. Hatch (hach), v.t. [Allied to G. hacken, to hatch, to breed, to bring forth young ones, hecke, the pairing of birds, a brood. Wedg-

wood connects it with hack, assigning as its proper meaning, to chip or break the shell.]

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not. Jer. xvii. 11.

2. To contrive or plot; to form by medita-tion, and bring into being; to originate and produce; as, to hatch mischief; to hatch heresy.

Thine are fancies hatch'd
In silken-folded idleness. Tennyson.

Hatch (hach), v.i. To produce young; to bring the young to maturity; as, eggs will not hatch without a due degree and continuance of heat.

Hatch (hach), n. 1. A brood; as many young birds as are produced at once, or by one incubation.—2. The act of hatching; what is brought forth.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on broad;
And I do doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger.
Shak.

Hatch (hach), vt. [Fr. hacher, to hack, to shade by lines.] 1. To shade by lines in drawing and engraving; especially, to shade by lines crossing each other.

Those hatching strokes of the pencil. Dryden.

2.† To chase; to engrave. 'Hatched in silver.' Shak. 'This sword silvered and hatched.' Chapman.—3.† To spot; to stain; to steep. 'His weapon hatch'd in blood.' Beau. & El.

hatched. Chapman.—3.† To spot; to stain; to steep. 'His weapon hatch'd in blood.' Bean. & Fl.

Hatch (hach), n. [A. Sax. hæea, the bar of a door; Sc. hack, heck, a rack for hay; D. hek, a grating; G. heck, a fence of laths.]

1. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; one of the pieces of the lid or cover of a hatchway.—

2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; more properly called the hatchway. See HATCHWAY.—3. An opening in the floor of a shop, warehouse, &c., admitting to a lower apartment; a trap-door.—4. A half-door or a door with an opening over it.

In at the window, or else o'er the hatch, Shak.

5. A floodgate.—6. In mining, an opening

A floodgate. - 6. In mining, an opening made in mines, or made in search of mines, 7. A frame or weir in a river for catching fish.—8. A bedstead. [Scotch.] A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bedframe.

9. A hollow trap, to catch weasels and other 9. A hollow trap, to eatch weasels and other animals. [Provincial.]—To be under hatches, (a) to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down. 'The mariners asleep under the hatches.' Shak. (b) To be in distress, depression, or slavery.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches.

Locke.

Hatch (hach), v.t. To close, as with a hatch

or hatches.

If in our youth we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door hatched. Shale.

Hatch-bar (hach'bar), a. One of the iron bars

Hatch-bar(hach'bär), a. One of the iron bars by which the hatches of a ship are secured. Hatch-boat (hach'bōt), m. A kind of half-decked fishing-hoat; one that has a hatch or well for holding fish. Simmonds. Hatchel (hach'el), m. [A softened form of hackle or hackle.] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Hatchel (hach'el), v. t. 1. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts; to hackle or heckle.—2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; to heckle. Hatcheller(hach'el-er), n. One who hatchels. Hatcher (hach'er), n. One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great hatcher and breeder of business. Swift.

of business. Swift.

Hatchet (hach'et), n. [Fr. hachette, from hacher, to cut: of Teutonic origin. Akin G. hacke, a hatchet; A. Sax. haccan, to cut: E. hack, &c. See HAOK.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.—To take up the hatchet, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the American Indians. See TOMAHAWK. Hatchet-face (hach'et-fas), n. A face with

sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace; An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face. Dryden.

Hatchet-faced (hach'et-fast), a. Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

Hatchetine (hach'et-in), n. [After Mr. Hatcheti, the mineralogist] 1. A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tythe and other localities, like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow colour, inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odour when heated, or after fusion. It is also termed Adipocere Mineral and Mineral Tallow. (See Adipocere, I it consists of 86 carbon and 14 hydrogen,—2. A soft mineral containing 80 carbon, 20 hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony.

Saxony.

Hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shapt), a. Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform (which

see).

Hatchet-work (hach'et-werk), n. Work executed by means of a hatchet.

Hatching (hach'ing), n. Shading in a drawing or engraving consisting of crossed lines; cross-hatching.

Hatching-apparatus (hach'ing-ap-pa-ratus), n. An artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of steam and hot water. steam and hot water.

steam and hot water.

Hatchment (hach'ment), n. [Corrupted from achievement.] In her, the coat of arms of a person dead, usually placed on the front of a house, in a church, or on a hearse at funerals, by which the fact of the death and the rank of the deceased may be known; the whole being distinguished in such a



Hatchment of an Esquire—his arms impaled with those of his wife—the wife surviving.

manner as to indicate whether the person was a bachelor, a married man, a wife, &c. Called also Achievement.

No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones.

Hatchment (hach'ment), n. [From hatch, to chase, to engrave.] An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

hilt of a sword.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation, Five marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. Reant. & Fl.

Hatchway (hach'wā), n. 1. Naut. a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. The afterhatchway is placed near the stern of the vessel; the fore-hatchway towards the bows; the main-hatchway is placed near the mainmast, and is the largest in the ship.—2. The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, celling, or roof.

opening of any trap-acor, as in a noor, cening, or roof.

Hatchway-screens (hachwā-skrēnz), n. pl.
Pieces of thick woollen cloth put round
the hatchways of a ship-of-war in the time
of an engagement. They are also called

of an engagement. They are also called Fire-screens.

Hatchy (hat'chi), n. Same as Hasheesh.

Hat-die (hat'di), n. A block for holding a hat while pressing.

Hate (hāt), n.t. pret. & pp. hated; ppr. hating. [A. Sax. hate, hete, hate, hatend, hatian, to hate; comp. Goth. hatan, Icel. and Sw. hata, D. haten, G. hassen, to hate.] 1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.

The Roman tyrant was contented to be hated, if he was but feared.

Rambler.

2. In Scrip. to love less. Mat. vi. 24. If any man come to me, and hate not father and mother.

Luke xiv. 26,

-Hate, Abhor, Detest. Hate, generic, including the other two, and specifically implying the presence of a great dislike and the idea

of continuance, the feeling not necessarily springing from a specific cause; abhor, lit. to start from with a strong emotion of horror, to have all our better feelings excited against; detest, lit. to bear witness against, to condemn with loathing and indignation, to look upon with the strongest feelings of dislike and condemnation. of continuance, the feeling not necessarily

Do good to them which hate you.

I abhor this dilatory sloth. Luke vi. 27. I do detest false perjured Proteus. Shak.

Syn. To abhor, detest, abominate, loathe.

Hate (hat), n. [A. Sax. hate, hete; comp. leel. hate, D. haat, Goth. hates, G. hass, hate.] Great dislike or aversion; hatred. Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate.' Dryden. What a fine definition of hate is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale 'Hate is old wrathe.' It s, however, borrowed from Cicero:—'Odium ira inveterata.' Tusc. Disp. iv. 9. G. P. Marsh.

Hate, v.i. [A. Sax. hatan, to name, to be named. See Hight.] To be named. Chau-

Hateful (hat'ful), a. 1. Causing hate; exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious.

Falsehood and yourself are hateful to us 2. That feels hatred; expressing hate; malignant; malevolent.

And worse than death, to view with hateful eyes His rival's conquest. Dryden.

Syn. Odious, detestable, abominable, exe-orable, loathsome, abhorrent, repugnant, malignant, malevolent.

malignant, malevolent.

#atefully (hatful-ii), ddv. 1. In a manner such as to excite great dislike; abominably; odiously; disgustingly.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious. Drummond.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliclously. Ezek. xxiii. 29.

Hatefulness (hūt'ful-nes), n. The quality

Hatefulness (hatful-nes), n. The quanty of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgues; odiousness.

Hater (hatfer), n. One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.
Ser T. Browne.

Hateral, Hatrel (hatfer-al, hatvel), n. [Comp. Prov. E. hatter, to entangle.] A dirty and confused heap. Galt. [Scotch.]

Hath (hath.), 3d pers. sing. pres. of have, now archaic or poetical.

Hatless (hatfles), a. Having no hat.

Hat-money (hatmun-i), n. A small sum of money paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship, for his care of the goods; primage.

master of a ship, for his care of the goods; primage.

Rat-mould (hat'möld), n. Same as Hat-die (which see).

Hat-rack (hat'rak), n. A rack furnished with pegs for hanging hats on.

Hatred (hātred), n. [Hate, and A. Sax. suffix red, red, condition.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity—arising from disapprobation of what is wrong; as, the hatred of vice or meanness; from offences or injuries done by fellow-men, or from envy, jealousy, or the like.—Antipathy, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance. See under ANTIPATHY.—SYN. Ill-will, enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancour, malignity, odium, detestation, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy.

Ratted (hat'ed), a. Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

wearing a hat.

Hatted-kit, Hattit-kit (hat'tit-kit), n. A
bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of
milk warm from the cow, and butter-milk.

He has spilled the hatted-kit that was for the Master's dinner. Sir W Scott.

Hatterials spined the natural net was to the Master's dimer.

Hattemist (hat'tem-ist), n. One of an ecclesiastical sect in Holland, so called from Pontian von Hattem of Zealand (seventeenth century). They denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ, and the corruption of human nature. Brewer.

Hatter's (hat'er), n.t. [Prov. E. to entangle; L.G. nerhaddern, to entangle.] To harass.

He's hatter'd out with penance. Dryden.

Hatteria (hat'er), n. A maker or seller of hats.

Hatteria (hat'er), n. A genus of saurians now usually called Sphenodon (which see).

Hatting (hat'ing), n. 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Stuff for hats.

Hatti-sherif, Hatti-sheriff (hat'ti-sher-if),

hatter.—2 Stuff for hats.
Hatti-sherif, Hatti-sheriff (hat'ti-sherif),
n. [Turk.] An order which comes immediately from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it usually with these words:—'Let my orders be executed according to its form and import.' These words are usually edged with gold, or otherwise ornamented. An order given in this way is irrevocable. See FIRMAN.

Hattle (hat'l), a. [A. Sax. haetol, hot, furious.] Wild; skittish. [Local.] Hattock + (hat'tok), n. [A dim. from hat.] A shock or stook of corn.

Hat-worship (hat'wer-ship), n. Respect paid by taking off the hat.
Haubergh † (ha'berg), n. A hauberk. Spen-

ser.

Hauberk (ha'berk), n. [Directly from 0.Fr.
haubere, Pr. haubert, which is the 0.H.G.
halsberg—hals, the throat, and bergen, to
defend: the word occurs also in A. Sax. (healsbeorga) and Ieel. (hálsbjörg, a gorget). Habergeon is a diminutive.] A coat of mail
without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. See HABERGEON.

Haudd (had), v.t. To hold. [Scotch.]

Hauding (had'ing), n. See HADDIN.

Hauerite (hou'er-it), n. After F. von Hauer,
an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide
of manganese.

an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese.

Raugh (hach), n. [A. Sax. haga, a field, a hedge; Icel. hagi, a pasture, properly a hedge field; G. hage, an inclosed meadow, from hag, a fence, a hedge.] Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Haught! (hat), a. [Fr. haut, O.Fr. hault, high, from Lattus, high, with h prefixed, probably through the influence of the G. hoch, high. Anolder E. form was hautte; the gh has probably got in through the influence of high.] High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. 'Courage haught.' Spenser.

No lord of thine, thou haught insuling man.

No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man, Nor no man's lord. Shak.

Haughtily (hati-li), adv. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave

Her heavenly form too haughtily she prized.

Dryden. Haughtiness (hat'i-nes), n. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

. will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible
Is. xiii. II.

'Tis pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of sout.
I think the Romans call it stoicism. Addison. SYN. Arrogance, disdain, contemptuousness,

syn. Arrogance, distain, contemptuousness, superciliousness, loftiness.

Haughty (hat'i), a. [From haught.] 1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious; as, a haughty person; a haughty spirit.

His wife was a woman of a haughty and imperious chure.

Clarendon.

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride, disdain, or deflance; as, a haughty air or walk; a haughty tone.

At the high and haughty sound, Rock, wood, and river rung around. Sir W. Scott.

At the high and haughty sound, Rock, wood, and river rung around. Sir W. Scott.

3.† Lofty; bold; of high hazard. 'This haughty enterprise.' Spenser.—4.† Lofty; high. 'To measure the most haughty mountain's height.' Spenser.

Haul (hal), v.t. [Comp. D. halen, Dan. hale, O.H.G. haldn, holdn, G. holen, to fetch, to drag, to tow; the word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, as in Fr. haler, to haul, to tow; Sp. halar, To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug; as, to haul a heavy body along on the ground; to haul a boat on shore; much used by seamen; as, to haul down the sails; haul in the boom; haul aft, &c.—To haul over the calls, to bring to a reckoning; to take to task; to reprimand,—To haul the wind (naut.), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

Haul (hal), v.t. Naut. to alter a ship's course; to change the direction of sailing.

I immediately hauled up for it, and found to be an Island.

I immediately hauled up for it, and found it to be an island.

—To haul off, to sail closer to the wind in order to get farther off from any object.—
To haul in with, to sail close to the wind in order to approach an object more nearly. The wind also is said to haul round to any point of the compass when it gradually shifts in that direction.

shifts in that direction.

Haul (hal), n. 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 'The leap, the slap, the haul.'

Thomson.—2. A draught of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a haul.—3. That which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at

once.—Haul of yarn, in rope-making, about four hundred threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tarkettle, and then hauling it through nippers

kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to express the superfluous tar.

Haulage (hal'āj), n. 1. The act of hauling or drawing.—2. The amount of force expended in hauling.—3. A duty imposed on some tenants who pay part of their rent in kind, to haul or carry by their carts or other vehicles the produce so due to some specified place.

Hauld (held) as Hald habitation ribes

reinters are produce so the wo some specified place.

Hauld (hald), n. Hold; habitation; place of resort—Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute; stripped of everything. [Scotch.]

Hauler (hal'er), n. He who pulls or hauls. Specifically, (a) a fisherman who pulls in a cast-net to the shore. (b) In mining, a workman engaged in drawing ore out of a mine. Haulm, Haum (halm, ham), n. [See HALM.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.—2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general. Spelled also Halm, Hame, Hawm, and Helm.

Haulm (ham), n. Part of a horse's harness. See Hame.

See HAME.

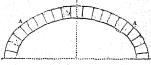
See HAME.
Haulse (hals), n. Same as Halse.
Hault (halt), a. [O.Fr.hault.] Lofty; haughty. Countenance proud and hault. Spenser.
Haunn, n. See HAULM.
Haunce,† Haunse,† n.t. To raise; to elevate too much; to enhance. Chaucer.
Yeshal swear, That ye shal wel and diligently oversee that the pavements in every ward be well and rightfully repaired, and not haunsed to the neyance of the neighbours.—Oath of Scavagers of the Ward, time of Henry VIII.
Haunch (hansh) 2. [Fr. hanche the hanneh

Haunch (hansh), n. [Fr. hanche, the haunch, from the Teutonic; comp. Fris. hanche, henche, haunch; G. hanke, the haunch of a horse.] 1. The hip; that part of the body of marrand of quadrupeds which lies between the last ribs and the thigh.—2.† The rear; the hind part

the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the hanneh of winter sings
The lifting up of day.
Shak.

3. In arch, the middle part between the



A A, Haunches of an Arch

vertex or crown and the springing of an arch—sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank.

Haunched (hansht), a. Having haunches.

Haunt (hant), v.t. [Fr. hanter, to frequent, from Armor, hent, a way, henti, to frequent. Litter inclines, however, to derive it from L. habiture, to dwell.] 1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily; also, to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my ho

Those cares that haunt the court and town, Swift. 2. To frequent or inhabit, as a ghost or spirit; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be in the habit of visiting, as an apparition.

Foul spirits haunt my resting-place. Fairfax. 3.† To practise; to pursue.

Leave honest pleasure, and haunt no good pastime.

Aschum, Haunt (hant), v.i. To be much about; to be present often; to hover about.

I've charged thee not to haunt about my door.

Haunt (hant), n. 1. A place to which one frequently resorts: applied poetically to places where abstract qualities are wont to exhibit themselves.

Those large eyes, the haunts of scorn. Tennyson. The household nook.
The haunt of all affections pure.

The habit or custom of resorting to a place.

The haunt you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary.

Arbuthnot, 3. † Custom; practice.

Of cloth-making she had such a haunt. Chancer.

Haunte, † v.t. To practise. Haunted (hant/ed), p. and a. Frequently

visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead.

Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground.

Haunteden,† pret. pl. of haunte. Practised; frequented. Chaucer.

Haunter (hant'er), n. One who frequents a particular place or is often about it. 'Haunters of theatres.' Sir H. Wotton. Haurient (ha'ri-ent), a. [Fr., from L. hauriens, haurientis, ppr. of haurio, to draw.] In her. a term applied generally to fishes of any kind when placed pale-ways or up-

to fishes of any kind when placed pale-ways or upright, as if putting the head above water to draw or suck in the air.

Haurl, Harle (härl), v.t.
[A form of haul.] (Scotch.]

1. To trail; to drag along with force.—2. To rough-cast a wall with line

Hauri (harl), n. As much as can be hauled or gathered at once. [Scotch.]

Hause (has), n. The throat. See HALS. Scotch, 1

[Scoten.] Haussmannite (hous man-it), n. [After M. Haussman, the mineralo-gist.] Pyramidal manganese ore. It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in America and Ger-

Hausse (has), n. [Fr.] In gunnery, a kind of breech sight for a cannon.

Hausse (hös-sä), a. In her. same as Enteres

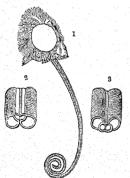
Hausse-col (hōs-col), n. [Fr. hausser, to raise, and col, the neck.] A gorget of plate.

Haust (hast), n. [A. Sax. hwôsta, Icel. hôsti, Dan. hoste, Sc. host, a cough. Imitative.]

Hausti (hast), n. [A. Sax hwosta, Icel. hosti, Dan. hoste, Sc. host, a cough. Imitative.] A dry cough.

Hausti (hast), n. [L. haustus, a draught, from haurio, haustum, to draw.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

Haustellata (hastel-la"ta), n. pl. A very extensive division of insects, in which the mouth is furnished with a haustellum or proboscis adapted for suction. It includes the homopterous, heteropterous, lepidopterous, and dipterous insects. The haustellum is formed by fusion of certain of the oral appendages, named maxillæ or lesser jaws, which in Mandibulata remain distinct, and are more or less cutting organs. The figures show the form and structure of this member in one of the hawk-moths (Sphingidæ). Fig. 1 shows the head of the moth



Haustellum of the Hawk-moth.

with the proboscis extended; figs. 2 and 3 are sections of the proboscis showing its structure—the one (2) viewed from above, the other (3) from beneath.

Haustellate (has'tel-lāt), a. In zool. a term applied to that structure of mouth which is adapted for sucking liquids, otherwise called suctorial; also, provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.

Haustellate (has'tel-lāt), n. A member of the division of insects called Haustellate.

lata.

Haustellum (has-tel'lum), n. [L., a quasi-diminutive of haustrum, a machine for drawing water, from haurio, haustum, to draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects, otherwise called the proboscis or antila. See HAUSTELLATA.

Haustement† (hast'ment), n. [Fr. ajustement, adjustment,] A garment fitting close

or adjusted to the body, worn by soldiers beneath their armour. The figure shows a soldier in the act

of throwing the hacqueton over the haustement. Haustorium (has-tō'ri-um),n. [From Lat. haurfrom Lat. haurio, haustum, to draw.] In bot. the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

dodder.

Haustus (has', n. [L.] In med. a draught.
Haut (hat), n.
In Bengal, a weekly market.

Hautboy, Hautbois, ho'boi), n. [Fr. hautbois—haut, high, and bois, wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] 1. An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed, and now made with a range of available notes from the B

of available notes from the B below middle C to G in alt, in-cluding all the intermediate semitones.

Now give the hautboys breath; he comes, he comes. B. Jonson. comes, he comes. E. Joneon.

2. An organ-stop resembling the hautboy in sound.—3. A sort of strawberry, Fragaria elatior.

Hautboyist (hō'bol-ist), n. A player on the hautboy.

Hautein,† a. [Fr. hautain, haughty.] Haughty; loud. Chaucer.

tautelisse (ot'lis), a. [Fr. hautelice, high warp.] Appellative of a kind of tapestry wrought with a perpendicular warp, as distinguished from Basselisse, that wrought with a horizontal warp. See BASSELISSE.

Haute-pace (hôt'pās), n. A raised floor in a bay window. Hauteur (ha-tèr, è long), n. [Fr.] Pride;

Hautboy.

haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.
The ill-judging zeal and hauteur of this king

Haut-gout (hō-gö), n. [Fr.] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high sea-

soning.

Hauyne (hou'm), n. A haloid mineral called by Hatiy latialite, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute shining crystals. Its colour is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c., and consists generally of about 34 8 silica, 28 9 alumina, 17 2 soda, 7 9 lime, and 11 2 sulphuric acid. Havana, Havannah (ha-van'a, ha-van'na), a. Pertaining to or brought from Havana, as a cigar.

a. Pertaining to or brought from Havana, as a cigar.

Havana, Havannah (ha-van'a, ha-van'na), n. A kind of cigar, so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where they are largely manufactured.

Havanese (hav'an-ēz), a. Of or belonging to the town of Havana in Cuba.

Havanese (hav'an-ēz), n. A native or inhabitant of Havana in Cuba; pl. the people of Havana.

Havana.

Have (hav), v.t. pret. & pp. had; ppr. having.

Ind. pres. I have, thou hast, he has; we, ye, they have. [A. Sax. habban, haebban, haeben fan (h becoming regularly bb in A. Sax. between vowels); comp. Dan. have, Icel. hafa, Goth. haban, G. haben, to have. Cog. L. capio, to take. L. habeo, to have, probably belongs to a different root. Have may be allied.] 1. To possess; to hold in possession or power; as, I have money, land, books, clothes.—2. To possess, as something that is connected with or regularly attached to one.

Have ye another brother? Gen. xiiii. 7. Sheep that have not a shepherd. 1 Ki. xxii. 17. 3. To accept; to take as husband or wife; as, will you have this apple?

Break thy mind to me in broken English: wilt thou have me?
4. To hold; to regard; as, to have in honour, that is, to hold in honour, to honour; to have in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt, to deride, to despise.

'Of them shall I be had in honour.' 2 Sam. vi. 22.—5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

Sometimes they will have them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts.

Eacon.

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty; as, I have to visit twenty patients every day; the nation has to pay the interest of an immense debt.

immense debt.

We have to strive with heavy prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

7. To seize and hold; to catch; as, the hound has him.—S. To contain; as, the work has many beauties and many faults.—9. To procure or make to be; to effect; to cause; to require; to determine.

Every day after his meal, he has proclamation made that all the kings of the earth are now at liberty to dine.

Evougham.

10. To cause to go or be removed; to cause to be brought; to take.

And Amnon said, Have all men out from me.
2 Sam. xiii, 9.

That done, go and cart it, and have it away.

11. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase; as, I had this cloth very cheap; he has high wages for his services.—

12. To bring forth, to produce, as a child.

By the first (wife) had he Suane. R. Erunne.

Both blue eyes more bright than clear,
Each about to have a tear.

Coleridge.

Both blue eyes more bright than clear, Each about to have a tear. Coleridge.

13. To perceive, know, or find something happen: in this sense followed by an infinitive, usually without the to; as, 'I must not have vou question me.' Shak. 'I hate to have thee climb that wall by night.' Long-fellow. 'We often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine.' Goldsmith; but sometimes the infinitive has the to; as, 'Do but speak what thou'lt have me to do.' Marlowe.—14. To experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to feel; as, to have a cigar; to have a rest; to have a discussion, debate, encounter; to have a reluctance to do anything: seldom found in this sense in the passive voice, though this use sometimes occurs; as, a debate vus had on the appropriation of hospitals.—15. To understand; to know; to be expert in; to have learned; to have become acquainted with.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian. Shak.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, Shak, You have me, have you not? Shak. Where have you this? (that is, Where have you learned this?)

I had as good, it would be as well for me; I had better, it would be better for me; I had best, it would be best for me; I had as lief or live, I would as willingly; I had rather, should prefer.

Then you had as good make a point of first giving away yourself.

You had better leave your folly. Marlowe.

I had as lief be none as one. Shah.

I had much rather be myself the slave,

And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him,

The great antiquity of this construction in English forbids the supposition that the had in such phrases is a corruption of world, as has been suggested. Have after! pursue! let us pursue!

Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.—Ha after!

-Have at! go at! assail! encounter! as, have at him!-Have with! come on! agreed! Will you go, Mrs. Page ?-Have with you! Shak--To have away, to remove; to take away.

-To have in, to contain.—To have on, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who had not on a wedding garment.

Mat. xxii. xx.

To have a care. to take care; to be on —To have a care, to take care; to be on guard, or to guard.—To have a person out, to meet him in a duel.

Our mother can't marry a man with whom one or both of us has been out on the field, and who has wounded us or killed us, or whom we have wounded or killed. We must have him out, Harry, Thackeray.

or killed. We must have him out, Harry.

—To have it out of a person, to punish him; to retailate on him; to take him to task.—

Have is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs, the past participle of which completes the tense either alone or with some other auxiliary. In such cases the word have no doubt originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with other transitive verbs, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus I have received a letter, means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterwards extended to cases in which the poswards extended to cases in which the pos-sessor of the object and the performer of

the action are not necessarily the same, as in *I have written a letter*, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin habere, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages

Having little or nothing. Though a man be haveless.

Gower.

Havelock (hav'lok), n. [After General Havelock, distinguished in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.] Milit. a light kind of covering for the head and neck, composed of white cloth, used by soldiers and others as a protection against sun-stroke.

Haven, † inf. of have. Chauser.

Haven (hā'vn), n. [A. Sax. hafen; comp. D. and L. G. haven, Icel. höfn, Dan. havn, C. hafen, and Fr. havre, which is probably from the Teutonic. The word may be connected with have or with heave (as the place where the vessels were heaved up or drawn nected with name or with nature (as the phace where the vessels were heaved up or drawn ashore). Comp. Sc. howf. 1 1. A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good and orage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea. Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. Haven (ha'vn), v.i. To shelter, as in a

haven.

Blissfully havened both from joy and pain. Keats.

Havenage (hā'vn-āj), n. Harbour-dues. Havener† (hā'vn-èr), n. The overseer of a port; a harbour-master. Havenet† (hā'vn-et), n. A small haven. Hottusked.

Haven-master (hā/vn-mas-ter), n. A harhour-master.

Haver (hav'er), n. 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue and most dignifies
Sha.

2. In Scots law, the holder of a deed or writing, called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

Haver, Haiver (hā'ver), v.i. [Perhaps from

Haver, Haver (haver), v.c. [re-thas from feel. ha-var, noisy, or connected with G. geifer, slaver, drivel.] To talk foolishly or without method. [Scotch.]
Haver, Havre (hav'er), n. [Dan. havre, D. haver, G. hafer, oats.] Oats: of local use in the north of England; as, haverbread, oatse hyerd.

oaten bread. Othen Dread, Havrebread (hav'er-bred), n. Bread made of oatmeal. [Local in north of England.] See HAVER.

She gloried in her skill. . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of havrebread.

Cornhild Magnaine.

Haverel, Haveril (hav'rel, hav'ril), n. [From haver, to talk foolishly.] One who habitually talks in a foolish or incoherent manner; a chattering half-witted person. [Scotch.] Haverel, Haveril (hāv'rel, hāv'ril), v.i. To talk foolishly or without much meaning.

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen guffawing and haverelling wi' Jeanle. Galt.

Havermeal, Havremeal (hav'er-mēl), n. Oatmeal. (Scotch.] Havermeal, Havremeal (hav'er-mēl), α. Made of oatmeal. (Scotch.]

Havermeal, Havremeal (hav'er-mēl), a. Made of oatmeal. [Scotch.]
Havers, Haivers (hā'verz), n. Foolish or incoherent talk. [Scotch.]
Haversack (hav'er-sak), n. [Fr. havresac, from G. habersack, hafersack, a haversack, literally, a sack for oats. See Haversack asack for oats or oatmeal. [Provincial English.]—2. A bag of strong cloth with a strap fitting over the shoulder, worn by soldiers in marching order, for carrying their provisions.—3. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition

visions.—3. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vér'si-an), a. [After Clopton Havers, the discoverer of the Haversian canals.] The epithet applied to a net-work of minute canals, which traverse the solid substance of bones, and proceed from the central cavity, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts. These canals usually run in the shafts of long bones in the direction of their length, and are connected every here and there by cross branches.

Haverstraw, Havrestraw (hav'er-stra), n. The straw of oats. [Sootch.]

Havil, Havill (hav'il), n. The name given in London to a small species of crab. Illust. Lond. News.

Havildar (hav'il-dar), n. The highest non-commissioned officer in the native armies of India and Ceylon; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British native regi-

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Having (having), n. 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up Even with the having. Shak.

2. That which is had or possessed; possession; goods; estate.

sion; goods; estate.

My harring is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you. Shak.
Our content is our best harring. Shak.
Havins (hā'vinz), n. [Havings, from have;
comp. behave.] Carriage; behaviour in general; good mauners; propriety of behaviour. [Scotch.]

To nit some havins in his breast. Haviour (hā'vi-èr), n. Conduct; demeanour; behaviour. [Poetical.]

Put thyself
Into a haviour of less fear.

Havock, Havoc (ha'vok), n. [W. hafog, destruction.] Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! What haveck does ambition Among your works.

Among your works. Addison, Ideas, emotions, experiences, . which, from their very nature, are at war with and make havoe of material grace and beauty. Dr. Caird. Sometimes as an interjection.

Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war! Shak. Havock, Havoc (havok), v.t. To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

To waste and havock yonder world. Millon. To waste and havock yonder world. Millon. Havrel, (hāv'rel), n. Same as Haverel. Haw (ha), n. [A. Sax. haga, a hedge, inclosure, dwelling-house—haga-thorn, havethorn, lit. hedge-thorn; O. E. and G. hag, a hedge. See HEDGE, HAUGH.] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.—2. A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a yard; a small field; properly, an inclosed piece of land.

There was a nelect in hit have. Characteristics.

There was a polecat in his haw. Chaucer 3.† A dale; a haugh.

Haw (ha), n. A name sometimes given to the nictitating membrane. See under NIC-

HAW (ha), n. [Comp. ha, an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] An intermission or hesitation of speech. Haw (ha), n.

For if through any hums and haws, There haps an intervening pause. Congreve There haps an intervening pause. Congreee.

Haw (ha), v.i. To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and haw.

Haw (ha), v.i. [Comp. Fr. hue. See GEE.]

To turn to the near side or to the side of the driver: said of horses when driven.

Haw (ha), v.t. To order to turn to the near side or to the side of the driver; as, to haw a town.

a team

to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or Owhylee, or to the Sandwich Islands.

Hawaiian (ha-wi'yan), n. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hawaii.

Hawcubite (ha'kū-bīb), n. One of a band of dissolute young men who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years

the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers-by, breaking windows, &c.; a mohawk.

Hawfinch (ha'finsh), n. [Haw, from O.E. hag, hedge, and finch.] The hawthorn gross-beak, a small bird, Coccothraustes vulgaris.

Hawhaw (ha'ha), n. [Duplication of haw, a hedge.] A fence formed by a fosse or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. It is also written Haha.

Haw-haw (ha-ha), v.i. To laugh loudly; to

Haw-haw (ha-ha), v.i. To laugh loudly; to guffaw.

Hawk (hak), v. [A. Sax, hafoe, perhaps from haften, habben, to have; comp. D. havik, G. habich, Loel. haukr; Dan, hög, a hawk.] A name frequently applied to almost all the members of the family Falconida, but also restricted to designate a section of that family, characterized by having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, the head thick set with feathers, and wings which reach no farther along the tail than two-thirds of its length. Most of these birds are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals, as the goshawk and the sparrow-hawk (which see). The species of hawks are numerous, and are arranged under different genera. They are distributed over the world. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds. They were reckoned among the ignoble birds of prey.

Hawk (hak), v.i. 1. To catch or attempt to catch birds or small quadrupeds by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practise falconry. 'He that hawks at larks and sparrows.' Looke.—2. To fly in the manner of the hawks to seen. the hawk; to soar.

Now harves aloft, now skims along the flood

—To hawk at, to fly at; to attack on the wing. 'To hawk at flies.' Dryden.

Hawk (hik), n. In building, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the plaster.

Hawk (hik), v. i. [Probably imitative. Comp. D. harke and W. hochi, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to hawk and soit.

make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to hawk and spit.

Hawk (hak), v.t. To raise by hawking; as, to hawk up phlegm.

Hawk (hak), n. An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hawk (hak), n. An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hawk (hak), v.t. [From the noun hawker, which is much older than the verb; comp.

O.D. heukeren, to retail, to huckster; höker, höcken, to the control to holden, höcken, to take holden, holden, hucken, to take upon the back, to squat.] To sell or offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place; to sell, or try to sell, as goods, by offering them at people's doors; to convey through town or country for sale.

His works were hawked in every street. Swift.

His works were hawked in every street. Swift. Hawk-bell (hak'bel), n. A bell on the foot

of a hawk.

Hawk-bit (hak'bit), n. A popular name for plants of the genus Hieracium.

Hawkboy (hak'boi), n. A boy who waits on a plasterer to supply him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

Hawked (hakt), a. Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquine or hawked one unto the Persians.

Sir T. Rrozune

Hawker (hak'er), n. [D. heuker, a retailer. See Hawk, v.t., to offer for sale.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedlar; one who travels about the country selling small wares from a cart or van.

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things.

Tennyson,

Hawker (hak'êr), n. One who hawks or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer. 'Huwkers and hunters.' Hurmar. Hawkey (hak'i), n. See Hocker. Hawkey (ha'ki), n. [Perhaps from Gael. geale, gealaich, to whiten.] [Scotch.] 1. A cow; specifically, a cow of a black and white colour; more specifically, a cow of a dark colour with a white stripe in the face.—2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

stupid fellow; a clown. Hawk-eyed (hak'īd), a. Having acute sight; discerning.
Hawkie. See HAWKEY.

Hawking-pole (hak'ing-pōl), n. A staff used in falcomy. 'Canes . . . serve for hunking-poles.' Holland.

Hawkit (hak'it), a. [Scotch.] 1. Having a white face: applied to cattle.—2. Foolish; silly.

Hawk-moth (hak'moth), n. A lepidopterous

Privet Hawk-moth (Sphinx

insect of the family Sphingidae or sphinxes, so called from its or sphinxes, so called from its hovering motion, which resembles that of a hawk looking for its prey. The death's - head hawk -moth is the Acheronia. the Acherontia

vet hawk-moth, the Sphina liquistri; the humming-bird hawk-moth, the Macroylossa stellatarum Hawk-nosed (hak'nozd), a. Having a nose

resembling that of a hawk.

Hawk-nut (hak'nut), n. The plant Bunium flewnosum and its edible nut; earth-nut

(which see).

Hawk-owl (hak'oul), n. A bird, the har-

Hawk-owl (hak'oul), n. A bird, the har-fang (which see).

Hawk's-beard (haks'bërd), n. A popular name for the species of plants of the genus Crepis, nat. order Composite. See CREPIS. Hawk's-bill, Hawk's-bill Turtle (haks'-bil, haks'bil-tèr-tl), n. Chelone or Caretta imbricata, a well-known turtle, so named from having a small mouth like the beak of a hawk. See TURFLE. Hawkweed (hak'wēd), n. A plant of the genus Hieracium, nat. order Composites; so

named because it was formerly believed that birds of prey used the juice of these plants to strengthen their vision. See HIERACIUM. Hawn (ham), n. Same as Haulm. Hawse (has), n. [See HAWSER.] Naut. (a) that part of a vessel's bow where holes called the hawse-holes are cut for the cables are the part of the set of the cable and the part of the set of the part of the set of the part of the going through; also, the hole cut in the vessel's bow. (b) The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear hawse, or a foul hawse. A foul hawse is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together. A clear or open hawse, the reverse of a foul hawse. A bold hawse is when the holes are high above water. (c) The distance between a ship's head and the anchorse employed to ride her; as, he has anchored in our hawse; the brig fell athwart our hawse. Hawset (has), v.t. [Fr. hawser, to elevate.] To raise; to increase.

Everything was harwsed above measure; amerciaments were turned into fines, fines into ransoms.

Sir T. More.

Hawse-bag (has'bag), n. A canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a heavy sea to stop the hawse-holes, and thereby prevent the admission of water.

mission of water.

Hawse-block (has'blok), n. Same as Hawseplay (which see).

Hawse-bolster (has'bol-ster), n. Naut.
(a) one of the planks above and below the
hawse-holes. (b) A piece of canvas stuffed
with oakum and roped round, for plugging
the hawse-holes when the cables are bent.

Hawse-hole (has'boks), n. The hawse-hole.

Hawse-hole (has'hol), n. A cylindrical hole
in the bow of a ship through which a cable
nasses.

Hawse-hook (has'hök), n. Naut. a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

Hawse-piece (has'pēs), n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which the hawse-hole passes.

Hawse-pipe (has pip), n. An iron pipe fitted into the hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.

into the nawse-hote to prevent the wood from being abraded.

Hawse-plug (has'plug), n. A plug used for stopping the hawse-holes.

Hawser (has'er), n. [Older form halser, from halser, now hawse, a hole at the bow of a ship, from O. and Prov. E. halse, the neck; Icel. halls, besides neck means also the bow of a vessel, the sheet of a vessel, the end of a rope, &c.] Naut. a small cable or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, &c.

Hawser-laid (has'er-laid), a. Naut. a term applied to a rope made of three small ropes laid up into one, used for small running rigging, standing rigging, shrouds, &c.

Hawser-limber (has'tim-ber), n. Naut. one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

holes are cut.

holes are cut.

Hawse-wood (has wind), n. Naut. a general name for the hawse-timbers.

Hawthorn (hathorn), n. [A. Sax. hagathorn, heg-thorn, haw-thorn, lit. hedge-thorn; comp. G. hagedorn, D. hagedorn, which both mean lit. hedge-thorn See Haw, Hedge-I A genus of rosaceous plants, Crategus, belonging to the sub-order Pomece or Pomacee. It consists of trees, the wood of which is hard, and both useful and ornamental. The common hawthorn (C. wood of which is hard, and noth useful and ornamental. The common hawthorn (C. Oxyacantha) is the best hedge-plant in Europe, and some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom. There are several species and many varieties of the hawthorn, all natives of Europe and America.

Hawthorn-fly (ha/thorn-fli), n. A kind of fly. Walton.
Hay (hā), n. [A. Sax. hēg, hig; comp. O. Fris. hai, Goth. havi, Icel. hey, O.H.G. hawi, G. heu, hay; all connected with verbs meaning to cut or hew. See HEW.] Grass cut and quied for feedley. Grass prepayed for process. dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.—To make hay when the sun shines, to seize the favourable opportunity.—To

dance the hay, to dance in a ring. Hay (hā), v.i. To dry or cure grass for pre-

Hay (nō), n. [A. Sax. haya, a hedge.] 1.† A. hedge.—2. A net set round the haunt of an

From hounds, staves kill them; if from staves, the hay.

Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Hay (hā), v.i. To lay snares for rabbits. Hay-bird (hā'berd), n. An English bird of

the family Muscicapidæ, or flycatchers; the spotted flycatcher. See Flycatcher. Haybote (hā'bōt), n. In law, (a) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (b) Anciently, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repair-

an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedge-hote. **Haycock** (hā'kok), n. A conical pile or heap of hay in the field. **Haydenite** (hā'du-īt), n. A variety of the zeolite chabasie, discovered by Dr. *Hayden* near Baltimore. It occurs in garnet-coloured covered. ervstals.

Hayesine (hāz'in), n. [After the mineralogist Hayes.] Borate of lime, found in rounded nodules of interwoven silky fibres in great abundance on the coast of Peru, and

in great abundance on the coast of Peru, and of great value in the manufacture of glass and pottery.

Hay-fever (hā'fē-vēr), n. A summer fever, popularly but erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay. It is probably due to the irritation of pollen or vegetable spores entering the nostrils.

Hay-field (hā'fēld), n. A field where grass for hay is grown.

Hay-fork (hā'fork), n. A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it as into

ing over hay to dry, or in lifting it as into a cart, on to a rick, &c.

a cart, on to a rick, &c.

Haying-time (hā'ng-tim), n. Hay-making
time. J. R. Lowell.

Hayknife (hā'nif), n. A sharp instrument
used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

Hayloft (hā'loft), n. A loft or scaffold for
hay, particularly in a barn.

Haymaids (hā'mādz), n. A plant, groundivy or gill. See GROUND-IVY.

Haymaker (hā'māk-cr), n. 1. One who cuts
and dries grass for folder.—2. A kind of
country-dance (falled also the Haymaikers'

country-dance. Called also the Haymakers'

Haymaking (hā'māk-ing), n. The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.
Haymarket (hā'mār-ket), n. A place for

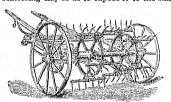
Haymarket (hā'mār-ket), n. A place for the sale of hay.
Haymow (hā'mō), n. A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.
Hayrick (hā'rik), n. A rick of hay; a large pile for preservation in the open air.
Haystack (hā'stak), n. A stack or large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation

phe of hay in the open and, and a servation.

Haystalk (hā/stak), n. A stalk of hay.

Hay-tea (hā/tē), n. The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for

Hay-tedder (ha'ted-er), n. A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hav-tedder

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, carrying barsset with curved tines pointing outwards. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

Haythorn (hā'thorn), n. Same as Hawthorn

thorn.

Haytian (hā/ti-an), a. Of or pertaining to the island of Hayti.

Haytian (hā/ti-an), n. A native or inhabitant of Hayti.

Hayward i (hā/ward), n. [Hay and ward, hedgeward.] A person who kept the common herd or cattle of a town, one part of his duty having been to see that they neither broke nor cropped the hedges of inclosed grounds.

grounds.

Hazard (ha'zerd), n. [Fr. hasard; It. azzardo, hazard, chance, danger; Sp. azar, an
unlucky throw of the dice; said to be from
Ar. az-zahr, a die.] I. A fortuitous event;
chance; accident; casualty.

I will stand the hazard of the die. 2. Danger; peril; risk; as, he encountered the enemy at the hazard of his reputation and life.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost hazard. Rogers. 3. A game at dice requiring much calculation and experience, and almost always played for money.—Chicken hazard, a chance game with very small stakes .- Losing hazard, in billiards, a stroke by which the player pockets his own hall.—Winning hazard, in billiards, a stroke by which the player pockets the object ball.—To run the hazard, to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; to risk; to take the chance

Hazard (ha'zerd), v.t. [See the noun.] 1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to hazard life to save a friend; to hazard an estate on the throw of a die; to hazard salvation for temporal pleasure.

To kazard life and rescue you from him
That would have forced your honour. Shak.
He hazards his neck to the halter. Fuller.

To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to hazard the loss of reputation.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained equal to the evil hazarded. Clarke. SYN. To venture, adventure, risk, jeopardize,

SYN. DOVERNOUS AND PROPERTY OF THE CHARGE TO THE CHARGE TO AUTHOR TO THE CHARGE TO AUTHOR THE CHARGE TO AUTHOR THE CHARGE THE CHARGE

Hazardable (ha'zerd-a-bl), a. That is liable

Hazardanie (nazerda-in), d. Inte is habe to hazard or chance. 'A hazardable piece of art.' Sir T. Browne.

Hazardizet (ha'zerd-er), n. One who hazards.

Hazardizet (ha'zerd-iz), n. A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Herself had run into that hazardize. Spenser,

Herself had run into that hazardize. Spenser.

Hazardous (ha'zerd-us), a. That exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky; as, a hazardous attempt or experiment. 'The enterprise so hazardous and high.' Mitton.—Hazardous insuvance, an insurance effected at a high premium on huildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to eatch fire, as on wooden houses, theatres, oils, &c. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called doubly hazardous.—Syn. Ferilous, dangerous, bold, daring, adventurous, venturesome, precarious, uncertain, risky.

Hazardous manner.

Hazardous manner.

Hazardousness (ha'zerd-us-nes), n. State

hazardous manner.

Hazardousness (ha'zérd-us-nes), n. State
or quality of being hazardous.

Hazardry (ha'zérd-r), n. 1. Rashness; temerity. 'Hasty wrath and heedless hazardry,'
Spenser.—2. Playing at games of chance;
caming cambling. gaming; gambling.
Some fell to daunce; some fell to hazardry

Hazard-table (ha'zerd-tā-bl), n. A table

Hazard-table (ha'zerd-tā-h), n. A table for playing at games of chance.

Haze (hāz), n. [Probably allied to A. Sax. haso, livid, dusky, dark; Icel. höss, gray, dusky, It may be another form of the Sc. haar, fog.] Fog; a watery vapour in the air; or a dry vapour like smoke, which renders the air thick; a slight want of transparency in the air; hence, obscurity; dimness.

Light haze along the river-shores. Tennyson,

Light haze along the river-shores. Tempson. Haze (hāz), v.t. To be foggy. Flaze, Haze (hāz), v.t. 1. To harass with labour; to punish with unnecessary work: used among seamen.—2. To play shameful tricks on: among American students. Hazel (hāzl), n. [A. Sax. hæzel, hæzl; comp. Icel. hazl, Dan. hazel, G. hazel, hnzel; cog. with L. coryllus, for cosyllus, a hazel. The change of L. c, Gr. k, into Tent. h in roots or words common to the several languages is regular. See H.] The common hane of the plants helonging to the genus Corylus, nat. order Corylacea. The common hazel (C.Avelluna) is found growing in a wild state in many woods and coppices of Great Britain. The nuts are extensively used as ma article of food; and the wood is employed for hoops, flood; and the wood is employed for hoops, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, crates, and other purposes. It makes excellent charcoal for drawing. There are many varieties of the hazel-nut, distinguished by the ricties of the hazel-nut, distinguished by the size and shape and also by the quality of the kernel. The oblong large Spanish nut is most esteemed. The filbert is a variety of the common nut.

Hazel (lià'zl), a. Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut. 'The dark of hazel eyes.' Tenzuson

Hazel-earth (hā/zl-erth), n. Soil suitable

Hazel-eardi (mazi-erd), n. Son satisfies for the hazel; fertile loam.

Hazeliy (hā'zl-lì), a. Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

Hazel-nut (hā'zl-nut), n. The nut or fruit

Haziness (hāz'i-nes), n. The state of being w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

Hazle † (hū'zl), v.t. [Perhaps from 0.Fr. haster (Fr. haller, to sun-burn), to dry, haste, dried, from Fl. haet, dry.] To make dry; to deep the control of t

That happy wind did hazle and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge.

Hazy (hāz'i), a. [See HAZE.] Foggy; misty; thick with haze; as, hazy weather; the hazy worth

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy. Burnet. Our clearest day here is misty and hazy. Burnet.

He (hē), pron. possessive his, objective him, also dative, as in give him that); nom. pl. they, possessive their, objective (also dative) them. [A. Sax. hē, he, hat, he, she, it; gentt. his, dat. him, acc. hine; pl. nom. and acc. hi, genit. hira, dat. him, heom. The plural forms now used do not properly belong to he. (See THEY.) She, which now is used as the feminine, is properly the feminine of the def. art.] The masc. sing. form of the pronoun of the 3d person. It stands for (a) The man or male being or object named before, or a musc. sing. class name.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.

Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God; him shalt thou serve.

Deut. x. 20.

(b) Any individual described by a following relative clause, or by an equivalent of a relative clause, =the man or person. 'He of the bottomless pit.' Milton.

f the Dottomess proWhat is he at the gate? Shak
He that walketh with wise men shall be wise.
Prov. xiii. 20 My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh. Gen. vi. 3.

It is used as a noun in such instances as the following, being equivalent to individual; person:-

I stand to answer thee, or any he the proudest of

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law Is death to any he that utters them. Shak.

He is prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a he-goat; a he-

bear.

Hea (he'a), n. The local name for an undefined tree in the Pacific Islands, the fruit of which furnishes a glutinous red varnish with which fibres are stained. Simmonds.

Head (hed), n. [A. Sax. heafd, heafod, Dan. hoved, G. hauvyt. O.H. G. houbit, Goth. haubith, head. Cog. L. caynt, Gr. kephale, head. For change of c, Gr. k, into Teut. h, see H. J. The name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals. The development of the head is due to the principle termed cephalisation (which see) by Professor Dana, i.e. a tendency towards specialization and concentration of nerve-centres and sense-organs. The head bears the mouth, brain, and sense-organs. In invertebrates the jaws are never true parts of the head, but may be modified limbs or hard parts developed in the lining membrane of the mouth. The head of vertebrates is divisible into a facial and cranial part, the latter containing the brain. In Invertebrata (e.g. insects, lobsters, &c.) the head consists of a varying number of segments resembling those of the body in essential nature, but having their appendages peculiarly modified for mastication and prehension.—2. As Hea (hē'a), n. The local name for an undehaving their appendages peculiarly modi-fied for mastication and prehension.—2. As the seat of the brain and mental faculties the seat of the brain and mental facilities it is used for understanding; will or resolution; inclination; thoughts; mind; as, a good head; a strong head; and also in the phrases, of his own head; on or upon their own head. The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries upon their own head, without any pay or commission from the state.

See A present an individual to write as the toy

3. A person; an individual; a unit; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per head: used only in sing.

Thirty thousand head of swine.

Thirty thousand head of swine. Addison.

4. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as, the head of an army; the head of a seet or party. Eph. v. 23.—5. What gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, a head-dress, antilers of a deer, &c.; as, a heautiful head of hair; 'a buck of the first head' (that is of the fifth year). Shake. 'A laced head'. Swift.—6. Part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling in position or otherwise the human head, (a) the top, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as, the head of a spear; the head of a cabbage; the head of a nail; the head of a mast. (b) The main point or part; that which is most had regard to. part; that which is most had regard to.

The very head and front of my offending Hath this extent, no more.

Shak.

(c) The forepart; as, the head of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship. (d) The upper part, as of a bed or bedstead, of a street, &c. (a) In bot. the top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows. See CAPITULUM. (7) That which rises on the top; as, the froth or head on a pot of beer or other effervescing liquor. (g) The maturated part of an ulcer or boll; hence, to come to a head, to suppurate. (h) The principal source of a stream; as, the head of the Nile. (t) The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as, the head of a bay, gulf, or creek. (j) A headland; promontory.—T. Altitude of water in ponds or reservoirs, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels.

A mil driven by a fall of water, whose virtual head is ten feet.

Gries's Mechanics' Dist.

8. The foremost place; the place of honour

8. The foremost place; the place of honour or of command; as, the lord-mayor sat at the head of the table.

An army with the Duke of Marlborough at the head of them.

Addison.

9. Crisis; height; influence; force; strength; pitch; as, the sedition got to such a head as not to be easily quelled.

The indisposition . . . is grown to such a head. Addison.

10. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as, the heads of a discourse or treatise.

Aids were properly speaking confined to the heads of marrying the lord's daughter, making his son a knight and redeeming his own person from captivity.

Brougham.

11. A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length and weighing a few pounds. In the north of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax weigh about 1 ewt.—12. Armed force. By raising of a head. Shak. 'This gallant head of war.' Shak.—Head and ears, deeply, wholly; completely; as, he plunged head and ears in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.—Head and shoulders, (a) by force; violently; as, to drag one head and shoulders.

They bring in every figure of speech hard war.

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders.

shoulders.

(b) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly; as, he is head and shoulders above his fellows.—Head or tail! the part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure, or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance.—Neither head nor tail, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite.—A broken head, a flesh wound in the head.—Of his, her, their, its own head, spontaneously; without external influence. See 2 above. The extension of the phrase to inanimate things is worth noting. is worth noting.

worth noting.

It (the pistol) may go off of its own head.

Sheridan

—Over head=L. per capita, per head, on the average, without individual distinction; as, the cattle sold for so much over head.—By

My mare has eaten her head off at the Ax in Alder-nanbury. Country Farmer's Catechism. To make head against, to withstand or resist; to resist with success.

Most of these

Made head against him, crying, 'Who is he
That he should rule us?'

Tennyson.

That he should rule us?" Tempson.

—To gine, to take, to get, &c., the head, used literally in horsemanship of a horse that is not held in by the reins, and hence figuratively in such phrases head means license; freedom from check, control, or restraint.

With that he cough is the horse the later of the control.

With that he gave his able horse the head. Shak, He has too long given his unruly passions the head.

To his head, to or before his face. 'Revile him to his head.' Jer. Taylor.—To turn head, to turn and face in an opposite direction.

The ravishers turn head, the fight renew. Dryden. -Chief, Commander, Leader, Head. See under CHIEF. Head (hed), v.t. 1. To be or put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to head an expedition; to head a riot. 'Him that heads an army.' South.—2. To behead; to decapitate.

If you head and hang all that offend that way

3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to head a nail.—4. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; to get into the front of; as, to head a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in heading the equipage and checking the horses. Disraeli.

equipage and creates a state of the compose; to check or restrain; as, the wind heads a ship.

Head (hed), v.i. 1. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river. [Rare.]

to have its source, as a river. [Rare.]

A broad river that heads in the great Blue Ridge of mountains.

2. To be directed; to go or tend; as, how does the ship head!—3. To form a head; as, the cabbages head early.

Head (hed), a. Belonging to the head; chief; principal: often used in composition; as, a head-workman; a head-master, &c.

Headache, Headach (hed'ak), a. I. Pain in the head.—2. Also, an English name for the corn-poppy (Papaver Rheads).

Headachy (hed'ak-i), a. Afflicted with a headache.

Next morning he awoke headachy and feverish.

Next morning he awoke headachy and feverish. Farrar

Headband (hed'band), n. 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands. Is. iii. 20.

the headbands.

1s. fil. 2c.

2. The band at each end of a book; also, a bookbinder's material of narrow silk or other substance, sold in pieces of a certain number of yards.

Head-block (hed'blok), n. In saw-mills, the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests.

Head-board (hed'bord), n. 1. A board at the head, as of a bed.—2. pl. Naut. the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

Head-borrough Head-borrow (hed'bu-rō)

head-rails.

Head-borough, Head-borrow (hed'bu-rō),

n. In England, formerly the chief of a
frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families. Called in some counties Bors-holder, that is, Borough's-elder,
and sometimes Tithing-man. In England
head-boroughs are now known by the name
of Petty Constables.

on retty constantes. Head-cheese (hed/chêz), n. In cookery, portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled pressed into the

fine, and after being boiled pressed into the form of a cheese.

Head-court (hed'kort), n. A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. Those head-courts were afterwards reduced to one, and by the act 20 Geo. II. fines were abolished for non-attendance.

Head-dress (hed'dres), n. 1. The dress of the head; the covering or orna-

ments of a woman's head.
The head-dress has always
been an important part of
female attire, and has assumed many forms since
early times.—2. The crest early times.—2. The crest or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful head-dress.

Addison.

Lady's Head-dress (14th cent.)—From

Headed (hed'ed), p. and a. Furnished with a head; having a top.

tathcent.)—From having a top.

A brass.

Used chiefly in composition; as, clear-headed, long-headed, thick-headed, &c.

Header (hed'er), n. 1. One who puts a head on anything, as one who heads nails or pins; a cooper who puts in the heads of, or who closes casks.—2. One who stands at the head of anything; hence, one who leads a mob or party.—3. In arch. see Bond.—4. A plunge or dive into water head foremost; as, he took a header.

or dive into water nead foremose; as, he took a header.

Headfast (hed'fast), n. Naut. a rope at head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.

Headfirst (hed'ferst), adv. With the head

foremost. Head-foremost (hed'fōr-mōst), adv. With the head first; hence, hurriedly; rashly; precipitately.

Headful (hed'ful), n. As much as the head can hold. 'A headful of wit.' Ford. can hold. 'A headful of wit.' Ford. Head-gargle (hed'gär-gl), n. A disease of

Head-gargle (hed'gār-gl), n. A disease of cattle.

Head-gear (hed'gār), n. Covering or ornament of the head.

Headily (hed'i-il), adv. In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly. 'Headily carried on by passion.' Tillotson.

Headily of being heady or rash; rashness; stubbornness.

Heading (hed'ing), n. 1. The act or process of providing with a head.—2. That which stands at the head; title; as, the heading of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber to form the head of a cask.—4. A drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the workmen labour.—5. The foam on liquor.—6. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green-vitriol used in brewing.

Heading-course (hed'ing-kōrs), n. In arch. a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See Bond.

Heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), n. In arch.

Heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), n. In arch. the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres.

angles to the fibres.

Head-knee (hed'nē). n. Naut. a piece of moulded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cut-water and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

Head-knot (hed'not), n. A knot of ribbons, &c., worn by females on the top of the head.

Prior.

Head-lace (hed'las), n. A ribbon or fillet;

Headland (hed'land), n. 1. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flames on the windy headland flare. Tennyson 2. A ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon headlands abo

Headledge (hed'lej), n. Naut. a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways.

Headless (hed'les), a. 1. Having no head; beheaded; as, a headless body, neck, or carcass.—2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They made the empire stand headless. Raleigh.

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate. 'Headless hardiness.' E. K. on Spenser. —4.† Wanting foundation; groundless. 'Headless old wives' tales.' Fotherby.

Fotherby.

Headlesshood † (hed'les-hud), n. The state of being headless. Spenser.

Head-light (hed'lit), n. In vail. &c. a light with a reflector placed in the front of a lecometive at night to give warning of its proposed.

approach.

Headline (hed'lin), n. 1. In printing, the line at the top of the page which contains the folio or number of the page, and frequently the title of the book, or the subject of the chapter or of the page.—2. Naut. a term applied to a rope of a sail next to the yards, and by which the sail is made fast to the yards.

yards, and by which the sall is made last to the yards. Headlong (hed'long), adv. [Head and adv. term. long.] 1. With the head foremost; as, to fall headlong.—2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

He hurries headlong to his fate. 3. Hastily; without delay or respite. Headlong (hed'long), a. 1. Steep; precipi

Like a tower upon a headlong rock.

Rash; precipitate; as, headlong folly.—
 Rushing precipitately; as, headlong

streams, preciping adv. In a headlong manner. Donne.

Head-lugged (hed'lugd), a. Lugged or dragged by the head. The head-lugged bear. Shak.

Headly (hed'il), a. Headstrong; rash; passionate. Shak. [This word rests upon the single authority of one of the folios.]

Head-main (hed'man), n. The main ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels.

Headman (hed'man), n. A chief; a leader; a principal workman; specifically, in the West Indies, the chief of a gang of negro labourers.

labourers.

Head-mark (hed'märk), n. The natural

characteristics of each individual of a spe-

cies.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny.

Agric. Surv. Peebles.

Head-master (hed-master), n. The principal wester of a school or seminary.

pal master of a school or seminary. Head-money (hed/mun-ne), n. A capita-

To be taxed by the pole, to be sconced our head-

money. The poly the poly to be some advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as, the headmost ship in a fleet. Headmould † (hed'möld). n. The bones containing the brain.—Headmould shot, an old term for the disease hydrocephalue or 'water in the head', a kind of dropsy which occurs especially in children, causes dislocation of the bones of the skull, and often occasions convulsions and death. Head-netting (hed'met-ing). n. An orna-

Head-netting (hed/net-ling), n. An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-

rails.

Head-pan (hed'pan), n. The brain-pan.

Head-pence, † Head-silver† (hed'pens, hed'silver), n. A poll-tax.

Head-piece (hed'pēs), n. 1. Armour for the head; a helmet; a morion.—2. The head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding. derstanding.

In his headyiete he felt a sore pain. Eumenes had the best headyiete of all Alexander's captains.

Head-post (hed'pōst), n. The post in the stall partition of a stable which is nearest the manger.

the manger.

Head-pump (hed'pump), n. Naut. a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

Headquarters (hed-kwarterz), n. pl. 1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued; the centre of authority or order; whence, collog the place where one chiefly resides.

Head-rail t (hed'rail), n. A kerchief used as a head-dress.

a head-dress

a head-dress.

Head-rail (hed'ral), n. In ship-building, one of the elliptic rails at the head of the ship.

Head-ranger (hed'ranj-r), n. The chief ranger or superintendent of a forest.

Head-rope (hed'rōp), n. Naut. that part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed.

Head-sail (hed'sail), n. Naut. one of the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the fore-sail, foretop-sail, jib, &c.

jib, &c.

Head-sea (hed'sē), n. A sea that meets the head of a ship or rolls against her course.

Headeshake (hed'shāk), n. A significant shake of the head. Shak.

Headship (hed'ship), n. The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; dignity; rule; government.

Head-silver. See Head-Pence.

Headsman (hedz'man), n. 1. One that cuts off heads; an executioner.

off heads; an executioner.

Come, headsman, of with his head. Shah.

2. A labourer in a colliery, who conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.

Headspring (hed'spring), n. Fountain; source; origin.

Headstall (hed'stal), n. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

Headstalk (hed'stil), n. Naut. a shortround stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on.

Head-stock (hed'stol), n. In mach. (a) the framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (b) The frame which supports the centres of a lathe, namely, the mandriframe and the poppet-head, or back-centre frame.

Headstone (hed/ston), n. 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner

stone in a foundation; the cline of corner stone; the keystone of an arch —2. The stone at the head of a grave. Headstrong (hed'strong), a. 1. Not easily restrained; obstinate; ungovernable; bent on pursuing one's own course.

Now let the headstrong boy my will control 2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a headstrong course.—SYN. Obstinate, ungovernable, intractable, stubborn, unruly.

Headstrongness (hed'strong-nes), n. The quality or condition of being headstrong.

Head-sword (hed'sôrd), n. A Cornish min-ing term for water running through the adit-level.

addi-level.

Head-timber (hed'tim-ber), n. Naut. one
of the upright pieces of timber inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail,
to support the frame of the head-rails.

to support the frame of the head-rails. Head-tire (hed'tir), n. Dress or attire for the head. I Esdras iii. 6. Head-water (hed'wo-ter), n. The upper part of a river, near its source, or one of the streams that contribute their waters to form a larger stream. Headway (hed'wā), n. 1. The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.—2. In arch. the distance measured perpendicularly from a given landing-place or step of a stair to the ceiling; clear space or height, as under an arch.—3. In mining, a passage in a mine driven in

3. In mining, a passage in a mine driven in the direction of the layer of coal. Head-wind (hed'wind), n. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to a ship's

Head-work (hed'werk), n. 1. Mental or intellectual labour. -2. In arch. a name intellection labour. 2. In arch. a name given to the heads and other ornaments on the keystones of arches. Head-workman (hed-werk'man), n. The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a

chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory.

Heady (hed'i), a. [See Head.] 1. Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required is to be heady—to be violent on one side or the other.

Temple.

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intox-

2. App to ancer one hash,
icating; strong.
A sort of wine which was very heady. Eople.
3. Violent; impetuous. 'A heady current.'

3. Violent; impetuous. 'A heady current.' Shak. [Rare.]
Head-yard (hed'yard), n. Naut. one of the yards in the forepart of a ship.
Heal (hel), nt. [A. Sax heelan, to heal, from hal, whole, sound; comp. the related words hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to heal the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be healed. Mat. viii. 3. 2. To remove or subdue, as a disease or wound.—3. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter from.

Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these wat 4. To reconcile, as a breach or difference; as, to heal dissensions.

I will heal their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4. Heal (hel), v.i. To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb heals or the wound heals: sometimes with up or over; as,

it will heal up or over.

Heal† (hel), v.t. [From A. Sax. helan, to cover, to conceal. See HELE.] To conceal; to cover, as a roof, with tiles, slates, lead,

&c.

Healable (hēl'a-bl), α. That may be healed.

Healable (hēl'd), n. A heddle (which see).

Healer (hēl'dr), n. He who or that which cures or restores to soundness, or removes differences.

cures or restores to soundness, or removes differences.

Healfang (helfang), n. [A. Sax. healsfang, a pillory—heals, the neck, and fang, a catch.] In English antiq. (a) the punishment of the pillory. (b) A fine in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, to be paid either to the king or the chief lord.

Healful † (helfful), a. Tending to heal or cure; healing. Water of healful wisdom. Ecclus. xv. 3.

Healing (helfing), p. and a. 1. Curing; restoring to a sound state.—2. Mild; gentle; assuasive. 'Healing words.' Milton.—Healing are the arm of the diffungling of medicine.

Healing-box (helfing-boks), n. Eccles. the box which contains the chrism for unction. Healingly (helfing-li), adv. So as to cure. Healsome(helfsum),a. Wholesome. [Scotch.] Health (helth), n. [From heal.] 1. That state of an organized being in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which all the organs perform freely their natural functions. their natural functions.

Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage.

Buckminster.

2. Moral or intellectual soundness; natural vigour of faculties; purity; goodness; right-

Common Prayer There is no health in us. 3.† Salvation or divine favour or grace. Ps.

'Take also the helmet or headpiece of health,' or true health in Jesus Christ; for there is no health in any other name; not the health of a gray friar's coat, or the health of this pardon or that pardon. Latimer.

4.† Welfare; safety; well-being; prosperity. Have mind upon your health, tempt me no further.

It is often used in toasts, and hence sometimes means toast: formerly it frequently answered to Hail! as a salutation; as, to drink one's health; Your health (that is, I wish you health.) 'Health to thy person;' 'Health to my sovereign.' Shak.

I have a health for you. I shall take it, sir.

Healthful (helth/ful), a. 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; characterized by or resulting from health; as a healthful between a healthful plant; a healthful person; a healthful plant; a healthful condition.—2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a healthful air or climate; a healthful diet.

The healthful spirit of thy grace, Book of Com. Prayer, 3. Well disposed; favourable. [Rare.]

Healthfully (helth'ful-li), adv. In a healthful manner; in health; wholesomely.
Healthfulness (helth'ful-nes), n. The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness. 'The healthfulness and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.' Bp. Bersich. Patrick.

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the healthfulness of their air.

Addison.

health-guard (helth'gard), n. Nauton. Health-guard (helth'gard), n. Naut. offi-cers appointed to superintend the due ob-servance of the quarantine regulations. Healthity (helth'i-li), adv. In ahealthy man-ner or condition. Healthiness (helth'i-nes), n. The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease; as, the healthiness of an animal or

disease; as, the healthiness of an animal or plant.

Healthless (helth'les), a. 1. Infirm; sickly.

'A healthless old age,' Jer. Taylor.—2. Not conductive to health. [Rare.]

Healthlessness, (helth'les.nes), n. State of being healthless.

Health-officer (helth'of.fis.er), n. An officer appointed to watch over the public health.

Healthsome; (helth'snm), a. Wholesome.

Healthy (helth's), a. 1. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as, a healthy body or constitution; a healthy mind.—2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a healthy exercise; a healthy climate. 'Healthy recreations.' Looke.—

SYN. Vigorous, sound, hale, salubrious, healthful, wholesome, salutary, bracing.

Heam (hem), n. [A. Sax. hama, hame, womb, birth; O. E. hame, skin; O.D. hamme, L.G. hamen, after-birth.] The after-birth or secunding of a beast.

hamen, after-birth.] The after-birth or se-cundine of a beast.

Heam (hēm), n. Same as Hame. [Local.]

Heap (hēp), n. [A. Sax heāp, a pile, a crowd, probably allied to hebban, to raise, and to E. hewe; comp. D. hoop, par. hob, Icel. hopr, G. hawfe, O. G. houf, a heap, a host, a crowd.]

1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; as, a heap of earth or stones.

Huge heaps of slain around the body rise. Dryden, 2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster: said of persons. 'Among the princely heap.' Shak.—
3. A large quantity; a great number; a mass or accumulation of any kind; as, the boy got heaps of toys. 'The great heap of your knowledge.' Shak.

Heap (hép), v.t. [A. Sax. heapian, to heap up, to accumulate, to heave.] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to accumulate; to amass; as, to heap shows: often with up; as, to heav un earth; or with on; as, to heap un earth; or with on; as, to heap 2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster: said of per-

as, to heap up earth: or with on; as, to heap on wood or coal; to heap up treasures. Heaped on her terms of disgrace. Transson. Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust. Job xxvii. 16.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in mea-

Heaper (hēp'er), n. One who heaps, piles, or amasses. Heap-keeper (hēp'kēp-er), n. A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the sur-

face Heapy (hēp'i), a. Lying in heaps. 'Heapy rubbish.' Gar. rubbish.' Gay. Hear (her), v.t. pret. & pp. heard; ppr. hearing. [A. Sax. hyran, heran, to hear, to obey; comp. O. Fris, hera, hora, Icel. heyra, D. hooren, G. hiren, Goth. hausjan. It gives origin to hearken, hark, and is probably allied to ear.] 1. To perceive by the anditory sense; to take cognizance of by the ear; as, to hear sound; to hear a voice; to hear words.—2. To give audience or allowance to speak; to listen to.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.

2. To record with forward or attention; to

3. To regard with favour or attention; to

heed: to obey.

They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear lem. Luke xvi. 29. 4. To accede to the demands or wishes of;

4. To accede to the demand to answer favourably; to favour.

They think they shall be heard for their much Mat vi. 7.

5. To attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties; to try in a court of justice; as, the cause was heard and determined at the last term; or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next—6. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? [Colloq.]—7. To learn; to be taught.

I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. John viii. 26. 8. To listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like; to listen to the repetition of — To hear a bird sing, to receive private communication.

I heard a bird so sing.

I heard a bird so sing.

To hear say, to hear a person say; to learn by general report. [Colloq.]

Hear (hēr), v.i. 1. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; as, he is deaf, he cannot hear. "The hearing ear." Prov. xx. 12.—2. To listen; to hearken; to attend; as, he hears with solicitude.—8. To be told; to receive by report; as, so I hear.—4.† To be heard; to be heard of; to be reported. —To hear well, to be reported well of.—To hear well, to be censured or blamed.

Solly eir reparts colly.

Softly, sir; speak softly . . . B. Fonson. (Fabius) was well aware that not only within his own camp, but also now at Rome, he heaved ill for his temporizing and slow proceedings.

England hears well abroad.

Millon.

5. To be called; to let one's self be called. [A Latinism.]

Hear'st thou submissive but a lowly birth.

Heard (hèrd), pret. & pp. of hear. Heard \dagger (hèrd), n. A keeper of cattle or sheep. Spenser.

Heard T (herd), n. A keeper of cathe or sheep. Spenser.
Heardgroome,†Herdegrome,†n. A keeper of a herd; a shepherd-boy. Chaucer; Spenser.
Heared † (hērd), pp. Heard.
Hearer (hēr'dr), n. One who hears; one who attends or listens to what is orally delivered by a children or listens to what is orally delivered.

by another; an auditor; one of an audience; specifically, one who sits under the ministry of another

of another.

Hearing (hēr'ing), n. 1. The act of perceiving sound; perception of sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; one of the five external senses. See EAR.—2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; as, I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a hearing. 'Vouchsafe me hearing.' Shak.

3. A judicial investigation of a suit, as before courted femity for the sake of adjudications. heaving. 'Vouchsafe me heaving.' Shat.
S. A judicial investigation of a suit, as before
a court of equity, for the sake of adjudication; attention to the facts, testimony, and
arguments in a cause, between parties with a view to a just decision.

His last offences to us
Shall have judicious hearing. Shak. Shall have judicious hearing.

4. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard; as, he was not within hearing.—5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]—Hearing in presence, in the Court of Session, a formal hearing of counsel before the whole of the judges.

Hearing-trumpet (her'ing-trum-pet), n. See EAR-TRUMFET.

Hearken (härk'n), v.t. [A. Sax heorenian, hyrorium, from hyran, to hear. See HEAR.]

To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or cuniosity; to give heed to what is uttered; to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The Furies hearken, and their snakes uncuri.

The Furies hearken, and their snakes uncurl.

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you.

Hearkers thou to the supplication of thy servant.

Kit, vili, 30.

Hearken (hark'n), v.t. 1. To hear by listening. [Rare.]

But here she comes; I fairly step aside, And hearken, if I may, her business here. Milton.

2. To hear with attention; to regard. The King of Naples being an enemy
To me inveterate, heavkens my brother's suit.
Shak.

Hearkener (härk'n-er), n. One who hearkener; a listener. 'Hearkeners of rumours and tales.' Barret.
Hearsal† (hers'al), n. Rehearsal. Spenser, Hearsay (hër'sa), n. Report; rumour; fame; common talk.

Much of the obloquy that has so long rested on the memory of our great national poet originated in frivolous hearsays of his life and conversation. Frog. Wilson.

Hearsay (hēr'sā), a. Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or common report; told or given at second hand.

Blamed herself for telling hearsay tales. Tennyson.

Blanca nersell for tening nearing ways. I emprove—
Hearway evidence, evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question. Such evidence can only be admitted in England when given in the immediate prospect of death and after the occurrence of that event; in Scotland ofter the death of the witness. in Scotland, after the death of the witness. Hearse (hers), n. [O.Fr. herce, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a herse. See HERSE.]

1.† Same as Herse, 2.—2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

We wept after her hearse.

Decked with flowers a single hearse To the churchyard forth they bear. Longfellow.

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the

grave.

Hearse (hérs), v.t. To put on or in a hearse;
to carry to the grave.

Hearse (hers), n. A hind in the second year
of its age.

Hearse (hérs), a. Hoarse. [Scotch.]

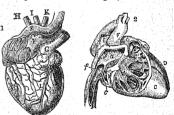
Hearse-cloth (hérs/kloth), n. A pall; a cloth
to cover a hearse. to cover a hearse.

Hearselike (hers'lik), a. Suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hear selike airs as carols.

Bacon.

Heart (hart), n. [A. Sax. heorte, heort; comp. Goth. hairto, D. hart, O.H.G. herza, G. herz, and the other similar words in the rest of the and the other similar words in the rest of the Teutonic tongues. Cog. Gael. evidhe, evidhe, L. cor, cordis, Gr. kardia, Skr. hrid, for krid— heart. Perhaps from a root skard, meaning toleap. For change of L. o, Gr. k., into Teut. h, see H.] 1. A muscular organ, which is the



Human Heart.

Fig. 1, Exterior. A, Right auricle. B, Left auricle. C, Right ventricle. D, Left ventricle. E, Vena cava superior. F, Aorta. G, Pulmonary artery. H, Brachiocephalic trunk. 1, Left primitive carotid artery. K, Left subclavian artery. I, Left coronary artery. Fig. 2, Section, right side. C, D, E, F, G as in fig. X, Cavity of right auricle. b, Inferior vena cava. c, Coronary valve. d, Entrance of the auriculo-ventricular opening. c, Valve of the pulmonary artery. f, Fossa ovalis.

propelling agent of the blood in the animal bropering agent of the brood in the amma body, situated in the thorax of vertebrated animals. From this organ the primary ar-teries arise, and in it the main veins ter-minate. By its alternate dilatation and contraction the circulation is carried on, the blood being received from the veins, and returned through the arteries. In man, quadrupeds, and birds the heart consists of four chambers; reptiles and amphibians have a three-chambered heart, whilst fishes have two chambers only. The heart of an insect or a spider is a long tube divided into insect or a spider is a long tube divided into compartments; that of molluses is two or three chambered,—2. Regarded as the seat of the mental faculties or capacities, or some one or other or combination of them, it stands for (a) the mind, the soul, the consciousness; the thinking faculty; as, there are many devices in a man's heavt; the heart of kings is precentable. Devided he distinctions are many tovices in a man s near; the neart of kings is unsearchable; David had it in his heart to build a house of rest for the ark. 'My heart misgives me.' Shak. 'Ask your heart what it doth know.' Shak.

'What his heart thinks his tongue speaks.'

Michal saw King David leaping and dancing be-fore the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. 2 Sam. vi. 16.

(b) The sent of the affections and passions, either singly or combined, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c., especially of the more admirable feelings or emotions; as, a good, tender, loving, bad, or selfish heart: hence, sometimes used of the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual; as, he was all head and no heart; sometimes confined to courage; spirit; as, to take heart; to give heart; to recover heart.

The king's heart was toward Absalom, 2 Sam. xiv. 1.

Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood. Tennyson. Being so clouded with his grief and love, Small heart was his after the holy quest. Tennyson.

(c) The seat of the will or inclination; hence, disposition of mind; mental tendency. He had a heart to do well. Sir P. Sidney.

The heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. Eccles. viii. 11.

(d) Conscience, or sense of good or ill; the seat of moral life and character.

Every mar's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. Hooker.

The evidence might be accumulated a thousandfold, from the works of Veronese, and of every succeding painter—that the fifteenth century had taken away the religious heart of Venice. Ruskin.

3. The inner part of anything; the part nearest the middle or centre; as, the heart

nearest the module or centre; as, the heart of a country, kingdom, or empire; the heart of a town; the heart of a tree. Hence—4. The chief part; the vital or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core; the very essence or essential part.

Barley, being steeped in water, will sprout half an inch, and much more, until the heart be out. Bacon, Wordsworth goes to the very heart of things, and not to their outsides, to the soul of man, and not his body.

Lord Coleridge.

And then show you the heart of my message. Shak.
5. An appellation of kindness or of encour-

Cheerly, my hearts. 6. Strength; power of producing; vigour; fertility; as, keep the land in heart.

That the spent earth may gather heart again.

Dryden.

7. The utmost degree.

This gay charm . . . hath beguiled me.
To the very heart of loss.

Shak.

8. That which has the shape or form of a

s. That which has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depres-sion at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart.

'This token, which I have worn so long,' said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the *Fleart*, 'is the assurance that you may.'

Hawthorne.

assurance that you may.

9. One of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure. —At heart, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really; as, he is good at heart.—For one's heart, for one's life; if one's life was at stake; as, I could not for my heart refuse his re-

I could not get him for my heart to do it. Shak.

—In one's heart of hearts, in the inmost heart; in the inmost affections.

Like most parents, in my heart of hearts I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield.

Dickens.

—To break the heart of, (a) to cause the deepest grief to; to reduce to desolate despair; to kill by grief. (b) To bring almost to completion; to nearly finish.—To find in the heart, to be willing or disposed.

I And it in my heart to ask your pardon. Sidney.

—To get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.—To have in the heart, to purpose; to have design or intention.—To have the heart in the mouth, to be terrified.—To lay to heart, same as to take to heart.—To set the heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.—To set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.—To speak to one's heart, in Scrip. to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—To take to heart, to be much affected by; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about a thing; to have concern about.—To wear the heart upon the sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one. I find it in my heart to ask your pardon. Sidney.

Heart (härt), v.t. 1. To give heart to; to encourage; to hearten. [Rare.]—2. To build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with

as the interior or actions stone and mortar.

To form a close compact the form to have the Heart (hart), v.t. To form a close compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact. Heartache (härt'ak), n. Sorrow; anguish

By a sleep, to say we end
The heartache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to.

Shak,

Heart-blood (hart/blud), n. The blood of

Heart-blood (hart'blod), n. The blood of the heart; hence, life; essence. Heart-bond (hart'bond), n. In masonry, a kind of bond in which two stones forming the breadth of a wall, have one stone of the same breadth placed over them. Heart-break (hart'brāk), n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. 'Much grief and heart-break.' Holland.

Heart-breaker (härt/brak-er), n. One who or that which breaks hearts; a lady's curl; a love-lock.

Like Samson's heart-breakers it grew In time to make a nation rue, Hudibras.

Heart-broket (hart'brök, a. Heart-broken Heart-broken (hart'brök-n), a. Deeply afflicted or grieved. Heart-brun (hart'bern), a. An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach; cardialgy

(which see)

Heart-burning (hart'bern-ing), a. Causing discontent.

Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagree-Middleton.

Heart-burning (härt/bern-ing), n. 1. Heart-burn (which see). - 2. Discontent; secret

There will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. Swift.

Heart-cam, Heart-wheel (härt'kam, härt'-whel), n. In mach. a wheel or double cam, having the form of a heart, the two sides of which may be symmetrical or otherwise according to the company of the wife a constitute of the company of the wife according to the company of the co

otherwise, according as the motion is required to be the same in each half re-volution or different, used

for converting a uniform rearresult for converting a uniform circular motion into a reciprocating alternating motion. It is much employed in the machinery of the cotton and flax manufacture.

Heart-cam.

Heart-clover (härt'klö-ver), n. A plant, germander (which see).
Heart-dear (härt'der), a. Sincerely beloved.
"My heart-dear Harry." Shak.

Heart-deep (hart'dep), a. Rooted in the

heart. Heart-disease (hart/diz-ēz), n. A morbid condition of the heart, either functional or organic. To the former class belong palpitation, syncope, and angina pectoris; to the latter hypertrophy of the heart, dilatation of the cavities, &c. Heart-ease (hart/ēz), n. Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

Heart-ease (hart'ez, n. thee; transmity of mind.

Heart-easing (hart'ez-ing), a. Giving quiet to the mind. 'Heart-easing mirth.' Milton.

Heart-easting (hart'et-ing), a. Preying on the heart. Heart-easting (hart'et-ing), a. Preying on the heart. A contract of the heart of the heart. Hearted, stout-hearted, &c. 2.† Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart. Shak. -3.† Composed of hearts. -4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. 'With hearted spear-head' Landor. Heartedness (härt'ed-nes), n. Sincerity; warmth; zeal.

Hearten (hart'n), v.t. 1. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate the courage of. 'Hearten those that fight.' Shak.

Now hearten their affairs.

With health remvd.

2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to hearten land. [Rare.] Heartener (härt'n-èr), n. One who or that

Heartener (narth-er), m. One who or that which gives courage or animation.

Heart-felt (hartfelt), a. Deeply felt; deeply affecting; as, heart-felt joy or grief.

Heart-free (hartfel), a. Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

He strove to tear himself away from the noxious siren that had bewitched him. But he could not do it. He could not be again heart-free. Trollope. Heart-grief (hart'gref), n. Affliction of the

Hearth (harth), n. [A. Sax. heorth, hearth; D. haard, G. heerd, herd, herde, area, floor, hearth; perhaps really the same word as earth, G. erde.] I. That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below a chimney; also, the grate and apparatus employed on board ship for preparing the food and messes for the ship's company. See cut FIREPLACE —2. The house itself; the fireside; the domestic circle.

Household talk and phrases of the hearth.

Tennyson

Heart-hardness (härt/härd-nes), n. Hard-ness of heart; insensibility either natural or

Heart-hatred (hart'ha-tred), n.

moral.

Heart-natred (hart'ha-tred), n. Deep or intense hatred; thorough detestation.

Hearth-broom, Hearth-brush (harth'brom, harth'brush), n. A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth.

Heart-heaviness (harthe-vi-nes), n. Depression of spirits. Shak.

Heart-heavy (harthe-vi), a. Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

Hearth-money, Hearth-penny (harth'mu-ne, harth'pen-ni), n. A tax on hearths, in existence from the time of the Conquest, but which received parliamentary sanction by 13th and 14th Car. II., every hearth in all houses paying the church and poor rates being taxed at 2s. It was abolished by the 1st Wm. and Mary.

Hearth-rug (harth'rug), n. A small thick carpet laid on the hearthstone or before a fire.

Hearthstone (härth'stön), n. 1. The stone forming the hearth; fireside. — 2. A soft stone used for colouring hearths, door-steps,

Heartily (hart'i-li), adv. In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; really; cordially; actively; vigorously; zealously; eagerly; freely; largely.

I heartily forgive them. I heartily forgive them.

He would do it vigorously and heartily. Atterbury.

As for my eating heartily of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment.

Addison.

Heartiness (hart'i-nes), n. The state of Heartiness (nart'1-nes), n. The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; ardour; earnestness; eagerness; freeness; largeness. Heartist† (härt'ist), n. One who can hit the heart. Beau. & Fl. Heart-leaf (härt'lēf), n. Same as Heart-leaf

clover.

Heartless (härtles), a. 1. Without a heart.

You have left me heartless; mine is in your bosom.

Webster.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel; as, he treated her in the most heartless manner.—3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; foint-hearted faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground.

Dryden.

Heartlessly (hart'les-li), adv. In a heartmanner

less manner.

Heartlessness (härtles-nes), n. The state or quality of being heartless; want of courage or affection.

Heartlet (härt'let), n. A little heart.

Heartlings† (härt'lingz), interj. An exclamation used in addressing a familiar acquaintance. Shak.

Heart-qua (härt'pe), n. See Heart-seed.

Heart-quake (härt'kwäk), n. Trembling of the heart.

It did the Grecians good to see; but heart-quaker shook the joints
Of all the Trojans.

Chapman.

Grant to Frojans. Heart-rending (härtrend-ing), a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing. Heart-rising (härtriz-ing), n. A rising of the heart; opposition.

the heart; opposition.

Heart-robbing (hart'rob-ing), a. 1. Depriving of heartor thought; ecstatic. Heart-robbing gladness.' Spenser.—2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a heart-robbing eye.

Spenser.

Heart's-blood (harts'blud), n. Heart-blood Heart's-Diood (muss only, (which see).
Heart-scald, Heart-scaud (hert'skald, hert'skald, n. Heartburn; a disgust; met. regret; remorse. [Scooth.]
I put on a look, my lord, that suld give her a heart-scald of walking on such errands. Sir W. Scott.

Heart's-ease (harts'ez), n. 1. Ease of heart; quiet or tranquillity of mind.

What infinite heart's-ease must kings neglect, That private men enjoy? Shak,

2. A name given to various plants of the genus Viola, as V. tricolor, V. lutea, V. grandiflora, and V. amena, but more especially to V. tricolor. This last is an annual, with stalks from 4 to 6 inches in height, the leaves variously shaped, being ovate or

elliptical, according to position, and with pinnatifid stipules. The cultivated variepinnatifid stipules. ties, commonly called pansies, are numerous,



Heart's-ease (garden variety).

the prevailing colours being yellow, purple, and violet, each with many shades. The name heart's-ease is also given to the hybrids produced by mingling the above-

hybrids produced by mingling the above-mentioned species together.

Heart-seed (hair/seld), a. The name given to various plants of the genus Cardiospermum, nat. order Sapindaceae, with black seeds having heart-shaped white scars indicating their point of attachment. They are climb-ing shrubs or herbs with vinelike tendrils, biternate or very compound leaves, and small white or greenish flowers in axillary racemes. C. Halicacabum, the commonest species, is found in all tropical countries. The plants are also known by the name of Heart-pea.

Heart-pea.

Heart-shaped (hart'shāpt), a. Shaped like

n heart; having the form of a heart; cordate. See CORATE.

Heart-shell (hart'shel), n. A mollusc of
the genus Isocardia (I. cor), whose shell is
shaped like n heart.

the genus isocardia (1. cor), whose shell is shaped like a heart.

Heart-sick (hint'sik), a. 1. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.—2. Indicating or expressive of sickness of heart. 'The breath of heart-sick groups'. State

grouns. Shak.

Heart-sickening (hart'sik-n-ing), a. Tending to make the heart sick or depressed. Heart-sickness (hart'sik-nes), n. Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

or neart; depression of spirits. Heart-sinking (härt/singk-ing), n. Despondency; discouragement.
Heartsome (härt/sum), n. 1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.—2. Merry; cheerful; lively. 'Ye heartsome choristers.' Wordsworth.

Wordsworth.

Heartsore (härt'sör), a. 1. Sore at heart.—
2. Paining the heart. Shak.

Heart-sorrow (härt'sor-ö), n. Sincere grief.

Heart-stirring (härt'stèr-ing), a. Arousing or moving the heart.

Heart-stricken (härt'strik-n), a. Afflicted

Heart-strike (hart/strik), v.t. pret. heart-struck: pp. heart-stricken or heart-struck. struck; pp. heart-stricken or heart-struck.

1. To affect at heart; to afflict; to shock with fear; to dismay.

ar; to dismay.

Adam at the news

Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.

Milton. 2. To drive to the heart; to infix in the mind

Heart-string (hart'string), n. A hypothet-ical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind. Shak. Heart-swelling (hart'swel-ing), a. Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart. Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate.

Heart-wheel. See HEART-CAM. Heart-whoel. See HEART-GAM. Heart-whole (harthol), a. 1. With a heart not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected by the passion.

Cuold hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole.

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage.

Tearth wood (harf wild). The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen (which see). See cut ALBURNUM.

Hearty (harf i), a. 1. Having the heart engaged in anything; of or pertaining to, or proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; zealous; as to be hearty in support of government. ous; as, to be hearty in support of government; a hearty welcome; a hearty laugh. They did not bring that hearty initiation to peace, which they hoped they would have done.

Clarendon.

Full of hearty tears
For our good father's loss. Marston. Full of hearly tears
For our good father's loss. Marsten.
2. Being full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy; as, a hearty man.
Hearty timber. Wotton.—3. Promoting strength; nourishing; as, hearty food.—4. Large to satisfaction; abundant; as, a hearty meal.—A hearty eater, one who eats much and with relish.—Hearty, Cordial, Sincere. Hearty, having the heart in a thing; warmly interested in favour of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. Cordial is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heart-felt; as, cordial love; cordial hatred; cordial desires. Sincere, devoid of deceit or pretence, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

are in consonance. are in consonance.

How many a message would be send

With hearty prayers that I should mend. Swyft.

He, with looks of cardial love, hung over her enam
Millon. Weak persons cannot be sincere. La Rochefoucauld.

SYN. Sincere, real, unfeigned, undissembled, cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent, eager, active, vigorous. Hearty-hale † (hart'i-hāl), a. Good for the

heart Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill, Sound savory and basil hearty-hate. Spenser.

Sound savory and basil hearty-hate. Spenser.

Heat (hēt), n. [A. Sax. hætu, hæte, from hát, hot. Comp. D. and L.G. hitte, Icel. hitt. Dan. hede, O. H.G. hizza, G. hitze, heat; Goth. heite, fever. The root is probably seen also in G. hei, dry, heiter, clear, bright; Skr. chitra, bright, glancing; Gr. kuio, to burn.]

1. An affection of matter believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the librate propagates of which bedies are consistent. ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed: it is a condition or exhibition of energy, of which motion, light, gravity, electricity, &c., are other exhibitions under different conditions. Heat is latent when unerent conditions. Heat is lattent when present in matter but not perceptible. It is sensible when it is evolved and perceptible. It is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. It expands all bodies, but the expansions are different in different substances. In general solids expand least by heat the light grant and was and home such that stances. In general solids expand least by heat; liquids expand more and more rapidly, and air and gases expand most and most rapidly of all. Heat is always manifested through matter, and although unequally diffused among bodies it is always tending to an equilibrium. It may be communicated to surrounding bodies either by contact or conduction or by radiation, the ether heading the recommunication. being the medium of communication. Its influence at different distances from the place or point whence it emanates is inversely as of point where the characters is mirrors, as the squares of those distances. The chief sources of heat are the following—viz. the sun's rays, combustion, percussion, friction, pressure, the mixture of different substances, sun's rays, commusion, percussion, incron, pressure, the mixture of different substances, electricity, and magnetism.—Specific heat required to raise equal weights of different substances through equal intervals of temperature.—Animal heat, a certain amount of heat or temperature possessed by animals, which is necessary for the performance of vital action. See under ANIMAL, a.—2. The sensation produced on the sentient organs of animals by heat when present in excess, or when above that which normal to the human body; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, &c.; the reverse of cold. When we touch or approach a hot body the heat passes from that body to our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body the contrary, when we touch a cold body the heat passes from the hand to that body, the heat passes from the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold.—3. High temperature, as distinguished from low; a concentration of heat; the greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, the heat of the tropics; the heat of the body in fever; the heat of the day.—4. The state of being once heated or hot; exposure to heat; as, give the iron another heat.—5. A violent action unintermitted; a sinch effort as in a race. single effort, as in a race.

Many pauses are required for refreshment between the heats. the nears.

Dipuera.

As for 'Manfred,' the two first acts are the bethe third so so; but I was blown with the first as second heats.

Byron.

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or colour of the body or part of the body; redness; high colour; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in their faces.

Addison.

7. Utmost ardour or violence; rage; vehemence; as, the heat of battle; the heat of party.—8. Agitation of mind; inflammation party.—8. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as, the heat of passion. 'The heat and hurry of his rage.' South.—9. Animation in thought or discourse; fervency. 'With all the strength and heat of eloquence.' Addison.—10. Fermantation.

Heat (het), v.t. [A. Sax. hætan, to make hot. See the noun.] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, that is, to impart a greater rapidity to the ultimate molecules of; to cause to grow warm; as, to heat an oven or a furnace; to heat iron.—2. To make feverish; to excite; as, to heat the blood.

Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast? Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine heat fools. 3. To warm with passion or desire; to rouse into action; to animate.

A noble emulation heats your breast. Dryden, † To run a heat over, as in a race.

With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heat an acre.
With spur we heat an acre.
Heat (hēt), v. û. 1. To grow warm or hot by
the communication of heat, as by fire or
friction; as, the iron or the water heats
slowly.—2. To grow warm or hot by fermentation or the development of heat by
chemical action; as, green hay heats in a
mow, and green corn in a bin.
Heat (hēt or het), old pret, and pp. of heat,
formerly used by good authorities, but now
only a provincialism. 'The iron . . . heat
red hot.' Shak.
Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that the

red flot. SAME.

Nebuchadnezzar... commanded that they should heat the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be heat.

Dan, iii. 19, ed. 1611.

to be heat.

Dan, iii. 19, ed. 1611.

Heat-engine (hēt'en-jin), n. A machine in which heat is transformed into mechanical force. The name of heat-engine or thermodynamic engine is given to all machines which yield work in virtue of heat which is supplied to them.

Heater (hēt'ei), n. One who or that which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it and keep it hot, for ironing or smoothing clothes. (b) A vessel attached to a steamengine for the application of the waste steam to the heating of water.

engine for the application of the waste steam to the heating of water.

Heatful (hētful), a. Full of warmth.

Heath (hēth), n. [A. Sax. hæth, L.G. D. Fris. and G. heide, the plant, and also a moor or heath; Goth. haithi, a field; Icel. heithi, heithir, a waste, a fell.] I. A name common to all the plants of the nat order Ericaceæ, but more specifically confined to the members of the general Erica and Cal. the members of the genera Erica and Cal-luna. (See ERICA, CALLUNA.) They inhabit the northern parts of Europe and a few of the loftjest hills in the south, but their chief habitat is the southern promontory of Africa, where thousands of acres are covered with heaths in incredible numbers, and with hundreds of different species. In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste lands, and is used to thatch house to make brooms, and even beds in the Highlands of Scotland. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract finely flavoured honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been anciently employed in this country for the manufacture of beer. Three species of the manufacture of beer. Three species of heaths are common in Britain, two of which belong to the genus Erica—E. cinerea, or fine-leaved heath, and E. Tetrulia, or cross-leaved heath—the third being the only known species of the genus Calluna—C. vulgaris, common heath or ling, or common Scotch heather. This last is the most common heath in Europe—2. A place overgrown with heath; a desert and desolate tract of land. 'The heaths of Staffordshire.' Temple.

Their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath. Milton. 3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any

Some woods of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. Bacon.

Heath-bell, Heather-bell (heth'bel, heth'-er-bel), n. The flower of Erica Tetralia. Sometimes applied to the flower of Erica cinerea also.

'Tis sweet beneath the heather-bell, To live in autumn brown. Leyden,

ü, Sc. abune; ÿ, Sc. fey.

Heath-berry (heth/be-ri), n. The crowberry (which see).

Heath-clad (heth'klad), a. Clothed or crowned with heath.

oil, pound:

Heath-cock (heth'kok), n. The Tetrao tetrix, otherwise called Black-cock, Black-grouse, and Black-game.

grouse, and Black-game.

Heathen (he'Hen), n. [A. Sax hathen; comp. Goth. hatthno, G. heide, a heathen. Although so closely resembling Gr. ethnea, contr. ethne. Gentiles, the word is probably not derived from this source, but from A. Sax heth, Goth. hatth, the fields or open country, hence it is exactly equivalent to the L. pagamas, originally a countryman. See HEATH. [1. One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater. In Serie, the word seems to comnot acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater. In Serip. the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied perhaps to all except Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans. The heathen, without the plural termination, is used collectively for Gentiles or heathen nations.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the *keathen* for thine inheritance.

Ps. ii. 3. 2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous, or irreligious

person.

Heathen (hē'THen), a. Gentile; pagan. 'A heathen author.' Addison.

Heathendom (hē'THen-dum), n. 1. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—2. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

garded collectively.

Heathenesse (he'Then-es), n. Heathendom.

Sir W. Scott. [Rare.]

Heathenish (he'Then-ish), a. 1. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans or their religions; as, heathenish rites. The laws of heathenish religion.' Hooker.—2. Rude; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; cruel.

That execrable Cromvell made a heathenish or rather inhaman edict against the Episcopal clergy.

Heathenishly (hē'THen-ish-li), adv. In a

Heathenish manner. Heathenishness (hë'fHen-ish-nes), n. The state or character of being heathenish.

The heathenishness and profaneness of most play noise.

Prynne. Heathenism (he'Then-izm), n. 1. The rites or system of religion of a heathen nation; paganism; idolatry.—2. The manners, customs, and morals prevalent in a heathen;

toms, and morals prevalent in a heathen; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

Heathenize (he'Then-iz), n.t. To render heathen or heathenish. 'Heathenizes all the common people.' Firmin.

Heathenness (he'Then-nes), n. State of being heathens.

Heathenry (he'Then-ri), n. 1. The state or quality of being heathen; the character of heathens; heathenism.—2. Heathens collectively

tweiy.

Heather (heff'er), n. [Formerly hadder, hedder, origin doubtful.] The plant heath; common heath or ling (Calluna vulgaris).

Heather-bell (heff'er-bel), n. See Heath-

Heather-bell (heth'er-bel), n. See Heather-Bell.
Heather-bleat, Heather-bleater (heth'er-blet, heth'er-blet-er), n. The snipe (Seo-lopax gathinago). Called also Heather-blutter. [Scotch.]
Heathery (heth'er-i), n. A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.
Heathery (heth'er-i), a. Abounding in heather; heathy.
Heath-game (heth'gām), n. Same as Heath-cock.

Heath-game (heth gam), n. Same as Hewencock.

Heath-grass (heth gras), n. A name given to the plants of the genus Triodia, nat. order Graminew. T. decumbens, or decumbent heath-grass, is found in dry mountainous pastures and on the sea-coast in Britain.

Heath-hen (heth hen), n. The female of the heath-cock.

Heath-pea (heth pe), n. A plant, Orobus tuberosus, nat. order Leguminosw. Called also Common Bitter-vetch. It grows in this country in heaths, and in open woods and

country in heaths, and in open woods and

pastures.

Heath-pout (hēth'pout), n. [That is, heath-pout.] The heath-cock.

Heathwort (hēth'weit), n. A name given by some botanists to a plant of the nat. order Ericacee.

Heathy (hēth'i), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered or abounding with heath; as, heathy land.

From its hill of heathy brown,
The mulriand streamlet hastens down.

**Reating (het/ing), p. and a. Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as, heating medicines or applications.

Heatingly (het'ing-li), adv. In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

Heating-surface (het'ing-ser-fas), n. See

Heating-surface (heting-ser-fas), n. See FRIE-SURFACE.
Heatless (hetiles), a. Destitute of heat; cold. 'Through heatless skies.' Hughes.
Heat-spectrum (heti-spek-trum), n. An invisible spectrum, analogous to a light-spectrum, produced by the rays of the sun when a beam of light is decomposed by means of a prism. By the heat-spectrum it is discovered that the blue rays have the least heat, or none, and the red the greatest, but the heat goes on increasing beyond the visible spectrum, the length of the heat-spectrum considerably exceeding the entire length of the light-spectrum from violet to red.

Heaume (hōm), n. [Fr.] A helm.

Over the basinet was placed the ponderous hearine or helm when in battle or in the lists; but the great weight and inconvenience of the hearine led to the adoption of a vizor for the basinet. Planché.

adoption of a vizor for the basinet. Planché. Heaved (hêv), v.t. pret. heaved or hove; pp. heaved, hove, tormerly hover; ppr. heaving. [A. Sax. hebban (from older hafan), pret. hef, pp. hafen; comp. Goth. hafjan, O. Fris. heva, D. heffen, heven, Icel. hafja, to lift. Probably of cognate origin with L. caplo, to take. The words heavy, haft, heft are akin.]

1. To lift; to raise.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay, Chain'd on the burning lake, nor ever hence Had ris'n or heaved his head. Millon.

2. Fig. to raise; to elevate in condition. One heaved a-high to be hurl'd down below.' Shak.—3. To cause to swell or rise.

That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores.

Thousand.

4. To puff up; to elate.

The Scots, heaved up into a high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net.

Heywood,

To raise or force from the breast; as, to heave a sigh.

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans.

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans.
Shac.
6. To throw; to east; to send; as, to heave
a stone; to heave the lead in sounding.—
7. Naut. to apply power to, as by means of
a windlass, in order to pull or force in any
direction; as, to heave a ship ahead, that is,
to bring her forward when not under sail
by means of cables or other appliance; to
heave a ship astern, to cause her to recede;
to heave up an anchor, to raise the anchor
from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere.—
To heave a vessel about (naut.), to put her
on the other tack.—To heave down (naut.),
(a) to throw or lay down a vessel on its side;
to careen. (b) To loose or unfurl a sail,
particularly the stay-sails.—To heave the
keel out (naut.), to raise the keel out of the
water in order to repair or clean it by
careening the vessel.—To heave in stays,
in tacking, to bring a ship's head to the
wind.—To heave a cable short, to draw so
much of a cable into the ship as that she is
almost perpendicularly above the anchor.—
To heave a strain (naut.), to work at the
windless with nunsual evertion—To heave almost perpendicularly above the anchor.—
To heave a strain (naut.), to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.—To heave taut (naut.), to turn a capstan, &c., till the rope becomes strained.—To heave a ship to (naut.), to bring a ship's head to the wind and stopher motion.—To heave a flag aboard (naut.), to hang it out.—To heave up, to throw up from the stomach; to vomit. [Collog 1]

(Colloq.]

Heave (hēv), v.i. 1. To be thrown or raised up; to rise. 'Where heaves the turf in many a monldering heap.' Gray.

The huge columns heave into the sky. Pope.

The huge columns heave into the sky. Pope. 2. To rise and fall with, or as with, alternate motions as the waves of the sea, a ship on the waves, the lungs in heavy, difficult, rapid, or painful breathing, the earth at the breaking up of frost or during an earthquake, &c.; to swell, dilate, or become distended. The heaving plains of ocean. Byron.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves

3. To pant, as after severe labour or exertion; to labour; to struggle. 'He heaves for breath.' Dryden.

The Church of England had heaved at a reforma-tion ever since Wickliffe's day. Atterbury. To make an effort to vomit; to retch. To heave in sight, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached. To heave at the capstan, windlass, &c. (naut.), to turn the capstan, windlass, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, or other-

wise.

Heave (hev), n. 1. An upward motion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of a ship on the waves, of the lungs in heavy, rapid, difficult, or painful breathing, of the earth at the breaking up of frost or during an earthquake, &c.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves, You must translate. Shak. None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. Dryden. 2. An effort to raise something, as a weight, one's self, the contents of one's stomach, and the like; a severe struggle.

But after many strains and heaves, He got up to his saddle eaves. Hudibras.

He got up to his saddle caves. Haddorus.

3. In mining, the horizontal dislocation occuring when a lode is intersected by another lode having a different direction, and throwing the regular lode either to the right or to the left. —4. pl. A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.—Heave of the sea, the power that the swell of the sea exerts in advancing, retarding, or altering the course of a vessel.

of a vessel.

Heaven (hev'n), n. [A. Sax. heofon, hefon, heaven; cog. O.Sax. hevan, L.G. heben, Icel. hitim; akin G. Sw. and Dan. himmel, heaven; root unknown.] I. The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in wnich the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the atmosphere: often used in the ulural. often used in the plural.

I never saw the heavens so dim by day, Shak.

2. Climate. [Comp. L. cœlum.]

From vases in the hall Flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than their names, Grew side by side.

Tennyson.

Grew sade by since in which Jews and Christians believe God affords more sensible manifestations of his glory; the final abode of the blessed: applied also to the abodes of the celestial deities of heathen mythologies.

The sanctified heart loves heaven for its purity, and God for his goodness.

4. The Supreme Being; God; Providence; celestial beings; as, prophets ent by Heaven: used also of the gods of pagan nations, and frequently in the plural. Her prayers whom Heaven delights to hear. 'And show the heavens more just' Shak.

The will

And high permission of all-ruling Heaven. Millon. 5. Supreme felicity; great happiness; state of bliss; a sublime or exalted condition.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth.

Bacon.

Heaven (hev'n), v.t. To place in, or as in, heaven; to make happy or blessed, as if in heaven; to beatify. [Rare.]

We are happy as the bird whose nest Is heavened in the hush of purple hills. G. Massey. Heaven-born (hev'n-born), a. Born of or sent by heaven; as, heaven-born sisters.

How the tabbies will stare when they get up in the morning and find Pitt walked away—discover 'the heaven-born minister' removed. Ferrold.

Heaven - bred (hev'n-bred), a. Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, 'heaven-bred poesy.' Shak. Produced

poesy.' Shak.
Heaven-bright (hev'n-brit), a. Bright as heaven; gloriously bright.
Heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), a. Built by the agency or favour of the gods. 'Her (Troy's) heaven-built wall.' Pope.
Heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rekt-ed), a.
1. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise. Pope. 2. Guided or directed by the celestial powers; as, heaven-directed hands.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store, Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor. Pope.

Granders, accordance to the poor. Fogs. Heaven-fallen (hev-fal-n), a. Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. Heaven-gifted (hev'n-gift-ed), a. Bestowed by heaven. Heaven-gifted strength. Milton. Heavenize† (hev'n-iz), v.t. To render like become

heaven.

If thou be once soundly heavenized in thy thoughts.

Ep. Hall.

Heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis-ing), a. Touching as it were the sky. 'Heaven-kissing hill.'

Heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), n. The condi-

Heaveniness (lev'n-les), n. The condi-tion or quality of being heavenly. Heavenly (hev'n-li), a. 1. Pertaining to heaven; inhabiting heaven; celestial; as, heavenly regions; heavenly bliss; the heaw, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

venly throng. 'The heavenly race.' Dryden.
2. Appropriate to or suited for heaven; supremely blessed; supremely excellent; as, a heavenly voice; a heavenly temper.

The love of heaven makes one heavenly. SYN. Celestial, godlike, divine, angelic, spiritual, blissful, beatific.

Heavenly (hev'n-li), adv. 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells.
Pope.

By the influence or agency of heaven. Our heavenly guided soul shall climb. Millon. Heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mind-ed), a.
Having the affections placed on heaven and heavenly objects.
Heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mind-ed), a.
The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Heavenward (hev'n-werd), adv. Toward

heaven.

Heave-offering (hēv'of-fer-ing), n. In the Jewisk ceremonial law, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, &c., which was to be heaved or elevated.

Heaver (hēv'er), n. One who or that which heaves or lifts; specifically, (a) one of a class of men employed about docks taking goods from barges, flats, &c.: sometimes used in composition; as, coal-heaver. (b) Naut. a staff employed as a lever on many ceasions, particularly in setting up the top-mast shrouds, frapping the top-masts, strapping the large blocks, seizing the standing rigging, &c.

fing, &c. evz.), and Beaves (heaves, n. pl. See Heaves, n. pl. Heavily (he'vi-li), adv. In a heavy manner; with great weight; grievously; sorrowfully; dejectedly; oppressively; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

I came hither to transport the tidings, Which I have heavily borne.
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day? Shak.
And took off their charlot-wheels, that they drave them heavily.

Ex. Mv. 25.

Heaviness (he'vi-nes), n. The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses; weight; gravity; sadness; sorrow; sluggishness; languidness; burden; oppression; thick-

ness.

Heaving (heving), n. A rising or swell; a panting; palpitation. 'The heavings of this prodigious bulk of waters.' Addison. 'His needless heavings.' Shak.

Heavisome (he'vi-sum), a. Dark; dull;

Heavisome (he'vi-sum), a. Dark; dull; drowsy.
Heavy (he'vi) a. [A. Sax hefg, lifted with labour, heavy, from the stem of hebban, to heave,] 1. Heaved or lifted with labour; ponderous; weighty: the opposite of light; sa, a heavy stone; a heavy load; sometimes large in size, extent, amount, or quantity; as, a heavy fall of snow or rain; also, difficult to be acted upon or moved; as, a heavy draught.—2. Not easily borne; weighing down; hard to endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflictive; as, a heavy yoke; heavy taxes, expenses, news, or the like.—3. Hard to accomplish; as, a heavy enterprise or undertaking; either from the labour required in its execution or the expense of it.—4. Weighed or bowed down; labouring under; encumbered; loaded; burdened; sorrow, pain, disappointment, sleep, stupidity, weariness, and the like; as, a heavy heart; his spirits were heavy. heart; his spirits were heavy.

I am very heavy, Shak.

And he came and found them asleep again; itheir eyes were heavy. Mat. xxvi. 43. He found his men heavy and laden with booty.

5. Moving or acting slowly or with difficulty; slow; sluggish; dilatory; inactive; also, wanting life, spirit, or animation; dull; lifeless; inanimate; as, a heavy gait; heavy style of writing. 'A heavy writer.' Swift.

My heavy eyes you say confess
A heart to love and grief inclined.

Prior.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear. Is lix 1.

hear.

6. Impeding motion or action; cloggy; clayey; as, heavy roads, soil, or the like.—7. Acting or moving with violence; strong; forcible; as, a heavy sea, wind, cannonade, and the like.—8. Dense; dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering; as, a heavy cloud; a heavy sky.—9. Caused, or as if caused, by a superincumbent weight; as, a heavy pain; a heavy sensation.—10. Not easily or readily acted on by the stomach; not easily digested; said of food.—11. Not properly fermented or

raised; clammy; not spongy; solid: said of bread.—12. Made, or as if made, by the rolling of a weighty body; deep and volumin-ous; as, heavy thunder.

Hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more

Hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more.

13. Having much body or strength: said of wines, ales, &c.—14. Great with child; pregnant.—Heavy metal, guns or shot of largesize; hence, fig. ability, mental or bodily; power; influence; as, he is a man of heavy metal; also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily: used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with heavy metal. [Colloq.]

Heavy (he'vi), adv. Heavily; in a heavy manner.

How heavy do I journey on the way.

Heavy (hevi), v.t. To make heavy. Heavy (hevi), a. Having the disease called heaves; as, a heavy horse. Heavy-armed (hevi-farmd), a. Bearing heavy arms or armour; as, a heavy-armed

soldier.

soldier.

Heavy-gaited (he'vi-gat-ed), a. Moving heavily and slowly. Shak.

Heavy-handed (he'vi-hand-ed), a. Clumsy; not active or dexterous.

Heavy-headed (he'vi-hed-ed), a. Having a heavy or dull head.

Heavy-laden (he'vi-lad-n), a. Laden with a heavy hurden

a heavy-raden (he vi-sal-ing), a. Sailing slowly and with difficulty.

slowly and with difficulty.

Heavy-Spar (he'vi-spar), n. A term often loosely applied to the carbonate as well as to the sulphate of baryta, and not unfrequently to the carbonate and sulphate of strontia. Properly the heavy-spar of the mineralogist is the sulphate of baryta, occurring in veius massive, fibrous, lamellar, and its reinvoici emitted.

during in vens massive, horous, lamenar, and in prismatic crystals.

Heavy-stone (he vi-stôn), n. The name originally given to cerite from its density.

Heavy-weight (he'ni-wât), n. A man or animal of considerable weight, or above a

animal of considerable weight, or above a fixed weight: applied specifically in sporting phraseology, in respect of some contest about to be engaged in, to a boxer, a jockey, the horse that carries such a weight in a race, or the like.

Heazy (he'zi), a. [Another form of wheezy, I Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty; wheezy. [Provincial.]

Hebdomad (heb'dom-ad), n. [L. hebdomas, hebdomadis; Gr. hebdomas, the number seven, seven days, from hepta, seven.] A week; a period of seven days.

Hebdomada.l, hebdomadary (heb-dom'ada, heb-dom'ada-ari), a. Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days, 'Hebdomadal periods, or weeks.' Sir T. Browne.

days. 'Heb T. Browne.

Hebdomadary, Hebdomader (heb-dom'-ad-a-ri, heb-dom'ad-er), n. In R. Cath. Ch. a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

Hebdomatical (heb-dom-at'ik-al), a. Week-ly. 'Hebdomatical,

or peradventure ephemeral, office.'

By. Morton. Bp. Morton.
Hebe (he'be), n. [Gr.
Hebe] 1. In class.
antiq. the goddess
of youth and the
cupbearer of Olympus, a daughter of
Zeus and Here,
who gave her as a who gave her as a wife to Herakles after his deification, in reward of his achievements. She had the power of restoring the aged to the bloom of youth and beau-ty. Statues of her

ty. Statutes of her are rare, and she is Hebe, statue by Canova. only to be recognized by the cup in which she presented the nectar. Sometimes she also holds in the right hand a vase from which the cup was filled.

Wreathed smiles, Such as hang on *Hebe's* cheek, And love to live in dimple sweet. Milton. 2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, 1st July, 1847.

Heben† (heben), n. The yew tree.

There mournfull cypresse grew in greatest s And trees of bitter gall, and heben sad. S Hebenon † (heb'en-on), n. Yew.

With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial. Hebetate (heb'é-tât), v.t. pret. & pp. hebe-tated; ppr. hebetating. [L. hebeto, hebeta-tum, from hebes, dull. See Hebete.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

Shak

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will hebelate and clog his intellectuals.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

Beef may confer a robustness on the muns or my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellectuals.

Hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), a. Obtuse; dull.

Hebetation (heb-ē-tā'shon), n. 1. The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.—2. The state of being blunted or dulled.

Hebete (heb'ēt or he-bēt'), a. [L. hebes, hebetis, dull, blunt, heavy, from hebeo, to be dull, blunt, &c.] Dull; stupid. 'How hebete and dull they (the commonatry) are.' Eli's.

Hebetude (heb'ē-tūd), n. [L. hebetudo, from hebes, dull. See Hebette.] Dulness; stupid. ity. Harvey.

Hebe-vase (he'bē-vās), n. In the fine arts, a small vase, so named because borne by Hebe, who is represented as filling the cups of the gods from such a vessel.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron), n. A genus of plants of the natural family Guttifera, established for the gamboge-tree of Ceylon, H. yambogoides. (See GAMBOGE.) Another tree included in the genus is H. pictorium, the Mysore gamboge-tree. The species are, however, often referred to Garcinia.

Hebraica (hē-brā'lk-al), a. Same as Hebraica (hē-brā'lk-al), a. Same as Hebraically (hē-brā'lk-al), a. Same as Hebraically (hē-brā'lk-al), a. Same as Hebraically (hē-brā'lk-al-li), adv. After the

Hebraical (ne-trains a), a. Same as Hebraic, but seldom used.

Hebraically (he-bra/ik-al-ii), adv. After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language; as, to write hebraically, that is, to write from right to left.

write from right to left.

Hebraicize (hē brā'i-sīz), v.t. To turn into
Hebrev; to hebraize.

Hebraism (hē'brā-izm), n. An idiom, manner, custom, and the like, peculiar to the
Hebrews; specifically, an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Greecisms, and sometimes Hebraisms into the language of his poem.

Addison.

Hebraist (hë'brā-ist), n. One versed in the Hebrev language and learning. Hebraistic, Hebraistical, hē-brā-ist'ik, hē-brā-ist'ik, hē-brā-ist'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or resembles Hebraist'ik-al).

Hebraistic. Hebraistical (hē-brā-ist'ik, hē-brā-ist'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.
Hebraize (hē'brā-īz), v.t. pret. & pp. hebraized; ppr. hebraizing. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.
Hebraize (hē'brā-iz), v.i. To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, customs, and the like.
Hebrew (hē'brō), n. [Fr. hebreu, L. hebræus. from Heb. Heber or Eber, a proper name and a word denotting region beyond the Euphrates—the name having been originally given to the Hebrews from their having come from the other side of the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.—2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the Semitic family of languages.—Rebbinical or modern. Hebrew, the language used by the Rabbins in the writings they have composed. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.
Hebrew (hē'brö), a. Pertaining to the Hetongues.

tongues. Hebrew (hê'brö), a. Pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the Hebrew language or rites. Hebrewess (hê'brö-es), n. An Israelitish

Hebrewist (hē'brö-ist), n. Same as Hebraist.

Hebrician (hē-bri'shan), n. One skilled in the Hebrew language.

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest Hebrician knoweth, consists of uneven feet.

Hebridean, Hebridian (he-bridean, he-bridean, he-bridean, he-bridean, he-bridean, he-bridean, he-bridean), a. Pertaining to the Hebrides, islands lying to the west of and belonging to Southers. to Scotland. Hebridean, Hebridian (he-brid's-an, he-brid'i-an), n. A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hecate (hek'a-tē), n. In Greek mythol. (as

afterwards in Latin), a goddess of a three-fold character identified sometimes with Selene or Luna, sometimes with Artemis or Diana, sometimes with Proserpine, in later times especially regarded as a goddess of the times especially regarded as a goddess of the infernal regions. (In one instance in Milton, and in every instance except one in Shakspere, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek'at.]

Hecatomb (he'ka-tom), n. [L. hecatombe, Gr. hekatombe-hekaton, a hundred, and bous, an ox.] 1. In elass antiq, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same bind. A bour creek confiles of the same bind.

kind.—2. Any great sacrifice of victims; any great number of persons or animals slaugh-

Slaughtered hecatombs around them bleed. Dryden.

Hecatompedon (he-ka-tom'pe-don), n. [Gr. hekatompedos, a hundred feet long; to hekatompedon, the Parthenon—hekaton, a hundred, and pous, podos, a foot.] A temple 100 feet in length; particularly applied to the temple of Minerva or Parthenon at Athens

the temple of Minerva or Parthenon at Athens.

Hecatonstylon (he-ka-ton'stil-on), n. [Gr. hekaton, a hundred, and stylos, a pillar, a column.] In ancient arch, a building having a hundred columns.

Hech (hech), interj. An exclamation expressive of the heaviness of one's work, as also of surprise. [Scotch.]

Hecht (hechi), vt. [See Hight.] To call; to name; to promise; to prophesy; to offer; to proffer. [Scotch.]

Heck (hek), n. [A form of hatch, a grating.]

1. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Provincial and Scotch.]—2. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of latticework or a grating; as, a salmon heck.—3. In veaving, an apparatus with beaded eyes through which the warp-threads pass from the bobbins to the warping-mill, serving to keep the threads distinct for the heddles. 4. A door; especially, a door not closely pamelled, but partly of lattice-work. [Provincial.]—Living at heck and manger, a phrase applied to one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [Scotch.]

dant. [Scotch.] Heck (hek), n. The bend or winding of a

Heck (hek), n. In been or winding of a stream.

Heckle (hek'l), v.t. 1. To dress, as fax or hemp, by separating the finer from the coarser parts by means of a heckle; to hackle, —2. To tease or vex, as by sarcasms, reproaches, questions, or the like; especially, to catechize severely, as a candidate for a seat in parliament.

Heckle (hek'l), n. Same as hackle; but more especially an apparatus for preparing fibres for spinning. It consists of a series of long metallic teeth, through which the material is drawn so as to comb the fibres out straight and fit them for the subsequent operations. The teeth are fixed in a wooden or metallic base, in several rows, alternating with each other at short distances apart. Heckler (hek'l-ër), n. One who heckles or uses a heckle.

uses a heckle. uses a necke. Hectare (hek'tār), n. [Fr., from Gr. hekaton, a lundred, and L. area.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres =2'471143 statute acres; a square hectometre.

Metre. Hectical (hek'tik, hek'tik-al), a. (Gr. hektikos, habitual, hectic or consumptive, from hexis, habit of body, from echo, future hexō, to have.) 1. A term applied to a kind of fever which is the especial accompaniment of consumption and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage.—2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; accompanity of the property consumptive; feverish, literally or figuratively; as, a hectic patient. 'The hectick heate of Oswald's blood.' Sir W. Davenant. 'The busy brain of a lean and hectick chymist.' Sterne.

Hectic (hek'tik), n. A hectic fever. 'By wasting hectics of his flesh bereft.' Sandys. Hectically (hek'tik-al-ii), adv. In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively. Hectocotylized (hek-to-kot'il-izd), a. Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of contain with a theke.

certain cuttle-fishes.

certain cuttle-fishes. **Rectocotylus** (hek-to-kot'il-us), n. [Gr. hek-tos, out of, and kotyle, a small cup.] In biology, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes, as the argonant, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her.

Hectogram, Hectogramme (hek'to-gram), n. [Fr. hectogramme, from Gr. hekaton, a hundred, and gramma, a gramme.] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces

weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces \$4383 drams avoirdinpois. Hectolitic (helt'ol-li-let), n. [Fr., from Gr. hekaton, a hundred, and libra, a pound. See LTRE.] A French mensure of capacity for liquids, containing 100 litres; equal to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{th}\$ of a cubic metre, or \$2000608 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it was called a setier, and contained 10 decalitres or bushels. Hectometre (hek'to-mā-ter), n. [Fr., from Gr. hekaton, a lundred, and metron, measure.] A French measure containing 100 metres, and equivalent to 109 3633 yards. Hector (hek'ter), n. [From Hector, the son of Friam, a brave Trojan warrior.] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Those usurping hectors who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lie a blot not to be washed out but by blood.

South.

to be washed out but by blood."

2. One who tenses or vexes.

Hector (hek'tér), v.t. 1. To treat with insolence; to threaten; to bully.

She's a chadge when hector'd by the brave. Dryden,

2. To tense; to vex; to torment by words.

'Hectoring his servants.' Arbuthnot.

Hector (hek'tér), v.t. To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

Don Carlos made her chief director,

That she might o'er the servants hector. Swift.

Hectoring (hek'tér), v.t. Belatius to on.

Hectorian (hek-tō'ri-an), a. Relating to or

Hectorism (hek'ter-izm), n. The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.] Hectorly (hek'ter-i), a. Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent. 'Hectorly profameness.' Rarrow.

Ianeness.' Barrow.

Hectostere (hek 'to-star), n. [Fr., from Gr. hekaton, a hundred, and stereos, solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, and equivalent to 3531 66 English cubic feet.

Hed, n. Head. Chaucer.

Heddle, For Hidde (Hidden). Chaucer.

Heddle (hed'l), n. [A form of heald; comp. world in O. E. and Prov. E. and Sc. wordle, field, North of Scotland, sometimes feedle.] In weaving, one of the parallel double threads which are arranged in sets, and, with their mounting. compose the harness threads which are arranged in sets, and, with their mounting, compose the harness for raising the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass; a heald. Each heddle has a loop or eye in its centre, through which a warp thread passes. Heddle (hed'1), at. In weawing, to draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness as the warn-threads.

Heddle (hed'1), v.t. In weaving, to draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness, as the warp-threads.

Heddle-eye (hed'1-1), n. The eye or loop formed in the heddle, through which the warp-thread is passed.

Hedenbergite (he-den-berg'it), n. [After Hedenbergite (he-den-ma), n. [From Gr. he-denbergite (he-den-ma), n. [Th. juy.] A small genus of Araliacea, containing only two species, one a native of Australia, the other, H. Helix, being the common ivy which is so familiar to every one. See Ivy.

Hederaceæ (he-der'a'she-us), n. [L. hederaceus, from hedera, ivy.] Fertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy.

Hederiferous(he-der-i'c'er-us), a. [L. hedera, ivy, and fero, to bear.] Producing ivy.

Hederine (he'der-in), n. An alkaloid said

ivy, and foro, to bear.] Producing ivy.

Hederine (he'der-in), n. An alkaloid said to exist in the seeds of the common ivy.

Hederose (he'der-ös), a. Pertaining to ivy;

full of ivy. **Hedge** (hej),n. [A.Sax.heyge,heye,haye, haya, a hedge, tence, inclosure; comp. Icel. haya, a pasture, properly an inclosed field; D. haya, a hedge (whence the *Hugue*); G. haya, a bash, thicket, inclosure, hedge; hecke, a thicket, a quickset hedge. Comp. also E. haw-thorn,

that is hedge-thorn, hay, in place-names, Hayes or the Hayes, haw-haw, a sunk fence, and also hangh.] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close toge-ther, such as thorn-bushes or beeches; any ther, such as thorn-bushes or beeches; any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line, whether intended as a fence or not. Hedge, prefixed to another word, or in composition, often denotes something mean, low, rustic, as a hedge-priest, a hedge-school. Hedge (hel), v.t. pret. & pp. hedged; ppr. hedging. 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; to separate by a hedge; as, to hedge a field or garden.—2. To obstruct with a hedge or barrier; to stop by any means. I will hedge up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

I will hedge up thy way with thorns. Hos. if. 6. 3. To surround for defence; to fortify; to guard; to protect; to hem in.

England hedged in with the main. Shak.

4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

That is, a law to hedge in the cuckow, 5.† To proceed along, as a road, behind, or as if behind, the hedges, so as to escape observation; to creep along or pursue

The king in this perceives him, how he coasts And hedges his own way.

—To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, that is, after having betted on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.

Ten to one I lose my match with Lord Chokejade by not riding myself, and I shall have no opportunity to hedge my bets neither. Colman.

Hedge (hei), v.i. 1. To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk.

to Inde; to skura.

I myself sometimes hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch.

Shak.

2. To leave a road and walk behind the hedges of it; to proceed stealthily; to wander from the most direct course. Shak:—3. In betting, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets.

Hedge (hej), v.i. [Corrupted for edge.] To force one's self in, as into a place already full. [Rare.]

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer: I pr'ythee, let me hadge one moment more Into thy promise: for thy life preserved. Dryden.

Hedge (hej), v.t. To force or thrust in, as into a place already full.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own.

Swift.

in some business of your own.

Hedge-accentor (hej'ak-sent-èr), n. Same as Hedge-sparrow.

Hedge-bill, Hedging-bill (hej'bil, hej'ing-bil), n. A cutting hook used in dressing hedges; a bill-hook (which see).

Hedge-bird (hej'berd), n. A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges.

Hedge-born (hej'born), a. Of low birth; as if born in the woods; outlandish; rustic obscure. 'Quite degraded, like a hedge-born swain.' Shak.

Hedge-bote (hej'bōt), n. In law, the right of a tenant to cut wood on the farm or land for repairing hedges.

Hedge-chafer (hej'chāf-èr), n. A cock-

Hedge-chafer (hej'chaf-er), n. A cock-chafer,

chafer. Hedge-creeper (hej'krēp-ér), n. One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes. Hedge-fumitory (hej'fir-mi-to-ri), n. A plant of the genus fumaria. Ainsworth. Hedge-garlic (hej'gär-lik), n. A plant, Allieria officiandis, belonging to the nat. order Crucifore, so called in allusion to the smell of its leaves of its leaves

Hedgehog (hej'hog), n. 1. A genus of in-sectivorous quadrupeds (Erinaceus), the



Hedgehog (Erinaceus europæus).

type of the family Erinaceidæ. The common hedgehog (E. europæus) has round ears and crested nostrils; the body is about 9 inches long, the upper part covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with

hair. When attacked, the hedgehog erects its prickles and rolls itself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant. There are various other species found in different parts of Asia and Africa—Sometimes as a term of reproach applied to a person.

Didst thou not kill this king?—I grant ye.— Dost grant me, hedge-hog?—Shak.

Dost grant me, hedge-hog? Shak.

2. The popular name for the plant Medicago intertexta, the seeds of which are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines.—3. (a) A popular name for the fish Diodon hystrix, or sea-hedgehog. See Diodon. (b) An echinoderm of the genus Echinus; a sea-urchin. See Echinus.—4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, and used for loosening mud, silt, &c., so that it may be carried off by the current. current.

Hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), n. Same

Hedgenog-piant (hej hog-piano, n. Same as Hedgehog, 2.

Hedgehog, 2.

Hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this-1), n. A plant, the cactus.

Hedge-hyssop (hej'his-sop), n. A plant, Gratiola officinalis. See GRATIOLA.

Hedge-knife (hej'nif), n. An instrument for triuming hedges.

Hedge-marriage (hej'ma-rij), n. A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-piest. hedge-priest.

Hedge-mustard (hej'mus-terd), n. Hedge-mustard (hej'mus-terd), n. Sisymbrium officinale, a plant of the nat. order Crucifere. It has runcinate leaves and very small yellow flowers, and is of very upright habit. It grows among rubbish and by roads and hedges, and was formerly much used in medicine for its expectorant and directic qualities.

Hedge-nettile (hej'net-l), n. A plant, Stachys sylvatica, whose flowers grow in spikes, and the species of which are chiefly strong-smelling weeds.

ing weeds.

Hedge-note (hej'nōt), n. A term of contempt for low writing.

They left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem,

Dryden,

Hedge-parsley (hej'pars-li), n. The popular name for plants of the genus Torilis (which

see).

Hedge-parson (hej'pir-sn), n. A poor, mean, or illiterate parson.

Hedgepig (hej pig), n. A hedgehog. Shak.

Hedge-press (hej pres), n. A printing-press at which literature of a low, mean description is rejuited. tion is printed.

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-press in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. Swift.

Hedge-priest (hej'prēst), n. A poor mean

There are five in the first shew; the pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priess, the fool, and the boy.

Shak, Hedger (hej'er), n. One who makes or re-

pairs hedges. Hedge-rhyme (hej'rīm), n. Vulgar doggerel

Hedgerow (hej'rō), n. A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. 'Hedgerows of myrtle.'

Beptation of nears.

Berkeley.

Hedge-school (hej'sköl), n. A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor mean school.

Hedge-scissors (hej'siz-ers), n. pl. A large crooked kind of seissors for trimming

Hedge-sparrow (hej'sparrō), n. A British bird of the genus Accentor (A. modularis), frequenting hedges. It is scarcely so large as the house-sparrow, and resembles it in colour, but in little more, belonging to a

different genus and family.

Hedge-stake (hej'stäk), n. A stake to support a hedge.

Hedge-warbler (hej'war-bl-èr), n. Same as

Hedge-warrow.

Hedge-writer (hej'rit-er), n. A Grub-street writer or low author. Swift.

Hedging-bill (hej'ring-bil), n. See Hedge-

HLL.

Hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), n. A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

Hedonic (hē-don'ik), a. [Gr. hēdonikos, from hādmē, pleasure.] Pertaining to pleasure; pursuing, or placing the chief good in, sensual pleasure; as, the hedonic sect.

Hedonism (hē'don-izm), n. The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit

the Cypenaic school.

Hedonist (he'don-ist), n. One who professed hedonism; one of the hedonic or Cyrenaic sect or school.

Hedonham (he'don-ist), n.

hedonism; one of the hedonic or Cyrenaic sect or school.

Hedyphane (he'di-fān), n. [Gr. hēdys, sweet, and phaino, to show.] A white or grayish mineral, of an adamatine lustre, consisting of oxide of lead and lime, with arsenic and some chlorine. It is a variety of minetite, part of the lead being replaced by lime.

Hedysarum (he-dis'a-rum), n. [Gr. hēdysaron, from hēdys, sweet.] A genus of peremial leguminous shrubby herbs, with unequally pinnate leaves and peduneulate axillary racemes of purple, white, or yellowish flowers. There are about fifty species, natives of Europe, Northern Africa, temperate Asia, and North America.

Hee balou (hē ba-lö'), interj. Words used to sooth a child. Burns.

Heed (hēd), vt. [A. Sax. hēdan, to heed, from hōd, care (like feed and food, heat and hot, &c.); comp. D. hoeden, G. hūten, to look after, to guard, to watch. See Hood.] To mind; to regard with eare; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician heads. Dryden.

With pleasure Argus the musician heeds, Dryden. Sometimes apparently intransitive, but really transitive.

Nor heeds that some fell beast, who thirsts for blood, Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood.

Warton.

Heed (hēd), n. 1. Care; attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with give or

With wanton heed and giddy cunning. Milton. Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand, 2 Sam. xx. 10.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, Heb, ii. 1. 2. A look or expression indicating care, grave thought, or seriousness.

He did it with a serious mind; a heed Was in his countenance. Shak.

Heedful (hēd'ful), a. Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him headful note, For I mine eyes will river to his face. Shak, Heedfully (hēd'ful-li), adv. In a heedful manner; cautiously; attentively; watchfully. In a heedful

Heedfulness (hed'ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution;

wariness; circumspection.

Heedily† (hēd'i-li), adv. Heedfully.

Heediness† (hēd'i-nes), n. Attention; cau-

tion.

By God's grace, and her good headinesse
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.

Spensor.

Heedless (hēd'les), a. Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless;
unobserving. 'O negligent and heedless discipline!' Shak.

The heedless lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. Waller.

Heedlessly (hēd'les-li), adv. In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inatten-

Our women run on so heedlessly in the fashior

Heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), n. State or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness. Heedy (hēd'i), a. Heedful; careful; cau-

The watch-tower is not unfurnished with heedy eyes

Heehaw (he'ha), v.i. [Imitative of the bray of the ass.] To bray, as an ass; hence, to act like an ass; to make an ass or fool of one's self.

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in Fugland who heehaw too?

Thackeray.

Heel (hel), n. [A. Sax, hêla, hæla, the heel; O. Fris, hela, Icel, hæll, D. htel, O. D. htele, the heel.] 1. The hinder part of the foot, in man or quadrupeds; sometimes used for the whole foot, particularly of a quadruped.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed, His winged heels. Denham.

His winged heels.

2. The hinder part of a covering for the foot, as of a shoe, stocking, sock.—3 Something shaped, or considered as shaped, like the human heel; a protuberance or knob.—4. The application of the heel to a horse's side in riding, especially the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the heel well.—5. Anything that occupies a position corresponding to the heel; the lower backmost part of anything, or that part upon which it rests; as, the after-end of a ship's keel;

the lower end of a mast, a boom, a bowsprit, a stern-post, a rafter, a tool, and the like.—
6. In arch. a workman's name for a cyma reversa.—7. The latter or concluding part of anything; a part left over; the end; the remainder; as, the heel of a parliamentary session; the heel of a loaf.—To be at the heels, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want is at my heels. Otway.

—To be down at heel, to have on shoes the quarters of which are not pulled up; to be slipshod; hence, to be in decayed circumstances.—To be out at heels, to have on stockings that are worn out at the heels; hence, to be in decayed circumstances: equivalent to the phrase, to be out at elbous.—To cool the heels, to be made to wait, especially when making a call upon a great man.—To go heels overhead, to turn one's self over so as to bring one's heels uppermost; hence, to move in a hasty, inconsiderate, or rash manner.—To have the heels of, to outrun.—To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.

If the king blame me fort, I'll lay ye all Hungry want is at my heels.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all By th' heels. Shak.

—To show the heels, to flee; to run from.—
To take to the heels, to flee; to betake to flight.—Neck and heels, the whole length of the body.—Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon heels o'er gowdy, in he gangs. Burns.

Heel (hel), v.t. 1. To perform by the use of the heels, as a dance.

I cannot sing

Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk, Shak.

Nor heed the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. Shak.

2. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—

3. To add a heel to; as, to heel a shoe.

Heel (hēl), v.i. [For heeld, from A. Sax hyldan, heldan, to tilt; Dan. helde, D. hellen, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship; as, the ship heels a-port, a-starboard, or over.

Heel (hēl), n. The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant; as, the ship gave a heel to port.

Heeler (hēl'ér), n. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel-knee (hēl'hē), n. Naut, the knee con-

with his heels.

Heel-knee (hēl'nē), n. Naut. the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

Heel-piece (hēl'pēs), n. 1. Armour for the heels. -2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe. -3. The end; the conclusion. 'Just at the heel-piece of his book.' Lloyd.

Heel-piece (hēl'pēs), v.t. To put a heelpiece upon. 'Heel-piecing her shoes.' Arbuthnot.

nuthnot.

piece upon. Heve-pieceny ner sinces. Anbuthnot.
Heel-post (hell'pöst), n. 1. The outer post in the stall partition of a stable.—2. Naut. the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling screw of a steam-vessel. Heel-rope (hell'rop), n. Naut. a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom, or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.
Heel-tag (hel'tap), n. 1. A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe or boot.—2. The small portion of liquor that is left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.—No heel-taps! a demand by a host to his guests to empty their glasses to the bottom. to the bottom.

Bottle stands—pass it round—way of the sun-through the button-hole—no heel-taps. Dickens.

through the button-hole—no heel-days. Dickens.

Heel-tap (hēl'tap), v.t. To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

Heel-tip (hēl'tip), v. An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

Heel-tool (hēl'töl), v. In turning, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

Heen (hēn), v. In China, a city of the third class.

ciass.

Heer (her), n. The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woollen thread.

Heeze, Heise (hez), v.t. [A form of hoise, hoist.] To move or raise a little, as a heavy body.

Heeze, Heise (hez), n. The act of lifting up; furtherance; a lift. [Scotch.]
Heft (heft), n. [From heave, to lift.] 1. The act of heaving or throwing up; violent strain or exertion; effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent hefts. 2. Weight; heaviness. 'To judge by the heft or weight.' Holloway. [Provincial English; Colloq., United States.]—3. The greater

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. part of anything; the bulk. [Colloq. United

States.]
Heft (heft), v.t. [Local.] 1. To lift up; to heave up.—2.To try the weight of by raising.
Heft (heft), n. [See HAFT.] A handle; a haft. [Old English and Scotch.]
Heft, Hefte (heft). Old past tense and past participle of heave.

participle of heave.

Indamed with wrath, his raging blade he leefte.

Heft (heft), v.t. [Leel. heftha, to acquire by occupancy or possession, hefth, acquisition by lapse of time.] To familiarize with a place or employment; to attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted, as it were, to his new calling.

Heft theft) ni To dwell [Scotch.]

Heft (heft), v.i. To dwell. [Scotch.]
Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I hae heft near fifty year. Skil

Linshart, gin my hame ye speir.

Where I hae Aft near fifty year.

Skinner.

Heft (heft), n. A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]

Hegelian (he-gë/li-an), n. One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel.

Hegelian (he-gë/li-an), n. One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel.

Hegelianism, Hegelism (he-gë/li-an-izm, hëgel-izm), n. The system of philosophy propounded by Hegel.

Hegemonic, Hegemonical (hej-e-mon'ik, hej-e-mon'ik-al), a. [Gr. këpemonikos, fit to lead. See Hegemonical (hej-e-mon'ik, lej-e-mon'ik-al), a. [Gr. këpemonikos, fit to lead. See Hegemonid, from hejemon, guide, leader, from hēgeomai, to lead. Predominance; preponderance; leadership usually applied to the relation of one state to another or to others. 'The first efforts of Prussia to attain the hegemony of Germany.' Edin. Rev.

Hegges, tn. Hedges. Chancer.

Heggra (hej'i-ra), n. [Ar. hidjrah, departure, from hādjara, to remove, to desert one's country or friends.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, 13th September, 622 A.D., afterwards adopted as the name of the era from which the Mohammedans reckon their time, beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

of the era from which the Mohammedans reckon their time, beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

Heffer (hef'er), n. [A. Sax. heāfre, heāhfore, heāfore, from heāh, high, or (according to Dr. R. Morris) from hea, a pen or
stall, and fore, a cow; allied to A. Sax. fear,
a bull or ox; comp. farrow.] A young cow.

Heigh (hi), interj. An exclamation used in
emcouraging.

Heigh, my hearts, cheerly, cheerly, my hearts. Shaz.

Heigh-no! (hi'hō). An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden in the following passage uses it to express exultation:—

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand, And heigh-ho for the honour of old England.

Height (hit), n. [A. Sax heahtho, hightho, from heah, high. See Hight. The difficulty of pronouncing guttural h and th together caused the latter to become t.] 1. The condition of being high; elevated position; elevation, environments.

vation; eminence
Unto what pit thou seest
From what height fallen.

Milton.

2. The distance which anything rises above 2. The distance which anything rises above the earth; the distance by which one object rises above another; altitude; as, the height of a tower or steeple.—3.† Degree of latitude either north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same height as Peru to the south.

Abp. Abbat.

Peru to the south.

A. That which is high; an elevated part of anything; an eminence; a summit; a hill or mountain. 'Alpine heights.' Dryden. 5. Elevation or pre-eminence among other persons, as in society, rank, or office; elevation in excellence of any kind, as in virtue, leavants of the like. learning, arts, and the like.

By him that raised me to this careful height. Shak. 6. Elevation or dignity, as of a literary sub-

ject, sentiment, expression, or the like.
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.

And justify the ways of God to men. Millon.
7. Extent; degree; stage in progress or advancement: the height, the utmost degree in extent or violence; as, I never saw a man go to such a height of folly; the height of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good breeding. My grief was at the height before thou camest. Shaz. Social duties are carried to greater heights and enforced with stronger motives by the principles of our religion.

Addison.

Sometimes written Highth.

Heighten (hīt'n), v.t. 1. To make high; to raise higher; to elevate.

Heightened in their thoughts beyond All doubt of victory. Milton.

2. To increase; to augment; to intensify; hence, sometimes to improve, sometimes to aggravate; as, to heighten virtue; to heighten the beauties of description or of poetry.

Foreign states have endeavoured to heighten our confusion.

Addison

3. To set off to advantage by means of contrast; to add a foil to; to make brighter, more intense, more pronounced, or more prominent.

O fair undress, best dress! it checks no vein, But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns, And heightens ease with grace. Thomson.

Heightener (hīt'n-èr), n. One who or that which heightens.

Heighth, n. An old spelling of Height. Heimia (hī'mi-a), n. [From a German botan-Heimia (h'mi-a), n. [From a German Boscanist Heim.] A genus of plants, nat, order Lythracæv, remarkable for their yellow flowers, the prevailing colour in the other plants of this order being blue or purple. The two known species—H. salicifolia, called by the Mexicans hanchinol (which are also as it is not a properly a provided or a process of the constant of the mexican salicity and the salicity of the salicit called by the Mexicans hanchinol (which see), and H. grandiflora—are smooth, erect, bushy shrubs, the former common to Texas, Mexico, and S. America, the latter confined to S. America. Now placed in genus Nessea. Heinous (ha'nus), a. [Fr. haineux, from haine, malice, hate, from hair, O. Fr. hadir, to hate, from Teut. verb=E. to hate.] Hateful; odious; hence, great; enormous; aggravated; as, a heinous sin or crime.

How heinous had the fact been, how deserving Of blame.

Milton,

Of blame.

Million.

SYN. Enormous, excessive, aggravated, great, monstrous, flagrant, flagitious, atrocious.

Heinously (hā'nus-li), adv. In a hateful manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Heinousness (hā'nus-nes), n. The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity: as, the heinousness of theft or robbery or of any crime.

Heir (ār), n. [O. Fr. heir, L. hæres, an heir.] I. One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments by descent; one on whom the law casts an estate of inheri-

on whom the law casts an estate of inheri-tance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; one in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the opera-tion of law on the death of a former owner; an inheritor.

Lo, one born in my house is my heir. Gen. xv. 3. What lady is that same?
The heir of Alencon, Rosaline her name. Shak.

2. One who inherits or takes anything from an ancestor; one who receives any endowment from an ancestor; as, the son is often heir to the disease or to the miseries of the father. 'Heir to an honourable name.' Macaulay...-3. That which is procreated or begotten; a child.

If the first heir of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather. Shak.

shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather. Shak.

—Heir apparent, one whose right of inherittance is indefeasible, provided he outlives
his ancestor, at whose death he is heir at
law.—Heir presumptive, one who, if the
ancestor should die immediately, would be
heir, but whose right of inheritance may be
defeated by any contingency, as by the birth
of a nearer relative.—Heir at law, or heir
general, one who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his
father or ancestor at his death.—Heir
special, one who succeeds in the order
pointed out by some instrument which determines such special course of descent.—
Heir by cutstom, one whose right as heir is
determined by certain customary modes of
descent which are attached to the land.

Heir (ar), v.t. To inherit; to succeed to.

One only daughter heired the royal state. Dryden.

One only daughter heired the royal state. Dryden.

One only daughter heired the royal state. Dryden.

Heir-apparency (ār-ap-pā'ren-si), n. The state of heing heir apparent.

Heirdom (ār'dum), n. The state of an heir; succession by inheritance, theiress (ār'es), n. A female heir.

Heirless (ār'es), a. Destitute of an heir.

Heirloom (ār'löm), n. [Heir and loom (A. Sax. loma), which originally (as still occasionally in Scotland) meant a tool, implement, or article. See Loom.] A personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate thing as cannot be separated from the estate

without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like; any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.

Heirship (ār'ship), a. The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

Heirship movables, in Scots law, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is outified to take besides the hepitable esis entitled to take, besides the heritable es-tate: a distinction abolished in 1868.

Heise, v.t. and n. See HEEZE. Heisie (hēz'i), n. [Dim. of heise.] A lift. (Scotch.)

Heisugge, † n. The hedge-sparrow. Chaucer.

Heisue (hez.), h. [Bink of hesse.] A Hind [Scotch.]
Heisuege, † n. The hedge-sparrow. Chaucer.
He-jalap (hē'ja-lap), n. A kind of jalap, produced by Ipomœa orizabensis.
Hejira (hej'i-ra), n. Same as Hegira.
Helamys (hē'la-mis), n. [Gr. heltos, a fawn, and mys, a rat.] The jumping-hare or jumping-rat, a genus of rodent animals allied to the jerboas. The head is large, the tail long, and the fore-legs very short in comparison with the hinder. One species is known, a native of the Cape of Good Hope (H. elamys or Pedetes capensis or caffer). It somewhat resembles a hare in colour, is as large as a rabbit, and, like it, inhabits deep burrows. It can jump 20 or 30 feet at a bound.
Helarctos (he-lärk'tos), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and arktos, a bear.] A sub-genus of the genus Ursus, comprising bears found in India and the eastern islands. The Thibetan sun-bear (H. thibetanus) is a black species with a white patch on the breast. The Malayan un-bear (H. malayanus), also black with a white mark on the breast, has a yellow patch on the muzzle, which is broader and shorter than in the foregoing. It is called also Bruany (which see). The Bornean sun-bear (H. Eurysypilus) is black, with an orange-coloured patch on the breast. All the sun-bears are slenderly made, and their fur is not so heavy and thick as that of other bears.

of other bears.

Helbeh (hel'bā), n. The seed of a plant of the genus Trigonella, with asomewhat bitter taste, whose flour, mixed with dourah or dhurra, is used as food by the labourers of

Egypt.

Helcology (hel-kol'o-ji), n. [Gr. helkos, an ulcer, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise upon ulcers.

Helcoplasty (hel'ko-plas-ti), n. [Gr. helkos, an ulcer, and plasso, to form.] In sury. an operation which consists in grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from the opposite limb, or from the limb of another person, when the destruction of skin is too great to permit the healing process.

the destruction of skin is too great to permit the healing process.

Held (held), pret. & pp. of hold.

Hele' (hel), v.t. [A. Sax. helan, to conceal.
Cog. L. ecto, to conceal. Comp. hell.] To hide; to cover; to roof.

Hele, to t. To heal; to help. Chaucer.

Helet (hel), v. Health.

Heleles, † a. Remediless. Chaucer.

Helena (hel'e-na), v. A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See Castor and POLLUX.

Helenin, Helenine (hel'e-nin), n. (C₂₁H₂₉O₃.) A substance derived from *Inula Helenium*,

A substance derived from Inula Helenium, or elecampane, by acting on the fresh root with hot alcohol, or by distilling it with water. It crystallizes in white prisms, and resembles the stearoptenes in heing volatile. Heliac, Heliaca, Heliaca, Heliaca, Heliaca, Heliaca, Heliaca, Stom Gr. helios, the sun. Akin L. sol, and W. haul, sun.] In astron. emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it; rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun. The heliacal rising of a star is when, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising. On the contrary, the heliacal setting of a star is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendour. Heliacally (hē-lī'ak-al-il), adv. In a heliacal manner.

manner. Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and anthemon, a flower.] A very numerous genus of herbaceous under-Shrubs and shrubby or creeping plants, chiefly European, nat. order Cistacew; the rock-rose genus. They are cultivated as ornamental plants. Six species are found in Britain.

In Britain.

Helianthoida (hé'li-an-thoid"a), n. pl. [Gr. helios, the sun, anthos, a flower, and eidos, resemblance.] An order of actinitorm poppes, of the division Anthozoa, of which the Actiniæ or sea-anemones may be taken as the type: often called sunflowers.

Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and anthos, a flower.] A genus of Composite containing about fifty species, Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), n. composite containing about they species, chiefly North American annual or perennial herbs, with rough leaves and large yellow flowers, of which the common sunflower (*H. annuaus*) and the *H. tuberosus* (the Jerusalem artichoke) are examples. See Sunfacence.

(H. annuus) and the H. tworosis (the Jettersalem artichoke) are examples. See Sun-Flower.

Helical (hel'ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to a helix; having a spiral form; spiral!

Helically (hel'ik-al-ii), adv. In a helical manner; spirally.

Helicide (he-lis'i-dē), n. pl. [See Heller.]

The general name by which the land shell-snails are distinguished. See Heller.

Helicide, he-lis'i-form), a. [L. helix, he-licis, Gr. helix, a convolution, and forma, form.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

Helicina (hel-i-sin'), n. [See Heller.] A genus of gasteropod mollusca, snail-like in form, but having a horny operculum. They are found in America and the West Indies.

Helicine (hel'i-sin), a. Relating to or resembling a tendril.

Helicite (hel'i-sin), a. Relating to or resembling a tendril.

Helicogyrate (hel'i-ko-ji'rizh), a. [Gr. helix, helikos, convoluted, and gyros, a circle.] In bot. applied to a plant, or part of a plant, having a ring carried obliquely round it, as in the spore-cases of Trichomanes.

Hellcoid, Helicoidal (hel'i-koid, hel-i-koid'-al), a. [Gr. helix, anything spiral, and cidos, form.] Spirally curved like the spire of a univalve shell; spiral.—Helicoid parabola, in math. the ourve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the contracts, which now converge toward the centre of the said circle. converge toward the centre of the said

Errore.

Helicoid (hel'i-koid), n. [See the adjective.]

In geom. a warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that every point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uni-form angular motion about it.

form angular motion about it.

Helicometry (hel-i-kom'et-ri), n. [Gr. helix, helikos, anything spiral, and metron, measure.] The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

Helicon (hel'i-kon), n. A mountain in Bosotia, in Greece, from which flowed two fountains sacred to the Muses, Aganippe and Hippocrene. The Greeks supposed it to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

From Helicon's harmonies springs.

From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their mazy progress take. Gray. Heliconia (hel-i-kō'ni-a), n. A genus of butterflies, the type of the family Heliconide (which see).

Heliconian (hel-i-kō'ni-an), a. Pertaining to Helicon.

Heliconidæ, Heliconidæ (hel-i-kon'i-dē, hel'i-kon-i'i-dē), n. pl. A family of butter-files, in which the club at the end of the antenne is very small, the central cell of the hind wings is closed, and the legs are very slender. They all inhabit hot countries,

very slender. They all inhabit hot countries, and in the typical genus Heliconia the wings are nearly transparent.

Helicteres (he-lik'ter-ez, n. [Gr. helikter, anything twisted, from helix, a spiral.] A genus of plants, nat, order Sterculiaceæ, containing about thirty species of chiefly American trees or shrubs, with entire or serrate leaves, and small axillary flowers which are succeeded by the curious spirally-twisted carpels.

which are succeeded by the curious spirally-twisted carpels.
Helictis (he-lik'tis), n. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, allied to the skunks, of which there are at least two species, one (H. moschata) found in China, where it was discovered by Mr. Reeves, the other (H. orientalis) in Nepāl, whence it was sent by Mr. Hodgson. Maunder.
Heling (heling), n. [From O. E. hele, L. celo, to conceal. See Hell.] That which covers; especially, the covering of the roof of a building. Written also Hilling.
Heliocentric, Heliocentrical (heli-o-sen"trik, he'il-o-sen"trik, al, c. [Fr. heliocentrique—Gr. helios, the sun, and kentron, centre.] In astron. relating to the sun as centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's

centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the Heticentric Theory, according to which the planets, and the earth as one of them, revolve round the sun as the centre of their motions.

Whereal. The heliocentric place of a planet is the

place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the centre of the sun. The heliocentric latitude of a of the sun. The heliocentric latitude of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the centre of the sun and the centre between the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet to the plane of the cellptic. Heliocentric longitude of a planet, the angle at the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the cellptic, and the line drawn from the sun's centre to the first point of Aries.

Heliochrome (hē'li-o-krōm), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and chrōma, colour.] A coloured

photograph. Heliochromic (hê'li-o-krom"ik), a. In photog.

pertaining to heliochromy.

Heliochromy (hĕ-li-ok'ro-mi), n. In photog.
the art of producing coloured photographs. the art of producing contract photographs. Heliograph (hēdi-o-graf), n. [Gr. helios, the sun, and graphō, to write-] In photog. (a) an instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (b) A picture taken by heliography; a

photograph

photograph.

Heliographic, Heliographical (hē'li-o-graf"ik, hē'li-o-graf"ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to heliography.

Heliography (hē-li-ogra-fi), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and graphō, to write.] The process of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and the camera obscura; photography

Heliolater (hē-li-ol'at-er), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and latreuō, to worship.] A worshipper of the sun.

Heliolatry (hē-li-ol'a-tri), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and latreia, service, worship.] The worship of the sun.

worship of the sun.

Helionite (he'li-o-lit), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and lithos, a stone.] A synonym of sunstone or avanturine felspar, composed of oligoclase and albite, with included crystals of hematite or gothite.

Heliolites (he'li-o-li'tez), n. [See above.] An extensive genus of corals, belonging to the family Milleporide, so named from the radiating, sun-like appearance of the septa of their pores. They occur in the Silurian and Devonian systems.

and Devonian systems.
Heliometer (hē-li-om'et-èr), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and metreō, to measure.] An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameters of the sun, moon, and planets, or any small apparent distance between celestial objects.

Heliornis (hē-li-or'nis), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and ornis, a bird.] A genus of birds.

Sun, and ornes, a blue! A genus of blues. See Fin-Foot. Helioscope (he'li-o-skōp), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and skopeō, to view.] A sort of tele-scope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with coloured glasses or glasses blackened with smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect

of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small portion of light.

Helioscopic (hē'li-o-skop''ik), \(\alpha \). Pertaining to a helioscope.

Heliosis (hē'li-o'sis), \(n \). [Gr., exposure to the sun, from hēlios, the sun.] In bot. a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories on through dwars of water conservatories, or through drops of water

Heliospherical (hē'li-o-sfe'rik-al), a. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and E. spherical (which see).]
Round as the sun.

Round as the sun.

Heliostat (hē'li-os-tat), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and statos, fixed, from histēmi, to stand.]

A name which is given to various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light either temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance. The simplest heliostat is a mirror hung up at a distant station so as to reflect a flash to the observer whose station may be many miles from it. This mirror is generally so adjusted that the flash occurs exactly at some orearranged hour, and by exactly at some prearranged hour, and by being in readiness the observer can get an observation with precision as regards time. Some heliostats are visible for 80 miles. By Some heliostats are visible for 30 miles. By being fitted with an adjustment of clockwork, the mirror can be made to revolve with the sun, and so to reflect a beam of sunlight steadily in one direction, being then called also heliotrope. The heliostat has been used for signalling in war.

Heliotrope (heli-o-trop), n. [Gr. helios, the sun, and hrepô, to turn; tropô, a turning, 1,+1n astron, an instrument or erection for showing at a place when the sur awriter at heliostat.

ing at a place when the sun arrives at his farthest point north or south of the equator as seen at that place.—2. A heliostat. See Hellostat.—3. A mineral, a sub-species of

quartz, of a deep green colour, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually varie-gated with blood-red or yellowish dots of



Heliotrope (Jenny Lind variety).

jasper, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe it loses its colour.— 4. A genus of plants (Heliotropium), of the nat. order Boraginacew. The species are herbs or undershrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have al-ternate leaves and small flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes, one species, H. europæum, being a europæum, being European common European weed. H. peruvianum (the Peruvian helio-trope) has long been a

favourite garden plant on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

Heliotropeæ (hē-li-o-trō'pē-ē), n. pl. A group or sub-order of Boraginaceæ, of which the

or sub-order of Boraginaceæ, of which the genus Heliotropium is the type.
Heliotropio, Heliotropical (hé'li-o-trop''ik. hê'li-o-trop''ik. al), a. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by heliotropism.
Heliotropism (he-li-ot'ro-pizm), n. [See HELIOTROPE.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline toward the sun, especially the characteristic tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light.

light. Heliotype (hē'li-o-trp), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sunand E. type.] 1. A photographic process by which pictures can be printed in the same manner as lithographs, depending on the fact that a dried film of gelatine and bi-chromate of potash, when exposed to light, is afterwards insoluble in water, while the chromate of potash, when exposed to light, is afterwards insoluble in water, while the portion not so exposed swells when steeped. A mixture of gelatine, bichromate of potash, chrome alum, and water is poured on a plate of glass, where it shortly settles into a film. When dried the film contracts and separates from the glass. A picture is then printed on it from a negative, after which it is attached to a plate of zine, and copies are taken from it by inking it with lithographic ink exactly as in the ordinary lithographic process. The films are technically called 'skins.' Sometimes a guttapercha mould is prepared from the film, and copper deposited on it by the electrotype process, the plate thus produced being printed from in the ordinary way.—2. A picture produced by this process. Heliotypography (heli-o-tip-og"ra-fi), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, hppos, type, and graphō, to write.] A photographic process by which the sun paints its own picture. The picture is first received on a glass plate rendered sensitive by collodion, whence it is transferred to a positive covered with a varnish of a complex chemical nature. Certain constituents of the varnish, which are more easily affected by the sun's actinic rays, are removed by chemical means, when the plate becomes a matrix or foundation, from which an electrotype can be taken, available either

becomes a matrix or foundation, from which an electrotype can be taken, available either

an electrotype can be taken, available eitherfor surface-printing or printing on the
copperplate plan.
Helise, in. Elysium. Chaucer.
Helispheric, Helispherical (heli-sfe'rik,
heli-sfe'rik-al), a. [Helix and spheric.]
Spiral.—Helispherical line, the rhumb line
in navigation, so called because on the globe
it winds round the pole spirally, coming
nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. It is also called a Loxodromic
Curve or Line.

ating in it. It is also called a Lovouromo Curve or Line.

Helium (heli-um), m. [Gr. helios, the sun.] An elementary substance which spectrum analysis (in 1868) showed to exist in the sun's chromosphere, and which has latterly been found in some rare minerals; very light, only 2-18 times as heavy as hydrogen.

It seems to have been proved that at least some sensible part of the light of the corona is a terrestrial atmospheric halo or dispersive reflection of the light of the glowing hydrogen and 'hetium' round the sun. Str W. Thomson.

Frankland and Lockyer find the yellow prominences to give a very decided bright line not far from D, but hitherto not identified with any terrestrial fame. It seems to indicate a new substance, which they propose to call helium.

Helix (he'liks), n. pl. Helices (hel'i-sez). [Gr., a winding, a convolution: applied to a [Gr., a winding, a convolution: appned to a snail from its convolutions.] 1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in geom. a non-plane curve whose tangents are all equally inclined to a fixed right line are all equally inclined to a fixed right line—such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut. 2. In arch. a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital, of which in every perfect capital there are sixteen, two at each angle, and two meeting under



the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the caulicoli or stalks, which rise from between the leaves.—3. In anat. the whole circuit or extent of the auricle or external border of the ear.—4. In zool. a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the type of the family Helicidæ, belonging to the order Pulmonata, and comprising the land shell-snails. The common garden snail (H. hortensis) and the edible snail of France (H. pomatia) are examples.

Hell (hel), n. [A. Sax. hell, helle, from helan, to cover, conceal, literally a concealed place or place of concealment, hence hell, the grave, a tomb; comp. Icel, hell, the ahode of the dead, death, and the goddess of death; D. hel, G. hölle, hell. Some consider that Hell (O.H.G. Hella) was originally the name of the goddess of death, and that the notion of locality afterwards attached itself to the word. See Helle.] 1. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions or the grave; called in Hebrew sheol, and by the Greeks hades.—2. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. Mat. x. 28; Luke xii. 5.

Sin is hell begun, as religion is heaven anticipated.

Sin is hell begun, as religion is heaven anticipated F. Lathrop.

3. Wicked spirits; the infernal powers. Much danger first, much toil did he sustain, While Saul and hell crost his strong fate in vain.

4. A place regarded as in some respects resembling hell; as, (a) in some games the place to which are carried those who are caught. (b) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds or a printer his broken type. (c)† A dungeon or prison.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry foot One that before the judgment carries poor souls to hell. Shak.

(d) A gaming-house.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a hell. Disraeli.

Hell† (hel), v.t. [A corruption of hele (which see).] To hide; to cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands, And fyre devoure the ayre, and hell them quight. And fyre devoure the ayre, and hell them quight.

Spensor.

Helladotherium (hella-do-the"ri-um), n.
[Gr. Hellads, Hellados, Greece, and therion, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of mammals, of which only one species is known, somewhat resembling the giraffe. It occurs in the pliocene of France and Greece.

Hellanodic (hel-la-nod'ik), n. [Gr. Hellanod'ikes, a chief judge at the Olympic games—Hellen, a Greek, and dike, right, judgment.] In Greek antiq. a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged.

Hell-Dender (hel'bend-èr), n. A name given to the large North American salamander. See MENOPOME.

Hell-Dellack (hel'blak), a. Black or dark as

Hell-black (hel'blak), a. Black or dark as

heil. Millon.

Heill-born (hei'born), a. Born of or in hell.

Heill-brewed (hei'bröd), a. Prepared in hell. 'Thy hell-brewed opiate.' Millon.

Heill-broth (hei'roth), n. A composition for infernal purposes.

Heill-doomed (hei'dömd), a. Doomed or consigned to hell.

Heill-doomed (hei'dömd), a. Doomed or consigned to hell.

Heill-bore (hei'le-bōr), n. 1. Aname applied to the species of two very different genera of plants—Heileborus and Veratrum (both of which see).—2. The powdered root of white hellebore (Veratrum album), used to

destroy lice, and by gardeners for killing caternillars.

caterpillars.

Helleborine (hel'le-bōr-in), n. 1. A name commonly applied to plants of the genus Epipactis, nat. order Orchidacea: There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafystems, and loose racemes of dull-coloured flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Britain.—2. A resin obtained from the root of black ballabore, Walkhower wires.)

Britain.—2. A resin obtained from the root of black hellebore (Helleboris miger).

Helleborise (hel'le-bōr-iz), v.t. [Gr. helleborizō, to treat with hellebore.] To dose with hellebore with the view of bringing one to his senses; to treat for madness by

I am represented, as dogmatical in the assertion, as original in the opinion, as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be hetleborized as a machan for harbouring the absurdity. Sir W. Hamilton.

Helleborism (hel'le-bör-izm), n. A medicinal preparation of hellebore.

In vain should the physician attempt with all his medicines and helleborisms, Ferrand (1630).

Helleborus (hel-lei/ō-rus), n. (L. helleborus, Gr. helleboros, hellebore.) A genus of plants, nat, order Ranunculacea, consisting of perennial low-growing plants with palmate or pedate leathery leaves, yellowish, greenish, or white flowers, having five conspicuous persistent sepals, eight to ten small tubular petals, and several many-seeded carpels. H. orientalis is the species which produced



Helleborus niger (Christmas-rose).

the black hellebore of the ancients. the black hellebore of the ancients. H. niger is the Christmas-rose common in gardens; it is a native of South and East Europe, and is the source of the black hellebore of modern pharmacopeias. H. viridis and H. factidus are herbaceous plants with green flowers, and grow in Britain; their leaves are emetic and purgative. The whole of these plants are accounted purgative, and in large doses act as a narcotic acrid poison; but they are now mostly laid aside.

in large doses act as a narcotic acrid poison; but they are now mostly kild aside.

Hellenes (hel-lên'ez), n. pl. [Gr.] The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks.

Hellenian, Hellenia (hel-lêni-an, hel-len'-ik), a. [Gr. hellênikos, hellênios, from Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Greek;

Hellenism (hellen-izm), n. [Gr. hellenismos, from Hellen, a Greek.] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the

the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language.

Hellenist (hellen-ist), n. [Gr. hellenistes, from Hellen, a Greek.] I One who affiliates with Greeks or who adopts their language, manners, and customs; especially, a Jew who used the Greek language in the early ages of Christianity.—2. One skilled in the Greek language. 'The critical Hellenist.' Dalaarno.

Dalgarno.

Hellenistic, Hellenistical (hel-len-ist'ik, hel-len-ist'ik-al), a. Pertaining to the Hellenists.—Hellenistic language, the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries where the Greek language prevailed.

Hellenistically (hel-len-ist'ik-al-li), adv. According to the Hellenistic dialect.

Hellenization (hel'len-iz-d'shon), n. Act of using the Greek language.

Hellenize (hel'len-iz), v.i. To use the Greek language.

Hellespont. (hel'les-pont), n. [Gr. Hellës-pontos, lit. sea of Helle (daughter of Atha-mas), who was drowned in it—Helle, Hellës, and pontos, sea.] A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardan-

elles; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Ægean Sea.
Hellespontine (hel-les-pont'in), a. Pertaining to the Hellespont.
Hell-fire (hel'fir), n. The fire of hell; the torments of hell.

coments of nell.

Hell-gate (hel'gat), n. The portal or entrance into hell. 'Fast by hell-gate.' Milton.

Hell-hag (hel'hag), n. A hag of hell; a malicious, mischivous old woman.

Hell-hated (hel'hät-ed), a. Abhorred as hell. Shak.

Hell-hated (hel'hāt-ed), a. Abhorred as hell. Shak.

Hell-haunted (hel'hant-ed), a. Haunted by the devil or evil spirits. This hell-haunted grove. Dryden.

Hellhood (hel'hud), n. The state or condition of hell. Beau. a. Fl.

Hell-hound (hel'hound), n. A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a niscreant.

Hellicat (hel'i-kat), n. A wicked creature. Sir W. Scott. [Scotch.]

Hellicat, Hellicate (hel'i-kat, hel'i-kāt), a. Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; violent; extravagant. Sir W. Scott. (Scotch.]

Hellier† (hel'i-ér), n. One who heles or covers; a ther or slater. See Helle.

Hellish (hel'ish), a. Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. Vanquish hellish wiles. Milton. 'Hellish breasts.' South.

Hellishiy (hel'ish-hes), n. The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety; extremity of torment.

ness, malignity, or impiety; extremity of orment.

torment.

Hellite (hel'it), n. One who frequents a gambling house. [Rare.]

Hell-rite (hel'kit), n. A kite of hell: used metaphorically of a person of extreme cruelty. Shak.

Hellward (hel'werd), adv. Toward hell.

Helly (hel'i), a. Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their helly hearts.

Listhony Anderson.

Helm (helm), n. [A. Sax. helma, healma, a
helm; D. helm, a filler; G. helm, a helve, a
tiller—from root of helve (which see).] 1.† A handle; a helve.

MMHe; it merve.

A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put,
That from an olive-bough received his frame.

Chapman.

2. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller. Hence, fig.—3. The place or post of direction or management; as, to be at the helm in the administration.

I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the helm contrive it better.

Swift.

rive it better the helm, to give the wheel a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea and prevent the helmsman from being thrown over the wheel. —Down with the helm! the order to push it down to the lee-side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward.—Up with the helm! the order to put the helm a-weather.—Shift the helm! the order to put it from starboard to port, or the reverse.—Helm a-mid-ships, or right the helm! the order to keep it even with the middle of the ship.—Port the helm! The order to put it over towards the left side of the ship.—Starboard the helm! the order to put it on the right side of the ship.

helm! the order to put it on the right side of the ship.

Helm (helm), v.t. To steer; to guide; to direct. 'The business He hath helmed.' Shak. [Rare.]

Helm (helm), n. A helmet. [Poetical and antiquarian.] See HELMET.

Helm (helm), v.t. To cover with a helmet.

Helm (helm), n. The stem or stalk of grain; the haulm

Helm (helm), n. The stem or stalk of grain; the haulm.

Helmage (helm'āi), n. Guidance.

Helmage (helm'āi), n. Guidance.

Helmed, Helmeted (helmd, helm'et-ed), a. Furnished with a helmet. 'Helmeted Bellona.' Beau. & Fl.

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed.

Millon.

Helmet (helm'et), n. [Dim. from A. Sax. helm, what covers, a helmet, from helan, to covers; D. and G. helm, Goth. hilms, Icel. hjūlmn'. See also Hell.] I. A. defensive covering for the head; especially, a piece of armour composed of metal, leather, &c., for the protection of the head. The earlier Greek and Roman helmets did not protect the face. During the middle ages helmets were made of steel, frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars

and flaps to cover the face in battle and to allow of being opened at other times. The full-barred helmet entirely covered the head, face, and neek, having in front per-forations for the admission of air, and slits





Full-barred Helmet.

Open Helmet.

roll-barred Helmet. Open Helmet.

through which the wearer might see the objects around him. The open helmet covered only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face unguarded. Some open helmets had a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a broadsword. The modern military helmets afford no protection for the face. Firmen wear a heavy head-piece of leather and brass, or other materials, to protect them as far as possible from falling ruins at conflagrations. Helmets of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sum. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen.—

2. In her. the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. Of the helmets borne over coat-armour, the form and position of which show the quality or dignify of the bearer, only four are used by English heralds—viz.





that assigned to the sovereign and princes of the blood-royal, which is full-faced, com-posed of gold, with the beaver divided into six projecting bars and lined with crimson;





Knight.

Esquire

that borne by dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, which is of steel with five bars of gold, and represented somewhat in profile; that assigned to baronets and knights, which is a full-faced steel helmet with the visor open and without bars; and that of an esquire and gentleman, which is of steel and always depicted in profile, with the visor closed, —3. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, and the like; as, (a) the upper part of a retort; (b) a heavy cloud hanging over the top of a mountain (see HELMWIND); (c) in bot. the upper part of a ringent corolla.

Helmet-flower (helm'et-flou-èr), n. A plant and its flower; the aconite or wolf's-bane.

Helmet-shell (helm'et-shapt), n. The common name of the shells of the genus Cassis, a genus of pectinibranchiate gasteropods belonging to the family Buccinida. Most of the species are inhabitants of tropical shores, but a few are found on the coast of the Meditter.

of tropical shores, but a few are found on the coast of the Mediterranean. Some of the shells attain a large Helmet-shell (Cassis size. Those of C. rufa, C. cornuta, C. tuberosa, and other species, are the material on which shell cameos are usually sculptured.



Helmichthyidæ (hel-mik-thi'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. helmins, a worm, ichthys, a fish, and eides, resemblance.] Synonym of Leptocephalidæ, a family of fishes, to which the Anglesea morris belongs, remarkable for the imperfect ossification of their skulls.

Anglesea morris belongs, remarkable for the imperfect ossification of their skulls. Helminth (hel'minth), n. [Gr. helmins, helminthos, a worm.] I. A worm; specifically, a parastical worm, as a tapeworm, or larva infesting the internal parts or intestinal canal of an animal.—2. A silicate of alumina and iron with magnesia, occurring in vermicular crystallizations. Helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), n. [Gr. helmins, helminthos, a worm, and ayō, to expel.] In med. a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic. Helminthiaō, to suffer from worms, from helmins, helminthos, a worm.] In med. a generic name for the condition which gives occasion to the presence of worms in any part of the body. Helminthic (hel-min'thik), a. [Gr. helmins, helminthos, a worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.
Helminthite (hel-min'thik), n. A medicine for expelling worms.

Heimintaic (net-hintank), n. A measure for expelling worms.

Helminthite (hel-min'thit), n. [Gr. helmins, helminthos, a worm.] The term applied to those long sinuous tracks common on the surface of sandstones, and usually supposed to be worm-trails.

to be worm-trails. Helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), a. [Gr. hel-mins, helminthos, a worm, and eidos, resemblance.] Worm-shaped; vermiform. Helmintholite (hel-min'thol-it), n. [Gr. helmins, helminthos, a worm, and lithos, a stone.] A fossil worm, with or without a shell.

Helminthologic, Helminthological (helmin'thol-oj''ik, hel-min'thol-oj''ik-al), a. [See HELMINTHOLOGY.] Pertaining to helminthalam

thology. Helminthologist (hel-min-thol'o-jist), n. One who is versed in helminthology. Helminthology (hel-min-thol'o-ji), n. [Gr. helmins, helmintholos, a worm, and logos, discourse.] The science or knowledge of vermes or worms; the description and natural literates of the science of the sc history of worms, more especially the Scole-

Helmless (helm'les), a. Destitute of a hel-

Helmless (helm'les), a. Without a helm or steering apparatus.

Helm-port (helm'port), n. Naut, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the

rudder passes.

rudder passes.

Helmsman (helmz'man), n. Naut. the man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship.

Helmwind (helm'wind), n. [From helm, a covering for the head. See HELMET.] A wind in the mountainous parts of England: so called from the dark cloud called helm that lies on the mountain tops for some days before the storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. is clear.

before the storm, while the rest of the sky is clear.

Helocera (hē-los'e-ra), n. pl. [Gr. hēlos, a stud, and kevas, a horn.] A tribe of pentamerous beetles, with clubbed antenne, limbs singularly flattened, and so arranged that each part can be folded closely up to the others, in which contracted state they are received in small cavities in the lower part of the body. The tribe includes the species of the genus Hister or mimic beetles, the Byrrhide or pill-beetles, &c.

Helodus (hē'lo-dus), n. [Gr. hēlos, a stud, and odous, a tooth.] A fossil genus of shark teeth, so termed from the stud-like appearance of their crushing crowns. They abound in carboniferous limestone.

Helonias (hē-lo'ni-as), n. [From Gr. helos, a marsh.] A North American genus of plauts, nat. order Melanthacere. They have tuberous roots, broadly lanceolate leaves, and a scape bearing a dense raceme of nearly sessile flowers.

Helopidæ (hē-lop'i-dē), n. pl. A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, named from the genus Helops, several species of which are found in England, living in rotten wood, and under the bark of trees.

Helosis, Helotis (he-lō'sis, he-lō'tis), n. [Gr. helos, tellotis (he-lō'sis, he-lō'tis), n. [Gr. helos, tellotis (he-lō'sis, he-lō'tis), n. [Gr. hello, to turn.] In pathol, eversion of

under the bark of trees. Helotis, Helotis, Helotis (he-io'sis, he-io'tis), n. [Gr. heild, to turn.] In pathol, eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes; strabismus. Dunglison.
Helot (he'lot), n. [Gr. heilotes, a Spartan serf, a bondsman.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general.

Those unfortunates—the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. Is. Taylor.

Helotism (hé'lot-izm), n. The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery. Helotry (hé'lot-ri), n. Helots in a collec-tive sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of Helots; bondsmen.

tive sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of Helots; bondsmen.

The Helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of connectal tyranny. Macanitas.

Help (help), v.t. Conjugated regularly, the old past tense and participle holp and holpen being obsolete or used only in poetry. [A. Sax. helpan, Goth. hilpan, D. helpen, I.el. hidpan, G. helfen, to help—from same root as Skr. kalp, to suit, to be of service.]

1. To lend strength or means toward effecting any purpose; to aid; to assist; as, to help a man in his work; to help another in raising a building; to help one to pay his debts; to help the nemory or the understanding. Being lustily holpen by the rest.' Tennyson.

Help thyself and God will help thee. G. Herbert, How should I that am a king, However much he help me at my need, Give my one daughter saving to a king.

2. To bring succour or relief to; to succour;

To bring succour or relief to; to succour; 2. To bring succour or rener to, to succour to relieve; as, to help one in distress.

Help me, Lysander, help me! do thy best To pluck this crawling serpent from my breast.

Shah.

3. To cure or to mitigate, as pain or disease: to cure or relieve, as a person in pain or disease; to heal (with of).

Do wounds help wounds, or grief help grievous deeds. Shak,

The true calamus helps a cough. Gerard. Love doth to her eyes repair To help him of his blindness. Shak

4. To change for the better; to remedy; to

avail against; to prevent.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not kelp. Shak. If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot help. Sanderson.

5. To forbear; to avoid.

I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author. Pope. 6. To increase; to aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour helped their harm, crushed in and bruised Into their substance pent.

Such an infinitive as to go, to take, &c., is often omitted after help, especially in colloquial language; as, help me in. that is, help me to go in; help me off my horse. 'Blessedly holp lither.' Shak.—To help forward, to advance by assistance; to assist in making progress. The help off to propose by to atvance assistance; to issue in man-ing progress.—To help of, to remove by help; to occupy or engross. 'To help of, their time.' Locke. [Rare.]—To help on, to forward; to aid.—To help out, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in com-pleting a design.

presing a design.

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to help him out. Swift.

—To help over, to enable to surmount; as,
to help one over a difficulty.—To help to, to
supply with; to furnish with.

when they would help to a kingdom.

'I Maccab, viii, 13.

—To help up, to raise; to support. 'A man is well help up that trusts to you.' Shak.

SYN. To aid, assist, succour, relieve, serve.

Help (help), v.t. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means; to be of use; to avail. 'Though what they (words) do impart help not at all.' Shak.

A generous present helps to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. Garth. -To help out, to lend aid; to bring a

supply. Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should help out where the Muses failed.

Rymer,

Help (help), n. [A. Sax. helpe, Icel. hjdlp. See the verb.] 1. Aid furnished toward promot-ing an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance.

Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man, Ps. lx. II. Embrace, and invite helps, and advices, touching the execution of thy place.

Bacon.

2. That which gives assistance; one who or that which contributes to advance a pur-

Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South.
God is a very present help in time of trouble.
Ps. xivi. r.

3. Remedy; relief; as, the evil is done and there is no help for it; there is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.—4. A hired man or woman; a domestic servant.

Illuited States 1 United States, 1 Helper (help'er), n. One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; one that furnishes or administers a remedy. 'Any helper for Israel.' 2 Ki. xiv. 26. Compassion ... is ... an helper oftentines of evils. Dr. H. More. Help-fellow (help/fel-lo), n. A colleague; a partner or associate; a helpmate. 'An proceedings of the college of the co

Help-fellow (help'fel-lō), n.

Help-fellow (help'fel-lö), n. A colleague; a partner or associate; a helpmate. 'An help-fellow of our office.' Udall.
Helpful (help'ful), a. Furnishing help; useful; wholesome; salutary. 'Helpful medicines.' Raleigh.
Helpfulness (help'ful-nes), n. The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual helpfulness among the settlers.

W. Black.

Helpless (help'les), a. 1. Destitute of help or strength; needing help; feeble; weak; as, a helpless babe.

How shall I then your helpless fame defend. Pope. 2. Bringing or affording no help; unaiding.

Yet since the gods have been Helpless foreseers of my plagues. Chapman.

3. Beyond help; irremediable. 'Helpless harms.' Spenser.—4.† Unsupplied; destitute. Helpless of all that human wants require. Dryden. Helplessly (help'les-li), adv. In a helpless

manner.

Helplessness (help'les-nes), n. The state of

being helpless.

ettig not pross.
It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extrav-gant self-estination, by exhibiting our solitary help-seemers.

Buckminster.

Respect.

Helpmate (help'māt), n. [Help and mate.]

A mate that helps; a helper; a partner; a companion; a wife.

Helpmeet (help'mēt), n. [A corruption of helpmate, the change being probably suggested by the expression 'an help meet for him' in Gen. ii. 18.] A partner; a consort; a wife: a helpmate. a wife; a helpmate.

Helpmeet is not a compound to be defended, and yet it has been used by at least two writers of very high repute (Southey, Dr. Newman).

Fitzedward Hall.

Helter-skelter (hel'ter-skelter), adv. [A sort of onomatopoesis representing bustle, noise, and confusion. Comp. hubble-bubble, hurly-burly; G. hotter-potter; Sw. huller on buller, &c. [] An expression denoting hurry and confusion.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.

Helve (helv), n. [A. Sax. helf, hylf, hielfa, 0.H.G. halbe, helbe.] 1. The handle of an axe or hatchet.—2.† The head of an axe. (Rare.)

The helve of the axe craved a handle of the wood of oaks.

Helve (helv), v.t. pret. & pp. helved; ppr. helving. To furnish with a helve, as an

Helve-hammer (helv'ham-mer), n. A large, heavy blacksmith's hammer for manufactur-

neary blackshilds hammer formandacturing wrought iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings.

Helvella (hel-vel'la), n. A genus of fungi, one species of which, H. esculenta, is a delicate article of food.

delicate article of food.

Helvellei (hel-vel'lē-i), n. pl. An order of fungi, of the division Ascomycetes, distinguished by the hymenium being more or less exposed, comprising the esculent Helvellæ, the morels, &c.

Helver (helv'er), n. In mining, the handle

or belve of a tool.

or helve of a tool.

Helvetic (hel-vevik), a. [L. Helveticus, from

Helvetii. Probably=high-hill-men.] Of or

pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants

of the Alps, now Switzerland, or what per
tains to the modern states and inhabitants

tains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the Helvetic confederacy; Helvetic states.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), n. A follower of Zwinglius in opposition to Luther.

Helvin, Helvine (hel'vin), n. [From Gr. helios, the sun, in allusion to its yellow colour.] A mineral of a yellowish colour, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. It is related to the garnet group, and meltsen-ily into a blackish-brown glass. It is found near Schwartzenberg in Saxony.

Helvite (hel'vīt), n. Same as Helvin (which

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win'ji-ä"sē-ē), n. pl. Helwingiaceæ (hel-win'il-a''se-e), n. pc. a small nat. order of monochlanydeous di-cotyledonous plants, nearly allied to the Araliaceæ, with alternate leaves, and flowers clustered on the midribs of the leaves. The young leaves of Helwingia ruscifolia are used in Japan as an esculent.

Helxine (helks'in), n. A plant having leaves like those of ivy. Crabb.

Hem (hem), n. [A. Sax. hem, hemm; comp. Fris. heam, and W. hem, hem, border. Perhaps from a verb with sense of stopping, and hence of inclosing; comp. G. hemmen, to stop a wheel, to stop, to check. I. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the weft threads.—2. Edge; border; margin. 'The very hem of the sea.' Shak.—3. In arch. the spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.

capital.

Hem (hem), v.t. pret. & pp. hemmed; ppr. hemming. 1. To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of; as, to hem a handkerchief.—2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about Was hemm'd with golden fringe. "As well as with going things." Spenser.

"To hem about or around, to shut in; to inclose. 'With valiant squadrons round about to hem.' Fairfax.—To hem in, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ; as, the troops were hemmed in by the enemy. So was it hemmed in by woody hills. Sir P. Sidney.

So was it hemmed in by woody hits. Sir P. Sidney.

—To hem out, to a but out. 'You can not hem me out of London.' J. Webster.

Hem (hem), inter), [Imitative, and more correctly him.] An exclamation, whose utterance is a voluntary half-cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest; sometimes used as a noun.

would try if I could cry hem, and have him. Shak. Hem (hem), v.i. To make the sound expressed by the word hem; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking; to hum. Shak.

Hem (hem), v.t. To remove by hemming or

Hem (hem), v.t. hawking. Shak. hawking. Shak.

Hem † (hem), pron. Them. Chaucer, Spenser, &c.

ser, dc.

Hemachate (hē'ma-kāt), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and achatēs, agate.] A species of agate, interspersed with spots of red jasper.

Hemachome (hē'ma-krōm), n. Same as Hæmachrome.

Hemadromometer (hē'ma-dro-mom''et-ér), n. [Gr. haima, blood, dromos, a course, and metron, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.

in the arteries.

Hemadromometry (he'ma-dro-mom'et-ri),

n. The art of measuring the rate at which
the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemadynamometer (he'ma-di-na-mom'et-er), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and dynamometer (which see).] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the
arteries or veins by observing the height to
which it will raise a column of mercury.

Hemal (he'mal), a. Same as Hemal.

Hemanthus (he'man'thus), n. Same as

Hemanthus (hē-man'thus), n. $H\alpha$ manthus.

Hemapophysis (hē-ma-pof'i-sis), n. Same

as Hemachophysis. Hemastatical (he-ma-statik, he-ma-statik-al), a. [Gr. haina, blood, and statikos, causing to stand, from histēmi, to stand.] 1. Relating to the weight of the blood.—2. In med. serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood, as a medicine; arrestive hemochoc description. resting hemorrhage.

Hemastatic (hē-ma-stat'ik), n. A remedy for stanching the flow of blood.

Hemastatics (hē-ma-stat'iks), n. The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies.

trine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Hematein, Hemateine (hē-ma-tē'in), n. (Probably C₁₀H₁₂O₅.) A dark-red colouring matter obtained by acting on hematoxylin by ammonia. With excess of ammonia it forms a splendid purple matter. Hematemesis (hē-ma-tem'ē-sis), n. Same as Hæmatemesis. Hematherm (hē'ma-therm), n. [Gr. haima, blood, and thermos, hot.] A name given by some zoologists to a warm-blooded animal. Hematin, Hematine (hē'ma-tin), n. [Gr. haima, hinatos, blood] 1. The red colouring matter of the blood occurring in solution in the interior of the blood corruscles or cells. Watts gives the formula C₂₀H₂₀Fe N₂O₃ as probable. It is the only structure of the body, except hair, which contains iron. Hematin can be obtained by submitting the comminuted clod of ox blood, freed as much as possible from serum, to pressure, and agitating the expressed liquid by small portions with a saturated solution of oxalic acid, with addition of alcohol and a large quantity of ether. The solution, left to stand for some weeks over chloride of calcium, deposits the hematin is small black nodules made up of cubes. It may be

obtained in various other ways. - 2. The name sometimes given to hematoxylin. See HEMATOXYLIN.

Hematite (hē'ma-tīt), n. [Gr. haimatitēs, from haima, blood.] A name applied to two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hemafrom haima, blood.] A name applied to two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibres, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge or even radiate from a centre. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, hotryoidal, stalactitic, &c. The red hematite (called sometimes bloodstone) is a variety of the red oxide; its streak and powder are always nearly bloodred. It is one of the most important ironores. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxide or hydrate; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. Hematitic (hē-ma-titřik), a. Pertaining to hematite or resembling it. Hematocele (hē-ma-titřik), a. [Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and kēlā, a tumour.] A tamour filled with blood; a swelling of the scrotum or spermatic cord containing blood. Hematology (hē-ma-tol'o-ji), a. (Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and logos, a discourse.] The doctrine of the blood.

Hematosin, Hematosine (hē-ma-tō'sin), n. (Gr. haima, haimatos, hiematosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), n. Same as Hæmatosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), n. Same as Hæmatosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), n. Same as Hæmatosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), n. Same as Hæmatosis

Hematosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), n. Same as Hæ-

matosis.

Hematoxylin, Hematoxyline (hē-matoks'i-lin), n. [Gr. haima, haimatok blood, and xylon, wood.] (C₁₀H₁₄O₆.) The colouring principle of logwood (Hæmatoxylon campechianum), of a red colour and bitterish taste. It crystallizes in small crystalline laminæ of a reddish-white colour. Their taste is bitter, acrid, and slightly astringent. This colouring matter is a constituent part of all the colours prepared with logwood, and the changes which it undergoes by the action of acids and alkalies render it useful as a reagent to detect their presence. as a reagent to detect their presence. **Hematoxylon** (hē-ma-toks'i-lon). See H.**Æ**-

Hematuria (hē-ma-tū'ri-a), n. Same as

Hemelytron (hem-el'i-tron), n. pl. Hemelytra (hem-el'i-tra).

A wing-cover of a tetrapterous insect when its coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity, as in the order Hemiptera. In the fig. a shows the corraceous or leathery portion, and bc the membranous or



Hemelytron. be the membranous or transparent portions.

Hemeralopia (hē'me-ra-lō'pi-a), n. [Gr. hēmera, the day, alaos, blind, and āps, the eye.]

A defect in the sight in consequence of which a person can see only by artificial light; day blindness. It is also used, however, for exactly the opposite defect of vision. See NYCTALOPIA.

vision. See NYCTALOPIA.

Hemerobaptist (hemerobap"tist), n. [Gr. hemera, day, and bapta, to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

Hemerobian (hemerobihan), n. A neuropterous insect of the family Hemerobiidae.

Hemerobiidæ (hemerobih"i-de), n. pl. [Typi-lemerobiidæ)

Hemerobidae (heme-ro-in'-1-de), i. pt. [Typi-cal genus Hemerobius—Gr. Femera, a day, bios, life, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] Lacewing flies, a family of neuropterous insects, remarkable for the exceeding brilliancy of the eyes in most of the species, and for the delicate structure and varied colours of their

the eyes in most of the species, and for the delicate structure and varied colours of their long reticulated wings. The larvæ prey upon plant-lice.

Hemerobius (hē-me-rō'bi-us), n. [See HEMEROBIID.E.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Hemerobidia. The eggs are placed in a long thread-like pedicel.

Hemerocallideæ (hē'me-rō-kal-lid"ē-ē), n. pl. [See HEMEROCALLIS.] A section of the nat. order Liliaceæ, comprising many showy plants bearing red, white, blue, or yellow umbellate or racenose thowers. It includes the New Zealand flax (Phormium tenax), and Sanseviera cylindra, which yields fibres for cordage.

Hemerocallis (hē'me-rō-kal''lis), n. [Gr. hē-mera, the day, and kallistos, most beautiful.] A genus of Liliaceæ, natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe, two species of which (H. flava and H. fulva) are grown in gardens for the beauty of their flowers, under the name of day-lily. They have long radical leaves, and a branched few-

flowered scape, with large handsome blossoms, the segments of which are united into a tube.

a tube.

Hemi- (he'mi). [Gr. hēmi, abbrev. from hēmisu, neut. of hēmisus, half.] A prefix signifying half, used in many compound words derived from the Greek; equivalent to L. semi. Fr. demi.

semi, Fr. demi.

Hemianatropal, Hemianatropous (he'mi-an-at'rop-al, he'mi-an-at'rop-us), a. (Frefix hemi, and anatropal (which see). In bot. half-anatropal: applied to ovules.

Hemicarp (he'mi-kirp), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. karpos, fruit.] In bot. one of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two.

divides into two.

Bemicrania, Hemicrany (he-mi-krā'ni-a, he'mi-krā'ni), a. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. kranion, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemicrania (he-mi-kran'ik), a. Relating to hemicrania.

Hemicycle (he'mi-si-kl), n. [Gr. hēmikyklos, -hēmi, half, and kyklos, a circle.] 1. A half circle; more generally called a Semicircular room or division of a room.

The collections will be displayed in the hemicycle of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadero.

Academy.

The collections will be displayed in the hemicycle of the central parillion of the palace of the Trocadero.

Hemidactyl (he-mi-dak'til). a. In zool. having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in some saurian reptiles.

Hemidactylus (he-mi-dak'til-us), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. daktylos, a finger or toe.] A genus of lizards belonging to the gecko family or flat-toed lizards, which have an oval disk at the base of the toes.

Hemidesmus (he-mi-des'mus). n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. desmos, a band—alluding to the filaments.] A genus of twining plants, nat. order Asclephadacene, having opposite leaves, and cymes of small greenish flowers.

H. indicus yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic, which is rarely employed in England.

Hemidiapente (he-mi-dia-pan'te), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. diapente, a fifth in music.] In music, an imperfect fifth.

Hemiditone (he-mi'di-ton), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. diamos, of two tones—di, for dis, twice, double, and tonos, a tone.] In Greek music, the lesser or minor third.

Hemidystrophia (he' mi-dis-tro'fl-a), n. [Prefix hemi, Gr. dys, fill, and trophē, from trephē, to nourish.] In bot, a term employed to design the partial nourishment of trees, owing to the unequal distribution of their roots, from these being prevented spreading in some directions, or other causes.

Hemigale (he-miga-le), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. gale, weasel.] A Bornean animal of the civet family, distinguished by the row of broad dark stripes which cross its back. It is a sub-genus of Paradoxurus.

Hemigale (he-miga-le), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. gluphē, a carving.] In bot, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

whether male or female: said of grasses.

Hemiglyph (he'mi-glif), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. gluphe, a carving.] In arch the half channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Dorie entablature.

Hemihedral (he-mi-he'dral), a. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. hettra, a face.] In mineral. a term applied to a crystal having only half the number of planes belonging to any particular modification which the law of symmetry requires, as when a cube has planes only on half of its eight solid angles, or one plane out of a pair on each of its eights. plane out of a pair on each of its edges; or as, in the case of a tetrahedron, which is hemihedral to an octohedron, it being contained under four of the planes of an octo-

Hemihedrally (he-mi-hē'dral-li), adv. In a

hemihedral manner. Hemihedrism (he-mi-hē'drizm). crystal, the property of crystallizing hemi-hedrally.

hedrally. Hemihedron (he-mi-hē'dron), n. A solid hemihedrally divided; thus the tetrahedron is a hemihedron. Hemimetabola (he'mi-me-tab"o-la), n. pl. [Prefix hemi, and fr. metabolā, change.] The section of the class Insecta which undergo

section of the class Insecta which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis. See InSECT. Hemimetabolic (he'mi-me-ta-bol'ik), a. [See HEMINETABOLA.] In zool. a term ap-plied to those insects which undergo an in-complete metamorphosis, the larva differ-ing from the perfect insect chiefly in the absence of wings and in size.

Hemimorphic (he-mi-mor'fik), a. [Prefix

Hemimorphic (he-mi-morfik), a. [Prefik hemi, and Gr morphie, form.] In crystal. a term applied to a crystal having the two ends modified with unlike planes. Hemina (hē-mī'na), n. [L., from Gr. hēmina, from hēmisus, half.] 1. An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, and, according to Arbuthnot, about ½ pint English wine measure—2. In med. a measure equal to about 10 fluid ounces.

Hemiope (hē'mi-ōp), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. ops, ops, a voice.] An ancient musical wind-instrument consisting of a tube with three holes.

three holes.

three holes.

Hemiopia, Hemiopsy (hē-mi-ö'pi-a, hē-mi-op'si). " [Prefix hemi, and Gr. opsis, sight.]

A defect of vision in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at, the middle of it, its circumference, or its upper or lower part, or more commonly one lateral half being completely obscured.

Hemiplegia, Hemiplegy (he-mi-ple'ji-a, he'mi-ple-ij), a. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. plegg, a stroke, from plēssō, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame.

Hemiplegia (he-mi-plej'ik), a. Relating to hemiplegia.

Hemiplexy (hē'mi-pleks-i), n. Same as

Hemiplexy (hé'mi-pleks-i), n. Same as Hemiplegia.

Hemipode (he'mi-pōd), n. A bird of the genus Hemipodius. (he-mi-pō'di-us), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. pous, podos, a foot, from the hind-toe being absent.] A genus of rasorial birds allied to the quails. The species are found chiefly in Africa and Asia. The swiftfying hemipodius is the little quail of New South Wales.

South Wales.

Hemiprism (he'mi-prizm), n. [Prefix hemi, and prism (which see).] In crystal. a form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. Dana.

Hemiprismatic (he'mi-pris-mat'ik), a. [Prefix hemi, and prismatic (which see).] Half prismatic.

Hemipter, Hemipteran (he-mip'ter, hemip'ter-an), n. An insect of the order Hemipters.

miptera. Hemiptera (he-mip'tèr-a), n. pl. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. pteron, a wing.] An order of four-winged hisects, having a suctorial proboscis, the outer wings, or wing-covers, either entirely formed of a substance intermediate between the elytra of beetles and the cadiate versus property wings of the cadiate versus property wings. mediate between the cytra of neeters and the ordinary membranous wings of most in-sects, or leathery at the base and transpa-rent towards the tips (hemelytra). In one group (Aphides) all the wings when present are membranous. The true wings are straight and unplaited. Some feed on yegegroup (apintes) at the wings are straight and unplaited. Some feed on vegestable and some on animal juices. Those having the upper wings of a uniform substance throughout (whether leathery or transparent) have been constituted into a section, and by some naturalists into an order named Homoptera; those having them partly leathery and partly transparent constitute the section or order Heteroptera. The plant-lice, boat-fly, eochineal insect, locust, bug, lantern-fly, &c., belong to this order. Hemipteral, Hemipterous (he-mip'tér-al, he-mip'tér-al), a. Belonging to the order Hemiptera; having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous. Hemisphere (he'mi-sfer), n. (Gr. hēmi-sphairion—hēmi, half, and sphairion, a globe.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe when divided by a plane passing, or regarded as passing, through its centre; half the terrestrial globe; half of the celestial globe, or half the surface of the heavens.—2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere.—Hemisphere of the brain, the two parts which constitute the upper surface of the brain. See Brain. See Brain.
Hemispheric, Hemispherical (he-mi-sfe'rik, he-mi-sfe'rik, a), a. Containing or pertaining to a hemisphere; as, a hemisphere, Hemispheroidal (he'mi-sfe'roid'al), a. Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere. Hemispherule (he-mi-sfe'rūl), n. A half spherule.

spnerule.

Hennistich (he'mi-stik), n. [Gr. hēmistichion—hēmi, half, and stichos, a row, a line, a yerse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

demistichal (he-mis/tik-al), a. Pertaining to or written in hemistichs; by, according to, or into hemistichs; as, an hemistichal division of a verse.

tube, tub, bull;

Hemitone (he'mi-tôn), n. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. tonos, a tone.] In music, same as Semitone, but seldom used.

Hemitrichous (he-mit'ri-kus), a. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. thria, trichos, hair.] In both half covered with hairs.

half covered with hairs.

Hemitropal, Hemitropous (he-mitro-pal, he-mitro-pus), a. [Prefix hemi, and Gr. tro-pos, a turn, from trepō, to turn.]

1. Turned half round; half-inverted.—2. In bot applied to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropal ovule.

Hemitropa (he/mitran) a (Dec.)

Hemitropal Ovule.

Hemitropal Ovule.

Hemitropal Ovule.

House of which is turned half round

Ovule. has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

Hemitrope (he'mi-trop), n. [See Hemitrope (he'mi-trop), n. [See Hemitrope (he'mi-trop), n. [Anything hemitropal in structure. 2. In crystal. a twin-crystal.

Hemitropy (he-mitropi), n. In crystal. twin-composition in crystals.

Hemlock (hem'lok), n. [A. Sax. hemlede, hymlic-hem, hym, of doubtful meaning, and lede, an herb. Comp. garlic, charlock, &c.] A poisonous plant, Conium maculatum, nat. order Umbellifera, supposed to be identical with the koneion (hemlock) of the Greeks. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem, usually marked with purplish spots, elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of three to seven leaflets. It is found in Britain and throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, banks, and under walls, and is said to be fatal to cows, but that horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though others are of opinion that



Hemlock (Consum maculatum).

the potion was obtained from water-hemlock (Cicuta virosa). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for, or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in hooping-cough, in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed conia or coninc. See Conia—Hemlock spruce, an American fir (the Abies canadensis), so called from its branches resembling in tenuity and position the common hemlock.—Water-hemlock, Cicuta virosa.—Hemlock vater-dropvort, Enanthe crocata. the potion was obtained from water-hemlock crocata.

trocata.

Hemmel (hem'mel), n. [Comp. D. hemel, G. himmel, heaven, a canopy, formerly a covering.] A crowd or herd, as of cattle; a shed or hovel for cattle. [Local.]

Hemming, Himming (hem'ing, him'ing), n. A shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

Hemoptysis, Hemoptoe (hē-mop'tis-is, hē-mop'tō-ē), n. Same as Hæmoptysis (which

see). Hemorrhage (hē'morāj), n. [Gr. haimorrhagia—haima, blood, and rhēgnymi, to break to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels. Hemorrhagic (hē-moraj'ik), a. Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

Hemorrhagy † (hē'mor-ā-ji), n. Hemorrhage. Ray. Hemorrhoid † (hē'mor-oid), n. [See He-MORRHOIDS.] A venomous worm or ser-

pent. 'The venomous worms called hemor-rhoids.' Holland. Hemorrhoidal (hē-mor-oid'al), a. Pertain-ing to the hemorrhoids; as, the hemorrhoidal

vessels.

Hemorrhoids (hē'mor-oidz), n. pl. [Gr. haimorrhois, haimorrhoidos, a gushing of blood
—haima, blood, and rhoos, a flowing, from
rheō, to flow.] Painful tumours or tubercles,
consisting of enlargements of the nucous
membrane, formed in the rectum or around the anus, frequently accompanied by bleeding when at stool; piles; in Scrip. emerods. See PILES.

See PILES.

Hemp (hemp), n. [A. Sax. hence, hance, Comp. D. hennep, Dan. hamp, Icel. hanpr, G. hanf, and the cog. words, Armor. candi, Ir. cannabis, carb. Lith. kanqve, L. cannabis, Gr. kannabis, Per. kand, Skr. cana, hemp.] 1. A plant of the genus Cannabis, nat. order Cannabinaceæ, C. satica being the only known species. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fibre of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of Western and Central Asia, but has

Central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in Italy and many other countries of Europe, particularly Russia and Poland. Its fibre is

particularly Russia and Poland. Its fibre is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sail-cloth, and twisting into ropes and Hemp (Cannabis sativa). cables. Immense quantities are imported into this country from Russia for the use of the navy. The Indian variety, often known as Cannabis indica, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See BHANG.) The plants of the genus Sanseviera are known by the name of bowstring-hemp (which see).—2. The skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning. 3. A cant term for a rope and for hanging. Hemp-agrimony (hemp-agri-mun-ni), n. A plant, Eupatorium cannabinum. See EU-PATORIUM.

PATORIUM

Hempen (hemp'n), a. Made of hemp; as, a hempen cord.—Hempen collar, hempen caudle, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.

Ye shall have a kempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet.

Shak.

Hempie (hemp'i), n. One for whom the Hempie (hemp'i), n. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue: commonly applied in a jocular way to a giddy young person of either sex. [Scotch.]

Hempie (hemp'i), n. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't.

Hempine (hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't.

Hempine (hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't.

Hempine (hempie).

what was to come o't Sir W Scott.

Hemp-nettle (hemp'nettl), n. The English name for Galeopsis (which see).

Hemp-palm (hemp'pam), n. A Chinese and Japanese species of palm (Chamærops excelsa), of the fibres of whose leaves cordage is made, while hats and even cloaks are made from the leaves themselves.

Hemp-seed (hemp'sēd), n. The seed of hemp.

hemp.

Hempy (hemp'i), a. Like hemp. 'A cotton, or hempy kind of moss.' Howell. [Rare.]

Hemself, †Hemselve, †Hemselven,†pron. pl. Themselves. Chaucer.

Hemstitch (hem'stich), n. A peculiar kind of stitch made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

Hemstitch (hem'stich), v.t. To ornament by hemstitch.

Hemuse (he'mūz), n. The roe in its third.

Hemuse (hē'mūz), n. The roe in its third

Hemuse (hē'mūz), n. The roe in its third year.

Hen (hen), n. [A. Sax. hen, henne, a word common to the Teutonic languages; comp. D. hen, Icel. henne, a. K. henne, hen—the feminines corresponding to A. Sax. and Goth. hanne, b. hann, a cock. The word for cock in these languages is generally regarded as signifying the crier, the singer, and connected with L. cano, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl. There are numerous varieties of the domestic hen. British and foreign, some valued for their laying qualities, some for their fattening, as the Dorking, game, Hamburgh,

Spanish, Cochin-China, &c. It is often prefixed to the names of birds to express the female as hen-canary, hen-sparrow, &c.—Hen-and-chickens, a variety of the daisy, in which numerous smaller heads of flowers proceed from the leaves of the involucre, and surround the large central head.

Henbane (hen'ban), n. [Hen and bane.] A plant of the genus Hyoscyamus, ant. order



Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger)

Solanacee. The only British species is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and Northern Asia. It is a coarse erect blennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of disagreeable odour, pale yellowish brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The expressed juice of the leaves and seeds is often used as a sedative, antispasmodic, and narcotic, having in many cases the great advantage over lunmany cases the great advantage over luntive, anuspasmoute, and narcotic, naving in many cases the great advantage over lau-danum of not producing constipation. When taken in any considerable quantity it proves quickly fatal to man and most animals, and is particularly destructive to domestic fowls, hence the name. Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Called also Stinking Nightshade.

Nightshade.

Henbit (hen'bit), n. A name applied to Lamium amplexicaule, an ugly weed.

Hen-bindness (hen'bind-nes), n. Nyctalopia or night-blindness.

Hen-buckie (hen'bluk-i), n. A provincial Scotch name for the large whelks (Buccinum undatum), much used as a bait for fish.

Hen-cavey (hen'kā-vi), n. Hen-coop.

[Scotch].

Hence (hens) adv. 10 B.

Iscotch.]
Hence (hens), adv. [O.E. hennes, hens; A. Sax. heonan, heona, hence; Sc. hyne, hence; G. hin; O.G. and Goth. hina, hence. Hence is composed of the pronominal element seen in he, here, &c., as stem and two suffixes—(a) n, originally perhaps the locative of the demonstrative stem, and (b) ce=es, the sign of the genitive. The form hennes (hence) was supplanting older henne in the fourteenth century.] I. From this place.

Arise, let us go hence.

Arise, let us go hence.

Arise, let us go hence. Jn. xiv. 13. 2. From this time; in the future; as, a week hence. 'A year hence' Locke.—3. From this cause or reason, as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. Tillotson. 4. From this source or original.

All other faces borrowed hence Their light and grace. Suchling. -Hence is often used elliptically by writers for to go hence; to depart hence; most commonly in commands or entrenties, when it is equal to away! begone!

Early to-morrow will we rise, and hence. Shak.

Hence with your little ones! Shak.

Hence thens), v.t. To send away; to despatch. 'His dog he henced.' Sir P. Sidney. Henceforth (hens/forth, hens-forth), adv. From this time forward.

I never from thy side henceforth will stray. Milton. Henceforward (hens-for werd), adv. From this time forward; henceforth. 'Hencefor-

this time forward; henceforth. 'Henceforward as heretofore.' Camden.

Henchboy†(hensh'boi), n. [See Henchman.]
A page; a servant.

Henchman (hensh'man), n. [Usually explained as from haunch and man, a man who stands at one's haunch; but Skeat takes it from O.E. and A. Sax. hengest, a horse (D. and G. hengst, Sw. and Dan. hingst), the original meaning being 'groom.'] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my henchman. Shat.

Hen-coop (hen'kop), n. A coop or cage for

Hendt (hend), v.t. pret. & pp. hent. [A. Sax. hentan, hendan, O.Fris. and Icel. henda, to seize. See HAND.] I. To seize; to take; to lay hold on.

The little babe up in his arms he hent. Spenser.

2. To crowd; to press on.

Hende, † Hendy, † a. [0. E. hynde; probably
allied to hend, to seize, and hand; comp.
Icel. kind, skill, grace; henta, to be becoming.] Civil; courteous. 'Hendy Nicholas.'

Chaucer.

Hendecagon (hen-de'ka-gon), n. [Gr. hen-deka, eleven, and gönia, an angle.] In geom.
a plane figure of eleven sides and as many

Hendecasyllabic (hen-de'ka-sil-lab"ik), a. Pertaining to a metrical line of eleven syl-

Hendecasyllabic (hen-de'ka-sil-lab''ik), n. Same as Hendecasyllable, hendecasyllable (hen-de'ka-sil-la-bl), n. (Gr. hendekasyllabs—hendeka, eleven, and syllabe, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllable.

syllable. A syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

Hendladys (hen-dl'a-dis), n. [From Gr. hen dia dyoin, one by two.] In rhet. a figure where two substantives are used instead of one substantive, or a substantive and adjective; or a figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

Hen-driver (hen'driv-ér), n. Akind of hawk; the hen bervier. See Happing.

the hen-harrier. See HARRIER. Hendy† (hend'i), a. See HENDE. Hen-egg (hen'eg), n. A hen's egg.

A hundred hen-eggs, new laid, were sold in the islands for a penny.

Fohnson.

Henfare † (hen far), n. [For hengfare, A.Sax. hengen, a prison, and fare.] A fine for flight on account of murder.

on account of murder.
Hen-fish (hen'fish), n. The young of the whiting-pout (Morrhau busea).
Heng,† pret & pp. of hang. Chaucer.
Hengen,† Henghen,† n. A prison; a house of correction.
Hen-harm (hen'harm), n. The hen-harrier.
Hen-harrier (hen'hari-ér), n. A species of hawk of the genus Circus, C. cyaneus, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard. See Harrier.
Hen-hearted (hen'hirt-ed), a. Having a henrt like that of a hen; timid; cowardly; dastardly.

dastardly.

One puling hen-hearted rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set.

Gayton.

Hen-house (hen'hous), n. A house or shelter

tor fowls.

Hen-hussy (hen'huz-zi), n. A man who officiously interferes in women's affairs; a cotquean. Halliwell.

Hen-mould (hen'möld), n. A kind of black sponyr see

spongy soil.

Henna (hen'na),n. [Ar, hinnā-a.] 1. The plant
Laussonia internis, nat. order Lythracæ,
is a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves
and numerous small white fragrant flowers.
It is cultivated extensively in Egypt, and



Henna Plant (Lawsonia inermis).

the powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, in which countries they are used to dye the mails of the fingers, the manes, hoofs, &c., of horses. They produce a yellow colour when applied to these parts, but it is not permanent. A thorny variety is sometimes reckoned a distinct species under the name of L. spinosa.—2. The paste made of the powdered leaves of the plant.

Henne, n. Same as Henna. Hennequin (hen'e-kwin), n. Same as Sisal-

Hennery (hen'né-ri), n. An inclosed place

Hennery (hen'né-ri), n. An inclosed place for hens.
Hennes, fadv. Hence. Chaucer.
Hennesforth, fadv. Henceforth. Chaucer.
Hennesforth, fadv. Henceforth. Chaucer.
Hennesk (hen'nek), v.t. [Hen and peck.]
It is a fact that cocks, though very brave at large, are frequently under hen government in coops.' Braver.] To govern or rule: said of a wife who rules or has the upper hand of her husband.
But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual!

But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual! Inform us truly, have they not henpecked you all? Henpecked (hen'pekt), a. Governed by one's

). A step dame . . . rules my henpecked sire. Dryden

Henpeckery (hen'pek-é-ri), n. The condition of being henpecked.

He had fallen from all the height and pomp of beadleship to the lowest depth of the most snubbed henceckers.

henrician (hen-ri'shan), n. Eccles. (a) a follower of Henry, a monk of the twelfth century, who rejected the baptism of infants. (b) A follower or adherent of the Emperor Henry IV. who opposed Gregory VII. in favour of the anti-pope Clement III. Henroost (hen roist), n. A place where poultry rest at night.

Henry-rifie (hen'ri-ri-l), n. A rifle called after Mr. Henry, an eminent Edinburgh gun-maker, by whom it was designed and made.

made.

Hensfoot (henz/fut), n. An umbelliferous plant (Caucatis daucoides) found growing in cornfields in a chalky soil; it is an unattractive, uninteresting weed.

Hent, Hinti (hent, lint), n. Grasp; opportunity or occasion seized. See HEND.

Up, sword; and know thou a more horrid hent. When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage. Sho

Hentt (heut), v.t. [See Hend.] To seize; to take; to fetch; to overtake; to clear; to pass beyond. 'Merrily hent the stile-a.' Shak. Hent (hent), pret. and pp. of hend. Chau-

Spenser Henting, Hinting (henting, hinting), n. [From hent, hint, to take, &c.] In agri. the furrow with which a ploughman finishes his ridge

Henware (hen'war), n. A popular name of the plant Alaria esculenta: called in Scot-land Badderlocks. Called also Honeyware.

Hen-wife, Hen-woman (hen'wif, hen'wif-man), n. A woman who takes charge of

man), noultry. Henxmant (hengks'man), n. A henchman.

Holana.

He-oak (hē'ōk), n. A sombre-looking
Australian tree, Casuarina stricta. It
has threadlike jointed furrowed pendent
branches without leaves, but with small
toothed sheaths at the joints.

Rep (hep), n. [See HIP.] The fruit of the wild dog-rose; a hip.

Hepar (hēpār), n. [Gr. hēpar, the liver.]

A term applied by the old chemists to various compounds of sulphur with the metals,

ous compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver colour. Hepatalgia (hē-pat-al'ji-a), n. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver, and algos, pain.] A painful affection of the liver, Hepatic, Hepatical (hē-pat'ik, hē-pat'ik-al), a. [L. hepaticus, Gr. hēpatikos, from hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; a hepatic acul. hepatic nail. hepatic acul. neputos, the liver.] Fertaming to the liver; as, hepatic gall, hepatic pain; hepatic artery, hepatic flux.—Hepatic air or gas, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—Hepatic purites, sulphuret of iron.—Hepatic flux billions flux. flux hilions flux

Hepatic (hē-pat'ik), n. 1. A disorder of the liver.—2. A medicine supposed to act on the

Hyer.

Hepatica (hē-patik-a), n. A sub-genus of Anemone, nat order Ranunculaceæ, having three-lobed radical leaves, and small but pretty blue, white, or red flowers. The carpels are not tailed as in anemone. H. tri-loba, a native of Europe, is a favourite spring flower.

Repaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), n. pl. Liverworts. Hepatite (he'pat-īt), n. [L. hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.] A fetid variety of sulphate of baryta. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odour, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, due to the process of surknown and trusts.

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presence of carbonaceous matters.

Hepatitis (hē-pat-l'tis), n. [L., from Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.] Inflammation of the liver

mepar, mepares, the liver. I illustration the liver.

Hepatization (he'pat-iz-a'shon), n. [See Hepatization (he'pat-iz-a'shon), n. [See Hepatization of a texture so as to resemble the liver. Thus the lungs, when gorged with effused matters so that they are no longer pervious to the air, are hepatized or in a state of hepatization.—2. The act of impregnating with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hepatize (he'pat-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. hepatized; ppr. hepatizing. [Gr. hepatizo, to be like the liver or liver-coloured, from hepar, hepatos, the liver.] 1. To gorge with effused matter; to convert into a substance resembling liver; as, hepatized lungs.—2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

On the right of the river were two wells of hepatized.

On the right of the river were two wells of hepatized Barrow.

Hepatocele (hê-pat/ō-sēl), n. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, and kēlē, a tumour.] Hernia of the liver. Hepatocystic (he-pat-ō-sis'tik), a. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, liver, and oystis, a bladder.] In anat. relating both to the liver and the gall-bladder.

Hepatophyma (he-pat-of-ma), n. (Gr. he-par, hēpatos, and phyma, a suppurating tumour.] A suppurative swelling of the

Hepatorrhea (hê'pat-o-rê"a), n. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, and rheō, to flow.] A morbid flow

of Die.

Hepatoscopy (hé-pat-os'kō-pi), n. [Gr. hōpar, hēpatos, the liver, and skopeā, to view.]

The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

Hepatus (hep'a-tus), n. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans found in South America, and so named from its liver-coloured marking

so named from its liver-coloured marking.
Hep-briar, Hep-bramble (hep'brī-èr, hep'brambl), n. Names of the dog-rose.
Hepe, † n. A heap.—To hepe, together; in a heap. Chaucer.
Hephæstos (he-festos), n. In myth. the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vulcan. See VULCAN.

VULCAN.

Hepialidæ (hē-pī-al'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. hēpialos, the nightmare, and eidos, resemblance.] A group of lepidopterous nocturnal insects, belonging to the family Bombycidæ, known by the name of swifts, and so called from the rapidity of their flight. To this family belong the ghost-moth (Hepialus humuli) and the goat-moth (Cossus lightperda). The larva burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees hence the other name of the bark of trees, hence the other name of the group Xylotropha.

group Xylotropha.

Hepoona-Roo (he-pö'na-rö), n. The native name of the great flying-phalanger (Petuarus australis), a flying marsupial of Australia. See FIVING-PHALANGER.

Heppen (hep'pen), a. [A. Sax hæp, fit.]

Neat; fit; comfortable. Grose. [Local.]

Hepper (hep'per), n. The parr or young of the salmon.

the salmon.

Heptacapsular (hep-ta-kap'sül-èr), a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and L. capsula, a cavity.]

Having seven cavities or cells.

Heptachord (hep'ta-kord), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and chordë, chord.] 1. In ancient music, (a) a series of seven notes; a diatonic octave without the upper note. (b) An instrument with seven strings, as the lyre.—2. In ancient poetry, a composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

Heptad (hep'tad), n. [L. heptas, Gr. heptas, heptados, from hepta, seven.] The sum or number of seven.

Heptaglot (hep'ta-glot), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and glotta, language.] A book in seven languages.

Heptagon (hep'ta-gon), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and gonia, an angle.] 1. In geom. a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—2. In fort. a place that has seven bastions for defence. Heptagonal (hep-tag'on-al), a. Having seven angles or sides.—Heptagonal numbers, in arith. a sort of polygonal numbers, where in the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is a transfer. sponding arithmetical progression is 5: thus 1, 6, 11, 16, &c., arithmetical progression; 1, 7, 18, 34, &c., heptagonal numbers. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number

Heptagyn (hep'ta-jin), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and gynē, a woman.] In bot, a plant which has seven styles.

has seven styles. Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'i-a), n. pl. In the Linnæan system, the class including plants with seven styles. Heptagynian (hep-ta-jin'i-an), a. In bot. having seven styles

Heptahedral (hep-ta-he'dral), a. Having

Heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and hedra, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.

Heptahexahedral (hep-ta-heks'a-hē"dral),

a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and E. hexahedral.]
Presenting seven ranges of faces one above
another, each range containing six faces.

Heptamerede (hep-tam'é-rēd), n. (Gr. hepta, seven, and meris, meridos, part.) That which divides into seven parts.

Heptameron (hep-tam'é-ron), n. (Gr. hepta, seven, and hēmera, a day.) A book or treatise containing the transactions of seven days

days.

Heptamerous (hep-tam'e-rus), a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and meros, a part.] In bot. consisting of seven parts; having its parts in sevens.

Heptander (hep-tam'der), n. In bot. a plant of the Linnean class Heptandria.

Heptandria (hep-tam'dri-a), n. pl. [Gr. hepta, seven, and aner, sevent, and aner, seventh class in the Linnean system of plants. There is only one British cample of the class, Trientalis curopea. Several exotics belong to it, as Escults Hippocas. as Æsculus Hippocas-tanum, the horse-chest-

Heptandria—Flower nut.

of Horse-chestnut.

Heptandrous, hep-tan'dri-an), a. In bot. having seven sta-

Heptangular(hep-tang'gū-lėr),a. [Gr.hepta, seven, and E. angular.] Having seven angles.

Heptapetalous (hep-ta-pet/al-us), a.

hepta, seven, and petalon, a leaf.] In both having seven petals in the corolla.

Heptaphony hep-tat'on-i), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and phone, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

Heptaphony (nep-tar-01-1), n. [or. hepta, seven, and phine, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

Heptaphyllous (hep-ta-fil'lus or hep-taf'il-us), a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and phyllon, a leaf.] Having seven leaves. Smart.

Heptarch (hep'tairk'ik), a. A heptarchist.

Heptarchic (hep-tairk'ik), a. Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy. Warton.

Heptarchy (hep'tairk'is), n. A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. Warton.

Heptarchy (hep'tairk'i), a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and arché, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. The word is usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms which are represented in some English histories to have existed for some time with and independently of each other. The seven kingdoms, according to the common division, were kent, the South Saxons (Ussex), West Saxons (Wessex), East Saxons (Essex), West Saxons (Wessex), East Saxons (Essex), the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. But in point of fact there was no period of history when these seven kingdoms existed together, and in the constant fluctuations of conquest fresh subdivisions and unions of territory were being continually made.

Heptaspermous (hep-ta-spermus), a. [Gr. hepta, seven, and sperma, a seed.] In bothaving a pericarp containing seven seeds.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tuk), n. [Gr. hepta, seven, and touchos, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Hep-tree (hep'tre), n. The wild dog-rose (those camina).

Heptyl (hep'til), n. (C₇H₁₅.) The radicle, not yet isolated, of heptylic or cananthylic acid and its derivatives.

Heptylene (hep'til-en), n. (C₇H₁₅.) A hydrocarbon, homologous and polymeric with ethylene, contained in the light oil obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal. Hep-place is condensate readile liquid between tylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour, and is soluble in alcohol.

Hepwort (hep'wert), n. A name of the

dog-rose. Her (her). A form answering to several cases of the third personal pronoun feminine. [O.E. hire, here; A. Sax. hire, heore, the genit, and dat. case of the pronoun hed, she, with the genit or dat. suffix r or re. In O.E. her was also equivalent to their, from A. Sax. hipra, heora. The original accusative of hea, she, was hit, lit, hed.] I. The possessive case of the personal pronoun she; as, her face; her head. her head.

She . . . gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat. Gen, iii, 6.

ne did eat. Gen. iii. 6. When thus used, her is sometimes called an adjective or adjective pronoun agreeing with the following noun. Her takes the form hers when not followed by the thing possessed. See HERS.

And what his fortune wanted, hers could mend,

2. The dative case of the personal pronoun she; as, give her that book.—3. The objective case of the personal pronoun she. Fear attends her not. Shak.

A thousand stars attending on her train, With her they rise, with her they set again. Cowley.

Her, † pron. [A. Sax. hira, heora, of them. See HER, HE.] Their. Chaucer.

They have received her meed.

Mat. vi. 5. Wicliffe's Trans.

Mat. vi. 5. Wicliff's Trans.
Hera, A prefix. See HAR.
Hera, Here (he'ra, hō'rē), n. In Greek myth.
the supreme goddess of heaven, the wife
and sister of Zeus, called Juno by the
Romans. See Juno.
Hera elaidar.

Heracleidan, Heraclidan (he-ra-kli'dan), n. [Gr. Heraklës, Hercules, and eidos, like-ness.] One of the descendants of Herakles or Hercules

ness.] One of the descendants of Herakles or Hereules.

Heracleidan, Heraclidan (he-ra-kli'dan), a. Pertaining to the Heracleide or descendants of Herakles (Hercules). Byron.

Heracleonite (he-rak'le-on-it), n. Eccles. one of an early sect of heretics belonging to the Gnostics, and followers of Heracleon, who denied that the world was created by the Son of God, and also rejected the authority of the Old Testament.

Heracleum (he-rak'le-um), n. [From Herakles, Hercules—from a plant consecrated to him.] A genus of large herbs, nat. order Umbelliferæ; the cow-parsneps; H. Sphondylum (the common cow-parsnep) is very common in England in damp meadowground and pastures. It is a tall coarserowing plant, with pinnate leaves and large flat umbels of dirty-white flowers. Hogs are fond of it, hence it is often called Hog-weed. It is said to be wholesome and nourishing the control of the present of the proposed. It is said to be wholesome and nourishing for cattle in general. H. giganteum (the Siberian cow-parsnep) is often grown in the siberian cow-parsnep.

for cattle in general. In glanetan (one siberian cow-parsnep) is often grown in shrubberies.

Herald (herald), n. [Fr. héraut; O.Fr. herault, herald harald, &c.; G. herold, probably from an O.H.G. word hariowalt, an officer of the army, but now seen only in proper names, as Charlovaldus, O.Sax. Hariolt, E. Harold, Scand. Harald.—hari, heri, an army, and waltan, G. walten, to manage, to rule. 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army.—2. An officer whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of bassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. In England the three principal heralds are called Kings-of-arms. (See KING.) Besides these there are six subordinate heralds—viz. Somerset, Chester, Windsor, Richmond, Lancaster, and York. In Scotland the chief herald is called Lyon King-at-arms, and there are also several subordinate heralds.—S. A proclaimer; a publisher: hence often assumed as the title of a newspaper.

After my death I wish no other herald, No other speaker of my living actions, But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. Shak.

4. A forerunner: a precursor: a harbinger. It was the lark, the herald of the morn. Shak.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. Shah.

—Heralds' College, or College of Arms, an ancient royal corporation, first instituted by Richard III. in 1483. The heralds above mentioned, together with the earl-marshal and a secretary, are the members of this corporation. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See Lyon KING-AT-ARMS.

Herald (he'rald), v.t. To introduce, as by a herald; to give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.

We are sent

We are sent To give thee from our royal master thanks, To herald thee into his sight, not pay thee. Shak.

Herald-crab (he'rald-krab), n. A species of crab (Huenia heraldica), so called because crab (Huena herathed), so called because its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle figured by heraldic painters in depicting coat-armour.

Heraldic (hē-rald'ik), a. Pertaining to heralds or heraldic; yas, heraldic delineations.

Heraldically (hē-rald'ik-al-li), adv. In a heraldic numerer.

Heraldically (ne-rattik-ai-ii), aav. in a heraldic manner.
Heraldry (he'rald-ri), n. The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of whatever relates to the marshalling of cavaleades, processions, and other public ceremonies.

Ssions, and other public solutions.

Noble blood
That ran in ancient veins ere heraldry began.
Dryden:

Heraldship (he'rald-ship), n. The office of a herald.

Heraud.† n. A herald. Chaucer.

Heraud, 72. A neraud. Chaucer. Herb (herb or erb), n. [Fr. herbe, L. herba, herb.] 1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligne-

the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems. The word comprehends all the grasses and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.—2 In bot. an old term for that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, &c.

Herbaceous (herb-ă'shus), a. [L. herbaceus, from herba, a herb.] 1. Pertaining to herbs.—Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are blennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are peremial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—Herbaceous stem, a soft, not woody stem.

2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to activity holding and terring their root is described for the contraction of the contr

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the herbaceous to gathering and communution of vegerables.

Derham.

Herbage (herb'āj), n. [Fr. See Here.] 1. Herbs collectively; green food for beasts; grass; pasture.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage. Buckminster.

2. In law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

Herbaged (herb'ājd), a. Covered with herbaged verses

Herbaged (herball), a. Covered with herbage or grass.

Herbal (herb'al), n. 1. A book containing the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species, and qualities of vegetables.—2. A collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved; a hortus siccus;

a herbarium.

Herbal (herb'al), a. Pertaining to herbs. The herbal savour gave his sense delight. Quarles.

Herbalism (hérb'al-izm), n. The knowledge

of herbs.

Herbalist (herb'al-ist), n. A person skilled
in plants; one who makes collections of
plants; a dealer in medicinal plants;
Herbari (herb'ar), n. A herb. Deckt
with flowers and herbars daintily. Spenser,
Herbarian (herbari-an), n. A herbalist.

Herbarist (herb'ar-ist), n. A herbalist. [Rare.]

A curious herbarist has a plant. A curious herbarist has a plant. Ray.

Herbarium (hêt-bâri-lum), n. [L.L. from
L. herba. See HERE] 1. A collection of
dried plants systematically arranged.—2. A
book or other contrivance for preserving
dried specimens of plants; a hortus siccus.

Herbarize (hêrb'a-riz). Same as Herborize.

Herbary (hêrb'a-ri), n. A garden of plants. Herb-bennet (herb-ben'net), n. [Saint Bennet's or Benedict's herb.] A plant, Genon unknown also as Avens. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in See GEUM. some ales

some ales. See GEUM.

Herb-christopher (hêrb-kris'tō-fêr), n. [St. Christopher's herb.] A plant, Actea spicata. Called also Bane-berry. See ACTEA.

Herbelet (hêrb'el-eb), n. [A dim. from herb.] A small herb; a herblet.

Herber; n. [See HARBOUR.] An inn; a harbour. Chaucer.

Herbergage, n. [See HARBOUR.] The act of harbouring, sheltering, or lodging; harbour; shelter. Chaucer.

Herbergeour, n. A provider of lodgings; a harbinger. Chaucer.

A harbinger. Chaucer.

Herberwe,† n. [See Harboun.] An inn; a lodging; a harbour. Chaucer.

Herberwe,† v.t. To lodge; to harbour.

Herbescent (herb-es'sent), a. [L. herbescens,

herbescenti (herb-essent), a. [L. herbescenti, herbescentis, ppr. of herbesco, to grow into green stalks or blades, from herba, a herb.] Growing into herbs.

Herb-gerard (herb-jer'erd), n. A plant, Ægopodium Podagraria. See Goutwort.

Herb-grace (herb'gräs), n. A plant, rue. Shak. See Rue.

Shak. See Rub.

Herbicarnivorous (hérb-i-kär-niv'ō-rus), a.

A tern applied to an animal which subsists on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbid (hérb'id), a. [L. herbidus, from herba, a herb.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

Herbiferous (hérb-if'ér-us), a. Bearing berbs

herbs. Herbist (herb'ist), n. One skilled in herbs;

Herbist (herbist), n. One skilled in herbis; a herbilist.

Herbivora (herb-iv/ō-ra), n. pl. [See Herbivorous] in zool. animals which subsist on herbs or vegetables.

Herbivore (herb'i-vōr), n. A herbivorous

animal.

Herbivorous (herb-iv'ō-rus), a. [L. herba, an herb, and voro, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables; as, the ox and the horse are herbivorous animals.

Herbless (hérb'les), a. Destitute of herbs.
'Some rugged herbless rock.' Warton.
Herblet (hérb'let), n. A little herb.

The flowers,
And the fresh herblets, on the opposite brink. Cary.

Herborist (herb'or-ist), n. A herbalist.
Herborization (herb'or-iz-i, a's-herbalist.
Herborization (herb'or-iz-i, a's-hon), n. [From herborize.] 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.—2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. See AR-

BORIZATION.

Herborize (herb'or-iz), v.i. pret & pp. herborized; ppr. herborizing. [Fr. herboriser, for herbariser, from herbarium (which see).] To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants; to botanize.

To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants; to botanize.

He herborized as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Succica with new discoveries. Teoke.

Herborize (hérb'or-iz), v.t. To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Called also Arborize.

Daubenton has shown that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.

Trans. Fouriery.

Herborizer (hérb'or-iz-ér), n. One who searches for plants.

Herborough † (hér'bu-rō), n. [See Har-Bour.] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops. B. Jonson.

Herbosus, full of herb'ōs, herb'us), a. [L. herbosus, full of herbs, from herba, a herb.] Abounding with herbs.

Herb-paris (herb-paris), n. A plant, Paris quadrifolia, nat order Trilliacem, called also True-lowe and One-berry. See Paris.

Herb-robert (hèrb-ro'bert), n. A plant, Geranium robertianum, called also Stinking Crane's-bill. It is astringent and aromatic, and is useful in nephritic disorders. See GERANIUM. See GERANIUM

Herbulent (herb'ú-lent), a. Containing

herbs.

Herbwoman (herb'wy-man), n. A woman that sells herbs.

Herby (herb'n), a. 1. Having the nature of herbs. 'Any herby substance.' Bacon.

[Rare]—2. Abounding in or yielding herbs.

The roots of hills and herby valleys then, For food there hunting. Chapman,

For food there hunting. Chapman.

Herculean (hèr-kū'lē-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to, or resembling Hercules in the
possession of great strength. 'Herculean
Samson.' Mülton.—2. Very great, difficult,
or dangerous; such as it would require the
strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as, a Herculean task.

'Thy Herculean labours.' B. Jonson...

3. Having extraordinary strength and size; such as would be appropriate to Hercules; as, Herculean limbs.

Hercules (herkü-lez), n. [Gr. Hèraklès...

Hēra, and kloos, glory...lik. Hera's glory, from the power she obtained over him at birth.] 1. A celebrated hero of Greek mythology, the offspring of Zeus and Alemene, daughter of Electryon king of Mycenæ. He performed a number of extraordinary feats, which are generally called the Labours of



Hercules slaying the Hydra.—From sculpture at Florence.

Hercules; he is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally anked, with a lion's skin and a club. The illustration represents the second labour of Hercules, the slaying of the Lernæan hydra.—2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing over 100 stars.

Hercules-beetle (her'kū -lēz-bē-tl), n. A verylarge Brazilian lamellicorn beetle (Scarabous or Dynastes Hercules). An enormous horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the

bles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. The beetle attains the length of 5 inches.

Hiches.

Hercynian (hér-sin'i-an), a. [From L. Hercynia (Silva), Hercynius (Saltus), the Hercynius (Saltus), the Hercynian forest. The word still appears in the Harz Mountains.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Suahia.

are now in Suabla.

The reindeer lingered on in the Hercynian forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Casar.

Edin. Rev.

that oversandowed North Germany as at eas the time of Julius Casar.

Herd (hèrd), n. [A. Sax. hiord, heord; comp. Goth. hairda, D. herde, Icel. hjörd, G. heerde, a herd; Icel. hirda, to guard, to keep or tend.] 1. A number of beasts feeding or driven together; as, a herd of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts: generally distinguished from fock in being chiefly applied to the larger animals; as, a flook of sheep, goats, or birds.—2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as, a vulgar herd. Herd of Catilines. Dryden.

You can never interest the common herd in the abstract question.

Coleridge.

abstract question.

Herd (herd), v.i. 1. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections; as, most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to herd.—2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily or by inclination; to become one of any number or party.

I'll herd among his friends and seem one of the unber. munher Herd (herd), v.t. To form or put into a

herd.

The rest... are herded with the vulgar.

Berd (herd), n. [A. Sax. hirde, hyrde, a herdsman or shepherd; comp. Goth. hairdeis, Icel. hirdi, Dan. hyrde, G. hirt; from the same root as the preceding.] A keeper of cattle or sheep; a shepherd. [Seldom used in this sense now in Eugland except in composition, as shepherd, goat-herd, swine-herd, but in common use in Scotland.]

Sure he presumed of praise, who came to stock

Sure he presumed of praise, who came to stock The ethereal pastures with so fair a flock, Burnished and battening on their food to show The diligence of careful herds below. Dryden.

Herd (herd), v.t. To take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]
Herd (herd), v.t. To act as a herd or shepherd; to tend cattle; to take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

Herd, Herde, t pret. & pp. of hear. Chau-

Ger.

Herden, t pret. pl. of hear. Chaucer.

Herder (herd'er), n. A herdsman. [Rare.]

Herderite (herd'er-16), n. [In honour of
Baron Herder its discoverer.] A mineral
which occurs in crystals of a grayish and
yellowish-white colour. It is probably an
anhydrous sulphate of alumina and lime
with fluorine.

anhydrous sulphate of alumina and lime with finorine.

Herdes, † n. pl. Hards; coarse flax. Chaucer.

Herdess † (hérd'es), n. A shepherdess.

Herdewich † (hérd'wich), n. [Herd, and wich, a place of shelter, station. See WICK, WICH.] A grange or place for cattle or husbandry.

Herdgroom † (herd'grom), n. A keeper of a herd. Spenser. Herdman, Herdsman (herd/man, herdz/man), n. 1.† The owner of a herd.

A herdsman rich, of much account was he. Sidney. 2. A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle. 'Beasts without an

2. A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle. 'Beasts without an herdman.' Bp. Hall. Herd's-grass, therd'gras), n. A name given to various grasses which are highly esteemed for hay, particularly timothy-grass, foxtailgrass, and fine-bentgrass. Herdswoman (herdz'wy-man), n. A woman who has the care of a bard or of cattle.

grass, and fine-hentgrass.

Herdswoman (hêrdz'wu-man), n. A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

Here (hêr), adv. [Originally the locative case of a demonstrative pronoun; A. Sax. Dan. and Goth. hêr, Icel. hêr, G. and D. hier, here. It contains the pronominal element seen in he.] I. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present: opposed to there; as, behold, here am I; build here seven altars. seven altars.

Crashaw. Here lies a truly honest man. 2. In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy here, and more happy Bacon. hereafter

hereafer.

3. To this place; hither; as, come here. Shah.; Tennyson.—Here in Here's for you, Here goes, &c., was probably originally only a sort of exclamation to attract attention to something about to be done, the subject in familiar phrases being gradually dropped out; thus, here's for you = here is something for you; here's to thee = here is a health to thee; here goes = here something or someholy goes, and, by extension, here or somebody goes, and, by extension, here

Then here's for earnest. Here's to thee. Dick. Cornlev.

It is neither here nor there, it is neither in nor in another: hence, it is unconnected with the matter in hand; it is irrelevant; it is unimportant.

is unimportant.

Mine eyes do itch;

Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis neither herenor there.

Shak.

—Here and there, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly or irregularly.

Here (her), n. This place.

Here (hēr), n. This place.

Bid them farewell, Cordella, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better where to find. Shak.
Here, † n. Hair. Chancer.
Here, † yron. 1. Her; herself.—2. Their.
Here, † vt. To hear. Chancer.
Hereabout, Hereabouts (hēr'a-bout, hēr'a-bouts), adv. 1. About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood.—2. Concerning this. Mountague.
Hereafter (hēr-af'ter), adv. (From here and after.) In time to come; in some future time or state. 'Happy here, and more happy hereafter.' Bacon.
Hereafter (hēr-af'ter), n. A future state.

Hereafter (hēr-af'ter), n. A future state. Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter.

Addison.

Hereafter (her-af'ter), a. Future. 'Here-

Hereafter (her-after), a. Future. 'Hereafter ages.' Shak.

Hereagaines, t adv. Against this. Chaucer.
Hereat (her-at), adv. At or by reason of this; as, he was effended hereat.
Hereboter (her-bot), m. [A. Sax. here, an army, and bod, a command.] A royal edict, commanding the people into the field.
Hereby (her-bit), adv. [From here and by.]
1. By this; by means of this. 'What is meant hereby.' Shak.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.

2. Close by; very near. 'Hereby upon the edge of yonder coppice.' Shak.

Heredipety (he-red-ip'et-1), n. [L. heredipeta, a legacy-hunter-heres, heredis, an heir, and peto, to seek.] Legacy-hunting.

Heredipety, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists.

Hereditability(hē-redi-ta-bil'li-ti),n. State of being hereditable.
Hereditable (hē-red'it-a-bil), a. [L.L. hereditable), from L. hereditable, hereditats, the act of inheriting, from heres, heredis, an heir.] 1. That may be inherited. [Rare.] 2. Capable of inheriting; qualified to be an heir.

2. Capable of innerting; qualified to be an heir. (Rafe.]

Hereditably (hē-red'it-a-bli), adv. In a hereditable manner; by inheritance.

The one-house owners belong hereditably to no private persons.

Tooke.

Hereditament (hē-red'i-ta-ment), n. [From L. heres, heredis, an heir.] In law, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. A corporeal hereditament is visible and tangible; an incorporeal hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

Hereditarily (hē-red'it-a-ri-li), adv. By inharitance.

heritance.

Hereditary (he-red'it-a-ri), a. [L. hereditary (non heres, heredis, an heir.] 1. Descended by inheritance; as, he is in possession of a large hereditary estate.—2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir, descendible to an heir-at-law; as, the crown of Great Britain is hereditary.

In the middle ages the doctrine of indefensible hereditary right would have been regarded as hereical; for it was incompatible with the high pretensions of the Church of Rome.

of the Church of Rome.

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, hereditary pride; hereditary bravery; hereditary disease.

SYN. Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable.

Heredity (hê-redi-ti), n. [L. hereditas, from heres, heredis, an heir.] In biol. hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent; the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents. See ATAVISM.

Alredy in the last workputers he law of hered.

the parent or parents. See ATAVISM.

Already, in the last two chapters, the law of herediary transmission has been tacitly assumed.

Understood in its entirety, the law is, that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself...

That wheat produces wheat—that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen—that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang; is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that herealty is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations. Herbert Spencer.

Recognité 2. See Heppeyein.

Heregild, n. See HEREZELD.
Here-hence there's day. From hence.
B. Jonson.
Herein (hēr-in'), adv. In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. John xv. 8.

Hereinafter (hēr-in-af'tèr), adv. In law, in this afterwards: applied to something after-wards to be named or described.

This association has taken into its serious co sideration a proposal, emanating from the afores Samuel Pickwick and three other Pickwickians her inafter named.

mayter named. Dickens.

Hereinto (hēr-in'tö), adv. Into this.

Heremitt (he're-mit), n. A hermit.

Heremittcal (he-re-mit/k-al), a. [See Hermit]. Relating or pertaining to a hermit; solitary; secluded from society.

Heren, ta. Made of hair. Chaucer.

Hereof (hēr-of'), adv. Of this; concerning this; from this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. Shak.

Hereon (hêr-on'), adv. On this. Hereout (hêr-out'), adv. Out of this. Here-remain (hêr'rê-main, n. Stay; residence, 'Since my here-remain in England.' Shak. [Rare.]

Herestarch (he-rē'si-ārk), n. [Gr. hairestar-chos, hairestarchēs, hairesis, heresy, and archē, rule.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics; a prominent or arch heretic.

The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an heresiarch. Stillingfleet. Heresiarchy (he-rē'si-ark-i), n. Chief

(The Alcoran) consists of heresiarchies against our blessed Saviour. Sir T. Herbert,

Heresiographer (he-rē-si-og ra-fer), n. [Gr. hairesis and graphā.] One who writes on heresies.

Heresiography (he-rē-si-og'ra-fi), n. A treatise on heresy. Heresy (he're-si), n. [Fr. hérésie; L. hæresis;

Gr. hairesis, a taking, a choosing, the thing Gr. harvests, a taking, a choosing, the thing chosen, a principle or set of principles, from harve, to take, seize, hold. 1. A doctrine or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles; an opinion or doctrine tending to create division; an unsound or untenable doctrine of any kind, as in politics, morality, &c.

When I call duelling, and similar aberrations of honour, a moral heresy, I refer to the force of the for, haireris, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will for the will's sake, as a proof or pledge to itself of its own power of self-determination, dependent of all other motives.

Coloridge.

Specifically—2. In theol. a fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church an opinion is deemed heresy when it differs from that of the church, and the Roman Catholic Church regard all who are not within her pale as guilty of heresy. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines is heresy; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed heretical by one body of Christians may be deemed orthodox by another.—3. In law, an offence against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. Blackstone. Specifically-2. In theol. a fundamental error

Blackstone.

Heretic (he're-tik), n. [L. hæreticus, Gr. hairetikos, able to choose, heretical, from haire, to choose. See HERESY.] I. A person who holds heretical opinions; specifically, one of any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy; strictly, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

A man that is an heretic after the first and second admonition, reject.

Tit. iii. 10.

In the R. Cath. Ch. one who does not sub-

mit to the teachings of the church; a Pro-

testant. Heretical (he-ret'ik-al), a. Containing or pertaining to heresy; contrary to established or generally received opinions or principles; contrary to the established religious faith, or to what is regarded as the true faith.

No opinion can be heretical but that which is not true.

Prof. Sedgwick.

Heretically (he-ret'ik-al-li), adv. In a here-

tical manner; with heresy.

Hereticate (he-ret/ik-āt), v.t. To decide to

Hereticate (he-ret'ik-āb), v.t. To decide to be heresy or to be a heretic. Hereticide (he-ret'is-ād), n. [Heretic, and L. cædo, to kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. Mather. [Rane] Hereto (hēr-tö'), adv. To this. Heretofore (hēr-tö'-tō'), adv. Before or up to this time; in times before the present; formerly. 'Heretofore you will find.' Swift. Heretog, Heretoch (he'rē-tog, he'rē-tok), n. [A. Sax. heretoga—here, an army, and toga, a leader, from teogan, teon, to lead; G. herzog, a a duke.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district. Hereunto (hēr-un-tö'), adv. Unto this or this time; hereto.

Hereupon (hēr-up-on'), adv. Upon this;

hereon.

Herewith (hēr-with'), adv. [From here and with.] With this.

Hereyeld, Heregild (he're-yeld, he're-gild), a [A. Sax heregold, heregild, a military tribute—here, an army, and gild, payment. Comp. heriot.] In Scots law, anciently a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant. It generally consisted of the best horse, ox, or cow. The term corresponds to the English Heriot.

Herie,† v.t. To praise; to honour. See Herey.

HERY.

Herie, † n. Praise; honour; worship. Spenser.

Heriot (he'ri-ot), n. [A. Sax. heregeat, heregeata, a military preparation; what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—here, an army, and geata, provision, treasure, from geatan, to grant.] In English law, a tribute or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, land-holder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare; but heriots from copyholders are not so. The right of the landlord, however, in

this as in other respects, is controlled by the custom of the manor. The above kind the custom of the manor. The above kind of heriot is called heriot custom; but there is another kind, called heriot service, which is due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands. Heriotable (heri-ot-a-bl), a. Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable. Herisson (he'ris-son), n. [Fr., O.Fr. herigon, eriçon, a hedgehog, from L.L. ericionem, from L. ericins, a hedgehog, I In fort. a beam or bar armed with from spikes pointing out-ward, and turning on a pivot, used to block up a passage.

ward, and utraining on a pivot, used to block up a plassage.

Heritable (herita-h), a. [O.Fr. héritable, abbrev. from L. L. hereditabilis. See HERE-DITABLE.] 1. Capable of being inherited; inheritable. See extract below. [Scotch.] In the law of Scotand (the old Roman distinction of things into explored and incorporal has given place to the distinction between heritable and movable rights, a distinction resting more on the legal rights, a distinction resting more on the legal rights, a distinction resting more on the legal rights in the heir and of the executor, than on the nature of the subjects themselves. Generally all rights in, or connected with land, are heritable. Whatever moves itself, or can be moved, without injury to itself or the subject with which it is connected, and whatever is not united to land is movable. But these general rules are subject to exceptions and medification. Things, in themselves movable, may be a subject to exceptions and medifications. Things, in themselves movable, may be at a moved to lam or other heritable value to that it cannot be removed without injury or change of nature, is heritable, by a ccession. Wintever is by growth connected with the soll is heritable under certain exceptions.

Bell's Scot Law Died.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by de-

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and heritable.

Sir M. Hale.

meritale. Sir M. Halt.—Heritable bond, in Scots law, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditors' further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—Heritable security, security constituted by heritable property

perty.

Heritably (he'rit-ab-li), adv. By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance; as, to convey a property heritably.

Heritage (he'rit-āl), n. [Fr., from L. hereditas, hereditatis, heritage, from hæres,
hæredis, an heir.] 1. An estate that passes
from an ancestor to an heir by descent or
course of law; that which is inherited; inheritance; in Scots law, heritable estate;
realty.

realty.

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea. Allan Cunningham. 2. In Scrip. the saints or people of God, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his

As being lords over God's heritage. Heritance (he'rit-ans), n. Heritage; inheritance. [Rare.]

Robbing their children of the heritance Their fathers handed down. Southey.

Heritor (he'rit-er), n. [Fr. héritier, an heir.] In Scots law, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a porteb

parish. Heritrix (he'ritriks), n. A female heritor. Herke,† v.t. To hearken. Chaucer. Herling, Hirling (herling), n. The young of the sea-trout. Hermai, Hermæ (her'mī, her'mē),n. pl. See

Hermai, Hermæ (her'mī, her'mē),n. pl. See HERMES, 2.
Hermaic, Hermaical (her-mā/ik, her-mā/ik-al), a. Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. Cudworth.
Hermannia (her-man'ni-a), n. pl. [after Hermanni, once professor of botany at Leyden.] A genus of the order Sterculiaceæ, consisting of small shrubs and undershrubs most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, but represented also in North Africa and Mexico.

Mexico.

Hermaphrodeity (hér-maf'rod-ê''i-ti), n.

Hermaphrodism. B. Jonson.

Hermaphrodism (hér-maf'rod-izm), n.

[See below.] The state of being hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the
same individual.

same matyrodite (her-mafrod-īt), n. [From Hermaphrodites, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who became united into one body with dite, who became united into one body with Salmacis while bathing in the fountain of which she was the nymph. I. An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined; an animal having the parts of generation both of male and female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Hermaphrodites are divided into true and spurious, the first exhibiting a real combination of the characteristics of the two sexes; while in the second, the combination is only apparent. The animals in which the organs of the two sexes are normally combined in the same individual are confined to the invertebrate division of the animal kingdom, as for example certain groups of the inferior worms, molluses, barnacles, &c. There are no real hermaphrodites in the human species.

Nor man nor woman, scarce hermaphrodite.

Nor man nor woman, scarce hermaphrodite

2. In bot a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same

male organs of generation, within the same floral envelope or on the same receptacle. Hermaphrodite (her-maf'rod-it), a. Including or being of both sexes; of a mongrel or hybrid nature; as, a hermaphrodite animal or flower.—Hermaphrodite brig (naut.), a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.
Hermaphroditic, Hermaphroditical (her-maf'rod-it'ik, her-maf'rod-it'ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

taking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea hermaphroditic eyes. B. Fonson.

Hermaphroditically (her-maf'rod-it"ik-al-li), adv. After the manner of hermaphro-dites.

Hermaphroditism (her-mat'rod-it-izm), n. Same as Hermaphrodism.

Hermaphrodism.

Hermeneutic, Hermeneutical (her-mē-mi'tik, her-mē-nū'tik-al), n. [Gr. hermēneuticos, from hermēneus, an interpreter, from Hermēs, Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; exegetical; unfolding the signification; as, hermeneutic theology, that is, the art of expounding the Scriptures.

Hermeneutically (her-mē-nū'tik-al-li), adv. According to the acknowledged principles of just interpretation.

Hermeneutics (her-mē-nū'tiks), n. The art or science of finding the meaning of an anthor's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others; exegesis; the art or science of interpretation: especially applied to the

of interpretation: especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

we have to deplore that the field of sacred hermenettics has lately too often been made an arena of ferce fightings and uncharitable disputations.

Dr. C. Wordsworth.

Hermeneutist (her-mē-nū'tist), n. One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter.

Hermes (her'mēz), n. 1. In myth. the name given to Mercury by the Greeks.—2. (pl. Hermat or Hermac). In Greek antiq, a statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on a quadrangular pillar, the height of which corresponded to the stature of the human body. The Athenian houses had one of these statues placed at the door, and sometimes also in the peristyle. The hermæ door, and sometimes also in the peristyle. The hermse were held in great rever-ence. They were likewise placed in front of temples, near to tombs, in the gym-nasia, libraries, porticos, and public places, at the corners of streets, on high-roads as sign-posts with distances inscribed upon them, and on the houndthem, and on the bound-aries of lands and states, and at the gates of cities.

thermesianism (her-me'zi-an-izm), n. A rationalizing theory held by some Ger-man Catholics, derived from

Hermes or Mer.

George Hermes, professor at Bonn.

Hermetic, Hermetical (her-met'ik, hermetik-al), a. [Fr. hernettique, from Hermes Trismegistus (Hermes the thrice-greatest), a name given by the Neo-Platonists and the devotees of alchemy and mysticism to the Egyptian god Thoth, after Hermes, the Greek god of sciences and inventor of chemistry, from their regarding him as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of alchemy (philosophia hermetica).] 1. Appellative of or pertaining to chemistry; chemical.

Just as the draw of the primary control of the professor.

Just as the dream of the philosopher's stone in-duces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the hermicia art, to neglect all rational means of im-proving their fortunes.



2. Pertaining or belonging to that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphar, and mercury; as, the hermetic philosophy.

3. Fertaining to or belonging to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as, hermetical physic or medicine.

4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as, an hermetic seal. The hermetic seal of a vessel or tube is formed by fusing the edges of the mouth or aperture and bringing them together so that by their union the aperture or passage is accurately closed.

—Hermetic books, (a) books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology. (b) Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics.

and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics.

Hermetically (her-met'ik-al-li), adv. In a hermetically (her-met'ik-al-li), adv. In a hermetical manner; chemically; by means of fusion; closely; accurately; as, a vessel hermetically sealed or closed.

Herminium (her-mi'ni-um), n. A genus of plants, nat order Orchidaceae. H. Monorchis (green musk-orchis) is a British plant found in chalky pastures. It is a small plant with two radical lanceolate leaves and a dense siender spike of small fragrant greenish flowers.

ish flowers.

Hermit (her'mit), n. [Fr. ermite, O.Fr. hermite, O.E. eremite, Gr. eremites, from eremote, O.E. olitary, desert.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret; especially, a person who lives in solitude disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.—2.† A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

pray for another.

For those of old,

And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits.

Shak.

SYN. Anchorite, recluse, eremite, ascetic. Hermitage (hér'mit-āj), n. 1. The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells; a hermitary; hence, a secluded - habitation.

A little lowly hermitage it was,

Down in a dale, hard by a forest's side. Spenser. 2. A kind of French wine produced along the Lower Rhone: so named from a little hill near Tain in the department of Drome, where this wine is produced. It is of two kinds, red and white.

Two more (drops) of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid Hermitage.

Addison.

Hermitan (her-mi-tan'), n. A dry northerly wind on the coast of Guinea. See HARMAT-

TAN.

Hermitary (her mit-a-ri), n. A cell for the use of a hermit amexed to some abbey.

Hermit-crab(her mit-krab), n. A name common to a family (Paguridae) of well-known decapod crustaceans. These crabs take possession of and occupy the cast-off univalve shells of various mollusos, carrying this habitation about with them, and changing it for a larger one as they increase in size

it for a larger one as they increase in size.

The most common British species is the
Pagurus Bernhardus, popularly known as
the soldier-orab. See Paguride.

Hermitess (her mit-es), n. A female hermit.

Hermitess (hermit-es), n. A female hermit.
The violet is truly the hermites of flowers.
Parthenia Sacra.
Hermitical (hermitik-al), a. Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life.
Hermodactyl (her-mō-dak'til), n. [Gr. Hermēs, Mercury, and daktylos, a finger; Mercury's finger.] In phar. a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flattened, of a white colour, compact, but easy to be cut or nulverized and of a viscous easy to be cut or pulverized, and of a viscous sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrid-ity. It is supposed to be the corm of some at present undetermined species of Col-chicum, and was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished

a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality.

Hermogenean, Hermogenian (her-mō-je-ne'an, her-mō-je'ni-an), n. One of a sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be the source of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter.

Hermogian of the matter of the control of the control of the corrupt matter.

Hermogian of the mandal of the control of t

Hernandia (her-nan'di-a), n. [After Dr.

Hernandez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of large East Indian trees, forming the nat. order Hernandiacece. H. Sonora, or jackin-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The fibrous roots chewed and



Hernandia Sonora (Jack-in-a-box)

applied to wounds caused by the Macassar poison form an effectual cure, and the juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys the hair whenever it is applied without pain. The wood is light; that of H. quianensis takes fire so readily from a flint and steel that it is used in the same way as amendon. way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (her-nan'di-ā"sē-ē), n. pl. Hernandiaceæ (hér-nan'di-a'se-ē), n. pl. A natural order of incomplete exogenous plants, the species of which are lofty trees with alternate entire leaves, and flowers arranged in axillary or terminal spikes or corymbs. The order contains only the genus Hernandia. See HERNANDIA. Hernant-seeds (hérnant-sēdz), n. pl. A commercial name for the seeds of Hernandia ovigera, imported from India for tanning purposes.

Herne, t n. [A. Sax. hirne.] A corner. Chau-

cer.

Herne-pant (hern'pan), n. [A. Sax hærnes, brains, and pan. See HARNS.] The skull-cap or fron pan worn under the helmet. Hernia (her'ni-a), n. [L. hærnia, perhaps from Gr. ernos, a sprout.] In sury, an enlargement formed by some part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some greeting and projects externally as hernia. aperture, and projects externally; as, hernia of the brain, of the thorax, of the abdomen. Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form of hernia, consists of the protrusion of the viscera through natural or accidental form of hernia, consists of the protrusion of the viscera through natural or accidental apertures in the cavity of the abdomen.—Strangulated hernia, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded, as to stop its functional activity and produce swelling of the protruded part.

Hernia! (her ni-al), a. Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

Herniaria (her ni-â'ri-a), n. A genus of creeping and half-shrubby plants, the rupture-worts, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and Africa, nat order Illecebracea. They were supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia, hence the name. Hyabra is found in Britain; but none of the species are of any interest.

Herniology (her-ni-ol'o-ji), n. I. That branch of surgery which has reference to ruptures. 2. A treatise on ruptures.

Herniotomy (her-ni-ol'o-mi), n. [E. hernia, and Gr. tome, a cutting, from temmō, to cut.] In surg. the operation for strangulated hernia; celotomy.

Hernious (her'ni-us), a. Same as Hernial.

Hernshaw (hern'sha), n. A heron.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight At an hernshaw, that lyes aloft on wing. Spenser.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight At an hernshaw, that lyes aloft on wing. Spenser, [For a popular corruption of this word, see

[For a popular corruption of this word, see HANDSAW.]

Hero (hē'rō), n. pl. Heroes (hē'rōz), [L. heros, Gr. hērōs.] 1. In myth. a kind of demigod sprung from the union of a divine with a human being, mortal indeed, but partaking of immortality, and after his death placed among the gods.—2. A man of distinguished valour, interpidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; as, a hero in arms.

To height of noblest temper heroes old, Arming to battle.

3. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a hero in learning. Johnson.—4. The principal personage in a poem, play, novel, story, or the like, or the person who has the

principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. 'An epic hero.' Dryden.

Herodian (he-röd'i-an), n. One of a party among the Jews, taking their name from Herod, and represented by Matthew and Mark as acting in concert with the Pharisees in endeavouring to obtain from Jesus Christ the materials for his accusation.

Hero-errant (he-rō-erant), m. A wandering

Hero-errant (hē-rō-e'rant), n. A wandering hero. Quart. Rev. Heroess † (hē'rō-es), n. A female hero; a

In which were held, by sad decease, Heroes and heroesses. Chapman.

Heroes and heroesies. Chapman.

Heroic (hē-rō'ik), a. [L. heroicus, from hēros, herois, a hero. See HEBO.] 1. Pertaining to a hero or heroes; becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero; as, heroic action; heroic enterprises.—2. Having the character or attributes of a hero; brave and magnanimous; intrepid and noble; as, Hector, the heroic son of Priam; an heroic race. 'Being but fourth of that heroic line.' Shale. 'Heroic, stoic Cato, the sententious,' Byron.—3. Reciting the achievements of heroes; epic. the achievements of heroes; epic.

An heroic poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to produce.

Dryden.

which the soul of man is capable to produce. Dryden.

4. Used in heroic poetry; as, heroic verse; an heroic toot.—Heroic age, in Greek hist. or myth, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic.—Heroic treatment, remedies, in med. treatment or remedies of a violent character.—Heroic verse, in English poetry, as also in German and Italian, the iambic of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—Syn. Brave, intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless, enterprising, noble, magnanimous, illustrious.

Heroic (hē-rō'ik), n. 1. An heroic verse.—2.† A hero.

2.† A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his (Homer's) gods assisting the ancient heroics, might justly breed offence to any serious reader. Fackson,

justly breed offence to any serious reader. Fackion, Heroical (hē-rō'ik-al-li), adv. In an heroic manner; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly; as, the wall was heroically defended.

Heroicalness (hē-rō'ik-al-nes), n. The quality of being heroic; heroism. Sir K. Digby. [Rare.]

Heroicly (hē-rō'ik-li), adv. Heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and heroidy hath finish'd
A life heroic.

Milton.

Heroicness (he-rö'ik-nes), n. Heroicalness (which see).
Heroi-comic, Heroi-comical(hê'rō-i-kom"-ik, hê'rō-i-kom"li-al), a. [See HERO and COMIC.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, a heroi-comic poem.
Heroid (hê'rō-id), n. A poem in the epistalow form supposed to contain the senti-

Heroid (hê-rō-id), n. A poem in the epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine on some interesting occasion: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

Heroify (hê-rō'-fŋ), v.t. To make heroic. This act of Weston has heroified the profession.

Brimmel.

Heroine (he'rō-in), n. [Fr. he'ro'ne, from hero (which see).] 1. A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit.—2. The principal female character in a poem, play, novel, romance, story, or the like.

Heroine (he'rō-in), v.i. To act or play the heroine. Sterne.

Heroism (he'rō-izm), n. [Fr. hero'sme. See HERO.] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action.

Hare.

itself in action.

SYN. Bravery, gallantry, intrepidity, daring, courage, boldness, fearlessness, enterprise, magnanimity.

Heron (he'run), n. [Fr. héron, O.Fr. hairon, from L.L. (tenth cent.) aironem, from O.H.G. heigro, heigro, a heron; the word also appears in Fr. as aigre, dim aigrette, whence E. egret.] A grallatorial bird of the genus Ardea, constituting with the storks and bitterns the family Ardeide. The species are very numerous, and almost universally are very numerous, and almost universally spread over the globe. They are distin-guished by having a long bill cleft beneath the eyes, a compressed body, long slender legs naked above the tarsal joint, three toes

in front, the two outer united by a membrane, and by moderate wings. The tail is short, rounded, and composed of ten or twelve feathers. The common heron is about 3 feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, builds its nest in high trees, many being sometimes on one



Common Heron (Ardea cinerea)

tree. It was formerly in high esteem for the tree. It was formerly in high esteem for the table, and, being remarkable for its directly ascending flight, was the special game pursued in falconry. The common heron is the Ardea cinercea; the great heron the A. herodias, an inhabitant of America; the great white heron, A. or Herodias alba; and the green heron, A. virescens, the flesh of which is much esteemed in North America.

Heronere, † n. A hawk made to fly only at the heron. Chaucer.

Heronry (herun-ri), n. A place where herons breed.

rons breed
Heron's-bill (he'runz-bil), n. A
genus of hardy plants, Erodium
(nat. order Geraniaceæ), so
named because the long-beaked
fruit has been fancied to resemble the head and breast of a
heron. Called also Stork's-bill.

Heronague † n. A hernshaw:

heron. Called also Stork's-bill.
Heronsewe,† n. A hernshaw;
a young heron. Chaucer.
Heronshaw (he'run-shap, n. A
heron; a hernshaw.
Heroologist (hē-rō-ol'o-jist), n.
One who writes or treats of
heroes. [Rare.]
Hero's Fountain (hē'rōz foun'tān), n. [From Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of
the instrument is ascribed.] A

dria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed.] A pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column.

Heroship (hero-ship), n. The character or condition of a hero.

Hero's

condition of a hero.

(He), his three years of heroship expired, Returns indignant to the slighted plow. Comper.

Hero-worship (hê'nō-wêr-ship), n. The worship of heroes, practised by the nations of antiquity; reverence paid to, or to the memory of, heroes or great men.

Herpe (hêr'pē), n. (Erroneous form of Gr. harpē.) The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword. Maunder.

Herpes (hêr'pēz), n. (Gr. herpēs, from herpō, to crep.) A vesicular disease which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination, in from ten to fourteen days. termination, in from ten to fourteen days. The vesicles arise in distinct but irregular The vesicles arise in distinct but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term includes shingles, ringworm, and the like. The name herpes is given to the disease from the tendency of the irruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another.

to another.

Herpestes (her-pes'tez), n. A genus of Old World viverrine carnivora, comprising the various species of the ichneumons. See ICHNEUMON.

Herpetic, Herpetical (hér-pet'ik, hér-pet'ik-al), a. Pertaining to herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling herpes or partaking of its nature; as, herpetic eruptions.

Herpetologic, Herpetological (hér-pet'oloj'ik, hér-pet'oloj'ik, hér-pet'oloj'ik, herpetology.

Herpetologist (her-pet-ol'o-jist), n. A person versed in herpetology.
Herpetology (her-pet-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. herpeton, a creeping thing, a reptile, and logos, discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including lizards, tortoises and turtles, and serpents—Saurians, Chelonians, and Ophidians.
Herpeton (hér/pet-on), n. [Gr., a reptile.] A genus of non-venomous serpents of Southern Asia, allied to Eryx, and characterized by two soft flexible promineness covered with scales which are appended to the muzzle. Written also Erpeton.
Herr (her), n. [G.] The title by which per-

oy two sort nexhble prominences covered with scales which are appended to the muzzle. Written also Erpeton.

Herr (her), n. [G.] The title by which persons of respectable position are addressed in Germany, and equivalent in most cases to the English Mr.

Herried,† pp. [See HERY.] Honoured; praised; celebrated. Spenser.

Herring (hering), n. [A. Sax. hæring, hæring, D. hæring, G. hæring, icel. hæringr, hering, The root meaning is probably seen in A. Sax. hære=G. hær, Goth. hæring, anny, a multitude, from the fish moving in shoals.] The name given to two distinct but closely allied species of malacopterygian fishes of the genus Clupea—C. hærengus and C. Leachii. The former is the common herring, and is too well known to require description. Its annual migration is not, as has been supposed, from a colder to a milder climate, but is probably from a deeper part of the ocean to a shallower. Impelled by the increasing burden of milt or roe, the herring leaves the deep water where it has passed the winter and spring months, and seeks the coast where it may deposit its ova, and where they may be exposed to the influences of oxygen, heat, and sun-light, which are essential to their development. They are generally followed by multitudes of hakes, dog-fishes, &c., and gulls and other sea-birds hover over the shoals. They swim near the surface, and are therefore easily taken by net. So great is their fecundity that the enormous number taken appears to produce no diminution of their abundance, as many as 68,000 eggs having been counted in the roe of one female. The to produce no diminution of their abundance, as many as 68,000 eggs having been counted in the roc of one female. The herring-fishery has been prosecuted in England since the beginning of the eighth century. Herrings are found from high northern latitudes to as low as the northern coasts of France. They are met with on the coast of America as low as Carolina, and they are found in the seas of Kamtschatka. C. Leachii is smaller than the common herring, but is deeper in body in proportion ring, but is deeper in body in proportion to its length. It only appears occasionally on our coasts.—King of the herrings. See

of our consist.—And of the herrings. See CHMERA, 4.

Herringbone (he'ring-bōn), a. Pertaining to or like the spine of a herring; specifically, a term applied by masoms to courses of stone laid angularly, so that those in each course are placed obliquely to the right and left alternately. It is a species of ashilar.

Herringbone-work.—Herring bone-stitch, a kind of cross-stitch seam, mostly used in woollen work.

Herringbone (he'ring-bon), v.t. and i. To seam with a herringbone-stitch.

seam with a herringbone-stitch. Herring-bus (he'ring-bus), n. [D. harring-bus, a herring-bus.] A peculiar boat of 10 or 15 tons used in the herring-fishery. Herring-curer (he'ring-kitr-et), n. A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the herring-trade, who cures, that is, preserves the fish by salt and otherwise, and prepares them for the market.

Herring-fishery (herring-fish-herr) as Theorems of the market.

Herring-fishery (he'ring-fish-e-ri), n. The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of industry with the Brit-

mportant branch of industry with the British, Dutch, French, and Americans.

Herring-gull (he'ring-gul), n. The silvery gull (Larus argentatus), a common British species.

species.

Herring-pond (he'ring-pond), n. The ocean.

—To be sent across the herring-pond, to be transported. [Slang.]

Herring-work (he'ring-we'rk), n. Herring-bone-work. See HERRINGBONE.

Herrnhuter (hern'ngt-er), n. [From the establishment of the sect at Herrnhut, in Upper Lusatia.] One of a sect established

by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf. Called also Moravians and United Brethren. See MORAVIAN.

See Moravian.

Herry (he'ri), v.t. [See Harry, v.t.] To rob; to spoil; to pillage; to ruin by extortion or severe exactions. [Scotch.]

Herryment (heri-ment), n. Devastation; spoilation; ruin. Burns. [Scotch.]

Hers (herz), pron. Belonging to her; of her; a double genitive formed by the addition of s to the true genitive of she, and thus similar to ours, yours, theirs. It is used instead of her and a noun, either as a subject or object or as a predicate, and cannot itself be joined to a noun; as, hers is better than mine; I see hers; the book is hers (=her book).

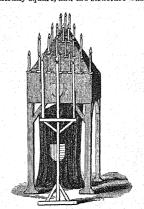
Hersal, + Hersall, + n. Rehearsal. Spenser;

Chaucer.

Herschel (hér'shel), n. A planet discovered by Dr., afterwards Sir William Herschel, in 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, in honour of King George III., afterwards called Herschel, in honour of the discoverer, but now called Uranus. It has a very remote place in our system, and is accompanied by six satellites.

called Uranus. It has a very remote place in our system, and is accompanied by six satellites.

Herschelite (her'shel-it), n. A mineral of the zeolite section found in lava, brought from Sicily by Sir J. F. Herschel the astronomer. It occurs in six-sided prisms, is of a white colour, and is translucent or opaque. It consists of potash, silica, and alumina. Herse (hers), n. (Fr. herve; O.Fr. herce, a harrow, a portcullis, from L. hirpex, hirpicis, a large rake with iron teeth used as a harrow; Gr. harpaa, a grappling-iron used in sea-fights.] 1. In fort. (a) a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a Sarrasin or Cataract, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces it is called Orgues. (b) A harrow, used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy.—2. A framework, often fashioned like a harrow, whereon lighted candles were placed in some of the ceremonies of the church, and at the obsequies of distinguished persons. The funeral herse of the middle ages was a temporary canopy covered with wax-lights, and set up in the church; the coffin was placed under the herse during the funeral ceremonies; and when the body was brought from a distance other herses were also set up in the churches in which it was stationed at intervals during the journey. Sometimes the herse was an elaborate structure, sustaining a great numin which it was stationed at intervals during the journey. Sometimes the herse was an elaborate structure, sustaining a great num-ber of wax tapers of different forms, and hav-ing a complete architectural character given to it by tabernacle work and images moulded in wax, in addition to therich and costly silks, velvets, fringes, and banners with which it was covered. The plan of the herse was generally square, and the structure was up-



Herse, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

held by four posts.—3. A temporary monument placed over a grave; also, a framework placed over an effigy on a tomb.—4. A carriage for bearing a dead body to the grave—in this sense commonly spelled Hearse.—5.† A solemn obsequy at funerals, a funeral song. 'O heavie herse.' Spenser.

[Possibly in this use a corruption of her-sail, for rehearsal. In the 'Facry Queen' a love-sick princes attending public prayers is said to be inattentive to them:—

For the faire damsel from the hely herse Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.

But even in this case it may simply mean solemn ceremonial.]
Herse (hers), v.t. Same as Hearse (which

Solelini ceremona.

Herse, (hers), v.t. Same as Hearse (which see).

Herse, Hearse (hers), a. Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Herself (her-self), pron. [Her and self.]

An emphasized orreflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, used exactly in the same way as himself (which see).

Hership (her'ship), n. [A. Sax. here, a troop or body of men, whence herian, to devastate, to ravage, and A. Sax. term. scipe=E. term. skip; Icel. herskapr, warfare, ravaging.]

1. The crime (formerly prevalent in Scotland) of carrying off cattle by force, described as 'the masterful driving off of cattle from a proprietor's grounds.—2. The cattle driven as booty.

Hersillon (hers'illon), n. [From herse.]

Millia. a plank or beam whose sides are set with spikes or nails to incommode and retard the approach of an enemy.

Herst-pan (herst'pan), n. A frying-pan. Simmonds.

Herst-pan (herst'pan), n. A frying-pan.
Stmmonds.
Herte, t.t. To hurt. Chaucer.
Herte, t. To hert.—Herte-spone, the
navel. Chaucer.

Herteles, † a. Heartless; without courage.

Chaucer.

Hertly, † a. Hearty. Chaucer.

Hery, † v. t. [A. Sax. herian, to praise.]

To regard as holy; to praise; to celebrate; to honour; to worship; to proclaim. Chaucer; Weif. 'Hery with hymns thy lasses glove.' Spenser.

Heryed and hallowed be thy sacred name. Drayton.

Heryzed and hallowed be thy sacred name. Drayton. Heryzoud,† n. A cloak. Heryzing,† n. Praise. Chaucer. Hesitancy (he'zi-tan-si), n. [L. hæsitantia, a stammering, from hæsito. See HESTATE.] The act of hesitating or doubting; slowness in forming decisions; the action or manner of one who hesitates; indecisive deliberation; doubt; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or hesi-

Hesitant (he'zi-tant), a. [L. hæsitans, hæsi-tantis, ppr. of hæsito. See Hesitate.] Hesitating; pausing; not ready in deciding or acting; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often Hestiani. Baxter.

Hesitant (he'zi-tant), n. Eccles. one of a section of the Entychians, who were undecided as to receiving or rejecting the decrees of the Synod of Chalcedon condemning the errors of Eutychius their founder. See EUTYCHIAN.

EUNCHIAN.

Hesitantly (he'zi-tant-li), adv. With hesitancy or doubt. [Rare.]

Hesitate (he'zi-tāt), v.i. pret. & pp. hesitated; ppr. hesitating. [L. hæsita, hæsitating, intens. from hærea, hæsum, to hang or hold fast, to stick.] 1 To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, we often hesitate what judgment to form.

They hesitate to accept Herroy's Callenge. Page.

They hesitate to accept Hector's challenge. Pope. 2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.—SYN. To doubt, waver, scruple, deliberate, demur,

To do the warr, scripte, democrace, definit, falter, stammer.

Hesitate (he'zi-tāt), v.t. To be undecided about; to utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; to insinuate hesitatingly.

Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike. Hesitatingly (he'zi-tāt-ing-li), adv. In a hesitating manner.

Hesitating manner.
Hesitation (hezi-tä/shon), n. [L. hæsitatio, hæsitationis, from hæsito, hæsitationis,
See Hesitatienis, 1. The act of hesitating; a
pausing or delay in forming an opinion or
commencing action; doubt; suspension of
opinion or decision from uncertainty what
is prepare to be decided. is proper to be decided.

It is so plainly affirmed in Scripture that there is no place left for hesitation. Fer. Taylor. 2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hasitations.

Hesitative (he'zi-tāt-iv), a. Showing hesi-Hesp (hesp), n. [Scotch.] Same as Hasp (which see).

Hesper (hes'per), n. [L. hesperus.] The evening-star.
Hesperia (hes-peri-a), n. A genus of butter-flies, now the type of a family, Hesperiidæ, including several sub-genera, to some of which the British species belong. See Hesperus 1981.

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), a. [L. hesperius, western, from hesperus, the evening-star, Gr. hesperos, L. vesper, the evening.] Western, situated at the west. 'Isles Hesperian.' Millon.

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), n. An inhabitant

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), n. An inhabitant of a western country.

Hesperides (hes-pe'ri-dez), n. In Greek myth.

(a) pl. the daughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, watched over by an enhanted dragon, at the western extremities of the earth. The apples were stolen by Hercules, who slew the dragon. (b) The garden possessed by the Hesperides the dragon. (a

Before thee stands this fair Hesperides
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touched,
For death-like dragons here affright thee hard.

Hesperidin, Hesperidine (hesperidin), n. A crystallizable non-azotized compound, found in the spongy envelope of oranges and lemons. Its nature is not yet ascerand lemons. tained.

tained.

Hesperidium (hes-pe-ri'di-um), n. In bot. a fleshy fruit with a separable thick envelope, and divided internally into several separable pulpy cells by membranous dissepiments, as in the orange and lemon.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-ri'i-dò), n. pl. A family of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hesperia. These little large-headed butterflies have a peculiar, short, jerking kind of flight, and hence they have received the name of skippers. Several species are found in England, as the Hesperia sylvanus, found on the borders of woods, and Thymele alveolus, or the grizzled skipper.

skipper.

Hesperis (hes'per-is), n. A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, having the radicle of the seed bent over the back of one of the flat octyledons; rocket. They are biennial or annual (rarely perennial) herbs, with large purple, llac, white, or dirty yellow flowers. H. matronalis is the dame's-violet.

Hesperus (hes'per-us), n. See Lucifer.

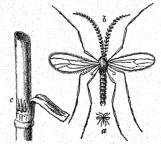
Hessian (he'shi-an), a. Relating to Hesse in Germany.—Hessian boots, a kind of long boots, originally introduced by the Hessian troops.

Hessian (he'shi-an), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Hesse in Germany.—2. A Hessian

boot.

Hessian-bit (he'shi-an-bit), n. A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

Hessian-fly (he'shi-an-fl), n. [So called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the war of independence.] A small two-winged fly



Hessian-fly (Cecidomyia destructor) a, Male (natural size). b, Male (magnified). c, Pupæ fixed on the joint of the wheat-stalk.

nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat. It is the Cecidomyia destructor of Say.
Hest (hest), n. [A. Sax hæs, from håtan, to command; comp. G. geheiss, a command, heissen, to call, to bid; D. heeten, to command. Hence behest.] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Poetical.]

They, closing round him thro' the journey home, Acted her hest.

Tennyson Acted her Nest.

We for him when, were it on the Nest of the clearest necessity, rebellion, disloyal isolation, and mere I voill, become his rule!

Carlyte, a. [L. hesternus, from heri, yesterday—same origin as yester (in yesterday).] Pertaining to yesterday.

to yesterday.

If a chronicler should misreport exploytes that were enterprised but hestern day. Hotinished.

Hestia (hes'ti-a), n. 1. In myth, the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vesta. See VESTA.

2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Pogson, 16th August, 1857.

Hesychast (he'si-kast), n. [Gr. hesuchastes, from hesuchast, to be still or quiet, from hesuchast, to be still or quiet, from hesuchast, at Hot (het), a. Hot. [Sooth.]

Het, Hette, † pret. Heated. Marlowe.

Hetæra, Hetaira (he-te'ra, he-ti'ra), n. [Gr., lift female companion.] In anc. Greece, a female paramour; one not legally a wife; a concubine; a courtezan.

Hetarism (het'a-rizm), n. [Gr. hetare, a

a concusion, a contract.

Hetarism (het/a-rizm), n. [Gr. hetare, a female paramour.] That condition in primitive states of society when the women of a tribe are held in common. Sir J. Lubbock.

Hetaristic (het-a-ristik), a. Of or pertain-

ing to hetarism.

Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not hetaristic.

Althenium.

apes, are not hetaristic.

Hetchel (hech'el), v.t. Same as Hatchel.
Hete,†v.t. To heat. Chaucer.
Hete,†v.t. or i. [See Hight.] To promise;
to be called. Chaucer.
Heteros, other, different, and adên, a gland.]
In anat. a term applied to an accidental
tissue of a glandular structure, occurring in
parts devoid of glands.
Heteroarchy (he'ter-airk-i), n. [Gr. heteros,
another, and archē, rule.] The government
of an alien.
Hetero- (he'te-ro). [Gr. heteros the other

of an alien.

Hetero- (he'te-ro). [Gr. heteros, the other, one of two.] A prefix from the Greek denoting difference, and opposed to homo, which signifies resemblance.

Heterocarpous (he'te-ro-kin''pus), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

Heterocephalous (he'te-ro-set"al-us), a. [Gr. heteros, another, different, and kephalo, a head.] In bot. a term applied to composite plants, when some flower-heads are male and others female in the same individual.

vidual

vidual. Heterocera (he-te-ros'e-ra), n. pl. [Gr. he-teros, other, different, and herus, a horn.] A section of the Lepidoptera, corresponding with the Linnean genera Sphinx and Phalma. It derives its name from the diversified formation of the antenne in the insects, which are never terminated by a club, like those of the butter-

flies, but are generally setaceous, fili-form, or fusiform, those of the males being moreover often

being moreover often furnished with lateral appendages forming branches.

Heterocercal (tail of Shark). Heterocercal. Heterocercal. Heterocercal. Heterocercal. Heterocercal with the department of the sharks and kerkos, a tail.] A term applied to ganoid and elasmobranchiate fishes, in which the vertebral column runs to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons. It is really found in all osseous fishes, but is obscured by the greater size of the inferior tail lobe, which gives the appearance of equality.

greater size of the inferior tail lobe, which gives the appearance of equality.

Heteroceridæ (he'te-ro-se'n'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. heteros, other, different, keras, a horn, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of small coleopterous insects, of sub-aquatic habits, of which the genus Heterocerus is the type. See HETEROCERUS.

Heterocerus (heteroc'arus) n. [Gr. heterocus (heterocyme) (het

See Heterocerus.

Heterocerus (he-te-ros'ér-us), n. [Gr. he-teros, another, different, and heras, a horn or antenna.] A genus of pentamerous colepterous insects belonging to the family Heterocerida, formerly included in the Clavicornes. These beetles have eleven jointed antenne, the last six articulations forming a cylindrical serated club. They burrow in sand or mud by streams or among marshes. Several species are found in Britain.

Heterochromous (he-te-rok'rō-nus), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and chroma, colour.] In bot a term applied to a flowerhead when the florets of the centre or disc are different in colour from those of the

are different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

Heteroclital (he'te-ro-klit-al), a. Same as Heteroclitic. Heteroclite (he'te-ro-klīt), n. [Gr. hete-

Hestern, + Hesternal+(hes'tern, hes-tern'al), Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pīne, pin; nöte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. rokliton—heteros, other, different, and klitos, from klino, to incline, to lean.] 1. In gram. a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inwmen deviates from ordinary forms of in-flection in words of a like kind. It is par-ticularly applied to nouns irregular in de-clession.—2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

There are strange heteroclites in religion nowa-

Heteroclite (he'te-ro-klit), a. Same as He-

Heteroclitic, Heteroclitical (he'te-ro-klit"ik, he'te-ro-klit"ik-al), a. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous.

Heteroclitous † (he-te-ro'klit-us), a. He-

Heterodactyle (he'te-ro-dak"til), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and daktylos, a finger or too.] In zool having the toes irregular, either in regard to number or for-

Heterodox (he'te-ro-doks), a. fGr heteros other, different, and doza, opinion.] 1. In theol. contrary to established or generally received opinions; contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, as the creed of a nized standard or opinion, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like; not orthodox; heretical; as, a heterodox opinion.—2. Holding opinions or doctrines, at variance with some acknowledged stand-

ard not orthodox: said of persons.

Heterodox† (he'te-ro-doks), n. A peculiar opinion; an opinion contrary to that which is established or generally received.

Not only a simple heterodox, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the load-stone.

Sir T. Browne,

Heterodoxly (he'te-ro-doks-li), adv. In a heterodox manner.
Heterodox mess (he'te-ro-doks-nes), n. State

Heterodoxness (he'te-ro-doks-nes), n. State of being heterodox.

Heterodoxy (he'te-ro-dok-si), n. An opinion or doctrine, or a set of opinions or doctrines, contrary to some recognized standard, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like; heresy.

Heterodromous (he-te-rod'ro-mus), a. [Gr. heterod, other, different, and dromos, a rumning, a course.] In bot. running in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches. branches

branches.

Heterogamous (he-te-rog'a-mus), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and gamos, marriage.] In bot. a term applied to grasses when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root, as in Andropogon. Also applied to composite plants where the florets are of different sexes in the same flower-head.

Heterogangliata (he'te-ro-gang' gli-d'ta), n. pl. (Gr. heteros, other, different, and ganglion, a ganglion.) A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the mollusca of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system in

fication founded on the nervous system in animals.

Heterogangliate (he'te-ro-gang''gli-āt), a.
Possessing a nervous system in which the
ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, in the mollusca

as in the molitisca. Heterogenet (he'te-ro-jēn), a. Heterogeneous (which see). Heterogeneal (he'te-ro-jē'/nē-al), a. Differing in kind; having dissimilar qualities; heterogeneous.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and dissimilar.

Sir I. Newton.

Heterogenealness (he'te-ro-je"në-al-nes), n.

The condition or quality of being heterogeneal; heterogeneity.

Heterogeneity (he'te-ro-jēn-ē''i-ti), n. The state or quality of being heterogeneous; dissimilar nature or constitution; dissimila-

There is heterogeneity nowhere; there are no breaks in nature. There are no unimaginable leaps in her unbroken course, Lord Amberley.

Heterogeneous (he'te-ro-jë'në-us). a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and genos, kind.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dispossessed of different characteristics; dismilar: opposed to homogeneous, and used of two or more connected objects, or of a mass considered in respect of the parts of which it is composed.—Heterogeneous nouns, in gram. nouns of different genders in the singular and plural; as, L. locus, a place, which is of the masculine gender in

the singular, but both masculine and neuter in the plural.—Heterogeneous quantities, in math. quantities which are incapable of being compared together in respect to mag-nitude.—Heterogeneous surds, surds which have different radical signs.

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have different radical signs.

Heterogeneously (he'te-ro-jē''nē-us-li), adv.
In a heterogeneous manner.

Heterogeneousness (he'te-ro-jē''nē-us-nes),
n. Heterogeneity (which see).

Heterogeneis (he'te-ro-jen''e-sis), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and genesis, generation.] In physiol. (a) spontaneous generation, the production of a new animal without the histographic of prepares all tirtuin tion, the production of a new animal with-out the intervention of parents, all its pri-mordial elements being drawn from sur-rounding nature; abiogenesis. (b) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether a plant or animal, produces offspring differ-ing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Called also Xeno-genesis and Alternate Generation. See BIO-GENESIS, HOMOGENESIS.

GENESIS, HOMOGENESIS.

Up to quite recent times it was believed . . . that all the various processes of multiplication observable in different kinds of organisms have one essential character in common; it was supposed that in every species the successive generations are alike. It has now been proved, however, that in plants, and in numerous animals, the successive generations are not alike; that from one generation there proceeds another whose members differ more or less in structure from their parents; that these produce others like themselves, or like their parents, or like neither, but that eventually the original form reappears. Instead of there betwindly the original form reappears, instead of there betwindly the original form reappears. Instead of the results of the same form. These two distinct processes of multiplication may be apply termed homogenesis and heterogenesis. Herbort Spency.

Heterogenist (he-te-roj'en-ist), n. One who believes in the theory of spontaneous

generation.

Heterogeny (he-te-roj'en-i), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and genos, race.] Same as Heterogenesis (b). H. A. Nicholson.

Heterographic (he-te-ro-graf'ik), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and grapho, to write.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

Heterography (he-te-rog'ra-fl), n. That method of spelling in which the same letters have different powers in different words, as e in cell and call.

Heterography (he-te-roj'in-n), n. nl. [Gr. he-te-rog'in-n), n. nl. [Gr. he-te-roj'in-n), n.

the trees and call. Heterogyna (he-te-roj'in-a), n. pl. [Gr. he-teros, other, different, and gynā, a woman.] A tribe of aculeate Hymenoptera, in which the females are of different kinds, one fertile, the other infertile or neuter, as the ants. Brande.

Heterologous (he-te-rol'o-gus), a. [Gr. he-teros, other, different, and logos, proportion.] Consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in different proportions; dif-ferent: opposed to homologous.

Heteromera (he-te-ro'me-ra), n.pl. [Gr. hete-ros, other, different, and meros, a part.]
One of Latreille's



Heteromera.

sections of coleop-terous insects, including such as have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pair of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair. The third pair. The figure shows the

(Blups mortisaga): a b, four anterior feet with five joints; c, two posterior feet with four joints

Heteromeran (he-te-ro'me-ran), n. A cole-opterous insect of the section Heteromera (which see).

Heteromerous (he-te-ro'mē-rus), a. 1. Pertaining to the Heteromera (which see).—2. In chem. unrelated as to chemical composition.

Heteromorphic, Heteromorphous (he'te-ro-morf'ik, he'te-ro-morf''us), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and morphe, form.] Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more shapes; especially, in entom. having a wide difference of form between the larva and the adult

and the adult.

Heteromorphism (he'te-ro-mor'fizm), n.

[See HETEROMORPHO.] In crystal. that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of sulplate of zine and ferrous sulphate, the former crystallizing in the monoclinic, the latter in the triviality system. trimetric system.

Heteromys (he'te-ro-mis), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and mays, a mouse.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the sub-order Saccomyida and family Saccomyina, of which only one species, H. anonalus, or spiny-pouched rat, is known. It is about the size of a common rat, and has much the same habits, but is furnished with cheek-pouches like the hamster, in which it carries its provisions. It is a notive of Trainland.

visions. It is a native of Trinidad. Heteronemeæ (he'te-ro-në''më-ë), n. pl. [Gr. heteronemea (neverone me-s, n. ps. [cs. heteros, other, different, and nēma, that which is spun, a thread.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams to express the fact of the more complicated gen-

press the fact of the more complicated generation than in the lower cryptogams.

Heteronymous (he-te-ron'im-us), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and onoma, a name.] Having a different name.

Heteroousian, Heteroousious (he'te-ro-ou's-i-an, he'te-ro-ou's-i-an, a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and ousia, being.] Having a different nature or essence.

other, different, and oussig, being.] Having a different nature or essence.

Heteroousian (he'te-ro-ou''si-an), n. [See HETEROOUSIOUS.] Eccles. one of a branch of the Arians who held the Son was of a different substance from the Father.

Heteropathic (heteron-path'ik), a. [From Gr. heteropathës, suffering at one and another part—heteros, other, different, and pathos, suffering.] Same as Allopathic (which see)

Heteropathy (he-te-rop'a-thi), n. Same as

Heterophagi (he-te-rofa-ji), n. pl. [Gr. he-teros, other, different, and phago, to eat.] That section of birds the young of which, when hatched, are helpless, and require to

when hatched, are helpless, and require to be fed by their parents for a longer or shorter period.

Heterophyl, Heterophyllus (he'te-ro-fil, he-te-rof'll-us), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and phyllon, a leaf.] A species of ammonite, having two forms of foliage or convolutions of the septal margins.

Heterophyllous (he-te-rof'il-us or he'te-ro-fil'us), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and phyllon, leaf.] In bot. applied to plants having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as Potamogaton heterophyllus, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.

Heteropod (he'te-ro-pod), n. A mollusc of the order Heteropoda, he. [Gr. heteros,

the order Heteropoda.

Heteropoda (he-te-rop'o-da), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and pous, podos, a foot.]

An order of marine molluses, the most highly organized of the Gasteropoda. In this order the foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin. and the gills, when present, are collected into a mass on the hinder part of the back. The chief genera are Carinaria and Firola. Called also Nucleobranchiata.



Called also Nucleobranchiata.

Heteropodous (he-te-rop'o-dus), a. Pertaining to the Heteropoda.

Heteropter (he-te-rop'ren), a. A hemipterous insect of the section Heteroptera. See Heteroptera. (he-te-rop'te-ra), n. pl. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and pteron, a wing.] A section of hemipterous insects comprising those in which the two pairs of wings are of different consistence, the anterior part being horny or leathery, but generally dispectively are separated from the Homoptera (the other the homoptera (the oth the Homoptera (the other section of the Hemiptera),

section of the Hemiptera), and raised into a distinct order. In the figure a is ratoma Soneratii: the scutellum, bb hemelytra. See HEMIPTERA.

Heteroptics (he-ter-optiks), n. [See OPTICS.] False optics. Spectator.

Heterorhizal (he'ter-opti'val), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and rhiza, a root.] In bot, a term applied to a plant whose rootlets proceed from various points of a spore during germination.

Heteroscian (he-te-rosh'i-an) a. Of or ner-

during germination. Heteroscian (he-te-rosh'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to any portion of the earth's surface considered relatively to a certain other portion, so situated that the shadows of two objects, one being in the former and the other in the latter, fall in opposite directions. tions

Heteroscian (he-te-rosh'i-an), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and skia, shadow.] An in-

habitant of one temperate or arctic zone, as contrasted with an inhabitant of the other temperate or arctic zone, in respect that their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones towards the north, and that in the southern towards the south.

Heterosis (he-te-rō'sis), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different.] In rhet, a figure of speech by which one form of an inflectional part of speech, as of a noun, verb, or pronoun, is used for another; as, 'What is life to such as me!' Ayloun.

used for another; as, 'What is life to such as me?' Ayloun. Heterosite, Heterozite (he'te-roz-īt), n. [Gr. heteros, other, different, from changing colour.] A greenish-gray or bluish mineral, hecoming violet on exposure. It consists of phosphoric acid and the oxides of iron and manganese.

Heterostyled (he'te-ro-stild), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and E. style.] In bot. a term applied to the hermaphrodite plants in which the individuals of the same species differ in the length of their stamens and pistils.

The essential character of plants belonging to the heterostyles class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and fended of dioccious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. Darwin.

adapted for reciprocal fertilization. Darwin.

Heterostylism (he-te-ro'stil-izm), n. The state of being heterostyled.

Heterotomous (he-te-rot'ō-mus), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and tennō, to cleave.] In mineral, having a different cleavage: applied to a variety of felspar in which the cleavage differs from common felspar.

Heterotropal, Heterotropous (he-te-rot'rop-al, he-te-rot rop-us), a. [Gr. heteros, other, different, and trepo, to turn.] In bot. having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed.

Heterousian (he-te-rou'si-an), n. Same as

Heterousious, Heterousian (he-te-rou'si-us, he-te-rou'si-an), a. Same as Heteroou-sious.

Hethenesse, † n. Country of heathens.

Rethenesse, † n. Country of heathens. Chancer.

Hething, † n. Heel. hathung, shame, disgrace.] Mockery; contempt. Chaucer.

Hetman (hetman), n. [Pol., from G. hauptman, head-man, chieftain.] The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks. This dignity was abolished among the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catharine the Great, and although the Cossacks of the Don still retain their hetman, the former freedom of election is gone, and the title of chief hetman is now held by the Russian heir-apparent to the crown.

Henchera (hoik 'er-a), n. [After Prof. Heucher, a German botanist.] A small genus of North American perennial plants, nat. order Saxifragaces, having round heart-shaped root-leaves and a prolonged narrow panicle of small clusters of greenish or purplish flowers. The root of H. americana is a powerful astringent, whence it is called in North America aluncator.

shaped root-leaves and a prolonged narrow paniele of small clusters of greenish or purplish flowers. The root of H. americana is a powerful astringent, whence it is called in North America alum-root.
Heugh (lüch, hyuch), n. [Probably of same root as high; comp. Icel. haugr, a mound, G. höhe, height.] [Scotch.] 1. A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.—2. A coal-mine; a pit.
Heuk (fulk), n. [From O. Fr. huque, D. huik.] An outer garment or mantle with a hood, formerly worn. Fairholt.
Heuk (fulk), n. [Scotch.] A hook; specifically, a reaping-hook. Burns.
Heulandite (hūland-it), n. [After Mr. Heuland, an English mineralogist.] A mineral, occurring massive, or crystallized. It is a variously coloured vitreous zeolite, found in amygdaloid and trap rocks, and consisting of 681 silica, 18'4 alumina, 7'5 lime, and 16 water.
Heuristic (hū-ristik), a. [From Gr. heurskö, to find out.] Aiding in or leading on towards discovery or finding out.
Heuvel, t. n. In her. see Hurt.
Heve, t. v. t. or i. To heave; to raise; to labour.
Heven, t. M. Heaven. Chaucer.
Heve (hū), v.t. pret. hewed; pp. hewed or hem; ppr. hewing. [A. Sax. hedwan, peheäwan; comp. D. houwen, to hack, G. hauen, Icel. höggea. Dan. hugge, to hew, to cut.
Hoe is a derivative from this stem.] 1. To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument; as, to hew timber.—2. To form or shape with a sharp instrument: often with

out: as to hew out a sepulchre from a rock; hence, to form laboriously.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than hewing out new ones.

3. To cut in pieces; to chop; to hack. Here them in pieces; hack their bones asunder.

-To hew down, to cut down; to fell by cutting.—To hew off, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

Hew † (hû), n. Destruction by cutting down.

Of whom he makes such havocke and such hew. That swarms of damned souls to hell he sends. Spenser.

Hew, t. Colour; appearance; hue. Spenser. Hewer (hū'er), n. One who hews. Hew-hole (hū'hōl), n. A name applied to the green woodpecker (Pieus viridis). Hewn (hūn), pp. of hew. Hexacapsular (heks-a-kap'sūl-er), a. [Gr. hex, six, and L. capsula, a box.] In bot a term applied to a plant having six capsules or seed-vessels.

Hexachord (heks'a-kord), n. [Gr. hex, six, and chorde, a chord.] In music, an interval of four tones and one semitone; a scale of

Hexactinellidæ (heks-ak'tin-el"li-dē), n. pl. Hexactinellidæ (heks-ak'tin-el''li-dê), n. pl. [Gr. hez, six, aktis, aktinos, a ray, and eidos, likeness.] A group of Porifera or Spongidea, confined to and very abundant in the deep sea, so called from their spicules, which are always siliceous, having usually six rays. Among the Hexactinellidæ we have some of the most singular and beautiful forms in nature, such as Venus' flower-basket (Euplectilla asperyillum), from the Philippine Islands, which is like a graceful horn-ofplenty wrought in a delicate tissue of spunchas, and Hvalonema, the class-rope sponge

plenty wrought in a delicate tissue of spun-glass, and Hyalonema, the glass-rope sponge of Japan.

Hexadactylous (heks-a-dak'til-us), a. [Gr. hexadaktylos — hex, six, and daktylos, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

Hexade (heks'ad), n. [Gr. hexas, hexados, from hex, six.] A series of six numbers.

Hexagon (heks'a-gon), n. [Gr. hex, six, and gonda, an angle.] In geom. a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

Hexagonal (heks-ag'on-al), a. Having six sides and six angles.

Hexagonally (heks-ag'on-al-il), adv. In the form of a hexagon.

Hexagonally (heks-ag on-al-in), adv. In the form of a hexagon.

Hexagonienchyma(heks-a-gō'ni-en'/ki-ma),

n. [Gr. hex, six, gōnia, an angle, enchyma,

tissue — en, into, and cheō, to pour.] In

bot. a term given to cellular tissue exhibiting hexagonal forms in section.

Hexagony † (heks-ag'on-i), n. A hexagon.

Bramhall.

Hexagyn (heks'a-jin), n. [Gr. hex, six, and gynē, a woman, a female.] In the Linnæan system, a plant having six styles.

Hexagynia (heks-a-jin'i-a), n. In the Linnean system of botany, an order of plants having six styles, as the sun-dew.

having six styles, as the sun-dew.

Hexagynian, Hexagynous (heks-a-jin'i-an, heks-a'jin'i-us), a. In bot. having six styles.

Hexahedral (heks-a-hē'dral), a. Of the figure of a hexahedral (heks-a-hē'dral), a. Of the figure of a hexahedran (heks-a-hē'dron), n. [Gr. hex, six, and hedra, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

Hexahemeron (heks-a-hē'me-ron), n. [Gr. hex, six, and hemera, day.] I. The term of six days.—2. A history of the six days' work of creation as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

of Genesis

of Genesis.

Hexamerous (heks-am'er-us), a. [Gr. hex, six, and meros, a part.] In bot. having the parts of the flower in sixes.

Hexameter (heks-am'et-er), n. [Gr. hex, six, and metron, measure.] In pros. a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Eneid of Virgil.

Oliva so | lo fix | os ocu | los a | versa ten | ebat. Virgil.

In English hexameters, accent is almost entirely substituted for length, and trochees generally take the place of spondees. The following lines from Longfellow's Evangeline are hexameters:

This is the | forest prim | eval. The | murmuring | pines and the | hemlocks Bearded with | moss, and with | garments | green, indis | finct in the | twilight.

Hexameter (heks-am'et-ér), a. H metrical feet; as, hexameter verse. Having six Hexametral (heks-am'et-ral), a. Hexametric. Hobhouse.

Hexametric, Hexametrical (heks-a-met'-rik, heks-a-met'rik-al), a. Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hexametrist (heks-am'et-rist), n. One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian hexametrists. Milman.

Hexander (heks-an'dèr), n. [See HEXAN-DRIA.] In the Linnean system, a plant having six stannens.



Hexandria-Scilla autumnalis.

Hexandria—Scilla tural oils.

Hexangular (heks-ang-gu-ler), a. [Gr. hex, six, and E. angular.] Having six angles.

Hexangartite (heks'a-part-it), a. [Gr. hex, six, six, and L. partitus, divided, pp. of partio, to divide.] In arch. a term applied to a vault divided by its arching into six parts.

Hexangetalous (heks-a-pet'al-us), a. [Gr. hex, six, and petalon, a leaf, a petal.] In bot. having six petals or flower-leaves.

Hexangla (heks'a-pla), n. pl. [From Gr. hexplus, sixfold.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions: applied particularly to the edition prepared by Origen in the third century. This edition exhibited, in addition to the Hebrew text, and a transcript of it in Greek letters, the Septuagint and three other Greek versions in parallel columns.

Hexaplar (heks'a-pler), a. [See Hexapla.] Sextuple; containing six columns. Hexapod (heks'a-pod), a. [Gr. hex, six, and pous, podos, L. pes, pedis, the foot.] Having six feet.

pous, podos, L. pes, pedis, the foot.] Having six feet.

Hexapod (heks'a-pod), n. [Gr. hex, six, and pous, podos, the foot.] An animal having six feet, as the true insects.

Hexaprotodon (heks-a-prot'o-don), n. [Gr. hex, six, protos, first, front, and odous, odontis, a tooth.] A name given to a fossil quadruped, differing from the hipopotamus only in having six, instead of four, incisor teeth. It occurs in the miocene and pilocene tertiaries of Asia.

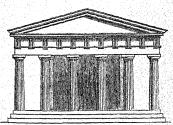
Hexapterous (heks-ap'tè-rus), a. [Gr. hex, six, and pteron, a wing.] In bot having six processes resembling wings, as a plant.

Hexastich, Hexastichon (heks'a-stik, heks-as'ti-kon), n. [Gr. hex, six, stichos, a verse.]

A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

Hexastylar (heks'a-stil-er), a. In arch. having six columns in front.

Hexastyle (heks'a-stil), n. [Gr. hex, six, and



Hexastyle-Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, Egina

stylos, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front. Hexoctahedron (heks-ok'ta-hē"dron), n.

[Gr. hex, six, and E. octahedron (which see).] A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hext, \dagger a superl. (A. Sax. hehst, highest.] Highest. Chaucer.

Hexyl (heksil), n. (C_6H_{15}) The hypothetical radicle of the sixth member of the ethylic series of alcohols.

Hey (hā). An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

Hey (hā), n. A heydeguy (which see).

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the hev. Shak,

Heyday (hā'dā), exclam. [Comp. hey, an exclamation of cheerfulness, D. hei, G. heyda, heidi, heia, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.

of wonder.

Heyday (há'dā), n. [Perhaps another form of highday.] A frolic; wildness; frolicsomeness; as, the heyday of youth.

At your age
The heyday in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.

Shak

Heydeguy † (hā'de-gī), n. [Perhaps highday and guise.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But frendly faeries, met with many graces, And light-foote nymphes can chace the lingering night With heydeguyes and trimly trodden traces. Spenser.

Hiation † (hī-ā'shon), n. [L. hio, to gape.] The act of gaping.

The continual hiation or holding open of the came-leon's mouth. Sir T. Browne.

leons mouth.

Hiatus (hi-ā'tus), n. [L., from hio, to open or gape, 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm. 'Those hiatuses at the bottom of the sea.' Woodward.—2. In gram. and pros. the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.—3. A space from which something, as one or more individuals of a series, is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where some part is lost or effaced. Hibernacle, Hybernacle (hi-bérnakh), n. [L. hibernacula, winter-quarters.] That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter-quarters: a term specifically applied by the older botanists to the bud in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed.

inclosed.

Hibernaculum, Hybernaculum (hī-bèr-nak'ū-lum), n. 1. In zool, the winter-quarters or winter retreat of an animal.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water he turned out a water-rat that was currously laid up in an hybernaculum arti-ficially formed of grass and leaves. Gibbert White.

necasy formed or grass and caves. Guert White.

2. In hort. a covering or protection for young buds during winter.

Hibernal, Hybernal (hi-ber'nal), a. [L. hi-bernals, from hiems, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

Hibernate, Hybernate (hi-ber'nat), v.i. pret. & pp. hibernated; ppr. hibernating. [L. hiberno, hibernatum, to pass the winter, from hibernus. See HIBERNAL.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

Inclination would lead me to hibernate, during half the year, in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain.

the year, in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain.

Southey.

Hibernation, Hybernation (hi-bèr-nā'-shon), n. The act of hibernating.

Hibernian (hi-bèr'ni-an), a. [From L. Hibernian, Toerna, Tweerna, Gr. Ternē, from Ir. Eire, Ireland. Akin Erin.] Pertaining to Hibernian (hi-bèr'ni-an), n. A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Hibernianism, Hibernicism (hi-bèr'ni-anizm, hi-bèr'ni-sizm), n. An idlom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

Hibernicize (hi-bèr'ni-siz), n.t. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Hibernicize (hi-ber'ni-siz), v.t. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish. Hibernization, Hybernization (hi-ber'niz-ā''shon), n. The act of hibernating; hiber-

Hiberno-Celt (hī-ber'nō-selt), n. An Irish

Hiberno-Celtic (hi-ber'nō-selt'ik), n. The native language of the Irish; that branch of the Celtic language spoken by the natives of Ireland

of Ireland.

Hibiscus (hi-bis'kus), n. [Gr. hibiskos, mallow.] An extensive genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, chiefly natives of tropical climates. They have large showy flowers, borne singly upon stalks towards the ends of the branches, these flowers having an outer calyx (called the epicalyx) of numerous leaves in addition to the true five-lobed persistent calyx. They are chiefly shruls, one or two being herbs, and a few attaining

the dimension of trees. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fibre of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in the different countries where they are indigenous. The petals of H. rosasinensis, a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses, are astringent, and used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as Althea frutex is a species of Hibbiscus (H. syriacus). The root of H. Manihot yields a mucilage used in Japan as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of H. canabinus are eatable, and an oil is extracted from its seeds, while it is cultivated in Indian hemp.

nemp.
Hibrid (hib'rid), n. and a. Same as Hybrid.
Hicatee, Hiccatee (hik'a-të), n. A freshwater tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed

Hiccius doctius (hik'shi-us dok'shi-us), n. [L. hic est doctus, here is a learned man.] A cant term for a juggler.

And hiccius doctius played in all.

Hiccup, Hiccough (hik'up), n. (An imitative word; comp. Dan. hik or hikken, D. hik, hikken, Fr. hoquet, W. ig, igian, Armor. hieg—all directly imitative.] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis, producing a sudden sound; a convulsive catch of the mention town weaks. the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration, repeated at short intervals.

Hiccup, Hiccough (hik'up), v.i. To have

Hich (hech), a. High. [Scotch.]

Hich (hech), a. High. [Scotch.]

Hic jacet (hik jä/set). [L.] Here lies: frequently the two first words on a tombstone: used as a noun in the following extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold hie jacets of the dead. Tennyson.

Hickery-pickery (hik'é-ri-pik'é-ri), n. A popular name for Hiera-picra.
Hick-piont (hik'hal), n. Same as Hickwall.
Hick-joint (hik'joint), a. In masony, a term applied to a species of pointing in which a portion of mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall, and made correctly smooth or level with the surface. surface.

surface.

Hickory (hik'ō-ri), n. A North American tree of the genus Carya, with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, belongingto the nat. order Juglandaceæ. Their wood is heavy, strong, and tenacious. The shapbark (C. alba) yields the hickory-nut of commerce, and its wood is most valuable. C. olivæformis yields the pecan-nut. The pignut or brown-hickory is the C. glabra, and the swamp-hickory is C. amara, so called from the bitterness of its nut.

Hickscorner † (hik'skorn-èr), n. A person who scorns or scoffs at anything, especially at religious things.

at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such hickscorners will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other?

Hickup (hik'up), v.i. Same as Hiccup My beard to grow, my ears to prick up, Or when I'm in a fit to hickup. Hudibras.

My heard to grow, my ears to prick up.
Or when I'm in a fit to hickep. Huddbras.

Hickwall, Hickway (hik'wal, hik'wā), n.

1. The little spotted woodpecker (Picus
nninor).—2. A name sometimes given to the
little blue titmouse (Parus cæruleus).

Hid, Hidden (hid, hid'n), p. of hude and a.

1. Concealed; placed in secrecy.—2. Secret;
unseen; mysterious. 'The hidden soul of
harmony. Millon.—SYN. Concealed, secret,
unseen, unknown, private, dormant, latent,
covert, mysterious, obscure, occult, recondite, abstruse, profound.

Hidage (hid'aj), n. [From hide, a quantity
of land.] A tax formerly paid to the kings
of England for every hide of land.

Hidalgo (hi-dal'gō, Sp. pron. ē-dāl'gō), n.
[Sp., contr. for hijodalgo, hijo de algo, son of
somewhat—hijo, from L. filius, son, and algo,
from L. aliquod, something, somewhat.] In
Spain, a man belonging to the lower hobility;
a gentleman by birth.

Hiddenly (hid'n-li), adv. In a hidden or
secret manner. 'These things have I hiddenly
spoke.' Culveruell.

Hidder and Shidder, † A strange rustic
phrase usually explained as he and she;
male and female.

For had his weasand been a little widder He would have devoured both hidder and shidder. Spenser.

Locally heder and sheder mean respectively a young male and female sheep.
Hide (hid), vt. pret. hid; pp. hid, hidden; ppr. hiding. [A. Sax. hidden, to hide. Cog. W. cuddiaw, to cover, cudd, darkness, Gr. keuthō, to cover, to hide, Skr. chad, to cover, To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep for the content of the cover. secret; to refrain from avowing or confessing.

I will find where truth is hid, Shak. Tell me now what thou hast done-hide it not from me, Josh. vii. 19.
In the time of trouble, he shall hide me in his pavilio
Ps. xxvii. 5.

-To hide the face, to withdraw favour. Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled.
Ps. xxx.

To hide the face from, to overlook; to

Hide thy face from my sins.

Had thy Jacayron my sins.

- Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete. See under CONCEAL.—SYN. To conceal, secrete, cover, screen, cloak, veil, mask, disguise, suppress, withhold.

Hide (hid), v.t. To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide. Pope.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide. Pope.

Hide (hīd), n. [A. Sax. htd, hýd, a hide of land, contr. from htgid, a hide of land, from the same root as hive. Skeat.] In old English law, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained, but has been variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.

Hide (hid), n. [A. Sax. hýd, hūd; comp. D. huid, Icel. hith, Dan. and Sw. hud, G. haut, hide. Cog. L. cutis, Gr. skutos, the skin of a beast. For interchange between Class. c, k, and Teut. h, see H.] 1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed: more generally applied to the undressed kins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.—2. The human skin: so called in contempt.

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's hide. Shak.

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's hide. Shak.

Hide (hid), v.t. To beat; to flog, originally no doubt with a piece of leather or hide. [Vulgar.]

[Vulgar.]
Hide-and-seek (hid'and-sēk), n. A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them.
Hidebound (hid'bound), a. 1. Applied to an animal, as a horse or cow, whose skin sticks so closely to the ribs and back as not take the control of solves so chosen to the russ and back as how to be easily loosened or raised.—2. Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth: said of a tree.—3. Obstinate and bigoted; narrow-minded; prejudiced.

To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the hidebound humour. Milton.

4.† Niggardly; penurious; not liberal. Hath my purse been hidebound to my hungry brother?

Hathmy purse been hidebound to my hungry brother?

Hidegild † (hīd'gild), n. [Hide, the skin, and gild, payment.] The price by which a villein or servant redeemed his skin from being whipped in such trespasses as anciently incurred that corporal punishment.

Hideosity (hid-e-osi-ti), n. The condition or quality of being hideous; frightfulness.

Hideous (hid'e-us), a. [O. E. hidous, Fr. hideux, O. Fr. hisdous, originally rough, shaggy, then causing dread, hideous, from L. hispidosus, for hispidus, rough, shaggy.

The O. Fr. hide, hisde, fear, dread, terror, was probably derived from the adjective.]

1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; as, a hideous monster; a hideous spectacle; hideous looks. 'Hideous woodcuts.' Macaulay.—2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror. 'Hideous cries.' Shak.

3. Shocking in any way; detestable; hateful; horrible. 'Check this hideous rashness.' Shak.—Syn. Frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, horrid, dreadful, terrible.

Hideously (hid'e-us-li), adv. In a hideous manner. 'Look more hideously on me.' Shak.

Hideousness (hid'e-us-nes), n. The state

Hideousness (hid'ē-us-nes), n. The state of being hideous; dreadfulness; horrible-

The faithful copy of my hideousness. Beaumont, Hider (hid'er), n. One who hides or con-

ceals.

Hide-rope (hid/rop), n. A very durable rope made of plaited strands of cow-hide, and used for wheel-ropes, traces, and the like.

Hiding-place (hid'ing-plas), n. A place of

concealment.

Hidlings (hid'linz), adv. In a clandestine manner; furtively. [Scotch.]

An' she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war, F. Baillie.

Hidlings, Hidlins (hid'linz), a. Clandestine. [Scotch.]
Hidous, ta. Dreadful; hideous. Chaucer.
Hidously, tadv. Hideously; terribly. Chau-

Hidrotic (hī-drot'ik), n. [Gr. hidrōs, hidrō-tos, sweat.] A medicine which causes perspiration.

Hidrotic (hī-drot'ik), a. Causing perspira-

tion.

Hie (hi), v.i. pret & pp. hied; ppr. hieing.
(0.E. hieghe, highe, A. Sax. higan, highan, to endeavour, to hasten, probably the same word with hiegan, to think, to consider, to strive or struggle, from hige, hige, the mind, thought; Goth. hugs, the mind. Comp. D. highen, Dan. hige, to pant for, to covet.]

To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in bests, often with the reciprocal progo in haste: often with the reciprocal pronoun.

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies. Dryden.
You will hie you home to dinner. Shak.

You will hie you home to dinner. Skak.

Hie,† n. Haste; diligence.—In or on hie, in haste. Chaucer.

Hie (hê), a. High. [Scotch.]

Hiemal (hi-em'al), a. Same as Hyemal.

Hieracian (hi-èr-à/shan), n. Ecèles one of a sect of early heretics, followers of one Hierac, who taught that none in the married state could obtain the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-er-ā'si-um), n. A genus of

Hieracium (hi-èr-asi-um), n. A genus or plants. See Hawkweed.
Hiera-piora (hi'èr-a-pik'ra), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and pikros, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella bark made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called Hielery-pickery.
Hierarch (hi'èr-iak), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and archos, a ruler or prince.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Ancels he innertal summons call'd.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd, Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd, Under their hierarchs in orders bright. Milton.

Hierarchal (hī-er-ark'al), a. Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy. 'The great hier-

a hierarch or hierarchy. The great hierarch Hierarchic, Hierarchical (hi-er-ark'ik, hi-er-ark'ik, al), a. Pertaining to a hierarch

or hierarchy.

Hierarchically (hi-èr-ark'ik-al-li), adv. In

a hierarchical manner. Hierarchism (hi'er-ärk-izm), n. Hierarchi-cal principles or power; hierarchal cha-

After a few centuries, the more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture,
Milman,

Hierarchy (h'ér-ark-i), n. [Gr. hierarchia—hieros, sacred, and arche, rule, sovereignty.] 1. Dominion, government, or authority in sacred things—2. The body of persons in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things, or a body of priests intrusted with a government; a sacred body of rulers.—3. A rank or order of sacred beings.

I was borne upward till I trod

I was borne upward till I trod Among the hierarchy of God. 4 Rule by sacred persons; a form of government administered by the priesthood or

4. Rule by sacred persons; a form of government administered by the priesthood or clergy.

Hieratic, Hieratical (hi-cr-at'ik, hi-cr-at'-ik-al).a. [Gr. hieratikes, sacerdotal, sacred.] Consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; sacred; sacred; sacred is sepecially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the Egyptian priests in their records. These characters seem to have been an abridged form of the hieroglyphic signs adopted for the sake of convenience and expedition.

Hierd, †n. A keeper; a herd. Chaucer.
Hierochloe, Hierochloe, Chi-cr-ö/klö-ë, hi-cr-ö/klö-ë, ni-cr-ö/klö-ë, ni-cr-ö/klö-ë, ni-cr-ö/klö-ë, ni-cr-ö/klö-ë, ni-cr-ö/klo-ë, ni-

name from the practice adopted in some parts of Germany of strewing it before the doors of churches on festival days. Hierocracy (hi-er-ok'ra-si), n. [Gr. hieros

Hierocracy (hi-er-ok'ra-si), n. [Gr. hieros and krateo.] Government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.

merardy, Hieroglyphic (hi'er-o-glif, hi'-er-o-glif'ik), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and glyphō, to carve.] 1. The figure of an animal, plant,

figure of an animal, plant, or other object, intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound. Hieroglyphics are found sculptured in abundance on Egyptian obelisks, temples, and other monuments, and the term was originally applied to those of Egypt in the belief that they were used only

those of Egypt in the belief that they were used only by the priests, but has since been extended to picture writing in general, as that employed by the Mexicans. The fig. shows a cartouche containing the name Kleopatra in hieroglyphics. The objects represented are a knee, K; a lion, L; a reed, E; a nose, O; a mat, P; an eagle, A; a hand, T; a mouth, B; an eagle, A; an egg and semicircle forming a feminine affix. See also cut at Carrouche.—2. Any figure having, or supposed to have, a hidden or mysteriously enigmatical significance.

The lion, eagle, fox, and boar,

The lion, eagle, fox, and boar,
Were heroes' titles heretofore;
Bestowed as hieroglyphics fit
To show their valour, strength or wit. Swift.

Hieroglyph (hi'er-o-glif), v.t. To represent

hy hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphic, Hieroglyphical (hieroglif'ik, hiero-glif'ik-al), a. 1. A term applied to the most ancient language of Egypt, plied to the most ancient language of Egypt, being that employed in the monumental writings or inscriptions of that country.—
2. Expressive of some meaning by hieroglyphics; written in or covered with characters formed of more or less conventionalized representations of material objects; hence written in characters or a handwriting difficult to decipher; as, hieroglyphic writing; a hieroglyphic obelisk. An hieroglyphical scrawl. Sir W. Sott.—3. Mysteriously or obscurely expressing; conveying information in a manner not intelligible to the ordinary or untrained mind. the ordinary or untrained mind.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his hieroglyphical of wisest secrets. Prof. Wilson.

Hieroglyphically (hi'or-o-glif"ik-al-i), adv. In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities; as, the Mexicans wrote history hieroglyphically.

Others have spoken emblematically and hierogly-phically, Sir T. Browne.

Hieroglyphist (hi'er-o-glif-ist), n. One versed in hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphize (hi'er-o-glif-iz), v.t. To reduce to hieroglyphics; to express by hieroglyphics

glyplines.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico , where they hieroglyphicad their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.

Fielyn.

Hierogram (hi'ér-o-gram), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and gramma, letter.] A species of sacred writing.

sacred writing.

Hierogrammatic (hi'er-o-gram-mat"ik), a. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and gramma, grammatos, letter.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; expressive of sacred writing.

Hierogrammatist (hi'er-o-gram'mat-ist), a. A writer of hieroglyphics; a sacred writer.

Hierographer (hi-er-ogra-fer), a. A writer of, or one versed in hierography.

Hierographic, Hierographical (hi'er-o-graf'ik, hi'er-o-graf'ik-al), a. Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hierography (hi-er-og'ra-fl), n. [Gr. hieros, holy, and graphō, to write.] Sacred writing.

[Rare.]
Hierolatry (hi-èr-ol'a-tri), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and latreta, worship, from latreus, to worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. Coleridge. [Rare.]
Hierologic, Hierological (hi'èr-o-loj"ik.al), a. Pertaining to hierology.

logy. Hierologist (hi-ėr-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in hierology.

Hierology (hi-èr-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hieros,

sacred, and logos, discourse.] A discourse on sacred things; especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

on that science.

Hieromancy (hī'ér-o-man-si), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and manteia, divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

Hieromartyr (hī'er-o-mar-ter), n. A priest

meromatory (in Gro-marter), w. A priest who suffers martyrdom.

Hieromnemon (hi'er-om-në'mon), a. [Gr.]
In Gr. antia (a) See AMPHICTYONS. (b) In various Greek states, a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters; a minister of religion, as at Byzantium; a minister of the treasury, as at Thasos.

the treasury, as at Thasos.

Hieronimian (hī'ēr-o-nim'i-an), n. [From their patron 8t. Jerome or Hieronymus.]

One of a religious order professing the rule of St. Augustine, founded by Colombini of sienna in 145t. Called also a Jesuate.

Hieronymite (hī-ēr-on'i-mīt), n. A hermit of the order of St. Jerome (Hieronymus). The Hieronymites possessed the convent of St. Lawrence in the Escurial, and still possess convents in Sicily, the West Indies, and Spanish America.

Hierophant (hī'ēr-o-lant, hī-ēr'o-fant), n. [Gr. hierophantēs — hieros, sacred, and phainō, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Poets are hierophants of an unapprehended inspi-

Poets are hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present.

Shelley.

Hierophantic(hi-er'o-fant"ik),a. Belonging

or relating to hierophants.

Hieroscopy (hi-er-os/kō-pi), n. [Gr. hieros, sacred, and skopeō, to view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial vic-

from hieros, sacred, and ergon, work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. Water-

tana.

Higgle (hig'l), v.i. pret. & pp. higgled; ppr. higgling. [Probably a form of haggle, to chaffer or bargain. Comp. also hawk, to sell, and huckster.] 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.—2. To chaffer; to be tedious and parsimonious in making a bargain.

It argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends. Hale.

It argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends. Hade.

Higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), adv. In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsy-trnvy. [Colleq.]

Higgler (hig'l-èr), n. 1. One who carries about provisions for sale.—2 One who is tedious and parsimonious in bargaining.—3. One who performs occasional work with a horse and cart. [Local.]

High (hi), a. [A. Sax. heāh, heāq, heā, hēh, hag. Comp. Goth. hauhs, Icel. hār, D. hoog. G. hoch, high. Cop. probably L. cac, root of cacumen, a peak.] I. Having a great extent from base to summit; rising much above the ground or some other object; extending to or situated at a great elevation; elevated; lofty; as, a high mountain; a high tower; a high Hight; how high is the sun? High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is placed. Dydden.

2. Exalted morally or intellectually; exalted.

2. Exalted morally or intellectually; exalted in excellence; lofty and chaste in style; as, a man of high mind; high attainments; high

The highest faculty of the soul. Baxler. Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond Higher design than to enjoy his state. Millan. 3. Elevated in rank, condition, or office; as, high rank; high station; high birth. If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the high and low.

Heywood.

4. Raised above the understanding; difficult to comprehend; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such high things Arrogant; boastful; ostentatious; proud;

lofty; as, high looks.

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. Clarendon.

6. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry; as, the parties had very high words.—7. Im-portant; solemn; held in veneration. For that sabbath-day was an high day. Jn. xix. 31.

8. Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree; extreme; intense; strong; foreible; exceeding the common measure or degree; as, a high wind; a high heat; high sauces; high fare; a high colour. 'High passions.' Milton.—9. Full; complete. It is high time to awake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. rx.

10. Dear: of a great price, or greater price

If they must be good at so high a rate, they know they must be safe at a cheaper. South.

In Remote from the equator north or south; as, a high latitude.—12. Remote in past time; early in former time; as, high antiquity.—13. In music, acute; sharp; as, a high rote; a high voice; opposed to low or grave.

14. Prominent from the surface; as, high exists 15. Control, committed against the 14. Prominent from the surface; as, high relief.—15. Capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, high treason, distinguished from petty treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.—16. In cookery, tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented; as, venison is improved by being kept till it is high.—High and dry, out of water; in a dry place; out of reach of the current or waves.—High Church, the name given to the party in the Church of England who supported the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. What was called the Low Church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great emmity to Popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. The term High-Church party in the Church of England, is now generally applied to those who exalt the authority and jurisdiction of the Church, and attach great value to ecclesiastical dignities and ordinances; while the terms Low-Church party and Broad-Church party are applied to those who hold moderate views in regard to these subjects.—High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—High Dutch, the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch; or the cultivated German as opposed to the vernacular dialects.—High German, originally, that Teutonic dialect spoken in the southern and elevated parts of Germany, as in Swabia, Bayaria, Austria, and parts of Franconia and Saxony, as distinguished from Platt Deutsch or Low German, spoken in the northern and more lowland portions of Germany. It may be classified under three periods—Old High German, dating from the seventh to the twelfth century to the Reformation; and New High German, in the northern and more lowland portions of Germany. It may be classified under three periods—Old High German, is used to express power or the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honourable, or oppressive; might; severity; oppression; as he carried matters with a high hand.—High jinks, an old Scotch pastime played in various ways. In the usual manner of

High (hi), adv. In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; richly; luxuriously.

Heaven and earth Shall high extol thy praises.

High (hi), n. 1. An elevated place; superior region; as, on high; from on high.—On high, (a)† aloud.

With bold words and bitter threat Bad that same boaster, as he mote on high, To leave to him that lady.

Spenser.

(b) Aloft; above.

When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive. Eph. iv. 8.

2. People of rank or high station; as, high and low, the rich and the poor.

High-admiral (hī'ad-mi-ral), n. See Ad-

MIRAL.

High-aimed (hi'āmd), a. Having high or noble aspirations. 'High-aimed hopes.' noble aspirations. Crashaw.

High-altar (hi'al-ter), n. The principal altar in a church. High-bailiff (hi'bā-lif), n. The chief officer of certain corporations; the officer of a county-court; the officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the well-ter than the county-courts. ject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff

sheriff.

High-battled (hi'bat-tld), a. Renowned in battle or war. 'High-battled Casar.' Shak.

High-blest (hi'blest), a. Supremely happy.

Milton.

High-blooded (hi'blud-ed), a. Of high birth;

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many high-blooded beauties in his court. F. Baillie.

High-blown (hi'blön), a. Swelled much with wind; inlated, as with pride or conceit. 'High-blown pride.' Shak. High-born (hi'born), a. Being of noble birth or extraction.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.

High-bound (hi'bound), v.i. To bound or leap aloft. Thomson. [Rare.]
High-bred (hi'bred), a. Bred in high life; having very refined manners or breeding.
High-built (hi'bilt), a. 1. Of lofty structure.
'Pile, high-built, and proud.' Mitton.—
2. Covered with a lofty building, or something resembling a building.

The high-built elephant his castle rears. Creech.

High-caste (hī/kast), a. Of or belonging to the highest order or caste of Hindus; as, a high-caste native.

High-church (hi'cherch), n. See under

High-church (hi'cherch), a. Inclined to magnify the authority and jurisdiction of a church; laying great stress on a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; attaching the highest

rites and ceremonies; attaching the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession. See under HfeH.
High-churchism (hi'chèrch-izm), n. The principles of High-churchmen, m. The principles of High-church principles.
High-churchman (hi'chèrch-man), n. One who holds High-church principles.
High-climbing (hi'klim-ing), a. Climbing or ascending to a great height. 'Some high-churchy hill.' Mitton.
High-coloured (hi'klui-érd), a. 1. Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed. 'Lepidus is high-coloured.' 'They have made him drink.'

Lepidus is high-coloured.' 'They have made him drink.'

drink.'

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as, a high-coloused description.

High-commission Court (liftkom-mi-shon kört), a. A court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England erected and united to the regal power by Queen Elizabeth, but abolished by 16 Car I. cil. as its powers were directed to tyrannical and unconstitutional

 $\mathbf{High\text{-}constable}$ ($\mathbf{hi'kun\text{-}sta\text{-}bl}$), n. See Con-

SYABLE. High-crowned (hi'kround), a. Having a high crown, 'Ahigh-crowned hat,' Addison. High-day (hi'dā), n. 1. A festival or galaday; ns, high-days and holidays.'-2. Broad daylight.

High-day (hī/dā), a. Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him.

High-embowed (hi'em-bod), a. Having lotty arches, 'The high-embowed roof,' Milton.

Milton.

High-engendered (hi'en-jen-derd), a. Engendered aloft or in the air. 'Your high-engendered battles.' Shak.

High-faluting (hi'fa-lūt-ing), n. Pompousness; bombast; fustian. [United States.]

High-faluting (hi'fa-lūt-ing), a. Bombastic; right-ranguing (nita-int-ing), a. Bombashic, fustian; high-sounding; pompous; affectedly elevated. 'Not so flushed, not so high-failuting (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style.' J. R. Lowell. [United States.]

High-fed (hī/fed), a. Pampered; fed luxuriously. 'A favourite mule, high-fed.'

High-feeding (hī'fēd-ing), n. Luxury in

High-finished (hī'fin-isht), a. Finished com-

pletely, or with great care and elaboration. High-filer (hi'fil-er), n. One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners. High-flown (hi'fion), a. 1. Elevated; swelled; proud; as, 'high-flown hopes.' Denhum.—2. Turgid; extravagant. 'A high-flown hyperbole.' L'Estrange. High-flushed (hi'flusht), a. Much elated.

High-flying (hi'fli-ing), a. Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions; as, 'high-flying, arbitrary kings.' Dryden.
Highgate Resin (hi'gat re-zin), n. Fossil copal. See under Fossil, a.
High-go (hi'gō), n. A drinking bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]
High-going (hi'gō-ing), a. Going high; rolling in high waves.

How can she brook the rough, high-going sea?

Massinger.

High-grown (hī'grön), a. Considerably grown. 'The high-grown field.' Shak. High-handed (hi'hand-ed), a. Overbearing; oppressive; violent; arbitrary. High-hearted (hi'hiert-ed), a. Full of cour-

High-heeled (hī/hēld), a. Having high heels;

High-neeled (n'neid), a. Having mgn neels; as, a high-hecled shoe.

High-hung (hi'lung), a. Hung aloft; elevated. 'The high-hung taper.' Dryden, Highland, (hi'land), a. Elevated land; a mountainous region; as, the Highlands of Santland. Scotland.

Highland (hTland), a. Pertaining to high-lands or to mountainous regions, especially the Highlands of Scotland; as, Highland lakes; Highland scenery. Highlander (hTland-er), n. An inhabitant of highlands, particularly of the Highlands of Scotland.

of scotland. Highland-fling (hī'land-fling), n. A sort of dance, a hornpipe, peculiar to the Scotlish Highlanders, and generally danced by one

person.

Highlandish (hi'land-ish), a. Characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is so highlandish. Drummond. Highlandman (hī'land-man), n. A high-

Highlandry (hi'land-ri), n. Highlanders

collectively. Smollett.

High-life (livilif), n. 1. The style of living of the fashionable classes.—2. The upper classes collectively. High-lift (hī'lift), v.t. To raise aloft. Cow-

High-lived (hi'livd), α . Pertaining to high

life. Goldsmith.

High-low (hī'lō), n. A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

I like your high-fliers: it is your plodders I detest, wearing old hats and high-lews, speaking in committee, and thinking they are men of business? — them!

Disract.

Highly (hi'li), adv. In a high manner or to a high degree.
High-mass (hi'mas), n. In the R. Cath. Ch. the mass which is read before the high-altar

on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions.

High-men (himen), n. pl. False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to low-men. See FULLAM, FULHAM. Who? he serve? ha! he keeps high-men and low-men, he! he has fair living at Fulham. B. Fonson.

High-mettled (hI'met-ld), a. Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as, a high-mettled steed.

With such loyal and high-mettled cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms.

Prescott.

High-minded (hi/mind-ed), a. 1. Proud;

Be not high-minded, but fear, Be not high-minded, but fear. Rom. si. 20.

2. Having or pertaining to honourable pride; characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous: opposed to mean: now the common meaning; as, a high-minded man; a high-minded resolution. Arnold.

High-mindedness (himind-ed-nes), n. State of being high-minded.

Highest (himöst), a. Highest.

Now is the sun upon the highmost hill Of this day's journey.

Highmost, (himes), n. 1. The state of being.

Highness (hī'nes), n. 1. The state of being high, in all its various senses.—2. A title of

high, in all its various senses.—2. A title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank: used with poss. prons. his, her, &c. High-palmed † (hi/pāmd), a. A term applied to a stag of full growth, that bears the palms of his horns aloft; having lofty antlers.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run.

Drammond.

High-placed (hī'plāst), a. Elevated in situ-

High-placed (hrpass), a. Elevated in suction or rank.

High-pressure (hrpe-shur), a. Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch: said of steam and steamengines. See STEAM-ENGINE.

High-priced (hi'prist), a. Costly: dear. High-priest (hi'prest), n. A chief priest High-priestship (hi'prest-ship), n. Of a high-priest.

of a high-priest.

High-principled (hi'prin-si-pld), a. 1. Of strictly honourable or noble principles; highly honourable.—2. Extravagant in notions of politics. Swift.

High-proof (hi'prid), adv. In the highest degree; so as to stand any test.

We are high-proof melancholy.

High-proof (hi'prof), a. Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, high-proof

spirits.

Righ-raised (hi'razd), a. 1. Elevated; raised aloft. 'On high-raised decks.' Drydon.—

2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. Millon.

tions. Mitton.

High-reaching (hī'rēching), a. 1. Reaching to a great height. Mitton.—2. Reaching upward.—3. Ambitious; aspiring. 'High-reaching Buckingham' Shak.

High-red (hī'red), a. Having a strong red colour; deeply red. High-repented (hī'rē-pent-ed), a. Deeply repented; repented of to the utmost. 'My high-repented himes.' Shak.

High-resolved (hī'rē-zolvd), a. Very resolute. 'High-resolved men.' Shak.

High-road (hī'rēd), n. A highway; a much-frequented road.

High-rops (hī'rōps), n. A state of great

High-ropes (hirops), n. A state of great excitement or passion: used in the phrase, 'he is on his high-ropes' applied to a person greatly elevated or excited. Grose. [Low.] High-sess (hirses), n. pl. The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore of any country. High-seasoned (hirse-rod), a. 1. Enriched with spices or other seasoning.—2. Somewhat lewd; obscene: said of literature. High-sighted (hirst-ed), a. Looking upward; with the eves directed upward; super-

what lewd; obscene: said of interactive. High-sighted (hist-ed), a. Looking upward; with the eyes directed upward; supercifious. 'High-sighted tyranny.' Shak. High-souled (histol), a. Having a high spirit; having a highly honourable soul or

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham.

Macaulay.

Macaulay.

High-sounding (hī'sound-ing), a. Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, high-sounding words or titles.

high-spirited (hi'spi-rit-ed), a. Having a high spirit; bold; manly; sensitive on the point of honour.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentle-men, high-spirited, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. Macaulay.

Righ-stepper (hi'step-per), n. A spirited horse that litts its feet well from the ground; hence a person having a dashing showy walk or bearing.

High-stomached (hī'stum-akt), a. Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. High-stomached are they both and full of ire.

Shak.

High-strung (hī/strung), a. Strung to a
high pitch; in a state of great tension; highspirited; proud; obstinate.

High-swoln (hī/swoln), a. Greatly swelled;
initated with passion.

The broken rancour of your high-sivolin hearts,
But lately spilnterd, kinit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd, and kept.

Shak.

Hight (hit), v.t. properly a pret., also hote; pp. hight, hote, hoten. [From A. Sax, held, pret. (contracted after reduplication) of hotun, to command, to promise, which was confounded with hatan, to call, to name, to be called, similar spellings being adopted for various forms of both verbs; cog. G. heissen, to name or be named, declare, command; Dan. heade, to be named, to be called. The proper present of hatan, to be called, was hatte, I am called, he is called, pret. hatte, pl. hatton, which are relics of a passive conjugation.] 1. To have for a name; to be named; passive usage. named: passive usage.

But there as I was wont to hight Arcite, Now hight I Philostrat. Chaucer. Now hight I rimos.....
Bright was her hue, and Geraldine she hight.
Lord Surrey

2. To name; to call: active usage (less proper). 'Childe Harold was he hight.' Byron.

). Childe Harom was no many.

Their caterer,

Hight Gluttony, set forth the smoking feast.

Southey.

3. To mention. [Incorrect usage.] A shepherd true, yet not so true, As he that earst I hate. Spenser. 4. To commit; to intrust; to promise. No man would hight them life and recovery.

Holland.

5. To command; to charge; to direct. The sad steele seized not where it was hight Uppon the childe.

Spenser.

Hight + (hit), n. Height.—On hight [Fr. en haut], in a high voice; aloud. Chaucer;

Spenser.

High-taper (hl'tāp-èr), n. A plant of the genus Verbascum (V. Thapsus), the common mullein. Called also Shepherd's Club.

High-tasted (hl'tāst-ed), a. Having a strong relish; plquant.

Highth, † n. [See Height.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness. Milton.

High-tide (hl'tīd), n. 1. High-water; a tide that rises higher than ordinary tides.—2. A holiday. holiday

holiday.

High-toned (hi'tōnd), a. 1. High in pitch;
strong in sound; as, a high-toned instrument.

2. High-principled; noble; elevated; as, a
high-toned character. 'High-toned mind.'
Sir W. Soott.

High-top (hi'top), n. 1. The mast-head of
a ship. Shak.—2. A kind of sweet apple.

High-towering (hi'tou-er-ing), a. Soaring
aloft. Milton.

Note the start with the character.

Highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti),a. Same as Hoity-

My.
La, William, don't be so highty-tighty with us.
Thackeray

High-viced (hi'vist), a. Enormously wicked.
'O'er some high-viced city.' Millon.
High-voiced (hi'voist), a. Having a strong tone or voice; having a voice of a high nitch.

High-water, n. See under High. High-water (hi/wa-ter), a. of or pertaining to or produced or caused by high water, or the highest point to which the tide rises;

as, high-water mark.
Highway (hi'wa), n. 1. A public road; a
way open to all passengers.—2. A public
way by water; as, the sea is the highway of

A public navigable river is also called a highway.

3. Course; road; train of action.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. Sir F. Child.

in the highway to lose. Sir y. Child. Highwayman (hi/wā-man), n. One who goes on the highway; one who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing. Highway-rate (hi/wā-rāt), n. A road-rate levied for maintaining the public roads in good selfer.

ood order.

Highway-robber (hī"wā-rob'er), n. One who robs on or near the highway; a high-

who rols on or near the highway; a highwaynan.
Highway-robbery (hi'wā-rob'er-i), n. Robbery committed on or near the highway.
High-wrought (hi'rat), a. 1. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished.—2. Inflamed or agitated to a high degree; as, high-wrought passion.—3. Swelling or rising high.

What from the cape can you discern at sea? Nothing at all: it is a high-wrought flood. Shak.

Hilar (hiler), a. In bot of or pertaining to the hilum of a seed.

Hilarate t (hilarit), v.t. [L. hilaro, hilaratum, from hilaris, cheerful.] To exhilarate.

Cocheram.

Cockeram.
Hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), a. Mirthful; merry.
Hilarity (hi-la'ri-ti), n. [Fr. hilarité; L. hilaritas, from hilaris, cheerful.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety.—Hilarity, Joy.
Hilarity differs from joy; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former is excited by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits. animal spirits.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity. Goldsmith.

SYN. Glee, cheerfulness, mirth, merriment, galety, joyousness, exhibaration, jovialty, jollity.

joility.

Hilary (hi'la-ri), a. Designating the time on or near about which the festival of St. Hilary takes place, which is January 13.—Hilary term, one of the four terms of the commiss of common law, &c., in England, beginning January 11 and ending January 31.

Hiloh (hiloh), vi. [A. Sax æloian, eloian, to delay.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

And then he'll hileh, and stilt, and jump,
An' rin an unco fit.

Hild (hild). [G. and D. held, Dan. heldt, a
hero.] An element in names of persons,

signifying a person of noble character or rank, a lord, a lady; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero; Mathild, Matilda, a heroic lady. Hildt (hild). For Held.

How can they all in this so narrow verse Contayned be, and in small compasse hild?

Hilding† (hild'ing), n. [A. Sax. hyldan, to bend, to crouch.] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.

'If your lordship find him not a hidding, hold me no more in your respect.

We have a curse in having her:
Out on her, hidding!

Shak.

Hilding (hilding), a. Cowardly; spiritless; as, a hilding fellow.

To purge this field of such a hilding foe. Shak.

Hile (hil), n. Same as Hiltum.
Hill (hil), n. Same as Hiltum.
Hill (hil), n. [A. Sax. hill, hil, hyll, hul, Comp. O.D. hille, hil, D. hervel, Icel. höjl, hvall, M. H. G. hived, G. higgel, hill; Icel. hjalli, a ledge or shelf of rock, though some of these forms can only be remotely con-nected. Perhaps cog. L. collis, a hill.] 1. A natural elevation of considerable size on the earth's surface; an eminence generally of a rounded or conical form rising above the common level of the surrounding land. the common level of the surrounding land. A hill is less than a mountain, but no definite limit of size can be assigned, and the term is sometimes applied to what would more properly be called a mountain.—2. A heap; a hillock; as, a dung-hill; the moles had thrown up a number of hills.—3. A cluster of plants and the earth raised about them; as, a hill of maize or potatoes. [United States.]
Hill (hil), v.t. 1. To form hills or small elevations of earth around; to form into

Hill (hil), v.t. 1. To form hills or small elevations of earth around; to form into hills or heaps, as earth; as, to hill corn.

Squanto showed them how to plant and hill it
Palfre

2. To heap up; to accumulate; as, to hill up gold. (Rare.)
Hill+ (hil), v.t. To cover. See Hell.
Hilled (hild), pp. or a. Having hills.
Hill-folk (hilf'6k), v.pl. 1. A designation formerly given to the sect otherwise called Cumeronians; also to the Covenanters in general. (Scotch.)

general. [Scotch.]

general. [Scotch.]

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the hillyolk, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. Sir W. Scott.

2. In Scand. myth, a class of beings intermediate between elves and the human race, inhabiting caves and small hills, and eager to receive the benefit of man's redemption. Hillfoot (hil'fut), n. The foot of a hill, the locality surrounding the base of a hill.

Hilliness (hil'i-nes), n. The state of being hilly.

hilly. Hilling† (hil'ing), n. See Heling.

Hill-men (hil'men), n. pl. Men residing on or frequenting hills; the Scottish Covenanters who took to the hills.

Hillock (hil'ok), n. [Dim. of hill. Comp. bullock, a young ox, from bull; Sc. lassock from bass, bittock from bit.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

a sight elevation.

Hillock (hil/ok), v.t.
or slight elevation.

Cowper.

Hillocky (hil/ok-j), a. Abounding or covered with hillocks.

Hillside (hil/sid), n.
of a hill.

The side or declivity

Hilltop (hil'top), n. The top or summit of

Hilltop (hil'top), n. The top or summit of a hill.

Hill-wort (hil'wert), n. Wild thyme.

Hilly (hil'i), a. 1. Abounding with hills; as, a killy country.—2.† Resembling a hill; lofty; elevated. 'The top of hilly empire.' Beau. & Fl.

Hilsah (hil'sa), n. A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.

Hilt (hilt), n. [A. Sax. hilt, hylt, hilt, haft, or handle; akin to helve and helm.] A handle, especially the handle of a sword or dagger. The plural was formerly used with a singular meaning.

lar meaning.

Here take thou the hills,

And when my face is covered as 'tis now,

Guide thou the sword.

Shak.

a,Hilum in comm

sword.

Hilted (hilt'ed), a. Having
a hilt: used in composition: as, a basket-hilted
sword. Hilum (hi'lum), n. [L.] The

eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar produced by the separation of a seed

from its placenta.

Him (him), pron. [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of he and htt, he and it, afterthe dative and

wards used instead of hine, the real accusative sing, mase.; m is properly a dative suffix, as in them, whom.] The dative and objective case of he. [In such a sentence as, Give him that, him is really the dative.] Him 1 (him). 1. Himself. Spencer.—2. [Old dative phural.] To them. Hence him seemed, it seemed to them; they supposed. Chaucer. Himalayan, (him.-aliyan), a. [Skr. hima, snow, and dlaya, abode.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, the great mountain chain to the north of Hindustan.

Himalayan-pine (him.a-lidyan-pin), n. A variety of the pine, Pinus gerardiana, a mative of Nepaul. It is a large tree with entable seeds.

native of Nepaul. It is a large tree with eatable seeds.

Himantopus (hi-man'tō-pus), n. [Gr. himantopus, a kind of bird—himas, himantopus, a leather strap, a thong, and pons, a foot.] A genus of grallatorial birds, distinguished by the great length of their legs, from which circumstance they have the name of stilt-birds. It includes the long-legged plover or long-shanks (H. melunopterus), sometimes but rarely seen in England, but common in the morasses of Hungary and Turkey, and several American and Australian species. See STILT-BIRD.

Himmelf (him-self'), pron. [Him and self.]

1. An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine. It is generally used along with he (or a noun) when a subject, though sometimes alone; as, he himself, the man himself, did so, or he did so himself; when in the nominative after the werb to be it is used either with or without he (or a noun); as, it was himself or he himself. In the objective it stands alone (as, he hurt himself), or with a noun.

With shame remembers, while himself was one of the same head, himself has an had done.

With shame remembers, while himself was one Of the same herd, himself the same had done.

Denham.

But he himself turned again from the quarries.

Judg. iii. 19.

But he himself turned again from the quarries. Judg. iii. 20.

It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns.—2. Having command of himself: in his true character; possessed of his natural temper and disposition, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence; as, the man has come to himself; let him act himself.—By himself, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered; as, he sits or studies by himself. Himselven† (him-selv', himself), pron. Himself Chaucer', himyaritic, Himyaritic (him-yar'ik, himyaritik), a. Relating to Himyar'ik, himyaritik), a. Relating to Himyar', an ancient king of Yemen in Southern Arabia, or to the people having their name from him; specifically, appellative of certain ancient inscriptions exhibiting the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in South-east Arabia, or of the language of these inscriptions.

Himyaritic (him-ya-ritik), n. The language spoken in the south-east of Arabia. It is a dialect of Arabic, and is being superseded by it.

Hin (hin), n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of

dialect of Arabic, and is being superseded by it.

Hin (hin), n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about 5 quarts English measure.

Hind (hind), n. [A. Sax. kind, hinde, G. and D. hinde, G. also hindin, Icel. hind O.G. hinta.] The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind (hind), n. [A. Sax. hine, hind, a domestic, with d affixed, as in lend, sound.] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

This kind that honeward driving the slow steer.

This hind that homeward driving the slow steer,
Tells how man's daily work goes forward here.

Trench.

Hind (hind), a compar hinder, superl hindmost. [A. Sax. hind, hind, hindan, behind.
Comp. Goth. hindans, hindar, O. H. G.
hintar, G. hinten, hind, behind. Common
to all the Teutonic tongues.] Backward;
pertaining to the part which follows; in
opposition to the fore part; as, the hind
toes; the hind shoes of a horse; the hind
part of a minual.

part of an animal. And fear his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. Pope.

And tear his airid legs will o'ertake his tore. Pope.

Hindberry (hind'be-ri), n. [Hind and berry, so named because they are a favourite food of hinds.] A plant of the genus Rubus (R. Ideeus), a wild variety of the raspberry.

Hind-bow (hind'bd), n. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle.

Hind-calf (hind'kaf), n. A hart of the first year.

Hinder (hind'er), a. compar. of hind. Of or belonging to that part which is in the rear, or which follows; in the rear; following; as,

the hinder part of a waggon; the hinder part of a ship, or the stern.

Hinder (hinder), v.t. [A. Sax. hindrian, to hinder, from hinder, compar. of hind, a. (which see).] 1. To prevent from proceeding or from starting; to stop; to interrupt; obstruct; to impede.

Them that were entering in, ye hindered.

Luke xi. 52.

To check or retard in progression or mo-2. 10 chees of react in progression of the continuous c

My tears must stop, for every drop Hinders needle and thread. 3. To prevent; to debar; to shut out; to

What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? Locke. Though from is commonly used after hinder with a participial, it is sometimes omitted even by good writers; as, 'to kinder their neighbours mattreating them.' Matthew Arnold.—SYN. To stop, interrupt, counteract, thwart, oppose, obstruct, debar, arrest, embarrass, check, retard, impede, delay. Hinder (hin'der), v. i. To interpose obstacles

or impediments

This objection hinders not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written. Dryden. Hinderance, Hindrance (hin'der-ans, hin'derans: the second is the commoner form), n. 1. The act of impeding or restraining motion.—2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove all these hinderances out of the

way.

Hinder-end (hind'er-end), n. [Scotch.] 1.

Extremity; termination: applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks.—2. pl. Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff.

Hinderer (hin'der-er), n. One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

Hinderest, a. superl. of kind. Hindmost.

Hinderlans, Hinderlins (hin'der-lanz, hin'der-linz), n. pl. Hinder parts; buttocks; the posteriors. Written variously Hinderlands, Hinderlets. [Scotch.]

der-Imz), n. pl. Hinder parts; buttocks; the posteriors. Written variously Hinderlands, Hinderlands. Scotch.]
Hinderling t (hind'er-ling), n. [A Sax. hinderling t, lind'er-ling), n. [A Sax. hinderling, one not like the original type, one who comes behind his ancestors—hinder, hind, after, back, and term. ling.] A palter, worthless, degenerate person or animal. Hindermost (hind'er-môst), a. That which is behind all others; the last. The form Hindmost is more frequently used. 'Rachel and Joseph hindermost.' Gen. xxxiii. 2. Hinder-night (hind'er-nit), n. Last night; yesternight. Ramsay. [Scotch.]
Hind-hand (hind'hand), n. The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore-quarters.
Hind-head (hind'hed), n. The back part of the head; the occiput.

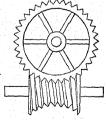
If they (noses) are Roman, arched high and strong.

If they (noses) are Roman, arched high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger hind-head. Quart. Rev.

forehead and a larger hind-head. Quart. Rev. Hindi (hin'dē), n. A modern dialect of Northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. Hindleg (hind'leg), n. A posterior leg. Hindley's Screw (hind'liz skrö), n. A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to

is intended to work. It is so named from its having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of Vork

Hindmost(hind'most).a. [A.Sax. hindema, hinduma, hindmost. The mais a superlative termination, and in this word has



Hindley's Screw.

in this word has
erroneously been assimilated to the adv.
most; comp. A. Sax. fruma, forma, first,
L. primus, first, facillimus, easiest.] The
superl. of hind (which see).
Hindoo, n. See HINDU.
Hindootsane, n. See HINDUSTANI.
Hindostanee, n. See HINDUSTANI.
Hindostanee, a. See HINDUSTANI.
Hindostane, a. Same as Hindustani.
Hindrance, n. See HINDERANCE.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin-dö' or hin'dö), n. One of the native race inhabiting Hindustan. Hindu, Hindoo (hin-dö' or hin'dö), a. Of or pertaining to the Hindus; Hindustan. Hindusism, Hindooism (hin'dö-izm), n. The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; the

system of religious principles among the Hindus.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hin-dö-stan'ē),

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hin-dò-stan'e), n. One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps (arda) of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of Central Hindustan, more corrupted in form than Hindi, and filled with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole Peninsula. Called also Urdu. Hine, † n. A hind; a farm servant. Chaucer. Hing (hing), n. The Indian name for asafotida.

Hing (hing), v.t. To hang. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hing-ching (hing/ching), v. The Chinese name for the phonetic signs in their alphabet.

bet.

Hinge (hinj), n. (Probably from hang, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. hing; comp. Prov. E. hingle, a small hinge; D. henged, a hinge.] I. The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, shutter, and the like turns; also, anything resembling the joint on which a door turns; as, the hinge of a bivalve shell.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden hinger turning. Millon. on gonean integer tirring. Million.

2. Fig. That on which anything depends or tirrins; a governing principle, rule, or point; as, this argument was the hinge on which the question turned.

the question turneu.

The brilliant actions of the Portuguese form the great hinge which opened the door to the most important alteration in the civil history of mankind.

Mickle.

A cardinal point; as east, west, north, or south. [Rare.]

South. [Rate.]

Nor slept the winds... but rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. Millon.

—To be off the hinges, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.

Hinge (hin), v.t. 1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend. [Rare.]

Be thou a flatterer now and hinge thy knee. Shak. Hinge (hinj), vi. pret & pp. hinged; ppr. hinger; as, the question hinges on this single point.

Our persuasions of the fact must not be made to hinge on the native or independent force of the adjective there employed.

Is, Taylor.

Hinge-joint (hinj'joint), n. A joint resembling a hinge, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only; as in the elbow, the knee, the lower jaw, &c.

Hink (hingk), n. A hook or twibil for reaping.

ing.

Hinniate† (hin'ni-āt), v.i. [L. hinnio, to neigh. Comp. vhinny.] To neigh.

Hinnible (hin'ni-bl), a. Neighing or capable of neighing.

Men are rational, and horses hinnible.

Mansel.

Men are rational, and horses hinnible. Mansel.
Hinny (hin'ni), n. [L. hinnus, Gr. hinnos,
mule.] A mule: specifically, the produce
of a stallion and a she-ass.
Hinny (hin'ni), v.i. [See HINNIATE.] To
neigh; to whinny.
Hinny (hin'ni), n. Honey.—My hinny, my
darling. [Provincial English and Scotch.]
Hinoideus (hin-of'dē-us), a. [Gr. his, hinos,
strength, a muscle, and eidos, likeness.] In
bot a term applied to a plant in which the
veins proceed entirely from the midrih of a
leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in
the gingerworts.

leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the gingerworts. Hint (hint), n. [According to Wedgwood from Icel. ymtr. a muttering, akin to ymja, to resound, on the type of ant from emmet; but more probably from O.E. hend, hent, to seize, and signifying primarily that which is seized, hence, as a noun, occasion, intimation.] 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insimuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation; a suggestion.

planation; a suggestion.

I am apt to believe that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled.

Lady M. W. Montagu.

2.† Cause; ground; occasion.

Our hint of woe

Is common; every day some sailor's wife.

The masters of some merchant, and the merchant Have just our theme of woe.

Most Cangantien. See the years. -Hint, Suggestion. See the verb.

Hint (hint), v.t. [See the noun.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allu-sion; to allude to; to suggest indirectly,

Just leins a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope. Just kint a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope.

—Hint, Suggest. To hint is merely to make some reference or allusion that may or may not be apprehended, or to let one's opinion be known in an indirect or hesitating manner. To suggest is to offer something definite for consideration. A hint is covert and slighter than a suggestion, which generally affords some practical direction; as, I gave him a hint of the intended outbreak of the army, and made two or three suggestions as to the best mode of meeting the danger. Syn. To suggest, infinate, insinuate, imply. Hint (hint), n. i. To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—To kint at, to allude to. ence, sugge to allude to

to allule to.

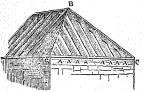
Hinter (hint'er), n. One who hints.

Hinting, See HENTING.

Hintingly (hint'ing-li), adv. In a hinting manner: suggestingly.

Hip (hip), n. [A. Sax. hype, hypp, the hip: comp. Icel. huppr., Dan. hofte, Goth. hups.

D. heup, O.H.G. huf, G. hufte. The word is probably akin to heap, perhaps to hump. I. The projecting part of an animal formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, with the flesh covering them; the fleshy part of the thigh; the haunch.—2. In arch. (a) the external angle at the junction



A.A. Jack-rafters. BCBC, Hips or Hip-rafters.

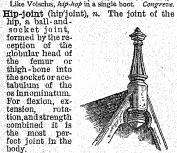
of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet.—To have on the hip, to have the advantage over one: a pirase borrowed probably from wrestlers. I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip. Shak.

To smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely with great slaughter. Judg. xv. S. Hip (hip), n. [A. Sax. hiop, heop, O. Sax. hiopa, a thorn, a thistle, common to the Teutonic languages and perhaps the same as Rus. schip, thorn, O. Slav. schipok, wildrose.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier. brier

hop.] With hopping gait.

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like Volscius, hip-hop in a single boot. Congress.

the socket or ace tabulum of the os innominatum. For flexion, ex-tension, rotatension, rota-tion and strength combined it is the most per-fect joint in the



hody.

Hip - knob (hip'nob), n. 1n arch.

a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the

point of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant.

Hip-moulding, Hip-mould (hip'mold-ing, hip'mold), n. In arch. a kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen used to signify the back

of a hip.

Hippa (hip/pa), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and also a kind of crab.] A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans, the species of which seem to be formed for burrowing in the sand. H. talpoida is called sand-bug in

sent. H. talpoida is called sand-bug in North America.

Hipparchia (hip-pir'ki-a), n. [Gr.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which there are several British species, as the marbled white butterfly (H. Galathea), grayling white butterfly (H. Semele), the golden eye (H. pamphilus). &c.

Hipparion (hip-pā'ri-on), n. [Gr., a pony, dim. of hippos, a horse.] A fossil genus of Equide, from the upper miocene and pliocene deposits of Eppelsheim and the Sewalik Hills in India as well as North America. The members are distinguished by the fact that each foot possesses a single fully developed toe, bordered by two functionless toes which do not touch the ground, but simply dangle do not touch the ground, but simply dangle on each side of the central toe. The hip-parion was about the size of an ass, one American species being, however, about

the size of a goat.

Hipped (hipt), p, and a. 1. Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy. ancholy; [Colloq.]

And from the hipp'd discourses gather.
That politics go by the weather.
2. Having the hip sprained or dislocated.
Hipped-roof, n. See HIP-ROOF.
Hippelaph (hip'pel-af), n. [Gr. hippes, a horse, and etaphos, a stag.] An animal of the deer kind, the Rusa hippelaphus, resembling the stag in size and proportions, but having rougher and harder hair, and when adult, that of the upper part of the neck formed into a sort of mane. It is a native of Bengal, Sumatra, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. By some it has been supposed to be the hippelaphus of Aristotle.
Hippidæ, Hippides (hip'i-dē, hip'i-dēz), n. pl. A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, of which the type is the genus Hippa. See HIPPA.
Hippish (hip'ish).a. Hypochondriae. [Collod.] By cares depressed, in pensive hippish mood. Gay.

By cares depressed, in pensive hippish mood. Gay.

By cares depressed, in pensive hippish mood. Gay: Hippobosca (hip-po-hos'ka), n. [Gr. hippos a horse, and bosko, to feed.] A genus of dipterous parasitic insects, the type of the family Hippoboscidæ (hip-pō-bos'd-dē), n. pl. A pupiparous family of dipterous insects, parasitic on birds and quadrupeds. The type is the genus Hippobosca or horse-fly. Hippobroma (hip-pō-bro'ma), n. [Gr. hippos, and brona. food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lobeliacea, the only species of which is H. longifora, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands, one of the most poisonous of plants. Horses are said to be violently purged after eating it. eating it.

eating it.

Hippocamp (hip'pō-kamp), n. See HippoCAMPUS. Str T. Browne.

Hippocampidæ (hip-pō-kamp'i-dō), n. pl.

The sea-horse family, a family of teleostean
fishes, constituting, with the family Syngnathidae, the sub-order Lophobranchii of the
order Teleostei. The genus Hippocampus
is the type. See Hippocampus (hip hampan) as for

is the type. See HIPPOGAMPUS.

Hippocampus (hip'yō-kamp-us), n. [Gr. hippokampus—hippos, a horse, and kamptō, to bend.] I. A genus of fishes, closely allied to the Syngmathidæ or pipe-fishes, of singular construction and peculiar habits; the upper parts have some resemblance to the head and neck of a horse in mini-ture which has supersted ature, which has suggested the English name sea-horse. When swimming they maintain a vertical position, their general length is from 6 to 10 inches, and they occur in the Mediterranean occur in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.—2. In myth, the name given to seahorses with two feet, and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or other fish, which drew the car of Neptune and other deities. Representations of them are to be seen in Pompeian paintings.



Hippocastaneæ (hip'pō-kas-tā"nō-ē), n. pl. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and L. castaneæ, Gr. kastana, chestnuts.] A sub-family of dicokastana, chestnuts.] A sub-family of dico-tyledonous trees, forming part of the order Sapindaces; the horse-chestnuts. The spe-cies are all trees of considerable size, and are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers and leaves. The common horse-chestnut (Æsculus Hippocastanum) is the best known species. See Horse-orders with Hippocentaur (hip-pō-sen'tar), n. [Gr. hippokentauros—hippos, a horse, and kentauros, centaur. See CENTAUR.] In myth. a fabulous monster, half man and half horse. See CENTAUR.

Hippocras (hip'pō-kras), n. [Fr. Called in ancient medical lexicons vinum hippocraticum, wine of Hippocrates.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocrateaceæ (hip-pō-kra'ti-ā''sē-ē),n.pl. [From the typical genus Hippocratea, so called after Hippocrates.] A nat order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising a number of species, which are trees or climbing shrubs, growing in the tropical parts of America, Africa, and the East Indies. The fruit of several is edible, the seeds of Hippocratea comosa being used in the West Indies as almonds; but the plants are of no utility otherwise. Baird.

Hippocrates' Sleeve (hip-pok'ra-tēz slēv). A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions.

Hippocratic (hip-pō-krat'ik), a. Of or helonging to Hippocrates, a celebrated physician of Greece, born in Cos, B.C. 450.—Hippocratic face, a term for the expression which the features assume immediately hefore death, or in one exhausted by long sickness by wearst avenutions avgressive human.

which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger,
threatening dissolution—so called from its
being vividly and perfectly described by
Hippocrates. The nose is pinched; the eyes
are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold
and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense
and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendant, relaxed, and cold; (cc.

Hippocratism (hip-pok'rat-izm), n. The doctrines or system of Hippocrates relating to medicine.

to medicine.

Hippocrene (hip-pō-krē'nē or hip'po-krē'n),

n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and krēnē, a fountain

—fabled to have been produced by a stroke

of the horse Pegasus' foot.] A spring on

Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the

Muses, the waters of which had the power

of civir-voette invitation.

Anses, the waters of which had the power of giving poetic inspiration.

Hippocrepian (hip-pō-krep'i-an), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and krēpis, a boot, a shoes, In zool. a member of that group of the Polyzoa or Bryozoa in which the oral tentacles are arranged in a crescentic or horse-shoe-like frame.

Hippocrepiform (hip-pō-krep'i-form), a. [Gr. hippos, a horse, krēpis, a boot, a shoe, and L. forma, form.] In bot. horseshoeshaped.

shaped.

Hippocrepis (hip-pō-krē'pis), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and krēpis, a boot or shoe.] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, nat. order Leguminose, with unequally pinnate leaves and umbellate heads of yellow flowers, natives chiefly of Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia; the horse-shoe vetches. H. comosa (the common horse-shoe vetch) is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked nods.

native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods.

Hippodame † (hip'pō-dām), n. A sea-horse; a hippopotamus. Spenser.

Hippodrome (hip'pō-dōm), n. [Gr. hippodrome of hippos, a horse, and dromes, a course, from dremō, to run.] Anciently, a circus or place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed, and horses exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus. 'The Olympian hippodrome or horse-course.' London Ency.

Hippogriff, Hippogryph (hip'pō-grif), n. [Fr. hippogriff, from Gr. hippos, a horse, and gryps, a griffon.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

winged horse.

So saying, he caught him up, and without wing Of hippogriff, bore through the air sublime. Milton.

Hippolith (hip'pō-lith), n [Gr. hippos, a horse, and lithos, a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. Hippolyte (hip-po'li-te), n. [Hippolyte, in Greek myth. the queen of the Amazons.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans allied to the shrimps, several species of which are found on our coasts.

Touth on our coasts.

Hippomane (hip-pom'a-ne), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and manta, madness.] I. An aphrodisiac substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as a philter or lovefoal, used anciently as a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion; a philter or charm. Dryden.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiacew. The H. Maneinella is the manchineel-tree, a native of the West Indies, and among the most poisonous of all known vegetable productions. See MAN-CHINEEL.

Hipponyx (hip'pō-niks), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and onyx, a claw.] A genus of molluses having an inequivalve, sub-equilateral shell, destitute of ligament and hinge teeth; lower valve attached, sub-orbicular, with a muscular impression of a horse-shoe form.

muscular impression of a horse-shoe form.

Hippopathology (hip 'pō-pa-thol'o-ji), n.
[Gr. hippos, horse, and E. pathology (which see).] The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.

Hippophaë (hip -pofa-ē), n. [Gr. hippophaës, the name of a plant supposed to be the Euphorbia spinosa.] A genus of shrubby plants of the nat. order Eleagnacee; the sallow-thorns. The H. rhamnoides (common sallow-thorn or sea buck-thorn) is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, conducting the sale of the sale

lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavour. Hippophagi(hip-pofa-ij), n. pl. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and phagein, to eat.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by old geographers to certain nomadic Seythian tribes, on the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh. Hippophagist (hip-pofa-jist), n. One who eats horse-flesh.

Hippophagous (hip-pof'a-gus), a. Feeding

on horse-flesh.

Hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), n. [Fr. hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), n. [Fr. hippophagie—Gr. hippos, a horse, and phagō, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on

eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopodium (hip-pō-pō'di-um), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and yous, podos, a foot.] A large heavy bivalve fossil shell, characteristic of the lower lias shales of England.

Hippopotamus (hip-pō-pot-a-mus), n. pl. Hippopotamuses or Hippopotami (hip-pō-pot-a-mus), a. pl. Hippopotamuses or Hippopotami (hip-pō-pot-a-mus), a lorse, and potamos, a river.] An ungulate or hoofed mammal, having a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral teats, skin about 2 inches thick on the back and sides, and without hair, except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great strength and size, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of 2 feet and more, and weigh upwards of 6 lbs. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, their hardness being superior to that of ivory, and less lible to turn valley. teeth that the animal is killed, their hard-ness being superior to that of ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. The hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa, and its flesh is greedily eaten by the natives. It has been found of the length of 17 feet, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in



Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius).

water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. There are several extinct species known.

Hippopus (hip'po-pus), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and pous, a foot.] A genus of lamel-

libranchiate molluses, of which there is but one known species, the *H. maculatus*, or bear's paw clam, from the Indian Ocean.

Hipposteology (hip-postic-olv-oj), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and E. osteology (which see).] The branch of knowledge dealing with the

The branch of knowledge dealing with the osteology of the horse.

Hippotherium (hip-pō-thō/ri-um), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and thōrion, a wild beast.] In paleon, the name of an extinct quadruped allied to the horse, belonging to the miocene period; by some it is included in the genus Hipparion.

Hipporto, directify a [Fr. hipportone.]

the genus ripparion.

Hippuric (hip-purik), a. [Fr. hippurique—Gr. hippos, a horse, and ouron, urine.]

Obtained from the urine of horses, &c.—

Hippuric acid (C₂H₂NO₂), a monobasic acid derived from the urine of horses and cows. It forms colourless transparent lustrous

prisms.

Hippuris (hip-pūr'is), n. [Gr. hippouris—hippos, a horse or mare, and oura, a tail.]

1. A genus of plants of the nat. order Haloriacaee; the mare's-tails. H. nulgaris, or mare's-tail, is a native of Britain, and grows

mare's tail, is a native of Britain, and grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is a tall erect plant, with whorls of narrow leaves and inconspicuous flowers which are also whorled.—2. In anat. the final division of the spinal marrow, also termed caudacquina, or horse's tail.

Hippurite (hip'pur-it), a. Of, pertaining to, or containing shells of the genus Hippurites.—Hippurite limestone, an important representative of the cretaceous rocks in the south of France and the Pyrenees, characterized by a large admixture of shells of the family Hippuritidae, of which the Hippurites are the most striking. See HIPPURITID.E.

TIDE.

Hippurite (hip'pūr-īt), n. A fossil bivalve, forming the genus Hippurites (which see).

Hippurites (hip-pūr-īt'ēz), n. [See HIP-PŪRIS.] A genus of fossil bivalves, having the under shell of great depth, and of a conical form, with a flat lid or operculum, occurring in the lower chalk. They are atlied to the living Chama.

Hippuritidæ (hip-pūr-īt'i-dē), n. pl. A family of fossil bivalves belonging to the class Lamellibranchiata, characteristic of the chalk, of which the genus Hippurites is the type. They were long believed to be corals or cephalopods, but are now recognized as belonging to the family Chamaceæ. See Hippurites.

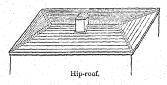
See HIPPURITES.

Hippus (hip/pus), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse.] In med. (a) a disease in the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle. (b) A peculiar motion of the iris which causes the

pupil to dilate and expand alternately.

Hip-rafter (hip'raf-ter), n. The rafter which forms the hip of a roof. See Hir.

Hip-roof, Hipped-roof (hip'röf, hipt'röf), n. [Hip and roof.] A roof, the ends of



which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclimation to the horizon as its other two sides.

Hip-shot (hip'shot), a. 1. Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hip-shot; says the goose to the gosling.

2. Lame; awkward. 'This hip-shot gramma-

Althe, awkard. This nep-sao grammarian. Milton.

Hip-tile (hip'til), n. A saddle-shaped tile used to cover the hips of roofs.

Hip-tree (hip'tre), n. In bot. Rosa canina, the dog-rose.

Hipwort (hip'wert), n. A British plant, Coedon umbilicus.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of herba coxendicum, or herb of the hips. Dr. Prior.

Hir,† possessive pron. Their; her. Chaucer. Hircinous (her sin-us), a. In bot. smelling

Hircinous (ner sin-us), a. In obs. sinening like a goat.

Hircus (her'kus), n. [L.] 1. The goat: sometimes used as the systematic name of the genus, but more frequently as the specific name of the common or domestic goat,

Capra hireus.—2. In astron, a fixed star of the first magnitude, the same with Capella. Hire (hir), v.t. pret. & pp. hired; ppr. hiring. [A. Sax. hyrian, from hir, hire; Dan. hyre, to hire; hyre, wages; forhyre, to engage; Sw. hyrra, wages; G. heuer, hire.] 1. To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to hire a horse or a carriage for a day.—2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to hire a servant for a year; to hire labourers by the day or month.—3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

Thymoetes first, its doubtful whether hir'd.

Thymoetes first, 'tis doubtful whether hip'd, Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken dow

Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.

Dryaten.

4. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; to lend the service of for a reward; to let, to lease: usually with out; as, has hired out his horse or carriage: often

mas draw out his house or carriage, orient used reflexively; as, to hire one's self out.

They ... have hired out themselves for bread.

A man planted a vineyard ... and hired it offlers.

Mark xii. 1, Wickliff's Trans.

tillers.

Mark xii. 1, Wickliffs Trans.

Hire (hir), n. [A. Sax. hip. See the verb.]

The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything.—2. The reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his hire. Lu. x. 7.

The thrifty hire I saved under your father. Shak.

3. Reward for base or illegal service; a bribe.—SYN. Wages, salary, stipend, allow-

orne.—Sin. wages, starry, superat, anowance, pay.
Hire, t pron. Her; herself. Chaucer.
Hireless (hirles), a. Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

Your misbelief my hireless value scorns. Davenant. Hireling (hirling), n. [A. Sax. hŷreling.]
1. One who is hired or who serves for wages. One who is hired or who box very the hireling longs to see the shades descend, Sandys.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

So cloub this first grand thief into God's fold; So, since, into his church lead hirelings climb.

Hireling (hir'ling), a. Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint Andre's plain
With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and AlMoranday.

Venal, Mercenary, Hireling. See under VENAL.

Hireman + (hir'man), n. A hired servant.

Scotch (Riven), n. [A corruption of Gr. Irene, and probably first used by G. Peele in his play of The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren.] A strumpet.

Down, down, dogs! down faitors! Have we not Hiren here?

Hirer (hir'er), n. One that hires, one that lets out anything for hire; one that procures the use of anything for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

with persons for service.

Hireself, † Hireselve, † Hireselven, † pron.

Herself. (Chaucer.

Hirple (hir'pl), v.i. [Perhaps allied to cripple,
or to Icel. herpast, to be contracted as with
cramp.] To halt; to walk as if lame; to
move crazily as if lame. [Scotch.]

He hirples twaladia as he dow. Burns.

Hirs, † possessive pron. Theirs. Chaucer.

Hirsel, Hirdsel (hir'sel, hird'sel), n. [From
herd, a flock.] 1. A multitude; a throng:
applied to living creatures of any kind.—

2. A flock of sheep. [Scotch.]

Come, from the hills where your hirself are grazing.

Come, from the hills where your hirsels are grazing, Sir W. Scott. Hirsel, Hirsle (hir'sl), v.i. [Imitative.] To move forward with a rustling noise along a

move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways while in a sitting or lying posture. [Scotch.]
Hirst (herst), n. 1. Same as Hurst (which see). Sir W. Scott.—2. A sand-bank near a river; a shallow in a river.
Hirsute (her-sut), a. [L. hirsutus, rough, shagsy, from hirtus, hairy, rough; connected by Pott with horreo, to bristle.] 1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles; in bot. almost synonymous with hispid, but implying a greater number of hairs or bristles, and less stiffness in them.—2. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly. 'Hirsute in his behaviour.' Life of A. Wood.
Hirsuteness (her-sut'nes), n. The state of

Hirsuteness (her-sut/nes), n. The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, hirsuteness, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy.

Burton.

Hirudinea (hi-rū-din'ē-a), n. pl. The order of Annelida comprising the leeches. See Leech.

Hirudinidæ (hi-rū-din'i-dē), n. pl. The leech

family. See Leech.

Hirado (hira'do), n. [L.] The leech, a
genus of red-blooded worms or annelids.

The principal species are H. medicinalis
(the medicinal leech), and H. sanguisaga, or

Hemopus sanguisorba (the horse-leech). See

LEECH.

LEECH.

Hirundine (hi-run'din), a. and n. [L. hirundo, a swallow.] Swallow-like; a swallow.

Hirundinidæ (hi-run-din'-dē), n. pl. A well-defined family of birds belonging to the fasirostral sub-order of Insessores; the swallow tribe. See Swallow.

Hirundininæ (hi-run'din-i'nē), n. pl. A sub-family of birds comprising the swallows, and constituting with the swiits the family Hirundinide.

family of birds comprising an envaluence, acconstituting with the swifts the family Hirundinide.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), n. [L.] A genus of fissirostral insessorial birds, the type of the family Hirundinide; the swallow genus. See SWALLOW.

His (hiz), pron. [In A. Sax. the genit, sing of he, he, and of hit, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun he; of or belonging to him. In all constructions his may be used either with or without the noun it qualifies; thus we say his books are here, or his are here; I saw his books are his, this, this is one of his; these are his books, these books are his, of these are his. It thus differs from hers, ours, &c., which include the notion of the noun in themselves, and are never joined to nouns. It was formerly used for its, but this use is now obsolete.

His brandish'd sword did blind men with his beams.

Shaz.

His brandish'd sword did blind men with his beams. From a false theory as to the origin of the genitive inflection, viz. that it was originally his, his for a considerable period (especially from the 16th century till the early part of the 18th) was commonly used as a sign of the possessive; as, the man his ground, for the general crund.

man's ground.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens So in the earth, to this day is not known. Shah. Hisingerite (hisin-jei-th). A. [In honour of W. Hisinger, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist] A hydrous silicate of iron found in the cavities of calcareous spar in Sudermanland and various Scandinavian localities.

ties.
Hisn (hizn). For His. [Vulgar.]
Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), n. [L. Hispania, Spain.] A Spanish phrase or idiom.
There are likewise numerous hispanicisms.

Reightley, Reightley, Hispid (hispid), a. [L. hispidus, rough, hairy.] Rough; shaggy; bristly: in bot, hav-ing strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff

ing strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), n. A family of coleopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hispa. These insects are popularly known in the United States by the name of little leaf-beetles. The larve burrow under the skin of the leaves of plants, especially those of apple-trees. One small species (Hispa testacea) is found in this country. Hispidity (his-pid'i-ti), n. The state of being hispid. Dr. H. More.
Hispidulous (his-pid'i-tius), a. [Dim. of hispid.] In bot. having short stiff hairs. Hiss (his), v.t. [A. Sax. hysian; O.D. hissen, D. sissen; Icel, hussun, hoson, an interjection of dislike: all imitative words.] 1. To make a sound like that of the letter s by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth, especially in contempt or disapprobation.

The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee.

Ezek, xxvii. 36.

2. To emit a similar sound: said of serpents, geese, and other animals, of water thrown on hot metal, of steam rushing through a small orifice, &c.—3. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

Shod with steel
We hissed along the polished ice. Wordsworth.
Hiss (his), v.t. 1. To condemn by hissing; to express disapproval of by hissing; as, the spectators hissed him off the stage.—2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker. Shak. Hiss (his). n. 1. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter s, especially as expressive of disapprobation. He hears the serpent-critics 'sing his. Crabbe.

2. Any similar sound, as the noise made by a serpent, by an angry goose, by steam escaping from an orifice, by water falling on hot metal, &c. 'But hiss for hiss returned with forked tongue.' Mitton. Hissing (his'ing), n. 1. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.—2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and deviction.

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and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an hissing.

Hissingly (his'ing-li), adv. With a hissing

Sound. Hist, hist, exclain. [Comp. E. hush, whist, Dan. hys. hush, W. hust, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to hush, be silent.

Hist, hist, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming.

Swift.

Hister (his'ter), n. [Etruscan primitive form of L. histrio, a stage-player.] A genus of coleopterous insects known by the name of mimic-beetles, from the power they have of contracting their limbs and counterfeiting death when alarmed. They are found very abundantly, in the spring, in the dung of horses and cows.

horses and cows.

Histeridæ (his-tér'i-dē), n. pl. A family of clavicorn beetles, in which the body is square and shining, the elytra short, the legs toothed, and the antenne short, elbowed, and having the club three-jointed. The genus Hister is the type.

Histie (his'ti), a. Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Histiology (his-ti-ol'o-ji), n. Same as Histology

totogy.

Histogenetic (his'to-jē-net"ik), a. [See His-TOGENY.] In physiol. of or pertaining to histogeny, or the formation and develop-ment of the organic textures; giving rise to or producing tissues.

or producing ussues. In the lowest animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into histogenetic elements—that is to say, into cells or nucleated masses of protoplasm, which by their metamorphosis give rise to tissues. Hautey.

plasm, which by their metamorphosis give rise to issues. Hawley. Histogeny (his-to'je-ni), n. [Gr. histos, a web or tissue, and gennaö, to engender or produce.] The formation and development of the organic tissues: the converse of histolysis, which means the disintegration of the tissue-elements. See HISTOLYSIS. Histography (his-tog'na-ni), n. [Gr. histos, a tissue, and graphō, to describe.] A description of the organic tissues. Histologic, Histological (his-to-loj'ik, histological, Gr. Histological (his-to-loj'ik, al, a. 1. Pertahing to histology.—2. Composed of or producing tissue; as, a histological gell. Histological manner; with reference to histological facts. Histological facts. Histological facts.

sues. Histology (his-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. histos, a web or tissue, and logos, discourse.] In physiol. the doctrine of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable and its various organs. This branch of physio-

the formation of an animal or vegetable and its various organs. This branch of physiological inquiry depends greatly on microscopic investigations.

Histolysis (his-tol'i-sis), n. [Gr. histos, the organic texture, and lysts, solution.] The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration. Dunglison.

Histonomy (his-ton'o-mi), n. [Gr. histos, a tissue, and nomos, a law.] The history of the laws which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues. Historial, (his-tô'ri-al), a. Historial. (histori-al), a. [From history; Fr. historien.] 1. A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations.—2. A person well versed in history.

Great captains should be good historians. South.

Great captains should be good historians. South.

Great captains should be good historians. South.
Historianism (hist-tō'ri-an-izm), n. The
quality of a historian. [Rare.]
Historic, Historical (his-to'rik, his-to'rikal), a. [L. historicas, Fr. historique.] Pertaining to or connected with history; containing or contained in, deduced from,
suitable to, representing, dc., history; as, a
historical poem; the historic page; historic
brass; historical evidence; a historical chart.
With enual lustice and historic area.

With equal justice and historic care, Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare.

—Historical painting, that branch of painting which represents historical events with due regard to time, place, and accessories, and also with the due amount of imagina-

tion and proper artistic treatment. — The historic sense, the capacity of readily and thoroughly grasping and understanding historical facts in all their bearings, and of vividity picturing them in the mind with all their concomitant circumstances.

Historically (historik-al-il), adv. In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

way of narration

The gospels . . . do all historically declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered.

Hooker.

mins when spoke, did, or suffered.

Historicity (his-to-ris'i-ti), n. The quality of being historical. Eelee. Rev. [Rare.]

Historicize (his-tor'i-siz), v.t. To record or narrate, as historical events; to write, as history. [Rare.]

Historied (his'tō-rid), α. Recorded in history. [Rare.]

Historier † (his-tō'ri-er), n. [Fr.] A short history or story; a tale; a novel.

Historify (his-to'ri-fi), v.t. To relate; to record in history.

Lam diffident of lending a perfect assent to that.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily historified. Lamb. church which you have so worthly historified. Lamb. Historiographer (his'tō-ri-og"ra-fer), n. [Gr. historia, history, and grapha, to write.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian. It is common in European courts to confer the place of public historiographer on some learned historian as a mark of honour or favour.

torian as a mark of honour or favour. Historiographic, Historiographical (histo'ri-ō-graf'ik, histo'ri-ō-graf'ik-al), a. Relating to historiography. Historiography (histo'ri-og'ra-fi), n. The art or employment of an historian. Historiology † (his-tō'ri-ol'ro-ji), n. [Gr. historia, history, and logos, discourse.] A discourse on history or the knowledge of history.

tory.
History (his'tō-ri), n. [L. historia, a history, from Gr. historia, a learning by inquiry, a setting forth of one's knowledge, from Gr. histor, knowing, learned, same root as E. wis, wit, to know.] 1. That branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence; the study or investigation of the past; as, he is fond of history. fond of history.

I have read somewhere or other, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think, that history is philosophy teaching by example.

Bolingbroke.

I have read somewhere or other, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think, that history is philosophy teaching by example.

2. A narrative of events and circumstances relating to man in his social or civic condition; a narration or account of the progress of a nation or an institution, with inquiries into and reflections on causes and effects; an account of an event or series of events that took place at any period in the life of a nation; the aggregate of the events or occurrences that have marked the progress or existence of a state or institution; as, a history of England; a history of the Crimean war; a history of painting; some countries have had a remarkably checkered history. The divisions of history in relation to periods of time have been reckoned three:—(a) Ancient history, which includes the Jewish history and that of the nations of antiquity, and reaches down to the destruction of the Roman Empire, A.D. 476; (b) medieval history, high begins with 476 and comes down to the discovery of America in 1492 or to the Reformation; (c) modern history, from either of these eras to our own times.—Classical history, properly so called, is the history of the national affairs and conquests of the Greeks and Romans.—Profame history. See under ProfAME.—Sacored history. See under Sacred.—3. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; narrative; as, he gave us a history of his adventures.—4. An account of the most of an individual person; as, we have a concise history of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.—History, Chronicle, Annals. A history is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects; a chronicle is less elaborate, artistic, and philosophical than a history, and conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature, being not very different from annals, which form a chronicle divided out into distinct years. See Chronicle.

History (his'tō-ri), v.t. To record; to relate.

That may repeat and history his loss. Shak.

History-painting (his'tō-ri-pānt-ing), n.
The art of representing historical subjects in a picture. See under HISTORIC.

History-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), n. A pictorial representation of any remarkable historical court.

Histrion + (his'tri-on), n. [L. histrio, histrionis, a buffoon, a stage-player.] A stage-player.

player. Histrionical (his-tri-on'ik, his-Histrion'ik-al), a. [L. histrionicus, from histrio, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.] Per-taining to an actor or stage-player; belong-ing to stage-playing; befitting a theatre; theatrical; stagey; unreal; feigned for pur-poses of effect. 'False and histrionic feel-ing.' De Quincey.

ing.' De Quincey.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and hibrionical. Ger. Taylor.

Histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), n. A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Hare.]

Histrionically (his-tri-on'ik-al-li), adv. In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

Histrionics (his-tri-on'iks), n. The art of theatrical representation.

Histrionism (his'tri-on-lam), n. The acts or practice of stage-players; stage-playing; feigned representation.

feigned representation.

When personations shall cease, and histrionism of happiness be over; when reality shall rule.

Sir T. Browne.

Histrionize (his'tri-on-īz), v.t. To repre-

Histrionize (histri-on-iz), v.t. To represent on the stage; to act.

Hit (hit), v.t. pret. & pp. hit; ppr. hitting.
[Icel. hitta, Dan. hitte, to hit, to meet with;
sw. hitta, to strike, to touch.] I. To strike
or touch with some degree of force; especially, to strike or touch an object aimed
at, as a mark; not to miss; to give a blow
to, literally or figuratively.

The archers hit him. 2. To reach or attain to an object desired; 2. To reach a stant of an object testred, to effect successfully; to light upon; to reproduce successfully; to get hold of or come at. 'A bungler . . in hitting features.' Atterbury.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to hit the notes right.

Locke. There you hit him . . . that argument never fails with him.

Dryden.

with him.

3. To suit with; to be conformable to; to fit; to agree with; as, this hits my fancy.—4. In backgammon, to take up a man of your opnent's lying single or uncovered, by moving a man of your own to its point.—To hit off, (a) to strike out; to determine luckily. [Rane.]

What prince soever can hit off this great secret need know no more.

Temple.

(b) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits; as, he hit off his manner to perfection.—To hit out, † to perform by good luck.

Hit (hit), v.i. 1. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash: followed by against

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and his one against another? Locke.
Corpuscles meeting with or hitting on those bodies, become conjoined with them. Woodward.

2. To meet with or fall on something by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it hits Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. Shak. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to

And millions miss for one that hits. 4. To agree; to suit; to fit. 'The number so exactly hits.' Waterland. -5. To act in harmony; to be of one mind.

Pray you let us hit together. Shak.

—To hit on or upon, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident. None of them hit upon the art.

-To hit out, to strike out with the fists; to deal blows straight from the shoulder.

Hit (hit), n. 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches anything.

So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd, And at each hit with wonder seems amaz

2. A chance; a casual event; especially a lucky chance or fortunate event; a successful attempt.

What late he called a blessing, now was wit, And God's good providence a lucky hit. Pope.

3. A striking expression or turn of thought, which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to hit the point; as, he made some happy hits in his reply. 'Fine passages or felicitous hits in speaking.' Brougham.—4. In backgammon, a move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and makes him move from the pricial starting back.

time out of play and makes him move from the original starting-place.

Hitch (hich), v.i. [More than one word probably appear under this form; comp. Prov. E. hick, to hop or spring; G. dial. hiksen, for hinken, to limp; Sc. hotch, to move by jerks, to hobble, which seems to be the Fr. hocher (from the German), to shake; Prov. E. huck, to sirrug; hook also suits meaning 2 very well.] 1. To move by jerks or with stops; to hobble; to didget; to shift one's position; as, to hitch along.

Wearv of long standing to ease themselves, a little.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by hitching into another place. Fuller, 2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked; to be linked or yoked. "Atoms which at length hitched together.' South.

which at length hitched together.' South.
Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or hitcher in a rhyme. Pope.
3. To get on pleasantly with another; to work
smoothly together.—4. To hit the legs together in going, as horses.
Hitch (hich), n.t. 1. To fasten or unite; to
yoke; to make fast; to hook; to eatch by a
hook; as, to hitch a bridle; to hitch a rope,

And then to hitch Latimer and Servetus togeth

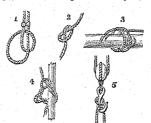
Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into ome crack or fissure.

Owen,

2. To raise or pull up; to raise by jerks. Here Short hitched up the waistband of his second pair of trousers.

Marryat.

pair of trousers. Marryat, Hitch (hich), n. 1. A catch; an impediment; a break-down; a failure; a stoppage; an obstacle, especially of a casual and temporary nature; as, there is some hitch in the proceedings; a hitch in one's gait. 'Chirped out a devil-may-care song without a hitch in his memory.' Dickens.—2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. Naut. a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to another rone, a hook, a ring or other; as a rope, a hook, a ring or other object; as, a



Hitch Knots.

1, 2, Half hitches es. 3, Clove hitch. 4, Timber hitch 5, Blackwall hitch.

clove hitch; a timber hitch; a rolling hitch, &c.—4. In mining, a small dislocation of a bed or vein.—5. A heave or pull up; as, the sailor gave his trousers a hitch.—6. Temporary assistance; help through a difficulty. [Colloq.]
Hitchel, ! v.t. To hatchel. See HATCHEL. Hitching (hich'ing), n. A fastening in a harness.

harness.

Hithe (hith), n. [A. Sax. hith, a port, a haven.] A port or small haven; as in Queenhithe and Lambhithe, now Lambeth.

Hither (hirel'er), adv. [A. Sax. hider, hither, Goth. hidre, Icel. hethra, hither. The suffix ther is a kind of comparative, as in whither.]

1. To this place: used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come hither; to proceed hither; to bring hither.—Hither and thither. to this place and that.—2. To this point: to this argument or topic; to this end. [Rare.] this argument or topic; to this end. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man.

Hooker,

Hither (hirm'er), a. On the side or in the direction toward the person speaking; nearer: correlative of farther, as, on the hither side of a hill; the hither end of the building.

Thou'lt whisper it in Ethwald's hither ear.

7. Baillie. Hithermost (hi#H'er-most), a. Nearest on Hitherto (hith'er-to), adv. [Hither and to.]

1. To this place; to a prescribed limit. Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther.
Job xxxviii. xx.
2. To this time; as yet; until now; in all previous time.

The Lord hath blessed me hitherto. Josh. xvii. 14. Hitherward, Hitherwards (hifflér-wêrd, hifflér-wêrdz), adv. [Hither and ward.] This way; toward this place.

Hitter (hit'er), n. One who hits; one who deals blows; one who smartly handles an opponent in any way; as, he is a hard hitter. Hive (hiv), n. [A. Sax. hgfe, a hive; cog. with L. cupa, a cup, whence cup, coop, cupola.] 1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of



Neighbour's Improved Bee-hive B B, Super-hives.

honey-bees. The cut represents an improved form of hive, consisting of a large breeding chamber below, and two sliding removable boxes, called super-hives, above for the abstraction of honey without disturbing the contents of the main chamber. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.—3. A place swarming with busy occupants; a company; a crowd.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a kiev of free-masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarning.

swarming.

Hive (hiv), v.t. pret. & pp. hived; ppr. hiving. 1. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; as, to hive hees.—2. To contain; to receive, as in a habitation or place. of deposit.

Where all delicious sweets are hived. Cleaveland. 3. To lay up in store for future use or enjoyment. 'Hiving wisdom with each studious year.' Byron. Hive (hiv), v.i. To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body.

At this season we get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities, Pepa,

have together in cities.

Hive-bee (hīv'hē), n. A bee which is housed in a hive; a domestic bee.

Hiver (hīv'er), n. One that collects bees into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), n. 1. A disease, the croup or cynanche trachealis.—2. An eruptive disease, a variety of the chicken-pox or nettlerash; but the name, as a popular one, seems to be rather loosely applied, though always denoting a disease characterized by a general eruption of vesicles scattered over the body, and containing a fluid.

Hizz † (hiz), n.t. To hiss. [This is the spelling in the folio edition of Shakspere, King. Lear, iii. 6.]

To have a thousand with red burning spits.

To have a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in upon them. Shak.

Hizzingt (hiz'ing), n. A hissing or hiss. May.

Hizzy, Hizzie (hiz'i), n. A hussy. [Scotch.].

Hnikarr, Nikkarr (nik'iir), n. [Icel.] An old Icelandic name of Odin.

We may remark that the monks having traits-formed Odin into the devil, our designation of his Statanic majesty as Old Nick appears to be a mere corruption of these appellations (Hnikary, Nick-kary) of the Teutonic divinity. Northern Myth.

Ho, Hoa (hō, ho'a), exclam. [Another form of whoa: Fr. ho has the same meaning.] A word used by teamsters to stop their teams; hence, as a noun, stop; moderation; bounds. There is no ho, with them.

Written also Whoa. Ho, Hoa (hō, ho'a), exclam. A cry or call to arrest attention.

Hol every one that thirsteth, come ye to Hoa. who's within?

Ho (hō), v.i. To call out: an old sea term. See Hov.

See HOY.

Hoactzin (hō-akt'zin), n. Same as Hoazin.

Hoaming† (hōm'ing), a. [From G. schaum,
foam, through the Walloon. Wedgwood.]

Swelling; surging.

What a sea comes in!

What a sea comes in!

It is a keaming sea. We shall have foul weather.

Dryden. Hoar (hôr), a. [A. Sax hār, hoary, gray-haired; allied to Icel. hæra, gray hair, hoariness; also Sc. haar, a whitish mist.] 1. White; as, hoar-frost; hoar cliffs.— 2. Gray or grayish-white; white with age; hoary; as, a matron grave and hoar.

The mariner whose eye is bright, Whose beard with age is hoar. 3.† Mouldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and hear ere it be spent.

Shak.

Hoar (hor), n. Hoariness; antiquity. His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful hour of innumerable ages.

Burke.

Moar (hōr), v.i. To become mouldy or musty. [Rare.]

When it hears ere it be spent. Shak.

Hoar (hōr), v.t. To make white or hoary.

Hoar the flamen
That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself.

And not beneves numselt.

Hoard (hörd), n. [A. Sax. hord, heard, O.Sax. and G. hort, Icel. hodd, hoard, store, treasure; Goth. huzd, a treasure.] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as, a hoard of provisions for winter; a hoard of money. money.

With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart.

God Hoarding.

Hoard (hörd), n. See Hoarding.

Hoard (hörd), n.t. To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret; to store seretily; as, to hoard grain or provisions; to hoard silver and gold. It is often followed

by up; as, to hoard up provisions.

Hoard (hord), v.i. To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

Nor cared to heard for those whom he did breed,

Nor cared to heard for those whom he did breed.

Spenies'.

Hoarder (hörd'er), n. One who hoards; one who lays up a store of something; one who accumulates and keeps in secret. 'Hoarders of money.' Looke.

Hoarding (hörd'ing), p. and a. Laying up in store; specifically, in zool. collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a hoarding animal.

Hoarding (hörd'ing), n. [O. Fr. horde, a kind of barrier. See Hurdle.] The name given to the timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair. Hoardel (hör'ed), a. Mouldy, musty.

Hoar-frost (hör'frost), n. The white particles of frozen dew.

Hoarhound (hör'hound), n. See Hore-

Hoarhound (hor'hound), n. See Hore-

HOATHOURING (nor nomin), no. See House-Hourn.
Hoatiness (hôr'i-nes), no. 1. The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray; as, the hoariness of the hair or head of old men—2.† Mouldiness. Barret.
Hoatse (hôrs), ao. [A. Sax. has, hoarse, husky; comp. Icel. hass, Dan. hass, G. heiser, O. D. haerseh, hoarse, 1. Heving a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold.—2. Giving out a harsh rough cry or sound; rough; grating; discordant; as, the hoarse raven; a hoarse voice. The hoarse resounding shore. Dryden.
Hoatsely (hôrs'li), adv. In a hoarse manner; with a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.

sound.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd.

Hoarseness (hörs'nes), n. The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural roughness of

voice.

Hoarse-sounding (hörs'sound-ing), a. Making a harsh sound.

Hoarstone (hör'stön), n. [Probably A Saxhare, here, an urmy, and E stone. Others refer the first syllable to Armor, harz, a bound or limit.] A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

Hoary (hör'i), a. [See Hoar.] 1. White or whitish; as, 'the hoary willows', Addison.

2. White or gray with age; as, hoary hairs; a hoary head; hence, fig. remote in time past; as, hoary antiquity.

Reverence the hoary head.

Dwight.

Reverence the heary head. Dwight. 3. Mouldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence. 'Coarse, hoary, moulded bread.'

Knotles.—4. In bot. covered with short, dense, grayish white hairs; canescent.

Hoary-headed (hōr'i-hed-ed), a. Having a hoary or white head; gray-headed; as, hoary-headed eld. Keats.

Hoast, Hoaste (hōst), n. [A. Sax. hwōsta, Icel, hoāt, Dan. hoāt, a cough. Imitative.] A cough. [Scotch.]

Hoax (hōst), v.t. and i. To cough. [Scotch.]

Hoax (hōks), v. [Probably a form of hocus.] Something done to make sport by deception; a trick played off in sport, especially some piece of playful or mischievous make-believe; a practical foke.

He . . . would have been scared by so silly a hoax.

He . . . would have been scared by so silly a hoax.
Macaulay.

Hoax (hōks), v.t. To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport or without malice.

M. was hazing you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. Lamb. Hoaxer (hôks'er), n. One that hoaxes. Hoay (hoi), interj. A sea term added to an exclamation in order to attract the attention of those at some distance; as, 'Main-top, heart's hoan.

of those at some distance; as, 'Mant-top, hout,'

Hoazin, Hoatzin (hō'a-zin, hō'at-zin), a. [The native name: said to be from the cry of the bird.] A singular gregarious South American bird, sometimes called the Crested Touvace, of the genus Opisthocomus (O. cristatus), referred by some naturalists to the family Cracidae (curassows and guans) and the order Gallinaceae, by others regarded as of the order Insessores, and allied to the plantain -eaters. The plumage is brown streaked with white, and the head has a movable crest like that of the cockatoo. It is of the size of the peacock, and has an enormous crop with a very small gizzard. Rob (hob), a. [A court: and corruption of Robin, Robert. Comp. Hodge, from Roger. In the sense of elf it is a contr. for Robin Goodfellow, a celebrated domestic spirit.] I. An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.

1. An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.

Many of the country hobs, who had got an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jest.

2. A sprite; an elf.

From elves, hobs and fairles Defend us, good heaven! Beau. & Fl. Defend us, good heaven! Reau. & Fl.

Hob (hob), n. [Perhaps connected with heap,
hip. Comp. Dan. hob, a heap; W. hob, what
rises or swells out. Hump may be a nasalized form; hohnail is a compound.] 1. The
part of a grate on which things are placed
in order to be kept warm.—2. The nave of
a wheel. See Hup.

Hob-a-nob, Hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob, hob'and-nob), v.t. To hobnob (which see).

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nobbed with Pharaoh, glass to glass!

Silp-shod waiter, lank and sour.

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour, At the Dragon on the heath! Let us have a quiet hour, Let us hob-and-nob with Death.

Hobbadehoy (hob'ba-dē-hoi), n. Same as

James, then a hobbadehoy, was now become a oung man. Thackeray.

Junes, then a hobodaeney, was now become a young man.

Hobbedyhoy (hob'be-dë-hoi), n. Same as Hobbledehoy.

Hobbism (hob'izm), n. The principles of Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher of the seventeenth centurry, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man by nature altogether a ferocious and selfish being, requiring the strong hand of despotism to keep him in check.

Hobbist (hob'ist), n. A follower of Hobbes.

Hobble (hob'f), n. A pret. & pp. hobbled; ppr. hobblen, [A freq. from or connected with hop. Comp. D. hobbelen, to hobbe, to stammer; W. hobetu, to hop, to hobble, to stammer; W. hobetu, to hop, to hobble, to walk unley, bearing chiefy on one leg; to limp, to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; to walk awkwardly.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryden.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryden,

2. To move irregularly; to wriggle.

If it (a hoop) hobble in its motion on level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle.

Cogan. 3. Fig. to move roughly or irregularly, as

While you Pindaric truths rehearse, She hobbles in alternate verse. Prior.

Sine probotes in alternate verse. Prior.

Hobble (hob'l), v.t. 1. To tie the legs together so as to impede or prevent free motion; to clog; to hopple,

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle . . has hobbled his teams.

Cooper.

2.† To perplex; to embarrass.

Hobble (hobl), n. 1. An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step.

He has a hobble in his gait,

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Nay, Captain Cleveland, will you get us out of this hobble? 3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an

3. Anything used to hamber the feet of an animal; a clog; a fetter.

Hobble (hob'l), v.i. or t. To dance. [Scotch]

Hobble-bush (hob'l-bush), n. A low bush

(Viburnum lantanoides) found in the northern United States. It has long straggling
branches and handsome flowers.

branches and handsome flowers.

Hobbledehoy, Hobbletehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi,
hob'l-tē-hoi), n. [Written variously and of
uncertain origin. Hob, an awkward fellow,
and hoiden, may be elements.] A stripling;
a raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

a raw gawky youth approaching mannoon.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and habbledrions attached to the farm.

Dickens.

Auntie would fain become a mother, and in order thereunto a wife, and waylays a hobblethop.

Prof. Wilson,

Hobbler (hob'l-ër), n. One that hobbles. Hobbler, Hobler (hob'l-ër), n. [From hobby.] 1. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service.—2. One who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armour.

No man shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, hoblers, nor archers, others than those who hold by such service.

Hallam,

Hobbleshow (hol/bl-shō), n. A hubbub; a tumult; an uproar. [Scotch.]
Hobblingly (hob/ing-li), adv. In a hobbling manner; with a limping interrupted

step.

Hobbly (hob'l-i), a. Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road.

Hobby (hob'bi), a. [Comp. Fr. hoberau, dim. of O. Fr. hobe, a little bird of prey. Whether the word is of French or English origin is uncertain.] A small but strong winged British falcon (Falco or Hypotriorchis subbuteo) which preys on the small birds and larger insects, such as the chaffers and grasshoppers. It was sometimes trained to chase larks, pigeons, and even partridges. The nest is made in trees, and the eggs are two to five in number.

The nest is made in trees, and the eggs are two to five in number.

Hobby (hob'i), n. [From O. Fr. hobi, hobin, a nag; comp. Dan. hoppe, a mare.] 1. A strong active horse of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran.—2. A stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride.—3. Any favourite object, plan, or pursuit; that which a person persistently pursues with zeal or delight.

John was not without his hobby. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours.

leved his vacant hours. Lamb.

4. A stupid fellow.

Hoby-horse (hob'bi-hors), n. [Hobby and horse.] 1. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride.—2. One of the principal performers in a morris dance having the figure of a horse supported round his waist and his feet concealed by a long foot-cloth.

But see, the hobby-horse is forgot, Fool, it must be your lot, To supply his want with faces And other buffoon graces.

B.

B. Jonson.

3. A stupid or foolish person.—4. A favourite plan or pursuit; a hobby.

Robbyhorsical (hob-bi-hors'ik-al), a. Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. Sterne.

taining to the wind in the hobby-index, electric. Sterne.

Hobbyhorsically (hob-bi-hors'ik-al-li), adv. Oddly; whimsically. Sterne.

Hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), n. [See HoB and Goblin.] A kind of goblin or fairy.

Hobiter (hob'il-ev), n. same as Hobbler.

Hobite (hob'ik), n. [G. haubitze. See How-ITZER.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs. See HowITZER, the common orthography.

Hoblike (hob'lik), a. Clownish; boorish.

Hobnail (hob'nail), n. [Hob, a projection, and nail (see Hob); or perhaps for hod-nail.]

1. A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots.—2. A clownish person: in contempt.

No antic hobitait at a morris but is more hand.

No antic hobnail at a morris but is more hand-somely facetious. Milton. Hobnailed (hob'nāld), a. 1. Set with hobnails; rougk.—2. In pathol, a morbid condition of the liver.

non of the liver.

Robnob (hol/nob), adv. [A. Sax. habban, to have, and nabban, for ne habban, not to have.] I. Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hobnoh is his word; give't or take't. Hobnob (hob'nob), v.i. To drink familiarly; to clink glasses; to invite to reciprocal drinking.

Hobomokko (hob-o-mok'kō), n. Among American Indians, an evil spirit.
Hoboy (hō'boi). See HAUTBOY.
Hobson's Choice (hob'snz chois). A proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, who let horses and coaches, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable door.

Why is the greatest of free communities reduced Why is the greatest of free communities reduced to Hobson's choice? The Times newspaper.

Hoby, n. Same as Hobby, a falcon. Hoby, n. Same as Hobby, a falcon.
Hochepot, † n. See Hotchpot. Chaucer.
Hock (hok), n. [A. Sax. hoh. See Hough.]
1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.—2. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.
Hock, Hockle (hok, hok'l), v.t. To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.
Hock (hok), n. [G. Hochheimer, from Hochheim, in Nassau, where it is produced.] A light sort of Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still: formerly called Hockamore. See Hockamore.
Hockamore! (hok'a-mōr), n. [Corruption of Hochheimer.] The old name for the kind of wine called hock. 'Hockamore, and mum.' Hudibras.
Hockday, Hokeday (hok'dā, hōk'dā), n.

of wine called hock. "Hockanore, and mum." Hualibras.

Hockday, Hokeday (hok'dā, hōk'dā), n.

(Comp. leel. höku-nott, the night beginning yule-tide.] A day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter.

Hockey (hok'ō), n. Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. (Provincial.]

Hockey (hok'ō), n. (From hook; A. Sax. hoc.) A game at hall played with a club curved at the lower end. It is played by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, and the object of each side is to drive the ball into that part of the field marked off as their opponents goal. Also termed Huakey and Hookey.

Hock-herb (hok'ōrb), n. [A. Sax. hoc., a mallow.] A name given to various species of mallow.] A name given to various species of mallow.] by the species of mallow.

of mallow.

Hockle (hok'l), v.t. [See Hock, v.t.; in second meaning may be from hook.] 1. To hamstring.—2. To mow, as stubble.

Hock-leaf (hok'lef), v. Same as Hock-herb.

Hock Monday, v. Monday se'nnight after Easter

Hock-tide (hok'tid), n. The second Tuesday

atter Easter.

Hoons (ho'kus), v.t. pret. & pp. hocussed;
ppr. hocussing. [See Hocus-pocus.] 1. To
impose upon; to cheat. Hence—2. To strpefy or render insensible by drugging one's
drink with the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was hocussed at supper and lost eight hundred ounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Thackeray. pounds to Deuceace,

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stu-

pelying.

'What do you mean by 'hocussing' brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick.

Dickers.

Hocus (hō'kus), n. 1. A cheat; an impostor. South.—2. The drugged liquor given to a person to stupety him.
Hocus -pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), n. [This compound occurs in similar forms in various

modern tongues; comp. It. ochus-bochus, D. hokus-bokus, cant words of jugglers, Perhaps a corruption of 'hoc est corpus,' the words pronounced by Roman Catholic priests during the sacrifice of the mass.] I. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, hocus-pocuses, and other anticks past my remembrance. Sir T. Herbert. 2. A juggler's trick; a cheat used by con-

S. Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's
As easily as hearts-peaus.

Hudibras.

Hocus-poous ho'kus-po'kus, v.t. To cheat. Hod (hod), n. [Fr. hotte, a basket for carrying on the back.] 1. A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise to the upper end of a pole or a handle and borne on the shoulder.—2. A coal-scuttle.

Hod (hod), v.i. [Perhaps same as D. hodden, to stammer; comp. hoddle. See Hoddy-PEAK.] To bob up and down on horseback;

Hodden (hod'n), a. Hodden-gray; hence, coarse; rustic; as, hodden stuff. 'Hodden or russet individuals.' Carlyle.

Hodden (hod'n), n. Hodden-gray. 'Drest in hodden or russet.' Carlyle.

Hodden-gray (hod'n-gra), n. [Hodden, perhaps for holden, kept (in its natural gray colour).] Cloth manufactured from undyed wool: in former times much worn by the Scottish peasantry. [Scotch.]
Hoddle (hod'l), v.i. [A dim. of hod.] To waddle; to hobble. [Scotch.]
Hoddy (hod'l), n. [A corruption of hoody, for hooded.] Another name for the carrion-crow.

Hoddy-doddyt (hod'i-dod'i), n. [See Hod, v.i., and Hoddy-Peak.] An awkward or foolish person.

Cob's wife and you That make your husband such a hoddy

Hoddy-peak, Hoddy-peke (hod'di-pek), a. [Perhaps same as D. hotdebek, a stammerer, from a verb hodden, to stammer. The Scottish poet Dunbar uses had-pek); apparently in the sense of misers or skinflints, and if this was the original meaning the elements of the word would seem to be given by the Icel. hodd, treasure, and pikka, to pick; comp. Icel. hodd-dof, stringiness; hodd-mildr, liberal.] A fool; a cuckold.

What ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pekes, ye doddy-

Hodge (hoj), n. [An abbrev of the name Rodger.] A countryman; a rustic clown. Rodger.] [Colloq.]

[Colloq.]

Hodge-podge, Hotch-potch (hoj'poj, hoch-poel), n. [Probably a form of hotchpot (which see), I. A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; hotchpot.—2. In law, a commixture of lands. See Hotchpot.

Hodge-pudding (hoj'pud-ding), n. A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page.—Why, Sir John, do you think that ever the devil could have made you our delight?

Ford.—What, a hodge-pudding? a bag of flax?

Hodiern, Hodiernal (hö'di-ern, hō-di-ern-al), a. [L. hodiernus, from hodie, hoc die, this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. 'Divers hodiern mathematicians.' Boyle.

In the roar and conflict of the *hodiernal* arena of opinion the voice of doubt is not heard, and decision is in request. in request.

is in request.

Hodja (hod'jä), n. [Per. khavadje, a reader.]
In Turkey, a professor in a medress or
secondary school attached to a mosque.
Hodjas have been softas and have passed an
examination in the Arabic language, the
Koran and its commentaries. See Sofrat.
Hodman (hod'man), n. 1. A man who carries a hod; a mason's, bricklayer's, or plasterer's assistant.—2. A cant term formerly
used for a young scholar, admitted from
Westminster School to be student in Christchurch College in Oxford.
Hodmandod (hod'man-dod), n. Same as
Dodman.

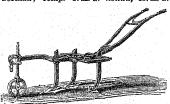
Dodman.
Hodograph. (hod/o-graf), n. [Gr. hodos, a path, and graphō, to write or describe.] In math. a peculiar curve imagined by Sir W. R. Hamilton, sometimes used to illustrate the theory of central forces.

Indométic forces.

The theory or central rores.

Hodometer (hod-om'et-er), n. [Gr. hodos, a way, and metron, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle. It consists of a clockwork arrangement fixed to the side of the vehicle, and connected with the axle. An adder way the distance the index records on a dial the distance tra-

Hodometrical (hod-o-met'rik-al), a. 1. Per-Hodometrical (not-o-metrik-al), a. I. Fer-taining to a hodometer.—2. Noting the method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning. Hoe (hō), n. [O. Fr. hoe, Fr. houe, from the German; comp. O. H. G. houve, M. H. G.



houve, G. haue. See HEW.] In agri. and house, G. haue. See HEW. In agr. and hort, an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens, in shape something like an adze, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at a convenient angle with the plate. The Dutch hoe differs from the com-

mon hand hoe in having the cutting blade set like the blade of a spade.—Horse-hoe, a frame mounted on wheels, furnished with ranges of shares spaced like the drills so as to work in the intervals between the rows of plants, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., used on farms for the same purpose as the hand hoe, and worked by horse-power;

meal: so named because sometimes baked on a hoe.

Hoe-mother (hō'muTH-er), contracted into Homer, n. The name in Orkney of the basking-shark.

Dusking-snark.

Hoffmanist (hoffman-ist), n. One of a sect of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Hoffman, a professor at Helmstadt in 1598, who taught that reason and religion are antago-

man, a professor at Helmstadt in 1598, who taught that reason and religion are antagonistic.

Hoful,† a. [A. Sax. hohfull, hogfull—hoga, care, and full.] Careful.

Hog (hog.), n. [Probably a variant form of hag, hack, referring to castration.] 1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal. All the varieties of the domestic log are derived from the wild boar (Sus scrofa). They are ungulate animals, and belong to the family Suide. See SUIDE.—2. A castrated boar.—3. A sheep of a year old; a young sheep that has not been shorn.—4. A bullock of a year old.—5. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—6. Naut. a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—To go the whole hog: See under Go.

Hog (hog), nt. 1. To cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog.—2. To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

Hog (hog), nt. [G. hocken, to take on one's back.—hocke, the back.] To carry on the back. [Local.]

Hog (hog), nt. 1. To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship hogs in launching.—2. In the manége, to hold or carry the head down like a hog.

Hog (hog), nt. In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; the hog-score itself. [Scotch.]

Hog (hog), nt. In carting, to play, as a stone with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [Scotch.]

Hog-back (hog'bak), n. A convex back like that of a hog.

that of a hog. Hog-backed (hog'bakt), a. Shaped like the

Hogo-Backet (no date), which is harder like included in hog or sow.

Hogoote (hog 'kôt), n. [Hog and cote.] A shed or house for swine; a sty.

Hogen-Mogen (hô'gen-mô'gen), n. [D. hoogen-mogend, high and mighty.] An old slang term for Holland or the Netherlands.

But I have sent him for a token To your Low-country Hogen-Mogen. Hudibras. To your Low-country Hogen-Mogen. Hudibras. Hog-fish (hog/fish), n. The popular name given to teleostean fishes of the genus Scorpena, family Scorpenide or Triglide. The best known species is the S. scrofa, common in the Mediterranean, having the head flattened sideways, armed with spines, and adorned with membranous lobes or filaments. It is of a large size and a red colour.

colour.

Hog-frame (hog-fram), n. In steam vessels, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, and forming, together with the frame of the vessel, a truss to prevent vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river and lake steamers. Called also Hogging-frame.

Hogger (hog'er), n. A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-miners when at work. Called also in Scotland a Hoshen.

Hoggerel (hog'er-l), n. A sheep of the

Hoggerel (hog'er-el), n. A sheep of the

Hoggerer (mageren, n. A sheep of the second year.

Hogger-pump (hog'er-pump), n. In mining, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.

Hoggery (hog'e-ri), n. 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept.—2. A collection of hogs or swine.

Crime and shame, And all their heggery trample your smooth wo Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine. E. B. Brown E. B. Browning.
3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness, Hogget (hog'et), n. [Norm. hoget. See Hog.]

1. A sheep two years old.—2. A colt of a year old. Called also Hog-colt. [Local.]—

3. A young boar of the second year.

Hogging (hoging), n. Screened or sifted gravel—possibly from the rounded form of

gravel—possibly from the heap.

the heap.

Hogging-frame (hog'ing-fram), n. See
Hog-Frame.

Hoggish (hog'ish), a. Having the qualities
of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean;

These devils, so talked of and feared, are none else but hoggish jailers.

Overbury.

Hoggish jalers.

Hoggishly (hogʻish-li), adv. In a hoggish, bruish, ghuttonous, or filthy manner.

They are all hoggishly drunk. Gascoigne.

Hoggishness (hogʻish-nes), n. The state or

Hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being hoggish; brutishness; vora-cious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

Hog-gum (hog'gum), n. The name given to a resinous substance used for strengthening-The name given to a resmons substance used for strengthening-plasters, and also as a diuretic, laxative, and stimulant medicine. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, &c. It is uncertain to what tree it is due, some ascribing it to Rhus metopium of the order Anneardiacea, others to the Moronobea coccinea of the others to the Moromond coccined of the order Guttifere, and some to Helwayda balantifera of the order Amyridaces. It is probable that all three yield resinous substances of similar qualities and bearing the same name. Called also Hog-doctor's Gum, Doctor's gum, and Four tree.

Doctor's-gum, and Boar-tree.

Hogh (ho), n. [See High.] A hill; a cliff.

Hogherd (hog'herd), n. [Hog and herd.] A keeper of swine.

Reeper of swine.

Hog-louse (hog'lous), n. A crustacean of the genus Oniscus, belonging to the order Isopoda. In Scotland the species are generally called 'slaters,' from being found under stones and slates.

suches and states. Hogmands (hog'ma-nā), n. [Supposed to be from Fr. 'Au gui menez,' 'Lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year; and also to an entertainment given to a visitor on that day, or to a gift conferred on those who apply for it, according to

a visitor of inta day, or to a give contented on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom.

Hog-meat (hog'mét), n. The name given in Jamaica to the root of the Boerhaavia decumbens. It is emetic, and is said to be used in the form of decoction in dysentery.

Hognose-snake (hog'nôz-snak), n. The name given to two species of snake of the genus Heterodon, which flatten their head when about to strike. They are not venomous. Called also Flat-headed Adder.

Hog-nut (hog'nut), n. The name of Carya poreina. Called also Pig-nut and Brownhickory. See Hickory.

Hogot (hog'go), n. Corrupted from Fr. haut, high, and yout, taste, relish, flavour.) High flavour; strong seent.

Balshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by

Balshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the hogo of his delicious meats and drinks.

the togo of als denicous meats and office.

Hog-peanut (hog'pe-nut), n. In bot. a twining plant (Amphicarpea monoica), with purplish flowers, and also subterranean or semi-subterranean flowers that become fleshy pea-shaped fruits: found in the United

Hog-pen (hog'pen), n. A pen for hogs; a

hog-sty.

Hog-plum (hog'plum), n. The popular name of the plants belonging to the genus Spondias, nat. order Anacardiacea. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as S. purpurea and S. lutea of the West Indies, the species generally called hog-plum, because their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much actement Braydlion dish is reversed.

cause their fruit is a common food for nogs. A much esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of S. tuberosa, mixed with milk, curds, and sugar.

Hog-rat (hog'rat), n. See CAPROMYS.

Hog-reeve (hog'rev), n. A district officer in some of the colonies who adjudicates on the trespasses and damage committed by swipe.

swine Hog-ringer (hog'ring-er), n. One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

Hog-rubber (hog'rub-ber), n. A low coarse fellow fit for such work as rubbing hogs.

J. Webster. Hog's-back (hogz'bak), n. Anything shaped like the back of a hog. In geol. a term used to express the ridgy conformation of any district of alternate rounded ridges and ravines

ravines. Hog's-back (hogz'bak), a. Shaped like the back of a hog; rounded. In geol. the term applied to a peculiar conformation of a district. See the noun.

trict. See the houn.

Hog's-bean (hog'z'bën), n. See Sow-Bane.

Hog's-bean (hog'z'bën), n. [A translation of the Gr. hyoskyamos.] Henbane (which

Hog's-bread (hogz'bred), n. Same as Hog-

meat.

Nog-score (hog'skör), n. [D. hok, a sty or pen, a dock, and E. score, a line.] In curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tec. [Scotch.]
Now he lags on Death's hag-score.

(Scotch.) Now he lags on Death's hogy-score. Burns. Now he lags on Death's hogy-score. Burns.

Hog's-fennel (hogz'fen-nel), n. A plant, Feucedanum-officinale. See SULPHUR-WORT.

Hogshead (hogz'hed), n. (Probably corrupted from one or other of the following words — D. okshoofd, G. oxhoft, Dan. oxx-hoved, Sw. oxhufudud, all meaning the measure called a hogshead, while the Danish and Swedish also mean literally an ox's-head. It is not easy to see why ox-head should come to mean a certain measure, and perhaps the word has merely simulated this origin by a false spelling. If the original meaning was ox-head the Danish or Swedish was probably the original form, the others being borrowed. The Dutch and German words cannot be separated into two words meaning ox and head in these languages. In D. os is ox, in G. ochs, while in G. haupt is head.] 1. A measure of capacity containing 63 old wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons. The London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons, the London hogshead of alewas 48 ale gallons, and the ale and beer hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. All these measures are now set aside.—2. In America this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons; as, a hogshead of spirit or molasses.—3. A large cask of indefinite contents.

Hog-shearing (hog'sher-ing), n. A ludicrous term denoting much ado about nothing.

tents

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of hog-shearing, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool.

Dean Martin.

Hog-shouther (hog'shuth-èr), n. A game in which those who amuse themselves jostle

in which those who amuse themserves jostic each other by the shoulders. [Scotch.]

Hog-shouther (hog'shn#H-er), v.i. To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive. Eurns.

Hog-shoulder, jundie, stretch, an' strive. Burns.

Hog-skin (hog'skin), m. Tanned leather
made of the skins of swine.

Hog's-lard (hogz/lärd), n. The fat of the
hog or of swine. It is soft and white, and
contains elaine and stearine. Hog's-lard is
extensively used for ointments.

Hogster (hog'stën), n. [Hog, and steer (which
see).] A wild boar of three years old.

Hogsty (hog'sti), m. [Hog and sty.] A pen
or inclosure for hogs.

Hog-wallow (hog'wol-lö), n. The name
given to rough ground on some of the
western prairies of North America, from its
having the appearance of having been rooted

western prairies of North America, from its having the appearance of having been rooted or torn up by hogs.

Hogwash (hogwosh), n. [Hog and wash.] The retines matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter given to swine; swill.

Hog-weed (hogwed), n. A name given to several plants, as Heracleum Syhondylium, Polygonum aniculare, &c.

Hohlspath (holfysath), n. [G., hollow-spar—hohl, hollow, and spath, spar.] The mineral otherwise called macle and chiastolite.

Hohoni (hō-hō'ni), n. The name given in the Pacific islands to large cocoa-mut shells used to hold water.

Roiden (hoi'den), n. [O.D. heyden, a heathen, a gypsy, a vagabond. Skeat. See HEATHEN,] 1.† A rude bold man.

HEATHEN.] 1.† A Futte bote man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this hoiden, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?

Millon.

2. A rude bold girl; a romp.
Such another slatternly ignorant horden I never saw.
Life of Mrs. Delany.

Hoiden (hoi'den), α. Rude; bold; inelegant;

They throw their persons with a hoiden air Across the room and tess into the chair. Young. Hoiden (hof'den), v.i. To romp rudely or in-

They have been holdening with the young ap-Hoidenhood (hoi'den-hud), n. State of being

a nomen.

Hoidenish (hoi'den-ish), a. Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

Hoidenism (hoi'den-izm), n. The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity

Hoise (hois), v.t. To hoist.

And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder-bands, and hosted up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.

Acts xxvii, 40.

wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

Hoist (hoist). xt. [O.E. hoise, Sc. heeze.
Comp. D. hijzen, L.G. hissen, Dan. heise,
hisse, to hoist. The t seems to have been
added as in against, amongst.] 1. To raise;
to lift; to heave; especially, to raise by
means of block and tackle; as, to hoist a
sail; to hoist a heavy package to an upper
room. 'Hoisting him into his father's
throne.' South.

They land upspeed; and heist pur hidre with Ret.

They land my goods and hoist my flying sails. Pope. To torture by raising with a rope and pulley from the ground and then letting suddenly fall. See extract.

puttey from the ground and their recent studenty fail. See extract.

These were among the forms of procedure by torture in those times, without doubt mercilessty employed in the dungeons which confined the Tanglars. The criminal was stripped, his bands hing upon a pulley at some height above. At the sign of the judge he was hauled up with a frightful wrench, and then violently let fail to the ground. This was called in the common phrase hotsing. It was the most usual, perhaps the mildest form of torture.

Hoist (hoist), n. 1. The act of hoisting; a lift.—2. That by which anything is hoisted; a machine for elevating ores, merchandise, passengers, &c. in a mine, warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.—3. Naut. the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted.

Hoist (hoist), pp. Hoisted.

Tis the sport, to have the log, ner

Hoist (hoist), pp. Hoisted.

Hoist (hoist), pp. Hoisted.

Tis the sport, to have the log, ner Hosts with his own pettir. W., Shak.

Hoisting-crash (hoisting-krab), m. A crab or kind of windlass for hoisting.

Hoisting-engine (hoisting-en-in), n. An engine for driving hoisting machinery.

Hoistway (hoistwa), n. A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse.

Hoit (hoit), v.i. [Comp. W. hoetian, to dally, to dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

and noisy mirth.

He sings and hoise and revels among his drunken companions.

Beau. & Fl.

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti). [Reduplicated from hoit.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to pshaw!

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), a. Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy; as, he is in hoity-toity spirits.

toty spirits.

Hoke-day (hōk'dā), n. See Hockday.

Hoker, t n. [A. Sax. hocer, mocking, reproach.] Frowardness. 'Ful of hoker, and of bismare.' Chancer.

of Dismare. Chaucer. Hokerly, † adv. Frowardly. 'Answer hokerly and angrily.' Chaucer. Holaster (hō-las'tèr), n. [Gr. holos, entire, and astron, a star.] A fossil genus of sea-

urchins, comprising such as are heart-shaped.

urchins, comprising such as are heartshaped.

Holcad (hol'kad), n. [Gr. holkas, holkados, a ship of burden, from helkō, to draw.] In Greek antiq. a large ship of burden. Mitjord.

Holcus (hol'kus), n. [Gr. holkos, extractive, from helkō, to extract.] A genus of perennial plants, nat. order Graminee. The H. saccharatus contains a large quantity of sugar, and H. odoratus is celebrated for its fragrance. Two species are found in Britain, both known by the name of soft-grass.

Hold (hold), v.t. pret. & pp. held; ppr. holding; holden, pp., is now chiefly used in law. [A Sax. healdan; comp. Dan. holde, L.G. holden, D. houden, Icel. halda, to hold; Goth. haldan, to tend or pasture cathle; O.Sax. haldan, to nourish, tend, or cherish. Cog. L. colere, to tend or cherish.] 1. To have or grasp in the hand; to support with or as with the hand; to grasp and retain; to sustain (often followed by up or out; see phrases below; as, to hold a sword, a pen, a candle; to hold one's head; he held him by the arm. 'Hold their hips and laugh.' Shak.

Thy right hand shall hold me. Ps. cxxxix, ro.

Thy right hand shall hold me. Ps. cxxxix, 10.

2. To bear or manage in a certain way; to put or keep in a certain position; as, hold your feet, your hands, your fingers thus; he holds his rifle very awkwardly. 'Pure hands held up.' Shak.

I have ever held my cap off to thy fortunes. Shak.

3. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge;

The Lord will not kold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain, Ex. xx. 7.

Tell me, ye yourselves, Hold ye this Arthur for King Uther's son. Tennyson. Holdy ethis Arthur for King Uther's son. Tempson. Under this head may be classed such periphrastic usages as to hold in contempt (=despise or regard with contempt); to hold in harder (=to hate).—4. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; as, a basket that holds two bushels; a cask that holds thirty gallons; the church holds two thousand people.—5. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; as, a vessel with holes in its bottom will not hold fluids.

They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. Jer. ii. 13. 6. To keep possession of; to maintain; to uphold; to defend; to retain; to preserve; not to lose; as, to hold one's rights, one's own, one's ground.

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of empire.

7. To be in possession of; to possess; to occupy; to have power over; to own; to keep; as, to hold a place, office, or title.

The star that bids the shepherd fold Now the top of heaven doth hold.

Million. The affliction of my mind amends, with which I fear a madness held me.

Shak.

Shak. 8. To have; to keep; to entertain—in various rather unusual turns of expression; as, to hold enmity; to hold amity (Shak.). Wherein the spirit held its wont to walk. Shak.—9. To derive or deduce title to, as land; as, he held his lands of the king.—9. land; as, he held his lands of the king.—
10. To refrain from giving effect to; to limit in motion or action; to stop; to restrain; to withhold; as, hold your laughter.

Death! what do'st? O, hold thy blow. Crashaw.

The Most High . . held still the flood till they were passed.

2 Esdras xiii. 44.

were passed.

2 Eedras xiii 44.

11. To keep fixed, as to a certain line of action; to bind or oblige; to keep or guard under more or less of restraint; as, to hold one to his promise. 'Whilst I at banquet hold him sure.' Shak. Often used reflexively; as, 'hold you content;' 11 can no longer hold me patient.'—12. To maintain, as a course, determination, or the like; to retain; to continue; to keep in continuance or practice; to prosecute or carry on; to observe; to pursue; as, to hold an argument or debate.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.
Thomson.
But still he held his purpose to depart. Dryden.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost, Shall hold their course. Milton.

18. To take part in, as something which is the result of united action; to direct or preside over; to bring about officially; to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to hold a feat to hold a court or parliament; to hold a countil. 'He held a feast in his house.' 1 Sam. xxv. 36.

I summon your grace to his majesty's parliament, Holden at Bury the first of this next month. Shak. 14. To use; to employ, as language.

The language held by both father and daughter to the House of Commons.

Brougham.

to the House of Commons. Brougham.

15. To keep employed; to engage the attention of; to occupy; as, these discussions held parliament till midsummer. 'Sad talk wherewith my brother held you.' Shak...

16. To bear; to continue to suffer. 'The ripest mulberry that will not hold the handling.' Shak...—17. In betting, to lay; to bet; to wager; as, I hold you a crown...

18. In betting, to accept, as a bet; as, I hold you; I hold that offer..—19. In cricket, to catch, generally implying a clever catch; said of a ball...—To hold in hand, to toy with; to keep in expectation; to amuse with with; to keep in expectation; to amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods, And hold a lady in hand. Beau. & Fl.

-To hold in play, to keep fully occupied so as to prevent from attending to the main point or directing efforts towards it.

I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play.

—To hold water, (a) naut. to stop a boat in her course, by holding the oars in the water, and bearing the blade or flat part strongly against the current made alongside by her passing through the water. (b) To be consistent throughout; to be in accordance with facts or probabilities, as an argument or a statement. —To hold forth, to reach forth; to put forward to view; to offer; to exhibit;

Observe the connection of ideas in the proposi-tions which books hold forth and pretend to teach.

Lucks,

—To hold in, to curb; to guide with a tight rein; hence, to restrain in general; to check; to repress—To hold off, to keep at a distance.—To hold on, to continue or proceed in; as, to hold on a course.—To hold out, (a) to extend; to stretch forth; hence, to propose; to offer.

The king held out to Esther the golden sceptre.

Est, v. 2.

Fortune holds out these to you as rewards.

B. Fonson. (b) To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long held out these pangs.

—To hold up, (a) to raise; to keep in an erect position; as, hold up your head. (b) To sustain; to support; to uphold. 'Us that here hold up his right.' Shak.

here hold up his right. Shak.

He hold up his right. Shak.

He hold shimselt up in virue. Sir P. Sidney.

(c) To sustain; to buoy up; to keep from falling or sinking. (d) To show; to exhibit; to put prominently forward.—To hold one's own, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off or to lose ground.—To hold one's peace, to keep silence.—To hold the plough, to guide or manage a plough in turning up the soil.

Hold (hold), vi. 1. To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue firm; not to give way or break; to adhere; as, he cannot hold any longer, he must fall; the rope is strong, I believe it will hold; the anchor holds well; the plaster will not hold.—2. To be true or valid; not to fall; to stand; to apply, as a fact or truth: often with true or good; as, the argument holds good in both cases; this holds true in most cases.

The proverb holds that to be vise and love.

The proverb holds that to be wise and love
Is hardly granted to the gods above. Dryden.

This will rather hold of the colossal sculptures... which encumber the pulpits of Flemish and German churches, than of the delicate mosaics and ivory-like carving of the Romanesque basilicas. Ruskin.

3. To continue unbroken or unsubdued; not to surrender; to stand one's ground: generally followed by out; as, the garrison still held out.

Our force by land hath nobly held.

Shak.

To last; to endure; to continue: generally followed by out.

While our obedience holds. 5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have held From weeping. Dryden.

6. To be dependent on for possessions; to derive right or title; as, petty barons holding under the greater barons; generally with of, and sometimes with from.

My crown is absolute and holds of none. His imagination holds immediately from nature.

Hazlitt.

7. To stop, stay, or wait; to cease or give over: chiefly in the imperative; as, hold! enough.—To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—To hold in, (a) to restrain one's self; as, he was tempted to laugh; he could hardly hold in. (b) To continue in good luck. [Unusual.]—To hold off, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—To hold on, (a) to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade held on many years. Swift.

The trade held on many years.

(b) To keep fast hold; to cling to.

(c) To proceed in a course. Job xvii. 9.— To hold out. See 3 and 4 above.—To hold to, to cling out. See 3 and 4 above.
or cleave to; to adhere.
Else he will hold to the one, and despise the other.
Mat. vi. 24

-To hold with, to adhere to; to side with;

to stand up for.

to stand up for.

But the multitude of the city was divided; and part held with the Jews, and part with the apostles.

Acts xiv. 4.

—To hold together, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—To hold up, (a) to support one's self; as, to hold up under misfortunes. (b) To cease raining; to remain dry or not showery, as the weather; hence, to cease to be obscure: used impersonally.

Therefore and dark the applications.

Though nice and dark the point appear, Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear. Hudibras.

(c) To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast; to keep up.—Hold on! hold hard! used imperatively, stop; cease; for-

hard! used imperatively, stop; cease, for-bear; be still. Hold (höld), n. 1. A grasp with the hand or with the arms; solzure; gripe; clutch; hence, fig. mental grasp; grasp on or influ-ence working on the mind: often with the verbs take and lay; as, keep your hold; to quit one's hold; to take hold; to lay hold.

Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv. 13. King Richard, he is in the mighty hold Of Bolingbroke. Shak.

Fear . . by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. 2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good hold, he is ready to fall.

Bacon.

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now My hold of this new kingdom all depends. Milton. 4. Authority to seize or keep; claim.

The law hath yet another hold on you.

5. A prison; a place of confinement. They laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

the next day.

Acts iv. 3.

6. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a place of security: often called a Stronghold.—

7. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the bottom and the lowest deck; in a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel to the deck.—

8. In muste, the character —, directing the performer to pause on the note or rest over which it is placed. Called also a Pause.

Holdback (holdbak), n. 1. Check; hinderance; restraint; obstacle.

The only holdback is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. Hammond.

2. The irroy or stran on the shaft of a vehicle.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to enable the animal to hold back

the vehicle when going down hill; a drag. **Hold-beam** (hold/bem), n. Naut. one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-

deck.
Holder, pp. of hold.
Holder (hold'er), n. 1. One who or that which holds; one who grasps, embraces, confines, restrains, believes, possesses, and the like.—2. Something by or in which a thing is held or contained; as, a holder for a flat-iron.—3. Naut. one who is employed in the hold.—4. A payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.
Holder-forth (hold'er-forth), n. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher. Addison.

to secure and hold in place something used to secure and hold in place something else; a catch; a hook; a long nail with a flat short head for securing objects to a wall; a clamp and the like.—2. Support; hold.

His holdfast was gone, his footing lost, Montagu. Holding (holding), n. 1. A tenure; the nature of a right granted by a superior to a vassal; a farm held of a superior; anything that is held.—2.† The burden or chorus of a song. Shak.

The undersong or holding whereof is, 'It is merrie in hall where beards wag all.'

The Serving Man's Comfort.

That which holds, binds, or influences;

the prince: Eurka.

Holding-ground (holding-ground), n. Naut. Good anchoring-ground.

Hole (hôl), n. [A. Sax. hol, hollow, cavern, hole. Comp. D. hol, Icel. hol, hola, a hollow, a cavity; O.H. G. hol, c. holl, hollow; of same root as A. Sax. helan, to cover, to conceal, whence hell; or as Gr. koilos, hollow.] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, natural or artificial; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, or the like.

Jeholada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 2 Ki. xii. 9. Specifically—2. The excavated habitation of certain wild beasts, as the fox, the badger, &c.; hence, a mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging.

How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little kole, than I who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. Dryden.

— A hole in one's coat, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.—SYN Rent, fissure, crevice, orifice, aperture, in-

terstice, perforation, excavation, pit, cave,

den.

Hole (höl), v.i. pret. & pp. holed; ppr. holing,
To go into a hole. B. Jonson.

Hole (höl), v.t. 1. To cut, dig, or make a
hole or holes in; as, to hole a post for the
insertion of rails or bars.

With throwing of the holed stone, with hurling of their darts.

2. To drive into a hole, as in golfing, or into a bag, as in billiards.—3. In mining, to undercut a coal-seam. See HOLER.

Hole, †Hol, †a. Entire; whole; sound. Chaucer.

cer. Hole-and-corner (höl'and-kor-ner), a. Clandestine; underhand. such is the wretched trickery of hole-and-corner buffery! These are not its only artifices. Dickets.

buffery! These are not its only artifices. Dickens. Holeetypus (no-lek'ti-pus), n. [Gr. holos, entire, wholly, and ektypos, embossed.] A fossil genus of sea-urchins, with a hemispherical circular shell, strengthened in termally by five strong ribs or projections. Holer (hō'er), n. In mining, one who undercuts the coal seam for 2 or 3 feet inwards with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the portions that have been holed.

In wedges breaks away the portons that have been holed.

Holibut (ho'li-but). See Hallbut.

Holidame (ho'li-dam), n. [Apparently from holy and dame, but really a corruption of halidom.] Same as Halidom.

By my holidame here comes Katharina! Shak. Holiday (hoʻli-da), n. [Holy and day.] 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honour of some person.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

My approach has made a little holiday, And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.

3. A day of exemption from labour; a day of amusement; a day or a number of days during which a person is released from his everyday labours.

If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work. Shah.

Holiday (ho'li-dā), a. 1. Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; as, a holiday suit of clothes.

Now I am in a holiday humour. 2. Adapted for or proper to a special oc-

Courage is but a holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.

Dryden.

[Rare.] Holiness (hö'li-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being holy or sinless; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity; the feeling of antipathy or repugnance to moral evil (see extract). Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

character, one of his essential attributes.

Hotiness suggests the idea, not of perfect virtue, but of that peculiar affection wherewith a being of perfectivitue regards moral evil; and so much indeed is this the precise and characteristic import of the term, that, had there been no evil, either actual or conceivable, in the universe there would have been no hotiness. There would have been perfect truth and perfect righteousness, yet not hotiness; for this is a word which denotes neither any one of the virtues in particular, nor the assemblage of them all put together, but the recoil or the repulsion of these towards the opposite vices—a recoil that never would have been felt, if vice had been so far a nonentity as to be neither an object of real existence nor an object of thought.

The state of much the recoil or the very deal of the opposite of the perfect of th

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—3. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was holiness unto the Lord. 4. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.—SYN. Piety, devotion, godliness, religiousness, sanctity, sacredness. Holing-axe (hō'ing-axe), n. A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

Holla (hol-la'). [Fr. hold—hol hol and la. there.] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer to one that hails. Written also Hollo, Holloa.

Hollon.

The albatross did follow;
And every day for food or play
Came to the mariner's kollo.

Holla, Hollo (holla, hollō), v.i. To call
out or exclaim; to shout or cry aloud. 'He
hollaed but even now.' Shalk. See HALLOO.
Holland (holland), n. A kind of fine linen

originally manufactured in Holland; also a coarser linen fabric unbleached or dyed brown used for covering furniture, carpets, &c., or for making window-blinds and the

Hollander (hol'land-er), n. A native of Hollandish (hol'land-ish), a. Like Holland. Hollands (hol'landz), n. A sort of gin imported from Holland.

Hollen (hol'len), n. A local name for Holly

Hollen (hol'len), n. A local name to Houly (which see).
Hollo (hol'lô), n. v.i. interf. Same as Holla.
Hollow (hol'lô), a. [A. Sax. holg, holh, a hollow space. See Holle.] I. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; having a vacant space or cavity within; as, a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it.
Exod. xxvii. 8.

2. Concave; sunken; as, a hollow eye; a hollow cheek. — 3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as, a 'hollow roar.' naums ... Dryden.

The mingled measure . . . Collins. 4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful;

not sound; as, a hollow heart.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. Shak.

Directly seasons him his enemy. "Shak.

5. Thorough; complete; out-and-out; as, a hollow beating; a hollow victory. [Colloq.]

—Hollow spar. Same as Hohlspath.—SYN.
Concave, sunken, low, vacant, empty, void, false, faithless, deceitful, hollow-hearted.

Hollow (hol'lō), n. A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a cavity, natural or artificial; concavity; a cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a groove; a channel; a canal; as, the hollow of the hand; the hollow of a tree. 'Some vault or hollow.' Bacon.

Forests grew

Upon the barren hollows, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through
little channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct.
Addison.

Rollow (hol'lô), v.t. [From the adj.] To
make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.
Trees rudely hollowed 22.5.

aving; to excurace.

Trees rudely hollawed did the waves sustain
Ere ships in triumph ploughed the watery plain
Dryden.

Hollow (hol'16), adv. Utterly; completely; out-and-out: generally with the verbs beat, carry, and the like; as, he beat him hollow; he carried it hollow. [Colloq.]
Hollow (hol'16), v.t. To shout. See Holla. Hollow (hol'16), v.t. To urge or call on by shouting.

shouting.

He has hollowed the hounds upon a velvet-headed knobbler. Sir W. Scott.

Hollow-boned (hol'lō-bōnd), a. Having the bones hollow, not solid, as birds.



birds.

Hollow-brick (hol'lo-brik), m. A brick made with perforations through it forthe purpose of warming or ventilation, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.

Hollow greed holds and



Hollow-eyed (hol'lō-id).a. Having sunken eyes. 'Hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch.' Shak. Hollow-bricks. Hollow-bearted (hol'lo-härt-ed), a. Insincere; de-ceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession.

The hollow-hearted, disaffected, And close malignants are detected. Hudibras. Hollow-horned (hol'lo-hornd), a. Having the horns hollow as oxen.

Hollowly (hol'lō-li), adv. In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if hollowly, invert
What best is boded me, to mischief! Shak

Hollowness (hol/lō-nes), n. 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.—2. Insincerity; deceitfulness;

The hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all.

South,

Hollow-newel (hol'lō-nū-el), n. In arch, the well-hole or opening in the centre of winding stairs. See Newel.

Hollow-plane (hol'1ō-plān), n. A moulding plane with a convex sole.
Hollow-punch (hol'1ō-punsh), n. A punch with a circular cutting edge for cutting holes for rivets, eyelets, &c., in leather, cloth, paper, or where a smooth round hole is to be cut in a soft yielding material.
Hollow-rail (hol'1ō-rā), n. A tubular railway rail, leated with steam to prevent the accretion of ice.
Hollow-roof (hol'1ō-rō), n. A plant Adeca

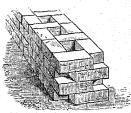
Hollow-root (hol'lō-röt), n. A plant, Adora Moschatellina, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. See ADOXA: Hollow-spar (hol'lō-spär), n. Same as Hollspath.

Hohlspath.

Hollow-square (hol'lō-skwār), n. A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.

Hollow-toned (hol'lō-tond), α. Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deep-toned.

Hollow-wall (hol'lō-wal), n. A wall built



Hollow-wall

in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity or cavities between, either for the purpose of preventing moisture from being driven by storms through the brickwork, for ventilating, for preserving a uniform temperature in apartments, or for saving materials. Hollow-ware (hol'lō-wār), n. A general trade name given to various iron articles which are hollow, as cauldrons, kettles, sancepans, coffee-nills, &c. Hollow-ware is of two kinds, cast-iron and vrought-iron. The name is also sometimes applied to earthenware.

ware. Hollow-wort (hol'lō-wèrt), n. The name of a succulent plant with pink flowers, Corydatis cava. Holly (hol'li), n. [A. Sax. holegn, holen, holly, alder, elder; O. E. and Sc. hollen, hollin, holly;



Holly (Hex Aquifolium),

allied to W. celyn, Gael. cuilionn, holly. Comp. holm(-oak), which is=holen, with minstend of n.] 1. A plant of the genus Hex (I. Aquifolium), and the only British species of that genus. It belongs to the nat. order Aquifoliacem. The common holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a grayish smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This plant is a beautiful evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, as it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, &c. Of the bark bird-lime is made by macerations, and houses and churches at cerations, and houses and churches at

Christmas are adorned with the leaves and berries, a relic probably of Druidism.—
2. The holm-oak (Quercus Ilex, an evergreen oak, often called Holly-oak.—Kneeholly, a plant, the butcher's-broom (Ruseus aculeatus). See Ruscus.—Sea-holly, a plant, Eryngium maritimum. See Eryngo.
Holly, tadv. Entirely; wholly. Chauser.
Hollyhock (hol'li-hok), n. [O.E. holihoc, from holy, and A. Sax. hoce, a mallow: called 'holy' from being originally brought from the Holy from being originally brought from the Holy Land.] A plant (Althea vosea), nat. order Malvacea. It is a native of china and of Southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of our gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue colouring matter not inferior to indigo.
Holly-oak (hol'li-ōk), n. Same as Holm-oak.
Holm, Holme (holm or höm), n. See Holm-Oak.
Holm, Holme (holm or höm), n. [A. Sax. L. G. 8 and Dan. holm, a small island in a

Holm-OAK.

Holm, Holme (hölm or höm), n. [A. Sax.

L.G. G. and Dan. holm, a small island in a river; Sw. holme, Icel. holmr, an island.]

1. An islet or river island; in Orkney, a small island off a larger one.—2. A low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy holms.

Tennyson

Holm is frequently joined with other syllables in names of places, as Stepholme, Flathholme.

Holmite (hōlm'īt or hōm'īt), n. A variety of carbonate of lime: so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.

carponate of inne: so canen from Mr. Houne, who analyzed it.

Holm-oak (hôlm'ôk or hôm'ôk), n. [O.E. hollen, A. Sax. holen, holly: the leaves of one sort of evergreen oak resemble those of the holly. See Holly.] The evergreen oak; the Querous Hex.

Holoblastic (ho'lo-blast-ik), a. In zool. a term applied to ova, such as those of manmals, of which the yolk is entirely germinal.

Holocaust (ho'lo-kast), n. [Gr. holos, whole, and kaustos, burned, from kaŭō, to burn! A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire, a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations: now sometimes applied to a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

Eunenes cut a piece from every part of the victim,

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an holocaust, or an entire sacrifice.

W. Broome.

and by this he made it an holocausi, or an entire sacrifice.

Holocephali (ho-lo-sefa-li), n. pl. [Gr. holos, entire, and kephalē, the head.] A sub-order of fishes of the order Elasmo-branchii, characterized by long jaws encased by dental plates and a cartilaginous endo-skeleton. Only two genera are known to exist now; the fossil species range from the bottom of the colite to the present age. The best known living member of this sub-order is the Chimera monstrosa, sometimes called 'king of the herrings.' See Chimera, whole, complete, and kryptō, to conceal. Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, descriptive of a cipher incapable of being read except by one who has the key. Holograph (ho'lo-graf), n. [Gr. holos, whole, and graphō, to write.] Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, &c., wholly written by the person from whom it bears to proceed.

Let who says

d. Let who says

'The soul's a clean white paper, rather say,
A palimpsest, a prophet's hotograph
Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's,
E. B. Browning

Holograph (holo-graf), a. A term applied to a manuscript document or letter written and signed by the grantor or sender; as, the will is holograph of the grantor.

A holograph letter by a man of quality is a true

A holographic teter by a man of quality is a true treasure.

Holographic, Holographical(ho-lografitk, al), a. Forming or relating to a holograph; written by the hand of the person from whom it comes; holograph. See preceding article.

Holonedral (ho-lo-hé'dral), a. [Gr. holos, whole, and hedra, seat, base.] In mineral, a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. Holometabola (ho'lo-me-tab'o-la), n.p.f. The section of the class Insecta which undergo a complete metamorphosis. See INSECT.

Holometabolic (ho'lo-me-ta-bol'ik), a. [Gr. holos, entire, complete, and metabola, change.] In zool. a term applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holometer (ho-lom'et-èr), n. [Gr. holos, all,

and metreo, to measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a

Holophanerous (ho-lo-fan'ë-rus), a. holos, entire, wholly, and phaneros, visible, from phainō, to show.] In zool. an epithet applied to the metamorphosis of insects when complete.

when complete. Holophotal (holo-fő/tal), a. [Gr. holos, whole, and phos, photos, light.] In optics, reflecting the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss; as, a holophotal reflector.

reflecting the rays of night lin one inbroken mass without perceptible loss; as, a holophotal reflector.

Holoptychius (ho-lop-tik'i-us), n. [Gr. holos, entire, and phychē, a wrinkle.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes occurring in the upper old red sandstone, so named from their wrinkled enamelled scales. The head was covered with large plates, and the body with bony scales, rhombic or cycloid in form. Their jaws, besides being armed with numerous sharp-pointed fish-teeth, were furnished with large teeth of a conical form. The fin spines were large and the bones only partially ossified, the centre being cartilaginous. They were from 8 to 12 feet in length. The name Holoptychius is now limited to the fossils of the old red sandstone, and that of Rhizodus given to those of the coal-measures.

Holosericeous (ho'lo-sē-ri''shus), a. [Gr. holos, entire, and L. sericeus, silken.] In bot. covered with minuté silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight. Holosteum (ho-los'tē-um), n. [Gr. holos, whole, and osteon, hone: applied by antiphrasis to this plant, which is soft and delicate.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophylacee. The species are small insignificant chickweed-like annuals. H. umbellatum is a native of Britain.

Holostomata (ho-lo-stom'a-ta), n. pl. [Gr. holos, whole, and stona, a mouth.] A division of gasteropodous molutuses in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

entire

Holostome (ho'lo-stōm), n. In zool. a member of the Holostomata.

Holothure (hoʻlo-thūr), n. A holothurian. Holothuria (ho-lo-thūʻri-a), n. A genus of marine animals of the order Holothurioidea.

Holothuria (ho-lo-thu'ri-a), n. A genus of marine animals of the order Holothurioidea. (See HolothurioIDEA.) Also, as a plural, the Holothurians. Holothurian. Holothurian. Holothurian. Holothurian (ho-lo-thù'ri-an), n. In zool. a member of the Holothurioidea. Holothurian (ho-lo-thù'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Holothurioidea. Holothurioidea.

oeing a member of the rammly.

Holour, † n. A whoremonger. Chancer.

Holp, Holpen (hölp, hölp'n), the antiquated pret. and pp. of help. See Hell. P.

By foul play, as thou sayest, were we heaved thence, But blessedly help hither.

Shak.

By foul play, as thou sayest, were we heaved thence, Shak.

I could not be unthankful, I who was Entreated thus and hoften. E. B. Browning.

Holster (höl'stèr), n. [D. holster, a pistol-case; comp. A. Sax. heolster, a hiding-place, a recess, from hellan, to cover, to hide; Icel. hulster, Dan. hylster, a case.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore-part of his saddle.

Holstered (höl'stèrd), a. Bearing holsters; as a holstered steed.

Holt (hölt), n. [A. Sax. O. Sax. and L.G. holt, grove, wood; D. hout, G. holz, wood, timber. Comp. Gael. and Ir. coil, coille, pl. coille, wood; v. cel. celt. shelter, covert.] A wood or woodland; an orchard; a plantation: seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, common as an element provincial English, common as an element in names of places in England.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and holf,
Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a thunderbolt.

Tennyson.

Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a thunderboth.

Holt.† For Holdeth. Chaucer.

Holt (holt), n. [Corrupted for hold.] A hold; a place of security; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of itsh. 'Gone to holt.' C. Kingsley.

Holus-bolus (holus-bolus), adv. [From whole, and bolus, a pill.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once; as, he swallowed it holus-bolus. [Vulgar.]

Holus-bolus (holus-bolus), n. The whole; all taken collectively; as, he drove out the holus-bolus of them. [Vulgar.]

Holy (holl), a. [A. Sax. holly, D. and G. heity, Icel. heitapp, Dan. helly, holy; from A. Sax. Mall, O.G. and Icel. helt, Goth. halls, whole, sound, safe. See HALE, HEAL, HALLOW, &c.] I. Free from sin and sinful affections; pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; plous; godly; as, a holy man; a holy disposition; holy zeal.

Beye holy; for I am holy. I Pet. i. fe.

Be ye holy; for I am holy. 2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; having a sacred character or associations; revered; reverend; as, the hoty Sabbath; holy oil; holy vessels; a holy priest-

Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground.

Byron.

More'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground.

An evil soul producing holy winess
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

Shak.

—Holy Alliance, a league formed by the
sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia
after the defeat of Napoleon I. at Waterloo,
on the proposal, it is said, of the emperor
Alexander of Russia, and to which all the
European sovereigns finally grave in their
adhesion. Its ostensible object was to regulate the relations of the states of Christendom in accordance with scriptural principles, but its real end was the maintenance
of existing dynasties. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family
from ascending a European throne. Upon
the secession of France and England the
alliance ceased to have any real existence.

—Holy of holies, in Scrip. the innermost
apartment of the Jewish tabermacle or temple where the ark was kept, and where no
person entered except the high-priest once
a year.—Holy Ghost or Holy Sprirt, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.

—Holy grad. See GRAIL.—Holy One, the Supreme Being.—Holy One, a person set apart for
the service of God.—The Holy One, the Supreme Being.—Holy Orders. See ORDER.—

Holy rood, the cross or crucifix, particularly
one placed in churches on the rood beam over
the entrance of the chancel.—Holy Thursday, Ascension-day; or, among R. Catholies,
Thursday in Holy Week (as they also say
Holy Saturday).—Holy war, a war to rescuthe Holy Land from the infidels; a crusade;
a war carried on by the Christians against
the Saracens in the 11th, 12th, and 13th
centuries.—Holy water, in the R. Cath. Ch.
salted water consecrated by the priest, and
used in various rites and ceremonies, as in
baptism, the consecration of relics, churches,
Kc.—Holy-vater Stock, Holy-vater Stone,
Holy-vater, Stock, Holy-vater Called
also Holy-vater Stock, Holy-vater Stone,
Holy-cross (ho'li-kros), n. 1. An order of
Angustinian canons, suppressed in the seventeenth century.—2. An ecclesiastical order
established in France in 1834, who An evil soul producing holy witness Is like a villain with a smiling cheek Shak

members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church. Holy-cross Day, n. See Holy-rood Day, Holy-cruel (ho'li-krö-el), a. Cruel from excess of holiness. 'Be not so holy-cruel.' Shak.

Million (hō'li-dā). See HOLIDAY. Holy-fire (hō'li-fir), n. In the R. Cath. and Greek Churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday, the Saturday preceding:

Easter Sunday, by sparks from a flint. All the lights are previously extinguished, and the holy-fire is greeted by the ecclesiastics on their knees exclaiming 'Lumen Christi' (Light of Christ). At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the Greek and Armenian clergy combined. There the light is represented as miraculous. Holy Grass. See HIEROGHIOE. Holy-rood (hô'li-röd), n. See under HOLY. Holy-rood Day, n. The fourteenth day of September, on which a religious festival is observed in memory of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross. Called also Holy-cross Day. Holy-stone (hô'li-stôn), n. A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks

e used by seamen for cleaning the decks

Holy-stone (ho'li-ston), v.t. To serub the

noily-stone (no'll-ston), v.t. To scrub the deck of a vessel with holy-stone. Holy-thistle (hô'll-this-l), n. A plant, the blessed-thistle (Centaurea benedicta). Holy-water (hô'-ll-wa-tèr), n. See under Holy.

Holy-water Sprinkler, n. 1. An instrument with which to

with which to sprinkle holy water. It con-sists of a bunch of twigs or a brush of horsehair set in a handle. After being dipped in the holy-water vessel it is shaken towards or over the congregation. Called



fence used in the

fence used in the niddle ages, called more commonly Morning-star (which see).

Holy-week (hô'li-wēk), n. See under Holv.

Homage (hom'āj), n. [Fr. hommage, Pr. homenatye, from Med L. hominatioum, homage, from L. homo, hominats, a man, in Med. L. a client, a vassal. The termination aticum, not rare in classical Latin, became much more generally used towards the end of the empire, and is especially common in the charters of the sixth and seventh centuries. In France it became seventh centuries. In France it became modified successively into atcum, atge, age, which last form it retains in modern French. which last form it retains inmodern French. Comp. age, from L. ataticum; damage, damanaticum; stage, staticum; village, villaticum; voyage, viaticum.] 1. In feudal law, a symbolical acknowledgment made by a feudal tenant to and in presence of his lord on receiving the investiture of a fee or compute the transactions that he was him to the stage of the same of the on receiving the investiture of a fee or coming to it by succession, that he was his man or vassal. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb, and earthly honour,' and then received a kiss from his lord.—2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action; respect or reverential regard; deference.

Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet!

Dryden.

Go, go, with homage yon proud victors neet!
Prying an ignominious homage to all who possessed inhuence in the courts. Macaulosy.

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.—
Homage ancestral is where a man and his ancestors have, time out of mind, held their land of the lord by homage.—Simple homage, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.—
Liege homage, a homage which included fealty and certain services.
Homage (hom'ā), v.t. 1. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.—2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

To her great Neptune homage all his streams.
Cowdey.

Homageable (hom'aj-a-bl), a. Bound to

pay homage. Homage-jury (hom'āj-jū-ri), n. A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. Wharton. Homager (hom'āj-riy, n. One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage. of another by homage.

516 All the rest of the Saxon kings being homagers to him (Ethelbert). Fuller.

Homagium (hom-ā'ji-um), n. [L.L.] Hom-

age.

Homalonotus (hom-al-on'o-tus), n. [Gr. homalos, on the same level, and notos, the back.] A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations.

Homalopsidae (ho-ma-lop'si-de), n. pl. [Gr. homalos, regular, ops. the countenance, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of iresh-water colubrine snakes, infesting the ponds and rivers of India and the Eastern Archipelago.

They sometimes attain a considerable size.

rivers of India and the Eastern Archipelago. They sometimes attain a considerable size, and are reported venomous. Homaloptera (ho-mal-op'to-ra), n. pl. [Gr. homalos, regular, and pteron, a wing.] A small order of dipterous insects, called Pupipara, from the larve renaining within the body of the mother till they have attained the pupa state. Several are wingless, and all are parasitic, one remarkable genus, Nycteribia, infesting bats. Homarus (hom'a-rus), n. A genus of decapodous, long-tailed crustaceans, containing the marine lobsters. Nephrops (which see) is a sub-genus. See Lobster.
Hombre (om'br), n. Sanne as Ombre.

It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at hondre.

homber. Proceeding the first subsequent of the family or large subsequent from the family of the family of the family of the family of the family or household of which one forms a member hance a place or state of rest. a member; hence, a place or state of rest and comfort; a future state; the grave.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him To his home before us, Shak. Stronger by weakness, wiser men become, As they draw near to their eternal home. Waller.

2. One's own country; as, let affairs at home be well managed by the administration.

They who pass through a foreign country towards their native home.

Atterbury.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat. Flandria, by plenty, made the home of war. Prior.

4. An institute or establishment, generally formed for a benevolent purpose, such as to afford to the homeless, sick, or destito attord to the homeless, sick, or desti-tute the comforts of a home; as, a sailors' home; an orphans' home, &c.—At home, (a) in or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; not travelling or visiting at a dis-tance; (b) in one's own country.

Travellers ne'er did lie, Though fools at home condemn 'em. —At home in or on a subject, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it.—To make one's self at home, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.—SYN. Abode, residence, dwelling, habitation.

Home (hom), a. 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to foreign; as, home comforts; home affections; home manufactures; home affairs.—2. Close; to the point; poignant; pointed.

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts. Stilling fleet,

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts. Stilling Ret.

—Home farm, home park, home wood, the
farm, park, or wood adjoining a manistonhouse or residence of a landed proprietor.
Home (hôm), adv. I. To one's home; to one's
place of abode or one's native country; to
the place or person to which a thing belongs;
as, to go home, come home, bring home, carry
home: often opposed to abroad, or in a
foreign country; as, my brother will return
home in the first ship from India.—2. To the
point; to the mark aimed at; to the desired
place or distance; so as to produce an inpoint, to the mark timed at to the desired place or distance; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely; thoroughly; fully; as, to strike home; to charge home; to pay home; to speak home. 'Satisfy me home.' [All these usages are found in Shakspere.]

This is a consideration that comes home to our interest.

Addison.

Speak not at large, say, I am thine, And then they have their answer home, G. Herbert, —To come home (naut.), said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

Home-blow (hom'blo), n. A well-directed or effective blow. Homeborn (hōm'born), a. 1. Native; natural

These creatures from homeborn intrinsick harm.

2. Domestic; not foreign,

One law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49. Home-bound (hom'-bound), a. Same as Homeward-bound.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world, And home-bound fancy runs her bark ashore, Taylor,

Homebred (hom/bred), a. 1. Native; natural, 'Homebred lusts.' Hammond.—2. Domestic; nomeorea uses. Ramman.—2. Domestic, originating at home; not foreign; as homebred evil. 'Homebred mischief.' Millon.—3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two homebred youths belong. Dryden. Home-brewed (hom'brod), a. Brewed or made at home as opposed to made in a public brewery: said of liquors.

I drink the virgin lymph, pure and crystalline as it gushes from the rock, or the sparkling beyeage home-brewed from malt of my own making. Smallet, Home-brewed (hōm'bröd), n. Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home and not in a public

tne nac brewery

Homebuilt (hom'bilt), a. Built in our own

country.

Home-cîrcle (hōm'sêr-kl), n. The members

of a household; the close associates, connections, or dependents of a household. Her own home-circle of the poor. Tennyson.

Home-department (hom'de-pirt-ment), a. That department of the executive government in which the interior affairs of the

country are regulated.

Home-farm (hom'farm), n. See under Home, a.

HOME, a. Homefelt (höm'felt), a. Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, homefelt joys or delight. 'Homefelt quiet' Pope.

Home-grown (höm'gröh), a. Grown in one's own garden or country; not imported; as, home-grown fruit.

Homekeeping (hom'kep-ing), a. Staying at Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits. Shak,

Homeless (höm'les), a. Destitute of a home. Homelessness (höm'les-nes), n. The state of being homeless or without a home. Homelike (höm'lik), a. Resembling or like

home.
Homelily (hōm'li-li), adv. In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.
Homeliness (hōm'li-nes), v. The state or quality of being homely; plainness of features; want of beauty; want of refinement or polish; simplicity; commonplaceness; coarseness; as, the homeliness of dress or of sentiments. 'Homeliness of illustration and baldness of expression.' Whately.
Homeling (hōm'ling), v. A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

A word treated as a homeling. So that within a whyle they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a comeling). Holinshed.

Homelot (hom/lot), n. An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands.

near which the mansion-house stands [United States.] Homely (hōm'il), a. [From home.] 1. Pertaining to home or to the household; domestic. The enemies of a man are they that are homely with him. Mat. x. 36, Wickliffe.

Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. Gray. 2. † Familiar.

With all these men I was right homely, and communed with them long time and oft. Foxe.

Of plain features; not handsome; as, a homely face. It expresses less than ugly.

It is observed by some that there is none so homely but loves a looking-glass.

South.

4. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or ele-gant; as, a homely garment; a homely house; homely fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains His Chloe in the homeliest strains. Homely (hom'li), adv. Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, homely dressed. [Rare.]

It is a bashful child; homely brought up, In a rude hostelry. B. Fonson.

In a rude hostelry. A. Jonson.

Homelyn (höm'lin), n. A species of ray (Raia miraletus or maculata), common on the south coast of England, and plentiful in the London market. Called also Sand Ray, Spotted Ray.

Home-made (höm'mäd), a. Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families or in one's own country.

Home-office (hōm'of-fis), n. The governmental office in which the affairs of the home-department are transacted.

nome-department are transacted.

Homeopathy. For this word and its derivatives see Homeopathy.

Homer (hō'mėr), n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine
measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11 th bushels. Written also Chomer.

also Chomer.

Homer (hō'mer), n. See Hoe-Mother.

Homeric (hō-me'rik), a. Pertaining to

Homer the great poet of Greece, or to the
poetry that bears his name; resembling Homer's verse, or his style, imagery, &c.

Homerical (hō-me'rik-al), a. Same as

Homeric

Home-rule (hom'röl), n. The political programme of the National or Separatist party in Ireland subsequent to the collapse of Fenianism. Its leading feature is the establishment of a native parliament in Ireland—and, if necessary, in other sections of the empire—to conduct all local and internal legislation, leaving the general political government of the empire to an imperial parliament.

Home-rule (hom'röl), a. Pertaining to or

parliament.

Home-rule (hōm'röl), a. Pertaining to or connected with home-rule (which see).

Home-ruler (hōm'röl-er), a. One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.

Home-secretary (hom se-kre-ta-ri), n. The secretary of state for the home-department. Home-sick (hom 'sik), n. Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.

The home-sick passion which the negro fears.

Montgomery.

me-sickness (hom'sik-nes), n. In med. Home-sickness (hōm'sik-nes), n. In med. a disease arising from an intense and uncontrolled feeling of grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia. It is most frequent among persons who leave mountainous and go to flat countries, as the Scotch Highlanders and Swiss, or among those who change from the country to the town. It commences by a deep melancholy, is sometimes accompanied by low, nervous, hectic fever, or occasionally changes into phthisis, and often terminates fatally. Homesocken. See HAMESUCKEN. Homesocken. See HAMESUCKEN.
Homespeaking (hōm'spek-ing), n. Forcible and efficacious speaking. 'Plain and impartial homespeaking,' Milton.
Homespun (hōm'spun), a. 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. 'Homespun country garbs.' W. Irvning. Hence—2. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant. 'Our homespun authors.' Addison.
Homespun (hōm'spun), n. 1. Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in homespun.—2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person. Home-sickness (hom'sik-nes), n.

Vhat hempen homespins have we swaggering here, So near the cradle of the fairy queen?

Homestall (hom'stal), n. A homestead; a mansion-house.

mansion-nouse.

Komestead (hōm'sted), n. I. A mansion-house; a person's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.—2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a homestead on the rivers Volga and Ural. W. Tooke.

Homeward, Homewards (hom'werd, hom'werdz), adv. [A. Sax. hamweard - ham, home, and weard, direction.] Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.

Homeward (hōm/werd), a. Being in the direction of home; as, a homeward journey. Homeward-bound (hōm/werd-bound), a. Being of destined for home; said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea; as, the homeward-bound fleet; we were then homeward-bound fleet; we were then homeward-bound fleet;

or of persons recurning nome by sea, as, one homeward-bound fleet; we were then homeward-hound.

Homicidal (ho-mi-sid'al) a. Pertaining to homicide (mo'mi-sid), n. [Fr., from L. homicide (mo'mi-sid), n. [Fr., from L. homicide m. homo, man, and cædo, to strike, to kill.] The killing of one man or human being by another. In law, homicide is of three kinds—justifiable, excusable, and felonious; justifiable, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; excusable, when it happens from

misadventure, as where a man, in doing a lawful act, by accident kills another, or in self-defence, as where a man kills another in defence of the life of himself, his wife, children, parent, servant, &c.; felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Self-murder also is felonious homicide. Felonious homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter gets the name of culpable homicide.

Scots law manslaughter gets the name of eulpable homicide. Homicide (ho'mi-sid), n. [L. homicida, a manslayer.] A person who kills another; a manslayer. Homiform† (ho'mi-form), a. [L. homo, man, and forma, form.] Having the form of a man; in human shape. Cadworth. Homiletic, Homiletical (ho-mi-let'ik, ho-mi-let'ik-al), a. [Gr. homiletikos, from homilet'ik-al), a. [Gr. homiletikos, from homiletical, on trabally companionable. [Rare.]

His virtues active chiefly, and homiletical, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. Atterbury.

2. Belating to homiletics: horstory.—Ho-

these lazy soller ones of the closter. Atterbury.

2. Relating to homileties; hortatory.—Homiletic theology. Same as Homileties.

Homileties (ho-mi-let'iks), n. The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers, and the best methods which ministers of the gospel should pursue for instructing their hearers by their doctrines and example.

Homiliarium (ho'mil-i-a'ri-um), n. A collection of homilies for the use of pastors.

Homilist (ho'mi-list), n. One that composes homilies; one that preaches to a congregation.

tion.

Homily (ho'mi-li), n. [Gr. homilia, converse, instruction, a sermon.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an andience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—Book of Homilies, in the Church of England, the term applied to one of the two series of plain doctrinal discourses called The First and Second Books of Homilies, the former of which, ascribed to Crammer, appeared in 1547; the latter, said to be by Jewell, in 1563. They were originally meant to be read by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves.

Homing (hōm'ing), a. Coming home; desir-

themselves.

Homing (hön'ing), a. Coming home; desirous of returning home; specifically, a term applied to birds, such as the carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they are reared.

Hom great distances to the piace where they are reared.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), n. pl. [L. hono, hominis, a man, and Gr. eides, resemblance,]
In zool. a family name sometimes used as synonymous with the order Binana or man.

Hominy (ho'mi-ni), n. [Amer.-Indian auhinminea, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground or broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and hoiled. [United States.]

Homliness, † n. Homeliness; domestic management; familiarity. Chaucer.

Homly,† a. Homely; domestic; plain; simple. Chaucer.

Hommock (hom'ok), n. A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. Written also Hummock.

Hommony (hom'mo-ni), n. Same as Homingy.

Homo- (hō'mō). A prefix derived from the Greek, signifying sameness, similarity, resemblance: opposed to hetero-, denoting difference.

semblance; opposed to netero-, denoting difference.

Homocarpous (hō-mō-kārp'us), a. [Gr. homos, the same, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. having all the fruits of the flower-head exactly alike.

Homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), a. [Gr. ho-mos, the same, and kentron, a centre.] Having the same centre: the same as Concen-

Homocercal, Homocerc (hō-mō-sér'kal,hō'-mō-sér'k), a. [Gr. homos, the same, and kerkos, the tail of a beast.] A term applied to those fishes which have tails with rays diverging symmetrically from the backbone, as in the extinct colacanths. See Heterocercal. Homochromous (hō-mok'rom-us), a. [Gr. homos, like, and chrōma, colour.] In lot. a term employed when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

Homodromal (hō-mod'ro-mal), a.

Homodromal (hō-mod'ro-mal), a. Same as Hamodromouts. (hō-mod'ro-mus), a. [Gr. homodromous (hō-mod'ro-mus), a. [Gr. homodromous, running in the same course, running together-homos, of the same kind, like, similar, and dromos, a race, a course, l. In mech. a term formerly applied to levers of the second and third kind, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and consequently move in the same direction. See Lever.—2. In bot. a term applied to the cases in which the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches of a plant is similar; that is, when the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches of a plant is similar; that is, when the spiral run in the same direction. Opposed to heterodromous. Homocomeria, similarity of parts.—homoios, similar, and meros, a part.] The state or quality of being homogeneous in elements; likeness or identity of parts.

Homocomeria, bom decomerical (hō/mē-ō-me'rik, hō/mē-ō-me'rik-al), a. Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homogeneity of first principles.

Homocomery (hō/mē-ō-morf'izm), n. Same as Homocomeria, than and morohe-form i Same

as Inmeomorphism (hō/mē-ō-morf"izm), n. [Gr. homoios, like, and morphē, form.] Same as Isomorphism.

as Isonorphism.

Homeomorphous (hō'mē-ō-morf"us), a. Same as Isonorphous.

Homeopathic, Homeopathical (hō'mē-ō-path'ik, hō'mē-ō-path'ik-al), a. Relating to homeopathic; as, hom acquathic remedies. Homeopathically (hō'mē-ō-path'ik-al-li), adv. In a homeopathic manner.

Homeopathist (hō-mē-op'a-thist), n. Om who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases.

who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Homeopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), n. [Gr. homolopatheia, a similar or like state of feeling—homolos, like, and pathos, suffering.] The mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease treated; the system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite, an old belief long ago expressed in the Latin phrase 'similia similus curantur' (like is cured by like). In contradistinction to this system the more common method of treating diseases has been termed heteropathy or allopathy. In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering infinitesimal doses.

doses.

Homeosauria (hö'mē-ō-ṣa''ri-a), n. pl. [Gr. homoios, like, sauros, lizard.] A group of fossil genera like the lizards, but having doubly concave vertebre. They are found from the trias to the middle oolites. Teler-

from the trias to the middle oolites. Telerpeton belongs to the group.

Homoeogotic(hō'mē-ō-zō''ik), a. [Gr. homoios, similar, and zōz̄, life.] A term applied to zones or belts of the ocean or the surface of the earth including similar forms of life. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatal influences.

Homoesolen (hō-mē-sō'len), n. [Gr. homoios, similar, and solēn, a tube.] A fossil branching coral of the chalk formation, composed of similar tubes all lying in the same direction.

otion.

Homogamous (hō-mog'a-mus), a. [Gr. homos, like, and gamos, marriage.] In bot, a term applied to grasses when all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite; also applied to composite plants when all the florets of a flower-head are hermaphrodite.

Homogangliata(hō-mō-gang'gli-ā'ta), a. pl. [Gr. homos, the same, and gangtion, a ganglion.] A name proposed by Professor Öwen for the Articulata of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals. Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), a. In physiol. having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged, as in the Aunulosa.

the gangha are symmetricany arranged, as in the Annulosa.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), n. A member of Owen's division Homogangliata. Homogeneo † (hō' mō-jēn), a. Same as Homogeneous. B. Jonson.

Homogeneal (hō-mō-jē'nē-al), a. Homogeneous

Homogeneity, Homogeneousness (hô/mō-je-nê"i-ti, hō-mō-jê'nē-us-nes), n. Sameness

Easter Sunday, by sparks from a flint. All the lights are previously extinguished, and the holy-fire is greeted by the ecclesiastics on their knees exclaiming 'Lumen Christi' (Light of Christ). At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem it is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined. There the light is represented as miraculous. Holy Ghost. See under Holy. Holy Grass. See Hierochloe. Holy-rood (holl-rod), n. See under Holy. Holy-rood Day, n. The fourteenth day of September, on which a religious festival is observed in memory of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross. Called also Holy-eross Day. Holy-stone (holl-ston), n. A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

or snps.

Holy-stone (hö'li-stön), v.t. To scrub the deck of a vessel with holy-stone.

Holy-thistle (hö'li-this-l), n. A plant, the blessed-thistle (Centaurea benedicta).

Holy-water (hö'-li-wa-tèr), n. See under Holy.

Holy.

Holy-water Sprinkler, n. 1. An instrument with which to sprinkle holy water. It consists of a bunch of twigs or a brush of horsehair set in a handle. After being dipped in the holy-water vessel it is shaken towards or



a weapon of of-Holy-water Spinkler.—Picard. fence used in the middle ages, called more commonly Morning-star (which see).

Holy-week (höli-wek), n. See under Holy. Homage (hom'ai), n. [Fr. hommage, Pr. homenatye, from Med. L. hominaticum, homage, from L. homo, hominis, a man, in Med. L. a client, a vassal. The termination atticum, not rare in classical Latin, became much more generally used towards the end of the empire, and is especially common in the charters of the sixth and seventh centuries. In France it became modified successively into attum, atye, age, which last form it retains in modern French. Comp. age, from L. etaticum; allaqe, allaticum; voyage, viaticum.] 1. In feudal law, a symbolical acknowledgment made by a feudal tenant to and in presence of his lord on receiving the investiture of a fee or coming to it by succession, that he was his man or vassal. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb, and earthly honour, and then received a kiss from his lord.—2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action; respect or reverential regard; deference.

Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet!

spect or reverential regard; deference.

Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet!
Dryden.
Paying an ignomitious homage to all who possessed influence in the courts.
Macanilay.

8. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.—
Homage ancestral is where a man and his ancestors have, time out of mind, held their land of the lord by homage.—Simple homage, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.—
Liege homage, a homage which included fealty and certain services.
Homage (hom a), v.t. 1. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.—2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

To her great Neptune homaged all his streams.
Conley,
Homageable (hom/a), a.bl.) a. Bound to

Homageable (hom'aj-a-bl), a. Bound to

pay homage.

Homage-jury (hom'āj-jū-ri), n. A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surreaders, admittances, and the like. Wharton.

Homager (hom'āj-èr), n. One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

All the rest of the Saxon kings being homagers to him (Ethelbert). Fuller.

Homagium (hom-a'ji-um), n. [L.L.] Hom-

Homagium (hom-ā'ji-um), n. [L.L.] Homage.
Homalonotus (hom-al-on'o-tus), n. [Gr. homalos, on the same level, and notos, the back.] A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations.
Homalopsidæ (ho-ma-lop'si-dē), n. pl. [Gr. homalos, regular, ps. the countenance, and eidos, resemblance.] A family of fresh-water colubrine snakes, infesting the ponds and rivers of India and the Eastern Archipelago. They sometimes attain a considerable size, and are reported venomous.
Homaloptera (ho-mal-op'té-ra), n. pl. [Gr. homalos, regular, and pteron, a wing.] A small order of dipterous insects, called Pupipara, from the larvæ remaining within the body of the mother till they have attained the pupa state. Several are wing-less, and all are parasitic, one remarkable genus, Nycteribia, infesting bats.
Homarus (hom'a-rus), n. A genus of decapodous, long-tailed crustaceaus, containing the marine lobsters. Nephrops (which see) is a sub-genus. See Loistter.
Hombre (om'br), n. Same as Ombre.

It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at hombre.
Home (hōm), n. [A. Sax. hām, home, dwell-iter, fenw villeges. Comp. I. G. and Eris.

hombre. Trackeray.

Home (hōm), n. [A. Sax hêm, home, dwelling, farm, village. Comp. L.G. and Frisham, G. heim, Goth. haims, abode, village, cc. Cog. Lith. keimas, Gr. kömë, a village, probably L. quies, quiet, dc.] 1. One's own abode; one's own dwelling; the house or place in which one resides; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member; hence, a place or state of rest and comfort; a future state; the grave.

His yreat love, sharp as his sour, hath holp him

His great love, sharp as his spur, bath holp him To his kome before us.

Shak.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become, As they draw near to their eternal kome. Walter.

2. One's own country; as, let affairs at home be well managed by the administration.

They who pass through a foreign country towards their native home.

Atterbury,

3. The place of constant residence; the seat. Flandria, by plenty, made the home of war. Prior.

Flandra, by plenty, made the home of war. Prov.

4. An institute or establishment, generally formed for a benevolent purpose, such as to afford to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a home; as, a sailors' home; an orphans' home, &c.—4t home, (a) in or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; not travelling or visiting at a distance; (b) in one's own country.

Travellers near did lie.

Travellers ne'er did lie, Though fools at home condemn 'em. Shak. -At home in or on a subject, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it. -To make one's self at home, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as

self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.—SYN. Abode, residence, dwelling, habitation.

Home (hom), a. 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to foreign; as, home comforts; home affections; home manufactures; home affairs.—2. Close; to the point; poignant; pointed.

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts. Stilling Reet.

I am sorry to give himsuch home thrusts. Stilling Rect.

—Home farm, home park, home wood, the farm, park, or wood adjoining a mansionhouse or residence of a landed proprietor.

Home (hom), adv. 1. To one's home; to one's place of abode or one's native country; to the place or person to which a thing belongs; as, to go home, come home, bring home, carry home: often opposed to abroad, or in a foreign country; as, my brother will return home in the first ship from India.—2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; to the desired place or distance; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely; thoroughly; fully; as, to strike home; to charge home; to pay home; to speak home. 'Satisfy me home.' [All these usages are found in Shakspere.]

This is a consideration that comes home to our

This is a consideration that comes home to our interest.

Addison.

Speak not at large, say, I am thine, And then they have their answer home, G. Herbert. —To come home (neart.), said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c. Home-blow (hōm'blō), n. A well-directed or effective blow. Homeborn (hōm'born), a. 1. Native; natural

Omenorm (Monte John)

Arm

These creatures from homeborn intrinsick harm,

Donne

2. Domestic; not foreign.

One law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49. Home-bound (hom'-bound), a. Same as Homeward-bound.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world, And home-bound fancy runs her bark ashore. Taylor,

Homebred (höm'bred), a. 1. Native; natural, 'Homebred lusts.' Hammond.—2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as, kome-bred evil. 'Homebred mischief.' Milton.— 3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two homebred youths belong. Dryden. Home-brewed (hōm'bröd), a. Brewed or made at home as opposed to made in a public brewery: said of liquors.

I drink the virgin lymph, pure and crystalline as it gushes from the rock, or the sparkling heverage home-brewed from malt of my own making. Smollett,

Home-brewed (hōm'brod), n. Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home and not in a public brewers

Homebuilt (hom'bilt), a. Built in our own

Homeounit (non bite), a. Built in our own country.

Home-circle (höm'sér-kl), n. The members of a household; the close associates, connections, or dependents of a household. 'Her own home-circle of the poor.' Tennyson. Home-department (höm'dē-pirt-ment), n. That department of the executive government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.

Home-farm (höm'färm), n. See under Hone, a.

Homefelt (höm'felt), a. Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, homefelt joys or delight. 'Homefelt quiet.' Pope.

Home-grown (höm'grön), a. Grownin one's own garden or country; not imported; as, home-grown fruit.

Homekeeping (höm'kēp-ing), a. Staying at

Homekeeping (hom'kep-ing), a. Staying at

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits. Shak.

Homeless (höm'les), a. Destitute of a home. Homelessness (höm'les-nes), n. The state of heing homeless or without a home. Homelike (höm'lik), a. Resembling or like

home.

Homelily (hōm'li-li), adv. In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

Homeliness (hōm'li-nes), n. The state or quality of being homely; plainness of features; want of beauty; want of refinement or polish; simplicity; commonplaceness; conseness; as, the homeliness of dress or of sentiments. 'Homeliness of illustration and haldness of expression.' Whately.

Homeling (hōm'ling), n. A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

A word treated as a homeling. Trench.
So that within a whele they began to molest the

A word treated as a honeling. Trench.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a coneting). Holiushed.

Homelot (höm'lot), n. An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands. [United States.]

Homely (höm'li), a. [From home.] 1. Pertaining to home or to the household; domestic.

The enemies of a man are they that are homely with him.

Mat. x. 36, Wickliffe.

Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. Gray. 2. † Familiar.

With all these men I was right homely, and communed with them long time and oft. Foxe. 3. Of plain features; not handsome; as, a homely face. It expresses less than ugly.

It is observed by some that there is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. South.

4. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant; as, a homely garment; a homely house; homely fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains.
His Chioe in the kometicet strains.
Homely (hôm'il), adv. Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, komety dressed. [Rare.]

tis a bashful child; homely brought up, In a rude hostery.

Homelyn (höm'lin), n. A species of ray (Raia miraletus or maculatu), common on the south coast of England, and plentiful in the London market. Called also Sand Ray, Spotted Ray.

Hone-made (hom'mad), a. Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families or in one's own country.

Home-office (hōm'of-fis), n. The governmental office in which the affairs of the home-department are transacted.
Homeopathy. For this word and its derivatives see HOMEOPATHY.
Homer (hō'mėr), n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11½th bushels. Written also Chomer.

also Chomer.

Homer (hō'mer), n. See Hoe-Mother.

Homeric (hō-me'rik), a. Pertaining to

Homer the great poet of Greece, or to the
poetry that bears his name; resembling Homer's verse, or his style, imagery, &c.

Homerical (hō-me'rik-al), a. Same as

Homeric

Homeric.

Homerule (höm'röl), n. The political programme of the National or Separatist party in Ireland subsequent to the collapse of Fenianism. Its leading feature is the estabremanism. Its leading feature is the estab-lishment of a native parliament in Ireland—and, if necessary, in other sections of the empire—to conduct all local and internal legislation, leaving the general political government of the empire to an imperial

parliament.

Home-rule (hōm'röl), a. Pertaining to or connected with home-rule (which see).

Home-ruler (hōm'röl-er), n. One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.

Home-secretary (hōm'se-krē-ta-ri), n. The secretary of state for the home-department.

Home-sick (hōm'sik), a. Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.

The home-sick passion which the negro fears

Montrome.

The home-sick passion which the negro fears.

Home-sickness (hōm'sik-nes), n. In med.
a disease arising from an intense and uncontrolled feeling of grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia. It is most frequent among persons who leave mountainous and go to flat countries, as the Scotch Highlanders and Swiss, or among those who change from the country to the town. It commences by a deep melancholy, is sometimes accompanied by low, nervous, heetic fever, or occasionally changes into phthisis, and often terminates fatally.

Homesocken. See Hamesucken.

Homespeaking (hōm'spēk-ing), n. Forcible and efficacious speaking. 'Plain and impartial homespeaking.' Millon.

Homespun (hōm'spun), a. 1. Spun or wrough at home; of domestic manufacture. 'Homespun country garbs.' W. Irving. Hence—2. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant. 'Our homespun authors.' Addison.

Homespun (hōm'spun), n. 1. Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in homespun.—2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.
What hempen homespuns have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shak.

Homestall (hōm'stal), n. A homestead; a

mansion-house.

Homestead (hōm'sted), n. 1. A mansion-house; a person's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an ahode; a home.—2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a homestead on the rivers Volga and Ural.

W. Tooke.

Honeward, Homewards (hōm'werd, hōm'werdz), adv. [A Sax hāmweard-hām, home, and weard, direction.] Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way

Homeward (hōm'werd), a. Being in the direction of home; as, a homeward journey. Homeward-bound (hōm'werd-bound), a. Bound or destined for home; said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea; as, the homeward-bound fleet; we were then homeward-bound. ward-bound.

discount and the content and t

misadventure, as where a man, in doing a lawful act, by accident kills another, or in self-defence, as where a man kills another in defence of the life of himself, his wife, children, parent, servant, &c.; felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Self-murder also is felonious homicide, Felonious homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslanghter gets the name of culpable homicide.

Homicide (ho'mi-sid), n. [L. homicida, a manslayer.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

Homiform † (ho'mi-form), a. [L. homorida, a manslayer.] Homiletical (ho-mi-let'ik, homiletic, Homiletical (ho-mi-let'ik, homiletic, Homilatical (ho-mi-let'ik, nomiletic, al), a. (Gr. homiletikos, from homilet, companionable. [Rare.]

His virtues active chietly, and homiletical, not those lazy sollen ones of the cloister. Atterbury.

2. Relating to homiletics; hortatory.—Homiletic headow.

those lazy sulen ones of the cloister. **Atterbury.**

2. Relating to homiletics; hortatory.**—Homiletic theology. Same as *Homiletics.**

Homiletics (ho-mi-let'iks), n. The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers, and the best methods which ministers of the gospel should pursue for instructing their hearers by their doctrines and example.

Homiliarium (ho'mil-i-a'ri-um), n. A collection of homilies for the use of pastors.

Homilist (ho'mi-list), n. One that composes homilies; one that preaches to a congregation.

nomines; one that preaches to a congrega-tion.

Homily (ho'mi-il), n. [Gr. homilia, converse, instruction, a sermon.] A discourse or ser-mon read or pronounced to an audience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—Book of Homi-lies, in the Church of England, the term applied to one of the two series of plain doctrinal discourses called The First and Second Books of Homilies, the former of which, ascribed to Cramner, appeared in 1547; the latter, said to be by Jewell, in 1563. They were originally meant to be read by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themiselves.

Homing (hōm'ing), a. Coming home; desir-

themselves.

Homing (höm'ing), a. Coming home; desirous of returning home; specifically, a term applied to birds, such as the carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they are reared.

from great distances to the place where they are reared.

Hominides (hō-min'1-dē), n. pl. [L. homo, hominis, a man, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] In zool. a family name sometimes used as synonymous with the order Bimana or man. Hominy (ho'mi-ni), n. [Amer.-Indian auhit-minea, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground or broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. [United States.]

Homliness,† n. Homeliness; domestic management; familiarity. Chaucer.

Homly,† a. Homely; domestic; plain; simple. Chaucer.

Hommock (hom'ok), n. A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. Written also Hummock. Hommony. (ho'my'no-ni), n. Same as Hominy.

Homo- (hō'mō). A prefix derived from the Greek, signifying sameness, similarity, resemblance: opposed to hetero-, denoting difference.

Homocarpous (hō-mō-kārp'us), a. [Gr. homos, the same, and karpos, fruit.] In bot. having all the fruits of the flower-head exactly alike

Homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), a. [Gr. ho mos, the same, and kentron, a centre.] Having the same centre: the same as Concentral.



Homocercal, Homocerc (hō-mō-ser'kal, hō'-mō-sèr'k), a. [Gr. homos, the same, and kerkos, the tail of a beast.] A term applied to those fishes which have tails with rays diverging symmetrically from the backbone, as in the extinct celacanths. See Heterocercal. Homochromous (hō-mok'rom-us), a. [Gr. homos, like, and chrōma, colour.] In bot a term employed when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

Homodromal (hō-mod'ro-mal), α. Same as

Homodromous

Homodromous (hō-mod'ro-mus), a. [Gr. homodromous (hō-mod'ro-mus), a. [Gr. homodromous, running in the same course, running together—homos, of the same kind, like, similar, and dromos, a race, a course.]

1. In mech. a term formerly applied to levers of the second and third kind, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulerum, and consequently move in the same direction. See Lever.—2. In bot. a term applied to the cases in which the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches of a plant is similar; that is, when the spires run in the same direction. Opposed to heterodromous.

Homocomeria, (hō'mō-ō-mō''ni-a), n. [Gr. homocomeria, similarity of parts—homoios, similar, and meros, a part.] The state or quality of being homogeneous in elements; likeness or identity of parts.

Homocomeria, Homocomerical (hō'mō-ō-mō''nik-al), a. Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homogeneity of first principles.

Homocometry (hō'mō-ō-mort'), n. Same as Homocomeria.

Homocomorphism (hō'mō-ō-mort'), n. [Gr. homoios, like, and morphō, form.] Same as Isomorphous.

Homocomorphous. Homodromous. Homodromous (hō-mod'ro-mus), a.

[Gr. homotos, like, and morphe, form.] Same as Isomorphisms.

Homeomorphous. (hō'mē-ō-morf"us), a. Same as Isomorphous.

Homeopathic, Homeopathical (hō'mē-ō-path''lk-al), a. Relating to homeopathy; as, homeopathic arenedies.

Homeopathically (hō'mē-ō-path''lk-al-li), adv. In a homeopathic manner.

Homeopathist (hō-mē-op'a-thist), n. One who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases.

Homeopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), n. [Gr. homotopatheia, a similar or like state of feeling—homotos, like, and pathos, suffering.]

The mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicine swhich are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease treated; the system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite, an old belief long ago morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite, an old belief long ago expressed in the Latin phrase 'similia simil-ibus curantur' (like is cured by like). In contradistinction to this system the more common method of treating diseases has been termed heteropathy or allopathy. In practice homocopathy is associated with the system of administering infinitesimal

the system of administering infinitesimal doses.

Homocosauria (hō'mē-ō-sa''ri-a), n. pl. [Gr. homoios, like, sauros, lizard.] A group of fossil genera like the lizards, but having doubly concave vertebra. They are found from the trias to the middle colites. Telerpeton belongs to the group.

Homococio (hō'mē-ō-zō''ik), a. [Gr. homoios, similar, and zōē, life.] A term applied to zones or belts of the ocean or the surface of the earth including similar forms of life. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatal influences.

Homococlen (hō-mē-sō'len), n. [Gr. homoios, similar, and solēn, a tube.] A fossil branching coral of the chalk formation, composed of similar tubes all lying in the same direction.

tion.

Homogamous (hō-mog'a-mus), a. [Gr. ho-mos, like, and gamos, marriage.] In bot. a term applied to grasses when all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite; also applied to composite plants when all the florets of a flower-head are homoghardite. are hermaphrodite.

are hermaphrodite.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang'gli-ā'ta), n. pl.

[Gr. homos, the same, and ganglion, a ganglion.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for the Articulata of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification hased on the nervous system in animals.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), a. In physiol., having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged, as in the Jannulosa.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), a. A

in the Annulosa.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), n. A

member of Owen's division Homogangliata.

Homogene † (hō' mō - jēn), a. Same as

Homogeneous. B. Jonson.

Homogeneal (hō-mō-jē'nē-al), a. Homo-

Honnogeneity, Homogeneousness (hō'mō-je-rhē''i-ti, hō-mō-jê'nē-us-nes), n. Sameness

of kind or nature; sameness or uniformity of structure or material.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a homogeneity and simplicity of composition, which almost excludes them from the domain animal life.

Whewell,

ot annual ne.

Homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-us), a. [Fr. homogène; Gr. homogenės—homos, like, and
genos, kind.] Of the same kind or nature;
consisting of similar parts, or of elements
of the like nature; as, homogeneous particles, elements, or principles; homogeneous
lodies.

Boules.

In no country has the enmity of race been carried farther than in England. In no country has the enmity been more completely effaced. The stages of the process by which the hostile elements were melted down into one homogeneous mass are not accurately known to us.

Homogenesis (hō-mō-jen'e-sis), n. [Gr. homos the same, and genesis, birth.] In Homogenesis (ho-mo-jen'e-sis), n. [67]. homos, the same, and genesis, birth.] In physiol, the doctrine that the offspring of an animal or plant run through the same cycle of existence as the parent, as opposed to heterogenesis or zenogenesis, which maintains that the offspring of certain organisms run through a totally different series of states from those of the parent. See Brogenesis, Heterogenesis.

GENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.

Homogenetic (hô'mō-jē-net'ik), a, A term applied to that class of homologies which arise by identity of the structures, and which the evolutionists contend are evidences of common ancestry.

Homogens (hô'mō-jenz), n, pl. [Gr. homogenës, of the same family or race—homos, the same, and genos, race.] A name given by Lindley to a group of exogenous plants which have their wood arranged in the form of a series of wedges instead of concentric circles, as in the stems of peppers, aristolochias, &c. lochias &c

Homogeny (hö-moj'e-ni), n. Joint nature.

Bacon.

Homograph (hō'mō-graf), n. [Gr. homos, the same, and graphō, to write.] 1. In philol. a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification; thus base the adjective and base the noun, fair the adjective and fair the noun, are homographs.—2. Mill. a system of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief. Worcester.

means of a white pocket handkerchief. Worsester.

Homographic (hō-mō-graf'ik), a. 1. In geom. a term applied originally to two figures so related that to any point in one only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa; whilst to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other; also applied for a similar reason to rows of points, pencils of light, &c.—2. In orthography, relating to homography or to homography, relating the same character always to represent the same sound; as, a homographic alphabet.

Homography (hō-mog'n-fi), n. [Gr. homos, the same, and graphe, writing, from graphe, to write.] In orthography, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.

Homoloustan (hō-moj-oy-tō"ton), n. [Gr. homosos, like, and ptotos, falling.] In rhet. a figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

like sound.

Homoiousian (hō-moi-ou'si-an), a. [Gr. homoiousias—homoios, similar, and ousia, being, from on, ousa, on, ppr. of einai, to be.] t. Having a similar nature—2. Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

Homoiousian (hō-moi-ou'si-an), a. One of a sect of Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father, as distinguished from the Homoousians, who maintained that he was of the same nature. the same nature

Homoiozoic (hō'moi-ō-zō''ik), a. Same as

Homeozoie (hō-mol'o-gāt) at pret & pp. homologated; ppr. homologated; ppr. homologating. [L.L. homologa, homologating, from Gr. homologo, homologating, from Gr. homologo, homologating, from Gr. homologo, to assent, to agree—homos, the sime, and logos, discourse, from logo, to speak.] To approve of; to assent to; to ratify.

Homologation (hō-mol'o-gā-shon) a. The act of homologating; approval; ratification; specifically, in Scots law, a technical expression signifying an act by which a perse a approves of a deed, the effect of which a persen approves of a deed, the effect of which a persen approves of a deed, the effect of which a persen approves of a deed, the effect of which a persen by whom it is homologated.

Homological (hō-mō-loj'ik-al), a. Pertein-

ing to homology; having a structural affin-

ing to homology; having a structural affinity. See Homology.
Homologically (hō-mō-loj'ik-al-li), adv. In a homologicalla (hō-mō-loj'ik-al-li), adv. In a homological manner or sense.
Homologoumena, Homologumena, (hom'-b-lō-gou'mō-na), n. pl. (Gr. homologoumena, things conceded, pp. of homologou to agree, to admit, to concede. See Homologous] An epithet applied by Busebins to the generally acknowledged books of the New Testament, to distinguish them from the Antilegomena.
Homologous (hō-mol'og-us), a. (Gr. homos, similar, and logos, proportion, Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure: specifically, (a) in geom. corresponding in relative position and proportion. In similar polygons, the corresponding sides, an-

In similar polygons, the corresponding sides, angles, diagonals, &c., are homologous. Math. Dict. In similar polygons, the corresponding saces, and spales, diagonals, &c., are homologyus. Math. Dict.

(b) In alg. having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (c) In chem. being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels; as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are homologous with the others in the same group. (d) In physiol. corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type; thus, the human arm, the foreleg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be homologous, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

Homolographic (hom/ol-o-graf*/ik), a. [Gr. homolograf*/ik], a. [Gr. homol

or whate, being an composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be homologous, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

Homolographic (hom/ol-o-graf"ik), a. [Gr. homos, the same, like, holos, whole, and graphō, to write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relations as to size and form.—Homolographic projection, that method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart, so that the different portions of the surfaces delineated have their due relative size and form.

Homologue (hō'mol-og), n. [See Homologous; That which is homologous; that which has the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; thus, the corresponding sides, &c., of similar geometrical figures are homologues; the members of a homologous series in chemistry are homologues; an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a homologue of this corresponding organ.—Homologue, Analogue. See ANALOCUE.

Homology (hō-mol'o-ji), n. [See Homologous; orrespondence; relation; as, the homology of similar polygons; specifically, in biology, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the forecand hind legs in quadrupeds, and the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centipede, &c., is composed. The latter is called serial homology. See Homologus (homomallous, Homomallous (hō-mologus, a lock of wool.) In bot. originating all round a stem, as leaves, and all bending or curving round to one side.

Homomorphism (hō-mō-morfixm), n. [See Homomorphous, or of having the same, and morphē, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form.

Memomorphous cauch families widely removed from

external appearance or form. See extract.

external appearance or form. See extract.

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. Homomorphous forms are found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cauti of South America is taken by the Euphorbiae of Africa; or, to take a zoological illustration, many of the different orders of Manmalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia. Nicholson.

Homonemeæ (hō-mō-nē'mē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. homos, the same, and nema, a thread.] A name given to the lower cryptogams propagated by spores, which put out threads of the same nature with the perfect plant.

Homony (ho'mo-ni), n. Same as Hominy. Homonym, Homonyme (hō'mo-nim), n. [Gr. homos, like, and onoma, name.] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification; a word that is the name of more than one object; as, the substantive bear and the verb bear.

bear and the Vern vew.

Where so many names are given to a single object, some would almost of necessity be applicable to other objects as well, and thus be homozymes.

Edin. Rev.

Edin. Rev.

Homonymic, Homonymical (hō-mō-nim'ik, hō-mō-nim'ik-al), a. Relating to homonymic the same sound or spelling, but different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

Homonymously (hō-mon'im-us.); a. Having the same sound or spelling, but different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

equivocat; ambiguous.

Homonymously (hō-mon'im-us-li), adv. In a homonymous or equivocal manner.

Homonymy (hō-mon'i-mi), n. [Gr. homonymia. See Homonymy.] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and that the hamonymy be as well in place as in name, three Bangors.

Fuller.

three Bangars. A consequence of the consequence between the bangars. Homoousian (hō-mō-ou'si-an), n. [Gr. homoousias—homos, the same, and ousia, being, from ōn, ousa, on, ppr. of einai, to be.] A member of the orthodox party in the Church during the great controversy upon the nature of the father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians, who held that their natures were only similar. See Homoiousian (hō-mō-ou'si-an), a. Pertaining to the Homoousians or their doctrines. Homopathy (hō-mop'a-thi), n. [Gr. homos, the same, and pathos, suffering.] Similarity of feeling; sympathy.

of feeling; sympathy.

That sympathy, or homopathy, which is in all animals to the same purpose. Credworth.

Homopetalous (hō-mō-pet'al-us), a. [G. homos, the same, like, and petalon, a petal.] In bot having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite

nower. Homophone (hō'mō-fōn), n. [Fr., from Gr. homos, the same, and phōnō, sound.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word or root having the same sound as another but differing in

with another.—2. A word or root having the same sound as another but differing in meaning and probably in spelling; a homonym; thus, air and heir, all and awl, bare and bear, are homophones.

Homophonous (hō-mof'on-us), a. 1. Of the same pitch; of like sound; unisonous; specifically, in philol. agreeing in sound but differing in sense.—2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another; as, a homophonous hieroglyphic.—Homophonous words or syllables, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

Homophony (hō-mof'on-i), n. [Gr. homos, like, and phōnē, sound.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In Greek music, music performed in unison, in opposition to antiphony.

Homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), a. [Gr. homos, the same, and plastikos, from plassō, to mould.] In biology, a term applied to those homologies which arise in consequence of tissues similar in character being subjected to similar influences. Such homologies may arise between groups whose common ancestry is too remote to be credited with the transmission of the characters.

Romopter (hō-mop'ter), n. A member of the Homoptera, (hō-mop'ter-a), n. pl. [Gr. homos, similar, and pteron, a wing.] One of the



Homoptera-Cicada Diardi,

sections into which the order of hemipterous sections into which the order of hemipterous insects has been divided, the other section being the Heteroptera. The insects of this section have the wing-covers generally defexed, of the same consistence throughout, the antennæ mostly short and terminated by a bristle, and the body convex and thick. To this section belong the Aphidæ, Occidæ, Cicadidæ, Fulgoridæ, &c. By some na-

turalists the Homoptera are regarded as an independent order. See HEMIPTERA. Homopteran (hō-mopter-an), n. An individual of the Homoptera. Homopter-ous (hō-mopter-an), n. An individual of the Homoptera. Homopterous (hō-mor/ga-na), n. pl. [Gr. homos, the same, like, and oryanon, an organ.] A term applied to cryptogams, from their consisting of cells only without vessels. It is synonymous with Cellulares. Homostyled (hō-mō-stild), a. In bot, denoting species in which the individuals bear styles of the same length and character opposed to heterostyled. Darvoin.
Homotaxis (hō-mō-taks'is), n. [Gr. homos, the same, and taxis, arrangement.] The same arrangement; specifically, in gool, agreement in the arrangement in different localities of strata which occupy the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may or may not be contemporaneous.

raneous. Homotonous (hō-mot'on-us), a. [Gr. homos, like, and tonos, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to disenses which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or de-

Homotony (hō-mot'o-ni), n. [Gr. homos, the same, and tonos, tone.] The act of keeping to the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the homotony of the buplet.

Langhorne.

Homotropal, Homotropous (hō-mot'ropal, hō-mot'rop-us), a. [Gr. ho-mos, the same, and tropos, turn, mos, the same, and tropos, turn, direction, from trepō, to turn.]
Turned in the same direction with some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically in bot., having the same general direction as the seed, but not straight; as, a homotropal cle of which joints to the hillum.
Homotypal (ho'mō-tīp-al), a. Pertaining to a homotype; related as homotypes.

It is the object of serial homology to determine

It is the object of serial homology to determine the homotypal parts.

Brande & Cl

Homotype (hö'mō-tip), n. [Gr. homos, the same like, and typos, impression, type.] In anat. the correlative in one segment of any same, inc., and typos, impression, type.] In anot. the correlative in one segment of any given part in another segment, or in the same segment, of one and the same asignment. Thus, the frontal bone is the homotype of the superoccipital bone; the humerus is the homotype of the femur; the parts on the right side are homotypes of those which are repeated on the left side. Branda & Cox.

Homuncio, homuncionis, a little man, dim. of homo, a man.] Eccles one of a sect of early heretics, followers of Photinus, who denied the divinity of our Lord, and held that the image of God is impressed on the body, not on the mind of man.

Homunculus (hō-mung'kū-lus), n. [L., dim. of homo, a man.] A little man; a manikin; a dwarf.

Hon. Abbreviation of Honourable.

Hon. Abbreviation of Honourable.

a dwarf.

Hon. Abbreviation of Honourable.

Honde,† n. pl. Honden.† A hand.—An honde-brede, a hand's-breadth. Chaucer.

Honduras (hon-dū'ras), n. A species of mahogany from Honduras in America.

Hone (hōn), n. [A. Sax hān, Icel. hein, Dan. heen, a hone, a whetstone.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors; an oilstone. Hones are pieces of hard close-grained talc-slate, containing minute particles of quartz, with a uniform consistence. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer and more compact grit.

Hone (hōn), n. [Comp. Icel. hūnn, a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

Hone (hōn), v.t. pret. & pp. honed; ppr. honing. To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to hone a razor.

Honet (hōn), v.t. [Normandy honer, to sing or hum in a low tone; houiner, to lament; Fr. hopner, to growl or murmur.] To give vent to longings; to murmur; to long.

Commending her, lamenting, honing, wishing hipself captiling for later and honing.

Commending her, lamenting, honing, wishing himself anything for her sake.

Burton.

Honest (on'est), a. [O.Fr. honeste; Fr. homeste, from L. honestus, from honer, hones, honour. See Honour.] 1. Fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; upright; just;

characterized by fairness, justice, or uprightness; equitable; as, an honest man; an honest transaction; an honest transfer of property.

An honest man 's the noblest work of God. Pope.

An honest man's the noblest work of God. Pope.

2. Proceeding from pure or just motives or principles, or directed to a good object; sincere; candid; unreserved; as, an honest inquiry after truth; an honest endeavour; honest views or motives.—3. Decent; honourable; suitable or becoming; creditable; reputable; as, honest report; 'thine honest care;' 'I'll devise some honest slanders.' Shak

Provide things honest in the sight of all men.
Rom. xii, zr,
Honest labour bears a lovely face. Dekker. Honest labour bears a lovely face. 4. Chaste; faithful; virtuous.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. Shak. 5. Good-looking or pleasant-looking; open.

Bacchus . . . shews his honear face. Dryden.

SYN. Upright, fair, honourable, equitable, just, rightful, sincere, frank, candid, un-

Honest (on'est), v.t. To honour; to adorn;

to grace.
Sir Amorous, you have very much honested my lodging with your presence.
B. Fonzon.

Honestate † (on'est-ät), v.t. [L. honesto, honestate † (on'est-ät), v.t. [L. honesto, honestation, to clothe or adorn with honour, from honestus. See Honour.] To honour. Honestation† (on-est-ä/shon), v. Adornment; grace.

Honestetee,† Honestee,† v. Virtue; decency; good manners. Chaucer.

Honest-John (on-est-jon'), v. A kind of apple.

Honest-John (on-est-Jon'), n. A kind of apple.

Honestly (on'est-li), adv. In an honest manner; as, a contract honestly made; to confess honestly one's real design; to live honestly.—SYN. Justly, fairly, honourably, equitably, faithfully, truly, uprightly, sincerely, frankly, candidly, unreservedly.

Hone-stone (hon'stôn), n. The variety of stone employed for making hones. See Hone.

Honesty (on'est-i), n. [Fr. honnêteté; L. honestas, from honestus. See HONEST.]

1. The state or quality of being honest; up-

1. The scare or quality of being honest; upright disposition or conduct; justice; sincerity; honour; credit.—2.† Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house... Every man has his fault, and konecty is his.

Shak.

A noble gentleman its, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and konesty is his.

3. A plant, Lumarica biennis. See LunArta. Syn. Integrity, probity, uprightness, trustiness, fatishfulness, honour, justice, equity, fairness, candour, plain-dealing, veracity.

Honewort (hön'wert), n. An umbelliferous plant of the genus Sison (S. Amonum): so called because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

Honey (hun'i), n. [A. Sax. hunig, honey; O. Sax. honey, D. and G. honig, Icel. hunang, honey, 1]. A sweet, viscid juice, collected and elaborated from the flowers of plants by several kinds of insects, for the food of themselves and their progeny, especially by the honey-bee (Apis mellifica), by which it is deposited in the cells of a waxy structure built by this insect and known as honey-comb. The ordinary honey of our hives, when pure, is of a whitish colour tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. It is said to contain four kinds of sugar including cane and fruit sugar, besides certain other substances. As honey-producing insects we may also mention a kind of wasy (Polybia apicipennis) and the honey-and of Mexico (Myrmecocyetus mexicanus).—2. Fig. sweetness or pleasantness.

The king hath found

Matter against him that for ever mars

easantness.

The king hath found

Matter against him that for ever mars

The honey of his language.

Shak.

The honey of his language.

3. As a word of endearment, sweet one; darling.—Virgin honey, honey produced by bees during the summer in which they have left the parent hive.—Clarified honey, honey melted in a water-hath, and freed from scum.—Acetated honey, clarified honey and acetic acid; oxymel.—Honey of borca, clarified honey and borax.

Honey (hurfl), vi. To become sweet; to be or become agreeable, courteous, complimentary, or fawning; to use endearments; to talk fondly. 'Honeying and making love.' Shak.

Discussed his tutor, rough to common men, men the moneying at the whisper of a lord, Tennyson.

Honey (hun'i), v.t. 1. To cover with or as with honey; to make agreeable or luscious;

to sweeten. 'Honeyed lines of rhyme.' Byron. - 2. To talk fondly to; to coax; to flatter.

Can'st thou not honey me with fluent speech, And even adore my topless vilany? Old play.

Carlst thou not honey me with fluent speech, And even adore my toples vilany? Old ylay.

Honey (hun'i), a. Having the nature of honey; sweet. 'A honey tongue.' Shak.

Honey-ant (hun'i-ant), n. A kind of ant (Mynmecocyctus mexicanus) inhabiting Mexico and living in communities in subterranean galleries. In summer a certain number of these insects secrete a kind of honey in their abdomens which become so distended as to appear like small pellucid grapes. Later in the season when food is scarce these ants are devoured by the others, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country.

Honey-bag (hun'i-bag), n. The receptacle for honey in a honey-bee.

Honey-bee (hun'i-bā), n. A bee that produces honey; specifically, the hive-bee (Apis mellifica).

duces noney; special mellifica).

Honey-berry (hun'i-be-ri), n. The name given to the berry of Celtis australis (see CELTIS), as well as to that of Melicocca

bijuga."

Honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz-ard), n. The Pernis apivorus, one of the most elegant of the British birds of prey, or rather of such migratory species as become occasional visitants here. It is so called from breaking into the nests of bees and wasps to obtain the larve.

obtain the larve.

Honey-comb (hun'i-köm), n. 1. A waxy
substance of a firm, close texture, formed
by bees, and consisting of an agglomeration of cells for the reception of the honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.

2. Any substance, as a casting of iron, &c., perforated with cells like those of a honey-

Honey-combed (hun'i-kômd), a. Perforated or formed like a honey-comb; specifically, having little flaws or cells, as cast metal when the side of the country when not solid.

when not solid.

Each bastion was honey-combed with casements.

Mottey.

Honey-comb Moth, n. A genus of moths (Galeria), of the same tribe with the clothesmoths, which infest bee-hives, depositing their eggs in the comb, in which the larva are developed and on which they afterwards feed. There also they spin their cocoons and assume the perfect form. G. mellonella, about 1 inch long, and G. alvearia, about \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee-master. They appear to enjoy perfect immunity from the stings of the bees.

Honey-crock (hun'i-krok), n. A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an honey-crock. Spenser.

Like foolish flies about an honey-crock. Spenser.

Like foolish flies about an honey-crock. Spenser.

Honey-dew (hun'i-dū), m. 1. A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by the insects known as aphides. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew. Different kinds of manna are the dried honey-dew or saccharine exudations of certain plants. See Manna.—2. A kind of tobaccowhich has been moistened with molasses.

Honey-eater. See Honey-sucker.

Honey-didnun'id), p. and a. Covered with or as with honey; hence, sweet; as, honeyed words. Milton.

Honey-doness (hun'id-nes), n. Sweetness;

Honeyedness (hun'id-nes), n. Sweetness; allurement.

alurement. Honey-flower (hun'i-flou-er), n. A popular name for the plants of the genus Melianthus, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, from the flowers attracting bees.

Honey-garlic (hun'i-gar-lik), n. An English equivalent of the genus Nectaroscordum. Honey-gnat (hun'i-nat), n. An insect.

Ainsworth.

Honey-guide (hun'i-gid), n. A name given to the cuckoos of the genus Indicator, which, by their motions and cries, conduct persons to hives of wild honey. They are natives of Africa.

Honey-harvest (hun'i-här-vest), n. Honey collected.

Honeyless (hun'i-les), a. Destitute of Honey-locust (hun'i-lô-kust), n. See GLE-

Honey-month (hun'i-munth), n. Same as Honeymoon

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the

midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very honey-month. Tatler.

very honey-month.

Honeymoon (hun'i-mon), n. The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair in travelling, visiting, or the like before settling down in an establishment of their own.

Honeymoon (hun'i-mon), v.i. To keep one's honeymoon; to take a wedding-trip.

'Some decent sort of body to honey-moon along with me.' A. Trollope.

Honey-mouthed (hun'i-mourhd), a. Soft or smooth in speech.

If I prove honey-mouthed, let my tongue blister.

Honey-stalk (hun'i-stak), n. The flower of

Clover.
With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous.
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep. Shak. Honey-stone (hun'i-ston), n. Mellite (which

Honey-sucker, Honey-eater (hun'i-suk-èr, hun'i-ët-èr), n. The common name for



Wattled Honey-eater (Anthochera mellivora)

Wattled Honey-eater (Anthochera mellivora).

the birds of the family Meliphagida, suborder Tenuirostres, order Insessores, peculiar to Australia and the neighbouring islands. Besides the juices of flowers, and the insects obtained with them, many of these birds feed on berries. One species is the wattled honey-eater (Anthochera mellivora) or bush wattle-bird: another, the Meliphaga australiana, or Australian honey-eater. Honeysuckle (hunf-suk-l), n. [Said to be derived from the habit of children drawing the corolla out of the calyx and sucking the honey or sweet juice out of the netary.]

1. The popular name for the upright or climbing shrubs constituting the genus Lonicera, nat. order Caprifoliacea, natives of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle (L. Periclymenum), a well-known British plant, is known also by the name of woodbine, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. L. Caprifolium, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and L. Xylosteum are also found in England, but are not



Honeysuckle (Lonicera Caprifolium).

native. L. sempervirens (trumpet honey-suckle or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated in Britain on account of the beauty of its flowers, which are red on the outside and yellowish within The bark of L. corymbosa is used for dyeling black in Chili, and the berries of L. cærulea

are a favourite food of the Kamtschadales.

2. The flower of the plants. 'Woodbine that beareth the honeysuckle.' Barret.

Honeysuckled (hun'i-suk-ld), a. Covered with honeysuckles.

Honey-sugar (hun'i-shu-ger), n. The sacharine matter which forms the solid crystalline portion of honey. Called also Grapesugar. See GLUCOSE.

Honey-sweet (hun'i-swêt), a. Sweet as honey.

honey.

Honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), a. Using soft or sweet speech. Shak.

Honey-ware (hun'i-wār), a. See Hennware.

Honey-wort (hun'i-wār), a. Cerinthe major, a European annual belonging to the nat. order Boraginacæ. It grows about a foot high, having oval stem-clasping hluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

honey.

Hong (hong), n. [Chinese hang, Canton dial.

hong, a factory, a mercantile house.] The

Chinese name for the foreign factories or

mercantile houses situated at Canton.—

Hong merchants, a body of eight to twelve

Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had

the sole privilege of trading with Europe
ans, and were responsible for the conduct

of the Europeans with whom they dealt.

By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar func
tions ceased. tions ceased.

tions ceased.

Hong; t.t. or i. To hang. Chaucer.

Honied (hun'id), a. Same as Honeyed.

Honiton-lace (hon'i-ton-las), n. A kind of lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and coveries.

markable for the beauty of 108 against sprigs.

Honor, n. and n.t. See Honour.
Honorarium (on-er-āri-um), n. [L. honorarium (domum, gitt, understood), an honorary gift, an acknowledgment, recompense, ee.] A fee tendered to a medical or other professional gentleman for professional services rendered.

Honorarius, (on/er-a-ri), n. [L. honorarius,

When rentered. Honorary (on'er-a-ri), a. [L. honorarius, from honor, honour.] I. Done or made in honour; indicative of honour.
This monument is only honorary.

Addison.

This monument is only honorary. Addison.

2. Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; as, an honorary degree; an honorary crown.—3. Possessing a title or place without performing services, without taking an active part, or without receiving benefit or reward: often equivalent to unsalaried; as, an honorary member of a society; an honorary secretary or treasurer.—Honorary feud, in law, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.—Honorary service, in law, a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly amnæed to some honour. Honorary (on'er-a-ri), a. Same as Honora-

Honorary (on'ér-a-ri), n. Same as Honora-

Honorific (on-ér-if'ik), a. [L. honor, honoris, honour, and facio, to make.] Conferring honour.

honour. Honor (on'er), n. [O. Fr. honor, honew, &c., Fr. honneur, from L. honor, honos, honour.] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; reverence; vene-

A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country.

Mat. xiii. 57. 2. A testimony or token of esteem; any mark of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as, the honours of war; military honours; civil honours.

Their funeral honours claimed, and asked their quiet graves.

Dryden.

3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; dignity of mien; noble appearance. 'God-likeerect! with native honour clad.' Milton. I have given thee riches and honour. I Ki. iii. 13. Thou art clothed with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. r.

4. Reputation; good name; as, his honour is unsullied.—5. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle, or moral rectitude; scorn of meanness.

Say, what is honour? This the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame, Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim. And guand the way of life from all offence Suffered or done. Wordsworth.

6. Any particular virtue much valued, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in females.

If she have forgot honour and virtue. Shak.

7. One who or that which is a source of glory or esteem; he who or that which confers dignity; glory; boast; as, the chancellor is an honour to his profession; his sentiments are an honour to him.

A late eminent person, the honour of his profession for integrity and learning.

Burnet.

8. Title or privilege of rank or birth; that which gains for a man consideration, as nobility, knighthood, or other titles.

Restore me to my honours. 9. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.
The sire then shook the honours of his head, Dryden.

The sire then shook the honours of his head. Dryaten.
10. In law, a seignory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.—
11. In card-playing, one of the highest trump cards, which are the ace, the king, the queen, and the knave.—12. A title of address formerly used to men of rank generally, but now restricted to the holders of certain offices, as the Master of the Rolls.—13. pl. Civilities paid, as at an entertainment.

Then here a slave, or fow will. a lord.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord, To do the honours, and to give the word. Pope. 14. pl. Academic and university distinction

To do the honours, and to give the word. Pope.

14. pl. Academic and university distinction or pre-emimence; as, he took his degree with honours in classics.—Honours of var, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying.—Onor upon my honour, words accompanying a declaration, which pledge one's honour or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honour.—Honour bright! a vulgar protestation of or appeal to honour.—An affair of honour, a dispute to be decided by a duel or a single combat.—Word of honour, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without entailing indelible disgrace on the violator.—A point of honour, as cruple arising from delicacy of feeling, which determines the actions of a man on particular occasions.—Debt of honour, a debt, as a bet, for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing.—Court of honour, a court for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honour, and for correcting encroachments in matters of court atmour. precedency &c. It was formatters relating to the laws of honour, and for correcting encroachments in matters of court armour, precedency, &c. It was formerly a court of chivairy, and was said to be the fountain of martial law.—Maid of honour, a maid in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.—[The proper mode of spelling this and analogous words has been a subject of dispute for upwards of a century. The following extracts on the subject are interesting:—

I find the ingenious author, whoever he be, ridicules the new method of spelling honor, as he calls it, but that method of spelling honor instead of honorr was Lord Bolingbroke's, Dr. Middleton's, and Mr. Pope's.

Hume.

Such abominations as honor and favor should henceforth be confined to the cards of the great and vulgar.

The first (remark) shall be on the trick now so universal across the Atlantic . . of leaving out the in the termination our, and writing honor, favor, neighbor, Savier, &c. And the objection to this is . . that it obliterates all trace of the derivation and history of the word. It is true that honour and favour are derived originally from Latin words spelt exactly the same; but it is also true that we did not get then direct from the Latin, but through French forms which ended in eur. The omission of the u is an approach to that wretched attempt to destroy all the historic interest of our language which is known by the name of phonetic spelling.

Deav. Alford.]

Honour. Honor (on'er) n.t. 1. To recard

Honour, Honor (on'er), vt. 1. To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission: when said respecting the Supreme Being, to reverence; to adore; to worship.

Honour thy father and thy mother. Ex. xx. 12. That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. Jn. v. 23.

It is a custom

More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

2. To bestow honour upon; to dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; as, men are sometimes honoured with titles and offices which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour. Est. vi. 9.

3. To glorify; to render illustrious. I will be honoured upon Pharach, and upon all his est. Ex. xiv. 4.

4. To treat with politeness or civility; to treat in a complimentary manner: as the 4. To treat with politeness or civility; to treat in a complimentary manner; as, the troops honouved the governor with a salute. 5. To perform a certain duty in regard to something; as, to honouv a letter by acknowledging receipt; to honouv a challenge; specifically, in come, to accept and pay when due; as, to honouv a bill of exchange.

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Honourable, Honorable (on'ér-a-bl), a. [Fr. honorable, L. honorablis, from honor, honour. See HONOUR.] 1. Worthy of being honoured; estimable; holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Many of them believed; also of honourable women which were Greeks . . . not a few. Acts xvii, 12. 2. Actuated by principles of honour or a scrupplous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation; as, he is an honourable man.—
3. Conferring honour, or procured by noble deeds.

deeds.

Honourable wounds from battle brought. Dryden. 4. Consistent with honour or reputation; as, it is not honourable to oppress the weak or to insult the vanquished.—5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is honourable in all. Heb. xiii. 4. 6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honour or with testimonies of esteem; as, an honourable burial.

An honourable conduct let him have. Shak. 7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as, an honourable motive.

Is this proceeding just and honourable? Shak. 8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; . . . my chambers are honourable. 9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair; as, his intentions appear to be honourable.

If that thy bent of love be honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-me

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; specifically, a title bestowed upon the younger children of earls, and the children of viscounts and barons; also, upon persons enjoying trust and honour, and collectively on the House of Commons, as formerly on the East India Company.—11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as, an honourable salary.—Right honourable, at title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom below the rank of marquis; to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount or baron; to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount or baron; to privy-councillors, and to some civic dignituries, as the lord-mayors of London and Dublin, and the lord-provost of Edinburgh. A marquis is styled most honourable. Honourableness, Honorableness (on'era-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being honourable; honourable character; honou. 'The honourableness of the employment.' A Smith

A. Smith

Honourably, Honorably (on'er-a-bli), adv. In an honourable manner; in a manner con-ferring or consistent with honour.

After some six weeks, which the king did honous-ably interpose, to give space to his brother's inter-cession, he was arraigned of high treason and con-demned.

SYN. Magnanimously, generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reput-

Honour - court (on'er-kort), n. In law, a court held within an honour or seigniory.
Honourer, Honorer (on'er-er), n. One who

Honourless, Honorless (on'er-les), a. Des-

titute of honour; not honoured.

Honour-point (on'er-point), n. In her. the point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two

shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts.

Hont, Honte, † To hunt; a huntsman. Chau.
Hony-swete, † a. Sweet as honey. Chaucer.
-Hood. [A. Sax. had, character, state, rank, degree, quality, &c.; comp. O. Sax. hed, D. heid, Dan. hed, G. heit, Goth. haidus.] A termination signifying state, quality, character, totality, as manhood, boyhood, fatherhood, singinthood, widowhood, brotherhood. Sometimes written head, as Godhead, maidenhead.

Hood (huld), n. [A. Sax. hod; Comp. D. hoed,

sometimes written mean, as Godneud, maidenhead.

Rood (hud), n. [A. Sax. hôd; Comp. D. hoed, G. hut, a covering for the top of anything, a covering for the head, a hat; allied to E. heed; G. hûten, D. hoeden, to gnard, to protect, to cover; Indo-Eur. skad, Skr. chad, to cover.] 1. A covering for the head; as, (a) a soft covering for the head worn by females and children. (b) A part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head. (c) A similar appendage to a cloak or loose overcoat that may be drawn up over the head at pleasure. (d) An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown, a modification of the monk's hood. (e) A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used

in falconry.—2. Anything that resembles a hood in form or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers; as, monk's-hood; the





Hood for Hawk

Monk's Hood.

movable top or cover of a carriage; a low movable top or cover of a carriage; a low wooden porch leading to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley chimney; the cover of a pump; the covering for a companion-hatch, for a mortar, &c.; a piece of tarred canvas put on the ends of standing rigging, &c.—3.† Dress in general. 'Through that disguised hood.' Spenser. [Rare.]—4. Naut. a name given to the foremost and aftermost hunks of a ship's bottom both aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.

Hood (hud), v.t. 1. To dress in a hood or

cowl; to put a hood on.

The friar hooded and the monarch crowned. Pope 2. To cover; to hide; to blind.

While grace is saying, hood mine ey. Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, Ame

Hood-cap (hud'kap), n. A species of seal, the Stemmatopus cristatus, found in the Arctic Seas, so called from an appendage on the head which the male inflates when

on the head which the male inflates when angry or excited. Hooded (hud'ed), p. and a. 1. Covered with a hood; blinded.—2. In her. applied to the hawk or other bird of prey when borne with a hood over the head.—8. In bot. cutuallate; having the apex or sides curved upwards so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as in the lip of Cypripedium and Calypso.—Hooded crow. See ROYSTON-CROW. Hooded-snake (hud'ed-snak), n. The cobrade-capello, which is the Portuguese for the snake with a hood. See COBRA-DE-CAPELLO. HOOd-end, Hooding-end (hud'end, hud'end, hud'en snake with a hood. See COBRA-DE-OAPELLO.
Hood-end, Hooding-end (hud'end, hud'ing-end), n. Naut the end of a plank which
fits into a rebate of the stem or stem post.
Hoodie-craw (hud'i-kra), n. The hooded
crow; the carrion-crow. (Scotch.)
Hoodless (hud'les), a. Having no hood.
Hoodmani (hud'man), n. Theperson blinded
in the game of hoodman-blind, now called
blindman's-buf. Shat.
Hoodman-blind (hud'man-blind), n. A play
in which a person blinded is to catch another
and tell his name; blindman's-buff. 'Dance
and song, and hoodman-blind.' Tennyson.
What devil was't

What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind

Hood-mould, Hood-moulding (hud/mold, hud molding), n. In arch, the upper and projecting moulding of the arch over a



aa, Hood-moulding Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire.

Gothic door or window, &c. Called also Label, Drip, Dripstone, or Weather-mould-

Hoodock (hud'ok), a. [Comp. Icel. hodd, a treasure.] Miserly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase The harpy, hoodock, purse-proud race. Hood-sheaf (hud'shēf), n. A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks. Hoodwink (hud'wingk), v.t. [Hood and wink.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; to blindfold. 'Hoodwinked with a scarf.'

Shak.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries,

Shak.

2. To cover; to hide.

For the prize I'll bring thee to Shall hoodwink this mischance. Shak.

3. To deceive by external appearances or discuise: to impose on. 'Hoodwinked with

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on. 'Hoodwinked with kindness.' Sidney.
Hoof (höf), n. pl. Hoofs (höfs), rarely Hooves (hövz). [A. Sax. höf, Icel. höfr, Ib. hoof, Dan. how, G. huf, a hoof,] l. The horny substance that covers the feet or the separate digits of the feet of certain animals, as howes, oven sheen goafs, deer. Ac. as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c. On burnished hooves his war-horse trod. Tennyson.

2. An animal with hoofs; a hoofed beast. An ammen with noons, a live of the had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter.

Washington.

3. In geom. an ungula (which see). Hoof (hof), v.t. To walk as cattle; to foot. [Rare.] William Scott.

Hoof-bound (höfbound), a. In farriery, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness. **Hoofed** (höft), a. Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, . . . of all the horsels, the horse is the most beautiful.

Grew.

horse is the most beautiful.

Hoofless (höf'les), a. Destitute of hoofs.

Hoof-mark (höf'märk), n. The mark or trace left by a hoof.

Hook (hök), n. [A. Sax. höc, sometimes hooc, a hook, a crock; D. koek, a hook, a corner; Icel. haki, G. haken, O.H.G. hako, a hook, t. G. hake, a hook, huuk, an angte, a corner, all perhaps connected with E. hack, to cut.]

1. A piece of iron or other metal heat into an permaps connected with E. Mass, to clue, 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; as, a hook for catching fish; a tenter-hook; a chimney-hook; a pot-hook, &c. 2. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for, besides that hook of wiving, Fairness which strikes the eye. Shak.

Fairness which strikes the eye. Shāb.

3. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping.—4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post, consisting of a bolt with a vertical pin at its head on which the door or gate hangs, and about which it turns.—5. Naut. a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.—6. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—7. In agri. a field sown two years running. [Local.]—8. One of the projecting points of the thigh-homes of cattle: called also Hook-bones.—By hook or by crook. See under Crook.—Of the hooks, (a) unhinged, disturbed, or disordered. (a) unhinged, disturbed, or disordered.

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the hooks that the ships are not gone out of the river.

Pepps.

(b) Dead; to go off the hooks, to die.

The attack was so sharp that Matikia was very nearly off the hooks.

Thackeray. -On one's own hook, on one's own account

or responsibility; dependent on one's own exertions. [Slang.]

Hook (hök), v.t. 1. To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to seize or draw, as with a hook; as, to hook a fish. At last I hooked my ankle in a vine. Tennyson.

To bend into the form of a hook; to make hook-shaped.

The bill is strong, short, and very much hooked.

3. To furnish with hooks.

The hooked chariot stood, Unstain'd with hostile blood. Milton, 4. To catch by artifice; to entrap; to insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, hook him at any sacrifice.

5. To steal; properly, to catch up an object with a hook and make off with it; hence, to hook it, to decamp; to run away; to be off. [Slang.]—To hook on, to join by or as by a hook; to attach.

Hook (hök), v. To bend; to be curving.

Hookah (hökä), n. [Ar.] A pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that the smoke of the tobacco is made to pass through water for the purpose of cooling it.

Hook - beaked, Hook - billed (hök'bēkt, hök'bild), a. Having a curved beak or bill; curvivostral.

virostral

Hook-bill (hök'bil), n. 1. The curved beak of a bird.—2. A bill-hook with a curved end.

Hook-bone (hök'bön), n. See

Hook, 8. Hooked-back (hökt/bak), a. In

Hocketh Both Curved in a direction from the apex to the base; runcinate. Hookedness (hök'ed-nes), n. A state of being bent like a hook; incurvation. Hooker (hök'er), n. [D. hocker, hoek'bott.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small

fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts. Written also *Howker*. **Hooker** (hök'er), n. One who or that which

hooks.

Hookeriei (hü-kë'ri-ë-l), n. pl. [After Sir William Jackson Hooker.] A nat. order of mosses, mostly inhabitants of warm regions.

Hookeria lucens, remarkable for its large, pale, shining, loosely reticulated leaves, is found in Bartain.

Hookey (hök'l), n. Same as Hockey.

Hooke-ladder (hök'lad-der), n. A ladder with a hook or hooks at one end.

Hook-land (hök'land), n. Land ploughed and sowed every year.

and sowed every year.

Hook-motion (hök'mō-shon), n. In the steam engine, a valve gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

Hook-nose (hök'nöz), n. Curved nose: sometimes, though not necessarily always, cata-chrestic for hawk-nose.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a hook-nose, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity.

Rook-nosed (hök'nözd), a. Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

vated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame.

Hook-pin (höl/pin), n. A taper iron pin with a hook head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

Hook-rope (hök/röp), n. Naut. a rope 6 or 8 fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in coiling hempen cables in tiers, &c.

Hook-squid (hök'skwid), n. A name applied to certain sends or cuttle-fish having long tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks, which aid the animals in seizing their prey. Some attain

which are armed with hooks, which aid the animals in seizing their prey. Some attain the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in the Sargasso Sea, the Polynesian seas, &c.

Hooky (höki'), a. Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks; hooked.

Hool (hul), n. The husk; the hull; the slough. [Scotch.]

Hoolie (hul'), adv. [Icel. höftiga, moderately, from höf, moderation.] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. [Scotch.]—Hooke and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately. [Scotch.] [Scotch.]

Hoolie (hul'i), a. Slow; cautious; careful.

Scotch 1

[Scotch.]

Hooligan (hö'li-gan), n. [From some Irish personal name.] A street rough or rowdy, especially a young rough who joins with others in annoying or attacking passers-by. Hence also Hooliganism.

Hoondee (hön'dê), n. [Indian word.] 1. A money-box.—2. An Indian draft or bill of explange from buy or name, a neffice hauker

exchange drawn by or upon a native banker

Hoonuman, Hunuman (hö'nū-man), n. See

Hoonuman, Hunuman (hö'nū-man), n. See ENTELLUS

Hoop (höp), n. [A. Sax, hôp, a hoop, a band made of osiers, hoppe, a hoop, a collar; Fris, hop, D. hoep, hoppel, a ring, the band of a cask.] 1. A circular band or fattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes.—2. A circle or combination of circles of thin whalebone, metal, hair, or



Hoop Costume, end of 18th century.

other elastic material, used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; crino-

line.
Though stiff with hoops, and armed with ribs of steel.

Pope.

The resembling a hoop; anything 3. Something resembling a hoop; anything

Hast thou forgot The foul witch Sycorax who with age and envy Was grown into a *hoop?* Shak.

4.† A quart-pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his hoop or third portion. Halliwell.—5. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 necks.

Hoop (höp), v.t. 1. To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to hoop a barrel or puncheon.—
2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.

2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.

I hoop the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. Cleaveland.

Hoop (höp), v.i. (Another form of whoop;
comp. Fr. houper, to call out, from interj.
houp! used to call a person or excite a dog.
See WHOOP.] 1. To utter a loud cry or a
particular sound by way of call or pursuit;
to shout.—2. To emit a peculiar sound by
drawing in the breath, as in the hoopingcough; to whoop.

Hoop (höp), v.t. 1. To drive or follow with
a shout or outcry. 'Hooped out of Rome.'
Shak.—2. To call by a shout or hoop.

Hoop (höp), n. 1. A shout; a whoop.—2. A
peculiar sound produced in hooping-cough
by a deep inspiration of the breath.—3. The
hoopoe (which see).

Hoop-ash (höp'ash), n. The North American tree Celtis crassifolia. Called also
Hackberry.

can tree Celtis crassifolia. Called also Hackberry.
Hooper (höp'er), n. One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.
Hooper (höp'er), a. The wild swan (Cygnus musicus) of Northern Europe, remarkable for its singularly convoluted wind-pipe: so called because its cry resembles the syllable

caned because its cry resembles the symmetropy.

Hopping-cough (höp'ing-kof), n. A violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonormal inspiration or hoop. It is contagious and attacks the young more particularly. It rarely attacks a person a second time, and runs its course in six or eight weeks or more. Called also Chin-cough and Pertussis.

Hoopoe, Hoopoo (hö'pō, hö'pō), n. [Also hoop or whoop; comp. D. hop, G. wiedchopf, Fr. huppe, L. upupa, Gr. epoys, hoopoe: all names given to the bird from its cry.] A bird of the genus Upupa (C. epoys), whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. It is found in Europe and North Africa. See Upupa.

Hoop-pettileoat (höp'pet-ti-köt), n. 1. A

See UPUPA.

Hoop-petticoat (höp'pet-ti-kōt), n. 1. A
petticoat distended with slips of whalebone,
metal, or other elastic material, formed into
hoops. (See Hoop.) Hence—2. A popular
name for Narcissus Bulbocodium, a native
of heaths in France, from the shape of its flowers.

Hoop-skirt (höp'skert), n. A framework of hoops for expanding the skirts of a woman's

Hoor, ta. Hoar. Chaucer. Hoosier (hö'zhi-er), n. A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana. [United States.]

Hoot (höt), v.i. [Probably from the sound. Comp. Fr. houter, to call, to cry.] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more.

Dryden,
The agitators harangued, the mobs hooted, Disraeli. 2. To cry as an owl.

The clamorous owl that nightly hoots. Dryden. Hoot (höt), v.t. To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

contemptious cries or shouts at.

His play had not been hooted from the boards.

Macaulay.

Hoot, hout, Hoots (hut, huts), interf. A
term expressive of dissatisfaction, of some
degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbellef: equivalent to the English fy, or tut,
tush, pshaw, &c. [Scotch.]

Hoovet (hov), v.i. To hover; to abide.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Hoove, Hooven (höv, höv'n), n. [From heave.] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated by gas, caused generally by eating too much green food.

Hooven, Hoven (hö'vn, hō'vn), a. Affected with the disease called hoove or hooven; so hoosen, eattle.

with the disease called hoove or hooven; as, hooven cattle.

Hop (hop), v.t. pret. & pp. hopped; ppr. hopping. [A. Sax. hoppian, I. el. and Sw. hoppia, D. huppen, G. huppen, to hop.] 1. To move by successive leaps or sudden starts; to leap or spring, alighting on one foot; to skip, as birds; to frisk about; to spring; to bound.

I am delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks.

Spectator,

To prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. Dryden. 2. To walk lame; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast, And hopping here and there, himself a jest, Put in his word.

Dryden. 3 To dance.

3. To dance.

Hop (hop), n. 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.—Hop, step, and jump, a game in which the competitors try to clear as great a distance as possible by taking in succession a leap, alighting on one leg, a long stride, and a bound, alighting on both

feet.

When my wings are on I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump.

2. A dance; a dancing party. (Colloq.]

Hop (hop), n. [D. hop, hoppe, G. hopfen, hop.] 1. A plant, Humulus Lupulus, nat, order Cannabines, with long twining stems and abundance of three to five lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobili or catkins, are used for imparting a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and for the purpose of preserving them from fementation, their active qualities depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin called lupuline secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop plant is a



Hop (Humulus Lupulus).

diccious perennial indigenous to Britain, and a native also of Europe and Northern Asia. It requires to be cultivated with great care, and a full crop of hops is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when mature are placked by hand and carried to a drying kith, dried, and packed into bags or pockets. In order to keep hops for two or three years they require to be powerfully compressed and put into much closer canvas bags than when they are to be immediately sent to market. The culture of hops in England commenced at a very early period, much earlier than the reign of Henry VIII., which is frequently assigned as the date of introduction. The most extensive plantations are in Kent; Sussex, Herefordshire, and other counties produce them in a less degree.—2. The fruit of the dog-rose; the hip.

Hop (hop), v.t. pret. & pp. hopped; ppr. hopping. To mix hops with; as, to hop ale.

Hop-back (hop'bak), n. A brewer's vessel.

Hop-bind (hop'bind), n. [See Binke] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant. Sometimes written Hopbind, as in the following quotation:—

lowing quotation:-It is made felony without benefit of clergy, mali-ciously to cut any hop-binds growing in a plantation of hops.

Bluckstone.

of nops.

Hope (hōp), n. [A. Sax, hopa, D. hoop, hope, Sw. hopp, Dam. haab, hope; G. hoffen, to hope, hoffnung, hope. Probably akin to L. cupio, to desire 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; expectation of something desirable; expectation of any kind, sometimes even equivalent to fear.

The hopestick het hall parkly the light in the latter of the service of the ser

The hypocrite's hope shall perish. Job viii. 13.

He wish'd, but not with hope. Milton.

By how much better than my word I am, By so much shall I falsify men's hopes. Shak. 2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; trust. Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Ecclus, xiv, 2.

3. That which gives hope; he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or

promises desired good; one in whom trust or confidence is placed. 'A young gentle-man of great hopes.' Macaulay. The Lord will be the hope of his people. Joel iii. 16.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for. The object of Ades,

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,

And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope

Shak.

Forlorn hope. See under FORLORN. —Forlorn hope. See under FORLORN.

Hope (hö), v. i. pref. & pp. hoped; ppr. hoping. [A. Sax. hopian, D. hopen, D. haabe,
G. hofen, to hope.] 1. To entertain or
indulge hope; to cherish a desire of good,
with some expectation of obtaining it, or a
belief that it is obtainable.—2. To have
confidence; to trust with confident expectation of good. tation of good.

tation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God.
Ps. xili. 11.

—Hope, Expect. See under EXPECT.

Hope (hop), n.t. To desire with expectation, or with a belief in the possibility or prospect of obtaining; to look forward to as desirable with the anticipation of obtaining.
'I do hope good days.' Shak.
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear, Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear Dryden.

Home (hop), n. [In first sense and neabans.

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. Dryden, Hope (hōp), n. [In first sense, and perhaps second also, same as Icel. hōp, a small land-locked bay or inlet.] 1. An inlet; a haven. [Scotch.]—2. A sloping plain between ridges of mountains; a suffix to place-names; as, Kirkhope, Stanhope, Lasthope, &c. Hopeful (hōp'ful), a. 1. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments.

Ecyle.

Having qualities which excite hone, urg.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a hopeful prospect.

what to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than hopeful and ingenious youth to see? Denham.

Hopeful (höp'ful), n. A boy or young man;
frequently, a rather fast or dissipated young man; often with the epithet young.

Hopeful was equally obstinate.

Haperial was equally obstinate. Smollett.

Sir R. had to ... hurry off to Berlin to see what could be done with young hoperul.

Hopefully (höp/ful-li), adv. In a hopeful manner; in a manner to excite or encourage hope; with hope; with ground for expectation or anticipation of good.

Hopefulness (höp/ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being hopeful, or of furnishing ground for hope.

Hopeite, Hopite (höp/ft), n. [After Professor Hope, of Edinburgh.] A transparent, light-coloured mineral, consisting chiefly of water, found in the calamine mines of Altenberg near Aix-la-chapelle.

Hopeiess (höp/les), a. 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

sirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak.

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a hopeless condition.—3.† Unhoped for; despaired of; unexpected.

oped for; despaired or, throughout Thrice happy eyes To view the hopeless presence of my brother. Marston SYN. Desponding, despairing, desperate, in-curable, irremediable, remediless, irrepar-

Hopelessly (höp'les-li), adv. In a hopeless

Hopelessly (höp'les-li), adv. In a hopeless mamer; without hope. Hopelessness (höp'les-nes), n. State of being hopeless; despair.

Hoper (höp'ér), n. One that hopes.

Hop-factor (hop'fak-tèr), n. A dealer in hops; a salesman of hops.

Hop-flea (hop'fis), n. A very small coleopterous insect, Haltica conciuna, of the same genus with the turnip-flea, very destructive to hops. It is about \(\frac{1}{1}\) inch in length.

Hop-fly (hop'fil), n. A species of Aphis (A. humult), most destructive in hop-plantations. So extensive are its ravages, that this fly is one of the principal causes of the variations in the price of hops. The winged this fly is one of the principal causes of the variations in the price of hops. The winged female is of a green colour, with a black head, and comparatively long legs. It is about \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in length. Lady-birds render important service by destroying them.

HOP-frogfly, HOP-frothfly (hop/frog-fli, hop/froth-fli), n. A species of froth-fly (Aphrophora interrupta), which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about \(\frac{1}{2}\) finch in length, of a yellow colour variegated with black.

Hop-garden, See HOP-YARD.

Hop-harlott (hop har-lot), n. [Perhaps from hop, for hap, to cover, and harlot, a man-servant. Comp. wrapraead.] A coarse covering or coverlet. Written also Hap-harlot.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dag-swain or hap-harriess.

Harrison.

Hop-hornbeam (hop'horn-bem), n. A name of the American iron-wood (Ostrya vir-

Hopingly (hop'ing-li), adv. With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

Hopite. See HOPEITE.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'si-an), n. A follower of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Connecticut, who held most of the Calvinistic doctrines, who held most of the Calvinistic doctrines, even in their extreme form, but rejected the doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness. The basis of the system is that all virtue and true holiness consist in disinterested benevolence, and that all sin is collaborated. is selfishness.

is selfishness.

Hoplite (hop'līt), n. [Gr. hoplitēs, from hoplon, a weapon.] In Greek antiq. a heavy-armed soldier.

Hoplotheke (hop-lo-thē'kē), n. Eccles. a work containing the opinions of the fathers against heretics, supposed to have been compiled by order of Emmanuel Commenus.

Hoppost (hop'ēst) n. An oven or kiln for

work containing the opinions of the fathers against heretics, supposed to have been compiled by order of Emmanuel Comments. Hopoast (hop'ost), n. An oven or kiln for drying hops.

Hopoast (hop'ost), n. An oven or kiln for drying hops.

Hopo-0-my-thumb (hop'o-mi-thum), n. A very diminutive person. [Vulgar.]

Hopper (hop'er), n. [See HOP.] I. One who hops or leaps on one leg; specifically, the popular name for an insect which breeds in hams.—2. A wooden trough or shoe through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking; also, a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough.—3. Any contrivance resembling a grain-hopper in form or use; as, (a) a box which receives apples to conduct them into a crushing mill. (b) A box or funnel for supplying fuel to a close furnace, &c. (c) In glass-making, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter. Sometimes called a Hoppet.—4. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.—5. A boat driven by steam having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, upon opening the bottom, the mud or gravel is allowed to fall out. Called also Hopper-boyy (hop'er-boy), n. A rake moving in a circle: used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

Hoppesteres, † a. pl. A term applied to

Hoppesteres,† a. pl. A term applied to ships by Chaucer, interpreted 'warlike' by Dr. Morris.

snips by Chaucer, interpreted Warnke by Dr. Morris.

Hoppet (hop'et), n. 1. A hand-basket.—

2. In mining, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.—3. See Hopper, 8 (c).

4. An infant in arms. (Forkshire.)

Hop-pickier (hop'pik-er), n. One that picks or gathers hops.

Hop-picking (hop'pik-ing), n. The act of picking or gathering hops; the occupation of gathering hops.

Hopping (hop'ing), n. The act of one who hops or dances; a dance; also, a meeting of persons for the purpose of dancing.

Hopping-dick (hop'ing-dik), n. The local name of a species of thrush, the Merula leucogengs, a bird common in Jamaica, who, in his lively and familiar manners, as well as his sable plumage, his clear, rich, and mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird. blackbird.

hlackbird.

Hopple (hop'pl), v.t. [Another form of hobble, perhaps from hop, to leap.] To tie the feet of near together to prevent leaping or running; to hobble; hence, to trammel; to fetter; as, to hopple an unruly horse. Superstitiously hoppled in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions.' Dr. H. More.

Hopple (hop'pl), n. A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to green need chiefly in the pluge.

norses or other animals when turned out to graze; used chiefly in the plural.

Hoppo (hop'pō), n. In China, (a) an overseer of commerce; a collector. (b) A tribunal whose function it is to collect that portion of the public revenue arising from trade and

navigation. **Hop-pocket** (hop'pok-et), n. A coarse heavy

wrapper for containing hops. [The pocket is used as a measure for hops=1½ to 2 cwt.]
Hop-pole (hop'pôl), n. A pole or stake inserted at the root of the hop-plant for the stem to climb.
Hoppy (hop'i), a. Abounding with hops; having the flavour of hops.
Hop-scotch (hop'skoch), n. A child's game, in which a stone is driven by hopping from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground.
Hop-setter (hop'set-er), n. One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.
Hop-trefoil (hop'ref-foil), n. I. A plant, Trifolium procumbens, or yellow-clover, nat. order Leguminosæ, readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers withering to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, which it is not unlike in general aspect. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little vulne.—2. A farmer's name for Medicago tupulina, very much resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume.
Hopvine (hop'vin), n. The stalk of the hopplant.

plant.

Hop-yard, Hop-garden (hop/yard, hop/gir-dn), n. A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Horal (hôr'al), a. [L. horalis, from hora, an hour.] Relating to an hour or to hours. Horally! (hôr'al-li), adv. Hourly. Horarious (ho-rā'ri-us), a. In bot enduring

for an hour or two only, as the petals of Cistus.

Cistus. Horary (hōr'a-ri), a. [L.L. horarius, from L. hora, hour.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, the horary circle.—2. Continuing an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His horary shifts of shirts and waistcoats.

B. Jonson.

Horary circles, hour lines or circles mark-—Horary circus, nour mies or circus marring the hours on globes, dials, &c.—Horary motion, the motion or space moved through in an hour. The horary motion of the earth is the arc which it describes in an hour, which is 15°.

Horatian (ho-rā'shan), a. Relating to or resembling the Latin poet Horace or his poetry.

Hord, † n. A hoard; treasure; a private place fit for the keeping of treasure. Chau-

cer.

Horde (hōrd), n. [Fr. D. G. horde, Turk.

ordů, a camp; Per. ordů, court, camp.] A

term specifically applied to a tribe, clan, or

race of Asiatic or other nomads dwelling in

tents or waggons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle or for plunder; hence, a clan; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

His (a Tartar duke's) horde consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. Purchas.

thousand households of a kindred. Purchas.

Horde (hörd), v.i. To live in hordes; tohuddle together like the members of a migratory tribe. Byron.

Hordein, Hordeine (hor'dē-in), n. [From
L hordevan, barley.] A substance obtained
from barley by kneading with water; it appears to be a mixture of starch, cellular
tissue, and a nitrogen-containing body.

Hordeolum (hor-dē'o-lum), n. [L., dim. of
hordeum, barley.] A stye or small tumour
on the edge of the eyelid, so called from its
being of the size or shape of a grain of barley.

Hordeum (hor'dē-um), n. [L., barley.] The genus of plauts, nat. order Gramineæ, to which barley belongs. The species consist of (a) cereal barleys—H. hexastichum, the six-rowed, in which all three flowers of the six-rowed, in which all three flowers of the spikelets are perfect and fertile; H. distichum, the two-rowed, in which only the central floret is fertile, and the two lateral abortive: (b) wild barleys—H. murinum, pratense, and maritimum. For further information as to the cereal harlaw sea under pratense, and maritimum. FOR lutther in-formation as to the cereal barleys see under BARLEY. Of the meadow barleys, H. pra-tense only is of any importance. Its herbage is sweet and nutritions, and when the field is constantly depastured it is a good species. is constantly depastured it is a good species to encourage; but its long awns, rough with little projections for their whole length, render them highly prejudicial in hay, for being very brittle they readily break up into small lengths which stick beneath the tongue or in the gums, creating great irritation, swelling of the mouth, and inability to eat. H. murinum grows on old walls and in waste places.

Hore, † a. Hoary; gray; musty; mouldy; sordid. Chancer; Spenser.
Horehound (hörhound), n. [A. Sax. hāra-hane, hoarhound—hār, hoar, gray, and hane, the generic name of these plants.] The popular name of two or three plants belonging to the nat. order Labiate, the chief of which is the common or white horehound (Marrubiane vulgare). It grows on waste places and by waysides; it is frequent in England, but less common in Scotland, and is distributed

but less common in Scot-land, and is distributed throughout Europe and Northern Asia. It is an erect branched herb, co-vered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves;



the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavour bitter. It has been much in use for coughs and asthmas. The black or stinking horehound is Ballota nigra, a common weed on waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. Written also Hourhound.

fetid and unattractive. Written also Hoarhound.

Horia (hō-rī'a), n. A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family Cantharida, whose members are finely coloured and of comparatively large size.

Horizon (ho-rī'son), n. [Gr. horizōn, from horizō, to bound, from horos, a limit; lit. that which bounds.] 1. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky; more strictly, a plane which is a tangent to the earth's surface at the place of the spectator, extended on all sides till it is bounded by the sky: called the Sensible, Visible, or Apparent Horizon.—2. An imaginary great circle, parallel to the sensible horizon, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and which divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts or hemispheres: called the Rational or Celestial Horizon.—3. In geol. a well-marked formation which may serve as a starting-point from which to study all the other formations.—On the same horizon, in each said of fossils or strata, which ampeer other formations.—On the same horizon, in geel, said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age.—Horizon of a globe, the broad wooden circular ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several conthe globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—Artificial horizon, a contrivance for enabling the mariner to obtain altitudes of the heavenly bodies when the horizon of the sea is observed by the green exceeded by intervening bodies when the horizon of the sea is observed by fog, or concealed by intervening land. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid, the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. By optics it is shown that the angle subtended at the eye by a star and its image in a fluid, is double of the star's altitude; this angle then being measured and halved, the altitude of the staris found.—Dip of the horizon. See under DIP.

star is found.—Dip of the horizon. See under DIP.

Horizon-glass (ho-ri'zon-glas), n. In astron. one of two small speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. The one half of the fore-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it; the back-glass is silvered above and below, but in the middle there is a transparent stripe through which the horizon can be seen.

Horizontal (ho-ri-zon'tal), a. 1. Pertaining to the horizon; on a level; as, a horizontal line or surface.—3. Near the horizon; as, horizontal misty air.—4. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, horizontal distance.—Horizontal cornices, in arch. the level part of the cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.—Horizontal diata, a dial drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon or style elevated according to the altitude of the pole of the place for which it is designed.—Horizontal distance, distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—Horizontal escapement. See ESCAPEMENT.—Horizontal fire (milit.), the fire of pieces

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall: mē met hêr: nin

of artillery at point-blank range, or at low angles of elevation. —Horizontal leaf, in bot. a leaf the upper surface of which makes a right angle with the stem. —Horizontal line, in persp. the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes. —Horizontal parallae. See Parallax. —Horizontal plane, a plane parallel to the horizon or not inclined to it; in persp. a plane parallel to the horizon or not inclined to it; in persp. a plane parallel to the horizon or not inclined projection, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. —Horizontal projection, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. —Horizontal range of a projectile, the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation. —Horizontally on the ground.
Horizontally (horizontal"ii-ti), n. The state of being horizontal.
Horizontally (horizontal.)

The ambient ther is tooliquid and empty to impel.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with that prodigious celerity.

Horn (horn), n. [A. Sax. O. Sax. Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. horn, D. horen, Goth. haurn. Cog. W. and Armor. corn, L. cornu, Gr. keras—horn. The root is believed to be that of E. hart, a stag, and L. cernus, a deer. See HART.] 1. A hard projection growing on the beat of earths rejudy and various. the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually of considerable length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. lng, and those of some animals are spiral.

Except in the pronghorn antelope and in deer they are simple unbranching. They serve for weapons of offence and defence. In most ruminants the horns have a core of bone surrounded with a sheath of true horn, bone surrounded with a sheath of true horn, and are never shed; in the deer they consist entirely of bone, and are shed annually.

2. The material of which horns are composed, especially the dense fibrous substance composing the sheath of the horns of ruminants.—3. Anything made of horn, or resembling a horn in shape or use; specifically, (a) a wind-instrument of music, originally made of horn; hence, any musical wind-instrument, of brass or other metal, with some resemblance to a horn in shape.

(b) A diphime-cup, from having been originally made of horn, beautiful the state of the shape of the (b) A drinking-oup, from having been ori-ginally made of horn; a drinking vessel of any material containing as much as can be swallowed at a draught; a beaker; hence, the contents of such a vessel.

They attended the banquet and served the heroes with horus of mead and ale.

Mason. (c) The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. 'Fruits

(c) The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. 'Fruits and flowers from Amalthea's horn.' Wilton. (d) A utensil for holding powder for immediate use, because originally made of horn; a powder-flask.— 4. Anything occupying the relative position of a horn, or projecting like it; specifically, (a) a long projection, frequently of silver or other precious metal, worn on the forehead by natives of many Asiatic countries. (b) The imaginary antier on the brow of a cuckold.

If I have horns to make one mad, let the provert go with me, I'll be horn-mad. Shak.

(d) The feeler of an insect, snail, &c.; hence, to pull or draw in the horns, to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of the snail withdrawing its feelers when startled. (d) An extremity of the moon when waxing or waning.

Ere ten moons have sharpened either h (e) The extremity of the wing of an army or other body of soldiers when drawn up in crescent form.

Sharpening in mooned horns their phalanx. Millon

(f) A branch of a subdivided stream.

With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil. Dryden.

Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitul soil. Dryden.

5. In arch. a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute.—6. In Scrip. (a) one of the projecting corners of the altar, symbolic of the strength and security of the divine protection extended to those who came to share in its provisions. (b) A symbol of strength; as, a horn of salvation=a salvation of strength, or a Saviour. Luke i. 9. Fuirbairn.—To put to the horn, in Scots Law, to denounce as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross of Edinburgh, and amongst other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person

was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority.

Horn (horn), v.t. 1 To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to.—2. To cause to wear horns; to cuckold.

I not repent me of my late disguise.—
If you can horn him, sir, you need not. B. Fonson. Horn-band (horn'band), n. A band of trum-

Hornbeak (horn'bēk), n. The garfish (which

see).

Hornbeam (horn'bēm), n. [See Beam.]

A tree, Carpinus Betulus. See CARPINUS.

Horn-beast (horn'bēst), n. An animal with horns. Shak.

Hornbill (horn'bil), n. A very singular African and East Indian genus of birds. Gueeros), akin to the toucans, remarkable for the very large size of the bill, and for an extraordinary horny protuberance by which it is surrountied. nearly as large as the bill, it is surrountied. it is surmounted, nearly as large as the bill



Rhinoceros Hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).

itself, and of cellular structure within, and thus remarkably light. The rhinoceros hornbill (B. rhinoceros) is almost the size of a turkey, of a black colour, except on the lower part of the belly and tip of the tail, which are white. It has a sharp-pointed, slightly curved bill, about 10 inches long, and furnished at the base of the upper mandille with an immense appendage in the form of an inverted horn. The hornbills are carnivorous. Hornblende (horn'blend), a. [G. horn, horn, and blende, blende (from blenden, to dazzle), from its hornlike cleavage and glittering appearance.] A mineral of several varieties, called by Haiiy amphibole. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals, more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses composed of landina, acicular crystals or fibres, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colours are black and green. It enters largely into the composition and forms a constituent part of several of the trap-rocks, and is an important constituent of several species of metamorphic rocks, as gneiss and granite. Its chief varieties are tremolite, actinolite, nephrite, pargasite, and asbestus. Its chief constituents are silica, magnesia, and alumina. Hornblende-rock (horn'blend-rock, n. A metamorphic or altered rock, a crystalline compound of hornblende and felspar. Hornblende-schist (horn'blend-sist), n. A slaty variety of hornblende, generally in the second of the parties of the parties of the compound of hornblende, generally in a superior of the parties of the parties of hornblende, generally in the compound of hornbl

compound of hornblende and felspar.

Hornblende-schist (horn'blend-shist), n.
A slaty variety of hornblende, generally including felspar and grains of quartz; it is of a dark green or black colour.

Hornblende-slate (horn'blend-slat), n. A primary rock composed of crystals of hornblende, often intermixed with felspar. It is generally of a distinct slaty structure.

Hornblendic (horn-blend'ik), a. Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.—

Hornblendic granite, a variety of granite in which hornblende is added to the ordinary components; if hornblende replaces mica components; if hornblende replaces mica the compound is a syenite

(which see).

Hornblower (horn'blō-ér),

n. One that blows a horn
Hornbook (horn'buk),

1. In former times, the first IN HETE 1. In former times, the first book of children, or that in which they learned their letters: so called from the transparent horn covering placed over the single page of which it usually consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame with a handle. It generally contained the alphabet in Roman and small letters, several rows of monosyllables, and the Lord's Prayer.

Lord's Prayer.

He teaches boys the hornbook.

Fate, far, fat, fall; më, met, her;

pīne, pin; note, not, move: tube, tub, bull:

oil, pound; u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. 2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge: a monnel

manual.

Horn-bug (horn'bug), n. A popular name of one or two species of the stag-beetle, as Lucanus cervus and L. dama.

Horn-card (horn'kärd), n. A transparent graduated horn-plate to use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone. Smyth.

Horn-distemper (horn-dis-tem-per), n. A disease of cattle affecting the internal sub-

disease of cattle affecting the internal sub-stance of the horn.

stance of the horn.

Horned (hornd), a. Furnished with or
having horns; as, horned cattle. In her.
animals borne with horns are said to be
horned of such a metal or colour when the
horns differ in tincture from the animal itself or from the proper colour of such horns.

Horned-horse (hornd'hors), n. The gnu

(which see).

Hornedness (hornd'nes), n. The state of being horned.

The hornedness of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather.

Brand's Fop. Antiq.

the weather.

Brand's Pop. Antig.

Horned-pondweed, n. A plant, Zannichellia palustr's. See Zannichellia palustr's. See Zannichellia palustr's. Horned-poppy (hornd'pop-pi), n. A name given to the plants of the genus Glaucium, nat. order Papaveracee. See GLAUCIUM.

Horned-screamer (hornd'skrëm-ër), n. The kamichi, an extraordinary South American grallatorial bird of the genus Palamedea (P. cornuta), having a long, slender, movable horn projecting from its forehead. The voice is loud and shrill, and is uttered suddenly and with such vehemence as to have a very startling effect.

voice is fold and shrift, and is titered sudavery startling effect.

Horner (horn'en), n. 1. One who works or
deals in horn.—2. One who winds or blows
a horn.—3. One who horns or cuckolds.—
4. In old Scots law, one who had been put to
the horn; an outlaw.
Hornet (horn'et), n. [A. Sax. hirnet, hyrnet,
from horn, a horn, so called from its antenme or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn; comp the
O. Sax. hornbero, lit. horn-bearer, G. horniss,
a hornet.] 1. An insect of the genus Vespa
or wasp (Yespa orabro), much larger and
stronger than the wasp, and causing more
severe pain by its sting. Its nest is constructed of a substance resembling coarse
paper, and is often placed in a hollow tree.
Hence—2. Any one who gives particular
annoyance. annoyance.

amnoyance.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the hornes in Prescott.

-To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears. to raise up enemies against one's self; to bring an accumulation of troubles and an-

noyances upon one's self. Hornfish (horn'fish), n. The garfish or seaneedle See GARRISH Hornfoot (horn'fut), a. Having a hoof;

hoofed.

Hornful (horn'ful), n. As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask. See Horn, 2.

Hornie (horn'i), n. A name given in Scotland to the devil, in allusion to the horns with which he is generally represented.

Hornify (horn'i-fi), v.t. To bestow horns upon; to horn; to cuckold. [Rare.]

This versifying my wife has hornified me.
Beau. & Fl.

Beau. & Fl.

Horning (horn'ing), n. 1. Appearance of the moon when increasing or in the form of a crescent.—2. In Scots law, a writing issuing under the king's signet at the instance of a creditor against his debtor, commanding him in the king's name to pay or perform within a certain time under pain of being declared rebel and put in prison; so termed from the fact that the officer in former times proceeded to the town cross and blew a horn before proclaiming the debtor a rebel.

Hornish (horn'ish), a. Somewhat like horn;

hard.

Hornito (or-ne'tō), n. [Sp., from horno, L. fornus, a furnace.] In geol. a low, oven-shaped
mound, common in the volcanic districts of
South America, from whose sides and summits columns of hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted. Hornitos are
only from 5 to 10 feet in height, and according to Humboldi var not equitive cores. ing to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanoes.

Horn-lantern (horn'lan-tern), n. A lantern having the plates of horn instead of glass.
Horn-lead (horn'led), n. Chloride of lead: so called by the old chemists because when fused it puts on a horny appearance.
Hornless (horn'les), a. Having no horns.
Horn-mad (horn'mad), a. Outrageous; stark mad: in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury and pushes with the horn, or to a man infuriated by being horned or cuckolded.

cuckolded.

Horn-maker (horn/māk-er), n. 1. One who makes horns; particularly, a workman who moulds horns into drinking-cups.—2. A maker of cuckolds.

Virtue is no horn-maker, and my Rosalind is vir-

Virtue is no horn-maker, and my Rosalind is virtuous.

Horn-mercury, Horn-quicksilver (horn'mer-kū-ri, horn'kwik-sil-ver), n. Protochloride of mercury or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance.

Horno (hor'no), n. Same as Hornito.

Horn-owl, Horned-owl (horn'oul, hornd'oul), n. A familiar name applied to several species of owls having two tuits of feathers on the head supposed to resemble horns. (See Bubo, 3.) This name is, however, more especially appropriated to the great-eared owl, horn-owl or eagle-owl (Bubo maximus). It inhabits the north of Europe, but is rare in this country. It feeds on the larger sorts of game, as fawns, harves, grouse, &c. The female is larger than the male, and produces two or three white eggs.

Horn-pike (horn'pip), n. A nother name for the garfish (which see).

Hornpipe (horn'pip), n. I. An instrument of music formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a piece of horn forning the bell-shaped end.

Trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and horn.

Trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and horn-

A lively dance tune, now generally written in common time. The well-known tune The College Hornpipe is of duple measure. Such tunes were no doubt originally composed for the instrument that bears the same name.—3. The name of a sprightly dance supposed to have originated in England, very popular among British sailors. It is usually performed by one person. Horn-pock (horn'pok), n. A form of smallpox in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous, or horny, and semi-transparent.

transparent.

transparent.

Horn-poppy (horn'pop-pi), n. Same as

Horn-droppy.

Horn-presser (horn'pres-er), n. One who
presses horn softened by heat into moulds,
dies, &c.

dies, &c.

Horn-quicksilver, n. See Horn-mercury.

Horn-shavings (horn'shāv-ingz), n. pl.

Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

Horn-silver (horn'sil-vèr), n. Chloride of
silver: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance.

Horn-slate (horn'slāt), n. A gray or siliceous stone. Kirwan.

Horn-spoon (horn'spön), n. A spoon made
of horn

of horn.

Hornstone (horn'stön), n. A siliceous stone, a sub-species of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. See CHERT; Lydian-stone, under Lydian; TOUGHSTONE.

Horn-thumbt (horn'thum), n. A nickname for a pickpocket, in allusion to an old expedient of cutpurses, who placed a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs to resist the edge of their knife in the cutting of ourses. purses.

I mean a child of the horn-thumb, a babe of the booty, boy, a cutpurse.

B. Jonson.

Hornwork (horn'werk), n. In fort, a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the



Plan of Part of Fortification, a, Hornwork

glacis for the purpose of either occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering a bridge-head, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in the fortress itself, by tenaille, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defence, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.

the latter. Hornwort (horn'wert), n. A floating aquatic plant of the genus Ceratophyllum, nat. order Ceratophyllacea. The genus contains only one species, C. demersum, which is common in pools and slow streams in most parts of the world

Hornwrack (horn'rak), n. Same as Flustra or Sea-mat.

Horny (horn'i), a. 1. Consisting or composed

Horny (horn'i), a. 1. Consisting or composed of horn or horns; resembling horn in appearance or composition. The ravens with horny beaks, Milton.—2. Hard; exhibiting callosities. His horny fist. Dryden.—3. Having horns or curving pieces like horne

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god, Apollo's gift, the shafts and horny bow. F. Hughes,

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god.
Apollo's gift, the shafts and horay bow. F. Hughes.
Horny-Frog (horn'i-frog), n. The prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot.
Horny-wink (horn'i-wingk), n. A popular name for the lapwing.
Horography (hōr-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. hōra, hour, and graphō, to write.] 1. An account of the hours.—2. The art of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks, watches, dials; dialling.
Horologe (hōr'o-loi), n. [Fr. horologe, L. horologium, Gr. horologion—hōra, hour, and lego, to tell.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a time-piece of any kind.—2.† A servant who called out or announced the hours.
Horologer (hōr-o'lo-jer), n. A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one who writes on horology.
Horologic, Horological (hōr-o-loj'ik, hōr-

venter of tocks and watenes, one who writes on horology.

Horologic, Horological (hôr-o-loj'ik, hôr-o-loj'ikal), a. 1. Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—2. In bot. opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

Horologiographier (hôr-o-loj'i-ō-graf"ik), a. Horologiographier (hôr-o-loj'i-ō-graf"ik), a. Pertaining to horologiography.

Horologiography. (hôr-o-loj'i-ō-graf"ik), a. (Gr. hôra, hour, logos, discourse, and graphō, to describe.) 1. An account of instruments that show the hour of the day.—2. The art of constructing instruments to show the hours, as clocks, watches, dials; horography.

Horologist (hôr-ol'o-jist), a. One versed in horology; a maker of horologes.

The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known

The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an herologist.

Lord Ellesmere.

fession as an herologist. Lord Ellesmer.

Horologium (hör-o-loj'i-um), n. [L.] The
Horologe or Clock, a southern constellation, consisting of twelve stars. It is cut,
by a line passing through Canopus to the
southern part of Eridanus.—Horologium
Flores or Flora's Clock, in bot. a table of the
hours at which the flowers of certain plants.

hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

Horology (hōr-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hōrologeō—hōra, hour, and legō, to indicate. See Horologe 1 1.4 A contrivance for measuring time; a time-piece.

Before the days of Jerome there were horologies. Sir T. Browne.

2. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing machines, for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

Horometer (hör-om'et-en), n. [Gr. höra, an hour, and metron, measure.] An instrument to measure time.

ment to measure time. Horometrik-al), a. [From horometry.] Belonging to horometry, or to-the measurement of time by hours and sub-ordinate divisions.

measurement of men by hours and shord ordinate divisions.

Horometry (hōr-on'et-ri), n. [Gr. hōra, hour, and metron, measure.] The art, practice, or mode of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. The horometry of the ancients. Sir T. Browne.

Horopter (hōr-on'ter), n. [Gr. horos, a boundary, and optër, one who looks, from root op, to see.] In optics, a straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes or the two pupils.

Horoscope (hōr'os-kōp), n. [Fr., from Gr. hōroskopos, a horoscope—hōra, hour, and skopeō, to view or consider.] 1. In astrol. (a) an observation made of the nspect of the heavens at a particular moment, as the mo-

heavens at a particular moment, as the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the future, as the events of the person's life; especially, the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. (b) A scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.

The most important part of the sky in the astrologer's consideration was that sign of the zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth; this was, properly speaking, the horoscope ascendant, or first house. Witceett.

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

days and nights at all places.

Horoscoper, Horoscopist (hōr'os-kōp-er, hōr-os'kop-ist), n. One versed in horoscopy.

Horoscopic, Horoscopical (hōr-os-kop'ik, hōr-os-kop'ik, al), n. Relating to horoscopy.

Horoscopy (hōr-os'ko-pi), n. 1. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.—2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's hirth birth.

birth.

Horowe,† a. [A. Sax. horig, filthy, horu, filth.] Foul. Chaucer.

Horrendous † (hor-ren'dus), a. Fearful; frightful. Watts.

Horrent(hor'rent), a. [L. horrens, horrentis, ppr. of horreo, to bristle.] Standing erect as bristles; covered with bristling points; pristling. bristling.

With bright emblazoury and horsent arms. Millon. We have a life quite rent asunder, horrent with asperities and chasms, where even a stout traveller might have faltered.

Cartyle.

Might have faitered.

Horrible (hor/ri-bl), a. [L. horribile, from horreo, to stand on end, to bristle, to be rough, to be terrified; allied to Skr. harr, to be delighted, and to have the hairs of the body erect from pleasure or fear.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a horrible figure or sight; a horrible story.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round. Milton. SYN. Dreadful, frightful, fearful, terrible,

Syn. Dreadful, frightful, fearful, terri horrid, shocking, hideous.
Horribleness (hor'ri-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being horrible; hideousness; dreadfulness; terribleness.
Horriblete, † n. Horribleness. Chaucer.
Horribly (hor'ri-bli), adv. 1. In a horrible manner, dreadfully; terribly; as, horribly loud; horribly afraid. Hence—2. Excessively; very much. 'I will be horribly in love with her.' Shaksper.
Horrid (hor'rid), a. [L. horridus, from horres, to stand on end. See Horrible Ell. 1. † Rough; rugged; bristling.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thom.

Dryden.

Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as, a horrid spectacle resight. or sight.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood, That we the horrider may seem to those Which chance to find us.

Shak.

3. Shocking; very offensive; abominable. [Colloq.]

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say. Pope. Already hear the horrid things they say. Pope.

Syn. Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful, awful, terrific, horridle.

Horridly (horrid-il), adv. In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

Horridness (horrid-nes), n. The quality of being horrid; hideousness; enormity.

Horrific (hor-rif'ik), a. [L. horriji-aus-horror, horror, and facio, to make, to cause.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or horrific he supposed.

Is. Taylor.

Horrify (horri-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. horrified; ppr. horrifying. [L. horror, horror, and facto, to make, to cause.] To make horrible; to strike or impress with horror.

Horripilation (horri-pil-Wishon), n. [L.L. horripilation—L horror, to bristle, and pilus, hair.] The bristling or rising up of the hair, as from terror or a sudden fright.

as from terror or a sudden fright.

Horrisonant + (hor-ris'on-ant), a. Horrisonous.

Blount.

Horrisonous (hor-ris/on-us), a. [L. horrisonous—horreo, to shake, and sonus, sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible

sound
Horror (hor'rer), n. (L., from horreo, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough. See Horrier, 1. A shaking or trembling, as of the surface of water; a ruffling or rippling. 'Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves.' Chapman.—2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in sound

the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually the cold fit which precedes a rever, usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.—3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and loathing; a feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking.

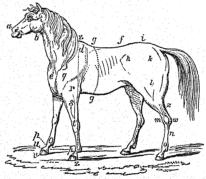
An horrer of great darkness fell upon him. Gen. xv, 12 Horror hath taken hold upon me because of the wicked that forsake thy law. Ps. cxix. 53. 4. That which excites horror or dread;

gloom; dreariness; as, the horrors of war. Oom; Greatmess, as, end north and the nodding horror of whose shady brows Threats the forlorn and wandering passenge:

Mill

And breathes a browner horror on the woods. Pope —The horrors. (a) a fit of depression; the blues. (b) A state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by drinking and the craving for the alcoholic stimulant.

mental agitation, occasioned by drinking and the craving for the alcoholic stimulant. Horror-stricken, Horror-struck (hor restrik-n, hor rer-struck), a. Struck with horror. Hors, f. a. A horse; horses. Chaucer. Hors de combat (or-de koh-bā), [Fr.] Disabled from fighting; rendered useless. Horse (hors), n. [A. Sax. hors for hros, by a metathesis frequent in Anglo-Saxon. Comp. Icel. hross (sometimes hors), O.Sax. O.H.G. hros, M.H.G. ors, G. ross, D. ros. Allied to Skr. hreea or hleea, neighing.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Equus (E. caballus), constituting with the ass, zebra, and quagga the family Equides or Solidungula. (For systematic characteristics see Equid.) Much doubt exists as to the native country of the horse, some referring it to Central Asia, some to North Africa, and some holding that it is indigenous in many regions. It is also matter of doubt whether it is now anywhere to be found in its native state, the wild horses of the steppes of Tartary and other regions of the Old World being possibly descendants of animals escaped from domestication, while those now living in South America are well known to have sprung from the cavalry introduced by the Spaniards. Fossil



Horse.

a, Muzzle. b, Gullet. c, Crest. c, Withers. e, Chest. J, Loins. gg, Girth. k, Hip or illum. t, Group. k, Haunch or quarters. J, Thigh. m, Hock. n, Shank or cannon. e, Fetbock. A, Pastern. g, Shoulder-bone or scapular. Elbow. s, Fore thigh or arm. t, Knee. u, Coronet. v, Hoof. ve, Point of hock. x, Hamstring. zz, Height.

horses have been found associated with the mammoth and other extinct quadrupeds in the drift and in the bone-caverns of both the Old and New Worlds, twenty species having been described from North America alone, although no horses existed in America alone, although no horses existed in America, when it was discovered by Columbus. The horse varies much in form, size, and character with the climate and nature of the district it inhabits. It is now found in greatest perfection in England. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present English working for the order of the present English working for the present form the present for the present f buted more than all others to develop the present English varieties from the original, comparatively light-limbed, wiry race found by Cæsar. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigour for draught-horses and for those anciently used in war; while, when mailed armour was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred speed and endurance. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The hunter,

characterized by speed, strength, and endurance, represents the old English, Flanders, and Arabian breeds. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flanders blood, and the best for draught and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, New Forest, Shetland, &c. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, strength, size, &c., are required. Horses are said to have 'blood' or 'breeding' in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tartary is called a tarpan, that of North Africa a koomrah, and that of America a mustang, the last being descended from European parents imported.—2. The that of North Africa a koonvah, and that of America a mustang, the last being descended from European parents imported.—2. The male animal, in distinction from the female.

3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback: in this sense it has no plural termination; as, a thousand horse; a regiment of horse.—4. A wooden frame with legs for supporting something.—5. A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride by way of punishment: sometimes called a Timber-mare.—6. In mining, a hard part of a rock occurring in the middle of a lode, and dividing it into two branches.—7. Naut. a rope extending from the middle of a lode, and dividing it into two branches.—7. Naut. a rope extending from the middle of a vard to its extremity to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail.—8. In printing, an apparatus of a desk-like shape, placed on the bank close to the tympan of the press, on which the paper to be printed is laid.—9. Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—Horse, as a prefix in a compound word, often implies largeness and coarseness; as, horse-maskerel, horse-mussel, horse-play, horse-thistle.—To take horse, (a) to set out to ride on horse-back. (b) To be covered, as a mare. (c) In mining, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein.

Horse (hors), v.t. pret. & pp. horsed; ppr. horsing. 1. To provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses for.

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back With Joyful tidings; and, being better horzar,

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back With joyful tidings; and, being better horses, Outrode me.

He talked about . . who horsed the coach by which he had travelled so many a time,

Thackeray,

2. To sit astride; to bestride.

Stalls, bulks, windows, Are smothered, leads are filled, and ridges

Are smothered, leads are mice, and makes horsely for the variable complexions, all agreeing in carnestness to see him.

3. To cover: said of the male.—4. To place on the back of a horse; hence, to take on one's own back.

The spirit hors'd him, like a sack, Upon the vehicle his back. Hudibras.

Upon the vehicle his back. Hudibras. 5. To place (a boy) on the back of another for the purpose of flogging him.—
To horse on, to drive on; to push, as a person or work. [Slang]
Horse (hors), v.i. 1. To get on horse-back.—2. Among workmen, to charge work before it is executed.
Horse,† a. Hoarse. Chaucer.
Horse-ant (hors'ant), n. See Horse-EMMET.

EMMET.

HOTSE-ATM (hors'atm), n. In mining, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

HOTSE-ATMILEY (hors 'ar-til-le-ri), n. Milit. a branch of field-artillery specially equipped to manœuvre with cavalry, having lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted on horseback. Smoth.

Smyth.
HOrseback (hors'bak), n. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase on horseback, that is, mounted or riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on horseback.

Shak.

Horse-balm (hors/bam), n. Collinsonia, an American genus of strong-scented labiate plants, having large leaves, and flowers of a ellowish colour.

yellowish colour.

Horse-barracks (hors'ba-raks), n. pl. Barracks for cavalry.

Horsebean (hors'ben), n. A small fieldbean usually given to horses.

Horseblock (hors'blok), n. 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.—2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her;

pīne, pin; note, not, move;

oil, pound: ü. Sc. abune: V. Sc. fey

Horseboat (hors'bôt), n. 1. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.

2. A boat moved by horses; a species of ferry-boat.

Horse-box (hors'boks), n. A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by rail-

or venture for transporting noises by rainway; an inclosure for horses in a vessel.

Horseboy (hors'boi), n. A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy.

Horse-bramble (hors'bram-bl), n. A

brier a wild rose.

brier; a wild rose.

Horse-breaker (hors'bräk-er), n. 1. One whose employment is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.—

2. A female of the demi-monde: generally accompanied by the epithet pretty. 'The pretty horse-breakers of Rotten-row.' Times.

pretty norse-treasers of tooten-row. Times. [Slang.]

Horse-cassia (hors'kash-i-a), n. A leguminous plant (Cathocarpus javanicus) bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a horse medicine.

cine.

Horse-chestnut (hors'ches-nut), n. [From the seeds having been formerly ground as food for horses.] The popular name of a handsome genus of trees or shrubs.(Esculus) belonging to the uat. order Sapindacee, having large opposite digitate leaves, and terminal panicles of showy white, yellow, or red flowers. E. Hippocastanum (the common horse-chestnut) is familiar to every one, and has been long cultivated in Britain. The seeds are large and farinaceous, and have been used as food for animals; they are hitter, and have been employed as a have been used as food for animals; they are bitter, and have been employed as a sternutatory; the bark is bitter, astringent, and febrifugal. It is said to have been brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is supposed to be a native of Northern Asia. Three other species are found in North America, where they are popularly known under the name of *Buckeye*.

Horse-cloth (hors'kloth), n. A cloth to

cover a horse.

cover a norse.

Horse-couper, Horse-cowper (hors'kouper), n. [Harse, and Sc. couper, a dealer, especially in horses or cattle, from same root as cheap, chapman.] A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

Horse-courser (hors'kors-er), n. 1. One that runs horses or keeps race-horses.—2.4 [For horse-scorser. See Scorse.] A dealer in horses. Horse-crab (hors' krab), n. The king-crab

Horse-cucumber (hors' kū-kum-ber), n. A

large green cucumber.

Horse-dealer (hors'dēl-er), n. One who buys

and sells horses.

Horse-doctor (hors'dok-ter), n. One who

treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a

veterinary surgeon.

Horse-drench (hors'drensh), n. 1. A dose of physic for a horse, -2. The horn or other instrument by which the medicine is ad-

Horse-emmet (hors'em-met), n. A species of large ant, the Formica rufa. Called also

Horse-face (hors'fās), n. A long, coarse, indelicate face. Johnson.

Horse-faced (hors'fāst), a. Having a long,

Horse-faced (horsfast), a. Having a long, coarse face; ugly.
Horse-fair (hors far), n. A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.
Horse-fettler (horsfet-ler), n. In mining, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.
Horse-faich (horsfinsh), n. A local name for the chaffinch (Fringilla caelebs).
Horseflesh (horsfiesh), n. I. The flesh of a horse.—2. Horses generally. 'A consummate judge of horselesh.' Lever.—3. The name given to a species of Bahamas mahogany, probably from its colour.
Horsefly (horsfin), n. A large fly (Ustrus equus) that stings horses and sucks their blood, the latter characteristic distinguishing it from the gadity.

ing it from the gadfy.

Horsefoot (horsfut), n. 1. A plant, Tussilage Farfara, called also Colt's foot. — 2. The common name of a crustacean of the genus Limulus, so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof; the king-crab.

a horse's hoof; the king-crab.

Horse-gentian (hors'jen-shi-an), n. Triosteum, an American genus of coarse, hairy, perennial herbs. Called also Feverwort.

Horse-gin (hors'jin), n. A gin, drawn by a horse, for raising great weights. See GIN.

Horseguards (hors'girdz), n. yl. 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See GUARDS.—2. The mame given to the public office, Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief.—8. The mi-

litary authorities at the head of the war department, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the secretary-at-war.

Horsehair (horshar), n. sing, and pl. The

hair of horses, more particularly that of the mane and tail.

Mante and can the Morse-hoe (hors'hō), n. An agricultural implement consisting of thrust-hoe blades, variously modified, and attached to a frame in order to be drawn by a horse. Horsein order to be drawn by a horse. Horsehoes are employed for crops sown in drills. In turnip husbandrya horse-hoe withseveral blades is often used to clear away the weeds from an interval. See Hoe. Horse-hoe (hors'ho), v.t. To hoe or clean a field by means of horses. Horse-iron, Horsing-iron (hors'i-ern, hors'ng-i-ern), v. A kind of caulking used for horsing-up, that is, hardening in the oakum of a vessel's seams.

Horse-jockey (hors'jo-ki), v. A professional rider or trainer of race-horses; a dealer in horses.

horses.

Horse-jockeyship (hors'jo-ki-ship), n. The state or quality of a horse-jockey.

Horse-keeper (hors'këp-ër), n. One who keeps or takes care of horses.

Horse-knacker (hors'nak-ër), n. A purchaser of diseased or worn-out horses, who kills them for their commercial products.

Horseknave† (hors'nāv), n. A groom.

Horse-knop (hors'nop), n. The flower-

Horse-knop (nors'nop), n. The flower-head of Centaurea nigra.

Horse-latitudes (hors' la-ti-tūdz), n. pl.
Naut. a space between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade-winds, no-torious for tedious calms, and so called be-cause the old navigators frequently there

threw overboard the horses they were transporting to America and the West Indies.

Horse-laugh (hors/atf), n. [Probably hoarse laugh.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh. Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a horse-march.

Dickens.

Horse-leech (hors'lech), n. A large leech.

Horse-leech (hors'lech), n. A horse-doctor;

Horse-litter (hors'lit-ter), n. A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.

tween two horses. Horseload (hors1ōd), n. A load for a horse; a large number or quantity. 'Their horseload of citations.' Millon. Horse-loaft (hors1ōf), n. A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a horse-loaf; Something to hearten me. Beau. & Fl.

Horsely (hors'ii), a. In the manner of a horse; having the qualities of a horse; applied to a horse, as manly is to a man. [Ludierous.]

Horse-mackerel (hors'mak-er-el), n. A species of fish, the scad (Caranx Truchurus), about the size of a mackerel, but with oily rank flesh.

Horseman (hors'man), n. 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses and manages a

A skilful horseman and a huntsman bred. 2. A soldier who serves on horseback.—3.

wariety of pigeon.

Horsemanship (hors man-ship), n. The
act or art of riding, and of training and
managing horses; equestrian skill. See

ANEGE.

And witch the world with nobler horsemanship.

Shak.

Horse-marine (hors'ma-rēn), n. An awk-ward lubberly person; one as entirely unfitted for the place he is in as a cavalry force would be in a sea-fight. The horse-marines are a mythical body of troops, the non-existence of which is often not sufficiently realized by the non-existence. ciently realized by the unwary. [Nautical slang.]

Horse-marten (hors'mär-ten), n. A kind of large bee, of the genus Bombus.

Horse-meat (hors'mët), n. Food for horses;

Horse-mill (hors'mil), n. A mill turned by

a horse or horses.

Horse-milliner (hors'mil-in-èr), n. who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

for norses.

Horsemint (hors'mint), n. A wild mint,

Mentha sylvestris; also a North American

name for Monarda punctata, an odorous

erect herb, with entire or toothed leaves

closely surrounded with bracts, common in

America from New York southward.

Horse-mushroom (hors'mush-röm), n. A term commonly applied to the larger kinds of mushroom, as Agaricus arvensis, to the exclusion of the true edible mushroom, A. campestris.

Horse-mussel (hors'mus-l), n. A large

mussel.

Horse-nail (hors'näl), n. A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof.

Horse-path (hors'path), n. A path for horses, as by canals.

Horse-pick (hors'pik), n. A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

Horseplay (hors'pia), n. Rough, coarse, or rude pies. rude play.

Lady G— has as much horseplay in her raillery as Miss Howe. Sir W. Scott.

Horsepond (hors'pond), n. A pond for watering horses

watering horses.

Horse-power (hors'pou-er), n. The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing. The mode of ascertaining a horse's power is to find what weight he can raise and to what height in a given time, the horse being supposed to pull horizontally. From a variety of experiments of this sort it is found that a horse at an average can raise 160 ths. a horse, at an average, can raise 160 lbs. weight at the velocity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The power of a horse exerted in this way is The power of a horse exerted in this way is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine. Thus we speak of an engine of 60 or 80 horse-power, each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute. Engineers differ widely in their estimate of the work a horse is able to execute. That given above is the estimate of Boulton and Watt based on the work of London dray-horses but it is considered much to be horses. Watt based on the work of London dray-horses, but it is considered nuch too high, 17,400 foot-pounds per minute being gene-rally considered nearer the truth. As it matters little, however, what standard be assumed, provided it be uniformly used, that of Watt has been generally adopted. The general rule for estimating the power of a steam-engine in terms of this unit is to mul-tiply together the wessive in panels on steam-engine in terms of this unit is to multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute, the result divided by 33,000 will give the horse-power, deducting one-tenth for friction. As a horse can exert its full force only for about the bound of the control of the con tion. As a horse can exert its full force only for about six hours a day, one horse-power of machinery is equal to that of 44 horses. —Nominal or calculated horse-power is a term still used, but of little real value, from its being calculated on steam at a pressure much below the real power exerted. Sometimes the real, actual, or indicated horse-power exceeds the nominal by as much as three to one. three to one

Horse-pursiane (hors'pers-län), n. A plant, Trianthema monogyaum. Horse-race (hors'räs), n. A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

a match of horses in running.

Horse-racing (horsfrasing), n. The practice or art of running horses.

Horse-radish (horsfradish), n. [From its being supposed to be wholesome for horses.] A well-known plant, Cochlearia Armoracia, the root of which has a pungent taste. See Cochlearia, Souryy-Grass.

Horse-radish Tree, n. An Indian tree (Moringa pterygosperma), having pinnate leaves and long three-valved pod-like capsules, from which an oil, called ben-oil, is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odour and warm taste, much like that of a horse-radish. horse-radish.

Horse-railroad (hors'ral-rod), n. A railroad on which the carriages are drawn by horses; a tramway.

A branway.

Horse-rake (hors'rak), n. A large rake drawn by a horse. See RAKE.

Horse-rag (hors'rag), n. A woollen cover

for a horse

for a horse.

Horse-run (hors'run), n. A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, &c.

Horse-shoe (hors'shö), n. 1. A shoe for horses, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot.—2. Anything shaped like a horse-shoe; specifically, (a) in fort. a work of a round or oval form; (b) in zool. a kind of crustacean, called also Horse-crab and Horsefoot. See Horse-Froot, 2.

Horse-shoe (hors'sho), a. Having the form of a horse-shoe.—Horse-shoe magnet, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of artificial steel magnet hearly in the form of a horse's shoe. In these magnets the poles are brought near each other, and they are thus very convenient when the action of both poles is wanted. Their magnetism is also more easily preserved than that of straight magnetic bars, as it is only necessary for this purpose to connect the two poles with a short bar of soft iron, called an example. poles with a short bar of safe iron, caned an armature. Powerful magnetic batteries are sometimes constructed by uniting a number of horse-shoe magnets, laying the one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastening them firmly together

posed, and fastering them firmly together in a leather or copper case.

Horseshoe-head (hors/shō-hed), n. A name formerly used in bills of mortality, &c., indicating the disease of infants in which the ratures of the skull are too open.

Horse-shoeing (hors/shō-ing), n. The act or employment of shoeing horses.

Horseshoe-vetch (hors/shō-vech), n. See Horse-verch.

Horse-soldier (hors'sôl-jêr), n. A cavalry

soldier.

Horse-stealer, Horse-thief (hors'stêl-èr, hors'thêf), n. A stealer of horses.

Horse-stealing (hors'stêl-ing), n. The crime of stealing a horse or horses.

Horse-stinger (hors'sting-er), n. The dra

Horsetail (hors'tal), n. 1. The tail of a horse,—2. A Turkish standard. See TAIL.

The well-known distinction of rank between the two classes of pachas consists in the number of horse-tails which are carried before them as standards.

Brande & Cox.

ards. Brande & Cox.

3. A popular name for plants of the genus
Equisetum (which see).—Shrubby horsetail,
a popular name for plants of the genus
Ephedra, nat. order Gnetacere. They are
branching shrubs, natives of the sandy seashores of temperate climates in both hemispheres. The fruit is a succulent cone,
formed of two carpels, with a single seed in
each, and in the case of E. distachya, abundant in the southern naris of Enssign

each, and in the case of E. distachya, abundant in the southern parts of Russia, is eaten by the peasants.

Horse-thistle (hors'this-1), n. The popular name of plants of the genus Cirsium, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from Cardinus by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achieves crowned with a soft feathery

pappus. Horse-tongue (hors'tung), n. 1. The tongue of a horse.—2. A plant of the genus Ruscus, called also Buther's-broom (which see). Horse-vetch, Horseshoe-vetch hors'sho-vech), n. A plant of the genus Hippocrepis (H. comosa), cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. See Hippocrepis CREPIS

Horseway, Horseroad (hors'wa, hors'rod), n. A way or road in which horses may

Know'st thou the way to Dover? Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath, Skak.

Horseweed (hors'wēd), n. A composite plant, Erigeron canadense, a very common

Horse-whim (hors'whim), n. In mining, a machine, worked by a horse, for raising ore or water from a mine. See WHIM.

ore or water from a mine. See WHIM.

Horsewhip (hors/whip), n. A whip for driving or striking horses.

Horsewhip (hors/whip), n.t. pret. & pp. horsewhipped; ppr. horsevohipping. To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

I told him to condition.

I told him to consider himself horsewhipped, and he said he would make a point of doing so. T. Hook.

Horsewoman (hors'wum-an), n. A woman who is able to ride on horseback.

Horseworm (hors'werm), n. A worm that infests horses; a bott.

Horsly,† adv. After the manner of a horse, Characer.

Horsy, Horsey (hors'i), a. Belated to or connected with horses; fond of or much taken up with horses; as, horsy talk; a horsy

Hortation (hort-ā'shon), n. [L. hortatio, from hortor, to exhort.] The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.

Hortative (hortativ), a. Giving exhortation; advisory.

Hortative (hortativ), n. A precept given to incite or encourage; exhortation.

For soldiers, I find the general, commonly, in their hortatives, put men in mind of their wives and children.

Bacon.

Hortatory (hort'a-to-ri), a. Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as, a hortatory speech.

He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of horizory theology in the language.

Boswett.

Hortensial † (hor-ten'shal), a. [L. hortensis, from hortus, a garden.] Fit for a gar-

den.

Horticultor (hor'ti-kult-er), n. [L. hortus, a garden, and cultor, a cultivator, from colo, cultum, to cultivate.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.] Horticultural (hor-ti-kul'tūr-al), a. Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

Horticulture (hor'ti-kul-tūr), n. [L. hortus, a garden, and cultura, culture, from colo, to cultivate.] The cultivation of a gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and culturary vegetables. are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and cullinary vegetables. In large gardens there are generally separate departments for each of these classes; but in small gardens they are usually more or less combined. Horticulturist (hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist), n. One who practises the art of cultivating gardens

dens.

Hortulan (hor'tū-lan), a. [L. hortulanus, from hortus, a garden.] Belonging to a garden; as, a hortulan calendar. [Rare.]

Hortus Siccus (hor-tus sik'kus), n. [L.]

Lit. a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

Hortyard † (hort/yārd), n. An orchard.

The hortyard entering, admires the fair And pleasant fruits. Same

Horus (ho'rus), n. An Egyptian deity. Hosanna (ho-zan'na), n. [Heb., save, I be-seech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

Our glad hosannas, Prince of Peace,
Thy welcome shall proclaim. Deddridge.

Hose (hôz), n. pl. Hose (formerly hosen),
[A. Sax. hose; comp. G. and Dan, hose, O.G.
and leel. hosa, hose. From the German the
word passed into the Romance languages;
comp. O. E. hose. It have you have habitation. word passed mot the komance ranguages; comp. O.Fr. hose, it wose; and probably the W. hos, hosan, hose, is also borrowed, or it may be from hws, a covering. The root meaning of the Teutonic word is doubtful. Wedgwood connects it with Dan. hase, husk.] Wedgwood connects it with Dan. hase, husk.]
1. Trousers or breeches reaching to the knee. 'In your doublet and hose.' Shak.
'His youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'Elis youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'Elis youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'Elis youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'His youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'His youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'His youthful hose well saved.' Shak.
'In this and preceding sense now always a plural.]—3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying water or other fluid to any required point, as that connected with a fire-engine.—4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a similar kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5. In privating, a case connected by part of a spane, or other tool of a similar kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5. In printing, a case connected by hooks with the platen for guiding and raising it.—Hose-hooks, the hooks by which the platen of a printing-press is suspended.

Hose-heeler† (höz'hel-er), n. One who heelpieces or patches hose; a cobbler or mender of the nether garments.

Hosen (höz'n), n. Old plural of hose.

Hoser eel (höz'nel), n. A light carriage furnished with a large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.

Hosier (hō'zhi-er), n. One who deals in stockings and socks, &c., or in goods knit or woven like hose; one who deals in underclothing of every description.

Hosiery (hō'zhi-er), n. 1. Stockings in general; worsted goods; a supply or assortment of stockings and socks, or articles knit like these; a supply of underclothing general.

the these; a supply of underdothing generally.—2. A manufactory where stockings, &c., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.

Hospice (hos/pis). n. [Fr., from L. hospitium, business of a hosier.

hospitality, a lodging, an inn.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent; as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

Bernard.

Hospitable (hos'pit-a-bl), a. [Fr. hospitable, L. hospitable, from hospes, hospitis, a host, a guest. See Host.] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as, a hospitable man.—2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as, a hospitable table.

With hospitable is a lospitable table.

With hospitable rites relieve the poor. Dryden.

Hospitableness (hos'pit-a-bi-nes), n. The quality of being hospitable.

His (Abraham's) benignity to strangers, and hos-pitableness, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.

Barrow,

Hospitably (hos'pit-a-bli), adv. In a hospitable manner; with generous and liberal entertainment.

The former liveth as piously and hospitally as the other.

ther.

Hospitage† (hos'pit-āj), n. Hospitality.

Hospital (hos'pit-al), n. [O.Fr. hospital, Mod. Fr. hopital; L.L. hospitale, from L. hospitality, hospitalis. See Host, Hosfeld (hospitalis), hospitalis. See Host, Hosfeld (hospitalis), hospitalis.

A goodly castle plac'd
Foreby a river, in a pleasant dale;
Which choosing for that evening's hospital,
They thither march'd.

Spenser.

2. Any building for the reception of any class of persons who are unable to supply their own wants, and are more or less dependent upon wants, and are more or less dependent upon public help to have those wants supplied. Hospitals are of various kinds, according to the nature of the wants they supply, and the class of persons for whom they are intended. A large number of hospitals are medical; others are for the reception of persons labouring under incurable diseases; others for the aged and infirm; others for the education of the children of people in poor circumstances; others for the reception of disabled soldiers and sailors, and so on. Hospital-gangrene (hospit-al-ganggrene, peculiarly characterized by its infectious nature, and its tendency to attack wounds or ulcers in crowded hospitals.

Hospitalism (hospit-al-izm), a. The system of conducting a hospital in such a way as

Hospitalism (nospitalin, w. Inesystem of conducting a hospital in such a way as that large numbers of patients are crowded together into a single ward, so that diseases, especially what are called hospital diseases, as plagedana, erysipelas, pyæmia, &c., are propagated.

propagated.

Hospitality (hos-pit-al'i-ti), n. [Fr. hospit-aliti; L. hospitalitas, hospitality. See Hospitalite] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop then must be . . . given to hospitality, I Tim. iii, 2. He (Bishop Morley) preached (on Christmas day upon the song of the angels, . . . He did much press us to joy in these publick days of joy, and to hospitality. Papys' Dury.



Hospitaller (hos'pit-al-èr), n. [From hospital] One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor, the sick, and the stranger; specifically, one of a religious community, of which there were several, whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042 for pilgrims. These last were called

These last were called Knight Hospitaller. Knights of St. John, and, after their re-Hospitate+(hospitate) title. IL hospitor.] To be the recipient of hospitality; to reside or lodge under the roof of another. Grew. Hospitate+(hospitate), v.t. To receive with hospitality; to lodge. Hospituos+(hospitality; to lodge. "The shire's hospitious town." Draytom. Hospitum (hospit'shi-um), n. [L.] 1. A place or inn for the reception of strangers; a hospice (which see).—2. In law, an Inn of Court.

Court.

Hospodar (hos-pō-där'), n. [O.Slav. gospodav], lord.] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, and in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland.

Host (hōst), n. [O. Fr. hoste, Fr. hōte; from L. hospes, hospitis, a host, a guest; comp. guest. From the L. hospes are also derived hospital, hostler, hostelry, hotel, &c.] 1. One who receives and entertains another at his own house, whether gratuitously or for compensation; one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; the correlative of guest.

the correlative of guest.

Homer never entertained either guests or hosts

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mě, met, hėr; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull: oil, pound: ii. Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be Sir P. Sidney,

Storped. Sin P. Staney.

When he had observed them, he told the heat of the house, that 'one of those horses had travelled far and he was sure his four shoes had been nade far four several counties.

Charendon,

2. In physiol. and pathol. an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite

Host (höst), v.i. To lodge at an inn; to receive entertainment. [Rare.] Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we host. Shak.

Host (host), v.t. To give entertainment to 'Unmeet to host such guests.' Spenser.

Host (host), n. [L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy; L.L., an army.] I. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

A host so great as covered all the field. Dryden.

2. Any great number or multitude.

Not to speak of the host of smaller men whose poor thoughts clothe themselves on the platform and through the press in poorer words.

Dr. Caird.

through the press in poorer words. Dr. Caird.

Host (hôst), n. [L. hostia, a sacrificial victim, from hostio, to strike: applied to the Saviour, who was offered for the sins of men.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch. the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or, as Roman Catholics believe, transubstantiated into his own body.

Host, Hoast (hôst), n. [A. Sax. hwosta, a cough.] A cough; a single act of coughing. [Scotch.]

Hostage (hōst/āl.), n. [O. Fr. hostage Fr. Hostage (hōst/āl.), n. [O. Fr. hostage Fr.

[Scotch!,]

Hostage (höstőj), n. [O.Fr. hostage, Fr. dtage, L.L. hostagius, obstagius, obstaditicus, from L. obses, obstagius, hostage. For change of L. term. aticus into Fr. age, see HOMAGE.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and or the performance of the charge. and on the performance of which the person is to be released.

He that hath wife and children, hath given host ages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. Bacon.

Hostel (hōs'tel), n. [O. Fr. hostel. See Hotel.] 1. An inn or lodging-house.

And thus our lonely lover rode away, And, pausing at a hostel in the marsh, There fever seized him. Tennyson 2. A kind of minor college in a university, as

that of Cambridge.

Hosteler (hös'tel-er), n. [See HOSTEL.] 1.†
An innkeeper.—2. A student in a hostel at

An innkeeper.—2. A student in a hostel at a university.

Hostelry (hōs'tel-ri), n. [O.Fr. hostelerie, from hostel, a hostel, an inn.] An inn; a lodging-house. Should refuse to admit him into the hostelry. Landor.

Hostess (host'es), n. A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house, either gratuitously or for compensation; a woman who keeps an inn.

Hostess-ship (hōst'es-ship), n. The character or business of a hostess.

Hostess-Ship (höstes-ship), n. The character or husiness of a hostess.

Hostie (hösti), n. [L. hostia, a sacrifice. See Host.] The consecrated wafer.

Hostile (hostil), a. [L. hostilis, from hostis, an enemy, a foreigner.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate to an enemy, showing ill-will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure; as, a hostile force; hostile intentions; a hostile country; he was hostile to the scheme.—Syn. Warlike, inimical, unfriendly, adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant.

Hostilely (hos'tīl-li), adv. In a hostile

I was speaking of the greatest human happiness hostilety attacked, and in danger of being lost.

Warburton.

Hostilements, † n.pl. Household furniture.

Chaucer.

Hostility (hostili-ti), n. [Fr. hostiliti: L. hostilitas, from hostis, an enemy.] 1. State of being hostile; public or private enmity. Hostility being thus suspended with France. Hayward.—2. An act of an open enemy; a hostile deed; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare; attacks of an enemy.

We have showed ourselves generous adversaries, and have carried on even our hostilities with numanity.

Atterbury.

SYN. Animosity, enmity, opposition, vio lence, aggression. Hostilize (hos'til-īz), v.t. To make hostile; to

cause to become an enemy. [Rare.] The powers already hostilized against an implous nation.

Seward,

Hostillar (hös'til-èr), n. Eccles the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—
Hostillar external, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—Hostillar intrinsic, the monk who

entertained the guests residing in the mon-

Hosting (hosting), n. The mustering of armed men; an assemblage of armed men; a muster. [Rare.]

Strange to us it seem'd,
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce hosting meet. Milton.

At htts, data angel should with angel war, And in finerce heating meet. Milton.

Hostler (osler) n. [0. Fr. hostelier, from hostel, Mod Fr. hôtel, an inn, from L. L. hospitale, a hospital, from L. hospes, hospitis, a guest. See Host.] 1.† An innkeeper; one who keeps a hostelry. Chaucer.—2 The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper; a stable-boy; a groom. Also written Ostler. 'Committing his horse to the hostler.' Fielding. Hostless! (hostles), a. Inhospitable. 'A hostless house.' Spenser.

Hostry† (hostr), n. 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

hostelry; an inn.

And now its at home in mine hostry. Marlow.

2. A stable for horses.

2. A Stable for horses.

Hot (hot). a. [A. Sax hat, Sc. het, D. heet,
Sw. het, Dan. hed, heed, Leel, heitr, G. heiss.
See Heart.] 1. Having much sensible heat;
exciting the feeling of warmin in a great
or powerful degree; very warm; as, a hot
stove or fire; a hot cloth; hot liquors.—
2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; whement. perated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, hot, and revengeful. Dryden. 3. Violent; furious; eager; animated; brisk; keen; as, a hot engagement; a hot pursuit, or a person hot in a pursuit.—4. Lustful;

What hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.
Shak.

5. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as, hot as mustard or pepper.—Syn. Burning, flery, fervid, glowing, eager, animated, brisk, vehement, precipitate, violent, furi-

ous.

Hot (hot), n. [Fr. hotte, a basket for the back.] A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. [Provincial.]

Hot, Hote, Hoten, pp. Called; named. See Hight.

Hote, Hotel, 179. Catted; named. See Higher.

Hotbed (hot'bed), n. 1. In hort a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air. — 2. A place which favours rapid growth or development: generally in a bad sense; as, a hotbed of sedition.

Hot-blast (hot'blast), n. A blast or current of hot air; especially, (a) a current of heated air injected into a smelting-furnace by means of a blowing-engine, for the purpose of urging the combustion of the fuel; (b) a current of hot air conducted into a chamber for the purpose of drying timber or other materials.

or other materials

Hot-blast (hot'blast), a. 1. Blowing heated air; as, a hot-blast engine.—2. Acted on by currents of heated air; as, a hot-blast fur-

nace.

Hot-blooded (hot/blud-ed), a. Having hot blood or an excitable disposition; high-spirited; irritable.

Hot-brained (hot/brand), a. Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as, hot-brained youth.

Hotch (hoch), v.i. [Probably directly from Fr. hocher, to shake, to jolt, which itself is of Germanic origin; comp. Fl. hotsen, to jog, to jolt.] To move the body by sudden jerks. [Scotch.]

Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain, And hotch'd and blew wi' might and main.

And hock's and bew wir night and main.
And hock's and blew wir night and main.
Hotchpot (hoch'pot), n. [Fr. hockepot—hocher, to shake, and pot, a pot or dish.]
1. Properly, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—2. In law, a commixture of property for equality of division. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters. The word is frequently applied in reference to settlements which give a power to a parent of appointing a fund among his or her children, wherein it is provided that no child, taking a share of the fund under any appointment, shall be entitled to any share in the unappointed part without bringing his or her share into hotchpot, and accounting for the same accordingly. Collation is the Scotch term.

Hotchpotch (hoch'poch), n. 1. Same as Hotchpot.

A mixture or hotchpotch of many tastes is impleasant to the taste.

ant to the taste.

2. In Scotch cookery, a kind of thick broth made by boiling together carrots and turnips sliced, young onions, green-peas, lettuce, parsley, sprigs of cauliflower, &c., with lamb, mutton, or beef.

Hotockles (hot-kok'lz), n. pl. A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him, or strikes his hand placed behind him.

Hote, † Hoten.† See Hight. O'F, hotel. a.

Hote,† Hoten.† See Hight.
Hotel (hō-tel'), n. [Fr. hōtel, O. Fr. hostel, a palace, an inn, from L. hospes, hospitis. See Host.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn; especially, one of some style and pretensions.—2. A palace or dwelling in a city of a person of rank or wealth; a large town mansion. [French usage.]
Hotel-de-ville (ō-tel-de-vēl), n. [Fr.] A city hall or town-house.
Hotel-dieu (ō-tel-dye). [Fr.] A hospital.
Hot-flue (hot/flū), n. An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calleoes are dried hard; a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, &c., are dried.
Hotfoot (hot/flū), adv. In great haste; with great speed.

great speed.

great speed.

Hot-headed (hot'hed-ed), a. Of ardent passions, vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

Hothouse (hot'hous), n. 1. A house to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air, and in which a relatively high temperature is artificially kept up; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared and fruits ripened.—2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. Shak.—3. A brothel. B. Jonson.

or place to sweat and cup in. Siank.—o. A brothel. B. Jonson.

Hot-livered (hot'li-vèrd), a. Fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable. Milton.

Hotly (hot'li), adv. In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently; lustfully.

Hot-mouthed (hot/mouthd), a. Headstrong;

ungovernable. That hot-mouthed beast that bears against the curb.

Hotness (hot/nes), n. The condition or quality of heing hot; violence; vehemence; fury.

fury.

Hot-press (hot/pres), n. A means of calendering and smoothing paper or cloth by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; hot iron plates are distributed through the pile to heat it.

Hot-press (hot/pres), n.t. To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface; as, to hot-press paper or cloth.

Hot-short (hot/short), n. Iron which is disposed to crack or break when worked at a red heat, and is difficult to weld.

Hot-short (hot/short), a. More or less brittle when heated; as, hot-short iron.

Hot-spirited (hot/spi-rit-ed), a. Having a

Hot-spirited (hot'spi-rit-ed), a. Having a

Hot-spirited (hot'spi-rit-ed), a. Having a flery spirit.
Hotspur (hot'sper), n. [Hot and spur.] 1. A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate. 'An headlong hotspur.' Holinshed.—2. A kind of pen of early growth. Mortimer.

Hotspur (hot'sper), a. Violent; impetuous. The hotspurre youth, so scorning to be crost.

Spenser.

Hotspurred (hot'sperd), a. Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong.

Philemon's friends then make a king again, A hot-spurred youth, hight Hylas. Chalkhill.

Hotentot (hot'n-tot), n. [From the syllables hot, tot (D. hot en tot, hot and tot), in imitation of the clucking sounds frequent in their language. The native name is Quaqua.]

1. One of a certain degraded tribe of South Africa: sometimes applied as an epithet of opprobrium to a savage brutal man.—2. An isolated branch of the Hamitic or North African family of tongues. It is supposed that the system of clicks or clucks, peculiar to this language and the Kaffir branch of South African dispension of the control of the contr South African dialects, had its origin among the Hottentots.

the Hottentots.

Hottentot - cherry (hot'n-tot-cherri), n.

Cassine Maurocenia (Maurocenia capensis),
a glabrous Cape shrub, with quadrangular

wigs, opposite coriaceous leaves, small

white flowers, and oval fruits as large as
chemu.

a cherry.

Hottonia (hot-tō'ni-a), n. [After P. Hotton, a Dutch botanist.] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, nat. order Primulacea, with finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow almost leafless flower-stens, with

whorls of white or pale pink flowers. *H. palustris* is a British plant; it is known as water-violet.

water-violet. Hot-wall (hot/wall), n. A wall with flues in it, constructed in cold countries for the purpose of affording warmth to trees placed against it, so as to counteract the effects of frost in autumn when the wood and buds are maturing, and in spring when the blossoms and leaves are unfolding.

soms and leaves are unfolding.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the best het-wealts in the north of England, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house. J. Beatlie.

Rot-water (hot/waj-ter), n. 1. Heated water.

2. Fig. strife; contention; difficulties or troubles; worry; as, he is never out of hot-water.—Hot-water ordeal. See Ordeal.

Hotwater-pump (hot/waj-ter-pump), n. In condensing steam-engines, the feed-pump for supplying the boiler from the hot-well.

Hot-well (hot/wel), n. In condensing steam-engines, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hot-wester-pump.

drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hotwater-pump.
Houdah (hou'da), n. Same as Howdah.
Houff, n. and v. Same as Howf.
Hough (hok), n. Written also hook; A. Sax.
hoh, the heel and the hough; comp. D. hak,
G. hacke, a hoe, and also a heel.] 1. (a) The
joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped between the kinee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle joint in man; that part of
the leg between the tibia and the cannonhone, consisting of the ankle-hones more or
less completely united. (b) In man, the back
part of the knee joint; the ham.—2.† An
adze; a hoe.

adae; a hoe.

Hough (hok), v.t. 1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt hough their horses. Josh. xi. 6. 2.† To cut with a hoe.

Hougher (hok'ér), n. One who houghs or hamstrings.

Houghmagandie (hoch-ma-gan'di), n. Sexual intercourse; copulation. Burns.

Sexual intercourse; copulation. Burns. [Scotch.]
Houlet (hou'let), n. An owl. See HOWLET.
Hoult† (hôlt), n. Same as Holt.
Hounce (houns), n. An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Old and provincial English.]

English.]

Hound (hound), n. [A. Sax. hund, a dog or hound; in slightly varying forms throughout the Teutonic languages; comp. G. Dan. and Sw. hund, D. hond, Leel. hund; O. G. hunt, Goth. hunds. The word can scarcely be allied to E. hend, hend, hund, or Goth. hundhan, to take captive, to catch, as the dental does not seem to belong to the root; comp. W. cun, L. canis, Gr. kyön, kynos, Skr. cvan, a dog. It is rather remarkable that though in the earliest English (A. Sax.) and in the Indo-European languages generthat though in the earliest English (A. Sax.) and in the Indo-European languages generally hound is the generic term, it has been in this sense almost completely supplanted in English by dog, which is very rare in Anglo-Saxon.] 1. A generic name of the dog; but more particularly restricted to particular breeds or varieties used in the



Deer-hound.

chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, and the otter by scent. Sometimes used as a term of contempt for an individual; as, a low hound, a sly hound.— 2. Naut. a projection at the mast-head, on either side, serving as a shoulder for the tops or trestle-trees to rest on.

Hound (hound), v.t. 1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to hound him at the hare. Bramhall, 2. To hunt: to chase.

If the wolves had been hounded by tigers.
L'Estrange 3. To urge on; to incite or spur on; to force to action by repeated and clamorous demands: usually with on; as, he hounds him on to ruin.

for certain fishes of the shark family. Mustelus vulgaris or lævis, the smooth hound-



Smooth Houndfish (Mustelus vulgaris).

fish, grows to the length of 3 or 4 feet, and is esteemed delicate food among the Hebrides. It has a long round body, with ash-coloured sides and back.

Hebrides. It has a long round body, with ash-coloured sides and back.

Hound's-tongue (houndz'tung), n. A plant, Cynoglossum oficinale, so called from the shape of its leaves. See CYNOGIOSSUM.

Houne, in. A hound. Chaucer.
Houp (höp), n. Same as Hoopoo.
Houped, i pret. of hoop. Hooped; whooped; hollaed. Chaucer.
Houqua (hou'kwa), a. Same as Howqua.
Hour (our), n. [O.Fr. hore, houre, from L. hora; Gr. höra, any limited time or season, an hour; G. uhr, a clock, a watch, an hour, has the same origin.] I. The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes.—2. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day; as, what is the hour? at what hour shall we meet?—3. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a space of time recurring occasionally; an interval; a season; as, the hour of death.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine hour is low if a hour of death.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . mine hour is not yet come.

John ii. 4. not yet come.

That, in his intellectual hour, Milton called for his daughter to secure what came, may be questioned.

Macaulay.

4. pl. Certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repented at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.—The Hours, in myth. female divinities or goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal Spring.

Mitton.

To keep good hours, to come home regularly u good season: to avoid coming home at a

—To keep good hours, to come home regularly in good season; to avoid coming home at a late hour. Similarly to keep bad hours.—Sidereal hour, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—The small hours, the early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c. Hour-angle (our'ang-gl), n. The angular distance of a heavenly body east or west of the meridian; the angle between the hour-circle passing through a given body and the meridian of a place.

Hour-circle (our'sér-kl), n. In astron. (a) any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles, so called because

any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles, so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (b) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours in right ascension.

in nours and sundivisions of nours in right ascension.

Hour-glass (our'glas), n. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury runs by a small aperture into the lower, and occupies a definite portion of time, as an hour, in so doing.

Hour-hand (our'hand), n. The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer, clock, and the like.

Houri (hou'ri), n. [Ar.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise. In the Koran, the houris are represented as most beautiful virgins, created of pure musk, and endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Hour-line (ourlin), n. 1. In astron. a line indicating the hour.—2. In dialling, a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

Hourly (ourli), a. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.

We must live in hourly expectation of having those troops recalled.

Hourly (ourfi), adv. Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife, which hourly was renewed.

Dryden.

Hour-plate (our'plat), n. The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

are marked; one dist. Housage (houzaj), n. [From house—on type of pontage, porterage, postage, &c.] A fee paid for housing goods by a carrier, or at a whorf energy &c. wharf, quay, &c. **House** (hous), n. pl. **Houses** (houz'ez). [Com-

Cornelius, . . . a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house. Acts x. 1, 2.

God with all his house.

3. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the house of Hapsburg; the house of Hanover; the house of Israel, or of Judah.—4. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election; as, the House of Lords or Peers; the House of Commons; the house of representatives or delegates.—5. A quorum of a legislative body; as, there is not a sufficient number of members present to form a house.—6. The House of Commons; the house of representatives or delegates.—5. A quorum of a legislative body; as, there is not a sufficient number of members present to form a house.—6. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; as, there was a good house.—7. Supply of provisions for the table; as, he keeps a good house, or a miserable house.—8. In com. a firm or commercial establishment; as, the house of Baring Brothers.—9. In astrol. a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the entr'ts poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, were thus divided into twelve equal parts, six being above the horizon and six below. These twelve houses were numbered onward, beginning with that which lay in the last immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the ninth, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity.—10. A square or division on a chess-board.—House of call, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, particularly when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.—House of Correction, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c.; a bridewell.—House of God, a church; a temple.—To bring down the house, to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—To keep house, to maintain an independent family establishment.

House (houz), vt. pret. & pp. housed; ppr. housing. 1. To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to put or keep under a roof; to cover; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to house wood; to house farming utensils; to house cattle.

Mere cottagers are but housed beggars. Be Palladius wished him to house all the Helots Sir P. Sidney.

2. To cause to take shelter.

E'en now we housed him in the abbey here. Shak.

—To house guns (naut), first to run them in upon the decks, and by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then to secure them by their tackle, muzzle-lashings, and breechings.

House (houz), v. t. To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode; to reside.

Whence many a deer, rustling his velvet coat, Had issued, many a gipsy and her brood Peered forth, then housed again. Rogers.

To be situated in an astrological house E'en now we housed him in the abbey here. Shak.

2. To be situated in an astrological house or region of the heavens. 'Where Saturn houses.' Dryden.

House-agent (hous'ā-jent), n. One employed to sell or let houses, collect the rents of them, &c.

Houseboat (hous'bōt), n. A covered boat.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin: nôte, not, môve: tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound: ü, Sc. abune; ÿ, Sc. fey. Housebote (hous'bôt), n. [House and bote.] In law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel. Housebreaker (hous'brake'r), n. One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with a

felonious intent.

Housebreaking (hous'brak-ing), n.

Housebreaking moiss intering, n. The breaking or opening and entering of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. If the crine is committed at night it is termed burglary. Housed (houzd), p, and a. Applied to horses when dressed in housings.

House-dog (hous'dog), n. A dog kept to guard a house.

House-engine (hous'en-jin), n. In mech. a steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

House-agent.

Housefather (hous'fak-ter), n. Same as
House-agent.

Housefather (hous'fa-Ther), n. [G. haus-

House-factor (hous fak-ter), n. Same as House-agent.

Housefather (hous fa-rheir), n. [G. haus-water.] The father of a family; the male head of a household. Thackeray.

House-fly (hous fli), n. A well-known dipterous insect, the Musea domestica of naturalists. The maggots live in dung, heaps of decaying vegetables, &c., becoming developed into the perfect animal by heat. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substances, it exudes a liquid, which, by moistening them, fits them to be sucked. From its feet being beset with hairs, each terminating in a disc which is supposed to act as a sucker, it can walk on smooth surfaces, as a ceiling, even with its back down. This faculty is supposed to be increased by these discs exuding a liquid, which makes the adhesion more perfect.

Household (hous fold), n. 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a

Household (houshold), n. 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government.

I haptized also the household of Stephanas, 1 Cor.i.16 2. Race; house; family. 'Our household's monument,' Shak.—2. Family life; domestic management. [Rare.]

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household. Shak. $4.\,pl.$ A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small

ness nour mate from red wheat, what sman portion of white wheat nixed. Household (hous'hold), a of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; as, house-hold furniture; household affairs.

The household nook, The haunt of all affections pure.

—Household bread, common bread, or bread not of the finest quality.—Household gods (a), in Rom. myth. gods presiding over the house or family: Lares and Penates. Hence (b) Objects endeared to one from being asso-

ciated with home. Bearing a nation with all its honsehold gods into exile.

Long fellow.

—Household stuff, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—Household troops, Household brigade, troops whose special duty it is to attend the sove-

reign and guard the metropolis.

Householder (hous hold-er), n. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family; the occupier of a house.

Mat viii 27

Towns in which almost every householder was an English Protestant. Macaulay.

Housekeeper (hous'kep-er), n. 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or occupies a nouse with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family.—2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants.—3.† One who lives in plenty or who exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud housekeepers than house-raisers.

Sir H. Wotton.

4. † One who keeps much at home.

You are manifest housekeepers.

5.†A house-dog.

Housekeeping (hous/këp-ing), n. 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns. —2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table; supply of provisions for howeled week. for household use.

Tell me, softly and hastily, what's in the pantry. Small kousekeeping enough, said Phœbe. Sir W. Scott. Housekeeping (hous kep-ing), a. Domestic; used in a family; as, housekeeping commo-

dities. [Rare.] Housel (houz'el), n. Housel (houz'el), n. [A. Sax. hûsel, hûsl, offering, sacrament; Icel. and O.Sw. hûsl, hunsl; Goth. hunsl.] The eucharist; the sacrament; the act of taking or receiving the sacrament.

Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift. Tennyson.

Housel (houz'el), v.t. [A. Sax. haslian; Goth. hunsljan. See the noun.] 1. To give the eucharist to; specifically, to administer the viationm to.

A priest, a priest, says Aldingar, Me for to housel and shrive, Hence-2. To prepare for a journey.

May zealous smiths So housel all our hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate. Bean. & Fl.

Houselamb (hous'lam), n. A lamb kept in

a house for fattening. A famo kept in a house for fattening.

Houseleek (hous'iëk), n. [House and leek. A. Sax. leac, an herb in general.] The common name of the plants of the genus Sempervivum, nat. order Crassulacea. The common houseleek (S. tectorum) has long been common in Britain, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safe-guard against lightning. In Scotland it is called Fou or Fouat.

Houseless (hous'es), a. Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter; as, the houseless child of want.

Houseline (hous'lin), n. Naut. a small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-

yarn, used for seizings, &c.

Houseling (houz'l-ing), a. [See Housell.]

1. Pertaining to the eucharist, as, houseling bread.—Houseling cloth, in the R. Cath. Ch., a cloth spread over the rails before the altar during communion.

during communition.

It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used (in the Church of England), but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor. F. Ferentali, in Notes and Queries.

2. Pertaining to any of the various sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as that of marriage. that of marriage.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The housting fire did kindle and provide.

Spenser.

Written also Houselling.

House-lot (hous lot), n. A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house. which to build a house; a site for a house. Housemaid (hous'mad), n. A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c. Housemother (hous'mutt-er), n. [G. hausmutter.] The mother of a family; the female head of a household. Thackeray.

Housen (hous'en), n. Old plural of house. House-pigeon (hous'pi-jon), n. A tame nitreon.

pigeon.

House-raiser (hous'rāz-er), n. One who erects a house.

Houseroom (hous'röm), n. Room or accommodation in a house. 'Houseroom that costs him nothing.' Dryden.

House-sparrow (hous'spa-rō), n. The Passer domesticus, a species of sparrow.

House-spider (hous'spī-der), n. A spider that infests houses (Tegenaria domestica of naturalists). naturalists).

naturalists). House-steward (hous'stū-erd), n. A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household; a man who has charge of the internal arrangements of any establishment.

House-surgeon (hous'swi-ron), n. The resident medical officer in a hospital.

House-swallow (hous'swol-lo), n. The Hirama arrangements of swallow.

undo urbica, a species of swallow.

Housewarming (hous warming), n. A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house

a new house.

Housewife (hous'wif or less formally huz'-zif), n. 1. The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.—2. A little case for pins, needles, thread, seissors, and the like.

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the housewife, the very thing she has just begun to want.

Comper.

3. A hussy: in a bad sense. Housewife, Houswive (hous wif, hous wiv), v.t. To manage like a housewife, or with skill and economy; to economize.

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well horsewized. Fuller.

Housewifely (hous'wif-li), a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

A good sort of woman, ladylike and housewifely. Sir W. Scott.

Housewifely (hous'wif-li), adv. With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'zif-ri), a.
The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good housewifery. Fer. Taylor.

women to good houseveifery. Fer. Taylor.

Housewifeskep, Hussyfskep (huz'zif-skep), n. Housewifery. [Scotch.]

House-wright+ (hous'rit), n. A builder of houses. Fotherby.

Housing (houz'ng), p. and a. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

Housing (houz'ng), n. 1.† A collection or range of houses.—2. The act of putting under shelter.—2. [Comp. houses, below.] A kind of covering, as (a) a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock; (b) a cloth laid over a saddle, a saddle-toth, a horse-cloth; (c) a piece of cloth attached to the hinder part of a saddle and covering the buttoocks of the horse: in the plural, the trappings. horse: in the plural, the trappings.

Housing and saddle bloody red, Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by. Sir W. Scott.

4. Nant. same as Houseline.—5. In building, the space taken out of one solid to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—6. In arch. a niche for a statue.—7. In mach. (a) the part of the framing which holds a journal-hox in place: called in the United States a Jaw. (b) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. Goodrich. Housing, a. See Houseling. House, thouse, horse-covering, &c.] A covering. Houyhnimm (hou'inm or hou-inm'), a. One of a class of beings described by Swift in Gulliver's Travels as a race of horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, and who bear rule over the Yahoos or 4. Naut. same as Houseline. -5. In building.

tues, and who bear rule over the Vahoos or

tues, and who hear rule over the values of men-like beings, a vicious disgusting race. Hove (hōv), pret. of heave.

Hove (hōv), v. [W. hoflaw, to suspend, to hang over, to hover.] To hover about; to halt; to loiter.

Ne joy of ought that under heav'n doth hove Can comfort me. Spenser.

Hove (hōv), n. A disease in cattle; hoove (which see).

(which see). Hove (höv), v.t. To heave; to cause to swell; to inflate. [Old English and Scotch.]
Hovel (ho'vel), v. [Probably A. Sax. hofel, dim. of hof, hofa, a house, a cave, a den.]
1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce from the weather, &c.—2. A poor cottage; a small mean house.
Hovel (ho'vel), v.t. pret. & pp. hovelled; ppr. hovelling. To put in or as in a hovel; to shelter.

When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine. Tenuyson.

—To hovel a chimney, to carry up two sides of a chimney higher than the sides least liable to strong currents of air, or to leave apertures on all the sides of it. See HOVEL-

Hovel - house, Hovel - housing (ho'vel-hous, ho'vel-houz-ing), n. A niche for a statue

statue. Hoveller (ho'vel-er), n. A provincial English term for a person who assists in saving life and property from a wrecked vessel. G. P. R. James.

Hovelling (ho'vel-ing), n. 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less lighle to receive strong currents of air-

less liable to receive strong currents of air; or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that when the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. The chimney so dealt with.

Hoven (hō'vn), pp. of heave.

Hoven (no'vh), pp. of neave.

Hover (ho'ver), v.i. [Apparently the same word as W. hojtav, to hover, which may be the original form.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to remain in flight or in suspension over or about a place or object; to be suspended in the air.

Great flights of birds are hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it.

Addison.

and settling upon it.

2. To stand in suspense or expectation; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute.

3. To wander about from place to place in a neighbourhood; to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly; as, an army hovering on our borders; a ship hovering on our coast. 'Agricola having before sent his navy to hover on the coast.' Millon.

Hover † (ho'ver), n. A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish.

Hover-ground (ho'ver-ground), n. Light ground. Ray. Hoveringly (ho'ver-ing-li), adv. In a hover-

ing manner.

How (hou), adv. [A. Sax. ha, hwa, hwy, instrumental case of hwa, hweet, who, what; really the same word as why. See WHO.]

1. In what manner; as, I know not how to

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4 2. To what degree or extent; in what pronortion; by what measure or quantity; how-ever in degree or extent; as, how long shall we suffer these indignities? how much better is wisdom than gold?

By how much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth. Bentley

3. By what means; as, how can this effect be produced?—4. In what state, condition, or plight.

How, and with what reproach shall I return?

5.† At what price; how dear.

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?

Besides being used as an interrogative, either direct or indirect, how is often interjectional and stands alone. When followed by that, how is superfluous and no longer in

Brother Ned related how that, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter.

Dickens.

Howadji (hou-aj'i), n. [Ar., a traveller.]
A name given to a merchant in the East,
because merchants were formerly the chief travellers.

Howbet (hou-be'), adv. Nevertheless.

Howbet (hou-be'it), adv. [Compounded of how, be, and it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

Howdah (hou'da), n. [Hind and Ar. haudah.] A seat erected on the back of an



Howdah.

elephant for two or more persons to ride in. It is of various forms, and usually covered

overnead. Howdie, Howdy (hou'di), n. [Perhaps from Icel. huga, to attend to, look after (A. Sax. hogian, to care for), and deigja, N. deia, a servant-maid (same as -dy in lady).] A midwife. [Scotch.] **Howe** (hou), n. A hollow place; a hollow.

[Scotch.]

Howel (hou'el), n. [Comp. Dan. hövl, G. hobel, a plane; root of hev.] A cooper's tool for smoothing their work, as the inside of

However (hou-ev'er), adv. 1. In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state; as, honever good or bad the style may be.—2. At all events; in any case; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however from the greatest evils. Tillotson.

However (hou-ev'er), conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design; I cannot however approve of it.

You might howe'er have took a fairer way.

However, but, set, still, subtailes the whyten the property of the set of the

case of persecution; however, (but, yet, still, notwith-standing, nevertheless) I do not exclude it. Atter-bury. Worcester.

Howff, Houff (houf), n. [A. Sax. hof, a dwelling, a house; G. hof, a court, a house.]
Any place of resort, as a drinking house; a haunt. [Scotch.]

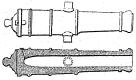
The Globe Tavern here for these many years has been my howeff.

Burns.

Howff, Houff (houf), v.i. To resort frequently to a place as for shelter; to haunt. quently to [Scotch.]

Where was't that Robertson and you were used to horuff thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking. Sir W. Scott.

Howitz (hou'its), n. See HowITZER.
Howitzer (hou'its-er), n. [G. haubitze, from
Bohem. haufniee, originally a sling; from
the G. are derived It obizza, obice, Fr. obus,
howitzer.] A short piece of ordnance, usually having a chamber for the powder nar-



Brass Howitzer (24 pounder).

rower than the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, combining in some degree the ac-curacy of the camon with the calibre of the mortar, but much lighter than any gun of the same capacity. The Coehorn howitzer used in India for mountain service is light enough to be borne by a horse. The riffed gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes. Written also formerly Howitz.

Howitz.

Howk, Houk (houk), v.t. [Scotch.] [Sw. holka, to make hollow.] 1. To dig; to make hollow.—2. To burrow.

Howker (hou'kér), n. Naut. same as Hooker.

Howl (houl), v.t. [Apparently an imitative word; comp. L. G. hûlen, D. hvilen, G. heulen, Dan. hyle, to howl; also as similar forms, L. ululo, Gr. ololyzō, Heb. yalal, to wail, to howl.] 1. To utter a natural cry of a loud, protracted, and mournful sound, as that of a dog or wolf; to produce any similar sound, as the wind. as the wind.

Methought a legion of foul fiends Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. Shak. 2. To wail: to lament.

Ye rich men, weep and howl. Jam. v. I. Howl (houl), v.t. To utter in a loud or mournful tone.

Howl (houl), n. 1. The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound.—2. A cry of distress; a shrick. Go . . . hozul it out in deserts.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace, And fills with horrid howls the public place

Howler (houl'er), n. 1. One who howls.—
2. The Myoctes Ursinus, a large prehensiletailed monkey of South America, so called
from its loud and hideous voice, due to the
great development of the hyoid bone.
Howlet (hou'let), n. [From osulet, with h
prefixed through the influence of howl; or
the same word as Fr. hulotte, an owl, from
O.Fr. hulor, to howl.] An owl; an owlet.
[Old English and Scotch.]
Howling (houl'ine), a. Filled with howls or

Howling (houling), a. Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the howding wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge.

Addison.

can never come to our knowledge. Acasson.

Rowm (houm), n. A holm. (Scotch.)

Howqua (hou'kwä), a. [After Howqua, a celebrated Hong-Kong merchant who died in 1846.] A term applied to a kind of tea of very fine quality.

Rowry(hou'ri), a. Nasty; filthy. Tennyson.

(Provincial English.)

Howso † (hou-sō'), adv. Howsoever; how-ever. 'And welcome home, howso unfor-tunate.' Daniel.

Howsoever (hou-sō-ev'er), adv. [Compounded of how, so, and ever.] 1. In what manner soever.—2. Although; notwithstanding.

I dare say you love him not so ill to wish him here alone, howsoever you speak this to feel other men's minds.

Shak,

3. Be that as it may; in any case. howsoever, strange and admirable. Shak Howsoever, he shall pay for me. Shak.

Howsoon (hou'son), adv. As soon as; how-

ever soon. Howve.† Houve.† n. [Icel. húfa, a hood, a cap, a bonnet; Sc. how, a caul; Dan. hue, a hood; G. haube, a caul, a hood.] A cap or

hood. Chaucer. Hox † (hoks), v.t. To hough; to hamstring.

10.2 (100.8), 6.0. See HOUGH. If thou inclines that way, thou art a coward Which hoses honesty behind, restraining From course required. Shak.

From course required.

Hoy (hoi), n. [Dan. and Sw. hoy, G. and D. heu.] A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea-coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay.

The key went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company.

Couper.

company.

Hoy (hoi), interj. Ho! holloa! an exclamation designed to call attention.

Hoy (hoi), v.t. To incite; to chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

on or away. [Scotch.]

They hey'r ou Will, wi sair advice;
They heeth him some fine braw ane, Burns,
Hoyden (hoi'dn), n. and a. Same as Hoiden,
Hoyman (hoi'man), n. pl. Hoymen (hoi'men). One who navigates a hoy.
It soon became necessary for the courts to declare
that a common keyman, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody.

They of their an A hoist (Scotch).

tody.

Royse (hois), n. A hoist. [Scotch.]

Hoyte (hoit), v.i. To amble crazily. [Scotch.]

H-piece. Same as Attch-piece.

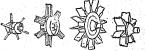
Huanaca, Huanaco (hwa-nä'ka, hwa-nä'-kö), n. Same as Guanaco (which see).

Huano (hwä'nō), n. Same as Guano: not now heef. now used.

now used.

Huanuco Bark (hwā-nö'kō bārk), n. The
gray or silver einchona bark imported in the
form of quills from around Huanuco in Feru.
It is the produce of Cinchona micrantha.

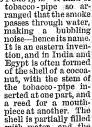
Hub (hub), n. [See Hol.] 1. The central
part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel in which
the spokes are set radially; the nave. Hubs
are of various shapes, several of which are



Hubs of Wheets.

shown in the accompanying cut.—2. A block shown in the accompanying cut —2. A block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel.—
3. A mark at which quoits, &c., are cast.—
4. The hilt of a weapon; as, to drive a dagger up to the hub.—5. Any rough protuberance or projection; as, a hub in the road. [United States].—6. In die-sinking, a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is energyed in relief.—7. A fluted screw of piece of steel on which the design for a comise engraved in relief. —7. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centres of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

Hubble-bubble (hub?l-bub?l), n. A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water



with water, and the smoke drawn through it. Hubble-bubble. Hubbub (hub'bub), n. A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

A universal hubbub wild Of stunning sounds and voices all confused.

Hubbubboo (hub-bub-bö), n. A howling.
Hubby (hub'i), a. Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a hubby road. [United States.]
Huck† (huk), v.i. [G. höcken, höken, to higgle. See HUCKSTER, HAWKER.] To higgle in trading.

in trading.

A near, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Hates.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pīne, pin; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; i, Sc. abune; Huck (huk), n. A kind of river trout found

Huckaback (huk'a-bak), n. A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it something like damask, used for table-cloths and

towels.

Huckle (huk'1), n. [Connected with hook; comp. hucklebacked, hucklebone.] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

Hucklebacked (huk'1-bakt), a. Having round shoulders; hump-backed.

Huckleberry (huk'1-beri), n. A name for the different species of Gaylussacia, belonging to the nat. order Vaccinlacea, as also for the fruit. The leaves of the plants are tow ing to the nat. order Vacciniaces, as also for the fruit. The leaves of the plants are terminated by a hard spine; the corolla is tubular, distended at the base, and the stamens are inserted into the calyx, the anthers being without horns. The ovary is inferior, and the fruit succulent, cröwned by the limb of the calyx, with ten one-seeded stones. Called also Whortleberry. [United States.]

Hucklebone (hukl-bön), n. The hip-hone. The hip, ... wherein the joint doth move The thigh, 'tis called the hucklebone. Chapman.

Huckster (huk'ster), n. [From huck, to higgle.] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, and the like; a hawker.—2. A mean, trickish fellow.

Huckster (huk'ster), v.i. To deal in small articles or in petty bargains.

Some huckstering fellow who follows that trade.

Huckster (huk'ster), v.t. To expose to sale; to make a matter of bargain.

Some who had been called from shops and ware-houses, without other merit, to sit in supreme coun-cils, (as their breeding was) fell to huckster the com-monwealth.

Hucksterage (huk'ster-āj), n. The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

Ignoble hucksterage of piddling tithes. Millon.

Hucksterer (huk'ster-er), n. A huckster. Those hucksterers or money jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current.

Huckstress (huk'stres), n. A female huck-

Huckstress (huk'stres), n. A female huckster or pedlar. Rud (hud), n. [Form of hood.] The shell or hull of a nut. [Frovincial.] Huddle (hud'l), vi. pret. & pp. huddled; ppr. huddling. [Comp. G. hudeln, to move backwards and forwards, to do a thing hastily and carelessly, to bungle; D. hoetelen, to bungle.] To crowd; to press together promiscuously without order or regularity, from confusion, fear, and the like; to press or hurry in disorder. Shak.

to press or marry in disorder. State.

Huddling together on the public square... like a herd of panic-struck deer.

Huddle (hud'l), v.t. 1. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without order.

Huddling jest upon jest upon me.' Shak. Our adversary, huddling several suppositions to-gether . . . makes a medley and confusion. Locke. 2. To perform in haste and disorder; to make

2. To perform in haste and disorder; to make, put together, produce in a hurried manner; often with up; as, to huddle up a peace.

Let him forecast his work with timely care, Which else is huddled when the skies are fair.

Dryden.

3. To put away hastily and carelessly. Him they crush down and huddle underground

Gardy

4. To put on in haste and disorder: usually with on; as, to huddle on one's clothes.

Huddle (hud'l), n. 1.† A miser; a niggard.

Lulu. - 2. A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. 'A huddle of ideas.' Addison.

Huddler (hud'ler), n. One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

Tuddling (hud'ling), p. and a. Confused.

Brown answered after his blunt and huddling thad his huddling and huddling had hadding to had a some series of the series of the huddling huddling huddling huddling had haddling huddling hudd

Brown answered after his blunt and huddling manner.

Brown answered after his blunt and huddling Bacon.

Audibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), a. Of or per-taining to, or resembling Hudibras, a satire against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663.

lished in 1663.

Hue (hū), n. [A. Sax. hiv, heove, Sw. hy, eolour.] 1. Colour, or shade of colour; dye; tint. 'Flow'rs of all hue.' Milton.—2. In pointing, a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colours in unequal strength and proportion.—Colour, Hue. The colours are properly the seven primary colours produced by the decomposition of white light by means of a colourless prism. Hue is by means of a colourless prism. Hue is strictly speaking a compound of one or more colours forming an intervenient shade. Hue is a vague, conversational, or poetical

533 term; colour is strictly artistic and scien-

Hue (hū), n. [Fr. hver, to hoot, to shout.]
A shouting or vociferation: used only in the
phrase hue and cyp. In law, a hue and cyp
is the pursuit of a felon or offender with
loud outcries or clamour to give an alarm. This procedure is taken by a person robbed or otherwise injured, to pursue and get possession of the culprit's person. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise hue and cry, under pain of fine and imprisonment. Although the term itself has in a great measure fallen into disuse, it is the process sill recognized by the law of England as a means of arresting felons without the warrant of a justice of the peace. When hue and cry is raised, all persons, as well constables as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

Hued (hūd), a. Having a hue or colour.

felon.
Hued (hūd), a. Having a hue or colour.
Huel (hū'el), n. The Cornish name for a
mine; specifically, for a tin-mine. Generally
written Wheat.
Hueless (hū'les), a. Destitute of hue or
colour.

Huer (hū'er), n. One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm; specifically, a fisherman stationed on a high point to give notice of the approach of a shoal of fish or

notice of the approach of a shoal of fish or of their movements. Huert (hu'ert), n. In her. same as Hurt. Huff (huf), n. [Possibly an imitative word meaning originally to blow, to puff; comp. E. whiff, or it may be connected with E. heave, hoven, swelled out.] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction.

L'Estrange.

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion 2. A boaster; one swence were the confined of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of South.

3. In draughts, the removal of a player's piece from the board when he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's undefended pieces.

Huff (huf), v.t. 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be hauffed up with air. Grew.

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully.

You must not presume to huff us. You must not presume to huly us. Echard.

3. In dramplus, to remove, as an adversary's piece, from the board because he has not taken another when opportunity offered. Hulf (hul), v.i. 1. To dilate or enlarge; to swell up; as, the bread hulfs.—2. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to bluster; to storm; to take offence.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them huff at the doctrine of repentance. South. A huffing, shining, flattering, cringing coward.

3. In draughts, to remove an adversary's man from the board because he has not taken another with it when the opportunity

was given.

Huff (huf), a. Angry; huffish. Gay.

Huff-cap† (huf/kap), n. 1. A cant term for strong ale.—2. A swaggerer; a blusterer; a bully.

As for you, Colonel Huff-cap, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greatest plotter. Divident Huff-cap (huff-kap), a. of or pertaining to a huff-cap or blusterer; swaggering; blustering.

Huff-cap terms and thundering threats. Bp. Hall. Huffer (huf'er), n. A bully; a swaggerer; a

Huffiness (huffi-nes), n. The state of being huffy or puffed up; petulance; irritation. Huffingly (huffing-li), adv. Swaggeringly; blusteringly; arrogantly.

dusterringiy; arruganty.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade, with a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side, And huffingly doth this bonny Scot ride.

Old butlad,

Huffish (huf'ish), a. Arrogant; insolent; Huffishly (huf'ish-li), adv. In a huffish manner; with arrogance or blustering. Huffishness (huf'ish-nes), n. The state of being huffish; arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

Huffy (huf'i), a. 1. Puffed up; swelled; as, huffy bread.—2. Characterized by arrogance, bluster, or petulance; as, a huffy person.

Fug (hug), v.l. pret & pp. hugged; ppr. hugged; ppr. hugged; ppr. hugged; to the bean sious, Icel. huga, hugian, to think, to be anxious, Icel. huga, to mind, hugth, love, affection, hugna, to please, hugga, to soothe, to comfort; D. hugen, to coax. Wedgwood, referring to an old meaning, to shrink or shrug, connects it with the interjection ugh.] 1. To press closely with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp to the breast; to grasp or gripe. 'And hugged me in his arms.' Shak.—2. To cherish in the mind; to hold fast; to treat with fondness; as, to hug delusions.—3. To keep close to; as, to hug the land; to hug the wind.—To hug one's self, to congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

Hug (hug), v.i. To lie close; to crowd to-corbor; to enddle; as to hug with evine.

Hug (hug), v.i. To lie close; to crowd together; to cuddle; as, to hug with swine. Shak.

Hug (hug), n. A close embrace; a clasp or

gripe.

Huge (hūj), a. [O.E. huge, also hogge, from O.Fr ahuge, huge, vast, the origin of this word being unknown. Skeat.] 1. Having an immense bulk; very large or great; enormous; as, a huge mountain; a huge ox.—2. Very great in any respect; possessing some one characteristic in a high degree; as, a huge space; a huge difference. 'A huge feeder.' Shak.

He took the hugest pains to adorn his big person.
Thuckeraty.

SYN. Enormous, gigantic, colossal, immense, prodicious.

Hugely (hū/li), adv. In a huge manner; very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea? Shak.

Hugeness (hūj'nes), n. The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness; as, the hugeness of a mountain or of an elephant.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your unworthy thinking.

Shak.

Hugeous † (hūj'us), a. Huge. 'Hugeous length of trunk.' Byrom.
Hugger (hug'er), n. One who hugs or em-

braces.

Hugger † (hug'er), v.i. To lie in ambush; to lurk. Bp. Hall.

Hugger -mugger (hug'ger-mug'ger), n. (Comp. hugger, to lie in ambush. Wedgwood connects it with G. mucken, Swiss muggeln, to murmur, N. mugg, secrecy, mugge, to do anything in secret; Banfishire hulgo-mudge, suppressed talking in a low tone, and huschlemuschle a ottorie from the original Phiragian Phirag muschle, a state of great confusion.] Privacy; secrecy.—In hugger-mugger, (a) in privacy

or secrecy.

While I, in hugger-nugger hid,
Have noted all they said and did. (b) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low

(b) in containing with sloveniness. Low and colloq.]

Hugger-mugger (hug'ger-mug'ger), a.

1. Clandestine; sly; unfair; mean.—2. Confused; without order; slovenly; as, he works in a very hugger-mugger fashion.

Hugglef (hug'gl), v.t. To hug; to embrace.

Holland.

Huguenot (hu'ge-not), n. [A French word of doubtful origin. Of the various derivations proposed none is more probable than that the word is a corruption of the G. eidgenoss, a confederate. Various early forms, genoss, a concernate. Various sany torms, such as eldguenot, enguenot, anguenot, are found. Probably the word was ignorantly assimilated to the proper name Hugues, Hugh. See supplement to Littre's Dictionary.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth extraw. century.

century.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), n. The religion of the Huguenots in France.

Hugy † (hūj'i), a. [From huge.] Vast in size.

'Hugy bulk.' Dryden.

Huisher† (hwē'sher), n. [Fr. huissier, an usher.] An usher. See USHER.

Huishert (hwe'sher), v.t. To usher. Jer. Huke (hūk), n. A cloak; a heuk (which see).

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich huke.

Hulch+ (hulch), n. [Form of hunch.] A hunch or hump.

Hulch-backed+ (hulchbakt), a. Crooked-

Hulched † (hulcht), a. Swollen; puffed up. Hulchy† (hulch'i), a. Much swollen; gib-

Hulfere, † n. [Comp. Icel. hulfr, dogwood.] Holly. Chaucer. Holly.

Hulk (hulk), n. [A. Sax. hulce, a light ship, D. hulk, G. hulk, holk, a kind of ship; Sw. holk, a ship of burden; Icel. hylki, a hulk; perhaps from LL. olca, from Gr. holkas, a ship of burden, a ship which is towed, from helkō, to draw.] 1.† A ship, particularly a heavy shin.

larly a heavy ship.

As when the mast of some well-timber d hukke, Is with the blast of some outrageous storme. Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke.

2. The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service.-3.† Anything bulky or unwieldy.

The kulk of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice.

Bp. Hall.

—The hulks, old or dismasted ships, formerly

used as prisons.

Hulk (hulk), v.t. [Comp. Sc. howk, holk, to dig, as a pit.] 1. To take out the entrails of; as, to hulk a hare. [Rare.]—2. In mining, see as, to a Dynn.

DYMN.
Hullk'1), a. Bulky; unwieldy.
Hull (hul), n. [A. Sax. hule, hulle, a hull or
husk; comp. A. Sax. helan, to conceal, G.
hulle, a covering, hullen, Goth. huljan, to
cover; also W. hul, a cover, hulian, to cover;
l. The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk.—2. The
frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her
masts, yards, and rigging.—Hull down
(haut.), a term applied to a ship when she
is at such a distance from an observer that

that the first above that the first such a first such a distance from an observer that only her masts and sails are to be seen. Hull (hull, w.t. 1. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; as, to hull grain. -2. To pierce the hull of, as a ship with a cannonball.

Hull (hul), v.i. To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship, without sails. Mar.—Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.
Vio.—No, good swabber; I am to hull here a little
longer.
Shak.

longer. Shak.

Hullabaloo (hul'la-ba-lö'), n. [Imitative of confused noise. Comp. hurly-burly.] Uproar; noisy confusion.

Huller (hul'er), n. One who or that which hulls; specifically, a machine for separating seeds from their hulls.

Hullo (hul'bi), interj. An exclamation to call attention. Same as Holla.

Hullock (hul'ok), n. Naut. a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

Hully (hul'), a. Having husks or pods;

Healt to the sea. Hully (hul'), a. Having husks or pods; siliquous. Huloist (hū'lō-ist), n. Same as Hyloist. Hulotheism (hū'lō-thē-izm), n. Same as

Hulotheism.

Hylotheism.
Hulsean (huls'é-an), a. Eccles. a term applied to a series of lectures on divinity, annually delivered at Cambridge, in accordance with certain provisions in the will of John Hulse of Elworth.
Hulstreft, pp. [A. Sax. heolster, dark or a dark place.] Hidden. Chaucer.
Hulver (hul'ver), n. [O.E. hulfere, holly; Icel. hulfr, dogwood.] The common holly, Hex Aquifolium.
Hum (hum), v.i. pret. & pp. hummed; ppr.

tes A quijouum.

Rum (hum), v.i. pret. & pp. hummed; ppr.
humming. [Comp. G. hummen, allied to
summen, D. hommelen, to hum as bees:
formed from the sound.] 1. Tomake a dull,
prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight;
to drone; to murmur; to buzz; as, a top hums.

Ums.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.
P. Fletcher. 2. To give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth; as, (a) to make an inarticulate murmuning or droning sound as if speaking, but without opening the lips; to mumble.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back, And hums. Shak.

In my ears, my father's word

Hummed ignorantly, as the sea in shells.

E. B. Browning.

(b) To make a drawling, inarticulate sound
in the process of speaking, from embarrassment or effects tion. ment or affectation.

He kummed and hawed, express applause or approbation by emitting a low prolonged sound or murmur. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long that he sat down to solow it. Johnson.

to murmur without articulation; to mumble; as, to hum an air.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And hummed a surly hymn. Tennyson. 2. To express approbation of, or applaud, as by a hum. Such (sermons) as are most hummed and applauded,

Hence—3.† To trick or delude by flattery, soothing, or coaxing; to impose on; to ca-

Jole.

Hum (hum), n. 1. The noise of bees in flight, of a spinning top, of a whirling wheel, and the like; a buzz.—2. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound; as, (a) a low confused noise, as of a crowd, heard at a distance; as, the busy hum of men.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night, The hum of either army stilly sounds. Shak.

(b) A low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, and the like; as, hums and haws.
(c) A buzz or murmur of applause or appro-

The hum with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour, had been misunderstood. Macaulay, 3. An imposition or hoax; humbug.

I deresay all this is hum, and that all will come back.

Hum (hum), interj. A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation; ahem.
Humi (hum), n. [Probably from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A strongly intoxicating liquor supposed to have been made by mixing beer or ale and and any intrits.

ardent spirits.

ardent spirits.

Human (hū'man), a. [Fr. humain, L. humanus, from homo, hominis, a man; akin to humus, the ground; also to A. Sax. guna, a man.] I. Belonging to man or mankindi; having the qualities or attributes of man; as, a human voice; human shape; human nature; human knowledge; human life.

I will year ho scha whether he has a renteman

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature. Swift.

2.† Profane; not sacred or divine; secular. 'Human authors.' Sir T. Browne. Human (hū'man), n. A human being; a member of the family of mankind. 'Sprung of humans that inhabit earth.' Chapman.

[Rare.]
In this world of ours, . . . we humans often find ourselves, we cannot tell how, in strange positions.

Prof. Wilson.

Humanatet (hū'man-āt), a. Endued with Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is humanate or incarnate, Cranmer.

Humane (hū-mān'), a. [See HUMAN.] 1. Be-

longing to man; human.

When we had been taught all the mysterious articles, we could not, by any humane power, have understood them.

Fer. Taylor.

2. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent—8. Tending to humanize or refine; hence, applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, &c.

He was well skilled in all kinds of humane literature.

Wood.

SYN. Kind, benevolent, tender-hearted, tender, compassionate, merciful, sympathetic.

Humanely (hū-mān'li), adv. In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or com-passion; as, the prisoners were treated hu-

Humaneness (hū-mān'nes), n. The quality of being humane; tenderness.

Humanics (hū-man'iks), n. The study of human nature or of matters relating to hu-

manity. Collins.

Humanify (hū-man'i-fi), v.t. [L. humanus, human, and facio, to make.] To render human; to invest with human form; to incarnate H. B. Wilson.

Humanism (hū'man-izm), n. 1. Human

nature or disposition; humanity. A general disposition of mind, belonging to a man as such, is termed humanism, Meyer.

2. Polite learning.

2. Folde learning.

Humanist (hū'man-ist), n. I. One who studies the humanities; a classical scholar of the Renaissance period.—2. One who studies human nature. Shaftesbury. [Rare.]

Humanistic (hū-man-istīk), a. Of or pertaining to humanity or to humanists.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion.

Dr. Caird.

Humanitarian (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an), n.

[From humanity.] 1. One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philan-thropist.—2. One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man.—3. A disciple of Saint Simon,

from his maintaining the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.

Humanitarian (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an), a. Pertaining to humanitarians or humanitarian-

Humanitarianism (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an-izm), Humanitarianism (hū-mani-tā'ri-an-izm),
n. 1. Humanity; philanthropy.—2. The
doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed
of a human nature only.—3. The doctrine
of St. Simon and his disciples that mankind
may become perfect without divine aid.
Humanitian † (hū-ma-nishan), n. A humanits. B. Jonson.
Humanity (hū-man'i-ti), n. [Fr. humanits,
L. humanitas, from humanus. See HUMAN.]
1. The quality of being human; the peculiar
nature of man, by which he is distinguished
from other heins.—2. Mankind collectively:

from other beings.—2. Mankind collectively;

Humanity must perforce prev on itself. Shak. If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to ach all humanily. Glanville.

the human race.

teach a humanny.

3. The quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat all created beings with tenderness: opposed to cruelty.

ness: opposed to crueuty.

True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear; it consists not in starting or shrinking at tales of misery, but in a disposition of heart to relieve it. True humanity appertains rather to the mind than to the nerves, and prompts men to use real and active measures to execute the actions which it suggests.

C. F. Fox.

4. Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature,— 5. Classical and polite literature; a branch of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In this sense generally used in the plural with the definite article prefixed—the humanities: but in Scotland used in the singular and applied to Letin and Letin literature classes. Latin and Latin literature alone; as, a professor of humanity.

fessor of humanity.
Philological studies, when philology was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archaelogy of Graeu and Rome, were grey commonly called literac humaniores, or, in English, the humanities; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, clevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called literac humaniores, the humanities, by way of opposition to the literac divines, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science.

G. P. Marsh.

Humanization (thi/man.iz-a*/shom), n. The

any orance of psycar science. G. P. marsh.

Humanization (hū'man-iz-ā''shon), n. The
act of humanizing. Coleridge. 'The humanization of our manners.' Priestley.

Humanize, Humanise (hū'man-iz), v.t.
pret. & pp. humanized; ppr. humanizing.

1. To render humane; to subdue any ten-

dency to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings; to soften.

Was it the business of magic to humanize our natures?

2. To render human; to give a human character or expression to; to invest with the character of humanity.

That air of victorious serenity which art imprion brow and face and form of its beautiful humaised divinities.

Dr. Caird

Humanize, Humanise (hū'man-īz), v.i. To become more humane; to become more civilized.

CIVIII20d. By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. Humanizing by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery. Franklin. Humanizer (hū'man-īz-er), n. One who hu-

manizes Humankind (hū'man-kīnd), n. The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and humankind, Pope. Humanly (hū'man-li), adv. 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men; as, the present prospects, humanly speaking, promise a happy issue.—2.† Kindly; hunely. Modestly bold and humanly severe.

Modesty bold and humanly severe. Pope.

Humationt (him. 3rshon), n. Interment.

Humbird (hum'berd), n. Same as Hummingbird (which see).

Humble (hum'bl), a. [Fr.; L. humilis, from
humus, the earth.] 1. Not high or lofty;
low; unpretending; mean; as, a humble
place or cottage. 'A humble gait.' Shak. place or cottage. 'A humble gait.' Shak.

Above her and her humble love.

Thy humble nest built on the ground. Cowley.

2. Having a low estimate of one's self; not

proud, arrogant, or assuming; having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God; lowly; modest; meek; submissive.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the

Humble pie. See Humble-pie. Humble (hum'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. humbled; ppr. humbling. 1. To reduce the height of; to make less high or lofty; to bring down;

to lower.

The highest mountains may be humbled into valleys.

Hakewill.

valleys.

2. To reduce the power, independence, or state of; to bring down to a low social or national condition; to abase; to lower; as, Rome was humbled but not subdued; the battle of Waterloo humbled the power of

Bonaparte.

Fortune not much of humbling me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! Pope.

3. To make humble or lowly in mind; to bring down the pride or vanity of; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; to humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.
Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his heart. 2 Chron. xxxii. 26.

heart. 2 Chron. xxxii. 26.

SYN. To abase, lower, depress, humiliate, disgrace, degrade, crush, subdue, morbify.

Humble (hum'bl), a. Same as Hummel.

Humble (hum'bl), a. Broken; bruised; sore. Humble heels. Holland.

Humble (hum'bl), v.t. To break; to bruise; to chafe; to make sore. 'Kibed or humbled heels.' Holland.

Humble-bee (hum'bl-bē), n. [O.E. humble, ta hum from bane; comp G. humble, Dan

neels. Holland. Humble-bee (hum'bl-bē), n. [O.E. humble, to hum, from hum; comp. G. hummel, Dan. humbe-bi., Sw. humble, humble-bee, from the humming sound it makes. It is often called bumblebee for same renson.] The common name of a genus of large, hairy bees (Bombus), of which many species are found in Britain. They live in curious habitations. sometimes.

found in Britain. The tations, sometimes excavated at a considerable depth in the ground, and sometimes built upon its surface beneath stones, &c.

The societies consist, in some species, of about 50 or 60 individuals; in others, of as many as 200 or 3



Humble-bee

dividuals; in others, of as many as 200 or 300. They contain three kinds of individuals—males, females, and neuters or undeveloped females. The males, like the drones among hive-bees, have no stings. The prevailing colours of the species are yellow, red, and black. The B. terrestris (Apis terrestris of Limn.) and B. lapidarius are the largest of the species. Humblehede, † n. Humbleness. Chaucer. Humble-mouthed (hum'bl-mouveld), a. Mild; meek; modest.

You're meek and humble-mouthed. Shak.

You're meek and humble-mouthed. Shak.

Humbleness (hum'bl-nes), n. The state of being humble or low; humlifty; meekness.

Humble-pie (hum'bl-pi), n. [From humbles or umbles, entrails of the deer, and pie.] A pie made of the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails of the deer.—To eat humble-pie, to do anything humiliating from intimidation or pusillanimity; to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; to apologize, or humiliate one's self, abjectly. This phrase has its origin in the fact that at the hunting-feast, while the lord and his friends feasted on the great venison pasty, a pie made of the humbles or umbles was set before the huntsman and his followers. The humbles were the perquisite of the huntsman. Though this is the origin of the phrase, its application has no doubt been influenced by the adjective humble. You're meek and humble-mouthed. adjective humble

adjective humble.

Humble-plant (humbl-plant), n. A species of sensitive plant (Mimosa pudica), nat, order Leguminosa. The slightest touch causes the leaflets to close.

Humbler (humbler), n. One who or that which humbles; one that reduces pride or mortifies.

Humbles (humbler) and leave the primers of the plant of

mortifies

Humbles (humble), n. pl. [See UMBLES.]

Entrails of a deer, as the heart, liver, kidneys; umbles. See Humble-Pie.

Humbless, † Humblesse, † n. [O. Fr. humblesse, humility.] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. Chaucer; Spenser.

Humbling, † n. A humming. Chaucer.

Humblingly (hum'bling-li), adv. In a humbling or humiliating manner.

Humbly (hum'bli), adv. In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar; Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore,

Humboldtilite (hum-bolt'i-lit), n. [After Baron F. H. A. von Humboldt, the German naturalist, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] A variety of mellilte; a silicate of alumina and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group. Humboldtine (hum'bolt-in), n. [From Humboldtil] A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron.

Humboldtite (hum'bölt-it), n. [From Humboldt] A rare mineral, a variety of datolite, occurring in small crystals, nearly colourless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge, and translucent, rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism.

usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism.

Humbug (humbug), n. [No doubt from hum and bug, hum having probably its sense of to deceive, and bug its old meaning of bugbear; hence it is = false alarm. The association of hum with bug was perhaps partly suggested by the fact that bug meant also a beetle or other insect, partly from the words hum and buzz having been employed in conjunction to typify sound without sense. In the Stang Dictionary the word is traced to about 1735-40, occurring on the title-page of a jest-book—'Merry conceits, facetious drolleries . . . bon-mots, and humbugs.' It is called a new-coined expression in the Comoisseur, 1757.] 1. An imposition played off under fair and honourable pretences; a hoax—2. Spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretence; as, there is a great deal of humbug about him.—3. An impostor; a cheat; a trickish fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

Humbug (humbug), v.t. pret. & pp. humburgate.

furning (hum'bug), v.t. pret. & pp. humbugged; ppr. humbugging. To deceive; to impose on; to cajole or trick; to hoax.

Humbuggable (hum-bug'a-bl), a. Capable of being humbugged. Southey.

Humbugger (hum'bug-èr), n. One who

humbugs. **Humbuggery** (humbug-è-ri), n. The practice of imposition; humbugging or imposing upon people; quackery or the like.

Humdrum (hum'drum), a. [Probably from hum and drum, and signifying originally droning, monotonous.] Commonplace: homely; dull; heavy. 'A humdrum crone. Bruant.

Hydraum (hum'drum), n. 1. A dull fellow; a bore.—2. A dronish tone of voice; dull monotony. Jodrell.—3. A small low cart with three wheels, drawn usually by one

Humdrum (hum'drum), v.i. To pass time in a dull manner.

Humdudgeon (hum-duj'on), n. [Hum, and dudgeon, anger.] A complaint or outery without sufficient reason. Sir W. Scott.

dudgem, anger.] A companint or ones, without sufficient reason. Sir W. Scott. [Scotch.]

Humect, Humectate (hū-mekt', hū-mekt'āt), v.t. [L. humecto, humectatum, from humectus, moist, from humeo, to be moist.]

To moisten; to wet; to water. [Rare.]

Humectant (hū-mekt'ant), n. [L. humectans, humectants, ppr. of humeot, to wet. See Humect.] A substance tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

Humectant (hū-mekt'ant), a. In med. diluent (which see).

Humectant (hū-mekt'aishon), n. [See Humect.] 1. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering. [Rare.]—2. In med. (a) the preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, or to cleanse it, or prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grinding, or the like. (b) The application of moistening remedies.

Humective (hū-mekt'iv), a. Having the power to moisten.

Humefy (hū'mē-fī), v.t. [L. humeo, to moisten, and facto, to make.] To make moist; to soften with water. Goldsmith.

Humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [L. humerus, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [L. humerus, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [humerus (hū'mėr-al), a. [humerus] (hū'mėr-al), a. [hu

Humet, Humette (hū-met'), a. In her. a term applicable to the chevron, fesse, bend, cross, &c., when cut off or conped, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the

the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

Humhum (humhum), n. A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humic (humik), a. Pertaining to or derived from humus or mould.—Humic acid, an acid formed from mould by boiling it with alkalies, and adding acids to the solution

Humicubation† (hū'mi-kū-bā'shon), n. [L. humus, the ground, and eubo, to lie.] A lying on the ground.

Ashes, tears, and humicubations. Bramhall.

Humid (hū'mid), a. [L. humidus, from humeo, to be moist; Fr. humide.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; damp; containing sensible moisture; wet or watery; consisting of water or vapour; as, a humid air or atmosphere; humid earth.

On which the sun more glad impressed his beams Than in fair evening cloud or humid bow. Milton.

Than in fair evening cloid or himmid bow. Mitton. Humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), n. The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

Humidness (hū'mi-fūs), n. Humidity. Humifinse (hū'mi-fūs), n. [L. humus, the ground, and fusus, poured or spread out.] In bot. spread over the surface of the ground, or procumbent; as, a humifuse plant. Humile † (hū'mil), a. Lowly; humble. Humile † (hū'mil), v.t. To humble. Bp. Fisher.

Fisher.

Humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), a. Humiliating.

The melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

E. B. Browning. [Rare and poetical.]

Humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), v. 2. pret. & pp.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), v. 2. pret. & pp.

humiliated; ppr. humiliating. [L. humilio,

humiliatum, from humilis, humile. See

HUMBLE. To reduce to a lower position

in one's own estimation or the estimation
of others to humiliate of energy as humilia

of others; to humble; to depress; as, humili-

We stand humiliated rather than encouraged.
Annold.
Humiliating (hū-mil'i-āt-ing), p. and a.
1. Humibling, depressing.—2. Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying

He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most humiliating submissions.

Macaulay.

Humiliation (hū-mil'i-ā"shon), n. [L. hu-miliation, humiliationis, from humilio, humiliatum, to abase. See Humiliatic 1. The act of humiliating or humbling; reduction to a lower position; the state of being humiliated, humbled, or mortified; abasement. abasement.

The former was a humiliation of Deity; the latter a humiliation of manhood. Hooker, At Essex House he had to calm the rage of a young hero incensed by multiplied wrongs and humilia-tions.

Macaulay.

Humility (hū-mil'i-ti), n. [Fr. humilite; L. humilitus, from humilis. See Humble.]

1. The state or quality of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honour is humility. Provy v. 22

Before honour is humility. Before honour is huminey.

Serving the Lord with all humility of mind.

Acts xx. 19.

2. Act of submission. With these humilities they satisfied the young king

Humin (hū'min), n. See Humus. Humiriaceæ (hū-mī'ri-a''sē-ē), n. pl. [Umiri, the name in Guiana of one of the species.] the name in Guiana of one of the species.]

A small nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. One species (Humuirum balsamiferum) has a thick bark, which abounds with a red balsamic fluid resembling styrax in smell. The bark is burned as a perfume by the negroes and natives of Guiana; and the wood (termed velocotage) is used in building their houses.

and natives of Guiana; and the wood (termed red.vood) is used in building their houses.

Humite (hūm'īt), n. [After Sir Abraham Hume.] A variety of chondrodite, a gem of a reddish-brown colour and a shining lustre, crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment.

Humie (hum'1), a. Same as Hummel.

[Scotch.]

Hummel (hum'mel), a. [A. Sax. hamelan, Icel. and Sw. hamla, to hamstring, to muti-late.] Having no horns; as, a hummel cow. Scotch.

Hummel (hum'mel), v.t. [See HUMMEL, a.] To separate from the awns: said of barley. Hummeller (hum'mel-ér), n. One who or To separate roll the twins sand of the funimeller (huminel-er), a. One who or that which hummels; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

ourrey from the seed.

Hummer (hun'et), n. 1. One who or that
which hums.—2. A humming-bird.

Humming (hum'ing), a. Strong, as applied
to malt-liquors; brisk.

With a pudding on Sundays, with stout humming figuor, And remnants of Latin to welcome the vicar. Dr. W. Pope. Humming (hum'ing), n. A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate hummings.

Glanville.

inarticulate hummings.

Humming-bird (hum/ing-berd), A name given to the individuels of a family (Trochilidæ) of minute and beautiful birds, so called from the sound of their wings in flight. The beak is stender, generally long, sometimes straight and sometimes curved; the tongue is long, fillform, bird at the point, and capable of being protruded to a considerable distance; the hyoid bones extend over the back of the skull, as in the woodpecker. Some of the species are the smallest of all birds. They never light to take food, but feed while on the wing. These beautiful birds, which may be termed



Tufted-necked Humming-bird (Ornismya ornata).

the gems of animated nature, are peculiar the gens of animated nature, are peculiar to America, and almost exclusively tropical. The ruby-throated humming-bird (Trochilus colubris) is pretty common in the United States. Among the more remarkable of these birds is the species represented in the cut, the tufted-necked humming-bird (Orniscut, the tutted-necked humming-bird (Ormanianya ormata) of Guiana and Northern Brazil. In this species the crest, outer tail-feathers, and neck plumes are reddish chestnut, the latter tipped with green, the throat and upper part of the breast are emerald green, the back bronze green. Perhaps four hundred species of humming-birds are now known.

known.

Humming-bird Hawk-moth, n. A lepidopterous insect, the Macroglossa stellatarum, family Sphingide. It is one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and is remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce; when feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.

flowers.

Humming-top (hum'ing-top), n. A hollow spinning top, which, when spun, emits a loud humming sound.

Hummock (hum'mok), n. [Probably a dim. form of hump.] 1. A rounded knoll or hillock; a rise of ground of no great extent above a level surface.—2. A ridge, pile, or protuberance raised by some pressure or force upon an ice-field.—3. A term applied in Florida to fertile and timbered lands.

Hummocked (hum'mokt), a. Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hills (of Iceland) are in long hummocked masses.

Miss Oswald,

Hummocky (hum'mok-i), a. Abounding in

or full of hummocks.

Hummum (hum'mum), n. [Per.] A bath

Hummum (hum'mum), n. [Per.] A bath or place for sweating.

Humor (hū'mèr or ū'mèr), n. American spelling of Humour (which see).

Humoral (hū'mèr-al) or ū'mèr-al), a. Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours; as, a humoral fever.—Humoral pathology, that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid pheno-

mena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humours

Humoralism (hū'mėr-al-izm or ū'mėr-al-izm), n. 1. State of being humoral. —2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

humours.

Humoralist (hū'mėr-al-ist or ū'mėr-al-ist),

n. One who favours the humoral pathology.

Humorio (hū'mėr-ik or ū'mėr-ik), a. Pertaining to humour or humours.

taining to humours or humours.

Humorific (hū-mėr-if'ik or ū-mėr-if'ik), a.

[L. humor, humour, and facio, to make.]

Producing humour. Coleridge.

Humorism (hū'nen-izm or ū'mėr-izm), n.

1. The manner or disposition of a humorist;
humorousness.—2. A medical theory founded on the part which the humours are supposed on the part which the humours are supposed. to play in the production of disease; Galen-

Humorist (hū'mėr-ist or ū'mèr-ist), n. 1. A person having a vitiated or distempered condition of the humours.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and humorists must be discovered and purged or cut off; mercy in such a case in a king is true cruelty.

Bacon.

2. One who exhibits certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulges in whims, conceits, or exceentricities; one who likes to gratify his own inclination or bent of mind.

or bent of mind.

He (Sir Roger de Coverley). . . . was a great himorist in all parts of his life.

The notion of a himorist is one that is greatly bleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.

3. One that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; one whose writings or conversation are full of humour; one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag.

My devil was to be, like Gathe's, the universal humarist, who should make all things vain and nothing worth, by a perpetual collation of the great with the little in the presence of the infinite. Coleridae

4. One who sets himself to amuse people; a droll; a merry-andrew.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a himorist,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.
B. Fonson.

5. One who attributes all diseases to a de-

b. One who attributes an diseases to a de-praved state of the humours. **Humoristic** (hū'mėr-ist"ik or ū'mėr-ist"ik), a. Pertaining to or like a humorist. **Humorize** (hū'mėr-iz or ū'mėr-iz), v.i. To fall in with the humour of anything or of any person.

Humorous (hū'mėr-us or ū'mėr-us), α.
1.† Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees, To be consorted with the humorous night. Shak. Full of humour; exciting laughter; jocular; playful; as, a humorous story or author.
 Subject to be governed by humour or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight But when her humorous ladyship is by. Shak. SYN. Jocose, jocular, witty, pleasant, play-

SYN. Jocose, jocular, where, pleasant, playful, merry.

Humorously (hū/mėr-us-li) or ū/mėr-us-li), adv. In a humorous manner; pleasantly; jocosely; capriciously; whimsically.

It has been humorously said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

Swift.

We resolve by halves, rashly and humorously.

Humorousness (hū'mer-us-nes or ū'mer-usnes), n. I. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity; fickleness; capriciousness.

It must be extreme humorousness to deny a Providence in them.

Goodman.

2.† Peevishness; petulance; moodiness. Humorsome (hu'mer-sum or u'mer-sum), a. 1. Influenced by the humour of the moment; peevish; petulant.

The commons do not abet humorsome, factious 2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humor-

Furnorsomely (hū'mer-sum-li or ū'mer-sum-li), adv. In a humorsome manner; peevishly; petulantly; humorously; oddly. Goodman.

Humour (hū'mėr or ū'mėr), n. [Fr. humeur; L. humor, moisture, liquid.] 1. Moisture; specifically, the moisture or one of the fluids specifically, the moisture of one of the finitial of animal bodies; as, the vitreous humour of the eye.—2. In old med. (a) a fluid, of which there were four, on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health was supposed to depend. The four humours in man, according to the old nysiciaus, were blood, choler, phlegm, and melan-

(b) Animal fluid in a vitiated state. (c) Cutaneous eruption.—8. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary; so called because the temporary. to depend on the fluids of the body.

lepend on the number of the lexamine how your humour is inclined.

And which the ruling passion of your mind.

Rescomme

4. That mental quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth. See Wir. — 5. Caprice; freak; whim; vagary.

6. A trick; a practice or habit.

I like not the humaur of lying. Shab

I like not the humour of lying. Shak.

—Aqueous humour. See AQUEOUS.—Crystalline humour or lens. See CRYSTALINE.

—Vitreous humour. See VITREOUS.—Out of humour, out of temper; dissatisfied; displeased.—SYN. Temper, disposition, mood, frame, whim, fancy, caprice, merriment, jocularity.

Humour (hū'mėr or ū'mėr), v.t. 1. To comply with the humour or inclination of; to sooth by compliance; to gratify; to indulge.

You humous me when I am sick; Why not when I am splenetick?

2. To endeavour to suit the peculiarities or exigencies of: to adapt one's self to; to suit; to comply with; as, an actor humours his part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to hu-mour that invention. Dryden.

Humous (hū'mus),a. [L.humus,the ground.] In chem. pertaining to or derived from humus or mould.

Hump (hump), n. [A nasalized form of hub or hob. Comp. L.G. hump, heap, hill, stump; D. homp, a lump.] A protuberance; a swelling; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch; as, a camel with one hump or two humps.

Here upon this kump of granite Sit with me a quiet while. Prof. Blackie.

Humpback (humpbak), n. 1. A crooked back; high shoulders.—2. A person who has a crooked back.—3. A whale of the genus Megaptera, so called from the bunch on the back. These whales are found in both northern and southern seas, but are not in great repute among whalers.

Humpacked (humpback), a. Having a crooked back.

crooked back.

Humped (humpt), a. Having a hump or protuberance on the back.

Humpy (humpt), a. Full of humps; marked by frequent protuberances.

Humstrum (hum'strum), n. 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a Jew's-harp. [Provincial.]—2. Music, especially indifferently played music.

Humulin, Humuline (hū'mū-lin), n. The same as Lupulin (which see).

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), n. [From L. humus, the ground—creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cannabineze, of which the hop (H. Lupulus) is the only known species. See Hop. e Hop

See Hop.

Rumus (hū'mus), n. [L. humus, soil.] A term synonymous with vegetable mould. It is a dark brown or black powder, and is obtained in greatest abundance from bogearth, peat, and turf. When wood is exposed to air and moisture it decays and moulders, and is gradually converted into humus. At one stage of the process it is converted into one or other of two substances called humin and ulmin, both insoluble in alkalies. The latter substance has received its name from the fact that a closely received its name from the fact that a closely allied substance exudes from the bark of the elm, and indeed appears to be contained in the bark of most trees. Humus, as it exists in the soil, is a product of the decay of veget-ables; it is almost insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in solutions of the alkaline carbonates. It is a mixture of various car-

carbonates. It is a mixture of various carbon compounds, which slowly undergo combustion with the production of carbon dioxide, water, and ammonia, which are again taken up by plants.

Hun (hun), n. [L. Hunni, the Huns.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in history about 375 A.D. In that year they crossed the Dnieper, defeated the Goths and drove them over the

Danube into the Roman province of Pannonia (Hungary). In the reign of Attila (434) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. With the death of Attila their power was broken. They were a savage and ugly tribe, having dark complexions, small, deep set black ease, broad choulders, the

ugly tribe, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard.

Hunch (hunsh), n. [By Wedgwood regarded as a form of hump, like hump, hunch (a lump or piece); dump or thump, Sc. dunch, &c.] 1. A hump; a protuberance; as, the hunch of a camel.—2. A lump; a thick piece; a hunch of pread as, a hunch of bread.

as, a hunch of bread.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Witshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good hunch, and took another for myself.

Cobbett.

3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow. Hunch (hunsh), v.t. 1. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

another, Arbithard to himse with a natural personal packs friends began to himse and push one another.

Tributhard.

To push out in a protuberance; to crook, as the back. 'The back is quite hunched.' as the back.

Pennant.

Hunchback (hunsh'bak), n. A hump-back; a hump-backed person.

Hunchbacked (hunsh'bakt), a. Having a

Hunchbacked (hunsh'bakt), a. Having a crooked back.

Hundred (hun'dred), a. [A. Sax. hund, hundteontig, later hundred; comp. Goth. hund and taihun-téhund, O. Sax. hund, Icel. hundrett, Dan. hundrede, D. honderd, O.H.G. hunt, hunduri, hundert, G. hundert, L. centum, Skr. çatum, a hundred. In A. Sax. hund was employed as a prefix in expressing 70, 80, 90, 110, and 120 as well as 100; the original meaning of hund being 10; thus, hund-seefontig (7×10), 70; hundrigontig, 90; hund-twelftig (12×10), 120. Hund (ten) Goth. tehund, corresponds to the L. term. -ginti, Gr. komti, Skr. çati, forms which presuppose an Indo-Eur. dakanta, from dakan, ten, and superlative suffix, tu. Hund seems to have assumed the meanand, from dature, ten, and supernave suns, -ta. Hund seems to have assumed the mean-ing of hundred (originally tihun-tihund, 10×10) from being regarded as a convenient abbreviation. The red in hundred is the same term, as Icel. ræthr, which is used as

same term as Icel ræthr, which is used as a numeral suffix=tig or ten; thus åttræthr, 80, nitræthr, 90; it is akin to E. read, and to Goth, garathjan, to reckon. Comp. Sc. and ton Added; as, a hundred men.

Hundred (hun'dred), n. 1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score.—2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or recemen.—Long or areat hundred. the sum freemen.—Long or great hundred, the sum of 120.—Chiltern Hundreds. See CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Hundred-court (hun'dred-kört), n. In England, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred,

of a hundred.

Hundreder, Hundredor (hun'dred-ér), n.
1. An inhabitant or freeholder in a hundred.
2. In lan, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailing of a hundred.

Hundred-fold (hun'dred-föld), n. A hundred for a warm of the sometimes of the sometim

Hundred-fold (fluff dred-fold), n. A fluffered times as much.

Hundredor, See Hundreder.

Hundred-penny (fluff dred-pen-nf), n. A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred.

Hundredth (hun'dredth), a. 1. The ordinal nundreath (nundreath), a. L. Incomman of a hundred; coming or reckoned last of a hundred individuals; as, I told him for the hundredth time.—2. Forming one of a hun-dred parts into which anything is divided; as, he received not the hundredth part of what was his due.

what was his due.

Hundredth (hundredth), n. 1. The one
after the ninety-ninth.—2. One of a hundred
parts into which anything is divided; the
quotient of a unit divided by a hundred.
Hundredweight (hundred-wät), n. In
avoirdupois weight, a denomination of
weight, usually denoted by Cut,, containing
112 lbs. It is subdivided into 4 quarters,
each containing 28 lbs. The long hundredweight is 120 lbs.
Hung (hung), pret. & pp. of hann

weight is 120 lbs.

Hung (hung), pret. & pp. of hang.

Hungarian (hung-gări-an), a. Of or relating to Hungary.—Hungarian machine, a hydraulic machine on the principal of Hero's fountain, so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz in Hungary.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), n. 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary.—
2. The language spoken by the Hungarians.
Hungary-balsam (hung'ga-ri-balsam), n. A kind of turpentine procured from Pirus Pumilio, the mountain-pine of Hungary.
Hungary-water (hung'ga-ri-wa-ter), n. A distilled water consisting of dilute alcohol aromatized with the tops of flowers of rose-may or other aromatic substances used as

aromatized with the tops of flowers of rose-mary or other aromatic substances, used as a perfume: so called because first made for the use of a queen of Hungary. Hung-beef (hung bef), n. Beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef. Hunger (hung ger), n. [A. Sax, hurger, hungor; Comp. G. Dan, and Sw. hunger; Leel. hungr; O.G. hungar; Goth, huhrus, hunger, huggrian, to hunger, 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite.—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For hunger of my gold I die. Dryden. Hunger (hung'ger), v.i. 1. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.—2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after
Mat. v. 6. righteousness.

Hunger (hung'ger), v.t. To make hungry;

Hunger-bit, Hunger-bitten (hung'ger-bit, hung'ger-bit-n), a. Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be hunger-bitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Job xviii. 12. One who hun-

Hungerer (hung'ger-er), n. gers; one who longs greedily.

The thwarted hungerer for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.

Croty. Hungerly (hung'ger-li), a. Hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

His beard grew thin and hungerly, And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking. Skak.

Hungerly (hung'ger-li), adv. With keen appetite. [Rare.]

You have sav'd my longing; and I feed Most hungerly on your sight, Shak

Hunger-rot (hung'ger-rot), n. A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding. Hunger-starve+ (hung'ger-stärv), v.t. To starve with hunger; to pinch by want of food: to famish.

Hungred † (hung'gérd), a. Hungry; pinched by want of food. Hungrily (hung'gri-li), adv. manner; voraciously; greedily. In a hungry

When on harsh acorns hungrily they fed.

Dryden.

Hungry (hung'gri), a. 1. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; as, eat only when you are hungry. Hence—2. Having an eager desire after anything.—3. Indicating hunger or a craving like hunger. like hunger.

Cassius has a lean and hungry look.

Cassius has a lean and hungry look. Shak.

4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; as, a hungry gravel. 'The most hungry and barren soil.' Smalridge.

Hunk (hungk, n. [A form of hunch.] A large lump; a hunch.

Hunker (hungk'er), n. In United States politics, a member of the section of the democratic party opposed to progress; hence, any person opposed to innovations in general; a conservative.

Hunker (hungk'er), v.i. [A nasalized form of Icel. hikka, to squat.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; to squat. [Scotch.]

squat. [Scotch.]

Upon the ground they hunkered down a' three, And to their crack they yoked fast and free. Ross.

Hunkerism (hungk'er-izm), n. The doctrines or principles of the hunkers; hostility to progress; conservatism. [United States.] Hunkers (hungk'er-izm), n. pl. [See the verb.] The hams; the haunches. Hunks (hungks), n. [Perhaps from hunk, a plece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Pray make your bargain with all the prudence and selfishness of an old hunks. Gray.

selishuess of an old kunkt.

Hunt (hunt), v.t. [A. Sax. kuntian, to hunt;
O.G. hundjan, farhundjan, to catch, to capture; Goth. frahinthan, to catch, to take
prisoner: allied to E. hand, hend, hent, perhaps to hind (temale deer). [1. To chase,
as wild animals, particularly quadrupeds,
for the purpose of catching or killing; to
search for or follow after, as game or wild
animals; as, to hunt a stag or a fox.—2. To
search after; to pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. 3. To use, direct, or manage, as hounds in

3. To use, arrect, or manage, as nounas in the chase.
4. He hunts a pack of dogs. Addison.
4. To preside over or direct the hunting of, as a district; as, he hunts the county.—5. To as a district; as, he hints the county.—5. To pursue game or wild animals over; to pursue foxes over; as, the district was hunted by the fox-hounds.—To hunt up or out, to seek; to search for. 'I do hunt out a probability.' Spenser.—To hunt at jorce, to run down with dogs instead of shooting.—To hunt down, to pursue and kill or capture; to bear down by persecution or violence; to exterminate.—To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or away.

Hunt (hunt), v.i. 1. To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to course with hounds. Gen. xxvii. 5.—2. To seek by close pursuit; to search: with after or for.

He gler honour hunts, I after love. Shak. The aduteress will hunt for the precious life.

—To hunt counter, to hunt the wrong way; to trace the scent backwards; to retrace one's

trace the scent backwards; to retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a holden or a hare O' me, t' hunt counter thus, and make these doubles B. Fousson.

Hunt (hunt), n. 1. The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching them; a

animals for the purpose of catching them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd; And by the happy hollow of a tree Escap'd the hund.

2,† A huntsman. Chaucer.—3. A pack of hounds.—4. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian Hunt.—5. The portion of country hunted with hounds.

Hunt-counter (hunt-koun'ter), n. A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless; a blunderer. 'You hunt-counter, hence.' Shak.

Hunter (hunt'er), n. 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of wild animals.—2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase; a hunting dog. ing dog.

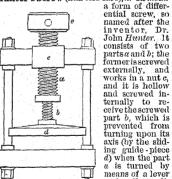
Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. Shak.

The housekeeper, the hunter.

3. A horse used in the chase.—4. In entom. one of a tribe of spiders (Venantes) which are incessantly running or leaping about in the vicinity of their abode to catch and seize their prey.—5. In ornith, the name applied in Jamaica to a largish species of cuckoo, Piaya pluvialis.—6. A watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover; a hunting-watch.

Hunter's Press (hun'terz pres), n. A press worked by the Hunter's screw (which see).

Hunter's Screw (hun'terz skrö), n. In mech. a form of differ-



Hunter's Press.

or handle appli-ed at e. The vertical velocity of the guide d is manifestly less as the pitch of the screw b is greater, and the pressure is accordingly so much the greater as the pitches of the parts a and b are more nearly equal.

Hunter-train (hunt'er-train), n. A band of

sportsmen

Hunting-box (hunt'ing-boks), n. Same as Hunting-seat

Hunting-seat. Hunting-Not), n. A scarlet or green coat used when hunting. Hunting-cog (hunting-kog), n. In mach. an odd cog in one of two geared wheels, serving to change the order of contact of the teeth, so that the same teeth shall not continually meet.

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dôn'i-an), n. Ecoles, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, founded by George Whitefield after his separation from the

Whitefield after his separation from the Wesleys in 1748.

Hunting-horn (hunt'ing-horn), n. A bugle; a horn used in hunting-hunt, hunt'ing-horse, Hunting-nag (hunt'ing-horse, hunt'ing-nag), n. A horse used in the second hors, hu

Hunting-lodge (hunt'ing-loj), n. Same as

Hunting-seat.

Hunting-match (hunt'ing-mach), n. A chase of animals.

Hunting-seat (hunt'ing-set), n. A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Hunting-spider (hunt/ing-spi-der), n. See HUNTER, 4

HUNTER, 4.

Hunting-watch (hunting-woch), n. See
HUNTER, 6.

Huntress (huntres), n. A female that hunts
or follows the chase.

Huntsman (hunts man), n. 1. One who
hunts or who practises hunting.

Like as a huntsman after weary chase. Spenser.

2. The servant whose office it is to manage

the chase.

Huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), n. The
art or practice of hunting or the qualifications of a huntsman.

Hunt's-up (hunts'up), n. The tune fornerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence,
anything adjusted the awaken. anything calculated to arouse.

Rowland, for shame, awake thy drowsy muse, Time plays the hunt's-up to thy sleepy head. Drayton.

Hura (hû'ra), n. [The native name.] A genus of tropical American plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiacew, and differing



Sand-box Tree (Hura crepitans).

from all other plants in the order in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans* (the sand-box tree) is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, for which reason it is often called the monkey's din-ner-bell. It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous dicecious flowers, and large furrowed round-ish fruits of the size of an orange.

ish fruits of the size of an orange.

Huraulite, Hureaulite (hü-rō'līt), n.

[Hureaux, and Gr. kithos, a stone.] A mineral occurring in the French department of

Haute-Vienne, at the village of Hureaux,
near Limoges. It consists of a phosphate
of iron and manganese.

Hurcheon (hur'chon), n. An urchin; a
hedgehog [Scotch.]

Hurden (herd'n), n. [Made of hurds, hurds,
or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen.

Called also Harden. [Local or obsolete.]

Hurdies (hur'diz), n. pl. The buttocks.

[Scotch.]

(Scotch. 7

His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. Hurdle (her'dl), n. [A. Sax. hyrdel, hyrthit; comp. G. horde, hürde, a hurdle; Icel. hurth, Goth. haurds, a door; Swiss hurd, a pole; E. hoarding.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods approximately the company. crossing each other, varying in form according to its destination; as, (a) a sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

A sledge hurdle is allowed to preserve the offen-der from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. Blackstone.

(b) In fort, a collection of twigs or sticks

interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by $3\frac{1}{20}$, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defence of workmen against fireworks or stones. (c) In agri. a frame usually made of wood but sometimes of iron usually made of wood but sometimes of iron to the constant way of the state of usually made of wood but sometimes of non-for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles they are put down end to end, fastened to the ground, and to one another. Hurdle (her'dl), v.t. pret. & pp. hurdled; ppr. hurdling. To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

ppr. mranag. To make up, nedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Hurdle-race (her'dl-ris), n. A race, as of men or horses, over hurdles or fences.

Hurds (her'ds), n. The coarse part of flax or hemp. Called also Hards.

Hurdy-gurdy (her'dl-ger'dl), n. A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys. The other two strings are tuned a fifth apart to produce a drone bass, and are not stopped by the fingers or keys. See VIELLE.

Hureallite, n. See HURAULITE.

Hureal (hu-rek'), n. An Indian grass, Paspalum scrobiculatum, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

drastic.

Hurin (hū'rin), n. In chem. an acrid crystal-lizable substance obtained from the juice of Hura crepitans

Hurkaru, Hurkaroo (hér-ka'rö), n. [Hind.] A messenger or courier in India; hence, the name of a well-known Indian newspaper.

Hurkle (hur'kl), v.t. To squat; to crouch; to cower. [Scotch.]

Hurl (herl), v.t. [Shown by Skeat to be a contracted form of hurtle, which is a freq. of hurt, in old sense of to dash. Perhaps influenced by whirl; in sense 3 a form of whirl.] 1. To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to hurl a stone.

And hurl'd them headlong to their fleet and main. 2. Fig. to emit or utter with vehemence; as, to hurl out vows.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav

3. To wheel; to convey by means of a machine borne on wheels; as, to hard a barrow; he harled me a mile in his cart. [Scotch.]—4.†To twist or turn. He himself had harled

4.†To twist or turn. 'He himself had havled or crooked feet.' Fuller.

Hurl (hèrl), v.ż. 1. To move rapidly; to whirl. [Rare.]—2. To be conveyed, as in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or kurl in a cartie.

Burns.

To play at a kind of game of ball. See HIPTING Hurl (herl), n. 1. The act of throwing violence.—2. Tumult; riot; commotion. 1. The act of throwing with

After this hurl the king was fain to flee.

Mir. for Mag.

3. The act of being conveyed in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]
Hurlbat's (herlbat), n. A whirl-bat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.
Hurlbone (herlbon), n. A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

middle of the buttock of a horse.

Hurler (hérl'er), n. 1. One who hurls or who plays at hurling.—2. One employed in carrying stones, peats, or other material on a wheel-barrow. [Scotch.]

Hurley-hacket (hurl'i-hak-et), n. [Scotch.]

1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. Sir W. Scott. Written also Hurly-hacket and Hurlie-hacket.

Hurley-house, Hurlie-house (hurl'i-hous), n. [Scotch.] A large house so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state.

Hurling (hérl'ing), n. A kind of game of ball. See extract.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of

ball. See extract.

Hirting taketh its denomination from throwing of
the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the
country: for harting to goals there are fifteen or
thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side,
who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks,
one against another: out of these ranks they make
themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so
pass away; every of which couples are to watch on
another during this play.

Carea.

In Ireland the name is given to the game of Hurlwind (herl'wind), n. A whirlwind

(which see) Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown, By rapid hurd-winds from his mansion thrown Hurly, Hurly-burly (her'li, her'li-ber'li), n. [Probably a word formed to express by its sound bustle, noise, confusion, suggested by hard or hurry; comp. Dan. hurlumhet, hurry-scurry; Fr. hurluberlu.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

With the hurly death itself awakes. Shak.
When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won. Shak.

Huron (hū'ron), n. A fish of the perch kind, the Huro nigricans, known to the English settlers on the borders of Lake Huron by the name of black-bass. The flesh is firm, white, and well-flavoured, and is in high estimation as an article of food.

Huronia (hū-rō'ni-a), n. A name given to certain radiated articulated bodies formerly referred to the Polyzoa, found in the transition limestone of Lake Huron. Brande. Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), a. In geol. a term applied to certain strata on the banks of Lake *Huron*, occupying the same relative position as the Cambrian rocks of Britain.

Hurr† (hèr), v.i. [Comp. Dan. hurre, to hum or buzz. See HURRY.] To make a trilling or rolling sound.

R is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound. Hurrah, Hurra (hu-ra'), interj. [Comp. B. huzza, G. hurrah, Dan and Sw. hurra, Pol. hura.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement; sometimes used as a noun; as, the crowd burst out into a loud hurrah.

Hurralt hurralt a single field hath turned the chance of war.

Hurralt hurralt for Ivry, and Henry of Navarre.

Macaulay.

Hurrah, Hurra (hu-rä'), v. i. To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; to encourage by rounds of

cheering.

Hurricane (hu'ri-kān), n. [Sp. huracan, Fr. ouragan, D. orkaan, G. orkan, all from a native American word.] 1. A violent tempest or storm of wind. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as tuphoms.—2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of a violent tempest.

Like a tempest down the ridges Swept the harricane of steel.

-Hurricane-deck, a name given to a light, elevated deck in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon.

Hurricano† (hu-ri-kā/no), n. A hurricane;

a water-spout.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow! You cataracts and hurricances, spout. Shak.

Hurried (hu'rid), p. and a. Done in a hurry; evidencing hurry; as, a hurried manner. 'A hurried meeting.' Milton.
Hurriedly (hu'rid-li), adv. In a hurried manner.

Hurriedness (hu'rid-nes), n. State of being

hurried.

Hurrier (hu'ri-er), n. 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels. 'Mars, that horrid hurrier of men.' Chapman.—2. One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine.

Hurry (hu'ri), v.t. pret. & pp. hurried; ppr. hurrying. [Comp. M.H.G. hurren, to move hastlly; leel, hurr, a confused noise or hurly-burly; Dan. hurre, to hum or buzz; Sw. hurra, to whirl.] 1. To impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with precipitance; to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity; as, to hurry the great or undue rapidity; as, to hurry the workmen or the work.

Impetuous lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings of it. South,

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity.

And wild amazement hurries up and down The little number of your doubtful friends, Shak.

3. To draw, as a corve or waggon, in coal-mines.—To hurry away, to drive or carry away in haste.—Syn. To hasten, precipitate,

expedite, quicken, accelerate.

Hurry (hu'ri), v.i. To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipita-

Did you but know what joys your way attend. You would not hurry to your journey's end. Dryde

Hurry (hu'ri), n. 1. The act of hurrying; a driving or pressing forward in motion or business; precipitancy; urgency; bustle; confusion

Fate, far, fat, fall: më, met, her:

pīne, pin; nōte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull: oil, pound; ii, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

Ambition raises a tunuit in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought.

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coals.

Hurryingly (hu'ri-ing-il), adv. In a hurry-

ing manner. Hurry-Skurry (hu'ri-sku'ri), adv. [Hurry and seurry.] Confusedly; in a bustle. Run hurry-skurry round the floor, And o'er the bed and tester clamber. Gray.

And o'et the bed and tester clamber. Gray.

Hurry-Skurry (hu'fi-sku'ri), n. Fluttering
haste; great confusion. [Colloq.]

Hurst (herst), n. [A. Sax. hurst, hyrst, O.D.
horst, O.H.G. hurst, horst, a grove, a wood;
Sw. hurst, a shrub, a thicket.] 1. A wood or
grove: a word found in many names, as
in Hazlehurst.

Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst.

You have a charge representing a small group of trees generally borne upon a mount in base.

Hurt (hert), v. t. prod. for

mount in base.

Hurt (hert), n.t. pret. & pp. hurt; ppr. hurting. (Comp. D. hort, a blow, a push, horten, to jostle; but probably from O.Fr. hurter, to strike: Fr. heurt, a hit, a knock, heurter, to knock against: It. urtare, to hit, to knock; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. huvyrdd, a push, a thrust, a blow.] 1. To cause physical pain to; to wound or bruise painfully; as, the body is hurt by a severe blow or by tight clothes.—2. To cause injury, loss, or diminition to; to impair in value, quality, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure; to injure; to damage; to harm.

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt. Millim

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt. Milton. 8. To give mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve. 'I am angry and hurt'. Thackeruy. Hurt (hert), n. 1. Anything that gives pain to the body; a wound, a bruise, or the like.

The pains of sickness and hurts.

2. Injury; loss; damage; detriment. Why should damage grow to the hirt of the kings? Exra iv. 22.
SYN. Wound, bruise, injury, harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvan-

loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

Hurt, Heurt (hert), n. A name given by heralds to an azure or blue roundle; and by some writers supposed to represent a wound, by others the hurtleberry, from which the name is derived.

Hurter (hert'er), n. One who hurts.

Hurter (hert'er), n. [Fr. heurtoir, from heurter, to knock against.] Milit. a piece of wood at the lower end of a platform, to provent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the paraget.

Hurtful (hertful), a. Tending to impair or destroy; injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; as, negligence is hurtful to property; intemperance is hurtful to property; intemperance is hurtful to property; intemperance is hurtful disadvantageous, mischievous, injurious, noxious, unwholesome.

Hurtfully (hertful-li), adv. In a hurtful manner; injurionsiy; mischievously.

Hurtfulness (hertful-nes), n. The state or quality of being hurtful; injuriousness; mischievousness.

Hurtle (hertl), v.i. pret. & pp. hurtled; pop. hurtling, [From hurt.] 1, † To meet

chievousness.

Hurtle (her'tl), v.t. pret. & pp. hurtled;

ppr. hurtling. [From hurt.] 1,† To meet
in shock and encounter; to clash; to jostle.

Together hurtled both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck.

Fairfax.

2. To move rapidly; to rush or wheel suddenly; to skirmish.

Now cuffing close, now chasing to and fro, Now harding round, advantage for to take.

3. To make a sound suggestive of hostile clash or of something dangerous; to sound threateningly; to resound.

The noise of bottle insulated in the circ. Short.

The noise of battle hurtled in the air. Hurtle† (her'tl), v.t. 1. To move with vio-lence or impetuosity; to whirl round; to brandish.

His harmful club he 'gan to hurtle high. Spenser.

2. To push forcibly; to hurl.

And he him hurtleth with his horse adown.

Hurtleberry (her'tl-be-ri), n. Whortleberry, Vaccinium Myrtillus. See WHOETLEBERRY.
Hurtlen, † pres. tense pl. of hurtle.—All hurtlen forth, all rush forth, or push forward. Spenser.
Hurtless (hert'les), a. 1. Inflicting no injury; harmless; innocent; innoxious; as, hurtless blows.

Gentle Dame, so hurtlesse and so trew.

2. Receiving no injury; as, he escaped hurtless from the fray.

Hurtlessiy (hert'les-li), adv. Without harm. [Rare.]

Hurtlessness (hert'les-nes), n. The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

Hurtoir (her'twor), n. Milit. same as Hurter.

Hurter. Hurt-sickle (hert'sik-l), n. A plant, Centurea Cyanus, which grows in cornfields: so named because it is troublesome to cut

so maner occurse it is trotthesome to cut down. Hurty (hert'i), a. In her. sown or strewed with hurts, without any regard to number. See Hurg.

See HURT.

Husband (huz'band), n. [A. Sax. husbonda, the master of the house or family—hus, a house, and bonda, a householder, a husbandman, a peasant; comp. Icel. husbondi, Dan. huusbond, Sw. husbonde, the master of the house; A. Sax. buan, Icel. bua, G. bauen, to inhabit, to cultivate, to till.] 1.† The male head of a household; one who directs the economy of a family.—2.† A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

In those fields

ground; a husbandman.

In those fields
The painful husband ploughing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both piles and shields,
Hakewill.

3. A man joined to a woman by marriage: the correlative of wife.—4. The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding purposes.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold. Dryden.

5. Naut. an agent for the owners of a vessel employed to take the management of it so far as regards the purchasing of stores, seeing that the ship is properly repaired and equipped, attending to the ship's papers, receiving payment of freights, &c.: commonly called Ship's Husband.—6. One who manages well and thriftily; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

I thank God I hear everywhere that my name is up for a good husband to the king. Pepps' Diary. Husband (huzband), v.t. 1. To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to spend, apply, or use with

It was in the parliament of root that the opposition, which had during forty years been silently gathering and husbeanding strength, fought its first great battle, and won its first victory.

Macania,

2. To till, as land; to cultivate.

Land so trim and well husbanded. 3. To supply with a husband. [Rare.]

Think you I am no stronger than my sex, Being so father'd and so husbanded 1 Shak.

Husbandable (huzband-a-bl), a. Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy. (Rare.]

Husbandage (huzband-ā-bl), a. Naut. the agent's or ship's husband's allowance or commission for attending to business matters connected with a ship.

Husband-land (huzband-land), n. An old Scotch term for a division of land containing 26 acres, that is, as much as could be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a seythe by the husbandman. Simmonds.

Husband-lass (huzband-les), a. Destitute of a husband.

of a husband. Husbandly (huz'band-li), a. Frugal; thrifty.

[Rare.]
Husbandman (huz'band-man), n. 1 + The
master of a family. Chaucer.—2. A farmer;
a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one en-

a cultivator of their of the ground; one engaged in agriculture. Fusbandry (huz/band-ri), n. I. Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands The husbandry and manage of my house. Shak. There's husbandry in heaven; Their candles are all out. Shak

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer, comprehending the various branches of agriculture.—3. The product of husbandry or cultivation of the soil.

Alas, she (Peace) hath from France too long been chased, And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps, Corrupting in its own fertility. Shak.

Hush (hush), a. [A word probably of interjectional origin; comp. hist, whist, 6. husel, Dan. hys, hyst.] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are hush as death. 'The loud revelry grew hush.' Keats.
Hush (hush), v.t. 1. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress the noise

or clamour of; as, to hush the noisy crowd; the winds were hushed.

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. 2. To appease: to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

Wilt thou then

Hush my cares? Otway.

—To hash up, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed. 'This matter is hushed up,' Pope.

Hush (hush), v.i. To be still; to be silent: used chiefly in the imperative, as an exclamation—be still; be silent or quiet; make no recipies. no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did hush.

There's something else to do; hush and be nute, Or else our spell is marr'd.

Shak:

Or else our spell is mar'd.

Hush (hush), n. Stillness; quiet. 'It is
the hush of night.' Byron.

Hushaby (hush'a-bi), n. Tending to quiet
or lull. Eelee. Rev.

Husher+ (hush'er), n. An usher. Spenser.

Hush-money (hush'mun-l), n. A bribe to
secure silence; money paid to keep back
information or disclosure of facts.

A desterous steward, when his tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round.

Evelyt.

Husk (husk), n. [Allied to D. hulze, O.D. hulsehe, huldsche, M.H.G. hulsche, G. hülse, a husk; it seems to be equivalent to E. hull, a husk, with sk as a termination. E. hull, a hiss, with st as a termination. See Hull. I The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff. 'Husks wherein the acorn cradled.' Shak. 'Eating draff and husks.' Shak. Husk (husk), v.t. To strip off the external integument or covering of; as, to husk

Husked (huskt), a. Covered with a husk. Husker (husk'er), a. One who or that which

Huskily (husk'i-li), adv. In a husky manner, dryly; hoarsely.
Huskiness (husk'i-nes), n. The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarse-

'I tell no lies,' said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before.

Geo. Eliot.

'I tell no lies,' said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before.

Husking (husk'ing), n. 1. The act of stripping off husks, as of Indian corn.—2. A meeting of neighbours and other friends in the house of a farmer in autumn evenings to assist in husking maize. (United States.) For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home. The invited neighbours to the husking come. The invited neighbours to the husking come. Husking—bee (husk'ing—bē), n. [United States.] Same as Husking. [United States.] Same as Husking, 2. [Inited States.] Sough in tone, as sound; not clear; harsh; hoarse.

'Bed it was,' said the butcher, in his good-natured Inisky richk.

Huso (hū'sō), n. [O.H.G. hūso. G. huwsen.

Huso (hū'sō), n. [O.H.G. hāso, G. hausen, the huso.] A ganoid fish with free branchie and ganoid plates, belonging to the genus Acipenser (which see). It is frequently found exceeding 12 and 15 feet in length, and weighing more than 1200 lbs. The finest isinglass is made from its swim-bladder. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Puesio

Russar (hu zär'), n. [G. husar, from Hung. huszur, from husz, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty fami-lies were bound to furnish one cavalry sol-

lies were bound to furnish one cavalry sol-dier.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies. Hussif (huz'zif), n. [Contr. for housewife.] A sempstress's case for holding her imple-ments and materials, as needles, thimble, cotton, worsted, &c.; a lady's companion. Hussite (hus'it), n. A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, who was humed in 1415

Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, who was burned in 1415.

Hussy (huz'zi), n. [Contr. from huswife, housewife.] 1. The female head of a house; a housewife.—2. A bad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a jlit.—3. A forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench: used jocosely or endearingly.—4. An economist; a thrifty woman.—5. A housewife's case for holding needles, pins, scissors, thimble, thread, &c. Hust, Ta. Silent; whist. Chaucer.

Hus-Ting (hus'ting), n. [Icel. hús-thing. See HUSTINGS.] A meeting or conference. Long-fellow.

Hustings (hus'tingz), n. pl. [A. Sax. hústing, from Icel, hús-thing, an assembly, a council—hús, a house, and thing, a cause, a council.]

1. A name given to a court formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, Norwich, but especially applied to a court held within the city of London before the lord-mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. before the lord-mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. It formerly had exclusive jurisdiction in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but its jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desuctude.—2. The temporary platform on which, previous to the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872, candidates stood when addressing those whom they wished to represent in polling booth.

1 stood on the hustings...less like a candidate

I stood on the hustings . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting.

Burke.

Hustle (hus'l), v.t. [D. hutselen, hutsen, to jumble, to shuffle amongst one another; Sw. hutla, to shuffle.] To shake together consusedly; to jostle; to crowd upon so as to shove about roughly; to crush out or about rudely; as, he was hustled off the course. Things infinite and eternal hustled in the crowd by things of the passing hour.' Dr. Chird.

Hustle (hus!), v.i. pret. & pp. hustled; ppr. hustling. To push or crowd; to move about in a confused crowd; to move with difficulty and attempted haste; to shamble hurriedly

and attempted masse, so same Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race hustled round every chapel-door.

Thackeray. Leaving the king, who had hustled along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed. Sir W. Scott.

Huswife (hus'wif or huz'zif), n. 1. A house-wife; the female head of a house; a female economist; a thrifty woman. 'The bounte-ous huswife Nature.' Shale.—2. A worthless woman; a bad manager; a hussy; a jilt. See

Doth fortune play the huswife with me now? Shak,

Doth fortune play the musuale with me now: Smac. 3. Same as Hussyl, 4.

Huswife (hus'wif), 2.t. To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman. Huswifely (hus'wif-il), a. Like a huswife; thrifty; economical; frugal. Huswifely (hus'wif-il), adv. Like a huswife; thriftily; economically; frugally. Huswifery (hus'wif-ri), n. The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female domestic management.

Good laxesultery trieth.

Good huswifery trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill huswifery lieth
Till nine of the clock.

Hut (hut), n. The same word as D. hut, G. hittle, Dan. hytte, Sw. hydda, ahut. Probably allied to E. hide, to conceal; O.G. hudan, to cover; W. cut, a hovel; E. cot.] 1. A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty!
Thomson.

Milit. a wooden structure for the housing

2. Milit. a wooden structure for the housing of troops during a sojourn in camp. Some are as large as to accommodate 100 men.

Hut (hut), v.t. pret. & pp. hutted; ppr. hutting. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. 'The troops hutted among the heights of Morristown.' Irving. Hut (hut), v.t. To take lodgings in huts. Hutch (huch), n. [Fr. huche, a chest, from Med. L. hutter, a chest; probably of Teutonic origin and from the same root as hut.] 1. A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined or caught; as, a grain-hutch; a rabbit-hutch, 'To dry them well and keep them in hutches or close casks.' Mortimer.—

2. In mining, a low wheeled waggon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—

3. A measure of 2 Winchester bushels.

Hutch (huch), v.t. To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
She hutch'd the all-worshipp'd ore, and preciousgems,
To store her children with.

Millon.

To store her children with.

Hutchinsia (huch-in/si-a), n. [After Miss Hutchins; a distinguished Irish cryptogamist.] A genus of small annuals with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers, of the nat order Cracifere. H. petraea grows on rocks and walls in the west of England and in Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-so'ni-an), n. A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England, a philosopher and naturalist of the eighteenth century, who rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation, and maintained that the Old Testament

Scriptures embraced a complete system of natural philosophy as well as of religion. **Huttonian** (hut-tō'ni-an), a. In geol. relating to that theory of the earth which was first advanced by Dr. Hutton, and which is otherwise called the Plutonic theory. See PLUTONIC.

HUTONIC.

Huvette † (hü-vet), n. [Fr.] A covering for the head of a soldier.

Hux (huks), v.t. To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating blad-

Huxter (huk'ster), v.i. Same as Huckster. Huzvaresh (huz-va'resh), n. Same as Peh-levi. It is the dialect into which the Zendteri. It is the maject into which the zero-Avosta of Zoroaster was translated during the Sassanian dynasty in Persia. Huzz† (huz), vi. To buz; to murmur. 'Huzzing and burring in the preacher's ear.'

Latimer

Huzza (huz-za'), interj. A form of Hurrah (which see).

I have observed that the loudest huzzas given to a great man in triumph, proceed not from his friends, but the rabble.

Pope. Huzza (huz-zä'), v.i. Same as Hurrah.

With that I huzzaed, and took a jump across the table.

Huzza (huz-zii'), v.t. Same as Hurrah. He was huzzaed into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers.

Addison.

sand of weavers and clothiers. Addition.

Hyacinet (lh'a-sin), n. Hyacinth, the precious stone. 'Deep empurpled as the hyacine.' Spenser.

Hyacinth (hi'a-sinth), n. [h. Hyacinthus; Gr. Hyakinthos, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into this flower.] I. In bot. a plant of the genus Hyacinthus, nat. order Liliaceæ. See HYACINTHUS.—2. In mineral. a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure conchoidal. Its prevailing colour is a red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is sometimes transm which the red is infore or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is sometimes trans-parent, and sometimes only translucent. The name hyacinth is also given to varieties of the garnet or cinnamon stone, the sapphire, and topaz. Hyacinthian (hi-a-sinth'i-an), α. Hyacinth-

ine.

Hyacinthine (hī-a-sinth'īn), a. Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in colour, &c., of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown colour.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering.

Millon.

Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. Millon.

Hyacinthus (hi-a-sinth'us), n. A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about thirty species, natives of Central Europe, Asia, and Africa. H. orientalis has been long celebrated for the immense varieties which culture has produced from it. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colours. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the stxteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now perhaps the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. H. romanus (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed fragrant species, is often grown as an early spring flower.

species, is often grown as an early spring flower.

Hyads, Hyades (hi'adz, hi'a-dez), n. pl. [Gr. hyades, from hyō, to rain.] In astron. a cluster of five stars in the Bull's Head, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. This notion was derived from the fable of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, wept so violently that the gods in compassion took them into heaven and placed them in the Bull's forchead, where they still continued to weep.

Hyæna (hi-ē'na.), n. Same as Hyena, hyena (hi-ē'na.), n. Same as Hyena is the type. See Hyena.

Hyændes (hi-ē'ni-dē), n. pl. The Hyena family, of which the genus Hyena is the type. See Hyena.

Hyændon (hi-ē'no-don), n. [Hyæna, hyena (which see), and Gr. odous, odontos, a tooth.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds found in the eocene and miocene strata of the tertiaries. The species,

of which two have been discovered, were about the size of the leopard, and were distinguished by their flesh-cutting teeth.

and were distinguished by their flesh-cutting teeth.

Hya-hya (hi'a-hi'a), n. Tabernæmontama utilis, one of the innocuous milky plants called cow-trees in South America.

Hyalæa (hi-a-lê'a), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass.] A genus of pteropods or molluscs furnished with lateral fin-like organs for swimming. Hyalæa has the appearance of a bivalve with soldered valves, through the upper one of which it he animal sends forth two large, yellow, and violet wings or fins, by the aid of which it moves with great velocity on the surface of the sea. The head is indistinct and without eyes. It occurs in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Hyalæidæ (hi-al-ē'i-dē), n. pl. A family of pteropods, of which the genus Hyalæa is the type.

type.

Hyalescence (hi-al-es'sens), n. The act or process of becoming transparent as glass.

Hyaline (hi'al-in), a. [Gr. hyalinos, from hyalos, glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent.

Hyaline (hi'al-in), n. 1. The glassy surface of the sea. 'The clear hyaline, the glassy sea.' Milton.—2. In physiol. a pellucid substance which, according to some, originates the cell-nucleus.

Hyalite (hi'al-it), n. [Gr. hyalos class.]

ates the cell-nucleus. Hyalite (hī'al-it), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gunn or resin. It consists chiefly of silica, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small concretions or incrustations on healths of the silical states.

shade of yellow, flue, or green, and occurs in small concretions or incrustations on basaltic rocks.

Hyalography (hī-al-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass, and grapho, to write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

Hyaloid (hī'al-oid), a. [From Gr. hyalos, glass, and cidos, likeness.] Resembling glass; vitriform; transparent.—Hyaloid membrane, the capsule of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyalomelan (hī-al-om'e-lan), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass, and melas, black.] A black coloured mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and protoxide of iron. With borax it fuses into a transparent glass.

Hyalonemidæ (hī'al-ō-nē'mi-dē), n. pl. [Gr. hyalos, glass, mema, a thread, and cidos, resemblance.] A family of glass sponges, comprising the glass-rope of Japan (Hyaloseinea Sieboldii).

Hyalosiderite (hī'a-lō-sid'ér-īt), n. [Gr. hardes class end cidos event la human.]

Japan (Hyalonema Sieboldii).

Hyalosiderite (hi²a-lō-sid'er-it), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass, and sidēros, iron.] A brown ferrugimous variety of olivine or chrysolite, containing more iron than any other variety.

Hyalotype (hi-al'o-tip), n. [Gr. hyalos, glass, and typos, representation.] A positive photographic picture taken on glass.

Hybernatical Hythernation.

Hybernacle, Hybernate, Hybernation (hī-ber'na-kl, hī'ber-nāt, hī-ber-nā'shon). See HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, HIBERNA-TION.

Hyblæan (hi-ble'an), a. Pertaining to Hybla, in Sicily, a locality noted for its

Hybodont (hib'o-dont), n. A fish of the

genus Hybodus (which see).

Hybodus (hil/o-dus), n. [Gr. hybos, a hump, and odous, a tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes that prevailed throughout the collic, tri-

that prevalled throughout the colitic, triassic, and cretaceous periods. They are allied to the sharks.

Rybrid (hi'brid or hib'rid), n. [From L. hybrida, a hybrid; origin doubtful.] A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant, which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. The most common hybrids are those which result from the connection of different varieties of the same species, as the produce of the horse and ass, of the wild boar and domestic sow; and, among vegetables, the endless modifications resulting from analogous impregnation from varieties of the rose and other connamental or useful plants. Hybrids have nation from varieties of the rose and other cornamental or useful plants. Hybrids have also been obtained, though less frequently, from different species of plants, insects, fishes, birds, and mammals. In the latter class the most common and useful hybrid is that produced between the horse and the ass, denominated par excellence 'the mule.' Some rare instances have occurred of hybrids resulting from the convention of migrals of resulting from the connection of animals of different genera. Hybrids are commonly sterile, or propagate only with an individual of pure breed.

Hybrid. Hybridous (hī'brid or hib'rid, hi'brid-us), a. Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

oil, pound:

Hybridism (hī'brid-izm or hib'rid-izm), n. Same as Hubridity.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and wice versa) is to be guilty of hybridism. Hybridism is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words.

Latham,

Hybridist (hī'brid-ist or hib'rid-ist), n. One

Hybridist (in brid-is or nib rid-is), n. One who hybridizes. Quart. Rev.
Hybridity (hi-brid'i-ti or hib-rid'i-ti), n. The state of being hybrid; mongrel state.
Hybridizable (hi'brid-iz-a-bl or hib'rid-iz-a-bl), a. Capable of being hybridized; capable of producing a hybrid by union with an individual of another species or stock.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids.

F. D. Hooker.

to the production of hybrids. F. D. Heoker.
Hybridization (hi/brid-iz-ā'/shon or hih'ridiz-ā'/shon), n. The act of hybridizing or
the state of being hybridized.
Hybridize (hi'brid-iz or hib'rid-iz), v.t. To
bring into the condition of producing a
hybrid; to produce by the union of individuals of different species or stocks; to renden blurit. der hybrid.

der hybrid-iz-er or hib'rid-iz-er), n. He who or that which hybridizes. Darwin. Hybridons, a. See Hybrid. Hydage (hid'āj), n. A land-tax. See Hid-

AGE.

Hydatid (hid'a-tid), n. [Gr. hydatis, from hydār, water.] In physiol. a term indefinitely applied to several distinct objects of a vesicular or cyst-like character, found in the bodies of men and certain animals. True hydatis, were formerly recorded as evetic new former than the control of the contr high riodies of their and certain animals. In the hydatids were formerly regarded as cystic entozoa, for example Cysticercus, Ccenurus, and Echinococus, but all these forms are now known to be larval stages of tapeworms. These hydatids may occur in almost any part of the body, and have been observed



Hydatid (Echinococcus veterinorum). r, Contracted. 2, Expanded. 3, Cyst reproducing by external genmation.

in man, the ape, the ox, the sheep, the horse, the camel, the pig, the kangaroo, and some other vegetable-feeders. They are generally inclosed in an external sac, which is attached to the tissue of the organ in which it is situated. False hydatids are simple serous cysts, either occurring alone or in clusters, whose mode of origin is not distinctly understood. Such hydatids occur in the ovaries and uterus.

in the ovaries and uterus.

Hydatiform (hid'at-i-form), a. [Hydatid
(which see), and L. forma, shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

Hydatism (hid'a-tizm), n. In med. a sound
produced by the motions of an effused fluid
in some cavity of the body.

Hydatoid(hid'a-toid), a. [Gr. hydör, hydatos,
water, and eidos, resemblance.] Resembling
water in the marker and its appearance presence.

in the ovaries and uterus.

water in nature, quality, appearance, or con-

sistence.

Hydatoid (hid'a-toid), n. In anat. (a) the membrane inclosing and belonging to the aqueous humour of the eye. (b) The aque-

ous humour itself.

Hyde (hid), n. A portion of land. See

Hydnei (hid'nē-ī), n. pl. [From Gr. hydnēs, watery, moist, nourishing.] A nat. order of hymenomycetous fungi, distinguished by the hymenium being broken up into flat teeth, or variously flattened into spines, tubercles, granules, &c. Maunder.

Hydra (hidra), n. [L. hydra; Gr. hydra, from hydra, from hydro, water.] 1. In Greek myth. a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lennea, in Argolis, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labours of Hercules. See cut Hercules. Hence—2. Multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the hydra of my cares renews.

And yet the hydra of my cares renews Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain

3. A southern constellation running along the south of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—4. A

genus of fresh-water polypes of a very low type of structure. There are various species, as H. wiridis, H. fusca, H. vulgaris. The body is in the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyll of plants. The base is disc-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread cells so common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, nor anal orifice. The Hydra may be divided into almost any number of fragments, and each portion becomes developed into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by genmation as well as by the production of ova and serem-cells.

independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by genmation as well as by the production of ova and sperm-cells.

Hydrachnidae (hī-drak'ni-dē), n. pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, arachnēs, a spider, and eidos, resemblance.] The water-mites, a division of the Acaridae (which see).

Hydracid (hī-dras'id), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and acid.] In chem. an old term for an acid whose base is hydrogen.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'a-ga), n. pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, and phagō, to cat.] Same as Hydrocamtharidæ.

Hydraform (hī'dra-form), a. Resembling the common fresh-water polype (Hydra) in

the common fresh-water polype (Hydra) in form.

Hydragogue (hī'dra-gog), n. [Gr. hydra-gōgvs—hydōr, water, and agōgē, a leading or drawing, from agō, to lead or drive.] In med. (a) an active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal membrane, and which consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (b) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body.

Hydra-headed (hī'dra-head-d), a. [From the fabulous Hydra, slain by Hercules.] Lit. having many heads, each of which is renewed as it is cut off; hence, as applied to abuses, nuisances, vices, and the like, incapable or very difficult of extipation, by reason of having numerous sources, and a tendency to spring up again after temporary repression; multiform and tending constantly to recur.

Hydrangea (hī-dran'jē-a), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and angeton, a vessei.] A genus of shrubs or herbs of the nat. order Saxifragacee, containing about thirty-three species, notives of Asia and America. The garden

water, and tayeon, a vessel.] A gents of shrubs or herbs of the nat. order Saxifragaceee, containing about thirty-three species, natives of Asia and America. The garden hydrangea (H. hortensis) is a native of China, and was introduced into this country by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favourite for the beauty and size of its flowers. Hydrangeacee (hi-dran'jeā-Ñs-ē), n. pl. A nat. order of perigynous exogens, of the Saxifragal alliance, of which the genus Hydrangea (which see) is the type. It is now regarded as a sub-order of Saxifragaceee. Hydrant (h'drant), n. [Gr. hydraina, to irrigate, from hydör, water.] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised

by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe; also, a street fountain.



fountain.

Hydranth (hi'dranth), n. [Hydra, a genus of polypes, and anthos, a flower.] Same as Polypite.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single hydrouth, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoo, new hydrouths are developed from that first formed by a process of generation or fission.

History.

Hydrargillite (hī-drār'jil-it), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and argillos, clay.] The crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxide of alustical control of the control of the crystalline variety.

Hydrargyrate (hī-drar'ji-rāt), a. Of or per-

Hydrargyrum (hi-drar'ji-rum), n. [L., from Gr. hydőr, water, and argyrim, a piece of silver, silver.] Quicksilver or mercury. See MEROURY.

MEROURY.

Hydrastis (hī-dras'tis), n. [From Gr. hydōr, water, from the plants growing in moist situations.] A genus of plants, of the nat order Ranunculacen. The only known species is H. canadensis, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a

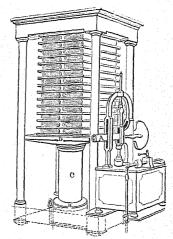
single radical leaf, and a simple two-leaved hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is a native of North Amewhite flower. It is a native of North America. The root is bitter and acts on the system as a tonic. It is also used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow colour; hence the name yellow-root sometimes given to it. Hydrate (hi'drat), n. [Gr. hydor, water.] In chem. a compound containing oxygen and hydrogen combined together, or supposed to be combined together, in the form of water.

of water.

Hydrated (hī'drāt-ed), a. Formed into a

hydration (hi-dra'shon), n. The act of moistening or impregnating with water; the state of being moistened or impregnated with water; the process of becoming a hy-

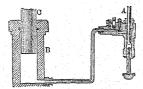
drate. Hydraulical (hī-dral'īk, hī-dral'īk-al), a. [Fr. hydraulique; L. hydraulicus; Gr. hydraulis, an instrument of music played by water-hydor, water, and aulos, a pipe.] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.—Hydraulic coment, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water; a cement made of hydraulic lime.—Hydraulic crane, a crane wrought by the pressure of water.—Hydraulic press, a machine in which practical application is



Hydraulic or Bramah Press.

Hydraulic or Branah Press.

made of the well-known principle in hydrostatics, namely, that a pressure exerted on any part of the surface of a liquid is transmitted undiminished to every part of the liquid and in all directions. By this apparatus great power is obtained for compressing objects, or drawing or litting great weights. The press is usually constructed as shown in the accompanying figure. By means of a small forcing pump (the handle of which is shown at a in first figure, the piston at a in second) water is injected into a strong cast-iron cylinder B, into which is fitted the piston or ram c. The pressure transmitted by the water, acting upon the solid piston c, slowly and powerfully urges upwards the table D, until the requisite pressure is produced upon the materials placed between the upper and lower tables. placed between the upper and lower tables of the press. The power of this machine increases in proportion to the difference



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, &c., of Hydraulic Press.

between the diameter of the piston of the forcing pump and that of the large piston 0; thus, if the diameter of the former is 1 inch and that of the latter 1 foot, the area of the cross section of the latter will be 144 times. that of the former, and a pressure of 1 tor.

upon the former will exert a pressure of 144 tons upon the latter. On the pipe leading from the force-pump is a safety-valve, and also a cock by which the water from the cylinder is allowed to escape, so that the ram may descend.—Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water, used

the ram may descend.—Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water, used for cementing under water.—Hydraulic rain, a machine by which the momentum or weight of falling water can be made available for raising a portion of itself to a considerable height.

Hydraulicon (hi-dral'i-kon), n. An ancient musical instrument played by means of water; a water-organ.

Hydraulics (hi-dral'i-kon), n. That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which they are regulated, and the effects which they produce; or, as the word is now most commonly used, that department of engineering science which deals with the application of the motion of liquids to machinery, and of machinery to the motion of liquids.

Hydraulicon (hi-dren-te-ro-sel), n. [Gr. hydor, water, enteron, intestine, and kelic, a tumour.] In med. intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses water.

of which incloses water.

Hydriad (hi'dri-ad), n. [Gr. hydrias, from hydro, water.] In myth, a water nymph.

Hydric (hi'drik), a. Of or pertaining to

nytrogen.

Hydrida (hi'dri-da), n. pl. An order of freshwater polypes of the sub-class Hydroida, of which the common green hydra is the type. See HVDRA

which the common green hydra is the type. See Hydra. Hydridæ (hi'dri-dē), n. pl. [Genus Hydrus, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of colubrine serpents, sometimes limited to venomous sea-serpents inhabiting tropical seas, and sometimes extended so as to include also certain non-venomous freshwater serpents. In all the nostril is furnished with a valve which prevents the ingress of water, so that they are enabled to pass through the water without injury to the organs of respiration. They breathe by lungs, swim like eels, and are from 2 to 5 feet in length.
Hydride (hi'drid), n. In chem. a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with a metal, or some base which plays the part of a metal; as, hydride of benzyl.
Hydriodate (hi'dri-o-dāt), n. In chem. a salt of hydriodic acid.
Hydriodic (hi-dri-od'ik), a. [Hydrogen and iodine.] In chem. a term applied to an acid (HI) produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

gen and iodine.

Hydrobarometer (hi'drō-ba-rom'et-er), n.

[Gr. hydör, water, and E. barometer (which see).] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

supernouncest water. Hydropenzamide (hi-dro-ben'za-mid), n. ($C_{21}H_{12}N_{2}$) A compound obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter almond

Oll.

Hydroboracite (hi-drō-bō'ras-it), n. A
mineral of a white colour with red spots,
and resembling fibrous and foliated gypsun.

It consists of lime, magnesium, boracic
acid, and water. Chemically regarded, it is the hydrated borate of calcium and mag-

Hydrobranchiata (hī'drō-brang-ki-ā"ta), n. Hydrobranchiata (h'drō-brang-ki-ā'ta), pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, and branchia, gils.] In zool. gasteropodous mollusca which breathe in water only.
Hydrobromate (hi-drō-brō'māt), n. A salt of hydrobromic acid.
Hydrobromic (hi-drō-brō'mik), a. Composed of hydrogen and bromine; as, hydrobromic acid.

or divided and themsel, as, new or or acid.

Hydrocanthari (hi-drō-kan'thar-i), n. pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, kantharos, a beetle.] Water-beetles, a group containing the Dytiscide and Gyrinide.

Hydrocarbon (hi-drō-kār'bon), n. In chem. a compound of hydrogen and carbon. Organic chemistry treats of the numerous hydrocarbons and their derivatives, which include paraffin, benzene, &c.

Hydrocarbonate † (hi-drō-kār'bon-āt), n. Carburetted hydrogen ga. Hydrocarbonate † Rydrocarbonate † Rydrocarbonate † Rydrocarburet (hi-drō-kār'bū-ret), n. An old name for carburetted hydrogen.

Hydrocaluus (h'drō-ka-lus), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, kaulos, a stem.] In zool. the main stem of the comosarc of a hydrozoon.

Hydrocale (hi'drō-sēl), n. [Gr. hydrokētē—

Hydrocele (hi'drō.sēl), n. [Gr. hydrokēlē—hydōr, water, and kēlē, a tumour.] In med. a collection of serous fluid in the arcolar texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings either of the testicle or spermatic

cord.

Hydrocephalic (hī'drō-sē-fal"ik), a. Related to or consisting in hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sefa-lus), n. [Gr. hydfōr, water, and kephalē, the head.] In med. an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the oranium; dropsy of the brain. It occurs in several forms, and is a common and often serious disease of infancy, causing many deaths.

and order serious disease of maney, causing many deaths.

Hydrocharidaceæ, Hydrocharidææ (hidro-ka'rid-a''sē-ē, hi'drō-ka-rid''ē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. hyddr, water, and charis, grace.] A nat. order of monocotyledonous floating and nat. order of monocotyledonous floating and creeping plants, inhabiting ditches, rivers, and lakes in various parts of the world. Some of the species are dioccious. Vallisseria spiralis, a member of the order, is a favourite object of microscopic examination, the circulation or rotation of the cell-contents being well seen in the leaves. The genus Anacharis, so great a pest in canals, also belongs to it, as do the genera Hydrocharis, and Stratiotes or water-soldiers. Hydrocharis (hi-dro'ka-ris), n. A genus of plants, including the frogbit (H. morsus range). See FROGBIT.
Hydrochlorate (hi-dro-klōr'āt), n. A salt

plants, including the Prophit (H. morsus rance). See Frogers.

Hydrochlorate (hi-drō-klōr'āt), n. A salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric (hi-drō-klōr'āt), n. In chem. pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas, shydrochloric acid. —Hydrochloric acid (HCI) is a gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine. It is colourless, has a pungent odour and an acid taste. It is quite irrespirable, extinguishes fame, and dissolves very readily in water. A concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid has been long known under the names of spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

Hydrochcerus (hi-drō-ke'rus), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and choiros, a pig.] A genus of rodent mammals of the family Cavidae, the best-known member of which is H. Capybara, the capybara or water-hog. See

Capybara, the capybara or water-hog. See

CAPYBARA.

Hydrocorisæ (hi-drō-kor'i-sē), n. pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, and koris, a bug.] The waterbugs, a tribe of heteropterous insects which live almost entirely in water and feed on other aquatic insects. It contains two families, the Notonectidæ or water-boatmen, and the Nepidæ or water-scorpions.

Hydrocotyle (hi-drō-ko'ti-lē), n. pl. [Gr. hydōr, water, and cotylē, a cavity, in reference to the plants growing in moist situations, and the leaves being hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferæ. H. vulgaris (common pennyworb) is a common British plant, growing in boggy

crac. A. vacquers (common pennyword) is a common British plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale pink flowers. About 70 species are known, one of which (H. asiatica) is employed in India as an alterative toxic.

species are known, one of which (H. asia-tica) is employed in India as an alterative tonic.

Hydrocyanize (hi-drō-sī'an-āt), n. In chem. a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

Hydrocyanic (hi'drō-sī'an-īt), n. [From the hydrocyanic (hi'drō-sī-an'īk), a. [From the hydro-of hydrogen, and the eyan-of cyanogen.] In chem. pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen; as, hydrocyanic acid.—Hydrocyanic acid. (HCN), a colouriess liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 80°. Its specific gravity is about 0·7. It dissolves in all proportions in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus paper but slightly. It is found in laurel leaves and in many stone fruits, and gives to bitter almonds their peculiar flavour. Hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough in phthisis, and to mitigate the spasmodic action of whooping-cough. It requires to be employed with much caution, as it is one of the strongest poisons known. Called also Prussic Acid.
Hydrocyst (hi'drō-sist), n. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and hystis, a bladder, a cyst.] In zool. a process, a sort of feeler, attached to the cemosarc of the Physophorida, an order of oceanic Hydrozoa.

Hydrodictyeæ(hi-drō-dik-ti'ē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. hydra, water, and diktyon, a net.] An order of green-spored algæ, the members of which are remarkable for the beauty and peculiarity and rapidity of their growth. Their mode of development, which is by the continuous resolution of the endochrome into zoospores, is without example in other orders. They have their name from the fact

zoospores, is without example in other or-ders. They have their name from the fact

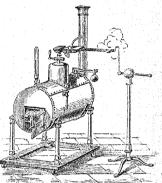
that, when full-grown, they resemble a purse composed of a net-work of threads. Hydrodynamic, Hydrodynamical.0ir'drodi-nam'ik, hi'dro-di-nam'ik-al), a. [Gr. hydor, water, and dynamis, power, force.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or pressure of water.
Hydrodynamics (hi'drō-di-nam''iks), n. That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of the effects of the application of forces to fluids; or. in a narrower sense.

of forces to fluids; or, in a narrower sense, that part of the science which treats of the application of forces so as to produce motion in fluids (otherwise called hydrokinetics), in contradistinction to hydrostatics, which is concerned with forces applied to fluids at

rest.

Hydræcium (hi-drē'si-um), n. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and oikos, a house.] In zool. the chamber into which the cœnosarc in many of the order of oceanic Hydrozoa named Calycophoridæ can be retracted.

Hydro-electric (hi'drō-ē-lek''trik), a. [Gr. hydōr, water, and E. electric.] Pertaining to or produced by the evolution of electricity by a battery in which water or steam is employed.—Hydro-electric machine, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine,

Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling box) are electrified by the friction. Positive electricity is thus collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.

Hydro-extractor (hi'drō-eks-trakt''er), n. A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centringal force.

Hydrofluoric (hi'drō-fili-or'lik), a. (Gr. hydrō-water, and E. fluor.) Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen.—Hydrofluoric acid (H F), an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in flue powder with two of sulphuric acid. It has a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is of all substances the most destructive to animal matter.

Hydrofluorisiticate (hi-drō-fili-ō-sil'i-kāt), n.

on glass, and is of all substances the most destructive to animal matter.

Hydrofinosilicate (hi-drō-fiū-ō-sil'i-kāt), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and E. fluosilicate (which see).] In chem a salt formed by the union of hydrofinosilicic acid with a base.

Hydrofinosilicic (hi-drō-fiū-ō-sil-isik), a. In chem. the term applied to a compound acid consisting of one atom of hydrofinoric and two of fluosilicic acid.

Hydro-galvanic (hi'drō-gal-van'ik), a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids; as, a hydro-galvanic current.

Hydrogen (hi'drō-jen), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and gennad, to generate.] An important elementary substance, for a long time only known in a separate state in the gaseous or permanently clastic form, but now shown to be the vapour of a metal, and itself capable of solidification. Hydrogen was first correctly described by Cavendish in 1766, under the name of inflammable air, and it was by some called phlogiston, from the notion that it is the matter of heat.

The name hydrogen was given to it by the Franch chariets in consequence of its being the notion that it is the matter of heat. The name hydrogen was given to it by the French chemists in consequence of its being one of the elements of water. It also forms a component of all vegetable and animal products, and is, therefore, abundantly diffused throughout nature. It is usually procured by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon zine or iron, or by passing the vapour

of water over red-hot iron. Pure hydrogen is a colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas; it is a powerful refractor of light; the least dense of all the gases, and hence the most rapidly diffusible, and the lightest body in nature. In consequence of its extreme lightness it is the recognized standard of unity in referring to the atomic weight of bodies or their combining proportions in regard to weight, and it has been assumed also as the unit in speaking of the specific gravity of gases, although common air is the more generally received standard. It is neither acid nor alkaline; it cannot support respiration, although tip proves fatal to life more generally received standard. It is neither acid nor alkaline; it cannot support respiration, although it proves fatal to life from deprivation of oxygen, rather than from any inherent noxious quality. When in contact with air it is inflammable in an eminent degree, and burns with a pale blue flame; but it does not support combustion. Two volumes of hydrogen with six of air form an explosive mixture, and when two volumes of hydrogen are mixed with one of oxygen and inflamed, the explosion is extremely violent. The flame of hydrogen is sometimes employed for exciting intense heat; but the most intense heat that can be produced is caused by the burning of hydrogen in oxygen gas, and this principle has been applied to increase the temperature of blast-furnaces in iron-works, by making the gases pass separately through heated tubes to the furnace. Water is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen gas; and when two volumes of pure hydrogen gas are mixed with one volume of pure oxygen gas, and the mixture inflamed in a proper manner by the electric spark, the gases totally disancer, and the interview of the vessel is of the combustion of hydrogen gas; and when two volumes of pure hydrogen gas are mixed with one volume of pure oxygen gas, and the mixture inflamed in a proper manner by the electric spark, the gases totally disappear, and the interior of the vessel is covered with drops of pure water, equal in weight to the two gases. Again, if pure water be exposed to the action of voltaic electricity it is resolved into two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen; so that water is proved both by synthesis and analysis to consist of two volumes of hydrogen combined with one of oxygen, or of two parts by weight of hydrogen with sixteen of oxygen, so that the number 16 becomes the atomic weight of oxygen, and 18 the weight of a molecule of water. Hydrogen is sparingly soluble in water, nor is there any other liquid which is capable of dissolving it in great quantity. It unites with all other liquid which is capable of dissolving it in great quantity. It unites with all other liquid which for one only of great curiosity, but of vast importance and utility: thus with oxygen it forms water; with nitrogen, ammonia; with chlorine, hydrochloric acid, with fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, &c. It forms compounds also with carbon, iodine, phosphorus, cyanogen, sulphur, &c.

Hydrogenated; ppr. hydrogenating. To combine hydrogen with anything.

Hydrogenized (hi'dro-jen-at), v.t. pret. & pp. hydrogenized; ppr. hydrogenating. To combine hydrogen with anything.

Hydrogenized; ppr. hydrogenizing. To combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenized (hi'dro-jen-as), a. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.

Hydrogenized; ppr. hydrogenizing. To combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenized; ppr. hydrogenized. (hi-dro-graphy; one who draws maps of the sea or their waters, sepecially in schores; one who describes the sea or other wate

as regards their usefulness for the purposes of navigation and commerce; it embraces marine surveying, the determination of the winds, currents, &c., as well as the art of forming charts, exhibiting not only the seacoast, guifs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbours.

Rydroguret† (in: drog'ūr-et), n. A compound of hydrogen with a base.

Hydrogurettedt (hī-drog'ū-ret-ted), a. In chem. a term applied to a compound of hydrogen with a base. Hydroid (hī'droid), a. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and eidos, likeness.] Related to or resembling the polyp-like hydra. 'Floating colonies of hydroid polypes.' Carpenter. Hydroida (hī-droid'a), n. pl. [See Hydroid. A sub-class of the Hydrozoa, comprising the animals most nearly allied to the Hydra. It includes the orders Hydria. Gorynida, and Sertularida. The last order is sometimes divided into two, Sertularida and Campanullarida.

Hydrokinetics (hī'drō-kin-et"iks), n. Same

Hydrokinetics (hī'drō-kin-et"iks), n. Same as Hydrodynamics (which see). Hydrolite (hī'drō-lit), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and lithos, a stone.] A name of the zeolitic mineral gmelinite, given because of the water it contains.

Hydrological (hī-drō-lof'ik-al), a. Pertaining to hydrology.

Hydrology (hī-drol'o-jist), n. One skilled in hydrology (hī-drol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and logos, discourse.] The science that treats of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, &c.

Hydronacy (hī'drō-man-si), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and manteia, divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water.

Hydromantic (hī-drō-man'tik), a. Pertain-

Hydromantic (neuro-matrix), u. Pertaming to divination by water.

Hydromel (hi'drō-mel), u. [Fr., from Gr. hydro, water, and meli, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead or interest before the second of the sec

consisting of noney direct in water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead or vinous hydromel.

Hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met'al-ér-ji), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and E. metallurgy (which see).] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

Hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē'tē-ér), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and meteora, meteors. See METEORS.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapour of water; in the plural, a general term for all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, &c.

Hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē'tē-ér-ōloj' ka.al), a. Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

Hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē'tē-ér-ol"o-ji), n. The branch of meteorology which concerns itself with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, &c.

in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hall, &c.

Hydrometer (hi-drom'et-er), n. [See HyDROMETRY.] 1. An instrument to measure
the specific gravity or density of water and
other fluids, and hence the strength of spiritnous blumors and of various solutions. Hyother fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. Hydrometers are variously constructed. A very common type consists of a graduated stem of uniform diameter and cross-section, a bulb to cause it to float in the fluid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand unright as it.

it to float in the fluid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand apright as it floats. On being placed in a liquid it sinks until a certain point on the scale is on a level with the surface of the liquid, and from the reading of the scale at that point the specific gravity of the liquid is ascertained either directly or by a simple calculation.—2. An instrument used for measuring Hydrometer, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c. Hydrometra (Ni-drō-metra), n. The typical genus of the hemitperous family of insects Hydrometride (which see). Hydrometride (which see). Hydrometride observations.—Hydrometric observations.—Hydrometric observations.—Hydrometric observations.—Hydrometric pendulum, an instrument consisting of a hollow hall suspended from the centre of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current. to mark by its deflection the velocity of the

enrient.

Hydrometridæ (hi-drō-met'ri-dē), n. pl. A

family of hemipterous insects, consisting of
species found upon the surface of water,
upon which they possess the power of locomotion. The genus Hydrometra, which gives the name to the family, creeps upon the water with the body somewhat elevated. In these insects the legs are very long, and

adapted for walking on the water, and some of the species may be met with on almost every pond or stream.

Hydrometrograph (hī-drō-metrō-graf), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, metron, measure, and graphō, to describe.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, an orifice, &c., in a given time. in a given time.

in a given time.

Hydrometry (hī-drom'ei-rī), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and metron, measure.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, force, &c., of fluids.

Hydromys (hī'drō-mis), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and mys, a mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, family Muridæ; the beaver-rats. See BEAVER-RAT.

Hydropathic, Hydropathical (hī-drō-path'ik, hī-drō-path'ik al), a. Relating to hydropathy.

Hydropathish (hī-dro'ba-thish), u. 1. One

hydropathist (hī-dro'pa-thist), n. 1. One versed in or who practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homosopathy, . . has now settled into a confirmed hydropathist.
Sala.

Hydropathy (hī-dro'pa-thi), n. [Gr. hydlör, water, and pathos, affection.] A mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water both internally and externally; the water-cure. This system is said to increase the cutaneous exhalation to a very large amount, and thus to draw off speedily from the blood certain deleterious matters.

rious matters.

Hydrophane (hi'drō-fān), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and phatnō, to show.] In mineral. a variety of opal, made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophanous (hi-drofan-us), a. Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophiad (hi'drō-fād), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and ophis, a snake.] A snake belonging to the section known as water-snakes. See Hydbloff.

HYDRIDÆ.

Hydrophis (hi'drō-fis), n. [Gr. hydor, water, and ophis, a serpent.] Water-snakes, a genus of venomous reptiles, of the family

genus or venomous repents, of the running Hydridae, very common in certain parts of the Indian seas. They feed on fishes. Hydrophobia (bi-drō-fo'bi-a). n. IGr. hydror, water, and phobeomai, to fear.] 1. A morbid unnatural dread of water.—2. A disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inchilities of which is an aversion to or inchilities. or a mad or rapid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids. The term is more especially applied to the disease in man, rables being considered preferable as the name of the disease which constitutes madness in animals. It seems doubtful whether hydrophobia is curable, though numerous cures are said to have been effected by M. Pasteur's system of incoulation teur's system of inoculation.

Hydrophobic (hī-drō-fob'ik), a. Of or per-

taining to hydrophobia.

Hydrophoby (hi'drō-fōb-i), n. Hydrophobia (which see).

Hydrophora (hī-drof'o-ra), n. pl. [Hydra, a genus of polypes, and Gr. phero, to carry, to bear. I One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the Hydro-Huxley and other authors divide the Hydrozoa, the other two being the Discophora and the Siphonophora. The members are, in all cases except that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacula are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all Sertularidæ and Tubularidæ—there is a hard chitinous, cuticular skeleton or comosarc-which usually generally—for example, in all settiliarias and Tubularidae—there is a hard chitinous, cuticular skeleton or comosarc, which usually gives rise to hydrothece, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals around the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusa (Gymnophthalmata) are simply the free-swimming gonophores of Hydrophora. Hydrophore (hi'drō-för), n. [Gr. hydör, water, and phoros, bearing, from pherö, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean, at any particular depth.

Hydrophthalmia, Hydrophthalmy (hi-

drof - thal'mi-a, hī - drof-thal'mi), n. hydor, water, and ophthalmos, the eye. I med. an affection of the eye, caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the

times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous humour. Dunylkson, at the vitreous humour. Bydrophyllium (hi-drō-fil'li-um), n. pl. Hydrophyllia (hi-drō-fil'li-u), [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and phyllon, a leaf.] In zool, an overlapping appendage or plate which protects the polypites in some of the oceanic Hydrozon, as Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ. It is often termed a Braet. Hydrophyte (hi'drō-fit), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and phylon, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water. Hydrophytology (hi'drō-fit-ol'o-ji), n. [E. hydrophyte (which see), and Gr. logos, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to water-plants.

course.] That branch of botany which relates to water-plants.

Hydropic, Hydropical (hi-drop'ik, hi-drop'ik.al), a. [L. hydropicus, Gr. hydropikos, from hydrops, dropsy—hydro, water, and ops, the countenance, face.] Containing or produced by water; dropsical; of or pertaining to dropsy; resembling dropsy in character.

Every last is a kind of hydropic distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.

Tillotson.

Hydropic (hi-drop'ik), n. In med. a medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.

Hydropically (hi-drop'ik-al-li), adv. In a

hydropleally (ni-drophi-ai-n), a.a. in a hydropleal manner.

Hydropneumatic (hi'drō-nū-mat'ik), a. [Gr. hydōr, water, and pneumatitos, infinted, from pneuma, breath, spirit.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air.

and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas.

Hydropsy (hi'drop-si), n. [Gr. hydör, water, and ôps, aspect or appearance.] Dropsy.

Hydropult (hi'drop-si), n. [Gr. hydör, water, and term. pult, as in catapult (which see).] A machine for throwing water by hand-power, used as a garden-engine or fire-annihilator, and applicable to all the purposes for which a breferent of force hard. purposes for which a hydrant or force-pump is required.

is required.

Hydropyretic (hi'drō-pi-ret"ik), a. [Gr. hydör, water, and pyretos, fever.] In med. of or pertaining to sweating fever.

Hydrorhiza, (hi-drō-riza), n. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and rhiza, a root.] In zool.

the adherent base or proximal extremity of any hydrozoon.

Hydro-sarcocele (hī-drō-sār'kō-sēl), n. [dr. hydōr, water, and E. sarcocele. Sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vagi-

erie attenued with dropsy of the tanticar agrinalis.

Hydroscope (hi'drō-skōp), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and skopeō, to view.] 1. An instrument intended to mark the presence of water in the air.—2. A kind of water-clock or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped by an aperture at the bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.

Hydroselenate (hī-drō-se-len-āt), n. In chem. a salt formed by the union of hydroselenical with a salifiable base.

Hydroselenic (hī-drō-se-len'īk), a. Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—Hydroselenic acid (H₂Se), a colourless gas which resembles but is more offensive than sulphuretted hydrogen.

colouriess gas which resembles but is more offensive than sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosome (hi'drō-sōm), n. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and sōma, body.] In zool. the entire organism of any hydrozoon.

Hydrostat (hi'drō-stat), n. A term applied to any apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

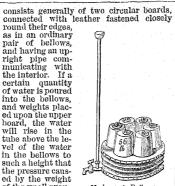
to any apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boliers.

Hydrostatic, Hydrostatical (hi-dro-static, hi-dro-static, a. Gr. hydro, water, and statikos, static, standing or settling.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrostatic balance, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.

Hydrostatic bellows, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids; viz. that when any portion of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force every other portion of the surface of the confining vessel, equal in area to the first portion, is pressed by an equal force; it shows how a great upward pressure may be produced, as in the hydraulic press, and also that the pressure of a fluid upon the bottom of a vessel does not depend upon the quantity of the fluid but upon its altitude.

certain quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and weights plac-ed upon the upper board, the water will rise in the tube above the level of the water in the bellows to such a height that the pressure caus-ed by the weight of the small quan tity of water in the



Hydrostatic Bellows

tity of water in the tube is a balance for the water in the bellows and the weights; and it will be seen that the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained.—Hydrostatic paradox, the principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great.—Hydrostatic press. See Hydraulic press under Hydratically (hi-drō-stat'ik-al-il), adv. According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.
Hydrostatically (hi-drō-stat-i'shan), n. One

principles
Hydrostatician (hi'drō-stat-i'shan), n. One
versed in hydrostatics. [Rare.]
Hydrostatics (hi-drō-stat-iks), n. The
science which treats of the weight, motion,
and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of
water; or, in a narrower sense, that branch
of the science of hydrodynamics which treats
of the properties of fluids at rest. It takes
into consideration the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, the method of
determining the specific gravities of subbrium of non-elastic fluids, the method of determining the specific gravities of substances both solid and liquid, the equilibrium of floating bodies, and the phenomena of capillary attraction.

Hydrosulphate† (hi-drō-sulfāt), n. The same as Hydrosulphuvet.

Hydrosulphite† (hi-drō-sulfāt), n. A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a hose

Uses.

Hydrosulphuret † (hi-drō-sul'fū-ret), n.

[From hydrogen and sulphuret.] In chem. a combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.

Hydrosulphuretted † (hi-drō-sul'fū-ret-ed), a. Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

a. Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen. Hydrosulphuric (hi'drò-sul-fù'rik), a. In chem. pertaining to, derived from, or containing hydrogen and sulphur; as, hydrosulphuric acid.
Hydroteilurate (hi-drō-tel'lū-rāt), n. In chem. a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.
Hydroteiluric (hi'drō-tel-lū'rik), a. Of or pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.
Hydrotheca (hi'drō-thē-ka), n. [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and thātā, a case.] In zool.

a water-serpent, and thete, a case.] In zoot. a little chitinous cup, in which each polypite of the Sertularida and Campanularida protected.

is protected. Hydrothermal (hi-drō-thermal), a. [Gr. hydōr, water, and thermos, hot.] Of or relating to heated water, specifically, applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and re-depositing them when gooled.

Hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō'raks), n. [Gr. hy-dōr, water, and thōrax, a breastplate, the part covered by the breastplate, the chest.]

In med. dropsy in the chest.

Hydrotic, Hydrotical (hi-drot'ik, hi-drot'ik-al), a. [Fr. hydrotique, from Gr. hydör, water.] Causing a discharge of water or

Hydrotic (hi-drot/ik), n. A medicine that purges off water or phlegm.

Hydrous (hi/drus), a. Containing water;

Hydroxanthate † (hi-droks-an'that), n [Gr. hydör, water, and xanthos, yellow.] In chem, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

Hydroxide, Hydroxyde (hī-droks'id), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and E. oxide.] In chem. a metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydroxyde. tallic hydrate

Hydrozoon (hī-drō-zō'on), n. pl. Hydrozoa (hī-drō-zō'a). [Gr. hydra, a water-serpent, and zōon, a living creature.] In zool. one of a class of radiated animals, forming, with the Actinozoa, the sub-kingdom Cœienterata. The Hydrozoa are divided into four sub-classes—Hydroida, Siphonophora, Discophora, and Lucernarida. The genus Hydra may be taken as the type. See Hydra. Hydruret† (hī'drur-et), n. In chem. a compound of hydrogen with metals, &c. Hydrus (hī'drus), n. [Gr. hydōr, water.] 1. A genus of water-snakes, now generally called Hydrophis, the type of the family Hydridæ (which see).—2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere. Hyemal (hī-em'al), a. [L. hiems, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter. Hyemate† (hī'em-āt), r. i. [L. hiemo, hiematum, to pass the winter, from hiems. winter.] To pass the winter.

ter.] To pass the winter.

Hyemation (hi-em-à'shon), a. [L. hiematio, hiemationis, a passing the winter, from hiemo.] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.—2,† The act of affording shelter during winter.

Hyems (hi'emc), n. [L. hyems, hiems, winter.] Winter. Shak.

Hyen† (hi'en), n. A hyena. [Perhaps a mispoint]

print. I will laugh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep.

Shak.

Hyena (hl-ĕ'na), n. [L. hyæna; Gr. hyæna, a hyena, an animal which has a bristly mane like the hog, from hys, a hog.] A genus of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, constituting a family which unites the skull characters of the Felidæ with the skeleton and gregarious habits of the Canidæ. The characters of this genus are five



Striped Hyena (Hyena striata).

molars above, and five or four below, on molars above, and five or four below, on each side, the three anterior molars being conical, smooth, and remarkably large, adapted for breaking the bones of their prey; the tongue is rough; the legs are each terminated by four claws; the fore-legs are longer than the hind-legs; there is a deep and glandular pouch beneath the anus; the neck and jaws are remarkable for the strength of their muscles. The genus is entirely confined to the Old World, Africa and Asia. There are three species known—the striped hyena (H. striata), the spotted (H. crocuta), and the brown hyena (H. brunnea). They are nocturnal animals, inhabiting caves or holes; they are extremely voranea). They are nocturnal animals, inhabit-ing caves or holes; they are extremely vora-cious, feeding chiefly on the decaying car-cases of the larger animals, and thus being of great utility in the countries where they live; to obtain dead bodies they will even dig up graves. An extinct species (H. spelee) was abundant in England and France exterior to the dead, as web, and her left anterior to the glacial epoch, and has left its remains in many cayes of both coun-

Hyena-dog (hi-ē'na-dog), n. The wild dog of Cape Colony (Lycaon venatious), rather smaller than a mastiff, and swift, fierce, and

Hyetal (hie-tal), a. [Gr. hyetos, rain, from hyō, to rain.] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of difference. ent districts.

ent districts.

Hyetograph (hi'e-to-graf), n. A chart showing the average rainfall in the different regions of the earth.

Hyetographic, Hyetographical (hi'et-o-graf''ik-al), a. Pertaining to hyetography. (b) et octor files, light hyetography.

hyetography (hi-et-og'ra-fi), n. [Gr. hyetos, rain, and graphe, description.] The science of the distribution of rain; a knowledge of the quantities of rain which fall in different localities in a given time.

Hyetometer (hi-et-om'et-èr), n. [Gr. hyetos, rain, and metron, a measure.] A rain-gauge.

Hygeia (hi-je'ya), n. [Gr. hygies, sound,

healthy.] 1. In class. myth. the goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius. She is re-presented as a blooming maid with a bowl in one hand and

in one hand and grasping a serpent with the other.— 2. One of the small planets or asterolds between the oids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discover-ed in 1849. It revolves round the sun in 2160 solar days, and is three and one fourth times the distance of the earth from the sun. the sun.

the sun. **Hygeian** (hī-jē' yan), a. Relating yan), a. Relating to Hygeia, the god-dess of health; per-taining to health or to its preservation.

Hygeine (hī'jē-īn),

n. Same as Hy- Hygeia, from antique statue. giene.

giene.

Hygienst (h'jē-ist), n. One versed in hygiene.

Hygiean (hi-jē'yan), n. Same as Hygeian.

Hygieist (h'jē-ist), n. One versed in hygiene.

Hygienal (hi-ji-ist), n. One versed in hygiene or the science of health.

Hygienal (hi-ji-n'al), a. Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Hygiene (hi'ji-ën), n. [Fr. Hygiène, from Gr. hygiènes, healthy.] That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health, and discovers proper means for the continuance of that state; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities; sanitary science.

Hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik), a. Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health, especially the health of communities.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of hygienic knowledge.

F. S. Mill.

Hygienically (hī-ji-en'ik-al-li), adv. In a hygienic manner; in a manner fitted to preserve health.

serve heatth.

Hygienics, Hygienism (hi-ji-en'iks, hi'ji-en-izm), n. The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

Hygienist (hi'ji-en-ist), n. One versed in

Hygiene.

Hygiene.

Hygiology (hi-ji-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hygeia, health, and logos, discourse.] The science of or a treatise on, the preservation of health.

health.

Hygroblepharic (hi-grō-blefa-rik), a. [Gr. hygros, moist, and blepharon, the eyelid.] In anat. a term applied to the excretory ducts of the lachrymal glands, and their orifices.

Hygrograph (hi'grō-graf), n. [Gr. hygros, moist, and graphō, to write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness.

Hygrology (hī-grol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hygros, moist, and logos, a discourse.] In med. the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the

Hygrometer (hi-grom'et-ër), n. [Gr. hygros, moist, and metron, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. The chief classes of hygrometers depend either upon absorption or upon condensation. Of the former kind is the hygrometer of Saussure, in which a hair, which expands and contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index. Of the latter sort is Daniell's hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, the one covered with muslin, the other of black glass, and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black bulb, cooled by the evaporation of the ether within, is soon covered with dew, at which moment the re-ending of the inclosed thermometer, compared with another in the air, gives the dew-Hygrometer (hi-grom'et-er), n. [Gr. hygros, pared with another in the air, gives the dew-point.

point.

Hygrometric, Hygrometrical (hī-grō-metrik, hī-grō-metrik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.—2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture; as, hygrometric substances. Hygrometry (hi-grom'et-ri), n. That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of

the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

Hygrophanous (lū-grof'an-us), a. [Gr. hygros, moist, and phainō, to show.] In bot. transparent or watery-like when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygroscope (lū'grō-skōp), n. [Gr. hygros, moist, and skopeō, to view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere, without measuring the amount. Sometimes also used for Hygrometer.

meter.

Hygroscopic, Hygroscopical(hī-grō-skop'-lik, hi-grō-skop'ik-al), a. 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope; as, a film of hygroscopic moisture covered the glass.—2. Having the property of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

Hygroscopicity (hi'grō-skō-jis-'i-ti), n. In bot. the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and extending or shrinking accordingly.

Hygrostatics (hi grō-stat'iks), n. (für hygros, moist, and statikë (epistëmë, knowledge understood), statics, from histëmi, to stand.]

The science of comparing degrees of mois-

The science of comparing degrees of mois-ture; the art of measuring degrees of mois-

ture.

Hyke (hīk), n. A cloak; same as Heuk (which see).

Hyla (hī'la), n. [From Gr. hylē, a wood, a forest.] A genus of batrachian reptiles; the tree-frogs. See Tree-Frog.

tree-frogs. See TREE-FROG.
Hylæosaurus, n. See Hylleosaurus.
Hylarchical (hil-ärk'ik-al), a. [Gr. hylē,
matter, and archikos, belonging to rule,
from archē, rule.] Presiding over matter.
Hylde, † vt. To ponr. Chaucer.
Hylding, † a. [See Hillding] Base; vile;
That hylding hound.' Spenser.
Hyleosaur (hilē-ö-sar), n. Same as Hyleosaurus.

sourus, Hylæosaurus (hi/lē-ō-sa/-rus), n. [Gr. hylaios, belonging to wood, and sauros, a lizard.] A gigantic fossil izard discovered in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest. Its probable length was about 25 feet. It is one of the Ornithoscelida, the group which presents a structure intermediate between that of existing birds and rentiles and reptiles.

and reptiles. Hyladæ (hili-dē, hila-dē), n. pl. [Typical genus Hyla.] A family of amphibian vertebrates, distinguished from the true frogs (Ranidæ) by having dilated discs or suckers covered with viscid matter at the tips of their toes, which enable them to climb trees. See TREE-FROG.

climb trees. See TREE-FROG.

Hylism (hi'lizm), n. [Gr. hyle, matter.] In metaph. the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit.

Hylled, † pp. [See Hele, Hull.] Hidden.

Chaucer.

Hylobate (hī-lō'bāt), n. [Gr. hylobatēs, one that haunts the woods—hylē, a wood, and bainō, to go.] The long-armed ape or gibbon. See APE.

bon. See APE.

Hyloist (hi'lō:st), n. [Gr. hylē, matter.]
One who believes matter to be God.

Hylonomus (hī-lon'ō-mus), n. [Gr. hylē,
wood, and nomos, an abode.] A fossil genus
of small lacertian ganocephalous reptiles,
discovered in the carboniferous strata of
Nova Scotia.

Hylonathism (hī-lon'oth izm) a. [Gr. h./]

Nova Scotia.

Hylopathism (hi-lop'ath-izm), n. [Gr. hylē, matter, and pathos, affection.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hylopathist (hi-lop'ath-ist), n. A believer in hylopathism.

Hylopathism.

Hylophagous (hi-lof'a-gus), a. [Gr. hylē, wood, and phagō, to eat.] A term applied to an animal that feeds upon the young shorts of trees roots for

to an animal that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c.

Hylotheism (hi-lō-thē'izm), n. [Gr. hylē, matter, and Theos, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

Hylotheist (hi-lō-thē'ist), n. One whio believes that matter is God.

Hylozoic, Hylozoical (hi-lō-zō'ik, hi-lō-zō'-ik-al), a. Pertaining to hylozoism.

Hylozoic (hi-lō-zō'ik), n. A hylozoist (which see).

see).

Hylozoism (hī-lō-zō'ism), n. [Gr. hylō, matter, and zōō, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

Hylozoist (hī-lō-zō'ist), n. A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

Hymen (hī'men), n. [L.; Gr. hymēn, perhaps from a root hy=L sua, to connect.] 1. In class. myth. a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In anat. the virginal membrane, situated at the orifice of the vagina. 3. In bot. the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymensea (hī-men-ē'a), n. [From Gr. Hymēn, the god of marriage: in reference to the leaves being formed of a pair of leaf-lets.] A genus of trees of the section Amherstica of the nat. order Leguminose. They have leathery leaves, each of two leaf-lets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or obovate pools; about eight species are known, all natives of tropical America. H. Courbaril grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence wood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails,



Hymenæa Courbaril.

and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 lbs. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the locust-

tree, and in Panama as alga-roba.

Hymeneal, Hymenean (hi-men-é'al, hi-men-é'an), a. Pertaining to marriage.

Hymeneal, Hymenean (hi-men-é'al, hi-men-é'an), n. A marriage song.

And heavenly quires the hymenean sung. Milton.

And heavenly quires the hymenean sung. Milton.

Hymenium (hi-mē'ni-um), n. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane.] In bot, the fructifying surface in fungi, more properly applied where the spores are naked.

Hymenocaris (hi-men-ok'a-ris), n. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane, and karis, a shrimp.] A small fossi phyllopod crustacean of the Silurian system resembling a shrimp. Hymenogeny (hi-men-of'e-m), n. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane, and gennad, to produce.] In physiol. the production of membranes by the effect of simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

Hymenology (hi-men-of'e-ji), n. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane, and logos, discourse.] A treatise on the membranes of the animal system.

system.

Hymenomycetes (hi'men-o-mi-së"tëz), n. pl. (Gr. hymën, a membrane, and mykës, mykëtos, a mushroom.] The highest of the six great divisions of fungi, consisting of those species which are characterized by their reproductive organs, called the hymenium, being naked. This division contains the Agarics, the Polypori, and the jelly-like plants called Tremelle.

Hymenophorum (hi-men-ofo-rum), n. [Gr. hymën, a membrane, and pherō, to bear.] In bot, the structure which bears the hymenium.

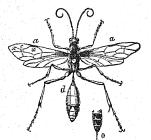
ium.

Hymenophyllum (hi'men-o-fil-lum),n. [Gr. hymēn, hymenos, a membrane, and phyllon, a leaf.] Filmy fern, a genus of ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot damp tropical forests. H. tunbridgense and H. Wilsoni are British plants.

Hymenopter (hi-men-op'ter), n. A member of the order Hymenoptera.

Hymenoptera, (hi'men-op'ter), n. pl. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane, and pteron, a wing.] An order of insects, laving four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with an ovipositor by means of which she perforates the bodies in which she de-

posits her eggs, or with a sharp needle-like sting with which she kills her enemies or



Hymenoptera-Ichneumon grossarius.

a a, Stigmata. c, Marginal or radial cell. xxx, Submarginal or cubital cells. d, Pedunculated abdomen. o, Ovipositor of female.

renders them torpid. The order includes the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon-flies, &c. Hymenopteran (hi-men-op'ter-an), n. Same as Hymenopter

as Hymenopter.

Hymenopterous, Hymenopteral (ni-menopters), hi-men-opter-al), a. Belonging or pertaining to the Hymenoptera; having four

pertaining to the Hymenoptera; having four membranous wings.

Hymenotomy (hi-men-ot'o-mi), n. [Gr. hymēn, a membrane, and tomos, a cutting, from temnō, to cut.] 1. The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

Hymn (him), n. [L. hymnus; Gr. hymnos, a song, a song of praise.] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving.

or thanksgiving.

And when they had sung an *kymm*, they went out into the mount of Olives. Matt. xxvi. 30. Admonishing one another in psalms and hymns.

Col. iii. 16.

Hymn (him), v.t. 1. To praise or celebrate in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns.

Their praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine.

2. To express by a hymn; to sing. 'Hymned thanks.' J. Baillie.

Hymn (him), v.i. To sing hymns.

And hymning prais'd God and his works. Millon.

Hymnel (him) and hymnel hymnel.

And kyming prais'd God and his works. Millon.

Hymnal (him'nal), n. A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship.

Hymnary, Hymnarium (him'na-ri, himna'ri-um), n. A hymnal or hymn-book.

Hymn-book (him'buk), n. A book containing a collection of hymns.

Hymnic (him'nib), a. Relating to hymns.

Hymnody (him'no-di), n. [From hymn, on analogy of psalmody from psalm.] Hymnology.

nology Hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fér), n. A

Hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fier), n. A writer of hymns. Bailey.

Hymnography (him-nog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. hymnos, a hymn, and graphō, to write.] The art of writing hymns.

Hymnologist (him-nol'o-jist), n. A composer of hymne.

art of writing hymns.

Hymnologist (him-nol'o-jist), n. [Gr. hymnos, a song, a song of praise, and logos, discourse.] A collection of hymns; a body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country; the collection of hymns used by a particular church or sect; hymns collectively; as, the hymnology of the fifteenth century; the hymnology of the fifteenth century; the hymnology of Germany.

Hyodonti (hi'ō-dont), n. A member of the family Hyodontide.

Hyodontidæ (hi-ō-dont'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. hys, hyos, a swine, odous, odontos, a tooth, and exidos, resemblance.] A small family of fresh-water, abdominal malacopterygious fishes, in general character approaching the salmon family. The species are natives of North and South America.

Hyoid, Hyoidean (h'oid, hi-oid'é-an), a. [Gr. hyseids, from letter v (up, and eidos, form.] Having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter v (upsilon).—Hyoid bone, in and. a movable osseous arch of parabolic shape, convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck between the root of the tongue and the larynx, separated entirely from the rest of

the skeleton, and consisting of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each

Hyoideal (hi-oid'ē-al), a. Connected with the hyoid bone. 'The hyoideal and laryngeal apparatus.' Owen.

gent apparatus. Owen.

Hyopotamus (hi-ō-pot'a-mus), n. [Gr. hus, hyos, a swine, and potamos, a river.] The river-hog; a non-ruminant, even-toed mamnal found fossil in the tertiary strata of England and France.

England and France.

Ryoscyamine (hi-os-sī'a-min), n. An alkaloid obtained from Hyoscyamus niger or
henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic,
and stupefying odour like that of nicotine,
with which it is equally poisonous. It
neutralizes acids, forming salts which are
poisonous. poisonous.

hyosoyamus (hī-os-sī'a-mus), n. [L.; Gr. hyoskyamos—hys, hyos, a hog, and kyamos, a bean; lit. hog-bean.] The genus of plants to which henbane (H. niger) belongs. See

HENBANE.

Hyp (hip), n. [A contr. of hypochondria.]

A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy. Heaven send thou hast not got the hyps. Swift.

Hyp (hip), v.t. pret. & pp. hypped; ppr. hypping. To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. Written also Hip.

I have been to the last degree hypped since I saw

Hypethral, Hypethral (hi-pé'thral), a. [L. hypethrus, Gr. hypathros, hypathros, under the sky, in the open air—hypo, under, and atther, ether, the blue sky, In arch. a term applied to a building, as a temple, not covered by a roof, as the temple of Neptune at Pasture at Pæstum.

The advocates of the temple theory have failed ut-terly in their attempts to show why men who must have possessed roof dwellings should have chosen so very hypethral a style of architecture for the per-formance of their religious rites. Quart. Rev.

Hypallage (hī-palla-jē) n. [Gr. hypallage, change, from hypallassō—hypo, under, and allassō, to change.] In gram. a figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others; thus, Virgil says dare classibus austros, to give the winds to the fleets, instead of 'dare classes austris,' to give the fleets to the winds.

The hypallage, of which Virgil is fonder than any other writer, is much the gravest fault in language.

Hypanthium (hip-an'thi-um), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and anthos, a flower.] In bot. the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower-stalk, such as occurs in the rose, apple, or myrtle.

appie, or myrae.

Hypanthocrinus (hi-pan-thok'ri-nus), n.

[Gr. hypantheō, to begin to flower (hypo, under, and anthos, a flower), and krinon, a lily.] In geol. a genus of rose-encrinites, so called from the flower-like form of its receptacle and arms. It belongs to the upper Silvator stretch. Silurian strata.

Hypapophysis (hi-pa-pof'i-sis), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and apophysis, a sprout or process.] In anat. a peculiar process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or vertebral body.

body.

Hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), n. [Gr. hypaspis-tes, from hypaspizō, to carry the shield for one—hypo, under, and aspis, a shield.] In Greek antiq, a solider armed in a particular manner; a shield-bearer.

Hyper- (hr)per). [Gr. hyper, over.] A com-mon prefix denoting excess, or something over or beyond. In the compound terms of chemistry it was formerly used in the same manner with super, as used no other cases: thus. hyper-campented signifies sucases; thus, hyper-oxygenated signifies su-per-saturated with oxygen, and so of other compounds, as hyper-oxymuriate, hyper-carburetted, &c.

curburetted, &c.

Hyper (hiper), n. A hypercritic.

Hyperamia (hi-per-e'mi-a), n. [Gr. hyper, over or above, and haima, blood.] In pathol, an excessive accumulation or congestion of blood in any structure of the body.

Hyperamic (hi-per-em'ik), a. in pathol, affected with hypercemia.

Hyperæsthesis, Hyperæsthesia (hi'per-es-the'sis, hi'per-es-the'xi-a), n. [Gr. hyper, over, and aisthesis, the faculty of sensation.]

Excessive sensibility, exalted sensation.

Axcessive sensionity; exaited sensation. To such a degree has this *hyperashesia* been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched. The faintest whisper, suddenly opening the door, or rustle of a newspaper, has been known in such states of the nervous system to induce severe conditions of violent convulsive spasm.

Dr. Forbes Winslow.

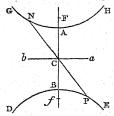
Hyperaspist (hi-per-as'pist), n. [Gr. hyper-as'pistës, from hyperaspizë, to cover or protect with a shield—hyper, over, and aspis, a shield] One who throws a shield over; hence, a defender. Chillingworth.
Hyperbatic (hi-per-hattik), a. Pertaining to the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted

verted.

Hyperbaton (hi-pèr'ba-ton), n. [Gr. hyperbaton, from hyperbainō, to transgress or go beyond.] In gram, a figurative construction

beyond. I in gram. a agained to conscious inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

Hyperbola (hi-perbo-la), n. [Gr. hyperbolē, overshooting, excess. See Hyperbole.] In geom. a curve formed by cutting a cone in



Hyperbola—D B E, G A H, are opposite hyperbolas; F, f, foci; C, centre; A B, transverse axis; a b, conjugate axis; NCP, a diameter.

a direction parallel to its axis, or so that the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the commakes, and when produced cuts also the opposite cone, or the cone which is the continuation of the former, on the opposite side of the vertex, thus producing another hyperbola, which is called the opposite hyperbola to the former. The term hyperbola was given to this curve by Apollonius on account of its property, that the square of any ordinate is greater than the rectangle under the corresponding abscissa and the parameter, or differs from that rectangle in excess.

Hyperbole, (hi-perbōl-le), n. [Fr. hyperbole, Gr. hyperbole, excess, from hyperballa, to throw beyond, and balla, to throw.] In rhet. afigure of speech which expresses much more or

yond, and vatto, to throw.] In vate, angure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; an exaggerated statement. The following are instances of the use of this feature. use of this figure.

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered.

Gen. xiii. 16.

It a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii. 16.

Hyperbolic, Hyperbolical (hi-per-bol'ik, hi-per-bol'ik-al). a. 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.—Hyperbolic conoid, a conoid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its minor axis.—Hyperbolic space, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbola and a double ordinate.—Hyperbolic are, an arc of the hyperbola.—Hyperbolic spiral, a spiral curve, the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.—2. Relating to or containing hyperbolic; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, a hyperbolical expression.

It is parabolical, and probably hyperbolical, and reference not one taken in a strict sense.

Byte.

Hyperbolically (hi-per-bol'ik-al-ii), adv.

Hyperbolically (h. per-bol'ik-al-ii), adv.

1. In the form of a hyperbola.—2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla is . . . hyperbolically described by Homer as inaccessible.

Broome.

Byperboliform (hi-per-bol'i-form), a. [Hyperbolia and form.] Having the form or nearly the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolism (hi-perbol-izm), n. The use of hyperbole; the quality of being hyperbolical.

The hyperbolism of the oriental style. Hyperbolist (hī-per'bol-ist), n. One who uses hyperboles.

Hyperbolize (hī-per'bol-iz), v.i. To speak or write with exaggeration.

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to hyper-bolize. Howell.

Hyperbolize (hi-perbol-iz), v.t. To exaggerate; to represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people hyperbolizing his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit. Fotherby.

Hyperboloid (hi-per'hol-oid), n. [Hyperbola, and Gr. eidos, form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of

conoid; a solid formed by the revolution or a hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperborean (hi-per-bō'rē-an), a. [L. hyperboreus; Gr. hyperboreos—hyper, beyond, and boreas, the north.] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.—2. Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching hyperborean atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed.

Craik.

Hyperborean (hī-per-bō'rē-an), n. An in-habitant of the most northern region of the habitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war, and their natural life lasted 1000 years, which was spent in the worship of Apollo.

Hypercatalectic (hi-pér-ka'ta-lek'tik), a. (Gr. hyperkatalektikos—hyper, beyond, and kataleasis, termination.) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure:

kadalæis, termination.] Having a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure; as, hypercathalætic verse.

Hypercatharsis (hī-pēr-ka-thār'sis), n. [Gr.-hyper, over, beyond, and katharsis, a cleansing, a purging, from kathavī, to cleanse, to purge.] An excessive purging, a violent action of the bowels excited by an

acrid cathartic.

Hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō'rik), a. In chem.
a term applied to an acid which contains a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric

acid

Hypercritic (hi-per-krit'lk), n. [Fr. hyper-critique—Gr. hyper, beyond, and kritikos, critical. See Carric.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

Hypercritical, Hypercritic (hi-per-krit'lk-al, hi-per-krit'lk), a. 1. Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity. 'Hypercritical readers.' Swift.—2. Excessively nice or exact.

We are far from imposing these nice and hyper-eritical punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Evelyn.

our gardeners to.

Hypercritically (hi-per-kritik-al-li), adv.
In a hypercritical manner.

Hypercriticise, Hypercriticize (hi-per-kriti-siz), v.t. To criticise with excessive severity; to criticise captiously.

Hypercriticism (hi-per-kriti-sizm), v. Excessive rigour of criticism (hi-per-kriti-sizm), v. Ex-

To insist on points like these is mere hypercriti-sm. Scotsman necuspaper.

cim.

Hyperdulia (hi-per-du'li-a), n. [Gr. hyper, beyond, and douleia, service.] The peculiar worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to other saints (which is known as dulia), though of course inferior to latria, the worship due to God alone. See Dulla.

Hyperduly (hi-per-du'li), n. Same as Hyperduliy

perdulia.

Hyperdynamic (hi'per-di-nam'ik), a. [Gr. hyper, above, and dynamis, power, strength.]

In pathol. a term applied to a morbid condition of the vital powers, characterized by excessive strength or excitement.

Hypericaceee, Hypericinæ (hi-pe'ri-kü''sē-ē, hi-pe'ri-sī'ne), n. pl. [From genus Hypericam, from Gr. hyperikon, from hyper, under, erikē, heath—the plants often grow among heath.] A nat. order of plants, of which



Hypericum calycinum

the genus Hypericum is the type. It contains 19 genera and nearly 300 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves,

which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary solitary, cymose, or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, and the numerous stamens are united into bundles at their base. Hyare mitted into bundles at their base. Hypericum, the type of the order, is a large and wide-spread genus, containing about 160 species, several of which are found in Britain. H. calycinum is a somewhat shrubby plant 1 or 2 feet high, with large, almost evergreen leaves, and large, terminal, solitary flowers. H. perforatum, or St. John's wort, is a smaller species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid dots with which its leaves, like those of most other members of the genus, are marked, are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. These plants are very generally spread over the surface of the earth; they abound in resinous juice, and many of them possess medicinal properties. Hypericum (hi-peri-kum), n. A genus of plants of the nat order Hypericaceæ. See Hypericuses (hypericuse). Plants of the in Hypericaceæ.

Hyperinosis (hī'pēr-i-nō''sis), n. [Gr. hyper over, above, and is, inos, fibre.] In pathol, the condition of the blood in which it contains an increase in the proportion of fibrin,

as in inflammation.

Hyperion (hī-pē'ri-on, or, according to the classical pronunciation, hi-per-Ton), n. In the most ancient mythology of Greece, the god of the sun, distinguished for his beauty: afterwards identified with Apollo.

So excellent a king; that was, to this,

Hyperion to a satyr.

Shak.

Hyperite, Hypersthenite (h'per-it, hi-per-sthen'it), n. A dark-coloured granite-like rock, a compound of hypersthene and labradorite.

Happermeter (ht-per'me-ter), n. [Gr. happer, beyond, and metron, measure.] A hypercatalectic verse; hence, maything greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

When a man rises beyond six foot he is an hyper meter. Addison.

Hypermetrical (hi-per-met'rik-al), a. Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

Hypermyriorama (hi-per-mi'ri-o-ra"ma),n. [Gr. hyper, beyond, myrios, countless, and horama, a view.] An exhibition consisting of imnumerable views.

of infinite views.

Hyper-orthodox (hi-per-or'tho-doks), a.

Excessively orthodox.

Hyper-orthodoxy (hi-per-or'tho-dok-si), a.

Orthodoxy carried to excess; extreme orthodoxy.

thodoxy.

Hyperoxygenated, Hyperoxygenized (hiperokyfi-jen-at-ed, hi-per-oksfi-jen-izd), a. [Gr. hyper, beyond, and E. axygenated or oxygenized.] Super-saturated with oxygen.

Hyper-physical (hi-per-fi/zik-al), a. Super-natural.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something hyper-physical, something of the nature of a soul.

Whenvell.

Hypersarcoma, Hypersarcosis (http://sarko/ma, ht/persarko/sis), n. [Gr. hyper, beyond, in excess, and sarkoma, sarkosis, growth of flesh, from sarx, sarkos, flesh.]
Proud or fungous flesh.

Hypersthene, Hyperstene (hī/pēr-sthēn, hī/pēr-sthēn, n. [Gr. hyper, beyond, and sthenos, strength: so named from its diffisthenos, strength: so named from its diffi-cult frangibility as compared with horn-blende, with which it was formerly con-founded.] A mineral, Labrador hornblende, Its colour is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleav-age. It is usually found foliated, massive. Hypersthene rock. Same as Hyperite. Hypersthenic (hi-pér-sthen'ik), a. Con-taining hypersthene; resembling hyper-sthene.

Hypersthenite. See HYPERITE

Schele.

Hyperthenite. See Hypertte.

Hyperthesis (ni-pérthe-sis), n. [Gr., a passing over, transposition—hyper, over, and tithēmi, to place, to set.] In philol. the removal of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; a species of transposition or metathesis; thus in Greek melaina is used for melania.

Hyperthetikos—hyper, over, beyond, and tithēmi, to place.] Superlative. Chapman.
Hypertrophic, Hypertrophical (hi-pér-trofik, hi-pér-trofik-al), a. Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

Hypertrophied (hi-pér-trofid), a. In pathol. enlarged from over-nutrition; excessively developed.

Hypertrophy (hi-per'tro-fi), n. [Gr. hyper, above, and trophe, nutrition.] In med. an enlargement of a part of the body from ex-

enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

Hypethral, a. See Hypethral.

Hypha (hiffa), n. [Gr. hyphē, a weaving, a web.] In bot. (a) the mycelium or spawn of certain fungals. (b) The filamentous fleshy watery thallus of certain fungoid plants. Manuder.

Hyphasma (hi-faz'ma), n. [Gr. something water from harberian to weave 1 In

plants. Matinder.

Hyphasma (hi-faz'ma), n. [Gr., something woven, from hyphatino, to weave.] I. In bot. a name given to the mycelium of moulds.—2. Beeles. one of four pieces of cloth, embroidered with the evangelistic symbols, placed on the altar of a Greek church before the altar-cloth.

Hyphen (hi'fen), n. [Gr. hyphen, strictly hyph'hen, into or in one, together—hypo, under, and hen, one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected, as in five-leaved, bold-faced, ock-tree. In writing and printing the hyphen is also used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

Hyphen (hi'fen), v.t. To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word.

word.

Hyphomycetes (hlffö-mi-së"tëz), n. pl. [Gr. hyphaö, hyphainö, to weave, and mykës, mykëtos, a fungus.] One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species which have naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. The plants are microscopic, growing as moulds over dead or living organic substances; and various cutaneous disorders of animals, as well as many diseases of plants, are ascribed to them. By some authorities yeast is included in this division.

Hyponlogist (hip-nolo-dist), n. One versed

them. By some authorities yeast is included in this division.

Hypnologist (hip-nol'o-jist), n. One versed in hypnology.

Hypnology (hip-nol'o-ji), n. The study or doctrine of the phenomena accompanying sleep; a treatise or discourse on sleep.

Hypnosis (hip-nol'sis), n. [Gr. hypnos, sleep.]

The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

Hypnotic (hip-nol'ik), a. [Gr. hypnos, sleep.]

I. Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; sporfic.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism.

Hypnotic (hip-not'ik), n. 1. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an oplate; a soporitie.

He writes, as an hypnotic for the spleen. Young.

He writes, as an hypnatic for the spleen. Young.
One who is affected by or under the in-

2. One who is affected by or their the influence of hypnotism, (lip'no-tizm), n. [Fr. hypnotisme, from Gr. hypnos, sleep.] A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means; an artificial sleep induced by a brilliant object being held up at some distance before the eyes, which the person operated on is required to look at steadily for some time. In hypnotism reason and memory are temporarily suspended, the will is paralysed. in hypnotism reason and memory are temporarily suspended, the will is paralysed, and the patient is impelled to act according to suggestion while he may be led to imagine himself in circumstances entirely different from those actually existing.

Hypnotize (hip'no-tiz), v.t. pret. & pp. hypnotized; ppr. hypnotizity. To affect with hypnotism.

Hypnotism.

hypnotism.

Hypnotizer, Hypnotist (hip'no-tiz-er, hip no-tist), n. One who hypnotizes.

Hypnum (hip'num), n. [Gr. hypnon, a kind of moss growing on trees.] One of the largest genera of mosses, having lateral fruit, and including above ninety species, natives of Britain. Many of the species are large and ornamental; they occur in various parts of the world. the world

the world.

Hypo- (hi'pō). A prefix used especially in words derived from the Greek, and originally a Greek preposition signifying under, beneath, like the Latin sub. In chemical compound terms it has a sense contrary to hyper; thus, hypo-sulphuric acid is sub-sulphuric acid, or an acid with less oxygen than the sulphuric but more than the sulphurious Hypo (hi'pō), n. [A contraction of hypochondria.] Same as Hyp.

Hypoblast (hi'pō-biast), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and blastos, a shoot, a bud.] 1. In bot the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass.—2. In physiol. the lower of the two layers of cells

physiol. the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast.

Hypobole (hī-pob'o-lē), n. [Gr., a throwing under, from hypoballi, to throw under—hypo, under, and ballō, to throw.] In rhet. a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favour of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

Hypocarpogean (hī'pō-kār-pō"jē-an),a.[Gr. hypo, under, karpos, frut, and gē, the earth.] In bot, a term applied to a plant which produces its fruit below ground.

Hypocaust (hī'pō-kāṣt), n. [Gr. hypokauston—hypo, under, and kaiō, to burn.] 1. In ane. arch. an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it. The heat was distributed by means of tubes of earthenware. 2. The place where a fire is kept to warm a

to the rooms above it. The heat was distributed by means of tubes of earthenware.

2. The place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

Hypochil, Hypochilium (hi'pō-kil, hi-pō-kil'-um), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and cheilos, the lip.] In bot the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

Hypochlorite (hi-pō-klòr'it), n. 1. In mineral, a mineral which occurs at various places in Saxony, containing silica, alumina, oxide of bismuth, and phosphoric anhydride.

2. In chem. a salt obtained from hypochlorous acid by the addition of oxides, hydrates, or carbonates, or by double decomposition. They are important oxidizing and bleaching agents, not when pure, however, but when containing some chlorides.

Hypochlorous (hi-pō-klōr'us), a. In chem. a term applied to an acid (H ClO) possessed of marked bleaching properties, obtained by distilling bleaching powder with dilute nitric acid.

Hypochemis (hi-pō-klōr'us), n. [Gr. hypochlorous in the species of the specery lind!

nitric acid.

Hypocheeris (hi-pō-kē'ris), n. [Gr. hypochoiris, a plant of the succory kind.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs of the nat. order Composite, resembling the hawk-weeds in general appearance; cat's-ear. One or two species are found in Britain.

Hypochonder, Hypochondre (hi-pō-kon'der), n. Same as Hypochondrium (which see).

see).

Hypochondria (hi-pō-kon'dri-a), n. [From the hypochondria being regarded as the seat of the disease. See Hypochondrium.] seat of the disease. See HYPOCHONDRUM.]
In med. a disease characterized by great increase of sensibility, palpitations, morbid feelings that simulate the greater number of diseases, exagerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriacal (hipo-kon'dri-ak, hi'pō-kon-dri'ak-al), a. 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium, or the parts of the body so called; as, the hypochondriac region.—2. Affected, characterized, or produced by hypochondria.

duced by hypochondria.

The hypochondriac, melancholy complexion of us islanders.

Berkeley.

3. Producing melancholy or low spirits. Hypochondriac (hī-pō-kon'dri-ak), n. person affected with hypochondria.

He had become an incurable hypochondria Hypochondriacally(hī/pō-kon-drī/ak-al-li), adv. In a hypochondriac or melancholy

Hypochondriacism (hī'pō-kon-drī"a-sizm),

Hypochondriacism (hipō-kon-dri''a-sizm), n. See Hypochondriasis (hipō-kon-dri''a-sis), n. Same as Hypochondriasis (hipō-kon-dri''a-sis), n. Same as Hypochondrias (hipō-kon'dri-azm), n. Same as Hypochondrias, the Hypochondrias (hipō-kon'dri-ast), n. One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondria;

driac.

Hypochondrium (hī-pō-kon'dri-um), n.
pl. Hypochondria (hī-pō-kon'dri-a). [Gr.
hypochondrion, from hypo, under, and chonarvs, cartilage—from its situation.] In anat.
one of the two lateral and superior regions
of the abdomen under the cartilages of the
false ribs, and to the right and left of the epigastrium

Hypochondry (hi-pō-kon'dri), n. Same as

Hypochondry (hi-pō-kon'dri), n. Same as Hypochondria. Hypocist (hi-pō-sist), n. [Gr. hypokistis, under the cistus, so called because the plant grows on the roots of the cistus.] An inspissated juice, obtained from a plant, the Gythrus hypocistis, nat. order Cytinaces, resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hemorrhages.

Hypocrateriform (hī/pō-kra-tē"ri-form), a.
[Gr. hypo, under, kratēr, a goblet, and L.

forma, form.] In bot. salver-shaped: a term applied to a corolla consisting of a straight

tube surmounted by flat and spreading limbs, as in the

spreading maco-cowslip.

Hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), n.

[Fr. hypocrisis, L. hypocrisis,
Gr. hypokrisis, a playing a
part on the stage, simulation, outward show; hypokrinomai, to play a part, to
feign—hypo, and krino, to
separate, discern, or judge.]
The act or practice of a hypocrite; simulation or feigning to be what one is not; or

Corolla.

poertie; Simulation of reign- Hypocrateritorm ing to be what one is not; or Corolla. dissimulation, that is, a concealment of one's real character or motives; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is

hypocrity. (hi'pō-krit), n. [Fr. hypocrite; Gr. hypokritēs, one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, a hypocrite.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not; one who, for some ulterior purpose, puts on a fair outside show; a false pretender to virtue or piety. Fair hypocrite, you seek to cheat in vain. Dryden. -Dissembler, Hypocrite. See under Dis-

Hypocritely† (hi'pō-krit-li), adv. Hypocritically.

He is rehard'ned, like a stubborn boy,
That plies his lesson, hypocritely coy.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Hypocritical, Hypocritic (h.jō-kritik.al, hi-pō-kritik), a. Of or pertaining to, or proceeding from, hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; counterfeiting a religious character; as, a hypocritical look or person. Hypocritical professions of friendship and of pacific intentions were not spared. Macautay.

Hypocritically (hi-pō-krit'ik-al-li), adv. In a hypocritical manner; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

Sineon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay hypocritically. Dr. H. More.

Hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), n. [Gr. hypo, ay pucy cuou (in-po-srkioid), n. [Gr. hippo, under, and E. cycloid.] In geom. a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of another fixed curve. See Eproycioth.

EPICYCLOID.

Hypodermal, Hypodermic (hi-pō-der'mal, hi-pō-der'mik), a. [Gr. hypo, under, and derma, the skin.] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; specifically applied to a system of treating diseases by introducing medicines under the skin.—Hypodermic aspirator, an instrument for exploring and evacuating deep collections of fluids in any part of the body. It is a modification of the syphon trocar.

Hypodermic (hi-pō-der'mik), n. In med. a medicine introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.

Hypodiastole (hi'pō-di-as'tō-lē), n. [Gr.] In Greek gram, a mark like a comma placed after some forms of the article and relative

In Greek gram. a mark like a comma placed after some forms of the article and relative pronoun when followed by the enclitics τ^i and τ^i , to distinguish them from other words having the same letters; as, $\delta, \tau_i, \tau^i, \tau_i$, and δ, τ_i , in distinction from $\delta \tau_i, \tau \tau \tau_i$, and $\delta \tau_i$. Hypogeaal, (Hypogeaal, (Hypogeaal, Hypogeaal, H

Нипоассои

Hypogeous.

Hypoge

See ABDOMEN.

See ABDUMEN.

Hypogastrocale (hī-pō-gas'trō-sēl), n. [Gr. hypogastrion, and kēlē, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

Hypogean, Hypogeal (hī-pō-jē'an, hī-pō-jē'al), a. See Hypogæan.

Hypogene (hi'pō-jēn), a. [Gr. hypo, below, and gignomai, to be born or formed.] In geol. a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form near the surface. the surface.

Hypogeous (hī-pō-jē'us), a. Same as Hypo-

neona. Hypogeum, n. See Hypogeum. Hypoglossal (hi-pō-glos'al), a. [Gr. hypo, under, and glössa, the tongue.] In anat. a term applied to the lingual or gustatory

term applied to the lingual or gustatory nerve.

Hypoglossis, Hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos'is, hī-pō-glot'is), n. [From hypo, under, and glossa or glōtta, the tongue.] 1. The under part of the tongue.—2. A lozenge to be kept under the tongue until dissolved.

Hypogynous (hī-po'jin-us), a. [Gr. hypo, under, and gynē, a female.] In bot. (a) placed below the ovary or seed-vessel. (b) A term applied to plants that have their corollas and stamens inserted below the ovary.

Hypomenous (hī-po'men-us), a. [Gr. hypo, under, and menō, to remain.] In bot. free; not adherent; arising from below an organ without adhering to it.

Hyponitrous (hī-pō-nī/trus), a. Compounded of nitrogen and oxygen, and containing an inferior quantity of the latter; as, hypomitrous acid, which is the same as nitrous acid.

Hypophet (hī'pō-fet), n. [Gr. hypophētēs, an interpreter—hypo, under, and phemī, to speak.] An expounder or interpreter.

[Rare.]

Hare. J.

Hypophosphate (hi-pō-fos'fāt), n. In chem.

a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphoric acid with a salifable base.

Hypophosphite (hi-pō-fos'fīt), n. A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophosphite (hi-po-fosfit), n. A salt of hypophosphorous (hi-po-fosfit), n. A salt of hypophosphorous (hi-po-fosfor-us), a. In chem. a term applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid. Hypophyllium (hi-po-fil'li-um), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and phyllon, a leaf] In bot. a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of lamine, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asparagus. Hypophyllous (hi-pof'il-us or hi-po-fil'lus), a. In bot. placed under a leaf. Hypophysis (hi-pof'il-us or hi-po-fil'lus), a. In bot. placed under a leaf. Hypophysis (hi-pof'is-is, n. [Gr. hypo, under, and physis, nature, origin.] In anat. the gland-like body and sac which originate from the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain; the pituitary body. Hypopterate (hi-pop'té-rât), a. [Gr. hypo, under, and pteron, a wing.] In bot having a wing produced at the base or below. Maunder.

Maunder

Maunder.

Hypopterygei, Hypopterygiaceæ(hī-pop'-ter-ij'e-ī, hī-pop'ter-ij'i-ā''sē-ē), n. pl. [Gr. hypo, under, and pteryæ, pterygos, a wing.]

A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rows united on the upper side of the stem, with a third median row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts. The genera are exotic. Hypopyum, Hypopyon (hī-pōpi-um, hī-pō'pi-on), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and puon, pus, because there is pus under the cornea.]

An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber

An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humour.

Hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel'e-tal), a. In physiol. developed below the vertebræ and

physiol. developed delow the vereera and spinal nerves.

Hypostasis (hi-pos'ta-sis), n. pl. Hypostases (hi-pos'ta-sez), [L. hypostasis; frr. hypostase; Gr. hypostasis, from hypo, and histemi, to set.] 1. That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis and analytical of something.

something else; that which forms the basis or foundation of something.

With death the personal activity of which the soul is the popular hypertass's is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is an immortality by deputy (according to Mr. Harrison's theory).

2. Substance; hence, used by early Greek Christian writers to denote distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead, called by them three hypostasses, and by the Latins personæ, whence the modern term persons applied to the Godhead.—3. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.—4. In med. a sediment, as that of the urine.

Hypostasize (hī-pos'ta-sīz), v.t. Same as

Hypostatize.

Hypostatic, Hypostatical (hi-pō-stat'ik, hi-pō-stat'ik-al), a. 1. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary.—2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting sonal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. — Hypostatic union, the union of two or more persons into one undivided unity, as the union of the three persons in the Godhead; generally applied to the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ.

Hypostatically (hi-pō-stat/ik-al-ii), adv. In a hypostatic manner, personality.

Aybostatically (helpostatise and helpostatically helpostatise (hi-postatise), t. To attribute proper personal existence to; to make into or regard as a distinct sub-

We then hypostatise the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. Sir W. Hamilton.

Hypostome (hi'pō-stōm), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and stoma, mouth.] In zool. the under lip or labrum of certain crustacea, as the trilobites.

the trilobites.

Hypostroma (hi-p6-strö'ma), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and ströma, a bed.] In bot the mycelium of certain fungals.

Hypostrophe (hi-pos'tro-f6), n. Gr. hypo, under, and strophē, a turning, from strephē, to turn.] I. In med. the act of a patient turning himself.—2. Return of a disease; releases.

relapse.

Hypostyle (hi'pō-stil), n. [Gr. hypostylos, resting on pillars underneath—hypo, under, and stylos, a pillar.] In arch. that which is supported by columns or pillars; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.

Hypostyle (hipō-stil), a. Having the roof supported by pillars; as, the hypostyle hall at Karnak.

at Karnak.

Hyposulphite (hi-pō-sul'fit), n. A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

Hyposulphurous acid.

Hyposulphuric (hi'pō-sul-fū"rik), a. In chem. same as Hyposulphurous.

Hyposulphurous (hi-pō-sul'fēr-us), a. A term applied to an acid composed of sulphur and oxgyen, containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid (H₂SO₂). This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases.

Hypotenuse Hypotheruse (hi-pot/e-nūs

only in comonation with samalie bases.

Hypothenuse, Hypothenuse (hi-pot'e-nūs, hi-poth'e-nūs), n. [Gr. hypoteinousa, part. of hypoteinousa, part. of hypoteino, to subtend.]

In geom. the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the line that subtends the

right angle. Hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'lus), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and thallos, a

thallus), n. [Gr. hippo, b2]
under, and thallos, a ab, Hypotenuse,
young shoot or branch,
a frond.] In bot the name given to certain
delicate fungoid filaments, upon which a
lichen thallus is first developed.

Hypothec (11-poth'ek), n. [L. hypotheca, a
pledge; Gr. hypothèke, a pledge, from hypotithèmi, to put under, to pledge.] In
Scots law, a claim or right by which the
effects of a debtor are made over to his
creditor in security of the debt, while, at the
same time, they still remain in the possession of the debtor. Thus a landlord has an
hypothec over the furniture or crops of his
tenant in respect of the current rent; a lawtenant in respect of the current rent; a law-agent or attorney has an hypothec over the title-deeds of his client in respect of his ac-

title-deeds of his client in respect of his account or bill of costs. In England these rights are called liens.

Hypothecary (hi-poth'e-ka-ri), a. Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage; as, an hypothecary note, that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation.

Hypothecate (hi-poth'e-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. hypothecatiag. (See Hypothecatic) pp. hypothecatiag. (See Hypothecatic) are of demand, but without transfer of title or delivery of possession; to mortgage, as ships or farm-stocking; to transfer by a bond of bottomry.—2. To pledge, as goods.

wansier by a bond of bottomry.—2. To pledge, as goods.

Hypothecation (hī-poth'e-kā"shon), n. The act of hypothecated.

pothecated. **Hypothecator** (hi-poth'e-kāt-èr), n. One who pledges anything as security for the payment of money borrowed. **Hypothecium** (hi-pō-the'si-um), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and thēhē, a hollow case.] In bot, the substance which surrounds or overlies the perithecium of lichens, as in Cladonia

Hypothenusal (hī-poth'e-nūz"al), a. Be-

longing to the hypothenuse or hypotenuse. Hypothenuse, n. See Hypotenuse.

Hypothenise, h. See hypothesis, n. pl. Hypotheses (hi-pothe-sis), n. pl. Hypotheses (hi-pothe-sez). [L., from Gr. hypotheses, a supposition; hypothesein, a supposition; hypothesein, to suppose—hypo, under, and tithëmi, to place.]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in the table of the proposition of the order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of

argument.

An hypothesis properly means the supposition of a principle of whose existence there is no proof from experience.

Gregory.

As it is allowable to put any case by way of kypothesis, let us imagine the most extreme case conceivable.

J. S. Mill.

ceivable. 9. S. Mell.

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

Hypothesize (hī-poth'e-siz), v.i. To form hypotheses. [Rare.]

Hypothetic, Hypothetical (hī-pō-thet'ik, hī-pō-thet'ik-al), a. Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof; conjectural; conditional.

Hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'ik-al-li), adv. In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and hypothetically.

Broome.

Hypothetist (hi-poth'e-tist), n. One who defends an hypothesis.

Hypotrachelium (hi'-po-tra-kë'li-um), n. [Gr. hypotrachelium, the lower part of the neck, the neck

pō-tra-kā'/i-um), n. [Gr. hypotrachelion, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column—hypo, under, and trachelos, the neck.] In arch. a term given by Vitruvius to the a, Hypotrachelion. slenderest part of the shaft of a column immediately under the fillet, separating the shaft from the capital; the part which forms the junction of the shaft with its capital.

Hypotyposis (hi'po-ti-pō'sis), n. [Gr. hypotyposis, sketch, outline, from hypotypound to sketch out, to imagine—hypo, under, and typtoun, to form, to impress.] In rhet, an animated description of a scene or event in strong or figurative language, so as to present it forcibly to the mind.

Hypoxanthine (hi-poks-an'thin), n. Same as Saveine (which see).

Hypoxidaceæ (hi'poks-id-ā'sō-ē), n. pl. [Gr. hypoxys, somewhat sharp—hypo, under, and oxys, sharp.] A nat. order of epigynous monocotyledonous endogens, belonging to Lindley's narcissal alliance, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, Australia, and tropical America. They are herbs with a bitter tuberous perennial root. The tubers of some of the species are eaten. Hypozoic (hi-pō-zō'fik), a. (Gr. hypo, under, and zōon, an animal.] In geol. a term applied to crystalline rocks, as gneiss and mica-schist, when they occur below the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains. As distinguished from azoic which means 'destitute of life,' this term simply points out the position of the rocks in question, without affirming either the absence or presence of fossils.

Hyppish (hip'ish), a. Affected with hypo-

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), n. [Gr. hypsis, aloft, high, and prymnos, hindmost.] A genus of marsupial animals found in Australia, and generally known as kangaroorats. See BETTONG.

rats. See BETTONG.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tà'ri-an), n. [Gr. hypsistos, the highest] Eccles. one of certain heretics of the fourth century, some of whose notions were Pagan, some Jewish, and some Christian: so called from worshipping the Most High in one person only.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), n. [Gr. hypsi, aloft, high, and odous, odontos, a tooth.] A genus of large fossil pikes, approaching the saurians in some of their characters, found in the chalk of Kent and Sussex. They have their name from their unright long pointed teeth. chair of Kent and Sussex. They have their name from their upright long pointed teeth. Hypsometer (hip-som'et-er), n. [Gr. hypsos, height, and metron, a measure.] A thermo-metrical barometer for measuring altitudes.

Hypsometric, Hypsometrical (hip-sō-metrik, hip-sō-metrik-al), a. Of or belonging to hypsometry; as, hypsometrical maps,

which exhibit the relative heights of moun-

tains, &c. **Hypsometrically** (hip-sö-met'rik-al-li), adv.

According to the rules or principles of hypsometry.

Hypsometry (hip-som'et-ri), n. [Gr. hypsos, height, and metron, measure.] The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer or by trigonomet-

rical observations.

Hyraceum, Hyracium (hi-rá'si-um), n. An article imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castor, and so named because it is the excrement of the

named because it is the excrement of the Cape hyrax. Hyracoidea (hl-ra-koid'ē-a), n. pl. An order of mammalia, constituted for the reception of the single genus Hyrax, characterized by having no camine teeth, but by having long curved incisors, which grow from permanent pulps, as in the rodents. There are no clavicles. The front feet have four toes, and the hind feet three. The placenta is deciduate and zonary. Their external appearance and their habits suggest that they are rodents, but their osteological structure, and especially their dentition, show them to have affinities to the ungulates on the one hand, and the rodents and insectivores or

to have aminties to the ungulates on the one hand, and the rodents and insectivores on the other. See Hyrax, Rock-Rabert Hyracotherium (hi'ra-kō-thē"ri-um), n. [Gr. hyrax, hyrakos, a shrew-mouse, and thērion, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil Pachydermata, belonging to the perissodactylous or odd-toed division, intermediate between the hor and the byray occurring in the tortion. hog and the hyrax, occurring in the tertiary strata of England. The species are of the size of a hare

Hyrax (hī'raks), n. [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, inter-Agenus of pachydermatous mammand, mer-mediate in their character between the rhi-noceros and the tapir. It is the only genus of the order Hyracoidea (which see). The Cape hyrax is by the colonists of South Africa called the Rock-badger and Rock-rab-bit. Its excrement is imported as a substitute for castor.
 Hyrse (hers), n. [G. hirse, millet.] Millet.

Hyrst (hers), n. [6. norse, ninet.] Amer. Hyrst (herst), n. A wood. See Hursz. Hyson (hi'son), n. [Chinese hi-tshun, lit. first crop or blooming spring.] A species of green tea from China.—Hyson skin, the re-fuse of hyson tea.

green ten from China.—Hyson. scan, the criuse of hyson tea.

Hysop (his'sop), n. [L. hyssopus, Gr. hyssopos, hyssop.] The popular name of the plants of the genus Hyssopus, a genus of small bushy herbs of the nat. order Labiate.

H. officinals is an antive of Siberia and the mountainous parts of Austria, but is now common in our gardens. Its medicinal properties were held in some estimation by the older physicians, but it has now fall-the discussion of the discuss. It is aromatic and stimulating, and was used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in the properties of the leaves are used externally in the strategies of the strategies of the leaves are used externally in the strategies of the strateg



Hyssop (H. officinalis).

used externally in bruises and indol-ent swellings.— Hedge-hyssop, a po-pular name for the putar name for the species of plants of the genus Gratiola. Hyssopus (his-sö-pus), n. Hyssop, a genus of plants. See Hyssop.

Hysteranthous (his-ter-an'thus), a. [Gr. hysteron, afterwards, and anthos, a flower.] In bot. a term applied to those plants in which the leaves appear after the flowers, as in the willows, poplars, &c.

Hysteria, (his-teri-a), n. [Fr. hysterie, L.L. hysteria, from Gr. hystera, the womb.] A kind of neurosis or nervous affection, generally occurring in paroxysms, characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convolving the structure and ternately vemitting and vulsive struggling alternately remitting and exacerbating, rumbling in the bowels, sense

exacerbating, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c.

Hysteric, Hysterical (his-te'rik, his-te'rik-al), a. [fr. hysterique; Gr. hysterikos, from hystera, the womb.] of or pertaining to hysterics; affected by or subject to hysterics or nervous affections; evidencing, indicating, or resulting from hysteria; hence, fitful.

With no hysteric weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. Bancroft.

Hysterically (his-te'rik-al-li), adv. hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysterical manner; spasmodically.

Hysterics (his-te'riks), n. pl. A hysteric fit; a fit of hysteria, fit of hysteria, fit of hysteria, fit womb, and kelt, a tumour.] A species of hernia affecting the womb.

Hysteria (his'ter-oid), a. [Hysteria, and Gr. etdos, likeness.] In pathol. resembling hysteria; as, a hysteroid disease; a hysteroid supportant

Hysterology (his-ter-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hys-teros, the latter of two, and logos, speech.] Hysteron-proteron (which see).

Hysteron-proteron (his'ter-on-pro"ter-on),

n. [Gr. hysteron, last, and proteron, first.] In rhet. (a) a rhetorical figure, in which the word that should follow comes first; as, ralet atque vivit, 'he is well and lives.' (b) An inversion of natural or logical order, as the putting of a conclusion before its premisses, and such like. It is often used to produce a ludicrous effect; for instance, 'All the world and Cork talked of it.'

Hysterophyte (histér-ö-fit), n. [Gr. hystera, the womb, and phyton, a plant.] A plant which lives upon dead or living organic matter, as fungi.

Hysterotomy (histér-of-o-mi), n. [Gr. hystera, the uterus, and tomē, a cutting.] In

surg, the Cesarean operation; the oferation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus which cannot be excluded by the usual

means.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. hystria, histrichos, a porcupine, and eidos, resemblance.] The porcupine tribe, a family of rodent animals.

Hystrix (his'triks), n. The porcupine, a genus of rodent animals. See PORCUPINE.

Hyte (hýt), a. Mad; crazy. [Scotch.]

The witching curst delicious blinkers Hae put me hyte. Burns.

Hythe (hith), n. A port. See HITHE.

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantial sound of y. The two principal sounds represented by it in English are the short sound as in pit, pin, fin, and the long as in pine, fine, wine, the latter being really a diphthongal sound. It has also three other sounds, viz that heard in first, dirk (é, the neutral vowel); that heard in machine, intrigue (which, however, can scarcely be considered a modern English sound); and the consonant sound heard in many words when it precedes a vowel, as in million, opinion, trunnion. The short sound of i (as in pin), or one closely allied to it, is one of the oldest vowel sounds belonging to the Indo-European languages, the three original vowels of the primitive Indo-European speech. In the Tentonic languages, however, is found only in comparatively few roots corresponding to an original it, among which we may mention wit, wiss (to know) = Goth. witan, G. wissen, L. videre, Gr. idein, Skr. vid; E. bitter = L. fid (findo), Skr. bhid, to split. More commonly it takes the place of an original a, as in sit, from a root said (L. sedere); E. is, Skr. asti; E. birm, Skr. bhram (to whirl); E. middle, Skr. madhya, &c. The diphthongal sound of i, as an English sound, is comparatively modern, being developed from an older i (sounded as ee in seem) by the prefixing of an a sound. The same change has taken place in German and Dutch, but in these languages the new sound is represented by ei and if respectively. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in full, field, seize, feign, friend; and with o, as in oil, join, coin, it forms a proper diphthong. No genuine English word ends with i, this sound when occurring at the end of a word being expressed by y; it is written however in foreign words beginning with these letters were classed together till comparatively recent times.

I (f), pron. pos. my or mine, dat. and obj. me.

till comparatively recent times.

1 (i), pron pos. my or mine, dat. and obj. me; pl. nom. we, pos. our or ours, dat. and obj. ws. [A. Sax. ic; comp. O. Sax. ic, Goth. ik, O.H.G. ih (ikha), G. ich, Icel. ek, L. ego, Gr. ego, Skr. aham, W. ym, Armor. em.—I. In A. Sax. it was declined nom. ic (later ich weh), genit. min, dat. and instrumental me, acc. (or obj.) mee, me; pl. nom. we, genit. diser or we, dat. and instrumental ds, acc. dsic, as; dual mit (we two) rentt. where dat. and inure, dat. and instrumental us, acc. usic. us; dat, and instrumental une, acc. unat or une. 1. The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.—2. [Used as a noun.] In metaph. the conscious thinking subject; the ego. See Fao.

 \mathbf{I} , \mathbf{I} , \mathbf{A} corrupt spelling of the affirmative particle Aye, used in the older editions of Shakspere.

Indichus. The same as Bacchus.

Iacinth. See Hyacinth.

Iamb (I'amb), n. Same as Iambic or Iam-

The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last iamb.

Brande. Iambic, Iambical (I-am'bik, I-am'bik-al), a. [L. tambicus, Gr. iambikos, from tambos, an iambic foot.] 1. Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a

short one followed by a long one, or an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.—2. Composed of iambics; as, an *iambic*

Verse.

Iambic (i-am'bik), n. [From the adj.] In pros. (a) an iambic foot or foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in delight. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns | the force | that dares | his fu | ry stay.

(b) A verse consisting of iambic feet, that is, a species of verse of short and long, or una species of verse of smort and long, or un-accented and accented syllables alternately. The iambics of the Greek tragic poets were normally composed of a succession of six iambuses, but various other feet were ad-mitted. In most modern European languages the verse of five iambic feet is a favourite notes being the heard verse of English metre, being the heroic verse of English, German, and Italian poetry. According to Aristotle, the iambic measure was first employed in satirical poems; hence the term iambics is used as equivalent to a satirical poem. 'Stings with iambics Bupalus his poem. 'Sting foe.' Fawkes.

iambically (i-ambik-al-li), adv. In the manner of an iambic.

Iambize (ī-am'bīz), v.t. To satirize in iambic

Iambic was the measure in which they used to ambize each other. Twining.

lambic was the measure in which they used to tambize each other.

Iambographer (i-am-bog'ra-fer), n. [Gr. iambos, an iambus, and graphō, to write.] A writer of iambius poetry.

Iambus (i-am'bus), n. pl. Iambuses or Iambi (i-am'bus, z. i-am'bi). [Gr. iambos, from iaptō, to assail.] In pros. a foot consisting of a short or unacented syllable followed by a long or accented.

Ianthina. (i-an'thin-a), n. [Gr. ianthinos, violet-coloured.] A genus of oceanic gasteropodous mollusca, with a thin violet-coloured snail-like shell. There are about eight known species, found in the open sea in the warmer parts of the world. The foot of the animal has a float composed of numerous air-vesicles, which serves as a raft and as a place of attachment for the eggs.

When irritated it pours out a violet secre-



Shell of Violet-snall (Ianthina communis).

tion, which serves for its concealment, in the manner of the ink of the cuttle-fish. Ianthinide (i-an-thin'i-de), n. pl. A family of holostomatous gasteropod molluses, of which the genus Ianthina is the type; the violet-snails. See IANPHINA. Iapetus (i-ap'e-tus), n. 1. In myth. the son of Titan and Terra.—2. In astron. a satellite of Sature.

of Titan and Terra.—2. In astron. a satellite of Saturn.

Iasp,† n. [Fr. jaspe.] Jasper. Spenser. Iatric, Iatrical (f-atrik, f-atrik-al), a. [Gr. iatrikos, from iatros, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

Iatro-chemist (f-a'tro-kem-ist), n. A physician who is also a chemist; specifically, in old med. a physician who disregarded the solid portions of the human structure, neglecting anatomy, and held chemical

action as the sole essential to the due operation of the vital functions. Opposed to iatro-mathematician (which see). Iatroleptic, Iatroliptic (i-ā'trō-lep'tik, I-ā'-trō-lip'tik), a. [Gr. iatros, a physician, and aleiphō, to anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions.—The iatroleptic method, in med. consists in the application of medicines to the skin aided by friction. It is also termed the Epidermic Method.

Iatro-mathematician† (i-ā'trō-ma'thō-ma'ti'shan), n. In old med. one of a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles. Opposed to iatro-chemist. ical principles. Opposed to iatro-chemist.
b. Contraction of Ibidem.

10. Contraction of Ibidem.
Iberian (I-berian), n. 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be representatives of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

ancient Iderians, or which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Theris (1-bēris), n. [From Deria, the ancient name of Spain, where the species abound.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in our gardens under the name of candytaft. The L. amara, or bitter candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England.

Iberite (1-bērit), n. [From Iberia.] A hydrated altered iolite found in Toledo.

Ibex (Theks), n. [L., a kind of goat.] A name according to some zoologists of a genus, and to others of a sub-genus, of the hollow-horned ruminants (Cavicornia). The male is red-brown in summer, and gray-brown in winter. The female is earthy-



Ibex (Capra Ibex).

brown and ashy. The young is gray. The horns of the male are flat, with two longi-tudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by nu-merous transverse knots. The horns of the merous transverse knots. The norms of the female are short, more erect, with three or four knots in front. The best known varieties are the Capra Ibex of the Alps and Apennines, the steinbok of the Alps, and the C. pyrenaica, the Pyrenean steinbok. The C. exagaryus inhabits the lofty rocky peaks of Mount Caucasus; it is somewhat larger than the goat, and bears considerable re-semblance to animals of the deer kind. Its horns are compressed, and the front margin

keeled.

Ibid. (ib'id). A contraction of Ibidem.

Ibidem (ib-l'dem). [L.] In the same place.

Ibigau (ib'i-gou), n. Nyotibus grandis, a
very large goat-sucker inhabiting South

America: sometimes called the Grand Goat-

Dis (Pbis), n. [Gr. and L., a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals.] A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, one of whose most remarkable



Sacred Ibis (Ibis religiosa).

species is the *Ibis religiosa* of Cuvier. This is found throughout Africa. It is about the size of a common fowl, with head and neck species is the tow reactions of Civier. This size of a common fowl, with head and neck bare, and white plumage, the primaries of the wings being tipped with black and the secondaries being bright black, glossed with green and violet. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. There are several other species, as the I. falcinullus, or glossy ibis, nearly 2 feet in length, which builds in Asia, but migrates also to Egypt, sometimes visiting England; the I. rubra of tropical America, remarkable for its scarlet plunage; the I. alba, or white ibis of Florida; the I. or Geronticus expinicollis, or straw-necked ibis of Australia, &c. The sacred ibis is named Threskiornis by some zoologists, and with the other species named is separated from the storks on account of the extreme shortness of the tongue.

Ioacinaceee, Ioacineee (I-cas-in-ā'sē-ē, I-cas-in'ē-ē), n. pl. A tribe of thalamilioral exogens: now usually united with Olacacee. The members are tropical evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. There are about seventeen genera, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

Ioarian (I-kā'ri-an), a. [From Icarus, the son of Dedalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sum melted the wax that cemented his wings.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

Ioe (IS), n. [A. Sax. 2s, 2ss; comp. D. ijs, Dan.

metted the wax that cemented his wings.]
Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for
safety, like Icarus.

Ice (is), n. [A. Sax. 1s, 2ss; comp. D. ijs, Dan.
and Sw. 1s, Icel. 1ss, G. ets, O.G. 1s; referred
along with iron, G. etsen, to a lost verb
eisan, to shine or glance.] I. Water or other
fluid congealed or in a solid state; a solid,
transparent, brittle substance, formed by
the congelation of a fluid by means of the
abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity. Water begins to freeze at
32° of Fahrenheit, and in freezing expands
very rapidly and with great force. In consequence of this expansion the ice becomes
lighter than water, and floats on its surface.
Its specific gravity is nearly 0.92, so that the
volume of ice is to that of water as 1 to
0.92, consequently water expands by about
one-eleventh of its bulk in passing into ice.
During the formation of ice the particles arrange themselves into ranks and lines which
cross each other at angles of 60° and 120°, range themselves into ranks and lines which cross each other at angles of 60° and 120°, as may be seen by examining the surface of water while freezing in a saucer. Artificial ice may be produced by the alternate condensation and expansion of common air. When air is compressed its heat is squeezed out of it, and when it is again allowed to expand it absorbs heat from the surrounding medium, and hence causes that medium to fall considerably in temperature. Ice is also produced by exposing water to the ac-

tion of substances that produce quick eva-poration, such as ether and sulphuric acid. The process will be greatly accelerated if made to take place under the exhausted remade to take place under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. On this principle ice is formed artificially in the hottest countries. The temperature of freezing is lowered 0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure, so that the freezing and boiling points are both variable. —2. Concreted sugar.—3. Cream or milk sweetened, variously flavoured, and frozen; ice-cream.—To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way. 'The ice of ceremony being once broken.' Sir W. Scott. Ice (is), v.t. pret. & pp. iced; ppr. icing. 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice.—2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice.—
2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.
3. To chill, as with ice; to freeze.
Ice-anchor (is'ang-ker), n. Naut. an anchor with one arm, used for securing vessels to floes of ice.

Naut. a plank or

floes of ice.

Ice-heam (Is/ben), n. Naut. a plank or beam applied to strengthen the stem and bows of ships to enable them to withstand the concussion and pressure of ice.

Ice-helt Is/helt) n. A belt or fringe of ice.

the concussion and pressure of ice.

Ice-belt (is'belt), n. A belt or fringe of ice along the shores in Arctic regions.

Iceberg (is'berg), n. [D. ijsberg—ijs, ice, and berg, a mountain.] A hill or mountain of ice; specifically, a vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean. These lofty floating masses are generally detached from the seaward termination of glaciers on shore, though sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried towards the equator as low as 40°. Masses of this sort abound in Baffin's Bay, where they are sometimes 2 miles long and one-half or one-third as broad. Scoresby counted 500 of these bergs drifting along in latitudes 60° or one-third as broad. Scoresby counted 500 of these bergs drifting along in latitudes 60° and 70° north, which rose above the surface of the sea to the height of from 100 to 200 feet, some of them a mile in circumference. It is computed that the depth of icebergs below the surface of the water is about eight times greater than the height above the water. Icebergs have been the agents in transporting large masses of mud, shingle, and rocks from the polar towards the tem-



Iceberg.

Some have been seen bearperate regions. perate regions. Some have been seen bear-ing cargoes of from 50,000 to 100,000 tons. As such masses float southward, the ice under water gradually melts away until the berg becomes top-heavy and capsizes, depo-siting its burden on the bottom of the sea. Several of the phenomena of the northern drift or boulder-clay are due to this agency. Several of the phenomena of the northern drift or boulder-clay are due to this agency. Ancient terraces or sea-margins, to be seen ligh up on our hill sides, are in part drift brought as cargo by icebergs, deposited where they stranded, and levelled and arranged by water. The gravel-knoils, which occur so frequently on our level lands, are also in some cases cargoes deposited where an iceberg stranded on a shoal or flat and melted, the hillocks rising to the surface with the gradual rise of the sea-bottom. Icebergs are agents in the denudation of the sea-bottom, doing their work sometimes at the depth of 1800 feet.

Icebird (is/berd), m. A bird of Greenland. Icebirk (is/blingk), m. A bird of Greenland. Icebirk (is/blingk), m. A bird of Greenland in the snow-covered surface of the ice in the arctic or antarctic regions, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

Iceboat (is/bōt), m. 1. A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.—2. A boat for sailing on the surface of fee, much used in Holland.

Icebound (is'bound), a. 1. Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an icebound vessel.—2. Surrounded or fringed with ice so as to be inaccessible to ships; as, ice-bound cousts.

Ice-breaker (is'brāk-ēr), n. 1. A contrivance for breaking ice.—2. A strong, heavy, powerful screw-steamer, used for opening and keeping open navigable channels in the ice in a harbour, sea, or river.

Ice-brook (is'brijk), n. A congealed brook or stream. 'The ice-brook's temper.' Shak. Icebuilt (is'bilt), a. 1. Composed of ice.—2. Loaded with ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam.

Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam.

Where shaggy forms o'er icc-built mountains roam.

Gray.

Ice-cap (is'kap), n. 1. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.—2. The great sheet of land ice formed round the pole during glacial times. Croll.

Ice-chisel (is'chiz-el), n. A large chisel used to cut holes in ice.
Ice-cold (is'kōld), a. Cold as ice; extremely cold; in pathol. morbidly cold.
Ice-cream, Iced-cream (is'khēm, ist'krēm), n. A species of confectionery made by congealing cream variously flavoured in a vessel surrounded with a freezing mixture.
Iced (ist), p. and a. 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice, as ieed-cream.—2. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted.

S. In bot. covered with particles like icides.
Ice-drops (is'drops), n. pl. In bot. transparent processes resembling icides.
ICe-escape (is'es-kāp), n. A contrivance for rescuing people from drowning by the breaking of ice.
Ice-face (is'fās), n. The abutting face of an included.

breaking of ice.

Ice-face (is'fis), n. The abutting face of an ice-belt.

Ice-fall (is'fis), n. A mass of ice having the form of a waterfall. Coleridge.

Ice-fender (is'fend-er), n. A fender of any kind used to protect a vessel from injury by ice; usually composed of broken spars hung vertically where the strain is expected.

Ice-fern (is'fern), n. A beautiful fernlike incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of the insensible moisture.

Fine as ice-ferns on January panes. Tennyson. Ice-field (is field), n. A sheet of ice so extensive that its limits cannot be seen from the

mast-head; a large sheet of ice. Ice-floe, Ice-float (īs'flō, īs'flōt), n.

cue-noe, co-noat (18'no, 18'not), n. A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size.

Ice-foot (is'fut), n. Same as Ice-belt.

Ice-glazed (is'glazd), a. Glazed or incrusted with ice.

with ice.

Ice-hill (ishil), n. Same as Icebery.
Ice-hook (ishil), n. A hook with a pole as a handle for moving blocks of ice.
Icehouse (ishous), n. A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather, often below the surface of the ground, with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and covered with a roof.

Ice-island Ice and Ice and Ice in Ice water of the ice when dissolved, and covered with a roof.

roof.

Ice-island, Ice-isle (is/i-land, is/ii), n. A

vast body of floating ice, such as is often
seen in the Atlantic off the banks of Newfoundland.

Icelander (is'land-er), n. A native of Ice-

Icelandic (is-land'ik), a. Pertaining to Iceland.

nam.

Icelandic (is-land'ik), n. The language of
the Leelanders or of their literature. It is
the oldest of the Scandinavian group of
tongues, and as it is believed to exhibit the Norse language nearly as it was spoken at the date of the colonization of Iceland it is sometimes called Old Norse.

is sometimes called Old Norse.

Iceland-moss (island-moss), n. Cetraria
islandica, a species of lichen
found in the
arctic regions,
and on the upper parts of lofty mountains.
It is used in mediene as a mu-

Iceland-moss (Cetraria istandica).

dicine as a mu-cilaginous bitter, has been rea tonic, and is a nutritions article of diet. It is generally boiled to form

a jelly, which is mixed with milk and wine. Iceland-spar (is'land-spar), n.

parent rhomboidal variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. It possesses the property of double refraction, and is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light.

IGE-man (is man), n. 1. A man who is skilled in travelling upon ice.—2. One engaged in the industry of collecting ice; a dealer in ice.

ice.

Ice-master (Is'mas-ter), n. One who has charge of a whater or other ship on the ice.

Ice-mountain (is'moun-tan or is'moun-tin), n. Same as Icebery.

Ice-pail (Is'pai), n. A pail containing ice for cooling wine.

'This is as it should be, said I, looking round at the well-filled table, and the sparkling spirits immersed in the ice-pails.

Ice-paid (Schim), n. A plain of ice.

mersed in the ite-pairs.

Ice-plain (is plain), n. A plain of ice.

Ice-plain (is plain), n. A plain of ice.

Ice-plain (is plain), n. An instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice in winter, before cutting and carrying away for storage.

Ice-plant (is plant), n. A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, the M. crystallinum, belonging to the nat. order Ficoidee. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is very frequently cultivated. It is a native of Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape; in the Canaries large quantities of it are collected and burned, the ashes being sent to Spain for use in glassmaking.

Ice-plough, Ice-plow (is plou), n. A sort

sent to Spain for use in glassmaking.

Ice-plough, Ice-plow (isplou), n. A sort of plough for cutting grooves on ice in ponds, lakes, &c., with a view to its removal, or to open a passage for boats.

Ice-poultice (ispol-tis), n. In med. a poutice made by filling a bladder with pounded ice, for application to hernial tumours and the like.

leequake (is'kwāk), n. The rending crash which precedes and forewarns of the breaking of floes of ice.

Ice-safe (is'sāf), n. A place to preserve ice in

Ice-saw (is'sa), n. A large saw, used for



Ice-saw at work

cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up, or for cutting blocks of ice for storage. From the ice-saws, such as are shown in the cut, a heavy weight is suspended for the purpose of giving the deconding styche

asspended to the purpose of giving the descending stroke.

Icespar (is'spär), n. A variety of felspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

Ice-table (is'tā-bl), n. A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

mass of ice.

1ce-tongs (istongz), n. pl. 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table.

1ce-water (is'wa-ter), n. 1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

meited ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

Ich,† Iche,† pron. Old forms of the personal pronoun I (which see).

Ich,† vt. To eke.

Ich dien (ech' den). [G.] Lit. I serve: the motto of the Prince of Wales, which was originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in token of his subjection to his father, Edward III., and has been continued down to the present time.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'm-a), n. A sub-genus of Herpestes, one of the civets (Viverrina), distinguished from the true ichneumons by having longer limbs and hairy soles. The white-tailed ichneumia (I. leweura) of South Africa and Senegal is the type. They burrow, and live on insects and flesh.

Ichneumon (ik-nū'mon), n. [Gr., from ichneum, to track out, to follow in one's steps, ichnos, a footstep—the name being given to the animal from its habit of search.

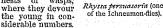
ing for crocodiles' eggs.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous animal of the genus Herpestes, family Viverridæ, bearing a close resem-blance to the weasel tribe both in form and habits. Its body is grizzled equally all over



Egyptian Ichneumon (Herpestes Ichneumon).

of a dirty yellow and brownish colour, each of a dirty yellow and brownish colour, each hair being annulated alternately with these tints; the paws and muzzle are black; the tail long and terminated by a diverging tuft; length about 18 inches from the snout to the root of the tail. It inhabits Egypt, and feeds on the eggs of the crocodile, on snakes, rats, lizards, mice, and other small animals. It is easily domesticated.—2. One of a family of hymerotrenus inserts whose larves are rats, lizards, mice, and other small animals. It is easily domesticated.—2. One of a family of hymenopterous insects whose larve are parasitic on other insects. The abdomen is generally petiolated or joined to the body by a pedicle. See ICHNBUMONID.E. Ichneumon.fly (ik.nuf)mon-fli), n. Same as Ichneumon.fly (ik.nuf)mon-fli), n. pl. A family of hymenopterous insects, the genera and species existing it is said in Europe alone; the ichneumon-flies. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of

tor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employ-ed this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on either side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; and others again in the nests of wasps, where they devour



Ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), a. Relating to the Ichneumonidae. Ichneumonidae. Ichneumonidaen, n. In entom. one of the Ichneumonidae.

intermediate the term of the t bird footprint; sauroidichaite, saurian footprint; tetrapodichnite, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a batrachian reptile. Ichnocarpus (ik-nő-kär'pus), n. [Gr. ichnos, a vestige, and karpos, fruit—in reference to the slender seed-vessel.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynacea. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves and flowers in branched terminal panicles. I frutescens is a native of Ceylon and Nepaul. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. In this country it is cultivated as an ornamental stove-plant, and is of easy management.

and is of easy management.

Ichnographic, Ichnographical (ik-no-graf'ik, ik-no-graf'ik-al), a. See Ichnography.

PHY.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

Here you have the ichnographical plan of the temple of Janus.

A. Drummond.

Ichnography (ik-nog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. ichnos, a footstep, and grapho, to describe.] 1. In arch. and persp. the horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.—2. A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, paintings, &c. [Rare.]

Ichnolite (ik'nol-it), n. [Gr. ichnos, a foot-mark, and lithos, a stone.] A stone retain-ing the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal

ing the impression of a Hoboliara of a Iosan animal.

Ichnolithology (ik'nō-li-thol"o-ji), n. [Gr. ichnos, a footprint, lithos, a stone, and logos, discourse.] Same as Ichnology.

Ichnological, Ichnolithological (ik'nō-loj"ik-al, ik'nō-li-thō-loj"ik-al), a. Pertaining to ichnology or ichnolithology.

Ichnology (ik-nol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ichnos, a footmark, and logos, discourse.] That branch of geology which treats of the fossil footmarks of animals; such geological phenomena collectively; as, the Ichnology of Annandale, by Sir W. Jardine.

Ichor (i'kōr), n. [Gr. ichor, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph.] 1. In myth. an ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans.

Of course his perspiration was but ichor,

Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor. Eyron,

2. A thin watery humour, like serum or whey; a thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, &c.

an uncer, wonne, &c.
Ichorology (I-kor-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ichōr,
ichor, and logos, discourse.] The anatomy
of the lymphatic and secreting systems.
Ichorous (Ykor-us), a. Like ichor; thin;
watery; serous.
Lethbir Lobbing (ichbir) a. Chr. ich.

ichthin, Ichthine (ik'thin), m. [Gr. ichthys, a fish.] The azotized constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely

a fish.] The azotized constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumen.

Ichthyal, Ichthyic (ik'thi-al, ik'thi-ik), a. [Gr.ichthys, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the character of a fish. Ency. Brit.; Owen. Ichthyocol, Ichthyocolla (ik'thi-ō-kol, ik'-thi-ō-kol-la), n. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and kolla, gluo.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly sturgeons, and especially the great sturgeon (Acipenser huso). See Isinglass.

Ichthyocoprus, Ichthyocoprolite (ik'-thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-kop'rus, ik'thi-ō-dof'a, a. stone.] In geol. the fossil excrement of fishes.

Ichthyodea (ik'thi-ō-dof'a), n. pl. [Gr.ichthy-odes, fish-like—ichthys, a fish, and eidos, form.] Leuckart's name for the perenni-branchiate fish-like amphibians.

Ichthyodorulite (ik'thi-ō-dor'h-lit), n. [Gr.ichthys, a fish, dory, a spear, and lithos, a stone.] A fish spine found as a fossil.

Ichthyography (ik-thi-og'ra-fl), n. [Gr.ichthys, a fish, graphō, to write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid, Ichthyoidal (ik'thi-oid, ik-thi-oid'al), a. [Gr.ichthys, a fish, and eidos, resemblanc.] Resembling or having many of the characters of a fish.

Ichthyol (Ik'thi-ol), n. [Gr.ichthys, a fish, Loleum, oil.] A dark-brown oily substance got from dry distillation of bituminous rock containing fish remains: used as ointment.

Ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-lt), n. [Gr.ichthys.

L. oleum, oil.] A dark-brown oily substance got from dry distillation of bituminous rock containing fish remains: used as ointment. Ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-lit), n. [Gr. ichthys. ichthyss, a fish, and lithos, a stone.] A fossil fish or part of a fish, or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.
Ichthyologie, Ichthyological (ik'thi-ōloj'ik, ik'thi-ōloj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to ichthyology.
Ichthyologys. Ichthyologist(ik-thi-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in ichthyology.
Ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. ichthys. ichthyos, a fish, and logos, discourse.] The science of fishes, or that branch of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form, and classification, their habits, uses, &c. The Linnean system grouped fishes artificially according to the presence, absence, or situation of the ventral fins—apodal, jugitlar, thoracic, abdominal; that of Agassiz according to the character of the scales—placoid, ganoid, cycloid, ctenoid. That now in general use is a modification of Johann Mueller's, and is based on the structure of skeleton, heart, jaws, &c. The orders are Pharyngobranchii, Marsipobranchii, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Dipnoi. Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Dip-

Ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), n. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and manteia, divination.] Divination by the heads or the entralls of fishes.

entrails of fishes.

Ichthyomorpha (ik'thi-ō-mor"fa), n. pl.

[Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and morphē, shape.] In zool. Owen's name for the Urodela, an order of amphibia comprehending the fish-like newts, &c.

Ichthyomyzon (ik'thi-ō-mīz"on), n. The

Fāte, fär, fat, fall: mē, met, her; pine, pin; tübe, tub, bull; note, not, move: oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

North American lamprey, representative of the European Petromyzon.

Ichthyopatolite (ik'thi-ō-pat"ō-lit), n. pl. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, pctos, a footpath, and lithos, a stone.] In gcol. a fish-track, supposed to be the imprint left by the pectoral fin-rays of certain fishes, which were able by means of these overans to more were able by means of these organs to move

were ane by means of these organs to move on solid surfaces. Ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'a-jist), n. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, and phagō, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on fish.

eats or subsists on fish.

Ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'a-gus), a. [Gr. ichthys, fish, and phago, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

Ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of'a-ji), n. The practice of eating fish.

tice of eating fish.

Lenthyophthalmite (ik'thi-of-thal'mit), n.
(Gr. ichthys, a fish, and ophthalmos, an eye.]

Fish-eye stone. See APOPHYLITE.

Lenthyophthira. (ik'thi-of-thi'ra), n. pl.
(Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and phtheir, a
louse.] An order of Crustacea comprising
animals named fish-lice which are parasitic
upon fishes. The term is now much restricted by the removal of some forms to
the Civings. Isonola and Ehlycopyhale. the Cirripeds, Isopods, and Rhizocephala.
Ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-da), n. pl. [Gr.

ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and opsis, appearance.] The primary division of Vertebrata, comprising the fishes and amphibia: often spoken of as the Branchiate or the Anamulatic Vertebrata.

motic Vertebrata. Ichthyopterygia (ik'thi-op-tér-ij''i-a), n. pl. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, and pterygs, pterygos, a wing or fin.] One of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen classifies

pergys, a wing of m., One of the interest products into which Professor Owen classifies the reptiles, so named from the paddle or fin-like character of the digits in the fore and hind limbs. The members of this order are all marine and fossil. The ichthyosaurus may be taken as the type.

Ichthyosarcolite (lik'thi-ō-sin''ko-lit), n. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, sava, savhos, fiesh, and lithos, a stone.] Lit. fish-flesh stone. A term formerly given to a member of n genus of extinct fossil shells belonging to the family Hippuritidee, and synonymous with Radiolites and Sphervilites.

Ichthyosaurus, Ichthyosaur (ik'thi-ō-sin'mus, ik'thi-ō-sin')n. [Gr. ichthyo, a fish, and sauros, a lizard.] A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine saurian or reptile, having an organization combining the cha-

having an organization combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some of the peculiarities of the whales. The genus Ichthyosaurus contains many species, some of which are of a magnitude not in-ferior to that of young whales. The mem-bers of this genus had four broad feet or paddles inclosed in a single sheath of in-tegument, and terminated behind in a long toguinent, and terminated befind in a long and powerful tail, which was perhaps finned. Some of the largest of these reptiles must have exceeded 30 feet in length. Their remains range from the lower lias to the chalk, and the great repository hitherto has been the lias at Lynn Regis. Sometimes written Leithungerien.

has been the has at Lynn Regis. Sometimes written Ichthyosais (ik-thi-6'sis), n. (Gr. ichthyo, a fish.) In med. a roughness and thickening of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences. This disease seldom yields permanently to any plan of treatment. treatment

Ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot/om-ist), n. An anatomist of fishes.

It is called hypoglossal nerve by some ichthyoto

Ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot/o-mi), n. [Gr. ich-thys, ichthyos, a fish, and tomē, a cutting, from temnē, to cut.] Dissection of fishes.

[Rare.]

Ichthys (il'this), n. [Gr., a fish.] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tomb-stones, &c., belonging to the early times of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical meaning, from each character forming an initial letter of the words Invos Xgioros, Geso Ties, Zwrag: that is, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

son of God, the Saviour. Icica (is'i-ka), n. [The native name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amyridacea. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. I. altissima, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making their canoes, not only for its great size but for its durability. It is esteemed for bookcases, its odour preserving the books from cases, its odour preserving the books from insects. All of them yield a transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its

properties, and sometimes named from the lant icica

plant icica.

Icicle (is'i-kl), n. [A. Sax. is-gicel, ises-gicel—is, ice, and gicel, an icicle; allied to Icel. jökull, an icicle, ice, a glacier, jaki, a piece of ice (perhaps same as E. jag). Comp. L.G. isjükel; also Prov. E. ickle, ice-shackle, ice-shackle, an icicle, 1 I. A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other full as it thous down or inclined. or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane or drops from something. —2. In her, a charge of the same shape as a drop in the bearing called guttée, but reversed.

Icily (is'i-li), adv. In an icy manner; coldly;

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null, Dead perfection, no more. Tennyson

Iciness (is'i-nes), n. The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

Icing (is'ing), n. A covering of concreted

The splendid icing of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton. T. Warton.
Icker (ik'ér), n. [A. Sax. (North.) eher, O. H. G.
ahir. See EAR.] An ear of corn. Burns.

(Scotch 1 Ickle (ik'l), n. An icicle. [Provincial.]

loon (Kon), n. [Gr. eikön, an image, from eikö, to resemble.] 1. An image or representation; a likeness. 'Many Netherlanders whose names and icous are published.' Hakewill.—2. A sacred figure, as of Christ or a saint, in a Greek church, either a painting or a mosaic.

Iconical (i-kon'ik-al), a. Relating to or consisting of icons or pictures.

sisting of icons or pictures.

Iconism ('Kon-izm), n. [See Icon.] A figure or representation. 'Apish imitations, counterfeit iconisms.' Cudworth.

Iconize ('Kon-iz), v.t. 'To form into an icon, likeness, or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually renewed.

Cadworth.

Iconocless (Ichorole March) or the image of the iconocless of the i

Iconoclasm (i-kon'o-klazm), n. 1. The act of an iconoclast; the breaking or destroying of inages. 'The iconoclasm and holiness of Claudius of Turin.' Milman.—2. The act of exposing superstitions, delusions, or shams; the act of attacking and overthrowing sharished bolies. ing cherished beliefs.

ing cherished beliefs.

Iconoclast: (I-kon'o-klast), n. [Fr. iconoclaste; Gr. eikōn, an image, and klastēs, a breaker, from klaō, to break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images; a person determinedly hostile to the worship of images.—2. Any destroyer or exposer of shams, superstitions, or impositions; one who makes attacks upon cherished beliefs.

Iconoclastic (I-kon'o-klast'ik), a. Breaking images; expositions or shams.

inages; exposing superstitions or shams. 'Iconoclastic zeal.' Swinburne. 'The iconoclastic emperors.' Milman. Iconographic (i-kon'o-graf"ik), a. 1. Relating to iconography. – 2. Representing or describing by means of diagrams or pictures.

inge, and grapho, to describe. That branch of knowledge which treats of anient art so far as it consists in the representation of objects by means of images or sta-tues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

the like.

Iconolater (6-kon-ol'at-èr), n. [Gr. cikön, an image, and latreus, a servant.] One that worships images: a name sometimes given to the Roman Catholics.

Iconolatry (6-kon-ol'at-ri), n. The worship or adoration of images.

Iconology (6-kon-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. cikön, an image, and logos, a discourse.] 1. The doctrine of images or emblematical representations.—2. A description of pictures and statues.

statues.

Iconomical (i-kon-om'ik-al), a. [An arbitrarily formed word from Gr. eikin, an image, the termination probably suggested by inimical.] Ecoles. opposed or hostile to pictures or images. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.] Icosahedral (ikos-a-hē'drah), a. [Gr. eikosi, twenty, and hedra, seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

Icosahedron (ikos-a-hē'dron), n. 1. A solid of twenty equal sides.—2. In geom. a regular solid consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal.

equal. Icosander (i-kos-an'der), n. [Gr. eikosi, twenty, and anër, a male.] In bot, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calvx.

Icosandria (i-kos-an'dri-a), n. pl. In bot, the twelfth class in the Linnean system,



Icosandria—Cherry-blossom.

the Linnean system, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. The plants in this class product in this class produce our most esteemed fruits.

Icosandrian, Icosandrous (i-kos-an'dri-an, i-kos-an'drus), a. Pertaining to the class

Pettaining to the blass of plants Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the ealyx.

Icteria (ik-terl-a), n. [L. icterus; Gr. ikteros; jaundice, also a yellow bird the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice.] A genus of birds generally included in the family Turdidæ or thrushes. I. viridis (chattering ilycatcher or yellow-breasted chat) abounds in most parts of North America during the summer months. It has the facults of minicking almost any noise that culty of mimicking almost any noise that



Chattering Flycatcher (Icteria viridis).

it hears, which it will repeat during the

whole night if the weather be fine.

Icteric, Icterical (ik-te'rik, ik-te'rik-al), a.
[L. ictericus, from icterus, jaundice.] 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Good against jaundice.

Icteric (ik-te'rik), n. A remedy for the jaun-

dice.

Icteridæ (ik-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [Gr. ikteros, a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure jaundice.] A family of confrostral passerine birds, allied to the Sturnide, remarkable for the hammock-like nests which they construct; the hangnests. In captivity they are docile, and learn to imitate words, they are docile, and learn to initate words, the cries of animals, and to whistle tunes. They vary in size from a magpie to a sparrow. The type genus is Leterus. Icteritious, Icteritous (it-ter-i'shus, ik-te'ri-tus), a. [L. icterus, jaundice,] Yellow; having the colour of the skin when it is affected by jaundice.

Icteroid(ik'ter-oid), a. [Gr. ikteros, jaundice, and eidos, resemblance.] Yellow, as if jaundiced; as, an icteroid complexion is a symptom of lead-poisoning.

diced; as, an icteroid complexion is a symptom of lead-poisoning.

Icterus (ik'tèr-us), n. [L.] 1. The jaundice.

2. In bot. a name given to the yellow condition assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged wet and cold.—3. In zool. the type genus of the family Icteridue, containing the Baltimore-bird, &c. Ictic (ik'tik), a. [L. ictus, a blow, from ico, to strike.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. Busknell. [Rare.] Ictides (ik-ti'dēz), n. [Gr. ictis, a weasel, and cidos, form.] Valenciennes' name for the genus Arctictis, which includes the binturongs. See Arctictus.

See ARCTICTIS.

rongs. See ARCTICTIS.

Ictus (ik'tus), n. [L.] 1. A stroke; as, ictus solis, sun-stroke, -2. Cadence; emphasis; the stress laid on an accented syllable; as, ictus metricus, metrical ictus.

Icy (is'i), a. 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling or abounding with ice; as, the icy regions of the north. 'Ley chains.' Shalt. 'Ley seas.' Pope. -2. Fig. characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, &c.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

Ley was the deportment with which Philip received

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.

Motley.

Icy-pearled (Isi-perld), a. Studded with spangles of ice. Mounting up in icy-pearled car.' Milton.
I'd (id) Contractor id). Contracted from I would or I had. Contracted from idem.

Idalian (i-dā'li-an), a. [From a town, Idalium, in Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who hence bore the surname Idalia.] Pertaining to Idalium or to Aphroditē (Venus).

to Idalium of the Application of Application Application of the Idalium Application of the Idalium of the Idali

Ide (id), n. The name of a fish, the Leuciscus idus, very like the chub, common in Scandinavian waters as far north as Lapland

land.

Idea (i-de'a), n. [L. idea; Gr. idea, from idein, to see.] 1. Form, image, model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties: as a philosophical term, now generally used to designate subjective notions and representations, with or without objective validity. For further information as to the significations in which this word has been used see extracts below.

I have used the word idea to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an idea.

Locke.

immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an idea. Locke.

In popular language, idea signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. To have an idea of anything is to conceive it. In philasophitatizes, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call thought or conception, but some object of thought. Reid.

The great leading principle of the metaphysical department, and a principle which is never lost sight of nany part of the book (Hume's Treatise of Himman Nature), is, that the materials on which intellect works are the impressions, which represent immediate sensation, whether externally, as by the senses, or internally, as by the passions, and circa, which are the properties of the pool of the book of the control of the book of the properties of the part of the pool of the properties of the prop

This word (idea) is often applied to any kind of thought, or notion, or belief; but its more proper use is restricted to such thoughts as are images of visible objects, whether actually seen and remembered, or compounded by the faculty of imagination. The words notion or opinion would often be well substituted for the word ridea.

18. Taylor.

tuted for the word idea. A. Taylor. Plato agreed with the rest of the ancient philosophers in this—that all things consist of matter and form; and that the matter of which all things were made, existed from eternity, without form; but he likewise believed that there are eternal forms of all possible things which exist, without matter; and to those eternal and immaterial forms be gave the name of sédes. In the Platonic sense, then, ideas were the patterns according to which the Deity fashioned the phenomenal or extypal world.

9. Denvalenty, sides, significate action, except the patterns according to the phenomena.

2. Popularly, idea signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, belief, and even purpose or intention; as, I had no idea it was so late; I have an idea that he will come to-morrow; he had an idea of going to London; he hadn't an idea in his head.—Immate ideas. See INNATE.—Abstract and complex ideas. See ABSTRACT and COMPLEX PLEX.

Ideal (ī-dē'al), a. 1. Existing in idea; in-

tellectual; mental; as, ideal knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and ideal excellence.

Rambler.

tical and ideal excellence.

2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; as, ideal good. 'Planning ideal commonwealths,' Southey.—3. That considers the world of sense as composed merely of ideas existing in the mind; as, the ideal theory of philosophy.—SYN. Intellectual, mental, visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal.

Ideal (I-de'al), n. An imaginary model of perfection; a standard of perfection or beauty; as, the *ideal* of beauty, the *ideal* of virtue, &c.

The ideal is to be attained by selecting and as-sembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, ex-cluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. Thus the Analysis of the beauty and pro-portion of the human frame. Eleming.

Beau ideal. See BEAU-IDEAL. Idealess (ī-dē'a-les), a. Destitute of ideas. Idealisation (ī-dē'al-iz-ā"shon), n. Same as Idealization

Idealise (ī-dē'al-īz), v.t. and i. Same as

Idealism (i-dē'al-izm), n. The name usually given to that system of philosophy, according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and ideas perceived by the mind, or

which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds, perceived ideas, and the relations of those ideas. Bishop Berkeley is regarded as the founder of modern idealism. According to this philosopher, all that really exists is spirit, or the thinking principle,—ourselves, our fellowmen, and God. Matter does not exist independently of our sensations or ideas, but conceptions of a material world are produced by the operation of the Deity upon our understanding, and the material world exists only in the Divine intellect, who awakens in us certain sensuous conceptions in a definite order, which order is what we call the course of nature. Some of the docwhich maintains that we have no rational call the course of nature. Some of the doctrines of the modern German idealists may be seen in the following extracts from

G. H. Lewes.

I see a tree. The common psychologists tell me that there are three things implied in this one fact of vision, viz.: a tree, an image of that tree, and a mind which apprehends that image. Fichte tells me that it is I alone who exist. The tree and the image of it are one thing, and that is a modification of my mind. This is subjective idealism. Schelling tells me that both the tree and my gro (or self) are existences equally read or ideal; but they are nothing less than manifestations of the absolute, the infinite, or unconditioned. This is objective idealism. But Hogel tells me that all these explanations are false. The only thing really existing (in this one fact of vision) is the idea, the relation. The gro and the tree are but two terms of the relation, and owe their reality to it. This is absolute idealism. According to this there is neither mind nor matter, heaven nor earth, God nor man.

is perceived.

Idealist (i-de'al-ist), n. One who holds the

doctrine of idealism.

Idealistic (i-dē'al-ist''ik), a. Relating or pertaining to the doctrine of idealism or to

idealists.

Ideality (i-dē-al'i-ti), n. 1. The condition or quality of being ideal.—2. Capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

Idealization, Idealisation (i-dē'al-iz-ā'-shon), n. The act of forming in idea; the act of making ideal.

Idealize, Idealise (i-dē'al-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. idealized; ppr. idealizing. To make ideal; to give form to in accordance with any prespective placelized ideal; to exployed up ideal forms. conceived ideal; to embody in an ideal form.

The question is, whether, with Nature's beautiful forms before him, the artist cannot *idealise* those forms into something which, in every respect but the dead material in which he works, is more beautiful.

R. H. Patterson.

Idealize, Idealise (ī-dē'al-īz), v.i. To form

ideals.

Idealizer, Idealiser (I-dē'al-Īz-ėr), n. One who idealizes; an idealist.

Ideally (I-dē'al-Īi), udv. In an ideal manner; intellectually; mentally; in idea.

Idealogue (I-dē'a-log), n. One given to form ideals; a theorist; a dreamer.

Some domestic idealogue, who sits
And coldly chooses empire, where as well
He might republic.

I. B. Browning.

Ideate (i-de'āt), v.t. 1.† To form in idea; to
fancy.—2. To apprehend mentally so as to
retain and be able to recall; to fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

Ideation (i-de-ā'shon), n. The faculty of
the mind for forming ideas; the exercise of
this faculty; the establishment of a distinct
mental representation or idea of an object.

mental representation or idea of an object.

The whole mass of residua which have been acumulated . . . all now enter into the process of leation.

F. D. Morell.

Ideational (i-de-a'shon-al), a. Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or the exercise of this faculty. 'I have hitherto spoken of prepossessions as ideational states.' Con-

prepossessions as uccusante sources.

temporary Rev.
Ideal,† a. Idle. Chaucer.
Idem (i'dem). [L.] The same.
Identic (i-den'tik), a. Same as Identical.

Absolute (antity of form, as in crystals, is the result of forces which have nothing to do with inheritance, but whose function it is to aggregate the particles of matter in identic shapes.

Duke of Argyll. Identical (I-den'tik-al), a. [L.L. identicus, from L. idem, the same.] The same; not different; as, the identical person; the iden-

tical thing. I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same identical person who now remember that event, did then exist.

Reid.

— Identical proposition, a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the pre-

dicate are the same, or comprise the same idea. It is an identical proposition in physics, that the whole is equal to its parts.

When you say that a body is solid, I say that you make an identical proposition, because it is impossible to have the idea of a body without that of solidity.

Flenting.

Identically (I-den'tik-al-li), adv. In an identical manner; with sameness. In an identical manner with sameness. Identicalness (I-den'tik-al-nes), n. The state or quality of being identical; same-

Identifiable (I-den'ti-fi-a-bl), a. That may be identified.

Identification (i-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), n. The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being identified.

I am not ready to admit the identification of the Romish faith and Gospel faith. Bp. Watson.

Identify (i-den'ti-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. identified; ppr. identifying. [L. iden, the same, and facto, to make.] 1. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect; to represent as the same.

Paul has identified the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant.

7 M. Mason.

Every precaution is taken to identify the interests of the people, and of the rulers. G. Ramsay,

or the people, and or the rulers. G. Ramsay.

2. To determine or establish the identity of;
to ascertain or prove to be the same with
something described or claimed; as, file
owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and identified them.
Identify (i-den'ti-fil), v.i. To become the
same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use,
effect, &c.

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will identify with an interest more enlarged than public.

Burke.**

Identism (i-dentizm), n. A name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling; the system or doctrine of identity. See under IDENTITY.

identity (i-den'ti-ti), n. [L.L. identitas, Fr. identitis, from L. iden, the same.] 1. The state or quality of being identical; sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.

diversity.

Unorganized matter may be said to have identity in the persistence of the parts or molecules of which it consists. Organized bodies have identity so long as organization and life remain. An oak which from a small plant becomes a great tree is still the same tree.

2. The condition of being the same with something described or claimed, or of possessing a character asserted; as, to establish the identity of stolen goods. —Personal identhe activity of storing constructions.—Fersional activity, in philos, the sameness of the conscious subject throughout its existence: our being the same persons from the commencement to the end of life while the matter of the to the end of life while the matter of the body, the dispositions, habits, and thoughts of the mind are continually changing.—
System or doctrine of identity, in philos. (otherwise called Identism), a name which has been given to the netaphysical theory of the German writer Schelling. It teaches that the two elements of thought, objective and subjective, are absolutely one; that matter and mind are opposite poles of the same infinite substance; and that creation and the Creator are one. Fleming.—Principle of identity, in philos. the principle that a thing is what it is and not another. Substantially the same as the Principle of Contradiction. Contradiction

Contradiction.

Ideograph (id'ē-ō-graf), n. A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.

Ideographic, Ideographical (id'ē-ō-graf''ik, id'ē-ō-graf''ik-al), a. [Gr. idea, an idea, and graphē, writing.] 1. Representing ideas independently of sounds; specifically, a term applied to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. Part of the Chinese characters are ideographic, and the hieroglypressing its name. Part of the Chinese characters are ideographic, and the hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Egyptians were of the same description.

Ideographically (id'e-ō-graf'ik-al-li), adv. In an ideographic manner.

Ideographics (id'e-ō-graf'iks), n. A method of writing in ideographic characters. See IDEOGRAPHIC.

Ideography (id-ē-og'ra-fl), n. A system or treatise of writing in ideographic characters or symbols, as in some systems of shorthand writing and the like.

Ideological (id'ē-ō-loj"ik-al), a. Pertaining

I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from ideological discussions. F. S. Mill.

Ideologist (id.é-ol'o-jist), n. 1. One who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; one who fabricates ideal schemes.

2. One who believes in or advocates the doc-

2. One who believes in or advocates the doctrines of ideology.

Ideology (id-6-ol'o-ji), n. [Idea, and Gr. logos.] The science of ideas or of mind; a term applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolutions of human ideas, considered as so many successive modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation.

Ideo-motion (id'6-5-no-shon), n. In physiol. motion arising from a dominant idea, neither voluntary nor purely reflex. See IDEO-MOTOR.

IDEO-MOTOR.

IDEO-MOTOR.
Ideo-motor (id'e-ō-mōt'ér), n. In physiol.
a name given by Dr. Carpenter to muscular
movements, the result of complete engrossment by an idea, which he regards as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum

brum.

Ides (idz), n. pl. [L. idus, the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. Eight days in each month are sometimes called by this name, but only one should strictly receive it, the others being reckoned as a menu days before the ides. as so many days before the ides.

A soothsayer bids you beware the ides of March.

Id est (id est). [L.] That is.

Idlocrasy (i-di-ok'ra-si), n. [Gr. idios, proper, peculiar to one's self, and krasis, mixture, temperament, from keramymi, to mix.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament or state of constitution which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

Idlocratic, Idiocratical (i'dl-ō-krat'ik, 'dl-ō-krat'ik-al), a. Peculiar in constitution; idiosyncratic.

Idlocy (i'dl-o-si), n. [Gr. idiōteia. See IDIOT.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding.

standing.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy* if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. F. W. Robertson.

are equa to two right angles.

R. N. Robertson.

Idioelectric ('di-5-elec'frith), a. [Gr. idios, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and E. electric.] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state; said of substances.

city in its natural state; said of substances, Idiom('di-om), n. [Pr. idiome, L. idioma, from Gr. idioma, from idios, proper, or peculiar to one's self.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology; a phrase stamped by the usage of a language or of a writer with a signification other than its grammatical or legical one. or logical one.

And to just idioms fix our doubtful speech. Every good writer has much idiom.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language. He followed their language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours.

Dryden.

He followed their language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours.

3. Dialect; peculiar form or variety of language.—Idiom, Idiotism. Mr. Marsh would distinguish these words as follows, but the second of them is really little used, idiom generally being employed instead. Idiom may be employed loosely and figuratively as a synonym of language or dialect, but in its proper sense it signifies the totality of the general rules of construction which characterize the syntax of a particular language and distinguish it from that of other tongues. Idiotism, on the other hand, should be taken to denote the systematic exemption of particular words, from the general syntactical rules of the language to which they belong; or, in a more limited sense, we may apply the same term to phrases not constructed according to native etymology and syntax, and whose meaning is purely arbitrary and conventional, and then they would properly be styled special diotisms. In a general way, the idiom of a language consists in those regular and uniform laws of grammatical construction which characterize its syntax; its idiotisms are abnormal and individual departures not only from universal grammar, but from its own idiom.

Idiomatic, Idiomatical (i'di-ō-mat'ik, i'di-ō-mat''ik, al), a. Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as, an idiomatic phrasa an idiomatic phrase.

Milton mistakes the idiomatical use and meaning of 'munditize.'

T. Warton.

of 'manditie.'

Idiomatically (i'di-ō-mat'ik-al-i), adv. In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

Idiopathetic (i'di-ō-pa-thet'ik), a. Relating to idiopathy; idiopathic.

Idiopathetically (i'di-ō-pa-thet"ik-al-il), adv. Same as Idiopathically.

Idiopathic (i'di-ō-path'k), a. [See Idiopathic (i'di-ō-path'k), a. [See Idiopathic (i'di-ō-path'k), a. [see Idiopathic didiopathy; indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease: opposed to symptomatic.

Idiopathical (i'di-ō-path"ik-al), a. Same as

Idiopathically (i'di-ō-path"ik-al-li), adv. In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not

In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.
Idiopathy (i-di-op'a-thi), n. [Gr. idios, proper, peculiar, and pathos, suffering, disease, from passhô, to suffer.] 1. A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; a diseased state that is not symptomatic.—2. A peculiar or individual characteristic or affection. dual characteristic or affection.

Men are so full of their own fancies and idio-pathies that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. Dr. H. More.

Idio-repulsive (i'di-ō-rē-puls''iv), a. Repulsive by itself; as, the idio-repulsive power of heat.

or neat. Idiosyncrasy (i'di-ō-sin"kra-si, n. [Gr. idios, proper, syn, with, and krasis, temperament.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility; characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual; idiocrasy.

Not only is there but one way of doing things rightly, but there is only one way of seeing them, and that is seeing the whole of them, without any choice, or more intense perception of one point than another, owing to our special diversarrance. Reskin.

Idiosyncratic, Idiosyncratical (i'di-ō-sin-krat'ik, i'di-ō-sin-krat''ik-al), a. Relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temper or dis-

to idlosyncrasy, or pourma composition.

Idiot (i'di-ot), n. [L. idiota, Gr. idiotis, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, from idios, private or one's own, peculiar to one's self, strange; Sp. and It. idiota, Fr. idiot.] 1.† One wholly taken up with his own affairs; a private passage as opposed to one in a public vate person, as opposed to one in a public

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all idiots or private persons.

Ser. Taylor.

2.† An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person; one unwise. Christ was received of idiots, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort.

Blount.

3. A human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one who is born totally deficient in understanding or who has lost it through sickness, so as to have no lucid intervals, as distinguished from a lunatic, who has lucid intervals

tervals.
Idiot (i'di-ot), a. (diot (i'di-ot), a. Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The idiot mother of an idiot boy. Byron. Idiotey (i'di-ot-si), n. State of being an idiot: idioev.

Idiothalamus, Idiothalamous (id'i-ō-thal'a-mus), a. [Gr. ádios, peculiar, and thalamos, a receptacle.] In bot having a different colour or texture from the thallus:

different a receptacle.] In oil maying a different colour or texture from the thallus: a term used in speaking of lichens. Idiotic, Idiotical (-id-oi/tik, -id-oi/tik-al), a. 1.† Peculiar; plain; simple.—2. Like or relating to an idiot; foolish; sottish. Idiotically (i-di-oi/tik-al-li), ada. In an idiotic manner; foolishly. Idioticon (i-di-oi/tik-on), n. [Gr. idiotikon, from idios, proper to one's self.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. Idiotism ('idi-oi-tish), a. Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. Idiotism ('idi-oi-tish), a. [Fr. idiotisme; Gr. idiötismos, a form of speech taken from the vulgar, from idios, peculiar to one's self.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an abnormal departure from

the grammar or usages of a language. See under IDIOM.

Bilder 1010M.

Scholars sometimes . . . give terminations and idiotions suitable to their native language unto words newly invented.

Sir M. Hale.

Idiocy. 'Mere ignorance or idiotism.'

newly invented.

2. Idiocy. 'Mere ignorance or idiotism.' Shaftesbury.

Idiotize (i di-ot-iz), v.i. To become stupid. Idiotry (i'di-ot-i), v. Idiocy. [Rare.]

Idiotype (i'di-ot-ip), v. Idiocy. [Rare.]

term applied by Guthrie to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself. Ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other. (b) A term applied by Wackenroder to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure. Watts.

Idiotypic (i'di-ō-tip'lk), a. In chem. having the nature or character of an idiotype. Idle (i'dl), a. [A. Sax. idel, vain, empty, idle; D. ijdel, O. Sax. idal, O. H. G. ital, G. eitel, idle; from root meaning to shine (Skr. idh, Gr. ailhō, to burn), hence vain.] I. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unoccupied; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day idle! Mat. xx. 6.

2. Slothful; given to rest and case; averse to

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labour or employment; lazy; as, an idle man; an idle fellow.—3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as, idle time; idle hours.— 4. Remaining unused; unemployed.

The idle spear and shield were high up hung. Milton. 5. Producing no effect; useless; vain; ineffectual; fruitless; as, idle rage.

Down their idle weapons dropped. His hand the good man fastens on the skies, And bids earth roll, nor feels her alle whirl. Young, 6.† Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. 'Antres vast and deserts idle.' Shak. 7. Trifling; of no importance; irrelevant; as, an idle story; an idle reason.

Every idle word that men shall speak they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment.

Mat. xii. 36.

—Idle worms,† worms which were believed

to breed in the fingers of an idle person. Keep thy hands in thy muss, and warm the idle worms in thy singers' ends. Beau. & Fl.

Shakspere has reference to this belief in the following passage:—

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat, Not half so big as a round little worn:
Prick'd from the lazy Jonger of a maid.
Rom. and Jul. 1. 4.

Rown and Tul. i. 4.

— Idle, Lazy. To be idle is to be unemployed, or to shirk one's proper tasks and duties, and do nothing useful; to be dazy is to have a strong repugnance to physical effort, and especially industrious employment. An industrious man may be idle but he cannot be lazy.—SYN. Unoccupied, unemployed, vacant, inactive, indolent, sluggish, slothful, useless, ineffectual, futile, frivolous, vain, triffing, unprofitable, unimportant.

portant.

Idle ('dd), v.i. pret. & pp. idled; ppr. idling.
To lose or spend time in inaction or without
being employed in business.

idle (i'dl), v.t. To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume: generally followed by away; as, to idle away time.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of idling it away? Chesterfield,

Idleheaded (1'dl-hed-ed), a. [Idle and head.] 1. Foolish; unreasonable.—'Idle-headed seekers.' Carew.—2. Delirious; infatuated. [Rare.]
Upon this loss she fell idleheaded. L'Estrange.

Idlely † (I'dl-li), adv. Same as Idly. Bp.

Hall.

Idleness ('dl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being idle, in the various senses of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; triviality; unprofitableness; worthlessness. Either to have it sterile with adleness or manured with industry. Shall.

Through adleness of the hands the house droppeth through.

Love in idleness, the flower Viola tricolor. Shak.

Idlepated (I'dl-pat-ed), a. Idleheaded;

Idlepated (1/di-pat-ed), a. Idleneaded; stupid.

Idler (id'ler), a. I. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction or without being engaged in business; a lazy person; a sluggard.—2. Naut. a person on board a ship who, because liable to constant day duty, is not required to keep night-

watch. - 3. In mach. an idle-wheel (which Idlesby, t n. An idle or lazy person.

Those 'nihii agentes,' idleslys, or 'male agentes, ill spenders of their time.

Whitlock.

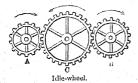
Idless, Idlesset (id'les), n. Idleness.

The tables were drawn, it was *idlesse* all; Enight and page and household squire, Loiter'd through the lofty hall.

Or crowded round the ample fire. Str W. Scott.

or crowded round the ample fire. Sir IV. Scatt.

Idle-wheel ('tdl-whell), n. In mach. a carrier-wheel; a wheel (o) placed between two
others (A and B) for the purpose simply of
transferring the motion from one axis to
the other without change of direction. If



A and B were in contact they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of c they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair. Idly (idli), adv. 1. In an idle manner; lazily, sluggishly; uselessly; in a trifling way; carelessly; vainly; ineffectually.

A shilling spent *idly* by a fool may be saved by a wiser person.

Franklin. Alone !—that worn-out word, So tally spoken, and so coldly heard. Lord Lytto

So idy spoken, and so comy nearch.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer ady against the truth.

Hooker.

Hooker, identical description of the control of the contr

cease to bark any longer idly against the truth. Hooker.
Hoocease (I'do-krās), n. [Gr. eidos, form, and krasis, mixture.] A mineral, the vesuvian of Werner, sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. Its primitive form is a four-sided prism with square bases. It is found near Vesuvius in unaltered rocks ejected by the volcano; also in primitive rocks in various other localities. Called also Vesuvian or Pyramidal Garnet, and differing from common garnet chiefly in form.
Idol (I'dol), n. [Fr. idole, L. idolum, Gr. eidolon, from eidos, form, eidō, to see.] 1. An image, shape, or representation of anything.
Pallas her favours varied, and addressed

Pallas her favours varied, and addressed An *idol* that I phthima did present In structure of her every lineament. *Chapman*.

2. An image of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship.

All the gods of the nations are idols. Ps. xcvi. 5. 3. Any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections; that to which we are ex-

cessively, often improperly, attached. An idol is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. S. Miller.

4. A false notion or conception; prejudice; erroneous opinion; fallacy. 'The idols of preconceived opinion.' Coleridge. [This last sense of the word idol is due to Bacon, who sense of the word idol is due to Bacon, who used idolon in the same way as Plato the Gr. eidolon, though Bacon himself does not seem to have used the English equivalent idol. Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: 1, idols of the tribe (idola tribus), fallacies incident to humantiy in general; 2, idols of the den (idola specus), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; 3, idols of the market-place (idola fors), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; 4, idols of the theatre (idola theatre), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect hillosophical systems or misleading methods errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophical systems or misleading methods

philosophical systems or misleading methods of demonstration.]

Idolastre, † n. An idolater. Chaucer.

Idolater (i-dol'at-er), n. [Fr. idolatre, L. idolater, Gr. eidolotres, an idol-worshipper. See IDOLATRY.] 1. A worshipper of idols; one who pays divine honours to images, statues, or representations of anything made by hands; one who worships as a detty that which is not God; a pagan.—

2. An adorer; a great admirer.

Losson was an idolater of the ancients. Hurd.

Jonson was an idolater of the ancients. **Idolatress** (I-dol'at-res), n. A female worshipper of idols.

That uxorious king whose heart, though large, Beguiled by fair idolatresses, fell To idols foul.

Milton

Idolatrical (i-dol-at/rik-al), a. Tending to idolatry, 'No idolatrical sacrifice.' Hooper. Idolatrize (i-dol'at-riz), v.i. To worship idols; to practise idolatry.

And as the Persians did idolatrize Unto the sun. W. Browne. Idolatrize (ī-dol'at-rīz), v.t. To adore; to

worship. Idolatrous (I-dol'at-rus), a. 1. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as, idolation in the worship of idols; as, idolatic transfer of the state of the trous worship.

The Saxons were a sort of idolatrous pagans.

Temple.

2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an idolatrous veneration for antiquity. Idolatrously (i-dol'at-rus-li), adv. In an idolatrous manner; with excessive revergives

idolatry (ī-dol'at-ri), n. [Fr. idolatrie; L. idololatria; Gr. eidōlolatreia—eidōlon, idol, and latreuō, to worship or serve.] 1. The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; the worship of some inanimate object. 'The dark idolatries of alienated Judah.' Milton.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a wor shipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of imager and corporael resemblances.

2. Excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I loved the man (Shakspere), and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any. *B. Fonson*.

Idol-fire (i'dol-fir), n. A fire burned in honour or on the altar of an idol. 'A wind to puff your idol-fires.' Tennyson. Idolish (i'dol-ish), a. Idolatrous. 'Idolatrous Idolism (i'dol-izm), n. The worship of idols. (Fare 1 A fire burned in

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes? Milton

Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes? Millon.

Idolist (1'(dol-ist), n. A worshipper of images. 'Idolists and atheists.' Millon.

Idolize ('Idol-ix), v.t. pret. & pp. idolized; ppr. idolizing. 1. To worship as an idol; to make an idol of; as, the Egyptians idolized the ibis.—2. To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to idolize gold; to idolize children; to idolize a hero; (Idolize) ('Idol-iz), n.ż. To practise idol-worship. 'To idolize after the manner of Egypt.' Fairhair.

in. To idolize f(r (101-12), n. 10 μπανικό που ship. 'To idolize after the manner of Egypt.' Fairbairn.

Idolizer (r'dol-iz-er), n. One who idolizes; one who loves to reverence. 'An idolizer of antiquity.' Warburton.

Idoloclast (i-dol'-cklast), n. [Gr. eidōlon, an idol, and klaō, to break.] An idol or imagebreaker; an iconoclast. Have.

Idolousi (r'dol-us), a. Idolatrous.

Idol-shell (1'dol-shel), n. A name sometimes given to the shells of the genus Ampullaria (which see).

times given to the snells of the genus ampullaria (which see).

Idol-worship (rdol-wer-ship), n. The worship of idols or images.

Idoneous (-idone-us, a. [L. idoneus, proper, suitable.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [Rare.] The idoneous vehicle of abuse against the Establishment. Coleridge,

Idrialin, Idrialine (id'ri-a-lin), n. A fusible inflammable substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idria-

Idrialite (id'ri-a-līt), n. A massive and opaque mineral with greasy lastre, greenish or brownish black colour, and blackish streak inclining to rod. It is found in the quicksilver mines of *Idria* in Carniola.

Idyl, Idyll (I'dil), n. [L. idyllium, Gr. eidyllium, supposed to be from eidos, form.] A kion, supposed to be from eidos, form.] A short poem, of which the object, or at least the necessary accompaniment, is said to be a vivid and simple representation of ordinary objects in pastoral nature or of scenes or events of pastoral life; as, the idyls of Theoritus. Among the idyls in English poetry may be ranked Goldsmith's Deserted Village, Burns's Cottan's Saturday Night, &c. Idyllic (i-dil'ik), a. Of or belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry.

or pastoral poetry.

'Ield, v.t. An old contraction of yield in the phrase 'God 'ield you.' See Yielo, v.t. 1.

Ier-oe (er-o'), n. [Gael iar, after, ogha, grandchild.] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

Till his wee curlie John's *ier-oe*, When ebbing life hae mair shall flow. The last sad inournful rites bestow. Burns Ieromancy (ī'ér-o-man-si), n. Same as Hier-

omancy. If (if), conj. [A. Sax. O. E. and Sc. gif, if; O. G. ibu, G. ob, if, whether; Goth. iba, whether, jabai, if; Icel. ef, if, which seems allied to ifa, efa, to doubt, Sw. jef, a doubt. The suggestion made by Horne Tooke that if suggestion made by Horne Tooke that g or g is the imperative of the verb to g ive, though plausible, is controverted by the form of the particle in other Teutonic languages.] 1.A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to—in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

Mat. iv. 3.

2. Whether: in dependent clauses. 'Uncertain, if by augury or chance.' Dryden.

one doubts if two and two make four. Prior.

If was formerly often followed by that; as, if that John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message.

Ifaith (i-fath'), adv. Abbreviation of In Faith. Indeed; truly. 'I faith, I'll eat nothing.' Shak.

I'fecks (i-feks'). An exclamation equivalent to I faith. She doubts if two and two make four. Prior.

Leon. Art thou my boy?

Leon. Art thou my boy?

Mam. Ay, my good lord.

Leon. Ificust Shak.

Ifurin, n. In Celtic myth. the Hades of the ancient Gauls, where the wicked were tortured by being chained in the lairs of dragons, subjected to incessant distillation of poisons, subjected to incessant distillation of poisons. exposed to serpents and savage beasts, &c. Igasuric (i-ga-sū'rik), a. [Malay igasura, a vomiting nut, the strychnos bean.] The term applied to an acid contained in very small quantity in St. Ignatius' bean, in nux yomica, and in the root of Strychnos colubrations. brina.

Igloo (iglo), n. 1. The name given by the Esquimaux to a hut made of snow. Hence—



Igloo or Seal's House-shown in section.

2. The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.
Ignaro† (ig-nä'rō), n. [It.] A blockhead.

It was intolerable insolence in such ignaroes to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not.

lenge this for Popery, which they understood not.

Ignatius' Bean (ig-nā/shus bēn), n. See
SAINT IGNATIUS' BEAN.

Igneous (ig'nē-us), a. [L. igneus, from ignis,
fire, allied to Skr. agni, fire.] 1. Pertaining
to, consisting of, having the nature of, or
resembling fire; as, igneous corpuscles; igneous meteors; igneous appearances.—2. Produced by or resulting from the action of
fire; as, igneous rocks.

Ignescent (ig-nes'sent), a. [L. ignescens, ignescentis, ppr. of ignesco, to become fire,
from ignis, fire.] Emitting sparks of fire
when struck, especially with steel; scintillating; as, ignescent stones.

Ignescent (ig-nes'sent), n. Anything that
emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral
that gives outsparks when struck, especially

that gives out sparks when struck, especially with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of ignessents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel. Trans. Fource's.

Ignicolist (ig-nik'ol-ist), n. [L. ignis, fire, and colo, to worship.] A worshipper of fire. Igniferous (ig-nif'er-us), a. [L. ignifer-ug-nis, fire, and fero, to hear.] Producing fire. Ignifluous (ig-ni'flū-us), a. [L. ignifiwus—

ignis, fire, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with

mre. [gnify + (ig'ni-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. ignified; ppr. ignifying. [L. ignis, fire, and facio, to make.] To form into fire.

ppr. ignifying. [L. ignis, fire, and facio, to make.] To form into fire.

Ignigenous (ig-ni)'en-us), a. [L. ignis, and gigno, genui, to beget, produce.] Profuced by fire; as, a part of the crust of the earth is supposed to be ignigenous.

Ignipotence (ig-nip'o-tens), n. Power over fire. [Rare.]

Ignipotentis—ignis, fire, and notens, powerful.] Presiding over fire. 'Vulcan is called the power ignipotent.' Pope.

Ignis-factuus (ig'nis-fat'ū-us), n. pl. Ignes-factu (ig'nēz-fat'ū-us), n. pl. Ignes-fat'u (ig'nēz-fat'ū-us), n. pl. Ignes-fat'u (ig'nēz-fat'ū-us), n. pl. Ignes-fat'u (ig'nēz-fat'us), n. pl. Ignes-fat'us, n. pl. Ignes-fat'

coal or from.

Ignite (ignit'), v.i. To take fire; to become red with heat.

A fuzee fell upon the hot sand and ignited.

Ignitible (ig-nīt'i-bl), a. Capable of being

Ignition (ig-ni'shon), n. 1. The act of ignit-ing, kindling, or setting on fire.—2. The state of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire.

of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire. Ignivonous (ig-nivo-mus). « [L. ignivo-nus,—ignis, fire, and vomo, to vomit.] Vomiting fire. 'Ignivomous mountains.' Derham. Ignobility † (ig-no-bil'i-ti), n. Ignobleness; humbleness of birth.

Pope Sixus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son... would sport with his ignobility. Bacon.

son ... would spot with his ignority. Each.

Ignoble (ig-no'bl), a. [Fr., from L. ignobilis—
in, and gnobilis, or nobilis, illustrious, widely
known, from root of gnosco, to know. See
Noble.] 1. Of low birth or family, not
noble; not illustrious.—2. Mean; worthless,
'Graft with ignoble plants.' Shak.—3. Not
honourable; base; as, an ignoble motive.

Never yet
Was noble man but made ignoble talk. Tennyson. SYN. Degenerate, degraded, mean, base, dishonourable, reproachful, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous. Ignoblet (ignoble) v.t. To make ignoble or vile; to disgrace; to bring into disrepute.

Ignobleness (ig-nō/bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

meanness. Ignobly (ig-nō'bli), adv. In an ignoble manner; not nobly or honourably; meanly; disgracefully; basely; as, ignobly born; the troops ignobly fled.

troops ignobly fled.

Ignominious (ignō-mi'ni-us), a. [L. igno-minious. See Ignominy.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; shame-ful; reproachful; dishonourable; infamous; as, whipping, cropping, and branding are ignominious punishments. With other vile and ignominious terms. State.—2. Deserving ignominy; despicable; worthy of contempt.

One single, obscure, ignominious projector. Swift Ignominiously (ig-nō-mi'ni-us-li), αdv . In an ignominious manner; meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

fully; shamefully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died ignominiously, to be buried privately. South.

Ignominy (ig'nō-mi-ni), n. [L. ignominia—in, not, and gnomen, nomen, name, fame, from root of L. gnose, to know. See KNOW.]

I. Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonour; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with ignominy after conquest.

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in ignominy.

Rambler.

2. An act deserving disgrace; an ignominious act.—3.† A single instance of ignominious treatment. Udail.

Ignomy† (ig'nō-mi), n. An abbreviation of Ignomiy.

Hence, broker, lacquey!—ignomy and shame

Hence, broker, lacquey!—ignomy and shame Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name. Shak.

Ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus), n. pl. Ignoramuses (ig-nō-rā'mus-ez). [L. 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of ignora—lit. we are ignorant. See IGNORE.] 1. In law, the indorsement which a grand-jmy formerly made on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. The phrase now in use is, 'not a true bill, 'or 'not found.' 2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. 'An ignoramus in place and power.' South.
Ignorance (ig'nō-rans), n. [L. ignorantia,

power. South.
Ignorance (ig'no-rans), n. [L. ignorantia, from ignorans. See Ignorant.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or want of knowledge as to a particular subject; the condition of not being constant as where the condition of not being cognizant or aware; inacquaintance.

Ignorance gives one a large range of probabilities.

George Elici.

We always attribute the failure of any anticipation to our *ignorance* or mistake respecting some of the irrumstances.

Brately.

recumstances. Whately, a [L. ignorans, ignorant (igno-rant), a. [L. ignorans, ignorants, ppr. of ignoro, to be ignorant. See Ignore.] 1. Destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unpublishered. enlightened.

So foolish was I, and ignorant; I was as a beast before thee.

Ps. lxxiii. 22. before thee.

Let not judges be so tonorant of their own right as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws.

Bacon.

2.† Unknown; undiscovered. 'Ignorant concealment.' Shak. — 3. Unacquainted; unconscious

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. Dryden. SYN. Uninstructed, untaught, unenlightened, uninformed, unlearned, unlettered, illiterate

Ignorant (ig'nō-rant), n. A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

unskilled; an ignoramus.

Did I for this take pains to teach Our zealous ignorants to preach? Denkam.

Ignorantin (ig-nō-rant'in), n. [Fr.] Eecles. one of an order of lay brothers devoted to the elementary instruction of the poor. Sometimes called Brother of Charty.

Ignorantly (ignō-rant-il), adv. In an ignorant namer; without knowledge, instruction, or information.

Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. Acts xvii. 23.

clare I into you.

Acts xvii. 23.

Ignore (ig-nōr'), v.t. pret. & pp. ignored; ppr. ignoring. [L. ignoro, to be ignorant of, from ignarus, not knowing—in, not, and gnarus, knowing, from root of gnoseo, to know.]

Li Not to know; to be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians who may be supposed rather to ignore the being of God than to deny it.

Bryte.

denyi.

2. In law, to throw out as unsupported by evidence: said of a bill.—8. To pass over or by without notice; to act as if one were unacquainted with; to shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; as, to the eyes to; the ignore facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet, And seeing things before, behind. E. B. Browning. And seeing things before, bethind. E. B. Browning.

A late lamented judge, who found classical English adequate for the expression of his ideas, used to protest emphatically against the modern, and as he called it frightful word 'genore'. Our regret for his decease may be mitigated by observing that he was taken from us before the horrific compound 'grorement' was introduced into our middle. Mac Candwin Smith.

Satteracy Rev.

Satteracy Rev.

win Smith.

Ignorement (ig-nor'ment), n. The act of ignoring, or state of being ignored. See extract under IGNORE, 3.

Ignoscible † (ig-nos'-bl), a. [L. ignosciblis, from ignoseo, to pardon.] Pardonable.

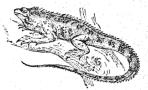
Ignote † (ig-nos'-bl), a. [L. ignosciblis, from ignoseo, to pardon.] Pardonable.

Ignote † (ig-nos'-bl), a. [L. ignosciblis, from ignoseo, to pardon.] Unknown.

'Such very ignote and contemptible pretenders. Phillips.

Iguana (ig-wi'na), n. [Sp., from the Haytian language.] A genus of lacertilian reptiles, family Iguanide, natives of tropical America, of which there are several species, some herbivorous and others omnivorous. America, of which there are several species, some herbivorous and others omnivorous. They are characterized by a body and tail covered with small imbricated scales; the ridge of the back garnished with a row of spines, or rather of elevated, compressed, and pointed scales; under the throat a depressed and depending dewlap, the edge of which is attached to a cartilaginous appendage of the hyoid bone; the head covered with scaly plates. They are timid, very nimble, and live chiefly on trees, but take

readily to water, in which they swim easily and readily. The common iguana (I. tuber-culata) is delicate food, and is eagerly hunted, being caught by means of a noose at-



Common Iguana (Iguana tuberculata).

tached to the end of a stick. It is of a green colour, and its dewlap is yellow. Ignanidæ (ig-win-de), n. pl. Ignana, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of lacertilian reptiles belonging to that group which possesses a columella, whose vertebræ are concave anteriorly, and which have epidermal plates or scales. The family is properly restricted to arboreal forms, the terrestrial genera belonging to the group Agamidæ. The family characters of the Ignanidæ are—body rounded, moderately thick, sometimes laterally compressed and furnished with a ridge, vertical plate, or serrated crest along the middle line of the back from snout to tip of tail, throat-pouch or dewlap occasionally present. The Ignanidæ are either acrodonts (that is, have the teeth placed on the summit of the jaw) or pleurodonts (having the teeth borne on the sides of the jaws). To the latter class belongs the genus Ignana; to the former, the genus Chlamydosaurus. See IgUANA, IgUANODON. Iguanodon (ig-wä'nō-don), n. Iguana, and Gr. odous, odontos, a tooth.] An extinct fossil colossal lizard belonging to the Deinosauria (Ornithoscelida), found in the Wealden strata: so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana. The pelvic bones were strikingly like those of den strata: so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana. The pelvic bones were strikingly like those of birds, especially in the elongation and slenderness of the ischium, and there was midway in its length the obturator process as in birds. The integument of the iguanodon does not seem to have possessed the spines or bony plates of allied species. The anterior vertebrae were slightly amphicalous, the posterior flat. The premaxillae were



Remains of Iguanodon.

1, Right side of lower jaw. 2. a, Two upper molars, external aspect; b, do. inner aspect; c, external aspect of mature lower molar; d, inner aspect of do. 3, Fang. 4, Horn.

beak-like and without teeth, and the lower jaw was notched for the reception of the beak, as in the parrot. The teeth were large and broad, implanted in sockets, but not anchylosed to the jaw. They were transversely ridged. Mantell, its discoverer, estimated the length of the animal at from 60 to 70 feet, but Owen's calculation is 30 feet.

Ihram, n. The garb worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting, for men, of two searfs, one folded round the loins and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders; for women, of a cloak enveloping the whole

women, of a close of the person.

I.H.S. An abbreviation usually considered as standing for Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or for In had (cruce) salvas, in this (cross) is salvation; but it was originally HLS, the first three, or perhaps the first two and the last letters of THYOYE (IESONS), the Greek form of Jesus The transport of Chaucer.

II. A prefix, the form of in when used in words beginning with *l*. It denotes either a negation of the sense of the simple word, as in illegal; or, as the proposition, it denotes in, to, or on, or merely intensities the sense, as in illuminate. See In., prefix. *Ind (ild), v.t. An old contraction of yield in the phrase 'God 'ild you.' See Yield, v.t. I. Ile i (il), n. [A corruption of aisle.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. *Pope.

Pope.

Ref [1], n. [A. Sax. egl, egle, an ear of corn; Prov. G. aigle, eile.] An ear of corn.

Reac (il'ē-ak), a. Same as Iliac.

Reum (il'e-un), n. [Gr. eilō, to roll.] In anat. the lower three-fifths of the small intestine, so called from the convolutions or peristaltic motions.

See Intestinal Canal under NURSSINA!

peristaltic motions. See Intestinal Canal under Intestinal. Ileus (il'e-us), n. [L.; Gr. ileos, eileos, 2 severe pain in the intestines.] 1. In pathol. (a) colic. (b) Iliac passion. See under Lilao. 2. Intestinal intussusception, from the hypothesis that this state always exists in expression calls.

pothesis that this state always exists in common colic.

Hex (Tleks), n. [L., the holm-oak,] A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, nat. order Aquifoliacea or holly tribe. It comprehends about 160 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate hends about 160 species, many or which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are—I. Aquipolium (or common holly—see Holly) of Minorca), a very handsome species; the I. voinitoria of North America, whose leaves possess strongly marked emetic qualities; and the I. paraguagensis, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of Paraguay tea or maté. See Paraguay Tea. Pliace, Iliacel (ili-ak, i-li'ak-al), a. [L. iliacus, from ilia, the flank or small intestines; fir. eilő, to roll.] 1. Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—2. Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—2. Pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—Iliac region, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.—Iliac arteries, the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, near the last lumbar vertebra. They divide into the external iliac and internal or hypogastric arteries.—Iliac passion, a form of colic, whose symptoms are severe griping pain, voniting of a fecal matter, and costiveness, accompanied by retraction and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

Iliad (ili-al), n. [Gr. Ilias, Iliados, from Ilian, L. Iliam, Troy.] An epic poem in the Greek language, in twenty-four books, generally regarded as composed by Homer. The main or primary subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles and the circumstances resulting from it; in describing which the poet exhibits the miserable effects of dissunion and public dissessions. Hence the phrase, Ilias malorum, an Iliad of woes

which the poet exhibits the histeranic effects of disminor and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, *Ilias malorum*, an Iliad of woes or calamities; a world of disasters. The whole action of the poem is confined to the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy. Some critics maintain that the Iliad is not are horse-groups are more but a series of the second of the confined to the some critics maintain that the Iliad is not one homogeneous poem, but a series of ballads or rhapsodies on different episodes of the Trojan war either by one author (Homer) or by different poets, united somewhat loosely into a sort of coherent poem. On the assumption that Homer was the author of the different rhapsodies, it is equally disputed whether this union was effected by himself or by some one after him, as Pisistratus. On this theory of the Iliad being merely a congeries of ballads or rhapsodies strung together it is generally conceded that the ballad of Achilles, called the Achilleid, with which the Iliad is regarded as opening and closing, is the original and the main strain, from which by enlargement the Iliad was developed. See ACHILLEID.

ACHILEID.

Hicine, Hicin (Fli-sin), n. [From tlex, tlicts, the holm-oak.] A non-azotized vegetable compound constituting the bitter principle of Hex Aquifolium. It forms brownish-vellow crystals, very bitter and febrifuge. Hicinese (-li-sin'e-e), n. pl. Same as the Aquifoliacese, or holly family of plants. Hum (171-um), n. [From L. tlia, the flank.] In anat. the upper part of the hip-bone; the flank-bone.

Hivanthin (f-liks-sp'(thin) n. H. tlex, holly

mank-bone.

Hixanthin (I-liks-an'thin), n. [L. ilex, holly, and Gr. xanthos, yellow.] (C₁₇ He₂₀O₁₁.) A substance found in the leaves of holly, especially in such as are gathered in August. It

crystallizes in straw-yellow microscopic needles, which melt at 190° to transparent red-yellow drops. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

mordants.

IR (ilk), a. [A. Sax. ile, yle, the same, from tor \$\(y\), the instrumental case of the stem is = he, and ite, like; se ilea (masc.), sed and thest ilea (time, and neut.), the same.] The same; the very same. [Old English and Scotch.]—Of that ille, a phrase used to denote that a person's surname and the title of his extent a ret the same. S. Kinloch of of his estate are the same; as, Kinloch of that ilk; that is, Kinloch of Kinloch. [Scotch. English writers often use it erroneously.]
Ilk, Ilka (ilk, ilk'a), a. [Old forms of each (which see).] Each; every. [Scotch.]
His honest, sonsie, baw'nt face
Ay gat him friends in ilka place. Burns.

Ay gat him friends in ithe place. Burns.

III (II), a. [Probably directly from the Scandinavian (Icel. ith, adj. ill; Icel. and Sw. adv. illa, ill); the A. Sax. form was yiel.

Comp. G. ithel, Goth. withs. E. wit. Ith is therefore a contracted form. Ith has no comparative or superlative of its own, their places being supplied by worse and worst, from a different root.] I. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral: applied to things; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are ith.

Of his own body he was ith, and gave

Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example. Shak.

Of his own body he was III, and gave

The clergy III example.

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an iII
star. "There's some iII planet reigns." Shak.

3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as, an iII end; an iII fate.—4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, an iII air or climate.—6. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as, iII nature; iII temper.—6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; impaired; as, the man is iII; he has been iII a long time; he is iII of a fever; an iII state of health.—7. Expressive of an evil condition or disposition; ugly; as, iII looks, or an iII countenance.—8. Unfavourable; suspicious; calling up thoughts of evil; as, this affair bears an iII look or aspect.—

9. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; rude; unpolished; as, an iII expression in grammar; iII manners; iII breeding. "That's an iII phrase." Shak.—III turn, (a) an unkind or injurious act. (b) An attack of ill.

III (il), n. 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil. Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still, Exerts itself and then throws off the ill. Dryden. 2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

Who can all sense of others' ills escape, Is but a brute at best in human shape. Tate. Ill (il), adv. 1. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 'I am very ill at ease.' Shak. ay. 1 am very ill at ease. Shak.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men deca

2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty; as, he is ill able to sustain the burden.

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state.
Dryden.
Ill, prefixed to participles of the present When just approaching to the nupual state.

Ill, prefixed to participles of the present or the past tense, or to adjectives having the form of past participles, forms a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally sufficiently obvious. In the following pages we shall only give such of these compounds as seem to have more special meanings or special usages attached to them. It is often difficult to decide whether ill should be attached by a hyphen to the word it qualifies or not. Illabilet (il-labil), a. [See Labile.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible.

Illability (il-la-bil-a-bil), a. [L. illacerabile; infallibility.

Illacerable (il-las'a-a-bil), a. [L. illacerabile; incapable of being torn or rent. Illacrymabilis—prefix if for in, not, and lacerabilis, lacerable, from lacero, to tear.] Not lacerabile; incapable of being torn or rent.

Illacrymabils—prefix if for in, not, and lacerabils, worthy of tears, from lacryma, a tear.] Incapable of veeping.

Ill-advised (il'ad-vizd), a. Bally advised; resulting from bad advice or the want of good; injudicious; tending to produce evil; as, the step was ill-advised.

Ill-affected (il'af-fekt-ed), a. I. Not well inclined or disposed; as, he was ill-affected to the government.—2.† Affected with bad impressions. Spenser.

impressions. Spenser. Illapsable (il-laps'a-bl), a. That may il-

Illapse (il-laps'), v.i. [L. illabor, illapsus, to

slip or slide into—il for in, into, and labor, to fall.] To fall, pass, or glide: usually followed by into. Powerful being illapsing into matter.' Cheyne.

Illapse (il-laps'), n. [L. illapsus, a gliding or falling into, from illabor, to fall or slide into. See the verb.] 1. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.

other.
They sit silent in a thoughtful posture for a short time, waiting for an illapse of the spirit. Falling on; a studden attack. 'Passion's flerce illapse.' A kenside.
Illaqueable (il-lak' wê-a-bl), a. That may be illaqueated or ensnared. Cuduvorth. [Rane.]
Illaqueated (il-lak' wê-āt), v.t. [L. illaqueo, illaqueatum—il for in, and laqueo, to ensnare; laqueus, a snare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Rane.]
Let not the survassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle

Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic zillaqueate your good sense. Coleridge.

Illaqueation (Il-lak'we-a"shon), n. 1. The act of illaqueating or ensnaring. [Rare.]—

1. The 2. A snare

Illation (il-la'shon), n. [L. illatio—il for in, and latio, a bearing, from fero, latum, to bear.] 1. The act of inferring from premises or reasons: inference.

or reasons; inference.

Reasons: Inference... consists in nothing but the perception of the connection there is between the ideas in each step of the deduction whereby the mind comes to see either the certain agreement or disagreement of any two ideas, as in demonstration, arrives at knowledge; or their probable connection on which it withholds its assent, as in opinion.

Looket

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

2. That which is interfect; an incrence; a deduction; a conclusion.

Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent illations from a false conception of things. Sir T. Browne.

Illative (illa-tiv), a. [See ILLATION.] I. Relating to illation; that may be inferred, as an illative consequence.—2. That denotes an inference; as, an illative word or particle, as then and therefore.—Illative conversion, in logic, that in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition, 'No virtuous man is a rebel,' becomes by illative conversion, 'No rebel is a virtuous man,' Religion is the truest wisdom,' similarly becomes, 'The truest wisdom,' similarly becomes, 'The truest wisdom is religion.—Illative sense, a name given by Dr. J. H. Newman to the faculty of the human mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

Illative (illa-tiv), n. That which denotes illation or inference; an illative particle.

This (word) 'for' that leads the text in, is both a solution and or illative to the lating that the sent of the lating that the latin

This (word) 'for' that leads the text in, is both a relative and an illative.

By. Hall.

Illatively (illativ-il), adv. By illation, inference; or conclusion.
Illaudable (il-lad'a-bl), a. [Prefix d for in, not, and laudable, INotlaudable; notworthy

of approbation or commendation; worthy of censure or dispraise; as, an illaudable motive or act.

For strength, from truth divided and from just, Illandable, nought merits but dispraise. Millon.

Illaudably (il-lad'a-bli), adv. In an illaudable

Hlaudably (il-lad'a-bil), adv. In an illaudable manner; without deserving praise.
Ill-blood (il'blud), n. Resentment; enmity.
Ill-bred (il'bred), a. Not well bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite.
Ill-breeding; (il'brēd-ing), n. Want of good breeding; impoliteness.
Ill-conditioned (il'kon-di-shond), a. Being in bad order or state, or having bad qualities; as, he is an ill-conditioned fellow.
Ill-considered (il'kon-sid-erd), a. Not well considered; done without due deliberation; injudicious.

injudicious.

This feeling has a salutary effect in preventing rash and ill-considered measures from being adopted.

Erougham. III-content (il'kon-tent), a. Not contented; ill at ease.

So the three,
Set in this Eden of all plenteousness,
Dwelt with eternal summer ill-content. Tennyson.

Dwelt with eternal summer id-content. Tennyron. Ill-disposed (il/dis-pōzd), a. Not well disposed; wickedly or maliciously inclined. Illecebra.ceæ (il-les'e-bra''sē-ē), n. pl. [L. die-ebra, a charmer-referring to the pretylithe annuals giving a charm to waste places.] A small nat order of exogenous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. The typical genus is Illecebrum, and the order is sometimes called Parony-chiaceae. chiaceæ.

Illecebroust (il-les'é-brus), a. [L. illecebro-sus, from illecebra, a charmer, from illicio, to draw gently in or on—il for in, in, on,

and lacio, to draw gently.] Alluring; full of allurement.

allurement.

The study is elegant and the matter illecebrous,
Eiyot.

Hlecebrum (il-les'é-brum), n. A genus of herbaceous plants of the nat. order Illecebracea, containing only one species, I. verticillatura, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched amual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white shining flowers; it occurs in the earth, west of England

small white shining flowers; it occurs in the south-west of England.

Illeck (il'lek), n. A local name of a fish, the gemmeous dragonet (Callionymus lyra). Called also Fox and Skulpin.

Illegal (il-legal), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and legal, Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit; as, an illegal act; illegal trade

trade
Illegality (il-lē-gal'i-ti), n. The condition
or quality of being illegal; unlawfulness; as,
the illegality of trespass, or of false imprisonment 'The illegality of all those
commissions' Clarendon.
Illegalize (il-lē'gal-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. illegalized; ppr. illegalizing. To render illegal or
unlawful.
Illegality (il-lā'gal-ii) ada. The conditions

Illegally (il-lē'gal-li), adv. In an illegal manner; unlawfully; as, a man illegally imprisoned.

prisoned.

Illegalness (il-le'gal-nes), n. Illegality.

Illegibility (il-le'ji-bil'i-ti), n. The state or
quality of being illegible.

Illegible (il-le'ji-bl), a. [Prefix il for in, not,
and legible.] That cannot be read; obscure
or defaced so that the words cannot be

100

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible.

Howell,

witings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether ittgetitle. Howeld.
Howeld.
Hiegibleness (il-le'ji-bl-nes), n. Hlegiblity, Illegibly (il-le'ji-bli), adv. In an illegible manner; as, a letter written illegibly.
Hlegitimacy (il-le-jit'i-ma-si), n. The state of being illegitimate: (a) the state of bastardy; (b) the state of being not genuine or of legitimate origin.
Hlegitimate (il-le-jit'i-māt), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and legitimate.] Not legitimate: (a) unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as, an illegitimate son or daughter. (b) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; not authorized by custom or usage; as, an illegitimate word. O' illegitimate construction! Shak. (e) Not legitimately inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical; as, an illegitimate inference.—Illegitimate fertilization (bot.), in dimorphous plants, the fertilization from a male plant of one form by the pollen from a short-styled primrose fertilizing a short-styled one, this union being comparatively unfertile. Dagwin.

case of a short-styled printose tentaining a short-styled one, this union being compara-tively unfertile. Darwin. Illegitimate (il-1ë-jit'i-māt), v.t. pret. & pp. Meņitimated; ppr. illegitimating. To render Illegitimate it o prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without illegitimating the issue. Burnet. Hlegitimately (il-lē-jit'i-māt-li), adv. In an

illegitimate manner; unlawfully, Illegitimation (il-le-jit'i-mā-shon), n. 1. The act of illegitimating.—2. The state of being illegitimate: (a) bastardy; illegitimacy.

Gardner had performed his promise to the queen of getting her illegitimation taken off. Burnet.

(b) Want of genuineness.

Many such-like pieces... bear... the apparent brand of illegitimation. Dean Martin.

Illegitimatize (il-lē-jit'i-mat-īz), v.t. To render illegitimate; to illegitimate. Ill-erected (il-ë-rekt'ed), a. Erected for an

Ill-effected (in-fectively, a. Effected for an evil purpose.

Illeviable (il-levi-a-bl), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and leviable (which see).] Incapable of being levied or collected.

Ill-fa'ard, Ill-faund (il'fard), a. [For ill-favoured.] Ill-favoured in the seemly; unbecoming; mean; discreditable; disgraceful. [Secteh.]

Ill-fated (il'fat-ed), α. Fated or destined to severe reverses or bad fortune; unfortunate.

Ill-fated that I am, what lot is mine! Tennyson. Ill-favoured (il/fā-verd), a. Having ill or evil features; ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-favoured and lean-fleshed. Ill-favouredly (il'fā-vèrd-li), adv. 1. With deformity. -2.† Roughly; rudely. 'He shook him very ill-favouredly.' Howell. III-favouredness (il'fā-verd-nes), n. The state of being ill-favoured; ugliness; defor-

III-got (il'got), a. Gained by unfair or improper means; dishonestly come by.
III-humour (il'ū-mer), n. Ill temper; fret-

nuness. Illiberal (il-lib'er-al), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and liberal.] 1. Not liberal: (a) not free or generous; not munificent; niggardly; stingy; penurious. (b) Not ingenuous; not candid or frank; not catholic; of narrow or contracted mind or opinions.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so illiberal. Eikon Eastlike. (c) Not evidencing or not promoting high culture; mean; rude.

There is no art, neither liberal nor illiberal, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God. Folherby.

2.† Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as, illiberal words in Latin. Illiberalism (il-lib'ér-al-izm), n. Illiberal-

Illiberality (il-lib'ér-al"i-ti), n. The quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; con-

tractedness; meanness; parsimony. The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts.

Bacon,

Illiberalize (il-lib'er-al-īz), v.t. To make Illiberally (il-lib'er-al-li), adv. In an illib-

eral manner; ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Illiberalness (il-lib'ér-al-nes), n. Illiberal-

ity.

Illicit (il-lis'it), a. [L. illicitus—in, not, and licitus, from liceo (used impersonally), licet, it is allowable, allowed, or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as, an illicit trade; illicit intercourse or connection.

One illicit and mischievous transaction always leads on to another.

Bische, Illicitly (il-lis'it-li), adv. In an illicit man-

Illicitiy (il-is'it-ii), aan. In an inici man-ner; inlawfully.
Illicitness (il-lis'it-nes), n. The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.
Illicitus (il-lis'i-us), n. [L. illicit, to allure: referring to the perfume.] A genus of castern Asiatic and American evergreen de-ciduous shrubs belonging to the nat. order Magnoliacem. The plants of this genus are



Chinese Anise (Illicium anisatum).

called aniseed trees, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of I. anisatum (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the staranise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liquors, such as the anisette de Bordeaux. I. religiosum is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of it, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the bark consuming slowly and uniformly the bark consuming slowly and uniformly the watchmen in Japan use it dried and reduced to powder for burning in a tube to mark the

unie.

Illigeraceæ (il-li-jer-å/sē-ē), n. pl. A group or sub-order of Combretaceæ, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by their anthers dehiscing by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

resemble learness.

Illighten† (il-liven), v.t. [Prefix il for in, and lighten.] To enlighten.

Illightenad minds see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the fine gold.

Bp. Reynolds.

Illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and limitable.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; as, the illimitable void.

The wild, the irregular, the illimitable, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. De Quincey,

SYN. Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense,

Milmitableness (il-lim'it-a-bl-nes), n. State or quality of being illimitable. Illimitably (il-lim'it-a-bli), adv. Without possibility of being bounded; without li-

mits.

inits.

Illimitation (il-limit-ä"shon), n. [Prefix il for in, not, and limitation.] The state of being illimitable; want of limitation.

Illimited (il-limit-ed), a. [Prefix il for in, not, and limited.] Not limited; unbounded; interminable. 'flis power illimited and irresistible.' Bp. Hall.

Illimitedness (il-limit-ed-nes), n. The state of being illimited or without limits or restriction; boundlessness.

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his comparison.

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his com-mission was much spoken of. Clarendon. Ill-inhabited (il'in-hab-it-ed), a. Ill-lodged.

State.

Illinition (il-li-ni'shon), n. [L. illinio, illi-nitum, to spread or lay on—il for in, on, and lino, to besmear.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment—2. That which is smeared or rubbed in.—3. A thin crust of some extraneous substants formular substants. stance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illinition of black manganese. Kirwan.

tion of black manganese.

Illiquation (il-li-kwā'shon), n. [L. il for in, into, and liquatio, liquationis, a melting, from liquo, liquatium, to melt.] The melting of one thing into another.

Illiquid (il-li'kwid), a. [Scotch.] Not liquid; not ascertained and constituted against the

debtor, either by a written obligation or the decree of a court: said of a debt.

The petitioner contended that the claim of damages stated in the defence was illiquid.

Court of Session Report.

Court of Session Report.

Illision (il-li'zhon), n. [L. illisio, illisions, from illido, to dash or strike against—il for in, and leedo, to strike.] The act of striking into or against.

Illiteracy (il-lit'er-a-si), n. [From illiterate.]

1. The state of being illiterate; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.—2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error.

The many blunders and illiteracies of the first publishers of his (Shakspere's) works. Pope.

publishers of his (Shakspere's) works. Pope.

Illiteral (il-lit'er-al). a. [Prefix it for in, not, and literat.] Not literal.

Illiterate (il-lit'er-at), a. [L. illiteratus—it for in, not, and literatus, lettered, learned, from litera, a letter.] Ignorant of letters or books; uninstructed in science; untaught; unlearned; ignorant; rude; barbarous; as, an illiterate man, nation, or tribe. 'Illiterate rate rudeness.' Jor. Taulor.

Illiterately (il-lit'er-at-li), adv. In an illiterate manner.

terate manner.

Illiterateness (il-lit'ér-āt-nes), n. The state

Interaceness (I-interactions). In estate of being illiterate; want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science. Illiterature (il-litéra-tir), n. [Prefix il for in, not, and literature.] Want of learning; unlearnedness or unletteredness. [Rare.]

They, who in their present illiterature were so prone to sedition.

L. Addison.

Ill-judged (il'jujd), a. Not well judged; in-judicious; foolish; unwise; nonsensical. Ill-lived (il'livd), a. Leading a wicked life. [Rare.]

A scandalous and ill-lived teacher, III-looked (il'lukt), a. Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. Sir W. Scott.
III-looking (il'luk-ing), a. Having a bad look

Ill-luck (il'luk), n. Misfortune; bad luck. Ili-manned (il'mand), a. Naut. having an insufficient crew; undermanned: said of a

Ill-mannered (il'man-nerd), a. Uncivil; rude; boorish; impolite.

Ill-matched (il'macht), a. Badly assorted;

not well suited.

not well suited.

Ill-meaning (il'men-ing), a. Having malicious intentions; designing evil; ill-intentioned.

Ill-nature (il'nā-tūr), n. Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; moroseness; sullenness; crabbedness; malevolence; unkindence.

Ill-nature . . . consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY.

any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter in-sensibility of any kindness done him. South.

sensinity of any singless once ann.

II-natured (if'nā-tūrd), a. 1. Having illnature; of habitual bad temper; cross;
crabbed; surly; intractable; peevish; fractions; as, an ill-natured person.—2. That
indicates ill-nature.

The ill-natured task refuse. Addison. 3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; stubborn. [Rare.]

stubborn. [Rare.]

Rich, foreign mould on their ill-natured land.

Mi-naturedly (il'nā-tūrd-li), adv. In an ill-natured manner; crossly; unkindly.

Mi-naturedness (il'nā-tūrd-nes), v. The quality of being ill-natured, crossness.

Miness (il'nes), v. 1. The state or condition of being ill; badness; unfavourableness.

The illness of the weather. Locke.—2. An attack of sickness; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; as, he has recovered from his illness.—3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct.

Thou wouldst be great;

Thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The illness should attend it. Shak.

The illners should attend it.

Shak.

Hocable (il-lō'ka-bl), a. [L. prefix il for in, not, and low, to place, to hire, from lowus, a place.] In law, incapable of being placed out or hired.

Hlocality (il-lō-kal'i-ti), n. [Prefix il for in, not, and locality (which see).] Want of locality or place, the state of not existing in a locality or place.

na a locality of place.

An assertion of the inextension and illocality of the soul was long and very generally eschewed.

Str. W. Hamilton.

Hlogical (il-lojik-al), a. [Prefix if for in, not, and logical.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an illogical disputant.—2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an illogical inference.

Horically (il-lojik-al-li), adv. In an illo-

Illogically (il-lo'jik-al-li), adv. In an illo-

gical manner.

Illogicalness (il-lo'jik-al-nes), n. The quality of being illogical; contrariety to sound rea-

of being illogical; contrariety to sound rea-soning.

Ill-omened (il'ō-mend), a. Having unlucky omens; ill-starred; unfortunate.

Ill-set (il-set), a. Set or disposed to evil; spiteful; ill-natured. [Scotch.]

Ill-starred (il'stärd), a. Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened.

Ill-starred, though brave, did no vision foreboding
Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause?

Byron.

Ill-tempered (il'tem-perd), a. 1. Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.—2. Ill-mixed; not combined in due proportions, as the humours of the body; hence, not of a good temperament; not in a good state of health.

So ill-tempered I am grown that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.

Pepys.

Ill-time (il'tim), v.t. To do or attempt at an unsuitable time. Wright.
Ill-timed (il'timd), a. Attempted, done, or said at an unsuitable time. 'Ill-timed relief.' Dryden.
Ill-treat (il'trêt), v.t. To treat cruelly, unjustly, or improperly.
Ill-tidate (il-lu'si-dat), v.t. To elucidate. Tathurd.

Tutjourd.
Illude (illud'), v.t. pret. & pp. illuded; ppr. illuding. [L. illudo, illusum—prefix il for in, and ludo, to play.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hope of.

If the solitariness of these rocks do not illude me.

Shelton. Hlume (il-lum'), v.t. pret. & pp. **Munnea; ppr. **illuming, [See ILLUMINATE.] To throw or spread light upon; to illumine; to illuminate. [Poetical.]

The mountain's brow Thomson.

Hluminable (il-lum'in-a-bl), a. Capable of being illuminated.

peing illuminated.

Illuminant (il-lüm'in-ant), π. That which illuminates or affords light.

Illuminary (il-lüm'in-a-ri), α. Pertaining to illumination.

to illumination.

Illuminate (il-lüm'in-at), v.t. pret. & pp.

illuminated; ppr. illuminating. (L. illumino, illuminatum, to light up—prefix if

for in, and lumino, to enlighten, from

lumen (for lucimen), light, from luceo, to

shine, luz, lucis, light,]. To enlighten; to

throw light on; to supply with light.

Made the stars .
To illuminate the earth and rule the night, Milton.

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. Johnson.—3. To adorn, as a manuscript or page, with coloured decorations or Illustrations, or ornamental letters, figures, pictures, &c.: to fill with ornamental Illustrations.—4. To illustrate, explain, or elucidate.

Illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. Watts.

examples.

Illuminate (il-lūm'in-āt), a. Enlightened.

'If they be illuminate by learning. Bacon.

Illuminate (il-lūm'in-āt), n. One pretending to posses extraordinary light and knowledge. See ILLUMINATI.

Such illuminates are our classical brethren!

Such illuminates are our classical brethrent Mountage.

Illuminati (il-lüm'in-ā"ti), n. pl. 1. Eccles. a term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony they received a lighted taper as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament.—2. Certain heretics who sprang up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works.—3. hame adopted by the Rosicrucians.—4. The members of a secret society founded in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt in Bavaria. Its professed object was the attainment of a higher degree of virtue and morality than that reached in ordinary society. It was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.—5. A term applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or otherwise. justly or otherwise.

JUSTILY OF COMPUNISC.

The great arcanum (the secret of futurity) can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity.

Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our illuminatic have to solve. This sort of quasi-omniscience, as I may call it, is a heavy burden, I assure you, for a mortal brain.

may call it, is a heavy burden, I assure you, for a mortal brain.

Illumination (il-lūm'in-ā'shon), n. [L. illuminatio, illuminations, a lighting up, from illumino, to light up.] 1. The act of illuminating or state of being illuminated; the act of rendering a house or a town light by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; the state of being thus rendered light; the adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations, ornamental letters, and the like.—2. That which is illuminated or lighted up, as a design formed by lamps; a festive display of lights; the ornament or illustration generally coloured or gilt, with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished.—3. That which gives light.

The sun... is an illumination created. Raleigh.

The sun . . . is an illumination created. Roleigh. 4. That which results from or is the effect of a luminous body; brightness; splendour. The illumination which a bright genius giveth to

The illumination which a bright genus given to his work.

Filluminative (il-lūm'in-āt-iv), a. [Fr. illuminatif, from L. illumino, illuminatum, to light up. See ILlumino, illuminatum, to light up. See Juluminatum, to light illustrative. 'Graceful, ingenious, illuminator (il-lūm'in-āt-er), n. [L., from illuminator or that which illuminates or gives light; especially, one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamental letters, pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind.—2. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for condensing the light.

Illumine (il-lūm'in), v.č. To illuminate.

What in me is dark

What in me is dark

Illumine, what is low raise and support. Millon. Illuminee (il-lüm'in-ë"), n. One of the Illuminati. See Illuminati. Illuminer (il-lüm'in-er), n. One who illuminer (il-lüm

inates.

Illuminism (il-lüm'in-izm), n. The principles of the Illuminati.

Illuministic (il-lüm'in-ist''ik), a. Relating to the Illuminati or Illuminism.

Illuminize (il-lüm'in-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. illuminize (il-lüm'in-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. illuminized; ppr. illuminizing. To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

Hiure † (il-lūr'), v.t. [Prefix il for in, in, into, and lure (which see).] To lure; to allure; to entice; to deceive. The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by illuring them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally.

Fuller. Illusion (il-lū'zhon), n. [L. illusio, illusionis, a mocking, from illudo. See ILLUDE.]

1. The act of deceiving or imposing upon; deception; mockery.

This world is all a fleeting show, For man's illusion given.

2. That which deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; a false show; mockery; hallucination. hallucination.

Reason dissipates the *illusions* and visionary interpretations of things in which the imagination runs

Dr. Caird.

-Delusion, Illusion. See under Delusion. Illusionist (il-lū'zhon-ist), n. One given to

illusion.

Illusive (il-lū'siv), a. Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false; illusory.

While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' illusive form.

Thomson: Illusively (il-lū'siv-li), adv. In an illusive

manner.

Illusiveness (il-lū'siv-nes), n. The quality of being delusive; deception; false show.

Illusory (il-lū'so-ri), a. [Fr. illusoire, from L. illusoire, iron Jeres iron of the property of the second control of the control of the iron of imagination. In Carrol Illustratel, idmitting of illustration. [Rare.] Illustrated; admitting of illustration. [Rare.] Illustrated; ppr. illustrating. [L. illustro, illustrating, illustrating, illustrating, illustrating, in the indicate of the indicated; in the indicate of the indicated; in the illustrating. Illustrating illustrating. Illustrating, illustrating, illustrating, illustrating, in the indicated; in the indicated in th

Here, when the moon illustrates all the sky 2. To give honour or renown to; to make distinguished or illustrious; to glorify.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate Illustrates. Milton.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate **Rinstrates**.

3. To set in a clear light; to make glorious or to display the glory of; to make plain and conspicuous; as, to illustrate the perfections of God. 'To prove him, and illustrate his high worth.' Shak.—4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons, and the like; as, to illustrate a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.—5. To ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c.

Illustrate (il-lustration, & Ramous; renowned; illustrate), a. Ramous; renowned; illustrations. "This most gallant, illustration (il-lustration), n. [L. illustratio, illustration (illustration; a vivid representation, from illustration (illustration; the act of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation.—2. The state of being illustrated; as, in this mental illustration of his.—3. That which illustrates, as a comparison or example intended to make clear or obvious or to remove obscurity; an engraving, picture, and the like, intended to ornament

ample intended to make clear or obvious or to remove obscurity; an engraving, picture, and the like, intended to ornament and elucidate.

Hustrative (il-lus'tra-tiv), a. Tending to illustrate; as, (a) tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify; as, an argument or simile *Ulustrative* of a subject, (b)† Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honoring

Illustratively (il-lus'tra-tiv-li), adv. By way of illustration or elucidation.
Illustrator (il-lus'trāt-er), n. One who il-

lustrates.
The right gracious illustrator of virtue. Chapman. Illustratory (il-lus'tra-to-ri), a. Serving to illustrate.

illustrate. Illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), a. [L. illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), a. [L. illustrious highted up, clear, distinguished; probably contr. for illucestris—il for in, into, and luceo, to sline, from lust, lucis, light.] I. Possessing lustre or brilliancy; luminous; lustrous; splendid.

Quench the light, thine eyes are guides illustrious.

Beau. & Fl.

2. Distinguished by greatness, nobleness, &c.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent; as, an illustrious general or magistrate; an illustrious prince.—3. Conferring Iustre or honour; brilliant; renowned; as, illustrious actions.

actions.

**Remarkable, conspicuous, noted, famous, celebrated, signal, renowned, eminent, exalted, noble, glorious.

**Illustriously (il-lus'tri-us-li), adv. In an illustriously manner; conspicuously; nobly; eminently; gloriously.

Illustriousness (il-lus'tri-us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.
Hixurious (il-lug-zū'rl-us), a. (Prefix il for in, not, and luxurious.] Not luxurious. Ill-will (il'wil), n. Enmity; malevolence. 'No ill-will ib hear you.' Shak.
Ill-will (il'wil), n. Enmity; malevolence. 'No ill-will ib hear you.' Shak.
Ill-wille (il'wil-lv), n. One who wishes ill to another. Beau. & Fl.
Ill-willie (il-wil'il), a. Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious; not willing to part with anything; niggardly. [Scotch.]
Ill-wisher (il'wish-èr), n. One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.
Illy (il'il), adv. In an ill or evil manner; not well; ill. [Rare.] Thou dost deem
That I have illy spared so large a band, Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd toops. Southey.
Ilmenite (il'men-it), n. [So called from Ilmen, a branch of the Ural Mountains, in the province of Orenburg in Siberia.] A black ore of iron, consisting of peroxide of iron and the blue oxide of titanium, found in the minascite of the Ilmen Mountains.
Ilyaite (il'va-it), n. [From L. Ilva, Elba.] A silicate of iron and lime, found in Elba in black prismatic crystals.
I'm. (m). Contracted from I am.
Im. A prefix, a forum of L. in, used before words beginning with a labial for the sake of easy utterance; as, imbibe, immense, impartial. See In.
Image (im'ai), n. [Fr.; L. imago, akin to imitor, to imitate.] I. A representation

of easy utterance; as, unblue, unmense, unpartial. See InImage (im'aj), u. [Fr.; I. image, akin to
imitor, to imitate.] 1. A representation
or similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made
perceptible by the sight; a statue, picture,
or stamped representation; an effigy; as, an
image wrought out of stone, wood, or wax.
'Even like a stony image, cold and numb.'
State.

Its minted coins, . . . Now stamped with the *image* of good Queen Bess, And now of a bloody Mary: Hood.

And now of a bloody Mary.

2. The representation of any person or thing made an object of worship; an idol.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image; . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, or serve them.

Ex. xx. 4, 5. 3. What forms a copy, counterpart, or likeness of something else; copy; likeness; embodiment; as, the child is the image of its mother. 'Looking on his images (i.e. his children).' Shak.

This play is the image of a murder done in Vienna. 4. A representation of anything to the mind;

a picture drawn by fancy; a conception; an ides.

Can we conceive

Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? Prior.

The image of his father was less fresh in his mind.

Disraeli.

5. Semblance; show; appearance. Semblance; show; appearance.
The face of things a frightful image bears.
Dryden.

For by the image of my cause I see Shak.

6. In rhet. a term somewhat loosely used, but which appears generally to denote a metaphor dilated and rendered a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory. Brande and Cox.

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, mag-nificence, and strength to a discourse. London Ency. nucence, and strength to a discourse. London Eucy.
7. In optics, the spectrum or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction; or, more scientifically, the locus of all the pencils of converging or diverging rays emanating from every point of the object, and received on a surface. It is by means of optical images that vision is effected. The received on a surrace. It is by means of optical images that vision is effected. The eye is an assemblage of lenses which concentrate the rays emanating from each point of the object on a tissue of very delicate nerves, called the retina, where an exact image or representation of the object is formed. The images of external objects are painted on the retina in a reversed position, and from the retina the impressions are transmitted to the sensorium by the optical nerves. Aevial images. See under AERIAL.
Image (im'ai), v.t. pret. & pp. imaged; ppr. imaging, 1. To form an image of; to represent by an image; to reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; as, mountains imaged in the peaceful lake.—2. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of and image charms he must behold no more. Pope. And image charms he must behold no more. Pope. 3. To be like; to resemble; as, he imaged his brother. Pope.

Imageable (im'aj-a-bl), a. That may be

Image-breaker (im'āj-brāk-ēr), n. One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast; an idoloclast.

Imageless (im'āj-les), a. Having no image.

But a voice
Is wanting; the deep truth is imageless. Shelley.

Image-maker (im'āj-māk-ēr), n. A maker of images; a manufacturer of plaster casts and figures, or statues.

and figures, or statues.

Image-man (im'āj-man), n. A dealer in plaster easts.

Imagery (im'āj-eri), n. 1. The work of one who makes finages or sensible representations of objects; pictures; statues; imitation work; images in general or collectively. Rich carvings, portraitures and imagery. Dryden. Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery wilder and quainter than ever filled a Midsumer Night's Dream.

2. Lynzal show: imitation; appearance.

2. Unreal show; imitation; appearance. What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

The imagery of a melancholic fancy. Atterbury 4. In *rhet*. rhetorical images collectively; figures in discourse.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery.

Dryden.

good magery.

Image-worship (im'āj-wer-ship), n. The
worship of images; idolatry.

Imaginable (im-aj'in-a-bi), n. [Fr. See IMAGINE.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

Men sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable.

Thomson.

Men sunkinto the greatest darkness imaginable. Theorism.

Imaginableness (im-aj'in-a-bl-nes),n. State of being imaginable. Imaginably (im-aj'in-a-bli), adv. In an imaginable manner.

Imaginal (im-aj'in-al), a. Characterized by imagination; imaginative; given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. N. B. Rev. Imaginant i (im-aj'in-ant), a. [L. imaginants, imaginanti, im-aj'in-ant), a. [L. imaginants, imaginanti, im-aj'in-ant), n. One who is prone to form strange ideas.

Imaginarily (im-aj'in-a-ri-ln), adv. In an imaginary manner; in imagination. [Rave.]

Imaginarily (im-aj'in-a-ri-lnes), m. The condition or quality of being imaginary.

Imaginary (im-aj'in-a-ri), a. [L. imaginarius, pertaining to an image, existing only in the imagination, from image, imaginis, an image.] Existing only in inagination or fancy; not real.

Imaginary ilis and fancied tortures. Addison.

fancy; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. Addison. -Imaginary quantity or expression, in math, an algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation; the even

merical meaning or interpretation; the even root of a negative quantity; as, \(-a_x \); \(\frac{1}{2} \). Called also an Impossible Quantity or Expression.—Imaginary focus, in optics, the point towards which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from coming to by some obstacle. It is also termed the Virtual Focus.—Syn. Ideal, fanciful, chimerical, visionary, fancied, unreal.

Imaginary (im-aj 'im-a-ri), n. In alg. an imaginary expression or quantity.

Imaginatif, \(t_n \) [Fr.] Suspicious. Chauer.

Imagination (im-aj 'im-\(\frac{1}{2} \) in alg. an inagination, in [L. imagination, to form or reflect an image, from imago, imaginis, an image.] I. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. Imagination, or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. Innapination, in its proper sense, according to Reid, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from conception as a part from a whole. The business of conception, 'says Stewart, 'is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word imagination to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter. Innapination might be defined as the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions or objects of memory to form a whole more pleasing, more elevated, more

sublime, more terrible, or more awful than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. The term is often employed course of nature. The term is often employed in a narrow acceptation as synonymous with fancy, which properly is only a lower or slighter development of the imaginative faculty. In its widest signification, however, imagination is co-extensive with invention, furnishing the writer with whatever is most happy and appropriate in language, or vivid and foreible in thought.

and foreithe in thought.

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of imagination.

A. Taylor.

2. Image in the mind; conception; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations Sir P. Sidney. 3. Contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their imaginations against me. Lam. iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which imagination the idea of space of itself leads us.

Locke.

Invention, Imagination. See under In-

VENTION.

Imaginative (im-aj'in-āt-iv), a. [Fr. imaginatif, from imagino, imaginatum, to form or reflect an image. See IMAGINATION.]

I. That forms imaginations; endowed with imagination; as, the imaginative faculty.

Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind.

Coleridge.

rancius mind.

2. Owing existence to, or characterized by, imagination: used generally in the highest sense of the word.

In all the higher departments of imaginative art, nature still constitutes an important element. Mure.

nature shil constitutes an important element. Mure. Imaginativeness (im-aj'in-āt-iv-nes), n. Quality of being imaginative.
Imagine (im-aj'in), v.t. pret. & pp. imagine, ppr. imagining. [Fr. imaginer, L. imaginor, from imago, image.] 1. To form a notion or idea of in the mind; to produce by the imagination; as, we can imagine the figure of a horse's head united to a human body. 2. To conceive in thought; to think.

Well Lwill belt his course in my breast.

Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast; And what I do imagine let that rest. Shak.

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to de-

3. To construct a party vise.

How long will ye imagine mischief against a man?
Ps. lxii. 3.

SYN. To fancy, conceive, apprehend, think, believe, suppose, deem, plan, scheme, devise,

frame.

Imagine (im-aj'in), v.i. 1. To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to devise.—

2. To suppose; to fancy; to think.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you imagine.

Millon.

Imaginer (im-aj'in-èr), n. One who imagines; one who forms ideas or conceptions; one who contrives.

who contrives.

Imagining (im-aj'in-ing), n. 1. The act of forming images.—2. That which is imagined. Present fears

Are less than horrible imaginizings. Shak.

Imaginous † (im-aj'in-us), a. Full of or characterized by imagination; imaginative.

As the stuffe

Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the beames
Of his imaginous fancy thorough it. Chapman.

Tmago (im-āfcā), a. IL. an image.] In mat.

Imago (im-ā/gō), n. [L., an image.] In nat. hist the last or perfect state of an insect, after the pupa case or sheath has been shed, and the animal appears.

Imam, Imaum (i-mam', i-mam'), n. [Ar.



Imam of a Mosque.

imam, from amma, to walk before, to preside.] A minister or priest who performs

the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans; generally, one who has precedence in war or prayer, sometimes also in science and literature. The Sultan of Turkey as chief of all ecclesiastical affairs has the title, which is or has been borne by some other Mussulman princes.

Iman (i-mān'), n. Same as Imam.

Imbalm (im-bān'), v.t. [Prelix in for in, and bān.] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity.

to cut of from the rights of man, or extrict from the common privileges of humanity. J. Barlow. (Eare.) Imband (im-band), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and band.] To form into a band or bands. Beneath full sails imbanded nations rise. F. Barlow.

Imbank (im-bangk'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and bank.] To embank (which see).
Imbankment (im-bangk'ment), n. Embank-

ment (which see). Imbannered (im-ban'erd), a. Furnished

with banners.

Imbare† (im-bār'), v.t. To make or lay bare;
to expose. 'To imbare their crooked titles.'
Slak. Some read Imbar, to bar or exclude.

Imbarn (im-bārn'), v.t. To deposit in a

A fair harvest . . . well in and imbarned. Herbert. Imbarren (im-ba'ren), v.t. Same as Em-

barren.
Imbase (im-bas'), v.t. To embase (which see).
Imbastardizet (im-bas'terd-iz), v.t. Same as
Embasturdize.

Imbathe (im-bath'), v.t. To embathe (which

Imbattled (im-bat/tld), a. Embattled (which

see).
Imbecile (im'be-sēl), a. [L. imbecillis, imbecillus, feeble in body or mind—doubtfully derived from prefix im for in, and bacillus, a staff; lit, one without a stay or support.]
1. Destitute of strength; weak; feeble; importent helpless potent; helpless.

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become imbecile and lost.

Barrow.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; with mental faculties greatly impaired.—SYN. Weak, deblitated, feeble, infirm, impotent. Imbecile (im'be-sēl), n. One that is imbecile or impotent either in body or mind. Imbecile (im'be-sēl), v.t. To make imbecile; to weaken. Jer. Taylor. Imbecilitātē (im-be-sīl'it-āt), v.t. To weaken; to render feeble.

to render feeble.

Imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), n. [Fr. imbécil-tité; L. imbecillitas, from imbecillis, imbecil-tus, weak, feeble. See IMBECILE.] The condition or quality of being imbecile; weakness either of body or mind. to render feeble.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and imbecility of mind.

Sir W. Temple.

-Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility. See under DEBILITY

DEBILITY.
Imbed (im-bed'), v.t. To embed (which see).
Imbellic (im-bel'ik), a. [L. prefix im for in,
not, and bellicus, warlike, from bellum, war.]
Not warlike or martial. 'The imbellic peasant.' Junius. [Rare.]
Imbellish! (im-bel'ish), v.t. To embellish.
Bp. Hall; Mitton.
Imbenching (im-bensh'ing), n. [Prefix im
for in, and bench.] A raised work like a
bench. Parkhurst.
Imber Immer (imb'er, in'er), n. The em-

hench. Parkhurst.

Imber, Immer (imb'er, im'er), n. The embergoose (which see).

Imbibe (im-bib'), v.t. pret. & pp. imbibed; ppr. imbibing. [L. imbibo—im for in, in, into, and bibo, to driuk; Fr. imbiber.] 1. To nno, and otto, to drink; fr. motter.] 1.10 drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body imbibes a fluid; a sponge imbibes moisture. 2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to imbibe principles; to imbibe errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has imbibed from custom.

noions and prejudices it has invelocal from custom.

3.† To cause to drink in; to imbue. 'Earth, inhibide with . . . acid.' Newton.

Imbiber (im-bib'er), n. One who or that which imbibes. Arbuthnot.
Imbibition (im-bi-bi'shon), n. The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Bacon; Boyle.
Imbitter (im-bit'ter), v.t. See Embitter. Imbitterer (im-bit'ter-er), n. Same as Embitterer Johnson.

Imblaze (im-biāz'), v.t. To emblaze.
Imblazon (im-biāzon), v.t. To emblazon.

Imbodiment (im-bo'di-ment), n. The act of imbodying; embodiment (which see). Imbody (im-bo'di), v.č. 1. To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.—2. To become body or matter; to become incarnate or material.

The sequence related by coatesies.

The soul grows clotted by contagion, Imbodies, and imbrutes,

Imbody (im-bo'di), v.t. 1. To put into or invest with a body.—2. To form into a body; to collect into an aggregate.—3. To give material form to; to render palpable. See

Imboilt (im-boil'), v.i. To effervesce; to rage.

Imbolden (im-bôld'n), v.t. To embolden

imboiden (im-boid'n), v.e. To elimotech (which see).

Imbonity† (im-bon'i-ti), n. [L. im for in, not, and bomitas, goodness.] Want of goodness or good qualities. Burton.

Imborder (im-bor'den), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and border.] 1. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; to form a border of

Thick-woven arborets and flowers

Imborder'd on each bank.

Milton.

Imbosk† (im-bosk'), n.t. [It. imboscure, to lie in ambuscade. See EMBOSS.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.

Requesting him to depart, and imbosk himself in Shelton.

Imbosk† (im-bosk'), v.i. To lie concealed. They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest; they would imbosk. Milton.

(which see).

Imbosture† (im-bost'ūr), n. Embossed work. Beau. & Fl.

Imbound (im-bound'), v.t. Same as Embound.

bound.

Imbow (im-bō'), v.t. Same as Embow.

Imbowel (im-bou'el), v.t. To embowel.

Imbower (im-bou'er), v.t. To cover with or as with a bower; to shelter with or as with trees. 'In thick shelter of black shades inbower'd.' Milton. 'A shady bank, thick over-head with verdant roof imbower'd.'

And the silent isle imbowers
The lady of Shaiott. Tennyson.
Imbower (im-bou'er), v.i. '1'o form a bower.

Imbowment (im-bō'ment), n. Same as Em-

bowment.
Imbox (im-boks'), v.t. To embox.
Imbraid+(im-brad'), v.t. Same as Embraid.
Imbrangle (im-brang'gl), v.t. To entangle;
to embrangle. 'Physiology imbrangled with
an inapplicable logic.' Coleridge.
Imbreed (im-bred'), v.t. To generate within.
So INDEED.

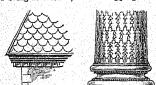
See INBREED.

Imbricate, Imbricated (im'ori-kāt, im'ori-kāt-ed), a. [L. imbricatus, pp. of imbricatus, imbricatus, to cover with gutter-files, to form like a gutter-tile from imbrea, imbricatus, a hollow tile, a gutter-tile.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.—2. Lying or lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over the other, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants or the scales of fishes and of reptiles. The figure shows the imbricated scales of the involucre of the common artichoke

the involucre of the common artichoke (Cynara Scolymus). Imbricate (imbri-kāt), v.t. To lay or lap, the one over the other, as tiles.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks whose quills were set in a long stem so as to indiriate the planes in the gradation of their natural growths.

Imbrication (im-bri-kā/shon), n. 1. State Imbrication (im-bri-kā'shon), n. 1. State of being imbricate; an overlapping of the



Imbrication-Roof and Column

edges, like that of tiles or shingles .- 2. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.

Imbricative (im' bri-kāt-iv), a. Same as

Imbrocado (im-brō-kā'do), n. Cloth of gold or silver. [Rare.]
Imbrocata, Imbroccata (im-bro-kā'ta), n.
[It.—prefix im for in, and broccare, to incite, brocco, a nail.] In fencing, a thrust over the arm.

over the arm.

Imbroglio (im-brö'lyö), n. [It., from prefix im for in, and brogliare, to confound or mix together. See BROIL.] I. An intricate or complicated plot, as of a romance or drama.

2. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding between persons or nations of a complicated nature. 'Wrestling to free itself from the baleful imbroglio.' Carlyle.

Table rough [im-bround nt. [In and brown]]

imbroglio. Carlyle.
Imbrown (in-broun'), v.t. [In and brown.]
1. To make brown; to tan. 'The foot . . . that was with dirt imbrown'd.' Gay.—2. To

that was with dirt imbrown'd. Guy.—2. To make dark or obscure. Milton.
Imbrue (im-brö'), v.t. pret. & pp. imbrued; ppr. imbruing. (Probably, as Wedgwood thinks, from O.Fr. embruer, sembruer, to dabble one's self (Cotgrave), ultimately from prefix in for in, and L. bibere, to drink, in the same way as Fr. breuvage, beverage, comes from bibere.] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Lucius pities the offenders,

Lucius pities the offenders.

That would imbrue their hands in Cato's blood.

2.† To pour out liquor. Spenser.
Imbrued (im-bröd'), p. and a. Moistened; in her. covered or besprinkled with blood; embrued; as, a spear imbrued.
Imbruement (im-bröment), n. The act of imbruing or state of being imbrued.
Imbrute (im-bröt'), v.t. pret. & pp. imbruted; pp. imbruting. [Prefix im for in, and brute.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

Mix'd with bestial slime

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute,
That to the height of Deity aspired! Milton.

Imbrute (im-bröt'), v.i. To fall or sink to the state of a brute.

the state of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion.
Imbodies and imbrutes, itill she quite lose
Imbodies and imbrutes, itill she quite lose
Imbrutement (im-broit/ment), n. Act of
making or state of becoming brutish. [Rare, Imbue, im-bu'), vt. pret. App. imbuely, ppr.
imbuing. [L. imbue, allied to imber, a
shower; Skr. ambu, water; or from in, and
root of bibe, to drink.] 1. To tinge deeply;
to dye; as, to timbue cloth.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly imbued

Clothes which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.

Bayle,

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to become impressed or penetrated; as, to imbue the minds of youth with good principles.

minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety. Milton. Imbuement (im-bū'ment), n. The act of imbuing; a deep tincture.

Imburse! (im-bers'), v.t. (Prefix im for in, and burse. See Busse.] To supply money; to stock with money.

Imbursement! (im-bers'ment), n. 1. The act of imbursing or supplying money.—2. Money laid up in stock.

Imbution (im-bū'shon), n. Act of imbuing. Imitability (im'-ta-bū''-ti), n. [See Imitable.]

According to the multiferione act of imbuing imitable. According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. Norris.

Imitable (im'i-ta-bl), a. 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers.

Atterbury. 2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most imitable writers, I account the relation of them improper for history.

Hayward. Imitableness (im'i-ta-bl-nes), n. Imitabil-

ity.

Imitate (im'i-tāt), v.t. pret. & pp. imitated;
ppr. imitating. [L. imitor, imitatus, from
a root which gives also imago, image,]
1. To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy or endeavour to copy in acts,
manners, and the like. 'Despise wealth and
imitate a god.' Couley.—2. To produce, or
endeavour to produce, a semblance or likepress of in torm colour analities conduct. ness of, in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like.

I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably.

Shak.

8. To produce, as the copy or counterfeit of something else; to counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. Dryden. Imitation (im-i-tā'shon), n. [L. imitatio, imitations, from imitor, imitatus, to imitate. See IMITATE.] 1. The act of imitat-

ing.

Poetry is an act of imitation, . . . that is to say, a representation, counterfeiting, or figuring forth.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. That which is made or produced as a

2. That which is made of produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

Both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature.

Dryden.

nature, but of the best nature.

3. In music, the repetition of essentially the same melodic idea, as different degrees of the scale, by different parts or voices in a polyphonic composition.

Imitational (imi-ta'sinon-al), a. Relating to initation; resembling.

Imitationist (imi-ta'sinon-al), a. A mere imitator; one who wants originality.

Imitative (im'-tat-iv), a. 1. That imitates; inclined to initate or copy; as, man is an imitative being.—2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model; as, painting is an imitative art.—3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was imitative of the first in Thrace. Dryden.

Was imitative of the first in Thrace. Dryden.

—Institutive music, music which is particularly expressive either of the internal feelings and states of the mind or of the objects and occurrences of the external world.

Imitative (infi-tāt-iv), n. In gram, a verb predicating imitation or resemblance.

Imitatively (infi-tāt-iv-li), adv. In an imitative wows:

tative manner Tative manner.

Imitativeness (im'i-tāt-iv-nes), n. Quality of being imitative.

Imitator (im'i-tāt-er), n. One who imitates,

copies, or follows.

Imitatorship (im'i-tāt-er-ship), n. The office or state of an imitator.

or state of an imitator.

Imitatress, Imitatrix (im'1-tat-res, im'i-tat-riss), n. A female who imitates.

Immaculate (im-ma'kū-lāt), a. [L. immaculate-im for in, not, and maculatus, pp. of maculo, maculatum, to spot, from maculat, a spot.] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefied; without blemish; as, immaculate ventration; imaculatus, to what is exact.

reputation; immaculate thoughts; immaculate delition.

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilt as that, Heaven did not hold One more immaculate.

Denham.

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure

Thou sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain

-Immaculate conception, the dogma, defined by the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original six...

and born without original sin.

Immaculately (im-ma'kū-lāt-li), adv. In an inmaculate manner; with spotless purity.

Immaculateness (im-ma'kū-lāt-nes), n. The condition or quality of being immaculate; spotless purity.

condition or quanty or pering immaculate; spotless purity.

Immailed (im-māld'), a. [Prefix im for in, and mail.] Wearing mail or armour.

Immaileable (im-mall'ië-a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and malleable (which see).] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammaculate.

mering.

mmanacle (im-ma'na-kl), v.t. pret & pp. immanacled; ppr. immanacling. [Frefix im for in, and manacle.] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast immanacled.

Milton. Immanation (im-ma-nā'shon), n. A flowing or entering in.

A quick immanation of continuous fantasies. Lamb. A quick immanation of continuous fautasies. Lamb. Immane (im-mān'), a. [L. immanis, huge, vast, savage. Etymology doubtful.] Vast; huge; very great. 'So immane a man.' Chapman. [Rare.] Immanely (im-mān'li), adv. Monstrously; cruelly. Immanence, Immanency (im' ma-nens, im'ma-nens.j), n. The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immunence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of panthesism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own. 7. D. Morell.

Immanent (im'ma-nent), a. [L. immanens, immanentis, ppr. of immaneo, to remain in or near—im for in, in, and maneo, to remain.] Remaining in or within; hence, not passing out of the subject; limited in activity, agency, or effect to the subject or associated acts; inherent and indwelling; inter-

ated acts; innerent and indwelling; inter-nal or subjective: opposed to transitive.

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call immanent acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the pic-ture.

Revid.

Immanifest (im-ma'ni-fest), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and manifest.] Not manifest or apparent.

Immanity (im-ma'ni-ti), n. The condition of being immane; barbarity; savageness.

No man can but marvel at that barbarons immanity, feral madness.

Burton.

Immantle (im-man'tl), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and mantle.] To envelop, as with a mantle. O joy to him in this retreat,

Immantled in ambrosial dark,

immanuel (im-ma'nū-el), n. [Heb.—im, with, anu, us, and Bl. God.] God with us, an appellation of our Saviour.

Immarcessible (im-mir-sesi-bl), a. [L. im for in, not, and marcesco, to fade.] Unfading.

Immarginate (im-mär'jin-ät), a. [L. im for in, not, and marginate.] Without a mar-

Immartial (im-mar'shal), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and martial.] Not martial; not warlike.

Immask (im-mask'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and mask.] To cover with or as with a mask; to disguise.

mask; to disguise.
Immatchable (im-mach'a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and matchable.] That cannot be matched; peerless.
Immaterial (im-ma-té'ri-al), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and material.] 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; as, immaterial spirits.

Ancel reconstitution

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual.

2. Without weight; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem immaterial whether we shall not re-collect each other hereafter. Cowper.

Timmaterialism (in-ma-të/ri-al-ixm), n.

1. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—

2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind.

world, but that all exists only in the mind.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind.

Fleming.

Immaterialist (im-ma-te'ri-al-isb), n. One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Immateriality (im-ma-te'ri-al''-i), n. The quality of being immaterial or not consisting of matter; destitution or absence of matter; as, the immateriality of the soul.

Immateriality is predicated of mind, to denote that as a substance it is different from matter. Spirituality is the positive expression of the same idea.

The materiality of the man the same idea.

Immaterialize (im-ma-te'ri-al-iz), v.t. To make immaterial or incorporeal.

Immateriality (im-ma-te'ri-al-ii), adv. In an immaterial manner; without matter; in a manner unimportant.

Immaterialness (im-ma-tē'ri-al-nes), n. The state of being immaterial; immateriality. Immateriate (im-ma-te'ri-at), a. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [Rare.]

[Rare.]
Immature (im-ma-tūr'), a. [L. immaturus, ripe.]
1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; as, immaturus fruit.—2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as, immaturus plans or counsels.—3. Too early; coming before the natural time; hasty; premature.

We are placed, and call not that death immature.

We are pleased, and call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy. Fer. Taylor. Immatured (im-ma-turd'), a. Not matured;

not ripened.

Immaturely (im-ma-tūr'li), adv. In an immature manner; unripely; crudely; prema-

turely.

Immatureness, Immaturity (im-ma-tur-nes, im-ma-tur-1-ti), n. The state or quality of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness. When the world has outgrown its intellectual immaturity. Dr. Caird.

Immeability (im-mē-a-bil'i-ti), n. [L. im for in, not, and meabilis, passable, from meo, to pass, to go.] Want of power to pass or to permit passage. Arbuthnot.

Immeasurability (im-me/zhūr-a-bil'i-ti), n.

Immeasurable (im-me/zhūr-a-bil), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and measurable.] Incap-

able of being measured; immense; indefi-nitely extensive; as, an immeasurable dis-tance or space; an immeasurable abyss. Immeasurableness (im-ne-thin-a-bl-nes), n. The state of being immeasurable or in-

capable of measurement.

Eternity and immeasurableness belong to thought alone. F. W. Kobertson. Immeasurably (im-me'zhūr-a-bli), adv. In an immeasurable manner; to an extent not

to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure

measure. Immeasured (im-me'zhūrd), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and measured.] Exceeding common measure; immeasurable. Spenser. Immechanical (im-me'kan'ik-al), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and mechanical.] Not mechanical; not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

Immechanically (im-mē-kan'ik-al-li), adv.

Not mechanically (in-me'di-a-si), a.e. Not mechanically.

Immediacy (im-me'di-a-si), n. [From immediate,]

The relation of being immediate, or free from the intervention of a medium; immediateness; nearness; proximity.

immediateness; nearness; proximity.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which immediacy may well stand up
And call itself your brother.

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the
external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face
to face, in the same immediacy of relation which
the idea holds in the representative theory of the
philosophers.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Immediate (in-mē'di-āt), a. [Prefix im tor in, not, and mediate.] 1. Not separated in respect to space by anything intervening; placed in the closest relation; close; proxi-

You are the most immediate to our throne. Shak, 2. Not separated by an interval of time; present; instant. 'Assemble we immediate council.' Shak. cil.' Shak. Death

. . . not yet inflicted, as he feared, By some immediate stroke. Millon

By some immediate stoke. Millon.

3. Acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, medium, or condition; bringing about the necessary result, or producing the legitimate effect, by direct agency. 'The immediate causes of the deluge.' Dr. T. Burnet.—4 Produced, acquired, or obtained without the intervention of a medium; direct

The immediate knowledge of the past is therefore impossible. Sir W. Hamilton.

Immediately (im-me'di-at-li), adv. 1. Ir an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly. God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God.

2. Without the intervention of time; without delay; instantly.

z. without the intervention of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him saying, I will; be then clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed.

SYN. Directly, proximately, instantly, instantaneously, forthwith, straightway, in continently, promptly.

Immediateness (im-me'di-āt-nes), n. The condition or quality of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes, close relation with regard to time.

Immediatism (im-me'di-āt-izm), n. Quality of being immediate.

Immediatism (im-me'di-ka-bl), a. [L. immediatism (im-me'di-ka-bl), a. [L. immediatolitis—im for in, not, and medicabilis, that can be healed, from medico, to heal.] Incapable of being healed; incurable. 'Wounds immediately.' Milton.

Immelodious (im-me-lo'di-us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and melodious.] Not melodious.

Immemorable (im-me'mor-a-bl), a. [Prefix and post and the manuscolity.)

dious.

Immemorable (im-me'mor-a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and memorable.] Not memorable; not worth remembering.

Immemorial (im-me-mo'ri-al.) a. [Prefix im for in, not, and memorial (which see), Beyond memory; out of mind; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.

'Immemorial usage or custom. Hate.

Tunnamorial twim-me.mo'ri-al-il), adu Be-

'Immemorial usage or custom.' Hale. Immemorially (im-me-mō'ri-al-li), adv. Beyond memory; from time out of mind. Immense (im-mens), a. [Fr., from L. immensus.-im for in, not, and mensus, measured, pp. of metior, mensus, to measure.] Unlimited; unbounded; vast in extent o' bulk; very great; very large; immeasurable. 'Of amplitude almost immense Milton.' Immense the power.' Pope. 'Immense and boundless ocean.' Daniel.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense! Miltor

—Enormous, Immense, Excessive. See under Enormous, Syn. Infinite, immeasurable, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous descriptions.

mous.

Immensely (im-mens'ii), adv. In an immense manner; without limits or measure; infinitely; vastly.

Immenseness (im-mens'nes), n. The condition or quality of being immense; immensity.

sity. Immensity (in-mens'i-ti), n. [L. immensitus, from immensus, inmensured, immensurable. See IMMENSE] L. The condition or quality of being immense; vastness; greatness; infiniteness.

A glimpse of the immensity of the material system is granted to the eye of man. Is. Taylor.

2. That which is immense; an extent not to

be measured; infinity.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast immensity,
Are suns.

Blackmor

Immensurability (im-men'sūr-a-bil''i-ti), n. [From invinensurable.] The quality of being immensurable; impossibility to be received.

measured.

Immensurable (im-men'sūr-a-bl), a. [L. imfor in, not, and mensurabilis, from mensura, measure, from metior, mensus, to measure.]

Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature . . . a term of immensurable extent. Ward.

extent. Ward.

Immensurate (im-men'sūr-āt), a. [L. im
for in, not, and mensuratus, pp. of mensuro, to measure, from metior, mensus, to
measure.] Unmeasured. Mountagu.

Immerge (im-merj'), v.t. pret. & pp. immerged; ppr. immerging. [L. immergo-im
for in, into, and meryo, to plunge.] To
plunge into or under anything, especially
into or under affuld. See IMMERSE, which
is generally used. is generally used.

You may immerge it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand.

You may immerge it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. Sterne.

Immerge (im-merj'), v.i. To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

Immergeoose (im'mergos), n. Same as Embergoose (im'mergos), n. Same as Embergoose (which see).

Immerit (im-merit), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and merit.] Want of worth.

Immerited † (im-merit-ed), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and merited.] Unmerited.

Immeritous ‡ (im-merit-us), a. [L. immeritus-min for in, not, and meritus, deserving. See MERIT.] Undeserving. 'Immeritous and undeserving discourse.' Milton.

Immersed; 'ppr. immersing. [L. immergo, immersed.; 'ppr. immersing. [L. immergo, immersem.— im for in, into, and mergo, to plunge.] I. To plunge into anything that covers or surrounds, as into a fluid; to dip; to sink; to bury. 'Deep immersed beneath its whirling wave.' Warton.

More than a nile immersed within the wood.

More than a mile immersed within the wood

2. Fig. to engage deeply; to overwhelm; to involve; as, to immerse in business or cares. 'The queen immersed in such a trance.' Tennyson.

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyment of this.

Atterbury.

Immerse (im-mers'), a. Immersed; buried; covered; sunk deep. 'Things immerse in matter.' Bacon.

Immersed (in-merst'), p. and a. 1. Deeply plunged into anything, especially into a fluid.—2. In bot. growing wholly under

Immersible (im-mers'i-bl), a. Capable of

Immersible (im-mersi-bl), a. Capable of heing immersed. Blownt.

Immersion (im-mer'shon), n. [L. immersio, immersion, a plunging into, from immeryo, to plunge into. See IMMERSE, 1. The act of immersing, or state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into anything, especially into a fluid; as, the immersion of Achilles in the Styx.—2. Fig. the act of overwhelming, or the state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; absorption.

Too deep an immersion in the affairs of life.

Too deep an immersion in the affairs of life

3. In astron, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow; opposed to emersion. The occultation of a star is immersion of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, immersion of the second kind.

mmersionist (im-mer'shon-ist), n. One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Immesh (im-mesh'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and mesh.] To entangle in the meshes of a net or in anything resembling a net, as a net.

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Immethoded † (im-me'thod-ed), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and method.] Not having immethode of (in:methodea), a. [Freinsim for in, not, and method.] Not having method; without regularity. Waterhouse. Immethodical (in:methodical), a. [Prefix in for in, not, and methodical (which see).] Not methodical; without systematic constant and interpretability of the constant of without systematic con arrangement; without order or regularity;

contused.

Immethodically (im-me-thod'ik-al-li), adv.
In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

Immethodicalness (im-me-thod'ik-al-nes), a. The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

M. The contains or quanty of being inmethodical; want of method; confusion.

Immethodical (im-me'thod-iz), v.t. To render immethodical.

Immew (im-mu'), v.t. Same as Emmew.

Immigrant (im'mi-grant), n. One who immigrates, as a person, an animal, or even a plant; a person who inigrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: the correlative of emigrant.

Immigrate (im'mi-grat), v.i. [L. immigro—im for in, into, and migro, to migrate.] To remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

Immigration (im-mi-grats)no), n. The act of immigrating; the act of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

nent residence.

The immigrations of the Arabians into Europe.
T. Warton.

Imminence (im/mi-nens), n. [L. imminen-Imminence (imminens, is., it. imminen-tia, from imminens, imminentis, overhang-ing. See IMMINENT] 1. The quality or condition of being imminent. 'The immi-nence of any danger or distress.' Fuller.— 2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all imminence, that gods and men Address their dangers in. Shak.

Imminent (in'mi-nent), a. [L. imminens, imminents, ppr. of immineo, to hang over—im for in, on, over, and mineo, to project. See MENAGE.] I. Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur; impending; near at hand; as, imminent danger; imminent judgments, evils, or death.—2. Threatening evil; dancerous: perilous: dangerous; perilous.

Hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly
Shak,

Imminently (im'mi-nent-li), adv. In an imminent manner; threateningly. In miningle (im-ming'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. immingled; ppr. immingleng. [Prefix im for in, and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers.

This holy calm, this harmony of mind, Where purity and peace immingle charms.

where purity and peace instance charms.

Imminution (im-min-u'shon), n. [L. imminutio, imminutionis, from imminuto, imminutum, to lessen—im for in, and minuo, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease. Immiscibility (im-mis'-bil'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

Immiscible (im-mis'-bil), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and miscible,] Not miscible; incapable of being mixed.

Immission (im-mi'shon), n. [L. immissio, immissionis, from immitto, immession. See Inaur.] The act of immitting, sending, or thrusting in; injection: the correlative of emission.

Immit (im-mit'), n.t. [L. immitto—im for in,

emission.

Immit (im-mit), v.t. [L. immitto—im for in, in, into, and mitto, to send.] To send in; to inject: the correlative of emit.

Immitigable (im-mit-ga-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and mitigable.] Not mitigable, incapable of being mitigated or appeased. "These immitigable, these iron-hearted men."

immitigably (im-mit'l-ga-bli), adv. In an immitigable manner.

Immix (im-miks), vt. (Prefix im for in, and mix.) To mix; to mingle.

Samson, with these *immixed*, inevitably Pulled down the same destruction on himself.

Immixable (im-miks'a-bl), a. [Frefix im for in, not, and mix.] Not capable of being mixed.

Immixture (im-miks'tür), n. [Frefix im for in, not, and mixture.] Freedom from mixture. 'Simplicity and immixture.' Mountage.

Immobile (im-mob'il), a. [Prefix im for in,

not, and mobile.] Not mobile; incapable of being moved; inmovable; fixed; stable. Immobility (in-mō-bil'i-ti). The condi-tion or quality of being immobile; fixedness

Immoderacy (im-mo'de-ra-si), n. The condition or quality of being immoderate; excess.

cess. Immoderate (im-mo'de-rāt), a. [Prefix im, not, and moderate.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as, immoderate demands; immoderate passions, cares, or grief.

So every scope by the immoderate use Turns to restraint. Shak,

Turns to restraint. Shak.

SYN. Excessive, exorbitant, unreasonable, extravagant, intemperate.

Immoderately (im-mo'de-rāt-il), adv. In an immoderate namer; excessively; unreasonably; as, to weep immoderately.

Immoderateness(im-mo'de-rāt-nes), n. The condition or quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

Immoderation (im-mo'de-rā"shon), n. [Pre-fix im for in, not, and moderation.] Excess; want of moderation.

want of moderation.

Immodest (im-mo'dest), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and modest.] 1. Not modest: (a) not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. (b) Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency or chastity; indelicate; obscene; unchaste; lewd.

We proscribe the least immodest thought. Dryden. Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of decency is want of sense.

SYN. Indecorous, indelicate, shameful, impudent, indecent, impure, unchaste, lewd, obscené.

Immodestly (im-mo'dest-li), adv. Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

Immodesty (im-mo'des-ti), n. Want of mo-desty; want of delicacy or decent reserve; indecency:unchastiv; indelicacy; obscenity; lewdness. 'A piece of immodesty.' Pope.

I am thereby led into an immodesty of proclaiming another work.

ing another work.

Immolate (int'mō-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. immolated; ppr. immolating. [L. immolo, immolating, pp. immolating, immolo, immolo, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice;

Whether Christ be daily immolated or only once.

By, Gardner.

Immolation (im-mo-lā/shon), n. 1. The act of immolating or state of being immolated.

In the picture of the immolation of Isanc, or Abraham sacrificing his son, lead is described as a little boy.

Sir T. Browne.

2. That which is immolated; a sacrifice of-

fered.

We make more barbarous immelations than the most savage heathens.

Dr. H. More.

most savage neathers.

Dr. H. More.

Immolator (im'mō-lāt-ér), n. 1. One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.—2. One of a sect of modern Russian fanatics who, for the sake of saving their souls, mutilate their bodies and kill themselves. See Morel-SCHIKT

Immoment † (im-mō'ment), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and moment.] Trifling.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys.

Shak.

Immoment toys.

Immomentous (im-mō-ment'us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and momentous.] Not momentous; in-immoral, im-moral, a. [Prefix im for in, not, and moral.] Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law; wicked or unjust in practice.

Not one immoral, one corrupted thought, One line which, dying, he could wish to blot A flatterer of vice is an immoral man. Folusion.

A datterer of we're is an immoral man. Formson.

—Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraced. See under CRIMINAL.

Immorality (im-mō-ral'1-ti), n. 1. The quality of being immoral. 'The root of all immorality.' Temple.—2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury, sloth, and a great drove of heresies and immoraltities broke loose among them. Milton.

Immorally (im-mo'ral-li), adv. In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; wickedly; viciously.

Immorigerous (im-mo-rij'er-us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and morigerous.] Rade; uncivil; disobedient. Stackhouse.

ii, Sc. abune;

oil, pound:

Immorigerousness (im-mo-rij'ér-us-nes), n. Rudeness; incivility; disobedience. Jer.

Taylor.

Immortal (im-mor'tal), a. [Prefix im for in, and mortal.] 1. Not mortal: (a) exempt from liability to death; having life or being that shall never end; having unlimited existence; undying; as, an immortal soul.

Unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever.

(b) Connected with or terminating in immortality; never to cease; as, immortal hopes.

I have Immortal longings in me. Shak.

(c) Destined to live in all ages of this world; imperishable; as, immortal fame.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse.

Married to immortal verse. Millon.
2.† Exceedingly great; grievous; excessive.
'Amost immortal and mercilesse butcherie.'
Sir J. Haynourd.—Syn. Eternal, everlasting, never-ending, ceaseless, perpetual, continual, enduring, endless, imperishable, incorruptible, deathless.

Immortal (im-mor'tal), n. One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation; often applied, in the phural, to the gods of classical mythology.

Never, believe me.

Never, believe me, Appear the *Immortals*, Never alone.

Coleridge.

Never alone.

Coteridge.

Immortalist (im-mor'tal-ist), n. One who holds that the soul is immortal. Jer. Taylor.

Immortality (im-mortali-ti), n. IL. immortality, (im-mortali-in, not, and mortalis, mortal.) The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence; exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; as, the immortality of the soul; the immortality of fame. ity of fame.

ity of fame.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the country.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for immortality. Wordsworth. Immortalization (im-mor'tal-īz-ā"shon), n

Immortalization (im-mortal-Iz-3"shon), n. The act of immortalizing, or state of being immortalized. Immortalized. Immortalized. Immortalized: ppr. immortalizing. [Fr. immortalized; ppr. immortalizing. [Fr. immortaliser, Sp. immortalizar, to render immortal. See IMMORTAL.] To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist for ever; to exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual; to perpetuate; as, the Illad has immortalized the name of Homer. Diverting from Olevan and be immortalized.

Drive them from Orleans and be immortaliz'd. Shak.

Immortalize (im-mor'tal-īz), v.i. To become immortal.

Fix the year precise
When British bards began to immortalize, Pope.

When British bards began to immorfalize. Pope.

Immortally (im-mor'tal-i), adv. 1. In an immortal manner; with endless existence; with exemption from death.—2.† Exceedingly. 'Immortally glad.' Rev. R. Burton.

Immortelle (im-mor-tel'), n. The flower commonly called Everlasting, or a wreath made of such flowers. See EVERLASTING, n. 3.

Immortification (im-mor'ti-fl-kū'sion), n. (Prefix im for in, not, and mortification)

Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

passions passions.

Immould (im-möld'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and mould.] To mould into shape; to form.

Immovability (im-möya-bil''i-i), n. The

inmovability (in-movability), in lies condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

Immovable (im-möv'a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and movable.] Not movable: (a) incapable of being moved, in respect of its place; firmly fixed; fast; as, an immovable foundation.

Immovable, infixed, and frozen round. Millon

(b) Not to be moved from a purpose; stead-fast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; as, a man who remains immovable.

(c) Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as, an immovable purpose or resolution. (d) That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings: unfeeling. ings; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains imme able and smiles at the madness of the dance abe him!

Dryden.

(e) In law, not liable to be removed; permanent in place or tenure; as, immovable

There are things immovable by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied.

Bouvier.

Immovable (im-möv'a-bl), n. That which cannot be moved; specifically, in law (pl.), land and whatever is adherent thereto: by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, &c.; and by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes

plied, as servitudes. (im-möv'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being immovable.

Immovably (im-möv'a-bl), adv. In an immovably (im-möv'a-bl), adv. In an immovably (im-möv'a-bl), adv. In an immovable manner; in a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably; as, immovably firm to their duty; immovably fixed or established.

Immund (im-mund'), a. [L. immundus—im for im, not, and mundus, clean.] Unclean. Burton.

Immundicity (im-mund-is'i-ti), a. [L. im-

Immundicity (in-mund-is'i-ti), a. [L. inmundicity, from immundix, unclean. See IMMUND.] Uncleanness. Mountagu.
Immunity (in-mu'ni-ti), n. [L. immunitas, from immunis, free, exempt—im for in, not, without, and munus, charge, office, duty.]
I. Freedom or exemption from obligation; exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular pivilege; as, the immunities of the free cities of Germany; the immunities of the elergy.

The inhaltant ware instead the adjunctor of all

The inhabitants were insured the enjoyment of all their existing property, rights, and privileges; and, as the holding of slaves was one of these immunities, it continued, as a matter of course, to be incorporated with the public policy.

2. Freedom; exemption. 'Immunity from errors.' Dryden.

A long immunity from grief or pain. Comper. Immure (im-mur), v.t. pret. & pp. immured; ppr. immureig, [O. Fr. emmurer, to wall in—L. in, and murus, a wall.] 1.† To surround with walls; to wall.

Lysimachus immered it with a wall. Sandys. 2. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to immure nuns in cloisters

Those tender babes
Whom envy hath immured within your walls!

Immure† (im-mūr'), n. An inclosure; a wall. Troy, within whose strong immures
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps.

Shak.

Immurement (in-mūr'ment), n. The act of immuring or state of being immured; imprisonment.

imprisonment.

Immusical (im-mū'zik-al), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and musical.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

Immutability (im-mū'ta-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being immutable; unchangeableness; immutableness; invariableness.

The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the world, by reason of the immutability of their air.

Immutable (im-mū'ta-bl), a. [Prefix in for in, not, and anutable]. Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unatterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.

Heb. vi. 18.

Immutableness (im-mū'ta-bl-nes), n. Uu-changeableness; immutability.
Immutably (im-mū'ta-bli), adv. In an im-

mutable manner; unchangeably; unalterably; invariably.

Immutate (im-mu'tāt), a. [L. immutatus—

Immutate (in-mū'(āt), a. [L. immutatus—im for in, not, and mutatus, pp. of nuto, to change.] Unchanged.

Immutation (in-mū-tātsnon), n. [L. immutation immutations, from immuto, immutatum, to change—im for in, and muto, to change.] Change; alteration.

Immute (im-mūt'), v.t. [See Immutation.]

To change or alter.

Imp (imp), n. [Sw. ymp; Dan. ympe, twig, shoot, scion. The word occurs also in Weish in same meanium, being probably horrowed.

in same meaning, being probably borrowed. See the verb.] 1.† A scion; a graft; a bud;

a slip.

When the cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood, until such time as the imp or graff.

were set handsomely close within the rift.

Holland.

2.† A son; offspring; progeny.

2.7 A son; onspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an inty of fame.

Let us pray for ... the king's most excellent majesty and for ... his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic imp. Pathway of Prayer.

3. A young or inferior devil; a little malignant spirit; a little devil; hence, a mischievous child. 'The little imp fell a squalling.' Swift. 'The imps and limbs of Satan.' Hooker.—4. Something added or united to

another to repair or lengthen it out; as, (a) an addition to a beehive. (b) A length of twisted hair in a fishing line. (c) A feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird.

Imp (limp), v.t. [A. Sax. impian, to engraft; comp. O. H.G. impition, impton, impion, impion, or impian, a graft or scion, from Gr. emphytos, implande—em for en, in, and phyto, to grow, to produce; of same origin are Kr. enter, to graft, ente, a graft or scion.] 1. To graft.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will feach thee the real French fashion of imping, which the Southwood all grafts or extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; to extend or mend, as a broken or deficient wing, by the insertion of a feather; to qualify for flight or use; to increase; to strengthen.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.

Shab.

It is a striking testimony to the free constitution it infringed, and demonstrates that the prerogative could not soar to the heights it aimed at, till thus imped by the perifdious hand of parliament.

Hallam.

Impacable (im-pāk'a-bl), a. [L. im for in, not, and pace, to appease.] Not to be appeased or quieted. 'Impacable fate.' Spen-

ser.
Impacably (im-pāk'a-bli), adv. In a manner not admitting of being appeased.
Impackment (im-pak'ment), n. The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. Goodrich.
Impact (im-pakt'), v.t. [L. impingo, impactum—im for im, into, and pango, to drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.
Impact (im'pakt), n. 1. A forcible touch; impression; stroke; communicated force.

The coarrel, by that impact driven.

The quarrel, by that impact driven True to its aim, fled fatal. Southey. 2. In mech. the shock or collision occasioned

by the meeting of two bodies, whether both of them are in motion or only one. Impaint (im-pant), u.t. [Prefix im for in, and paint.] To paint; to adorn with colours.

Never yet did insurrection want Such water-colours to impaint his cause. Shak. Such water-colours to impaint his cause. State.

Impair (im-pair'), at. [Fr. empirer, from
pire, worse, from L. pejor, worse.] To
make worse, to diminish in quantity, value,
excellence, strength, and the like; to deteriorate; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to
impair the health, constitution, character,
mind, and the like.

In years he seemed, but not impaired by years.

Impair (im-pār'), v.i. To be lessened or worn out; to become enfeebled; to grow worse; to deteriorate. [Rare.]

Flesh may impair, quoth he, but reason Can repair.

Spenser.

Can repair.

Impair (in-par), n. Diminution; decrease; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'its no impair to thee, the greatest dot.

Old play (1612).

Impair (im-par'), a. [L. impar, unequal.]

Unequal; unworthy; unsuitable.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shows, Yet gives he not till judgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath. Shak.

[Some edd. read impure.]
Impairer (im-par'er), n. One who or that

impairer (im-pairer), n. One who or that which impairs.
Impairment (im-pairment), n. The act of impairing or state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.
Impalatable (im-pal'at-a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and palatable.] Unpalatable.
[Rare.]

[Rare.] Impale (im-pal'), v.t. pret. & pp. impaled; ppr. impaling. [L. im for in, on, upon, and paths, a pole, a stake.] 1. To put to death by thrusting a stake up the fundament; to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake.

The king impaled him for his piracy. Tennyson, Hence Fig. —2. To render helpless as if pierced through or impaled; as, to impale a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.—3. To inclose with

until my mis-shap'd trunk that bears this head, Be round tempated with a glorious crown. Shak.

4. In her. to join, as two coats of arms, palewise; hence, to join in honourable mention

wise; Hence, to John in nondirante mention or exhibition.

Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same to be matched and *impated* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof.

Impalement (im-pal/ment), n. 1. The act of impaling or driving a stake through the



hody; the act of inclosing with stakes or paling. —2 A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space. —3. In her, the arrangement of two coats of arms on one shield, divided palewise or by a vertical line. It is usual to exhibit in this way the combined coats of a husband and wife (inpalement per barron et feme), the husband's coat being borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. Bishops, deans, heads of colleges, &c., impale their own arms with the insignia of their office.

Impallid (im-pal'id), vt. [Prefix im for in, and pathid.] To make pallid or pale.

Impalmallid (im-pal'id), vt. [Prefix im for in, and pathid.] To make pallid or pale.

Impalpability (im-pal'pa-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being impalpable control in the hand. [Rare.]

Impalpabile (im-pal'pa-bil), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and patpathe.] Not palpable: (a) not to be felt; incapable of being perceived by the touch; not coarse or gross; as, an impalpable powder, whose parts are so minute that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling. (b) Not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind; as, impalpable distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and impalpable form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.

His own religion from its simple and impalpable form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.

Warton.

form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.

Impalpably (im-pal/pa-bit), adv. In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended.

Impalsy (im-pal/zi), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and palsy.] To strike with palsy; to paralyse.

Impanate (im-pal/zi), v.t. [L. in, in, into, and palsy.] To strike with palsy; to paralyse.

Impanate (im-pal/zi), v.t. To embody in bread. Impanate (im-pal/zi), v.t. To embody in bread. See IMPANATION.

Impanation (im-pal/zi)shon), n. [See IM-PANATE, a.] In theol., according to one view or doctrine, the real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with, the substance of the bread and wine after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation; distinct from transubstantiation, which holds that there is a miraculous change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ.

Impanator (im-pal/zi) and see IMPA-

Impanator (im-pā/nāt-èr), n. [See IMPA-NATE.] Eccles one who holds the doctrine of impanation or consubstantiation; a Lu-

theran.
Impannel, Impanel (im-pan'el), v.t. pret. & pp. impannelled, impanelled; ppr. impannelling, impanelled; ppr. impannelling, impanelling. [Prefix im for in, and panel.] To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a panel; to form, complete, or enrol, as a list of jurors in a court of justice.
Impannelment, Impanelment (im-pan'el-ment), v. The act of impannelling, or state of being impannelled; the act of enrolling in a list; as, the impannelment of the jury.

the jury.

Imparadise (im-pa'ra-diz), v.t. pret. & pp.

Imparadised; ppr. imparadising. [Prefix
im for in, and paradise.] To put in paradise, or a place of supreme felicity; to make
supremely happy.

Imparadised in one another's arms. Millon.

Imparadised in one another's arms. Millon.
Imparalleled; (im-pa'ra-leid) a. [Prefix im for in, not, and paralleled.] Unparalleled. Such imparalleled folly. Bp. Burnet.
Imparadonable (im-pa'rdn-a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pardonable.] Unpardonable. 'Not that it is in its nature imparadonable.' South.
Imparadigitate (im-pa'rid')itat, a. [L. impar, unequal, and digitus, a finger.]
In zool. having an uneven number of fingers or toes, as the horse with one, and the rhinoceros with three toes on each foot.

each foot
Imparipinnate (im-pa'ripin'at), a. [L. im for in, not,
par, equal, and pinnatus, Imparipinnate
feathered, from pinna, a Leaf of Robinia,
feather.] In bot, an epithet
for a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal
or odd leadet at the end.

Imparisyllabic (im-pa'ri-sil-lab"ik), a. [L. im for in, not, par, equal, and syllaba, a syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. Imparisyllabic num, in gram, a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, L. tapis, tapidis; Gr. öbois, öboros.

Imparity (im-pa'ri-ti), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and parity (which see).] 1. Inequality; disproportion. Bacon.—2. Indivisibility into equal parts; unevenness; oddness. 'Imparity of letters in men's names.' Sir T. Browne.—3. Difference of degree, rank, excellence, or the like.

In this region of merely intellectual efforts we are at once encountered by the imparity of the object and the faculty employed upon it. Is. Taylor.

and the faculty employed upon it. Is. Taylor in, and park (im-park'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and park.] 1. To inclose for a park; to make into a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.—2. To inclose or shut up in or as in a park. "They impark them (sheep) within hurdles." Holland.

Imparl (im-parl'), v.i. [Prefix im, and Fr. parler, to speak.] 1. To hold mutual discourse. "The two generals imparted together." North. Hence—2. Specifically, is law, to have liberty to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

ment.
Imparlance (im-parlans), n. 1. Mutual discourse; conference.— 2. In law, (a) the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. (b) The continuance of a cause till another day or from day to day.

Imparsonce (im-pairson-è), a. Ineccles. law, a term applied to a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory and in full possession.

full possession.

full possession.

Impart (in-part), v.t. [O.Fr. impartir, It. impartire, L. impartio, impertio—im for in, and partio, to divide, from pars, partis, a part, I. To bestow a share or portion of, to give, grant, confer, or communicate; as, to impart food to the poor.—2. To communicate the knowledge of; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

Contelled.

Gentle lady, When I did first *impart* my love to you. 3. † To obtain or enjoy a share of; to be a

partaker of; to share.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may impart.

Munday. SYN. To communicate, share, yield, confer, grant, give, reveal, disclose, discover, divulge

Impart (im-part'), v.i. To give a part or He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none.

Lu, iii, r.

Communica-

math none.

Impartance (im-part'ans), n, Communication of a share; grant.

Impartation (im-part-a'shon), n. The act of imparting or conferring. [Rare.]

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this impartation.

Is Taylor.

Imparties agreed as the necessity of this imparts. Imparties (im-part'er), n. One who imparts. Impartial (im-pair'shal), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and partial (which see).] Not partial; not favouring or not biassed in favour of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just; as, an impartial judgment or decision; an impartial opinion. Impartialist (im-pair'shal-ist), n. One who is impartial (Rare.]

Impartiality (im-pair'shal'i-ti), n. The quality of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness; as, impartiality of judgment, of treatment, of a decision, and the like.

Impartiality strips the mind of prejudices and

Impartiality strips the mind of prejudices and passion.

passion. South.

Impartially (im-pär'shal-li), adv. In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; equitably; justly. 'I have listened impartially.' Byron.

Impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), n. Impartiality.

Impartiality (im-pärt'l-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being impartible or not subject

quality of being impartible, or not subject to partition.

Impartibility (im-part'i-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being impartible or communicable cable

Impartible (in-parti-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and partible.] Not partible or subject to partition; as, an impartible extent.

Impartible (im-part'i-bl), a. Capable of

being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or

Impartment (im-partment), n. 1. The act of imparting or communicating.—2. That which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It (the ghost) beckons you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire

To you alone.

Sha Shak.

In you aone.

Impassable (im-pas'a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and passable.] I. Not passable; incapable of being passed: not admitting a passage; as, an impassable road, mountain, or gulf.—2. Unable to pass. Martin Madan (1780).

or gim.—2. Chable to pass. Marten matan (1780).
Impassableness (im-pas'a-bl-nes), n. The state of being impassable.
Impassably (im-pas'a-bli), adv. In an impassable manner or degree.
Impassibility, Impassibleness (im-pas'i-bli''-ti, im-pas'i-bl-nes), n. The quality or condition of being impassible; imsucepti-bility of injury from external things.
Impassible (im-pas'i-bl), a. [Fr. impassible; imsucepti-bility of injury from external things.
Impassible (im-pas'i-bl), a. [Fr. impassible; imsucepti-bility of injury from external things.
Impassibilis, capable of feeling, from pation, passibilis, capable of feeling, from pation, passibilis, to suffer, I Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; incapable of being affected with pain or uneasiness; inaccessible to harm or pain; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling. 'Impassible to the critic.' Sir W. Scott.
Secure of death, I should contenn thy dart,

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart, Though naked, and impassible depart. Drysten, Impassion (im-pa'shon), v.t. [Prefix im for in, intens., and passion.] To move or affect strongly with passion.

The tempter, all impassion'd, thus began. Millon Impassionable (im-pa'shon-a-bl), a. Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

tion.

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), v.t. To affect powerfully; to imbue with passion. 'Deeply impassionated with sorrow.' Dr. More.

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), a. Strongly affected.

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and passionate.] Without passion or feeling.

It being the doctrine of that sect (Stoics) that a wise man should be impassionate. Ep. Hall.

Impassioned (im-pa/shoul), a. Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardour or warmth of feeling; animated; excited; as, an impassioned orator or discourse.

course. Impassive (im-pasiv), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and passive.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; inpassible; not exhibiting feeling or sensibility; as, the impassive air. 'Impassive as the marble in the quarry.' De Quincey.

On the impressive ice the lightnings play, Pope. Impassively (im-pas'iv-li), adv. In an impassive manner; without sensibility to

pain or suffering.
Impassiveness (in-pas'iv-nes), n. The state or quality of being impassive or insusceptible of pain; insensibility. Impassivity (im-pas-iv'i-ti), n. Impassive-

ness.
Impastation (im-pas-ta'shon), n. 1. The act of impasting or making into paste. —2. That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colours and consistences, baked or united by a cement, and hardened by the air or by fire. Such are works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, &c.

Impaste (im-paste), v.t. [Fr. empater—in, and pate, paste.] 1. To knead; to make into paste.

Baked and invected with the parching streets. Shak.

Baked and impasted with the parching streets. Shak.

2. In painting, to lay on, as colours, thickly and boldly.

Impasto (im-pas'to), n. [It. See IMPASTE.] In painting, the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to bis covered.

his canvas.

Impatible † (im-pat'i-bl), a. [L. impatibits—in, not, and patior, to suffer.] 1. Incapable of being borne; intolerable.—2. Incapable of suffering; impassible. A spirit, and so impatible of material fire. Fuller.

Impatience (im-pa'shens), n. 1. The quality of being impatient; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil or by the absence of expected good; restlessness under given conditions, and eagerness for change; as, the impatience of a child or an invalid.

The lower L continued in this scene the greater

The longer I continued in this scene the greater was my impatience of retiring from it. Hurd.

2. Violence or heat of temper; vehemence of passion. Fie! how impatience lowereth in your face. Shak.

Impatiency † (im-pā'shen-si), n. Impatience.

Physicians, being overruled by their patients' impatiency, are fain to try the best they can. Hooker.

Physicians, being overruled by their patients' imparience, are fain to ty the best they can. Hower.

Impatiens (im-pā/shi-ens), n. [L. impatiens, referring to the clasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched.] A genus of curious annuals which ranks among the Balsaminacene. One species, I. Nolt-tangere, indigenous in England, is called nolt-metangere, or touch-me-not. I. balsamina is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the name of garden balsam. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the East Indies, although some extend into Europe, Siberia, and North America.

Impatient (im-pā/shent), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and patient.] 1. Not patient; not bearing with composure; not enduring without fretifulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change; followed by of, at, for, under; as, impatient of restraint; impatient at the delay; impatient in impatient of extremes, decays

under Wolfgs.
Fame, impatient of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. Pope.
The impatient man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. Addison. informed of the matter that hes before him. Addison.

2. Not to be borne; intolerable. 'Ruefulpity and impatientsmart.' Spenser.—3. Prompted by impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience; as, an impatient manner. 'Impatient answers.' Shak.

Impatient (im-pā'shent), n. One who is restless under suffering. [Rare.]

Impatiently (im-pā'shent-li), adv. In an impatient manner; with uneasiness or restlessness.

lessness.

Impatronization (im-patron-iz-ā"shon), n. Absolute seignory or possession.

Impatronize (im-patron-iz), v.t. [Fr. impatronize, to become master of a house or family—tim for in, and patron, a patron (which see).] To gain to one's self the whole power of; to empatronize.

The ambition of the French king was to impatronize himself to the ducly.

Impave (im-pāv'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and pave.] To cover with pavement; to pave.

Impaved with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic. Wordsworth.

Of art mosaic. Wordsworth.

Impavid (in-pa'vid), a. [L impavidus—im

for in, and pavidus, fearful.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid.

Impavidly (in-pa'vid-li), adv. Fearlessly;
undauntedly; intrepidly. Thackeray.

Impawn (in-pan'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and

pawn.] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as

security.

pawn.] security.

Go to the king, and let there be impawned Some surety for a safe return again. Shak.

Some surety for a safe return again. Stak.

Impeach (im-pēch'), v.t. [Fr. empécher, O.Fr. empechier, Pr. empedigar; from L. impedicare, to entangle—in, and pedica, a shackle or snare for the feet, from pes, pedis, the foot.] 1.† To hinder; to impede.

These ungracious practices of his sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land. Sir J. Davies.

A defluxion on my throat impeach my universare.

his journey to the Holy Land.

A defluxion on my throat impeached my utterance.

Howell.

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; 2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to accuse; to reproach; specifically, to exhibit charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal—3. To bring discredit on; to show to be unreliable or unworthy of belief; to call in question; to lessen; to disparage; to detract from; to bring reproach on; as, to impeach one's motives or conduct; to impeach a witness or the credit of a witness. or the credit of a witness.

You do impeach your modesty too much To leave the city. Shak.

4. To call to account; to charge as answer-

able:
The first done in tail may commit waste without being impeached.

Z. Swift. —Accuse, Arraign, Impeach. See under Ac-OUSE.—SYN. To accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict, impair, lessen, disparage, disputality.

Impeach † (im-pēch'), n. Impeachment. Why, what an intricate impeach is this! Shak.

Impeachable (im-pēch'a-bl), a. Liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable; liable to be called in question; accountable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been greachable.

Grew,

Owners of lands in fee simple are not impeachable for waste.

Z. Swift.

Impeacher (im-pēch'er), n. One who im-peaches; an accuser.

Impeachment (im-pēch'ment), n. 1.† Hin-derance; impediment; obstruction.

But could be willing to march on to Calais Without impeachment.

Shak.

But could be whing to march on to Laass Without impeachment. Shak.

2. The act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as, (a) a calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanour; the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a minister of state or other high official before a competent tribunal. In England impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Any member of the House of Commons may not only impeach one of this body, but also any member of the House of Lords. (b) A bringing of discredit on; a calling in question as to credibility, purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, &c.; censure, disparagement; as, an impeachment of motives or judgment; an impeachment of the veracity of a witness.—3. Cause of censure or disparagement. of censure or disparagement.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age.
Shak.

Impeachment of waste, in law, a restraint —Impeachment of waste, in tune, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste done by a tenant who has but a particular estate in the land granted.

Impearl (in-perl'), o.t. [Prefix im for in, and pearl.] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun

Dew-drops which the sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. Millon. 2. To decorate with, or as with, pearls.

My pilgrim's staff Gave out green leaves, with morning dews impea E. B. Brown in

Impeccability (im-pek'a-bil''i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being impeccable; exemption from the possibility of doing

wrong.

Impeccable (in-pek'a-bl), a. [Fr. impeccable; L. impeccabilis—prefix im for in, not,
and pecco, to sin.] Not liable to sin; not
subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen ineccable?

Bp. Hall.

Impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), n. A person exempt from the possibility of sinning.

Impeccance, Impeccancy (im-pek'ans, impek'an-si), n. The condition or quality of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

Impeccant (im-pek'ant), a. [See IMPECCABLE.] Free from sin; unerring; sinless; impeccable.

Impecanics: Impecuniosity (im-pē-kū'ni-os"i-ti), n. State of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impeduniosity* of which I complain. Sir W. Scott.

Impecunious (im-pē-kū'ni-us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pecunious.] Not pecunious not having money; poor. 'An impecunious creature' B. Jonson.

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time. W. Black.

time.

Impede (im-pēd'), v.t. pret. & pp. impeded;
ppr. impeding. [L. impedio, to entangle the
feet of—im for in, and pes, pedis, the foot.]
To hinder; to stop the progress of; to obstruct; as, to impede the progress of troops.

Whatever hinders or impedes The action of the nobler will. Impedible (im-pēd'i-bl), a. That may be

Every internal act is not in itself impedible by outward violence. Fer. Taylor.

Impediment (in-ped'i-ment), n. [L. impedi-mentum, from impedio, to hinder. See In-PEDE.] That which impedes or hinders pro-gress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land Have we marched on without impediment. Shak,

Impediment in speech, a defect which prevents distinct articulation.—SYN. Hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, difficulty, barrier, encumbrance.

Impediment! (im-ped'i-ment), v.t. To impede. Ep. Reynolds.
Impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'ta), n. pl. [L.] Articles that cumber a traveller; baggage.

Impedimental (im-ped'i-ment"al), a. Hindering; obstructing

The impedimental stain which intercepts her fruitive love.

Mountagri.

Impedite † (im'pēd-īt), v.t. To impede. Impedite † (im'pēd-īt), a. Hindered; obstructed, 'Impedite faculties.' Jer. Taylor. Impedition † (im-pēd-i'shon), n. A hinder-

ing.
Impeditive (im-ped'it-iv), a. Causing hinderance; impeding.
Impel (im-pel'), v.t. pret. & pp. impelled; ppr. impelling. [L. impello—im for in, on, and pello, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action in any way; as, a ball is impelled by the force of powder; motives of policy or of safety impel nations to confederate.

The surre impelled me on a crawy coast. Pobe.

The surge impelled me on a craggy coast. Pope. A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends, And several men impels to several ends. Pope.

SYN. To instigate, incite, induce, influence, actuate, move, drive, urge, force, thrust. Impellent (im-pel'ent), a. Having the qua-

lity of impelling.
Impellent (im-pel'ent), n. A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impulsive power. 'Mere blind impellents.'

Impeller (im-pel'er), n. One who or that hich impels.

which impels.

Impen (im-pen'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and pen, an inclosure.] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place.

Impend (im-pend'), v.t. [L. impendeo—im for in, in, on, over, and pendeo, to hang I To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten from near at hand; to be imminent.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends. Pope. It expresses our . . . lively sense of God's impend-ing wrath. Smalridge.

ing water. Impendency (im-pend'ens, im-pend'ens, im-pend'ens), n. The state of being impendent; near approach; a menacing attitude; also, that which impends, hangs over, or threatens.

Far above in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud.

Ruskin.

Impendent (im-pend'ent), a. [L. impendens, impendentis, ppr. of impendeo. See IM-PEND.] Hanging over; imminent; threaten-ing; pressing closely; as, an impendent evil.

Impendent in the air Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear.

Let his keen sabre, cometalke, appear. Prior.
Impenetrability (im-pene-tra-bil"-iti), n.
[From impenetrable: [A he quality of heing impenetrable: (a) in physics, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. (b) Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression; dulness; obtuseness; stupidity; want of sympathy or susceptibility; coldness.

Impenetrable (im-pene-tra-bl), a. [Prefix

ceptibility; coldness.

Impenetrable (im-penē-tra-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and penetrable (which see).]

Not penetrable: (a) incapable of being penetrable or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as, an impenetrable shield.

Highest woods, impenetrable
To star or studight. Milton.

(b) In physics, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time. (c) Insusceptible of intellectual or emotional impression; dull; stupid; unsym-pathetic; cold.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.

Shak.

That ever kept with men.

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but timenertrable by a semon of the gospel. Fer. Taylor.

Impenetrableness (im-pe'nē-tra-bl-nes), n. Impenetrablity (which see).

Impenetrably (im-pe'nē-tra-bl-n), adv. In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable. 'Impenetrably armed.' Miltan. 'Impenetrably dull.' Pope.

Impenitence, Impenitency (im-pe'ni-tens, im-pe'ni-tens, i), The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and impenience to another. Dr. J. Rogers.

Impenitent (in-penitent), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and penitent.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart. 'They died impenitent.' Milton.

Impenitent (im-pe'ni-tent), n. One does not repent; a hardened sinner. ishment of impenitents.' Hammond.

Impenitently (im-pe'ni-tent-li), adv. In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.
Impennate (im-pen'at), a. [See IMPENNES.] Characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins

Impennate (im-pen'āt), n. A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

scales.

Impennes (im-pen'ez). n. pl. [L. im for in, not, and penna, a feather.] Illiger's name for the Urinatores of Cuvier, an order of swimming birds including divers, aults, and penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

Impennous (im-pen'us), a. [See IMPENNES.] Wanting wings. 'Impennous insects.' Sir T. Bromes.

anting wings,
Browne.

Withing Wings. Impendous messess. By
T. Browne.
Impeople (in-pē'pl), v.t. pret. & pp. impeopled; ppr. impeopling. [Prefix im for
in, and people. See PEOPLE.] To fill with
people; to people. "Thou hast helped to
impeople hell." Beaumont.
Imperant; (im'per-ant), a. [L. imperans,
imperant; (im'per-at), a. [L. imperans,
pp. of impero, to command.] Done by express
direction; not involuntary. "Those imperate acts wherein we see the empire of the
soul." Hale.

direction; not involuntary. "Inose imperate acts wherein we see the empire of the soul." Hale.

Imperatival (im-pe'ra-tiv-al), a. Belonging or peculiar to the imperative mood.

Imperative (im-pe'ra-tiv), a. [L. imperatives, from impero, to command. See EMPTRE.] I. Expressive of command; containing positive command; commanding; authoritative; as, imperative orders.

The suits of kings are imperative. Bp. Hall.

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding; as, an imperative duty or necessity.

3. In gram, a term applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, go, write, attend.

usually regarded as a section of Peucedanum. I. Ostruthium, or great master-wort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scot-land, and was formerly much cultivated as a not-herb

and, and was formerly much cintrated as a pot-herb.

Imperatorial, Imperatory (im-pera-tö"-ri-al, im-pe'ra-to-ri), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator. 'Imperatorial laurels.' C. Merivale.—2. Commanding: imperatoria. Morris.

Imperatoria, Imperatorine (im-pe'ra-to-rin), n. A vegetable resin found in the root of Imperatorial Ostruthium, or great masterwort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, is neutral, fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Imperceivable (im-pèr-sēv's-bil), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perceivable.] Imperceptible. South. [Rare.]

Imperceivableness. [Imperceivadle.] Imperceivadle (im-pèr-sēv'a-bl-nes), n. Imperceived (im-pèr-sēv'a-lu-nes), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and perceived.] Unperceived. Boyle.

Imperceiverant (im-pèr-sēv'e-rant), a. A

Injeceiverant (im-per-sev'e-rant), a. A reading in some of the editions of Shakspere for Imperseverant, and regarded as—dull of perception. See IMPERSEVERANT.

Imperceptibility (im-per-septibil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness.

imperceptibleness.

Imperceptible (im-per-sep'ti-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perceptible.] Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses; not dis-

cernible by the mind; not easily appre-

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost im-berceptible. Burke.

Imperceptible (im-per-sep'ti-bl), n. That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of imperceptibles. Tatler.

history of imperceptibles. Taller.

Imperceptibleness (im-per-sep'ti-bl-nes),

n. The quality of being imperceptible.

Imperceptibly (im-per-sep'ti-bli), adv. In

a manner not to be perceived.

Imperception (im-per-sep'shon), n. Want

of perception. 'The silence of imperception.'

Dr. H. More.

Imperceptive (im-per-sep'tiv), a. Not per-ceiving or not able to perceive. 'The imper-ceptive part of the soul.' Dr. H. More.

Ye would gaze on God With imperceptive blankness. E. B. Browning.

with imperceptive blankness. E. B. Browning.

Impercipient (im-per-sipit-ent), a. [Prefix
im for in, not, and perceipient]. Not perceiving or having power to perceive.

Imperdibility! (im-per-di-bil/1-ti), n. State
or quality of being imperdible.

Imperdible! (im-per-di-bil), a. [L. prefix im
for in, not, and perdo, to destroy.] Not destructible.

Impercipient (im-per-di-bil)

structible.

Imperfect (im-pérfekt), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perfect.] 1. Not perfect or complete in all parts; wanting a part, defective in quantity or quality; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; not conformed to a standard or rule; as, the work is imperfect.

He stammered like a child, or an amazed, imper-ct person. Fer. Taylor. 2. Characterized by or subject to defects or evil; not completely good; frail.

There is something in melancholy feelings no natural to an *imperfect* and suffering state than those of gaiety.

Sir W. Scott.

—Insering a superior of the su gether, do not make a sum that is equal to the number itself, but either exceed it or fall short of it; the number is called an abundant number in the former case, and a defective number in the latter.—Imperfect tense, in gram. a tense expressing an uncom-pleted action or state, especially in time nast: a nast tense

Imperfect (ini-perfekt), n. An imperfect tense; a past tense; as, the imperfect of do

Imperfect (im-perfekt), v.t. To make imperfect. is did.

Time, which perfects some things, imperfects also others.

Imperfection (im-per-fek'shon), n. [Prefix im for in. not, and perfection.] 1. The conim for in, not, and perfection.] 1. The condition or quality of being imperfect; want of perfection; fault, physical or moral.

Sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head, Shak. 2. Something imperfect; a deficiency; a gap. Syn. Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blem-

ish, vice.
Imperfectly (im-perfekt-li), adv. In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely.
Imperfectness (im-perfekt-nes), n. The state or quality of being imperfect.
Imperforable (im-perfora-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perforate (which see).]
That cannot be perforated or bored through. Imperforate, Imperforated (imperför ät, imperförated), a. [See Imperforable.]
Not perforated or pierced; having no open-

ing or pores.

Imperforation (im-perfor-a"shon), n. The state of being imperforated or without aper-

ture.

Imperial (im-pë'ri-al), a. [L. imperialis, from imperium, empire, command. See EMPEROR.] 1. Of or pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; as, an imperial government; an imperial diadem; imperial authority or edict; imperial power or sway.

My due from thee is this imperial crown, Shak. My due from thee is this imperial crown. Shak. 2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme. "The imperial democracy of Athens." Mittord. -3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of superior size or excellence. 'From humble Port to imperial Tokay. "Townley. —Imperial city, a city which was an independent member of the first German empire having no head but the emperor. pire, having no head but the emperor .-

Imperial dome or roof, in arch. a kind of dome or roof which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself



Imperial Dome, Christchurch College, Oxford.

more and more in descending to-wards its base, wards its base, thus forming a curve of contrary flexure. — Imperial paper. See IMPERIAL, n.— Imperial parlia-ment, the legis-lature of the British empire.

tish empire.

By the union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became imperial; and the first imperial parliament held its first sitting Jan. 22, 1801.

Hayan, Dict. Dates.

Imperial(im-peri-al), n. 1. In arch. an imperial roof or dome.

— 2. An outside seat on a dili-

college, Oxford.

seat on a diligence; hence, a case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.—3. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip: so called from being the style of beard made fashionable by the Emperor Napoleon III.—4. Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, cc.—5. A size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.

Imperialism (im-pê'ri-al-izm), n. Imperial state or authority; the system of government by an emperor; the spirit of empire.

Roman imperialism had divided the world into master and slave.

master and slave. Pearson.

Imperialist (im-pē'ri-al-ist), n. 1. One who Imperialist (im-pē'ri-al-ist), n. 1. One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.—2. One favourable to imperial government or government by an emperor; one favourable to the establishment of an empire.

Imperiality (im-pē'ri-al"i-ti), n. 1. Imperial power.—2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

The late empress haying by plases of grace re-

Imperialize (im-pē'ri-al-īz), v. t. 1. To invest with the state, authority, or character of an emperor. —2. To give the character of an empire to; to bring to the form of an em-

Imperially (im-pē'ri-al-li), adv. In an imperial manner perial manner.
Imperialty (im-pe'ri-al-ti), n. Imperial

power.
A short Roman imperially or empire. Sheldon. Imperil(im-peril), v.t. pret. & pp. imperilled; ppr. imperilling. [Prefix im for in, and peril.] To bring into peril; to endanger.

A war with France, by which England was seriously imperilled. Buckle.

ously imperitted.

Imperilment (im-pe'ril-ment), n. Act of putting in peril; state of being in peril; imminent danger.

Imperious (im-pe'ri-us), a. [L. imperious, from imperium, empire. See Imperious, from imperium, empire. See Imperious, authoritative: especially in a bad sense; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as, an imperious tyrant; an imperious dictator; an imperious man; an imperious temper.

The commandment hich and imperious in its

The commandment high and imperious in its claims.

Dr. A. Clarke.

the commandment high and imperious in its claims. A youthful face, Ir. A. Clarke.

A youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.

2.† Imperial; majestic; lordly. 'Imperious Cæsar.' Shake.—3. Urgent; pressing; overmastering; as, imperious love; imperious circumstances; imperious appetite.—SYN. Dictatorial, haughty, domineering, overhearing, tyrannical, despotic, arrogant, imperative, commanding, pressing, urgent, overpowering, overmastering.

Imperiously (im-pê'ni-us-li), adv. In an imperious manner; with arrogance; proudly; majestically.

Imperiousness (im-pē/ri-us-nes), n. The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness. Imagnificess.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them.

Locke.

Imperishability (im-perish-a-bil"i-ti), n.
The quality of being imperishable. The imperishability of the universe.' Milman.

Imperishable (im-pe'rish-a-bi), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perishable.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an imperishable enduring permanently; as, an important monument; imperishable renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour healed. Millon.

Imperishableness (im-pe'rish-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being imperishable.
Imperishably (im-pe'rish-a-bli), adv. In an imperishable manner.
Imperishably pure beyond all things below. Eyrov.

Imperiwigged (im-pe'ri-wigd), a. [Prefix im for in, in, and periwig.] Wearing a peri-

wig.
Impermanence, Impermanency (im-permanens, im-permanenes), n. [Prefix imfor in, not, and permanenea.] Want of permanence or continued duration. 'Impermanence of human blessings.' Seward.
Impermanent (im-permanent), a. [Prefix imfor in, not, and permanent.] Not permanent; not enduring.
Impermeability (im-perma-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being impermeable; impermeable.

Impermeable (im-per'me-a-bl), a. [Prefix Impermeable (im-perme-a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and permeable.] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impenetrable; impervious; as, india-rubber is impermeable to water; a bladder is impermeable to air. Impermeableness (im-per'mē-a-bl-nes), a. State of being impermeable. Impermeably (im-per'mē-a-bli), adv. In an impermeable manner.
Impermissible (im-per-missible.] Not permissible: not to be permitted or allowed.

missible; not to be permitted or allowed.

Imperscrutable (im-per-skrö'ta-bl), a. [L. prefix im for in, not, and perserutor, to examine.] Not capable of being searched out.

Impersorutableness (im-per-skrö'ta-bl-nes), n. State of not being capable of scru-tiny. [Rare.] Imperseverant (im-per-sev'e-rant), a. [Pre-

tiny. [Rare.]

Imperseverant (im-per-sev'e-rant), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and persevere.] Not persevering; fielde; giddy; thoughtless. Shak. Cymbeldiae iv. 1.

Impersonal (im-per'son-al), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and personal, a. [Prefix im for in, not, and personal.] Not personal; not having personal existence; not having specific individuality; not endued with personality. Their faith in an almighty but impersonal power called Fate.' Sir J. Stephens.—Impersonal verb, in gram. a verb which is not employed with the first and second persons, I and thou or you, we and ye, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with it for a nominative in Latin; as, it rains; it becomes us to be modest; L. tadet, it wearies one; libet, it pleases one; pugnatur, it is fought (that is, a fight is going on). Impersonal (im-per'son-al), n. That which wants personality; an impersonal verb. Impersonality (im-per'son-al"-ti), n. The condition or quality of being impersonal.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses him self to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. I is his impersonality that I complain of. Draper.

Impersonally (im-per'son-al-li), adv. In an

impersonal manner.
Impersonate (im-person-at-n), a.e. In an impersonate (im-personate), v.t. pret & pp. impersonating. I.To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify.

The Egyptians, who impersonated nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even defied her under the name of Isis.

Ref. Berkeley.

2. To assume the person or character of; to 2. To assume the person or character of, to represent in character; to represent by an impersonation; to personate; as, he impersonated Hamlet.

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices impersonated. T. Warten, impersonation (im-per'son-āl'shon), n. The act of impersonation or state of being in the personation of the personation of

Impersonation (im-person-a"shon), n. The act of impersonating, or state of being impersonated; investment with personality; personification; representation in a personal form; representative personality; personality; personality; personation or approximation of the personality; personation or approximation of the personality; personation or approximation of the personality; personation of the personation of t

Sonation.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere impersonations of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity.

Sir T. N. Tatfourd.

Impersonator (im-per'son-āt-er), n. One who impersonates.

Impersonification (im-pér-son'i-fi-kā'-shon), n. Impersonation.
Imperspicuity (im-pérspi-kū''i-ti), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and perspicuity.] Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind.

of perspicuity or clearness to the unitd. Imperspicuous (im-per-spik'ū-us), a. [Pre-fix im for in, not, and perspicuous.] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. Impersuadable (im-per-swaid'a-ub), a. [Pre-fix im for in, not, and persuade.] Incapable of being persuaded; impersuadableness (im-per-swaid'a-bi-nes), n. Quality of being impersuadable. [Pre-fix im for in, not, and persuasible.] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments. guments

guments.

Impertinence (im-pertinens), n. 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being adapted to the matter in hand; irrelevance. 2. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, &c.; rudeness; incivility.

We should avoid the vexation and inpertinence of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. Savid.

3. That which is impertinent; that which is

3. That which is impertinent; that which is out of place or of no value; what is irrelevant or rambling.

Impertinency (im-per'ti-nen-si), n. Impertinence (which see). 'O matter and impertinency mixed.' Shak.

Impertinent (im-per'ti-nent), a. [L. impertinens, -im for in, not, and pertinens, ppr. of pertineo, to pertain. See PERTAIN.]

1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapplicable; misplaced.

It will appear how impertinent that grief was which

It will appear how impertinent that grief was which served no end of life. Fer. Taylor.

served no end of life. Fer. Taylor. 2. Contrary to or offending against the rules of propriety or good breeding; unbecoming, or guilty of conduct unbecoming, the person, society, circumstances, &c.; rude; uncivit; as, impertinent behaviour; an imperiment coxomb.—3. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; trifling; frivolous.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so impertinent as to inquire what the world does.

Pope,

can be so impertinent as to inquire what the world does.

— Impertinent, Officious, Rude. Impertinent, interfering in affairs with which we have no concern; officious, offering and undertaking service where it is neither required nor desired; rude, bit unpolished, wanting all culture, breaking through the proprieties of life from want of good breeding or from a desire to be offensive; as, impertinent curiosity, officious meddling; rude behaviour.—Syn. Irrelevant, inapplicable, misplaced, rude, officious, intrusive, saucy, impudent, insolent.

Impertinent (im-perti-nent), n. One who is rude or unbecoming in behaviour; one who interferes in what does not belong to him; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious impertinents in the case of

We are but curious impertinents in the case futurity.

Impertinently (im-per'ti-nent-li), adv. In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; rudely; foolishly.

Find him a very schoolboy that talks innocently and impertmently. Pepys.

and impertinently.

Impertransibility (im-per-tran'si-bil''1-ti,

n. The condition or quality of being imper-transible, or of not being capable of being passed through. [Rare.]

Impertransible (im-per-tran'si-bil), a. [L. im for in, not, and pertranseo, to go or pass through—per, through, and transeo, to go or pass over.] Not to be passed through. [Rare.]

Imperturbability (im-per-terb's-bil''i-ti)

Imperturbability (im-per-terb'a-bil"i-ti), n. Condition or quality of being imperturbable.

turbable. (im-per-terb'a-bl), a. [L. imperturbable (im-per-terb'a-bl), a. [L. imperturbabilis—im for in, not, and per-turbo, to disturb. See PERTURR.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated; unmoved; calm; cool.

All this was done with imperturbable gravity

Imperturbation (im-per'tér-ba"shon), n. Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude. 'Imperturbation of mind.' Whar-

Imperturbed (im-per-terbd'), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and perturb.] Not perturbed; undisturbed.

Imperviability (im-per'vi-a-bil"i-ti), n. State or quality of being imperviable; impenetrability; imperviousness.

Imperviable (im-pervi-a-bl), a. Impervious (which see).
Imperviableness (im-pervi-a-bl-nes), a. Imperviableness (im-pervi-a-bl-nes), a. Imperviableness (im-pervi-us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pervious.] Not pervious; not admitting entrance or passage; incapable of being passed through; as, a substance impervious to moisture. 'This gulf impassable, impervious.' Milton. 'A Tiver's mouth impervious to the wind.' Milton.—Syn. Impassable, pathless, impenetrable, imperviable.
Imperviously (im-per'vi-us-li), adv. In an impervious manner; impenetrably.
Imperviousness (im-pervi-us-nes), a. The state or quality of being impervious.
Imperty (im'pe-r), a. Imperial. Joye.
Impest+ (im-pest), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and pester.] To fill with pestience: to infest.
Impestert (im-pest'er), v.t. (Prefix im for in, and pester.] To vex; to tease.
Impettiginous (im-pe-tif'in-us), a. [L. impettiginous, from impetigo, impetiginis, ring-worm.] Of the nature of or relating to impetigo (im-pe-tif'on), a. [L., from impeto.

impetigo (im-pe-ti'gō), n. [L., from impeto, to rush upon, to attack.] In med. an eruption of itching pustules, appearing in clusters, and terminating in a yellow, thin, selly crust. It occurs most frequently on the extension tremities

trenities.

Impetrable (in'pe-tra-bl), a. Capable of being impetrated or obtained by petition.

Impetrate (in'pe-trat), v.t. pret. & pp. impetrated; ppr. impetrating. [L. impetro, impetration, [L. impetro, to bring to pass.] To obtain by prayer or petition; as, to impetrate reconcillation. Which desyre impetrated and obteyned. Hall.

Impetration (im-pe-tra'shon), v. The act.

obteyned.' Hall.
Impetration (im-pe-trā/shon), n. The act
of impetration or obtaining by prayer or
petition; specifically, in old English statutes
the obtaining from the court of Rome of
benefices and church offices in England
which by law belonged to the disposition of
the king and other lay patrons.

In way of impetration procuring the removal or
alleviation of our crosses.

Impetrative (im/pe-trāt-iv). a. Tending or

In way of impetration procuring the removal or alleviation of our cross-seriative, a. Tending or able to impetrate, or obtain by entreaty. Impetratory (im/pe-tra-tō-ri), a. Containing or expressing entreaty.
Impetratory (im/pe-tra-tō-ri), a. Containing or expressing entreaty.
Impetratory (im/pe-tra-tō-ri), a. Containing or expressing entreaty.
Impetratory (im-pe-tu-os''i-ti), a. [See IM-PETUOUS.] The condition or quality of being impetuous; fruy; violence; vehemenee; furiousness of temper.
Impetuous (im-pe'tu-us), a. [L. impetuous, from impetus, an attack. See IM-PETUS.] 1. Rushing with force and violence; raging; as, an impetuous wind; an impetuous torrent.—2 Vehement in feeling; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of impetuous temper.

The Irlsh were distinguished by qualities which

The Irish were distinguished by qualities which tend to make interesting rather than prosperous. They were an ardent and inpetuous race, easily moved to tears or laughter, to fury or to love.

Macaulay.

SYN. Forcible, rapid, hasty, precipitate, boisterous, furious, violent, raging, fierce, passionate.

passionate.

Impetuously (im-pe'tū-us-li), adv. In an impetuous manner; violently; flercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

Impetuousness (im-pe'tū-us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being impetuous; furiousness; fury; violence; vehemence of temper; violence.

temper; violence.

Impetus (im'pe-tus), n. [L., from impeto, to rush upon, to attack—im for in, on, upon, and peto, to fall upon.] 1. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or

and peto, to tall upon.] I. Force of monon; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum; as, the impetus of a cannon-ball. See Force, Monentum.—2. In guanery, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is discharged from the piece.

Impeyan, Impeyan Pheasant (im'pi-an, im'pi-an fe'zant). [After Lady Inney, who first attempted to introduce it into Britain, but failed.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to the pheasant tribe, and of the genus Lophophorus (L. impeyanus), belonging to the pheasant tribe, and of the genus Lophophorus (L. impeyanus), belonging to the pheasant tribe, and of the genus Lophophorus (L. impeyanus), belonging to the high cold regions of the Himalaya. The head is surmounted by a plume or crest, the feathers in the male being very much elongated. The plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and

golden bronze. The female and young are brown motiled with gray and yellow. The impey is capable of domestication. Its paulese name monaul signifies bird of gold. Impey Pheasant (im'pi fe'zant), n. IMPEYAN.

Imphee (in'fë), n. The African sugar-cane (Holeus saccharatus). It resembles the Chinese sugar-cane or Sorghum. See Hol-

Impi (im'pē), n. [African.] A regiment or body of South African warriors.

Imple (in per, a. t. body of South African warriors.

Impleture (in-pik'tūr), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and picture] To paint or impress with the picture of; to make to bear a likeness to; to make to resemble. Spenser.

Implere (in-pers), v.t. [Prefix im for in, in, and pierce] To pierce through; to penetrate. Drayton.

Tensionagalla (im-ners'a-bl), a. [Prefix im

in, and piece. It of piece amongs, a peak trate. Draylon.

Implerceable (im-pers'a-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pierceable.] Not capable of being pierced or penetrated.

Implety (im-pi'e-ti), n. [Fr. impiete, L. impletes, from impius, impious. See IMPIOUS.]

1. The condition or quality of being impious, want of or the opposite of piety; ungodiness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being.—2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion: in this sense the word has a plural. 'Guilty of those impieties for the which they are now visited.' Shak.—3. Disobedience or want of respect to parents; want of filial piety.

Impignorate (im-pigner-at), v.t. [L. im for in, and pignus, pignoris, a pledge.] To pledge or pawn.

pledge or pawn.

The islands (Orkney and Shetland) were then im pignorated to England.

Laing.

Impignoration (im-pig'ner-a"shon), n. The

Impignorations (un-pignorate states) and of pawning imping (imp'ing), n. A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.

Impinge (im-pinj'), v.i. [L. impingo—im for in, on, upon, and pango, to strike. See PACT.] To fall against; to dash against; to clash upon; to strike; to hit.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuvice and material images, which, having impinged on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.

Impingement (im-pinj'ment), n. Act of im-

pinging.
Impingent (im-pinfent), a. [L. impingens, impingents, ppr. of impingo. See IMPINGE.] Falling against or upon.
Impinguatet (im-pinfgwät), v.t. [L. impingua, impinguatum—prefix im for in, and pinguis, fat.] To fattent to make fat.
Impinguationt (im-ping-gwäshon), n. The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

fat.

Impious (im'pi-us), a. [L. impius—im for in, not, and pius, pious.] 1. Not pious; wanting piety; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane.

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, The post of honour is a private station. Addition.

2. Proceeding from the properties in the interval of the control of th

The post of honour is a private station. Addition.

2. Proceeding from or manifesting irreverence or contempt for the Supreme Being; as, an impious deed; impious language; impious writings.

Impiously (im'pi-us-ii), adv. In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), n. The condition of being impious; implety.

Impire, † n. Same as Umpire. Huloet.

Impish (imp'ish), a. Having the qualities of an imp.

an imp.

Impishly (imp'ish-li), adv. After the man-

Impishly (imp'ish-li), adv. After the manner of an imp; fiendishly. Implacableness (im-pla'ka-bil'i-ti, im-pla'ka-bi-nes), n. The quality of being implacable; inexorableness; irreconcilable ennity or anger.
Implacable (in-pla'ka-bi), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and placable.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stuborn or constant in ennity; as, an implacable prince; implacable malice. 'An object of implacable ennity.' Macaulay.

His incensement at this moment is so implacable

of implacance enimey.

His incensement at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

Shak. 2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. Millon, SYN. Unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless.

Implacableness. See Implacablings.

Implacably (im-pla/ka-bli), adv. In an implacable manner or degree; with enmity not

to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as,

to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person implacably.

Implacental (in'pla-sen-tal), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and placental.] Destitute of a placenta, as marsupials and monotremes.

Implacental (in'pla-sen-tal), n. A mammal destitute of a placenta.

Implant (im-plant'), n.t. [Prefix im for in, in, into, and plant.] To set, plant, or infix, generally for the purpose of growth or development; to insert; to sow; as, to implant the seeds of virtue or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to implant grace in the heart.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. Ray.

Minds well implanted with solid and elaborate breeding.

Milton.

—Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, In-fuse. Principles may be implanted in the mind in childhood; they are ingrafted on an existing stock later in life; they are inculcated thread in by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are instilled (dropping as the dew); or they are infused (poured in) by the dew); or they are injuscal (poured in) by more vigorous effort. Injuscal sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are instilled. They are less likely to penetrate; they often pass over the mind without pervading it. Angus.

Implantation (im-plant-ā'shon), n. The act of implanting; the act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first radiments.

rudiments. Implate (im-plat'), v.t. pret. & pp. implated; ppr. implating. [Prefix im for in, and plate.] To cover or protect with a plate or plates; to sheathe; as, to implate a ship with iron. Implausibility (im-plaz'i-bil''i-ti), n. [From implausible or not specious; want of plausibility.]

ibility.

Implausible (im-plaz'i-bl), a. [Prefix imfor in, not, and plausible.] Not plausible or specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed. 'Implausible harangues.' Swift. Implausibleness (im-plaz'i-bl-nes), n. Implausibility.

Implausibly (im-plaz'i-bli), adv. In an im-

Implausibly (im-plaz'i-bli), adv. In an implausible manner.

Implausible manner.

Implausible implech'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and pleach.] To interveave.

These talents (that is, lockets) of their hair, With twisted metal amorously impleach. Shat.

Implead (im-pled'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and plead.] 1. To institute and prosecute a suit against the court; to sue at law, as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be impleaded.—2. To accuse; to impeach.

The law of God is said to be impleaded by such

The law of God is said to be impleaded by such

aspersions.

Impleader (im-plēd'er), n. One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser.

Impleasing† (im-plēz'ing), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pleasing] Unpleasing.

Impleage (im-plēj'), v.t. To pawn.

Implement (im'plē-ment), n. [L.L. implementum, from L. impleo, to fill up-im for in, and pleo, to fill.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing; as, the horse was sent in implement of the bargain.—2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, utensil, vessel, or the like; as, the implement of trade or of husbandry. as, the implements of trade or of husbandry.

There may be some hesitation where to draw the line between implements and materials; and some things used in production (such as fuel) would scarcely in common language be called by either name.

7. S. Mill.

—Implement, Instrument, Tool. See Tool. Implement (in'plé-ment), v.t. 1. To fulfill or satisfy the conditions of; to accomplish. The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are implemented in such an instrument as the following.

2. To fulfil or perform; to carry into effect 2. To fulfil or perform; to carry into effect or execution; as, to implement a bargain or contract. 'Revenge ... in part carried into effect, executed, and implemented by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.' Sir W. Scott. Impletion (in-ple'shon), n. [L. impleo, to fill.] 1. The act of filling; the state of heins full. being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful impletion, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix.

Sir T. Browne.

2. That which fills up; filling. Coleridge. Implex (im'pleks), a. [L. implexus, pp. of implecto, to infold, entangle—im for in, in, into, and plecto, to plait.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or implex. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; implex, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. Addison.

froin bad to good, or from good to bad. Addition.

Implexion (im-plek'shon), n. [L. implexion, implexion, is, from implecto, to infold. See IMPLEX.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

Implexous (im-pleks'us), a. In bot. entangled; interlaced.

Impliable (im-pli'a-bl), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and pliable]. Not pliable; unyielding.

Implicate (im'pli-kāt), v.t. pref. & pp. implicated (im'pli-kāt), v.t. pref. & pp. implicated; ppr. implicating. [L. implico, implicatum—im for in, in, into, and plico, to fold.] I. To infold; to entangle.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually imstig-

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually impli-cate and hinder each other. Bayle.

2. To bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as the 2. To bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not implicate the accused person in this conspiracy.—Implicate, Involve, Entangle. Implicate and involve are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to fold into a thing: the second to roll into it. What is folded, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is involved is rolled many times. Hence men are said to be implicated, when they have taken but a small share in a transaction: they are said to be involved when they are deeply concerned. Criminal charges are generally clear and soon settled; men are implicated in them. Law suits and debts are intricate and embarrassing, and those who are involved find it hard to get free. Angus. Implicate is always used of persons; involve may be used of persons or things, both words being always metaphorically employed. Entangle is used literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty. Implication (im'pli-kā'shon), n. [L. implicatio, implicationis, from implico, implicated; involution: entanglement. of implicating or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the implication of the component parts.

Bayle.

2. An implying, or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood though not

which may fairly be undersessed.

expressed in words.

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do, it was a necessary implication that there were other things which he could not do.

The allam.

The allam to

Implicative (im'pli-kat-iv), a. Tending to implicate.

Implicatively (im'pli-kāt-iv-li), adv. By

implication.

Implicit (im-pli'sit), a. [L. implicitus, from implico, implicitum, and implicatum, to infold. See IMPLICATE.] 1. Infolded; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

In his woolly fleece I cling implicit.

2. Tacitly comprised, fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied. 'An implicit compact.' South.—3. Arising from or based on intimacy with or reliance on another; entirely depending or resting on something else; hence, free from doubt or questioning; settled; deep-rooted; as, we give implicit credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity.

Back again to implicit faith I fall. Donne. Implicit function. See Explicit Function

—impact function. See Exploit Function under Exploit.

Implicitly (im-pli'sit-li), adv. In an implicit manner: (a) by inference deducible but not expressed in words; by implication; impliedly; virtually.

He that desire this (the regulators of Gell) (iii.

He that denies this (the providence of God), im-plicitly denies his existence. Bentley.

(b) By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting or without examining evi-

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them.

Atterbury.

Implicitness (im-pli'sit-nes), n. The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

out reserve.

Impliedly (im-pld'li), adv. By implication.

Imploration (im-plora'shon), n. The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Implorator† (im-plorater), n. One who implores or entreats. 'Implorators of un-

implores or entreats. holy suits.' Shak.

Implore (im-plor'), v.t. pret. & pp. implored; ppr. imploring. [Fr. implorer; L. implore-im for in, on, upon, and ploro, to cry out.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat: to ask earnestly; to beg: followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought or the person who is entreated; as, to implore the forgiveness of sins; to implore mercy. 'Imploring all the gods that reign above.' Pope.

Lineal, and then implore her blassing. Shall

I kneel, and then implore her blessing. Shak. SYN. To supplicate, beseech, entreat, crave,

syn. To supplicate, beseech, entreat, crave, beg, solicit.

Implore (im-plōr'), v. i. To entreat; to beg.

Implore (im-plōr'), n. Earnest supplication. 'With piercing words and pitiful implore.' Spenser.

Implorer (im-plor'er), n. One who im-

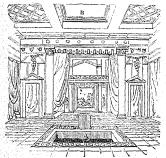
plores.
Imploringly (im-plor'ing-li), adv. In an im-

Imploringly (in-pioring-ii), (a.e. iii an in-ploring manner.

Implumed, Implumous (im-plūmd', im-plūm'us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and plume, plumous.] Having no plumes or feathers.

mplunge (im-plunj'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and plunge.] To plunge; to immerse.

Impluvium (im-plu'vi-um), n. [L., from impluo, to rain into—im for in, into, and pluo, to rain.] In anc. arch. a term which denoted, in the houses of the ancient Ro-



A, Impluvium. B, Compluvium,

mans, a basin in the middle of the atrium or entrance-hall, below the compluyium or open space in the roof, to receive the rain.

open space in the root, to receive the rail. See ATRIUM.

Imply (im-plf'), v.t. pret. & pp. implied; ppr. implying, [Formed as if from an O. Fr. form implier, from L. implico—in, and plico, to fold. See [MPLICATE, and comp. apply, reply, ply.] 1.† To infold or involve; to wrap up.

His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes. Spenser. z. 10 invoice or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually; to signify; to import. 2 To involve or contain in substance or

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implied. Sherlock.

3.† To attribute; to ascribe; to refer.

Whence might this distaste arise?
... your perverse and peevish will,
To which I most imply it.
F. Webster. SYN. To include, involve, comprise, import,

SYN. To include, involve, comprise, import, mean, denote, signify.

Impocket (im-pok'et), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and pocket.] To pocket.

Impoison (im-poi'zn), v.t. Same as Empisson (which see).

Impoisoner (im-poi'zn-er), n. A poisoner.

Beau, & Fl.

Impoisonment (im-poi'zn-ment), n. Em-

poisonment. Impolarily† (im-pōl'a-ri-li), adv. [Prefix im for in, and polary.] Not in the direction of

Being impolarily adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.

Sir T. Browne.

impolicy (im-poli-si), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and policy.] The quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom. Impolicy (im-po'li-si), n.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's integration of the man and the providence of the man and political depth of the man and th

Impolite (im-pōl-it'), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and polite.] Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uneivil: rude.

I never saw such impolite confusion at any country wedding in Britain.

A. Drummond.

Impolitely (im-pol-it/li), adv. In an impo-

lite manner; uncivilly. Impoliteness (im-pol-it'nes), n. Incivility;

mpointeness (in-pol-tens), n. Indvinty, want of good manners; rudeness.

Impolitic (in-politi-ik), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and politic.] Not politic; wanting policy or prudent management; unwise; impudent; indiscreet; injudicious; as, an impudent; indiscreet; injudicious; in

prudent; inascreet; inquarous; as, an empolitical (in-pôl-lt'lk-al), a. Impolitically (in-pôl-lt'lk-al), a. Impolitically (in-pôl-lt'lk-al-l), adv. Impolitically (im-pôl-lt-lk-l), adv. In an impolitic manner; without policy or forecast; unwisely; imprudently; indiscreetly.

In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so impoliticly.

Bacon.

impoliticles. Brown.

Impoliticness (im-polit-ik-nes), n. Quality of being impolitic.

Imponderability (im-pon'der-a-bil'/i-ti), n. The quality of being imponderable.

Imponderable (im-pon'der-a-bil), a. [Prefix im for in, and ponderable.] Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

Imponderable (im-pon'der-a-bil), n. In physics, a thing which has no appreciable weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances yet destitute of weight, or of inappreciable weight.

Imponderableness (im-pon'der-a-bl-nes),

Imponderableness (im-pon'der-a-bl-nes), n. State or quality of being imponderable. Imponderous (im-pon'der-ns), n. [Prefix im for in, not. and ponderous.] Not ponderous; not having sensible weight; imponderable.

Imponderousness (im-pon'dér-us-nes), n.

State or quality of being imponderous. Impone (im-pon'), v.t. [L. impono—im for in, and pono, to place, to lay.] To lay down; to lay, as a stake or wager.

Against the which he has imponed, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. Shak.

Impoort (im-pör'), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and poor.] To impoverish. Sir T. Browne. Impopulart (im-pop'ū-lēr), a. Unpopular. Bolizubroke.

Impopulart (in-pop'ū-ler), a. Unpopular. Balingbroke.
Imporosity (im-pōr-os'i-ti), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and porosity.] Want of porosity; compactness that excludes pores.
Imporous (im-pōr'ns), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and porous.] Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.
Import (im-pōr'l), v.t. [L. importo—im for in, and porto, to bring or carry.] 1. To bring into a place or region from abroad; to introduce from without; to bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state: opposed to export. or state: opposed to export.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed, To import twelve mares, which there luxurious feed.

2. To bear or convey within, as meaning; to include, as signification or intention; to mean; to signify; to imply.

Every petition . . . doth . . . always import a multitude of speakers together. Hooker.

3. To be of importance, moment, or consequence to; to have a bearing on; to con-

Gern.
Her length of sickness, with what else more serious Importeth thee to know, this bears.

Stak.

Dryden.

If I endure it, what imports it you? Dryden.

SYN. To introduce, convey, denote, mean, signify, imply, interest, concern.

Import (import), n. 1. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; wares or commodities brought into a country from without its

boundaries.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them.

Burke.

2. That which a word, phrase, or document contains or bears as its signification or inten-tion; intended significance; purport; mean-ing; also, the intended application or inter-pretation of an action, of events, and the like; as, the *import* of a question or observation 3. Importance; weight; consequence. [In this sense formerly pronounced im-port'.]

What are we doing, a great part of us, but chasing the shows of our senses, and magnifying their infart?

H. Eusinell. Importable (im-port'a-bl), a. That may be

Importable (im-port'a-bl), a. [Prefix im

for in, i.ot, and portable.] Insupportable; not to be endured.

So both at once him charge on either syde With hideous strokes, and importable power.

So were importance (im-port'ans), n. 1. The quality of being important; weight; consequence; significance.
Thy own importance know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. Pope.

2.† Thing imported or implied; matter; sub-

2.† Thing imported or impined; imaccex, our ject; meaning; significance; import.
It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose as then each bore, upon importance of so slight and trivial a nature.

State.

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the intervalue were joy or sorrow.

Shak. 3.† Urgent request; solicitation; importu-

At our importance hither is he come. Importancy (im-port'an-si), n. Importance.

We consider
The importancy of Cyprus to the Turk.

Important (in-portant) a. [Fr. important. Sea Important (in-portant) a. [Fr. important. See Import, v.t.] 1. Full of or bearing import, weighty; material; influential; grave.—2.† Having physical weight; forcible.

He forcely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assailed. Spenser.

3.† Importunate; urgently solicitous. [In this sense probably a colloquial corruption of importunate.]

of importunate.]

If the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in everything.

Importantly (in-portant-li), adv. In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

Importation (in-port-shom), n. [Fr.; from import.]

I. The act or practice of importing or of bringing from another country or state: opposed to exportation.—2. That which is imported; wares or commodities introduced into a country from about —3. If the duced into a country from abroad.—3.† The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

Instruments . . . which serve for importation and reception of the blood. Dr. Foim Smith.

Importer (im-port'er), n. One who imports; a merchant who by himself or his agent brings goods from another country or state. ornings goods from another country of state.

Importless; in:-portles), a. Without inport; of no weight or consequence. Matter needless, of importless burden. Shak.
Importunable (in-portlin-ab), a. Heavi,
insupportable. Importunable burdens. insupportable.
Sir T. More.

Importunacy (im-por'tū-na-si), n. quality of being importunate; importunateness; importunity.

Art then not ashamed
To wrong him with thy importunicy! Shak.

Importunate (in-por'tū-nāt), a. [L. importunus. See IMPORTUNE.] 1. Incessant in solicitation; overpressing in request or demand; unreasonably solicitous; troubledemand; unreasonably solutions; troumesomely unreasonably schemical tensing. 'An importunate suitor.' Smalridge. 'Importunate curiosity.' Whewell. — 2.1 Troublesome; not easy to be borne. 'Importunate accidents.' Donne.

Importunately (im-portu-nāt-ii), adv. In an importunate manner; with pressing solicitation

Importunateness (im-por'tū-nāt-nes), n. The state or quality of being importunate; urgent and pressing solicitation.

Importunator (im-portunater), n. One

Importune (im-por-tun' or im-por'tun), a. [Fr. importune, importunate, troublesome; L. importunus, unfit, distressing, uncivil, rude—im for in, and portus, a harbour; lithothe having or furnishing a harbour; comp. opportune.] 1. Pressing in request; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; urgest; pressure the pressure of t some by frequent d

Of all other affections it (envy) is the most importune and continual.

Bucon.

2. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely; cruel; savage. 'The too importune fate.'

Spenser.

Importune (im-por-tun', sometimes impor'tun, v.t. pret. & pp. importuned; ppr.
importuning. (Fr. importuner, Sp. importunar, It. and L.L. importunare, to be
troublesome to; to importune, from L. importunus. See IMPORTUNE, a.] 1. To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to solicit earnestly; to urge with
frequent or unceasing application; to annoy
with unremitting demands. with unremitting demands.

Ministers and residents here have perpetually im-portuned the court with unreasonable demands.

2.† To import; to imply; to mean.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd) That it importunes death. Spe

Importune (im-por-tun', sometimes im-por-tun), v.i. To solicit carnestly and repeat-edly.

Too low for a bribe, and too proud to *importune*, He had not a prospect of mending his fortune.

Importunely† (im-por-tūn'li), adv. In an importune or importunate manner; with urgentsolicitation; incessantly; continualy; troublesomely; unseasonably; improperly.

Troublesomely: unseasonatory, improposary. The paimer bent his ear unto the noise, To weet who called so importunely. Spenser. The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with nuch importunity, but very importantly urged by the disciplinarians. Similarians.

Importuner (im-portuner). Sunderson.
Importunes or urges with carnestness.
Importunity (im-portunity), from importunity, proportunity, from importunity, in from importunity, unfit, distressing. See IMPORTUNE.] The quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request; application urged with troublesome frequency or pertinective. tinacity.

imacity.

Importuous (im-portū-us), a. [L. importuous—prefix im for in, not, and portusous, shouding in harbours, from portus a harbour.] Without a port, haven, or harharbour.] Without a port, haven, or harbour. [Rare.]
Imposable (im-pōz'a-bl), a. Capable of being

Imposable (im-pōz'a-bl), a. Capable of being imposed or laid on. Imposableness (im-pōz'a-bl-nes), n. State of being imposable. Impose (im-pōz'), n.t. pret. & pp. imposed; ppr. imposing. [Fr. imposer—im for in, on, upon, and poser, to place. See COMPOSE, POSE.] I. To lay on; to set on; to put; to place or deposit; as, to impose the hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation.

It was here that Xerxes imposed a stupendous bridge of boats.

Cakes of sait and barley (she) did impose
Within a wicker basket.
Chapman,

Within a wicker basket. Chapman.

2. To lay, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, penalty, command, law, restriction, and the like; to levy; to inflict; to enjoin; hence, to lay on or place over, as something burdensome or hateful or regarded as such; as, the legislature imposes taxes for the support of government; penalties are imposed on those who violate the laws.

On impions realms and barb'rous kings impose Thy plagues.

When industry has not come up to the limit imposed by capital, government may, in various ways, for example, by importing additional labourers, bring it nearer to that limit.

3. S. Mill.

3. To fix on; to impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second.

Sir T. Browne.

4. To obtrude fallaciously; to palm.

Our poet thinks not fit
To impose upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.
5.+ To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention Can lay upon my sin. Shak.

Can lay upon my sin.

Shak.
6. In printing, to arrange the pages, as of a sheet, adjusting the spaces between them, and fastening them into a chase.—To impose on, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize.

Impose† (im-pōz), n. Command; injunction.

According to vour ladvehing surface.

According to your ladyship's impose, I am thus early come. Shak.

Imposement † (im-pôz/ment), n. Imposi-

Imposer (im-pōz'er), n. One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins.

The imposers of these oaths might repent

Imposing (im-pözing), p. and a. 1. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving, —2. Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; stately; majestic; as, an imposing air or manner.

Large and imposing edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley.

Ep. Hobart. Imposingly (im-poz'ing-li), adv. In an im-

In an imposing manner.

Imposing manner.

Imposingness (im-pôz'ing-nes), n. The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

impressive. Imposing-table (impozing-stone, impozing-table) (impozing-table). In printing, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.

Imposition (im-pō-zl'shon), n. [Directly from impose or from L. impositio, imposition, imposition, imposition, imposition, in a constitution of the constitution, and that certain the constitution of the con

(b) The act of levying, enjohing, inflicting, and the like. 'The imposition of taxes.' Milton. 'The imposition of strict laws.' Milton. (c) In printing, the act of arranging the pages of a sheet upon the imposingstone, adjusting the spaces between them, and fastening them into a chase.—2. The act of imposing upon or deceiving.—3. That which is laid on, levied, inflicted, enjoined, and the like, as a burden, tax, duty, command, law, restriction, and the like.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable impositions on the mind and practice.

Watts.

4. A trick or deception put or laid on others; a fraud; a delusion; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an imposition.

Smollett.

5. In schools of colleges, an exercise enjoined on pupils as a punishment.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall.

Warton.

Impositor (im-poz'i-ter), n. One who im-

impositor (im-poz'i-tér), n. One who imposes; an impose. Imposibilification (im-pos'i-bil-i-fi-kā'-shon), n. The act of rendering impossible, or condition of being rendered impossible. Coloridge.

Impossibilitate (im-pos'i-bil"i-tāt), v.a. To

Impossibility (im-posi-bil'1-tat), v.a. To render impossibility (im-posi-bil'1-ti), n. I. The state or quality of being impossible; impracticability. 'They confound difficulty with impossible; Y. South.—2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be done, thought, endured, and the like.

This being a manifest impossibility in itself. Hooker. Impossible (im-possible) in . [Fr., from L. impossible (im-possible), a. [Fr., from L. impossible] from possum, to be able.] Not possible; not capable of being; incapable of being done, thought, endured, and the like; unattainable in the nature of things or by the means at command; impracticable; unachievable.

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix, 26.

are possible. Mat. xix. 26.
What may be called a mathematical impossibility is that which involves an absurdity and self-contradiction; e.g., that two straight lines should inclose a space is not only *xipassible* but inconceivable, as it would be at variance with the definition of a straight line. And it should be observed that inability to accomplish anything which is, in this sense, impossible, implies no limitation of power, and is compatible even with ominpotence in the fullest sense of the word. Abp. Whately, potence in the fullest sense of the word. Alp. Wrately.

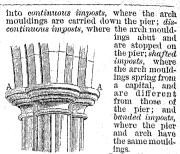
—Impossible quantity, in math. an imaginary quantity. See InaGinary.—Impossible means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while impracticable refers rather to a thing so hard to effect by reason of difficulties that its accomplishment is beyond our power. Thus, it may be impracticable to extort money from a miser, but it is not impossible; or the construction of a railway over a morass may be impracticable, but not impossible, if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that are thrown aside. It has been said that 'nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable*.'

Impossible \dagger (im-pos'i-bl), n. An impossibility.

We look for it only from him, to whom our impos-sibles are none. Glanville. Impossibly (im-pos'i-bli), adv. Not possibly.

intostilly (int-post-sin), take: Not pos-sibly.

Impost (int'post), n. [O.Fr. impost, Fr. impôt, L. impositum, from impono, im-positum, to lay upon. See Infosition, in-positum, to lay upon. See Infosition, in-l. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, often imposed by autho-rity; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty.—2. In arch. the point where an arch rests on a wall or column. It is usually marked by horizontal mouldings, but some-times these are absent, especially in Gothic architecture, where different forms of im-posts are used. Imposts have been classed



AA, Shafted Impost, Austrey Church, Warwickshire.

ings spring from a capital, and are different are different from those of the pier; and banded imposts, where the pier and arch have the same mould-

Imposthumate (im-pos'tū-mặt),

Church, Warvickshire. (Int-posturinate, Posthume, n.] To form an abseess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

Imposthumate (int-postu-mat), v.t. pret. & pp. imposthumating, pp. imposthumating.

To affect with an imposthume or abseess; to pure respections of the location. make swollen or bloated.

Our vices imposthumate our fames.

nake swollen or bloated.

Our vices imposthumate our fames. Buck.
Imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt), a. Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.
Imposthumation (im-pos'tū-māt), a. Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.
Imposthumation (im-pos'tū-mā'shon), n. I. The act of forming an abscess.—2. An abscess; an imposthume.
Imposthume (im-pos'tūm), n. [A corruption of aposteme, apostume. See Aposteme.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.
Imposthume (im-pos'tūm), v.i. and t. The same as Imposthumate.
Impostor (im-pos'tūm), v.i. and t. The same as Imposthumate.
Impostor (im-pos'ter), n. [L. impostor, from impono. See Impose.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. That grand impostor the devil. South.
Impostorship (im-pos'ter-ship), n. The character or practice of an impostor. 'An examiner and discoverer of this impostor-ship. Milton.
Impostress, Impostrix (im-pos'tres, impos'triks), n. A female impostor. 'The impostress, Elizabeth Barton. Bacon. 'So notorious an impostrix.' Fuller.
Impostrous (im-pos'trus), a. Characterized by imposition. 'Impostrous pretence of knowledge.' Grote.
Impostruage† (im-pos'tura), n. Imposition. 'Count them any hurtful impostruage.' Jer. Taylor.
Impostrue (im-pos'tur), n. [Fr., from L. impostura, from imposon, impositum, to put upon, to deceive. See Imposter.] The act or conduct of an impostor, ecception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends, fraud or imposition.

Form new legends, And fill the world with follies and impostures. SYN. Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delu-

sion.
Impostured (im-pos'tūrd), a. Having the nature of imposture. Beau. & Fl.
Imposturous (im-pos'tūr-us), a. Deceitful, 'A proud, Instful, imposturous villain.' Dr. H. More.
Impostury † (im-pos'tū-ri), n. Imposture; deceit. Fuller.
Imposture; deceit. Fuller.
Impotence (im'pō-tens), n. 1. The condition or quality of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform anything.

The imbetnee of exercising animal motion attends

The impotence of exercising animal motion attends fevers. O, impotence of mind in body strong?

2. Want of procreative power; inability to copulate or beget children; also, sometimes, sterility; barrenness.—3. Want of moral restraint; ungovernable passion.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Belike through impotence, or unaware? Million.

Impotency (im'pō-ten-si), n. Same as

Impotence.
Impotent (im'pō-tent), a. [Fr., from L. impotent, impotentia, unable—im for in, not, and potens, able.] 1. Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigour, physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity; weak; feeble. O most lame and impotent conclusion!' Shak.

**I knew than war not show here.

oil, pound;

I knew thou wert not slow to hear, Nor impotent to save. Addison. ii. Sc. abune:

2. Wanting the power of procreation; destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of hegetting children; also, sometimes, sterile; harren.—3. Wanting the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable; violent. "Impotent of tongue, her silence broke." Dryden.

Impotent (im'pō-tent), n. One who is feeble, inflym, or languishing under discorre

infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained impotent to smile. Shak.

Impotently (im'pō-tent-li), adv. In an impotent manner; weakly; without power over the passions.

He loves her most impotently. Impound (im-pound'), v.t. [In and pound, See Pound.] 1. To put, shut, or confine in, or as in, a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits; to confine; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.

But taken and impounded, as a stray,
The king of Scots. Skak.
The great care was rather how to impound the rebels.

rebels.

2 To take possession of, as of a document produced as evidence in a trial, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it if deemed necessary.

Impoundage (im-pound'aj), n. The act of impounding, as cattle.

Impounder (im-pound'er), n. One who impounder

impounds

impounds.

Impoverish (im-pov'ér-ish), v.t. [Prefix
im, intens., and Fr. pauvre, poor. See Poor.]

I. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or
indigence; as, idleness and vice are sure to
impoverish individuals and families.—2. To
exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility
of; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.

of; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.

Impoverisher (im-pov'er-ish-ér), n. One who or that which impoverishes.

Impoverishly † (im-pov'er-ish-li), adv. So as to impoverish.

Impoverishment (im-pov'er-ish-ment), n.

The act of impoverishing, or state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fer-tility.

Impower (im-pou'er), v.t. To empower (which see).
Impracticability (im-prak'ti-ka-bil''i-ti), n.
[See IMPRACTICABLE.] 1. The state or quality of being impracticable; infeasibility.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to impracticability, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers, S. S. Mill.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

Impracticable (in-prakti-ka-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and practicable, 1. Not practicable; not to be practised, performed, or effected by human means or by the means at command; as, it is impracticable for a man to lift a ton by his unassisted strength, but not impracticable for a man added by a mechanical power.—2. Incapable of being dealt with or managed; not to be easily acted upon; untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce, impracticable nature
Is governed by a dainty-fingered girl. Rowe.
Patriotic but loyal men went away disgusted affesh
with the impracticable arrogatice of a sovereign,
whose errors they had but too much reason to condemn and deplore.
Patryee,

demn and deplore.

3. Incapable of being passed or travelled; as, an impracticable road. — Impossible, Impracticable. See under IMPOSSIBLE.

Impracticableness (im-prakfti-ka-bl-nes), n. Impracticablity (which see).

Impracticably (im-prakfti-ka-bl), adv. In an impracticably manner. Morality not impractically rigid. Johnson.

Impractical (im-prakfti-kal), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and practical.] Not practical; unable or unwilling to use knowledge for useful purposes; having no regard for the ordinary affairs of life or for worldly prudence.

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and impractical fellow.

Harper's Monthly.

Imprecate (im'prē-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. im-precated; ppr. imprecating. [L. imprecor, imprecatus—im for in, on, and precor, to pray. See Prat.] 1. To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer. Imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty empire.

Mickle.

2. To invoke a curse or evil upon.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate, And the forlorn physicians imprecate. Rechester.

And the foriorn physicans sides, n. [L. incompression (im-pre-ka'shon), n. [L. incompression See IMPRECATE.] Imprecation (im-pré-kä/shon), n. [L. un-precatio, from imprecatio, See IMPRECATE.]
The act of imprecating or invoking evii on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.—Syn. Curse, execration, malediction, anathema.
Imprecatory (im'pré-kát-o-ri), a. Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory.
Imprecision (im-pré-si/zhon), n. [Prelix infor in, not, and precision.] Want of precision in the procession of the precision of the precision

imprecision (in-pression), a. [renk ain for in, not, and precision.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.

Impregn (im-prén'), v.t. [Fr. impregner. See IMPREGNATE.] To make prolific; to fecundate; to impregnate.

As Imiter On June smiles, when he impregns the clouds That shed May flowers, Milton.

Impregnability (im-preg'na-bil'i-ti), n. State of being impregnable.
Impregnable (im-preg'na-bi), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pregnable.] 1. Not pregnable; not to be stormed or taken by assault; incapable of being reduced by force; able to resist attack; as, an impregnable fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, impregnable, Sir P. Sidney

2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and impregnable.

Impregnableness (im-preg'na-bl-nes), n.

Impregnability.
Impregnably (im-pregna-bli), adv. In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy force; as, a place impregnably fortified. Sandus.

Impregnant (im-preg'nant), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and pregnant.] Not pregnant. [Rare.]

[Rare.] Impregnate (im-pregnat), v.t. pret. & pp. impregnated; ppr. impregnating. [L.L. im-pregno, impregnatum—L. im for in, and prognans, pregnant. See PREGNANT.] 1. To make pregnant, as a female animal; to cause to conceive; to get with young.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; to imbue.

It is impossible to travel any distance in his com-

It is impossible to travel any distance in his company without coming upon some allusion to those classical writings with which his mind is so deeply impregnated.

Edin. Rev.

3. To infuse particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another

into; to communicate the virtues of another substance to, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.; to saturate.

Impregnate (im-pregnat), a. Rendered prolift or fruitful; impregnated.

Impregnate (im-pregnat), v.i. To become impregnated or pregnant.

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to impregnate by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention.

Addison.

proper invention. Addison.

Impregnation (im-preg-nā'shon), n. [Fr.]

1. The act of impregnating, or state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation; intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—2. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could impress the control of the cont

What could implant in the body such peculiar in-pregnations? Derham,

Imprejudicate † (im-pre-jū'di-kāt), a. [Prefix in for in, not, and prejudicate.] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. 'Imprejudicate apprehensions.' Sir T. Browne.

Imprenable † (im-prēn'a-bl), a. Impreg-

nable.
Impreparation (im/pre-pa-ra/shon),n. [Pre-pa-ration.] Want fix im for in, not, and preparation.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadi-

Impresa (im-prā'sa), n. [It. See Impress.] In her. a device or motto, as on a shield, seal, and the like; an impress; an imprese.

My impresa to your lordship; a swain Flying to a laurel for shelter. Webster.

Imprescriptibility (im-prē-skrip'ti-bil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being impreti), n. The

scriptible (im-pre-skrip/ti-bl), a (Pre-fix im for in, not, and prescriptible.] In-capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

on prescription.

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncontrollable imprescriptible prerogatives of the monarchy.

Hallom.

Imprescriptibly (im-pre-skrip'ti-bli), adv. In an imprescriptible manner.
Imprese (im-pres'), n. Same as Impresa.
The beautiful moto which formed the modest impress of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his martige with the king's sister.
Impress (im-pres'), n.t. [L. imprime, impressum—im for in, on, upon, and premo, to press.] 1. To press or stamp in or upon, to mark by, or as by, pressure; to make a mark or figure upon; as, to impress coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to impress a figure on wax or clay. on wax or clay.

His heart like an agate with your print impr

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, and the like; to stamp.—2. To stamp deeply; to inculcate; as, to impress facts on the memory. 'Impress the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts.' Watts.—4. To affect the feelings; to move; as, the scene impressed him much.—5. To print, as a book.

print, as a book.

Impress (int'pres), n. 1. A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything made by pressure, or as by pressure; stamp; likeness; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

They were the lieutenants of God, sent with the impresses of his majesty. Fer. Taylor.

congresses of his majesty. Fer. Taylor.
God, surveying the works of creation, leaves us this general impress or character upon them, that they were very good.

South.

2. Device; motto, as upon a shield or seal.

2. Device; motto, as upon a shield or seal.

Emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint, characterish and steeds. Millon,
Impress (im-press), v.t. [Influenced by press,
but originally meaning to hire by ready
money, or imprest-money—im for in, in,
and L. præsto, in readiness, prec. before, sto,
to stand, 1. To compel to enter into public
service, as seamen; to seize and take into
service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness.—2. To seize; to take for public use;
as, to impress provisions.

The second five thousand pounds impressed for
the service of the sick and wounded prisoners.

Impress (im/pres), w. The act of impressing
or compelling to enter into public service;
compulsion to serve.
Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task Does not divide the Sunday from the week? Shak.

Does not divide the Sunday from the week? Stack.

Impress-gang (im-pres/gang), n. A party
of men, with an officer, employed to impress
seamen for ships of war; a press-gang.

Impressibility (im-pres'-bil'i-ti), n. The
quality of being impressible.

Impressible (im-pres'-bi), a. Capable of
being impressed; yielding to pressure; susceptible of impression; susceptive.

Impressibleness (im-pres'-bi-hes), n. Impressibly (im-pres'-bil), adv. In an impressible manner.

Impressibly (im-pres'i-bil), adv. In an impressible manner.

Impression (im-pre'shon), n. IL. impressio, impression, im-pre'shon, impression, impressi

Proof impressions, called also proofs, are the ear-liest impressions taken from the plate or stone. 4. Effect or influence on the organs of sense, arising from contact with an external object;

the object as perceived and remembered. The impressions made on the sense of touch.' Reid.—5. Effect produced on the mind, conscience, feelings, sentiments, and

the like.

We speak of moral impressions, religious impressions, impressions of sublimity and beauty.

Fleming.

6. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief; as, he had an impression that so and so was the case.—7. Sensible result of an influence exerted from without; effect of an attack made or the like.

Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest impressions in ancient times.

Sir H. Wetton,

8. Power or influence caused to operate. Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and impression.

Bentley.

9. Form; figure; appearance; phenomenon, 'Comets and impressions in the air.' Milton.

An unlicked bear-whelp That carries no impression like the dam. 10.+ Impressiveness; emphasis.

10.† Impressiveness; emphasis.

Which must be read with an impression, And understood limitedly.

11. In painting, (a) the first coat, or ground colour, laid on to receive the other colours.

(b) A single coat or stratum of colour laid upon a wall or wainsect of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from the contract. from rust.

from rust.
Impressionability, Impressionableness (im-pre'shon-a-bil'iti, im-pre'shon-a-bilnes), n. The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility of impression.
Impressionable (im-pre'shon-a-bil), a. Susceptible of impression; susceptive. He was too impressionable; he had too much of the temperament of genius.

He was too impressionable; he had too much of the temperament of genius.

Impressive (im-presive). a. 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as an impressive discourse; an impressive scene.—2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. 'A soft and impressive tancy.' Spenser.

Impressive manner; forcibly.

Impressive manner; forcibly.

Impressiveness (im-presivenes), n. The quality of being impressive.

Impressiveness (im-presivenes), n. The quality of being impressive.

Impressiveness (im-presivenes), n. See IM-PRESS, to seize for the public service.] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use; the act of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve; as, the impressment of provisions or sailors.

Impressure† (im-preshiv), n. The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression.

Would had my tath to all observances. E. Johnon.

Imprest (im'prest), n. [O.E. in prest, in ready money; L. presto, at hand, ready, present.] A kind of enruest-money; loan; money advanced.—Imprest office, a department of the admiralty in Somerset House, which attends to the business of loans or advances the control of t

to paymasters and other officers. Imprest (im-prest'), v.t. To a To advance on

an.
Nearly £90,000 was set under the suspicious head
Secret service, imprested to Mr. Guy, secretary of
Hallam. the treasury.

the treasury. Hallam.
Imprest-money (im'prest-mun-i), n. Money paid on enlisting soldiers.
Imprevalence, Imprevalency (im-pre'valens, im-pre'valen-si), n. Incapability of prevaling; want of prevalence, [Rare.]
Impreventability (im-pre-vent'a-bil'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being impreventable. n. 1. able.

Impreventable (im-prē-vent'a-bl), c. [Pre-fix im for in, not, and prevent.] Not pre-ventable; incapable of being prevented; in-

evitable. Imprimatur (im-prī-mā'ter), n. [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c., which is granted by the licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is exercised in its rigour; hence, a mark of appropriation contains. approval in general.

As if a lettered dunce had said, "Tis right," And imprimatur ushered it to light. Young.

As it a lettered dunce has sad, "Is right," And impriment whered it to light. Young.

Imprimery f (im-pri'me-ri), n. [Fr. imprimerie, from imprimer, to imprint, press, print.] 1. A print; an impression.—2. A printing-house.—3. The art of printing. Impriming i(im-pri'ming), n. First action or motion. Wotton.

Imprimis (im-pri'mis), adv. [L.] In the first place; first in order.

Imprint (im'print), n. [O.E. emprent, Fr. empreint, pp. of empreindre, to imprint, L. imprimere—im for in, into, upon, and premo, to press. See PRINT.] Whatever is impressed or printed or the title-page of a book; specifically, the name of the printer or publisher of a book, with the place and often the time of publication.

The imprint, as it is called in technical language,

The imprint, as it is called in technical language 'B Typographeo Clarendoniano,' or 'At the Clarendon Press.'

Brit. Crit.

uon Press.

Imprint (im-print), v.t. 1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp; as, a character or device imprinted on wax or metal.—2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; to print.—3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

We have all these identifications.

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts with-

out the help of those sensible qualities which first im-printed them. Lacks.

printed them.

Imprison (im-pri'zon), v.t. [Prefix im for in, in, into, and prison.] 1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody.—2. To confine, limit, hinder, or restrain in any way or by any means; as, to be imprisoned in a cell.

He imprisoned was in chains remediless. Spenser.

Try to imprison the resistless wind. Dryden.

Syn. To incarcerate, confine, immure. Imprisoner (in-pri'zon-er), n. One who imprisons another.

imprisons another.

Imprisonment (im-pri'zon-ment), n. The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison; restraint of liberty.—False imprisonment, confinement of the person or restraint of liberty, without

of the person or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority, as where there is no warrant, or where the warrant has been put in force at an unlawful time.—SYN. Incarceration, custody, durance.

Improbability (in-proba-bil'i-ti), n. [See IMPROBABLE.] The quality of being improbable or not likely to be true; unlikelinood. Improbable (im-proba-bil. a. [L. improbabilities—im for in, not, and probabilities, probable, from probe, to prove.] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case; as, an improbable event. improbable event.

This account . . . will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world.

Improbableness (im-pro'ba-bl-nes), n. Improbability. Improbably (im-probabli), adv. In an im-

Improbably (in-probabil), adv. In an improbable manner; without probability. Improbatet (im'probāt), v.t. [L. improba, improbatum, to disapprove, condemn.] To disallow; not to approve.
Improbation (im'probā'shon), n. 1.† The act of disapproving.—2. In Scots law, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged. Improbatory (im-probator), n. In Scots

Improbatory (im-prō'ba-tō-ri), a. In Scots law, containing disapproval or disapprobation; tending to disprove: opposed to ap-

tion; tending to the probatory.

Improbity (im-prob'i-ti), n. [L. improbitas — in for in, not, and probitas, probity, from probus, excellent.] Want of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dis-

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Hooker.

Improduced + (im-pro-düst'). a. [Prefix in for in, not, and produced.] Not produced. Improficience, Improficiency (in-pro-fishens, in-pro-fishen-si), n. [Prefix in for in, not, and proficiency.] Want of proficiency ciency

ciency.
Improfitablet (im-profit-a-bi), a. [Prefix imfor in, not, and profitable.] Unprofitable.
Improgressive (im-pro-gressiv), a. [Prefix imfor in, not, and progressive.] Not progressive.

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an imprograssive condition.

De Quincey.

manufactures in Germany, are all in an imprograssive condition.

Improgressively (im-prō-gress'iv-li), adv. In an improgressive manner. Have. [Rare.] Improlifict (im-prō-lif'lk), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and prolific.] Not prolific; unfruitful; unproductive.

Improlificated (im-prō-lif'lk-āt), v.t. [Prefix im for in, and a prompt.] Not prolificatum, to generate.] To impregnate.

Imprompt (im-promt), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and prompt.] Not ready: unprepared. 'So imprompt.] Not ready: unprepared. 'So imprompt.] Not ready: unprepared to stand the shock.' Sterne.

Impromptu (im-promp'ti), adv. [L. in promptu, in readiness, from promptus, visibility, readiness, from promptus, visibility, readiness, from promptus, visibility, readiness, from promptus, un visibility, readiness, from promptus, visibility, readiness, from

sition.

These (verses) were made extempore, and were as the French call them impromptus. Drydes. Impromptu (im-promp'tū), a. Prompt; off-

Impromptu (im-promptu), a. Prompt; off-hand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion; as, an impromptu epigram.

Improper (im-pro'per), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and proper.] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted or suited to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; unbecoming; indecent; as, an improper medicine for a particular disease; an improper regulation; improper conduct; improper speech; an im-

proper word; an improper person for an office.—2.† Not peculiar to an individual: general; common.

They are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry.

**They are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry.

**They are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry.

3. Not according to usage, rule, or facts; inaccurate; erroneous; wrong. Dryden. (Eare.)

—Improper fraction, in arith, and alg. a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator; as, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{2a}{2a}, \frac{6ab}{3a}

Improperation † (im-prop'er-ä''slon), n. [L. impropero, improperation, to taunt) Vituperation; reproach; abuse. Omitting these improperations and terms of scurrility. Sir T. Browne.

In properly (in-pro/per-li), adv. In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incogruously; inaccurately; as, to speak or write improperly.

Improperty t (im-properti), n. Impro-

Impropitious (im-pro-pi'shus), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and propitious.] Not propitious; unpropitious.

tious; unpropitious. Improportionable (in-pro-portion-able) a. [Prefix im for in, not, and proportion-able] Not proportionable. B. Jonson. Improportionate (im-pro-portionate). A. [Prefix im for in, not, and proportionate.] Not proportionate; not adjusted. Impropriate (im-prof'pri-abl., nt pref. & pp. impropriate). [L. im for in, and proprio, propriatum, to appropriate, from propriate, properlitum, to appropriate, from propriate to take to one's self. 'To impropriate the thanks to himself.' Bacon.—2. In eccles. law, to place the profits or revenue of, for care and disbussement, in the hands of a hayman; to put in the posses. the hands of a layman; to put in the possession of a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriate (im-pro/pri-āb, v.i. To act as one who impropriates; to become an impro-

priator.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. When either of them begins to impropriate, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share. Fer. Taylor.

Impropriate (im-pro'pri-at), a. Devolved

Impropriate (in-propriat), a. Devolyad into the hands of a layman.

Impropriation (im-propriating; (a) the act of appropriating; (a) the act of appropriating; (a) the act of appropriating to private use or to one's self; exclusive possession or occupancy. 'The impropriation of all divine knowledge.' Loc. (b) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation.—2. That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

These interactivities were in no one instance. I

These impropriations were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. Hallam,

Impropriator (im-pro'pri-āt-ēr), n. One who impropriates; especially, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

Impropriatrix (im-pro'pri-ā-triks), n. A female impropriator or possessor of church tender the characteristics.

lands.

lands.
Impropriety (im-pro-prie-ti), n. [Fr. im-propriets, from L. impropries—im for in, not, and propries, proper. See Improper.]

1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, impropriety of behaviour or manners.—2. That which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, and the like.

Many gross improprieties however authorized by

Many gross improprieties, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. Swift.

Many gross improprietates, nowere assertion practice, ought to be discarded.

Improsperity (im-pros-pe'ri-ti), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and prosperity.] Want of prosperity or success. The prosperity or improsperity of men. Wollaston.

Improsperous (im-pros'per-us), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and prosperous.] Not prosperous; not successful; imfortunate; as, an improsperously (im-pros'per-us), adv. In an improsperously (im-pros'per-us), adv. In an improsperously; unfortunately, improsperousless (im-pros'per-us-nes), n. Want of prosperity; ill success.

Improvability (im-prova-bil'/i-ti), n. [See Improvable; susceptibility of improvement or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

or or being made better, or or being advantage.

Improvable (im-pröv'a-bl), a. [See IM-PROVE.] Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of growing or being made better; capable of being advanced in good qualities.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, im-I have a fine spread of improvable lands. Addisc

2. That may be used to advantage or for the increase of anything valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford improvable hints to better.

Sir T. Browne.

Improvableness (im-prov'a-bl-nes), n. Im-

improvableless (m-prova-bi-nes), n. improvability (which see).
Improvably (m-prova-bi), adv. In an improvable manner, or a manner that admits

of improvement of improvement.

Improve(im-pröv), v.t. pret. & pp. improved;
ppr. improving. [Prefix im for in, intens.,
and O.Fr. prover, to test, to show to be sufficient; L. probo, to approve of, to esteem
good, from probus, good.] 1. To make better; to increase the value, worth, good
qualities, or power of, as, to improve land;
to improve the mind.

I love not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead.

To use or employ to good purpose: to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to take advantage of: to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or hap-

piness. Many opportunities occur of improving money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. Fohnson.

Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and improving life.

Foliason.

True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to improve the occasion. Washington. Those moments were diligently improved. Gibbon

3. To increase or augment; to add to: said of what is bad; as, to improve the keenness of the northern blast. Pope.

I fear we have not a little improved the wretched inheritance of our ancestors.

Portens.

SYN. To better, meliorate, ameliorate, cor-

SYN. To better, interorate, amenorate, correct, amend, rectify.

Improve (im-pròv'), v.i. 1. To grow better or wiser; fo recover from illness; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; as, a farm improves under judicious management.

We take care to improve in our frugality and dili-

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow

worse.

Domitian improved in cruelty toward the end of Milner.

as rega.

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise; as, the price of cotton improves.—To improve on or upon, to make additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; to add to; to augment; as, to improve on the mode of tillage usually practised.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly improved upon the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors.

Juntus's Letters.

Amend, Improve. See under AMEND.

Improve (im-prov), v.t. [In first sense from preix im for in, not, and prove; in second sense from Fr. improver, L. improbare, to disapprove, censure, blame—prefix in, not, and probo, to approve.] I. To disprove; to prove false; to refute.

Neither can any of them make so strong a reason which another cannot improve. Tyndale. 2. To censure; to impeach; to blame.

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd You would improve his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd.

Chapman.

retir'd. Chapman.
Improvement (im-prov'ment), n. 1. The act of improving, or state of being improved;
(a) the act of making better; advancement or increase in value or good qualities; increase, as in value, worth, or power, by care or cultivation; as improvement of the mind, condition, character, &c.

The improvement of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches.

Bacon.

obtaining of riches.

(b) The act of using or employing to good purpose; the act of making productive, or of turning to advantage; profitable use or employment; use or employment for advancing interest, reputation, happiness, and the like; hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse; as, improvement of time, advantages, &c.

I shall make some improvement of this doctrine

I shall make some improvement of this doctrine.

Tillotson.

(c) Progress; increase; growth. The habitual improvement of this vicious principle. South.—2. That which improves; that which is added or done to a thing by way of improving it; that by which the value of anything is increased, its excellence enhanced,

and the like; a beneficial or valuable addition.

Improver (im-prover), n. 1. One who or that which improves.

Chalk is a very great improver of most lands

2. In dressmaking, a learner.
Improvided t (im-pro-vid'ed), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and provided.] Not provided against; unforeseen; unexpected. Spenser.
Improvidence (im-providence, foresight.) The quality of being improvident; want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight.

The improvidence of my neighbour must not make me inhuman.

me inhaman.

Improvident (im-pro'vi-dent), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and provident, foreseeing.]

Not provident; wanting forecast not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting case to make provident. vision for future exigencies; thriftless;

Then are they most improvident of harm. Daniel.

Improvidentially (im/pro-vi-den'shal-il),
adv. Improvidently, Prof. Wilson.

Improvidently (im-pro'vi-dent-il), adv. In
an improvident manner; without foresight
or forecast. Improvidentlyrash. Drayton.

Improving (im-pro'ving), a. Tending to advance in good qualities; as, an improving
rotation of crops.—Improving lease, in
Soots law, a lease of more than ordinary
duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make improvements,
by the hope of reaping the benefit of then,
when, from the dilapidated state of the farm
and the exhaustion of the soil, it would require much labour and outlay to prepare it

and the exhaustion of the soil, it would require much labour and outlay to prepare it for successful cultivation.

Improvingly (im-pröv'ing-li), adv. In an improving manner.

Improvisate (im-pröv'i-sāt), a. Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

Improvisate (im-pröv'i-sāt), t. t. and i. [See IMPROVISE.] To compose and recite or sing extemporaneously; to improvise.

Improvisation (im-prövi-sā's)shon), n. 1. Act or faculty of performing anything extemporaneously; specifically, the act or art of composing and reciting or singing verses without premeditation.

In spite of the excessive difficulty of the Icelandic

without premeditation.

In spite of the excessive difficulty of the Icelandic versification, and the limited number of perfect rhymes which the old Norse language affords, the bards of that nation seem to have been scarcely inferior to the modern Italians in facility of improvisation.

G. P. Marsh.

2. That which is improvised; an impromptu. Improvisatize (im-prō'vis-āt-īz), v.t. or i. Same as Improvisate. Improvisator (im-prō'vis-āt-er), n. One who

improvisates or improvises; an improviser. Improvisatore (im-prô'vi-sa-tō'rā), n. Same as Immonvisatore

Improvisatorial, Improvisatory (im-prō-visa-tō'ri-al, im-prō'vi-sa-tō-ri), a. Relating to extemporary composition of rhymes or

to extemporary composition of rhymes or poems. Improvisatrice (im-prō-vi'sa-trē''chā), n. Same as Improvisatrice.

Improvise (im-prō-vēz' or im-pro-vīs'), v.t. [Fr. improviser, it. improvisare, to sing in extempore rhymes, from L. in, not, and provisus, foreseen—pro, before, and video, visum, to see, 1. To improvisate; to speak extempore, especially in verse.—2. To do or form anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; to bring about in an off-hand way. 'Charles attempted to improvise a peace.' Motley.

Improvise (im-prō-vēz' or im-pro-vīs'), v.t. To recite or sing compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation, hence, to do anything off-hand.

Improviser (im-prō-vēz'er or im-pro-vīs'er), n. One who improvises; an improvisator.

Improvision† (im-prō-vi'zhon), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and provision.] Want of forecast; improvidence.

Her improvision would be justy accusable.

Her improvision would be justly accusable

Her improvision would be justly accusable.

Improviso (im-prō-vi'so), a. Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous, 'Improviso translation.' Johnson.

Improvvisatore (im-prov-vi'sa-tō-rā), n. pl. Improvvisatori (im-prov-vi'sa-tō-rā), n. pl. An extempore versifler, who can, without preparation, pronounce a certain quantity of verses upon a given subject.

Improvvisatrice (im-prov-vi'sa-trē"chā), n. A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously; an extempore poetess.

Imprudence (im-pro'dens), n. [Fr., from L. imprudentia, from imprudens, not fore-seeing. See IMPRUDENT.] I. The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution; circumspection or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

His screnity was interrupted, perhaps, by his own imprudence.

2. An imprudent act or course of conduct;

2. An imprudent act or course of conduct; as, she was guilty of an imprudence.

Imprudent (in-prodent), a. [L. imprudens, imprudents, not foreseeing—in, not, and prudens, contr. from providens, from providens, contr. iron providens, from provident; wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to consequences; rash; heedless.

Her majesty took a great dislike at the imprudent behaviour of many of the ministers and readers.

Strype.

SYN. Indiscreet, injudicious, incautious, unadvised, unguarded, inconsiderate, heedloss rock rackless

less, rash, reckless.

Imprudently (im-pri/dent-li), adv. In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

Impuberal (im-pu/ber-al), a. [L. impubes, impuber/s—prefix im for in, not, and pubes, adult, having reached the age of puberty.]

Not having reached puberty. In improper an improper an improper an improper, greatly less than in adult. Sir W. Hamilton.

Impuberty (im-pū/ber-ti), n. [Prefix im for in, not, and puberty.] The state of not having reached the age of puberty; the want of age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into.

be legally entered into.

Impudence (im'pū-dens), n. [Fr.; L. impudentia, from impudens, without shame.

See IMPUDENT.] The quality of being impudent; forwardness; impertinence; want

of modesty; shamelessness.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it impudence to deny.

Locke.

-Like one's impudence, impudent conduct which is or was to be expected of one.

which is of was to be expected of one.

It was the his infraence to be brace, when other
children squealed like caught mice.

—Impudence, Effrontery, Sauciness. Impudence refers more especially to the feelings as manifested in action. It manifests
itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, &c.

Effrontery is audacious and brazen-face
impudence or shamelessness, showing a total imputence or snanciessness, snowing a total unconcern for propriety or seemlines of behaviour. Sauciness refers to a display of pertness or rudeness on the part of an inferior, as of a servant to a master, or a child to a parent.—SYN. Shamelessness, audacity,

to a parent.—SYN. Shamelessness, audaetty, insolence, effronterry, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

Impudency † (im'pū-den-si), n. Impudence.
Which some do call boldness, and corage, being no better indeede then plaine impadency. North.

no better indeede then plaine impudency. North.
Impudent (im'pu'-dent), a. It. impudents,
impudentis, without shame—in, not, and
nudens, from nudeo, to be ashamed.] Offensively forward in behaviour; intentionally
treating others without due respect; possessed of unblushing assurance; wanting
modesty; shameless; impertinent.

When we behold an angel, not to fear Is to be impudent. Dryden.

SYN. Shameless, audacious, brazen, bold-faced, pert, rude, saucy, impertinent, in-solent.

Impudently (im'pū-dent-li), adv. In an impudent manner; shamelessly.

At once assail
With open mouths, and impudently rail, Sandys, Impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), n. [L. impudi-citia, immodesty.] Immodesty.

citia, immodesty.] Immodesty.

That usual pride, leivity, or imputativity, which they observed or suspected in many. Jer. Taylor.

Impugn (im-pūn'), v.t. [Fr. impugner; L. impugno—im for in, against, and pugno, to fight or resist.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to assail; to call in question; to gainsay.

The truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-boldly affirm.

Impugnable (im-pūn'a-bl), a. Capable of being impugned. Impugnation (im-pug-nā/shon), n. Opposi-

The fifth is a perpetual impugnation, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.

Ep. Hall.

Impugner (im-pun'er), n. One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts. 'The in pugners of our English church.' Morton.

Impugnment (in-pūn'ment), n. The act of impugning or state of being impugned.
Impulssancet (in-pū'is-ans), n. [Fr. in for in, not, and puissance (which see).] Impotence; weakness. Bacon.
Impulssant (in-pū'is-ant), a. [Prefix in for in, not, and puissant.] Weak; impotent.

Impulse (im'puls), n. [L. impulsus, from impello, impulsum, to drive on. See IMPEL.]

1. Force communicated suddenly; the effect Force communicated studenty; the enect of an impelling force; motion produced by suddenty communicated force; thrust; push.
 Influence acting on the mind, especially suddenty or unexpectedly, or with momen-tary force; sudden thought or determina-tion; as, to yield to a sudden impulse.

One inipulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can.

Wordsworth 3. Instigation; feeling inspired into the mind. [Pron. im-puls' in extract.] Meantime, by Jove's impulse, Mezentius armed Succeeded Turnus. Dryden.

4. Shock: onset.

4. Shock; onset. Unmoved the two united chiefs abide, Sustain the impulse, and receive the war. Prior. Impulse (in-pulse). t. To instigate; to impel; to ineite. Pope. Impulsion (im-pulshon). n. [L. impulsio, impulsionis.] 1. The act of impelling or driving onward, or state of being impelled or driven onward; the sudden or momentary arrange of a hody in potion on another hady. agency of a body in motion on another body. 2. Sudden influence on the mind, acting from within or without; instigation; im-

pulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine impulsion prompting.

Impulsive (im-puls'iv), a. [Fr. impulsif.
See IMPEL.] 1. Having the power of driving
or impelling; moving; impellent.
Poor ment poor papers! We and they
Do some impulsive force obey.

2. Actuated or liable to be actuated by impulses; under the sway of one's emotions; as, an impulsive child.—3. In mech. acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously; said of forces.

Impulsive (im-puls'iv), n. That which impels; impelling cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which notives and impulsives, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad.

Sir H. Wotton.

Impulsively (im-puls'iv-li), adv. In an impulsive manner; with force; by impulse. Impulsiveness (im-puls'iv-nes), n. The state or quality of being impulsive or actuated by impulse. 'That want of impulsiveness which distinguishes the Saxon.' Lewes. Impunctate (im-punk'tat), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and punctate.] Not punctate or dotted. dotted.

Impunctual (im-pungk'tū-al), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and punctual.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

[Rare.]
Impunctuality (im-pungk-tū-al'i-ti), n.
[Prefix im for in, not, and punctuality.]
Want or neglect of punctuality. 'Unable to account for his impunctuality.' Observer.
Impunibly (im-pū'ni-bil), adv. Without punishment; with impunity.

No man impunibly violates a law established by the gods.

the goes.

Impunity (im-pū'ni-ti), n. [Fr. impunité;
L. impunitas, from impunis, unpunished—
im for in, not, and punio, to punish, from
pana, punishment.] 1. Exemption from
punishment or penalty; as, laws cannot be
broken with impunity.

Heaven, though slow to wrath, Is never with impunity defied. Cowper. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or loss.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland; and the national motto is very appropriate, being 'Nemo me impune lacesset, Nobody shall provoke me with impunity. Brande.

body shall provoke me with impinity. Brande.

Impure (im-pūr'), a. [Fr. impur; L. impurus—im for in, not, and purus, pure.]

1. Not pure; mixed or impregnated with
extraneous substance; foul; feculent; tinetured; as, impure water or air; impure salt
or magnesia.—2. Obscene; unchaste; lewd;
unclean; as, impure language or ideas; impure actions.

Dire actions.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an inpire spirit than that which Plato has touched upon,
Addison.

Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy, as persons.—4 Unhallowed; unholy, as things.

Defaming as impire what Gad declares
Fure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.

Millon.

5. In the Old Testament, unclean; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

Impure † (im-pur'), v.t. To render foul; to defile.

defile.

Impurely (im-pūr'li), adv. In an impure manner; with impurity.

Impureness (im-pūr'nes), n. The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impurity (im-pūr'l-ti), n. [L. impuritas, from impurus, impurity; Fr. impureti.].

1. The condition or quality of being impure; want of purity; foulness; feculence; defilement; pollution; obsecutiv; unchastity; lewdness. 'The soul of a man grown to an inward and real impurity.' Milton.—2. That which is impure: foul matter action, word. which is impure; foul matter, action, word,

Foul *impurities* reigned among the moukish clergy.

Impurple (im-per'pl), v.t. To empurple (which see). 'Impurpled with celestial roses' Milton (which see). Impurpled with celestial roses. Milton. Imputability (im-pūt'a-bil"i-ti), n. The

imputability (in-put abir-t-t), n. Inequality of being imputable.
Imputable (in-put'a-b)), a. [See IMPUTE.]
1. Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.
A prince whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity.

Present.

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [Rare.] The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise imputable.

Ayliffe.

Imputableness (im-pūt'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being imputable; imputablity. Imputation (in-pūt-tā'shon), n. [L. imputatio, imputations, from imputo, to reckon on, to attribute. See IMPUTE.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription; as, the imputation of crimes or faults to the true authors of them.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.

Shak.

2. That which is imputed or charged; charge, as of evil; censure; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them.

Addison.

3. Hint; intimation; opinion.

Antonio is a good man.—Have you heard any in-utation to the contrary? Shak.

futation to the contrary?

4. In theol, the charging to the account of one something which properly belonged to another; or the attributing of personal guilt and its appropriate consequences to one or more persons on account of the offence of another, or a similar attribution of rightenusness or merit and its consequences; as, to lay by imputation the sin of Adam on his posterity.

Imputative (im-pūt'a-tiv), a. Coming by

imputation; imputed.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. Imputatively (im-pūt'a-tiv-li), adv. By

imputation. Imputation. Imput (im-put), v.t. [L. imputo—in, into, and puto, to clean, clear up, to hold a reckoning. See COMPUTE.] I. To charge; to attribute; to ascribe; to set to the account

Impute your dangers to our ignorance.

I have read a book imputed to Lord Bathurst.

2. In theol. to reckon or set down to the account of one what does not belong to him.

Thy merit

Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds 3 To take account of; to reckon; to regard;

If we impute this last humiliation as the cause of his death.

Imputer (im-pūt'er), n. One that imputes

or attributes Imputrescible (im-pū-tres'si-bl), a. [Prefix im for in, not, and putrescible.] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or cor-

Imrigh, Imrich (im'rich), n. A sort of strong soup, made out of a particular part of the inside of oxen, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

Three cogues or wooden vessels . . . containing nrigh. Sir W. Scott.

furrigh. Sir W. Scott.
Inc. [Etymologically equivalent to E. 1914, not (Which see).] A negative or privative prefix borrowed from the Latin, and prefixed to substantives and adjectives or participles of Latin origin; as, manimation, imapplication, inconvenience, inactive, incapable, indefensible, intolerable, &c. Before m, b,

and p it becomes m; before l and r it assimilates itself to those consonants; as, imm_{r} culate, imbibe, impurity, illegitimate, irrational, &c.

culate, imblue, impurity, itlegitimate, irrational, &c.

In-. (See prep. IN.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix which in English appears both in compounds of native origin (it being commonly used in A. Sax.) and also in words borrowed from the Latin. Of the former class are such words as income, insight, inbred, &c.; of the latter, such as invade, innate, inclose, inhale, &c. The prefix generally retains with sufficient clearness the mennings of the preposition. A number of the words in which it occurs are correlatives of others beginning with e or ex; as, to include, to exclude; inclose, inclusive, exclusive; inhale, exhale; ingress, egress. It sometimes seems to have merely an intensifying meaning, as in innovate, impoverish. Before certain letters it undergoes the same changes of form as the negative prefix in. In words form as the negative prefix in. In words that have passed through the French, or from the influence of such words, it is often

that have passed through the French, or from the influence of such words, it is often written en or em. See ENIn (in), prep. [A. Sax. O. H. G. and Goth. in, O. Sax. mna., Icel. inn, G. ein, forms corresponding to L. in, Gr. en, W. yn, Armor. enn. See also On.] Within; inside of; surrounded by: used to indicate a variety of relations, as (a) presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances; inclosure by something surrounding or regarded as surrounding, standing about, including, retaining, or the like; as, in the house; in the city; in the hour; in the year; in sickness; in health. (b) Existence as a part, constituent, or quality of; by the means or agency of; in the midst or in possession of; in respect to; in consideration of; on account of; according to, &c.; as, it is not in gold to oxidize; it is not in man to direct his steps. (c) Change from one state to another, as from a state of rest to a state of activity; as, to put in operation; to put in force. (d) Sometimes used for on: 'in the whole.' Johnson.

His power is now in the wane. Witkes.

His power is now in the wane. Wilker

His power is now in the wane. It were the reason that; considering that; since.—In blank, with the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name.—In course, of course. [Obsolete or vulgar.]—In that, because; for the reason that.

Some things they do in that they are men; ... some things in that they are men misled and blinded with error.

Hooker.

with error.

—In name of, by way of; as; as, the sum was paid in name of damages.—In the name of, in behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of: used often in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like; as, it was done in the name of the people.

In (in), adv. 1. In or within some place; in some state, affair, or circumstances; not out; as, he is in, that is, in the house; the Tories are in, that is, in office; the ship is in, that is, in port.—2. Into some place or state, implying motion or change; as, come in, that is, into the room, house, &c.; shovel the mould into the hole and trample it in.—3. Close; home. 3. Close; home.

They (left-handed fencers) are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. Tatler

offer to fall back without keeping your guard.

4. In law, with privilege or in possession: a term used to express the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the ground upon which a seisin is founded; thus, a tenant is said to be in by the lease of his lessor, that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease.—5. Naut. applied to the state of a ship's sails when they are furled or stowed.—To breed in and in, to breed among members of the same family.—To be or keep in with, (a) to be close or near; as, to keep a ship in with the land. (b) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—To keep one's hand in, to keep up one's acquirements; to maintain one's skill by practice.—To play in and out, to play fast and loose.

In (in), v.t. To take in; to inclose. Bacon. In (in), v.t. To take in; to inclose. Bacon. In (in), v.t. a member of the party in power.

There was then (755) only two political parties,

There was then (1755) only two political parties, the iss and the outs. The iss strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the iss out.

7. Hullon.

2. A nook or corner: used commonly or exclusively in the plural; as, 'Ins and outs of a garden.' H. Dixon. Hence the phrase ins and outs, signifying all the details or-

u, Sc. abune: y, Sc. fey.

intricacies of a matter; as, the ins and outs of a question. Mrs. Harper was standing moralizing on the ins and outs of family life. Mrs. Craik.

manifer our of name inc.

Mrs. Craik.

Inability (in-a-bil'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and ability.] The state of being unable; want of ability; want of sufficient physical, moral, or intellectual power or capacity; want of resources.

It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice.

Blair.

ought to do, that men err in practice. Blair.

—Disability, Inability. See under DISABILITY.—SYN. Impotence, disability, incapacity, incompetence, weakness.

Inablement † (in-ä'bl-ment), n. Enablement; ability.

Inabstinence (in-ab'sti-nens), n. [Prefix in, not, and abstinence.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve

Shall bring on men.

Inabstracted (in-ab-strakt/ed) a. [Prefix

Shall bring on men. Millon.

Mabstracted (in-ab-strakt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and abstracted.] Not abstracted.

Inabusively (in-a-būs'iv-il), adv. [Prefix in, not, and abusively.] Without abuse.

Inaccessibility, Inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses'i-bil'i-t-t, in-ak-ses'i-bi-nes), n. [From inaccessible] The quality or state of being inaccessible or not to be reached or approached. 'The inaccessibility of the precipice.' Butler. proached. pice. But

proached. The inaccessibility of the precipice. Butler.

Inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and accessible.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an inaccessible height or rock; an inaccessible document; an inaccessible prince.

Inaccessibly (in-ak-ses'i-bli), adv. In an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

Inaccordant (in-ak-kord'ant), a. [Prefix in, not, and accordant.] Not accordant; discordant.

cordant.

cordant.

Inacouracy (in-ak'kū-ra-si), n. 1, The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

We may say, therefore, without material inaccuracy, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving.

J. S. Mill.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error; as, an inaccuracy in a calculation.

in a calculation.

Inaccurate (in-ak'kū-rāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and accurate.] Not accurate; displaying a want of careful attention; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as, an inaccurate man; he is inaccurate in narration; the transcript or copy is inaccurate; the instrument is inaccurate; the instrument is inaccurate.

macurately (in-ak/kh-ūt-li), adv. In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously; as, the accounts are inaccurately stated.

Inacquaintance (in-ak-kwant'ans), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and acquaintance.] Want of acquaintance.

acquaintance.

Inacquiescent (in-ak-kwi-es'ent), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and acquiescent.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

Inaction (in-ak'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and action.] Want of action; forhearance of labour; idleness; rest.

Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect in action.

Berkeley. action. Errefer having a [Prefix in, not, and active.] 1. Not active; inert; having no power to move; as, matter is of itself inactive.—2. Not disposed to, or not engaged in, action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; indolent; sluggish.—3. In chem. and med. inoperative; that does not produce results; incapable of producing results.—Inert, Inactive, Sluggish. See under IMERT.

INERT
Inactively (in-ak'tiv-li), adv. In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, labour, or employment.
Inactivity (in-ak-tiv'i-ti), n. The quality or condition of being inactive; want of action or energy; indisposition to action or exertion; idleness; sluggishness. 'The gloomy inactivity of despair.' Cook.
Inactuate † (in-ak'tū-āt), v.t. To put in action

Inactuation + (in-ak'tŭ-ä"shon), n. Opera-

tion. Inadaptation (in-a'daptā"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and adaptation.] A state of being not adapted or fitted.

Inadequacy (in-ad'ē-kwa-si), n. The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness; inequality. 'The inadequacy and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes.' Dwight.

Dr. Price considers this inadequacy of representation as our fundamental grievance. Burke.

Inadequate (in-all'6-kwith), a. Prefix in,
not, and adequate. Not adequate; not equal
to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; disproportionate; partial;
incomplete; defective; as, inadequate power,
strength, resources; un inadequate compensation for services; inadequate representation or description.

tion or description.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

Locke.

SYN. Unequal, incommensurate, disproportionate, insufficient, incompetent, incap-

able.

Inadequately (in-ad'ë-kwāt-li), adv. In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Inadequateness (in-ad'ë-kwāt-nes), v. The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequate; insufficiency; incompleteness.

Inadequation (in-ad'ë-kwā'shon), v. [Pre-fix in, not, and adequation.] Want of exact correspondence. Puller.

Inadherent (in-ad-her'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and adherent.] Not adhering; specifically, in bot. a term applied to any organ that is free or not attached to any other, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

ovary.

Inadhesion (in-ad-hō'zhon), n. [Prefix in, not, and adhesion.] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by inadhesion to the fingers.

Kirvan.

Inadmissibility (in-ad-mis'i-bil''i-ti), n. [From inadmissible] The quality of being inadmissible or not proper to be received; as, the inadmissibility of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation

Inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and admissible.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, inadmissible testimony; an inadmissible

as, inadmissible testimony; an inadmissible proposition.

Inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), adv. In a manner not admissible.

Inadvertence (in-ad-vert'ens), n. [Fr. in-advertance—L. prefix in, not, and adverto, to turn towards, to attend to.] 1. The condition or quality of being inadvertent; want of heedfulness; inattention; negligence; heedlessness; as, many mistakes and some misfortunes proceed from inadvertence.—2. An effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

Inadvertency (in-ad-vert'en-si), n. Inadvertence (which see).

The productions of a great genits, with many

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. Addison.

in advertent (in-ad-vertent), a. [L. prefix in, not, and advertens, advertentis, ppr. of adverto, to turn towards, to attend to.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; negligent.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.

Counter.

Inadvertently (in-ad-vert'ent-ti), adv. In an inadvertent manner; from want of attention; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately.

Inadvertisement † (in-ad-ver'tiz-ment), n. Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an in-advertisement, upon us. Sir T. Browne.

Inaffability (in-af'fa-bil"i-ti), n. Want of inariability (in-affa-bil'1-ti), n. Want of affability; reservedness in conversation.

Inaffable (in-affa-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and affable.] Not affable; reserved.

Inaffectation (in-af-fek-tä/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and affectation.] Freedom from affectation.

Inaffected† (in-af-fekt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and affected.] Unaffected.

Inaffectedly† (in-af-fekt'ed-li), adv. Unaffectedly.

fectedly.

Inaidable (in-ād'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and aid.] That cannot be assisted.

The congregated college have concluded
That habouring art can never ransom nature,
From her inaidable estate. Shak,

From her incidable estate. Shah.

Inajā Palm, n. A lofty South American palm (Maarimlikana regia), having a trunk upwards of 100 feet high, and leaves from 30 to 50 feet long, and whose woody spathes are used by the Indians as cradles, and by thunters to cook in. The fruit is eaten by the Indians and much relished by monkeys.

Inalienability (in-ā'li-en-a-bil''i-ti), n. The state or quality of being inalienable.

Inalienable (in-ā'li-en-a-bil), a. [Prefix in,

not, and alienable. Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; unalien-

able.
His inulienable character was that of an emissary
Milman. of peace

Inalienableness (in-a'li-en-a-bl-nes), n. In-

Inalienableness (in-ă/li-en-a-bl-nes), n. Inalienablity.
Inalienably (in-ă/li-en-a-bli), adv. In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights inalienably vested.
Inalimental (in-al'i-ment"al), a. (Prefix in, not, and alimental.) Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.
Inalterablity (in-al'i-en-a-bil''i-ti), n. The quality of being unalterable or unchangeable.
Inalterable (in-al't-en-a-bil), a. (Prefix in.

nalterable (in-al'ter-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and alterable.] Not alterable; incapable of being altered or changed; unalterable.

Inamiable † (in-ā/mi-a-bl.), a. [Prefix in, not, and amiable.] Unamiable.
Inamiableness † (in-ā/mi-a-bl-nes), n. Un-

minableness (In-a minableness), in. Anamissible (In-a-misi-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and amissible.] Not to be lost.
These advantages are inamissible. Hammond.

Inamissibleness f (in-a-mis'i-li-nes), n. The state of not being liable to be lost. Inamorata (in-a-mo-raiva), n. fem. [It. in-namorata. See INAMORATO.] A female in

love: a mistress

love; a mistress.

Inamorato (in-a'mō-rii"tō), n. masc. [It. innamorato, fem. innamorata, from L. amor, love.] A male lover.

In-and-in (in'and-in), a. and adv. From animals of the same parentage; as, to breed in-and-in. in-and-in.

In-and-in (in'and-in), n. An old gambling game played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. In meant a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; in-and-in signified two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer At in-and-in. B. Fonson.

He is a merchant still, adventurer Antimandin.

Inane (in-air'), a. [L. inanis, empty.] Empty; void; objectless; purposeless; void of sense or intelligence. 'Vague and inane instincts.' Is. Taylor.

Inane (in-air'), n. That which is void or empty; infinite void space; emptiness; vacuity. 'The illimitable tinane.' Tennyson.

Inangular (in-ang'gū-ler), a. [Prefix in, not, and angular.] Not angular. [Rare.]

Inaniloquent, Inaniloquous (in-an-il'o-kwent, in-an-il'o-kwent, in-an-i lifeless, inert, inactive, dull, soulless, spirit-

Inanimate† (in-an'i-māt), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and animate.] To infuse life or vigour into: to animate; to quicken. Inanimated (in-an'i-māt-ed), a. Not animated, destitute of life or animation; unanimated.

Inanimateness (in-an'i-mat-nes), n. The state of being inanimate. 'The deadness and inanimateness of the subject.' Moun-

Inanimation (in'an-i-mä"shon), n. in, into, and animation.] Animation; infusion of life or vigour. [Rare or obsolete.]

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the nanimation of Christ living and breathing within s.

Bp. Hall.

Inanimation (in'an-i-mā"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and animation.] Want of animation: lifelessness.

Inanitiate (in-an-i'shi-āt), v.t. To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of nour-

with inanition; to exhaust for want or nour-ishment.

Inanitiation (in-an-l'shi-ā'shon), n. The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted for want of nour-ishment. Dunglison.

Inanition (in-a-ni'shon), n. [Fr., from L. inanis, empty.] 1. The condition of being inane; emptyness; want of fulness; as, inanition of body or of the vessels.—2. Exhaustion from want of food, either from partial or complete starvation, or from disorder of the digestive organs, producing the same result. the same result.

The result of an entire deficiency of food, or its supply in a measure inadequate for the wants of the system, constitutes the phenomenon of inantion or starvation.

Carpenter.

Inanity (in-an'i-ti), n. 1. The state of being inane; emptiness; void space; vacuity.
2. Mental vacuity; senselessness; frivolousness; silliness.—3. Hollowness; worthless.

1088.
He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and inantly of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy.
Kingdak

Inantherate (in-an'ther-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and auther.] In bot, bearing no anther applied to sterile filaments or abortive sta-

mens.
Inapathy (in-ap'a-thi), n. [Prefix in, not, and apathy.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.]
Inapertous (in-a-per'tus), a. [L. in, not, and apartus, open, from apario, to open.]
In bot a term applied to a corolla not opened, although its habit is to open.
Inappealable (in-ap-pei'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appealable.] Not to be appealed from

from.

from.

Inappeasable (in-ap-pēz/a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appeasable.] Not to be appeased.

Inappellability (in-ap-pel/la-bil/i-ti), n. Incapability of the councils.' Coleridge.

Inappellability of the councils.' Coleridge.

Inappellable (in-ap-pel/la-bl), a. That cannot be appealed from. 'Inappellable authority.' Coleridge.

rity: tolerage.

Inappetence, Inappetency (in-ap/pē-tens, in-ap/pē-ten-si), n. [Prefix in, not, and appetence, appetence, 1]. Want of appetence or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his inappetence.

Beyle.

2. Want of desire or inclination. See AP-

Inapplicability (in-ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti), n. [From inapplicable.] The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

The inapplicability of this method has already been explained. F. S. Mill.

been explained.

[napplicable (in-appli-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and applicable.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose; as, the argument or the testimony is inapplicable to the case. SYN. Unsuitable, unsuited, unadapted, inappopriate, inapposite.

appropriate, inapposite.

Inapplicableness (in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes), n.

State of being inapplicable.

Inapplicably (in-ap'pli-ka-bli), adv. In an inapplicable manner.

Inapplication (in-ap'pli-ka'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and application.] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indicates respect of study or indicates. gence; indolence; neglect of study or indus-

Inapposite (in-ap/pō-zit), a. [Prefix in, not, and apposite.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an inapposite argu-

ment.

Inappositely (in-ap'pō-zit-li), adv. Not pertinently: not suitably.

Inappreciable(in-ap-pre'shi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appreciable.] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated. After a few approximations the difference becomes inappreciable.

Inappreciacion (in-ap-prë/shi-ä/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and appreciation.] Want of appreciation. Quart. Rev. Inapprehensible (in-ap/prē-hen/si-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and apprehensible.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others inapprehensible, but not to those who were not defiled with women.

Millon.

Inapprehension (in-ap/prē-hen"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and apprehension.] Want of apprehension.
Inapprehensive(in-ap/prē-hen"siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and apprehensive.] Not apprehensive; regardless.

inapproachable (in-ap-proch'a-bl), a [Pre-fix in, not, and approachable.] Not ap-proachable; inaccessible; not to be drawn

proachable; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled. Inapproachably (in-ap-proch'a-bit), adv. So as not to be approached; inaccessibly. Inappropriate (in-ap-propriate), a (Prefix in, not, and appropriate). Not appropriate; not pertaining or belonging; unsuited; not proper; unbecoming; unsuitable, 'Inappropriate remedies,' P. M. Latham. Latham.

Inappropriately (in-ap-prö'pri-āt-li), adv. Not appropriately. Inappropriateness (in-ap-prö'pri-āt-nes), n. Unsuitableness; unfitness. Inapt (in-apt), a. [Prefix iii, not, and apt.] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit.

Inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), n. [Prefix in, not, and aptitude.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

The aptness or inaptitude of one's capacity to that study.

Howell. Inaptly (in-apt'li), adv. Unfitly; unsuit-

Inaptness (in-apt'nes), n. Unfitness; in-

Inaquate (in-ak'wāt), a. [L. inaquatus, pp. of inaqua, to turn into water—in, into, and aqua, water.] Embodied in water.

For as much as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *imaquate*, that is to so, made water.

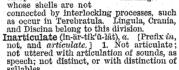
Inaquation (in-a-kwā'shon), n. The state of heing inaquate. Bp. Gardiner. Inarable (in-a'ra-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and arable.] Not arable;

arable.] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled. protigned or tiffed.

Inarch (in-stret), v.t.

[Prefix in, into, and arch.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting to a stock without at first separative the sain form. rating the scion from its parent tree. Inarticulata (in-ăr-

tik'ū-lā'ta),n.pl. That division of the bra-chiopods the valves of



Inarching

speech; not atsinct, or with distinction of syllables.

During the month which followed the death of Mary, the king (William III.) was incapable of excrition. Even to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament he replied only by a few inarticulate sounds.

Macaulay.

2. In zool. not jointed or articulated.—3. Not capable of articulating. 'The poor earl who is inarticulate with palsy.' H. Walpole.

Rare.] Inarticulated (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-ed), a. In zool. Not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate. Inarticulately (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-li), adv. In an inarticulate manner; not with distinct

an inarticulate manner; not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

Inarticulateness (in-är-tik'ü-lät-nes), n.

The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance by the voice; want of distinct articulation.

Inarticulation (in-är-tik'ü-lä'shon), n. The state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of counts in enaching.

sounds in speaking.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression and not by the inarticulation of the words. Lord Chesterfield.

inarticulation of the words. Lord Chesterfula.

Inartificial (in-ärti-fi'shal), a. (Prefix in, not, and artificial.) 1. Not artificial; not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an inartificial style of composition.

An inartificial argument depending upon a naked Dr. T. Brown. 2. Simple: artless.

It was the inartificial process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration.

B. Sprat.

Inartificially (in-ar'ti-fi"shal-li), adv. With-

Inartificially (in-arti-frishal-in), adv. Without art; in an artiess manner; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.
Inartificialness (in-arti-frishal-nes), n. State of being inartificial. [Rare.]
Inasmuch (in-az-much), adv. See In, prep. Inattention (in-at-ten'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; headlesses; necless. heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears, But old, the mind with inattention hears. Pope,

But old, the mind with inattention hears. Pope.

Inattentive (in-at-tentive), a. (Prefix in, not, and attentive.] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regaudless; as, an inattentive spectator or hearer; an inattentive habit.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and inattentive habit.

Wattr.

SYN. Careless, heedless, regardless, thought-less, negligent, remiss, unmindful, inadver-tent, unobservant. Inattentively (in-at-tentiv-li), adv. With-out attention; carelessly; heedlessly. Inattentiveness (in-at-tentiv-nes), a. The state of being inattentive; inattention.

Inaudibility, Inaudibleness (in-a/di-bil"iti, in-a/di-bi-nes), n. The state or quality of being inaudible.

Inaudible (in-a/di-bi), n. [Prefix in, not, and audible.] Not audible; incapable of being heard; as, an inaudible voice or sound. 'The inaudible and noiseless foot of time.' Shak.

Inaudibly (in-a/di-bi), adv. In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

Inaugurt (in-a/gèr), v.t. To inaugurate. 'Inaugurat and created king.' Latimer.

Inaugurat (in-a/gū-ral), n. [Fr. inaugurat, L.L. inaugurat, inaugurat. See Inaugurat.

ATE.] Pertaining to, performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, inaugurat ceremonies. ceremonies.

The inaugural address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner.

Milman.

Inaugural (in-a'gū-ral), n. An inaugural

inaugurate (in-a/gū-nāt), v.t. pret. & pp. inaugurated; ppr. inaugurating. [L. inauguro, inauguratum, to inaugurate, to install—in, into, and auguro, to augur, from augur, an augur (which see).] 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner.

He had taken with him Alfred his youngest son to be there inaugurated.

Mitton.

to be there inaugurated.

2. To set in action or progress, especially something of dignity or weight; to commence, especially with formality; to introduce with some degree of solemnity, pomp, dignity, and the like; to initiate; to originate; as, to inaugurate a new era; he inaugurate his reign by a great act of mercy; to inaugurate a fashion.—3. To perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of; as, to inaugurate a statue. [Inelegant.]

Inaugurate (in-agū-rāt), a. Invested with office.

The new state to which Christ was inaugura-his resurrection. Hammon

his resurrection. Hammond. Inauguration (in-a/gū-rā"shon). The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies; the act of solemnity or formally commencing or introducing anything of weight or dignity, or of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like; as, the inauguration of a part are of a statue. &c.

a new era, of a statue, &c. Inaugurator (in-a/gū-rāt-er), n. One who

inaugurates.
Inauguratory (in-a/gū-ra-to-ri), a. Suited or pertaining to inauguration 'Inauguratory gratulations' Johnson.
Inaurate (in-a/rāt), v.t. [L. inauvo, inauvatum, from prefix in, and auvum, gold.] To cover with gold: to gild.
Inaurate (in-a/rāt), a. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt.
Inauration (in-a-rāshon), n. [L. inauvo, inauvatum, to cover or overlay with gold—in, into, and auvum, gold.] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold. inaugurates.

cess of gilding or covering with gold.

Some sort of their inauration, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. Arbuthnot.

have been much dearer than ones. Arbuthnet.

Thanspicattet (in-g/sin-kāt), n. [L. inauspicatus—in, not, and auspicatus, consecrated by auspices, from auspice, to take the auspices.] Ill-omened; unlucky.

Though it bore an inauspicate face, it proved of a friendly event. Sir G. Buck.

Inauspicious (in-a-spi'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and auspicious.] Not auspicious; illomened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable; as, the war commenced at an inauspicious time, and its issue was inauspicious. 'The yoke of inauspicious stars.' spicious. Shak.

Inauspiciously (in-a-spi'shus-li), adv. In

maniauspicious manner; unfortunately; unfavourably.

Inauspiciousness (in-a-spi'shus-nes), n.
The quality of being inauspicious; unluckiness; unfavourableness.

Inauthoritative (in-a-tho'ri-tā-tiv), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and authoritative.] Having no authority.

All such illegal destructive acts . . . are unau-thoritative, and do neither bind any man's conscience or tie any man's word. S. Johnson.

or the any man's word. S. Fohnson.
Inbarge! (in'barj), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and
barge.] To cause to embark or to go on
board a barge or bark. Drayton.
Inbeaming (in-bem'ing), n. [Prefix in, into,
and beaming.] The ingress of a beam or
ray of light; irradiation. 'These boastings
of new lights, inbeamings, and inspirations.'
South.

Inbeing (in'bē-ing), n. [Prefix in, in, and being.] Inherence; inherent existence; inbeing. Inher separableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of inheing in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.

Watts.

Inbind (in-bind'), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and bind.] To bind or hem in; to inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream inbound Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled.

Fairfax.

Inblown (in'blön), a. [Prefix in, into, and blown.] Blown into. Cudnorth.

Inboard (in'bord), a. [Prefix in, and board.] Within a ship or other vessel; as, inboard works; an inboard cargo.

Inboard (in'bord), adv. Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

Inbond (in'bond), a. In arch. a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall composed to a whendy where the brick or wall composed to a brick or stone laid.

wall: opposed to outbond, where the brick or



Inbond and Outbond Wall. A, Header. B B. Stretchers.

stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An inbond and outbond wall is one where the bricks or stones are

wall is one where the bricks or stones are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall. See Bond.

Thorn (in'born), a. [Prefix in, within, and born.] Inmate; implanted by nature; as, inborn worth. 'All passions being inborn with us.' Dryden.

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), a. [Prefix in, into, and break.] Breaking in; making an incursion or inroad.

sion or inroad.

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), n. The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad.

Inbreathe (in-brēth'), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and breathe.] To infuse by breathing.

Is this music mine,
As a man's breath or voice is called his own,
Inbreathed by the Life-breather? E. E. Browning.

Inbreathed (in'breePard), a. Infused by inspiration. 'Inbreathed sense.' Milton.
Inbred (in'breed), a. (Prefix in, within, and bred, breed.) Bred within; innate; natural; as, inbred affection. 'Inbred worth.' Dry-

Inbreed (in-bred'), v.t. To produce or generate within.

To inbreed in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another.

Millon.

Inburning (in'bern-ing), a. [Prefix in, within, and burning.] Burning within.

Her inburning wrath she 'gan abate. Inburst (in'berst), n. [Prefix in, into, and burst.] A bursting in or into.
Inca (in'ka), n. A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the

Spaniards.

The blood royal of the incas is preserved, or helieved to be so, among the Indians of the present day.

Brande & Cox. Incage (in-kāj'), v.t. pret. & pp. incaged; ppr. incaging. [Prefix in., within, and cage.] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. See ENGAGE.

to any narrow limits. See ENGAGE.

Incagement (in-kāj'ment), n. Confinement
in a cage or other narrow space.

Incalculable (in-ka'kū-la-bl), a. [Prefix in,
not, and calculable.] Not calculable; incapable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. 'His loss is incalculable.'

Todd.

Incalculableness (in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes), n

Quality of being incalculable.

Incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), adv. In a degree beyond calculation; immeasurably. The interest of the game becomes more absorbing when the stakes are incalculably increased.

Incalescence, Incalescency (in-ka-les'ens, in-ka-les'ens), n. The state of being in-calescent; a growing warm; incipient or in-creasing heat.

Incalescent (in-ka-les'ent), a. [L. incales-cens, incalescentis, ppr. of incalesco, to grow warm—in, and calesco, to grow warm, from caleo, to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

Incameration (in-kam'er-ä"shon). n. in, into, and comera, a chamber or arched roof.] 1. The act of placing in a chamber or or office.—2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.

mcandescence (in-kan-des'ens), n. The condition of being incandescent; a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

by intense heat.

Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), a. [L. incandescents, incandescentis, ppr. of incundesce, to become warm or hot—in, and candesce, to begin to glow, to become red hot, incept. from candee, to be white, to shine.] White or glowing with heat.

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, incandescent throughout. Is. Taylor.

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, incandescent throughout. Is. Taylor.

Incanescent (in-kan-es'ent), a. [L. incanescent, incanescentis, ppr. of incanesco, to become gray or hoary—in, and canesco, from canae, to be hoary, from canus, gray.] In bot, having a hoary or gray aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), a. [L. incanus, quite hoary.] In bot, hoary with pubescence.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), a. [L. incanus, duite hoary.] In bot, hoary with pubescence.

Incantation (in-kan-tā'shon), n. [L. incantatio, incantationtis, from incanto, to chant a magic formula over one—in, on, and canto, to sing.] The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing other magical actions; a form of words pronounced or sung in connection with certain ceremonies sung in connection with certain ceremonies for the purpose of enchanting; magical songs, spells, charms, or ceremonies.

The incantation backward she repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats, Garth.

Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. Carth.
Incantatory (in-kan'ta-to-ri), a. Dealing by enchantment; magical. 'Incantatory impostors.' Sir T. Browne.
Incanting† (in-kant'ing), a. Enchanting; ravishing; delightful. 'Incanting voices.' Sir T. Herbert.
Incanton (in-kant'on), v.t. [Prefix in, and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community. Addison.
Incapability (in-kā'pa-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being incapable; incapacity or want of power; want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the incapability of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.
You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapa-

You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapa bility in yourself to the service.

Suckling.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapability in yourself to the service.

Incapable (in-kä/pa-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and capable.] Not capable; possessing in-adequate power, physical or mental; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; as, do not employ him, he is quite incapable. 'Incapable and shallow innocents.' Shak. It is most commonly followed by of, and the significations attaching to the phrase in its various usages may be distinguished as follows: (a) not capable from want of spatial capacity; not having sufficient room or content; as, a vessel is incapable of containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor. (b) Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; as, man is incapable of comprehending the essence of the Divine Being; an idiot is incapable of learning to read; hence, without a verb following, unconscious; without the power of feeling or comprehending. comprehending.

Is not your father grown incapable Of reasonable affairs? Shak

Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes, As one incapable of her own distress. Shak. As one interpace of her own distress.

On Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, the bridge is incapable of reparation.

Th' ethereal mould,

Incapable of stain.

Milton.

(d) Wanting moral power or disposition: used with reference to evil acts, feelings, and the like; as, he is incapable of a dishonourable act. (e) Unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered incapable of purchasing any more.

Swift. more. Sign. Sign.

—Inexpable, Unable. Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate; unable denotes the want of active

power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.

Incapable (in-ka'pa-bl), n. One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person.

Incapableness (in-ka'pa-bl-nes), n. Incapableness (in-ka'pa-bl-nes), n.

Intry.

Incapably (in-kā'pa-bli), adv. In an incapable manner.

Incapacious (in-ka-pā'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and capacious,] 1. Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content

Souls that are made little and incapacious cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

(Among the

charge their monguis to take in any great compass of times or things.

2. Silly; foolish; incapable. 'Among the incapacious and silly.' Feltham.

Incapaciousness (in-ka-pā'shus-nes), n. The condition of being incapacious; narrowness; want of containing space.

Incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tat), v.t. pret. & pp. incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tat), v.t. pret. & pp. incapacitate [Trefix in, not, and capacitate]. I. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make incapable; as, old age and infirmity incapacitate men for work; infancy incapacitates a child for learning algebra.—2. To deprive of competent power or ability; to render units; to disquality; as, infancy incapacitates one for marriage.—3. To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of crime incapacitates one to be a witness. be a witness.

It absolutely incapacitated them from holding rank, office, function, or property. Milman.

Incapacitation (in-ka-pas'i-tă"shon), n. The act of incapacitating or state of being inca-pacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqua-lification.

lification.

It is plain enough from the journals that the house have assumed the power of incapacitation. Halland of crime, escaped with incapacitation. Folknam.

Incapacity (in-ka-pasi-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and capacity] 1. Want of capacity; want of power or ability; inability; incapality; incapa-tility, incapacity; incapa-tility incomputence. bility; incompetency.

The inactivity of the soul is its incapacity to be moved with anything common.

Arbuthnot.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily incarcerate the infected air, as woollen clothes.

Harvey.

Incarcerate (in-kiarse-rāt), a. Imprisoned; confined. Dr. H. More.
Incarcerated (in-kiarse-rāt-ed), p. and a. Imprisoned; confined; specifically, in med. a term applied to hernia in which the constriction cannot be easily reduced.
Incarceration (in-kiarse-rā'shon), n. 1. The act of incarceration or imprisoning impri-

incarceration (ni-karse-rasion), % 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.—2. In swy. a term generally applied to constriction about the neck of a hernial sue, so that the hernia cannot be reduced with facility; strangulation, as in barrie & section 1. hemia, &c. Incarcerator (in-kär'sé-rāt-ér), n. One who

incarcerates or shuts up in prison. Incardinate (in-kar'din-at), a. Incarnate [Ludicrous.]

Lindicrous.]
The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil incardinate.

Sake, Twelfin Night, v. I.

Incarn (in-khrn'), v.t. [Fr. incarner, to become incarnate. See INCARNATE.] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. Wiseman.

Incarn (in-khrn'), v.t. To breed flesh. Wiseman.

Incarnadinet (in-kär'na-din), a. [Fr. in-carnadin—L. in, in, and caro, carnis, flesh.] Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red.

Incarnadine (in-kär'na-din), v.t. To dye red or of a flesh colour; to tinge with the colour of flesh. See INCARNARDINE, which is the form given in some editions of Shak-

ere.
Lol in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun incarriadines.
Longfellow

Incarnardine (in-kar'nar-din), v.t. To incarnadine.

carnatine.

No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
Making the green one red.

Incarnate (in-kii'nāt), v.t. pret, & pp. incarnated; ppr. incarnating. [L.L. incarno,
incarnatum—L. in, into, and caro, carnus,

Inanity (in-an'i-ti), n. 1. The state of being mane; empthness; void space; vacuity.

2. Mental vacuity; senselessness; frivolousness; silliness.—3. Hollowness; worthless.

ness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and prantly of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy.

Kingdate.

Inantherate (in-an'ther-at), a. [Prefix in, the prevention of the preventio

not, and auther.] In bot. bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive sta-

mens.

Inapathy (in-ap'a-thi), n. [Prefix in, not, and apathy.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.]

Inapertous (in-a-pér'tus), a. [L. in, not, and apertus, open, from aperio, to open.]

In bot. a term applied to a corolla not opened, although its habit is to open.

Inappealable (in-ap-pel'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appealable.] Not to be appealed from

from.
Inappeasable (in-ap-pēz'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appeasable.] Not to be appeased.
Inappellability (in-ap-pel'la-bil'-i-ti), n.
Incapability of being appealed from. 'The inappellability of the councils.' Caleridge.
Inappellabile (in-ap-pel'la-bl), a. That cannot be appealed from. 'Inappellabile authority.' Coleridge.
Inappetence, Inappetency (in-ap'pē-ten-si, n. [Prefix in, not, and appetence, appetency.] 1. Want of appetence or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment.

nutriment.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*.

Boyle. 2. Want of desire or inclination. See AP-

Inapplicability (in-ap/pli-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [From inapplicable.] The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

The inapplicability of this method has already een explained.

7. S. Mill.

hen explained. (in-ap/pil-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in applicable (in-ap/licable, Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose; as, the argument or the testimony is inapplicable to the case. Syn. Unsuitable, unsuited, unadapted, inappropriate, inapposite.

Inapplicableness (in-ap/pil-ka-bl-nes), n. State of being inapplicable.

Inapplicable manner.

Inapplicable manner.

Inapplicable (in-ap/pil-ka-bl-nes), n. [Prefix in, not, and application.] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

Tnapposite (in-ap'pō-zit), a. [Prefix in, not, and apposite.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an inapposite argument.

ment.

Inappositely (in-ap/pō-zit-li), adv. Not pertinently; not suitably.

Inappreciable (in-ap-pre'shi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and appreciable.] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated. After a few approximations the difference becomes inappreciable. Hallam.

Inappreciation (in-ap-prē'shi-ā'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and appreciation.] Want of appreciation. Quart. Rev. Inapprehensible (in-ap'prē-hen'si-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and apprehensible.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others inapprehensible, but not to those who were not defiled with women.

Millon.

Inapprehension (in-ap'prē-hen"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and apprehension.] Want of apprehension.
Inapprehensive(in-ap'prē-hen"siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and apprehensive.] Not apprehensive; regardless.
Inapprehensive; regardless.

hensive; regardless.

Inapproachable (in-ap-proch'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and approachable.] Not approachable; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled.

Inapproachably (in-ap-proch'a-bli), adv. So as not to be approached; inaccessibly.

Inappropriate (in-ap-pro'pri-at), a. [Prefix in, not, and appropriate, lot appropriate; not pertaining or belonging; unsuitable. 'Inappropriate remedies.' P. M. Latham. Latham.

Latham.

Inappropriately (in-ap-prö/pri-āt-li), adv.
Not appropriately.

Inappropriateness (in-ap-prö/pri-āt-nes),
n. Unsuitableness; unfitness.
Inapt (in-apt), a. [Prefix in, not, and apt.]

Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit.

Inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), n. [Prefix in, not, and aptitude.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

The aptness or inaptitude of one's capacity to that study. Inaptly (in-apt'li), adv. Unfitly; unsuit-

Inaptness (in-apt/nes), n. Unfitness; in-

Inaquate (in-ak'wāt), a. [L. inaquatus, pp. of imaquo, to turn into water—in, into, and aqua, water.] Embodied in water.

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is inaquate, that is to say, made water.

Craimer.

say, made water.

Inaquation (in-a-kwā'shon), n. The state of being inaquate. Bp. Gardiner.

Inarable (in-a'ra-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and arable.] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

ploughed or tilled.
Inarch (in-kirch'), v. t.
[Prefix in, into, and
arch.] To graft by
approach; to graft by
uniting to a stock
without at first separating the scion from
its parent tree.
Inarticulata (in-artik'u-la'ta), n. pl. That
division of the brachiopods the valves of
whose shells are not

whose shells are not

whose shells are not connected by interlocking processes, such as occur in Terebratula. Lingula, Crania, and Discina belong to this division.

Inarticulate (in-ar-tik'ū-lāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and articulate.] 1. Not articulate, not uttered with articulation of sounds, as speech; not distinct, or with distinction of speech; not distinct, or with distinction of speech;

Inarching.

speech; not missince, or with discinction of syllables.

During the month which followed the death of Mary, the king (William III.) was incapable of exertion. Even to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament he replied only by a few inarticulate sounds.

Macaulay.

2. In zool. not jointed or articulated.—3. Not capable of articulating. 'The poor earl who is inarticulate with palsy.' H. Walpole. Rare.

Inarticulated (in-är-tik'ü-lät-ed), a. In zool. Not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate. Inarticulately (in-är-tik'ü-lät-li), adv. In an harticulate manner; not with distinct

an inarticulate manner; not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

Inarticulateness (in-är-tik'ū-lät-nes), n.
The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance by the voice; want of distinct articulation.

Inarticulation (in-är-tik'ū-lä'shon), n. The state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of samuls in graphing.

sounds in speaking.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression and not by the inarticulation of the words. Lord Chesterfield.

Inartificial (in-lire i-fi-fishal), a. (Prefix in, not, and artificial.) 1. Not artificial; not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an inartificial style of composition.

An inartificial argument depending upon a naked asseveration.

Dr. T. Brown. 2. Simple: artless.

It was the inartificial process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration. Ep. Sprat.

Inartificially (in-ar'ti-fi"shal-li), adv. With-

Inartificially (in-arti-fr'shal-il), adv. Without art; in an artiess manner; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.
Inartificialness (in-ar'ti-fr'shal-nes), n. State of heing inartificial. [Rare.]
Inasmuch (in-az-much'), adv. See IN, prep. Inattention (in-at-ten'shon), n. (Prefix in, not, and attention.) Want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.
Novellays attract our grayished ears.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears, But old, the mind with inattention hears. Pope.

But old, the mind with induction learns. Pope.

Inattentive (in-at-tentiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and attentive.] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regawless; as, an inattentive spectator or hearer; an inattentive habit.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and inattentive habit. Syn. Careless, heedless, regardless, thought-

less, negligent, remiss, unmindful, inadvertent, unobservant.

Inattentively (in-at-tent/iv-li), adv. Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

Inattentiveness (in-at-tent/iv-nes), n. The state of being inattentive; inattention.

Inaudibility, Inaudibleness (in-g'di-bil"iti, in-g'di-bil-nes), n. The state or quality of being inaudible.

or penig mandable.

Inaudible (in-a'di-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and audible.] Not audible; incapable of being heard; as, an inaudible voice or sound. 'The inaudible and noiseless foot of time.' Shak.

of time. Shak.
Inaudibly (in-a/di-bli), adv. In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.
Inaugur† (in-a/gér), vt. To inaugurate. 'Inaugurad and created king.' Latiner.
Inaugural (in-a/gér-ral), a. [Fr. inaugurad, L.L. inauguralis, inaugural. See INAUGURATE.] Pertaining to, performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, inaugural ceremonies.
The inaugural address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner.
Inaugural (in-a/gh-ral) a. An inaugural.

Inaugural (in-a'gū-ral), n. An inaugural

address.

Inaugurate (in-a/gū-rāt), v.t. pret. & pp.
inaugurated; ppr. inaugurating. [L. inauguro, inauguratum, to inaugurate, to install—in, into, and auguro, to augur, from
augur, an augur (which see).] 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity
or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an
office in a formal manner.

He had taken with him Alfred his youngest son to be there inaugurated. Milton.

to be there imangurated.

2. To set in action or progress, especially something of dignity or weight; to commence, especially with formality; to introduce with some degree of solemnity, pomp, dignity, and the like; to initiate; to originate; as, to inaugurate a new era; he inaugurated his reign by a great act of mercy; to inaugurate a fashion.—3. To perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of; as, to inaugurate a statue. [Inelegant.]

Inaugurate (in-a'gū-rāt), a. Invested with office.

The new state to which Christ was inaugurate at his resurrection.

Hammond.

his resurrection. (in-a/gū-ra/shon), a. The act of inauguration (in-a/gū-ra/shon), a. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies; the act of solemnity or formally commencing or introducing anything of weight or dignity, or of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like; as, the inauguration of a new era, of a statue, &c.

Inaugurator (in-a/ū-n/ū-a/t-) a. One who

Inaugurator (in-a/gū-rāt-er), n. One who inaugurates

inaugurates.

Inauguratory (in-a/gū-ra-to-ri), a Suited or pertaining to inauguration 'Inauguratory gratulations.' Johnson.

Inaurate (in-a/rāt), v.t. [L. inauvo, inauratum, from prefix in, and aurum, gold.] To cover with gold: to gild.

Inaurate (in-a/rāt), a. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt.

Inauration (in-a-rā/shon), n. [L. inauvo, inauratum, to cover or overlay with gold—in, into, and aurum, gold.] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold.

cess of gilding or covering with gold.

Some sort of their inauration, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours, Arbuthnot.

nauspicatet (in-a'spi-kāt), n. [L. inauspicatus—in, not, and auspicatus, consecrated by auspices, from auspico, to take the auspices.] Ill-omened; unlucky.

Though it bore an inauspicate face, it proved of a friendly event. Sir G. Buck.

Inauspicious (in-a-spi'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and auspicious.] Not auspicious; illomened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable; as the war commenced at an inauspicious time, and its issue was inauspicious. 'The yoke of inauspicious stars.' spicious. Shak

Shak.

Inauspiciously (in-a-spi'shus-li), adv. In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately; unfavourably.

Inauspiciousness (in-a-spi'shus-nes), n. The quality of being inauspicious; unfavourableness.

Inauthoritative (in-a-tho'ri-tā-tiv), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and authoritative.] Having no authority.

All such illegal destructive acts are unau-thorizative, and do neither bind any man's conscience or tie any man's word. S. Johnson.

or tie any man's word.

Inbarge† (in'barj), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and barye.] To cause to embark or to go on board a barge or bark. Drayton.

Inbeaming (in-ben'ing), n. [Prefix in, into, and beaming.] The ingress of a beam or ray of light; irradiation. 'These boastings of new lights, inbeamings, and inspirations.' South.

Inheing (in'bē-ing), n. [Prefix in, in, and being.] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness.

separableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of inhebrig in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.

Watts.

Inbind (in-bind'), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and bind.] To bind or hem in; to inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream inbound Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled. Fairfax.

Inblown (in'blōn), a. [Prefix in, into, and blown.] Blown into. Cudworth.
Inboard (in'bord), a. [Prefix in, and board.] Within a ship or other vessel; as, inboard works; an inboard cargo.
Inboard (in'bord), adv. Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.
Inbond (in'bond), a. In arch. a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall composed to authord where the hirds or

wall: opposed to outbond, where the brick or



Inbond and Outbond Wall. A. Header. B B. Stretchers.

stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An inbond and outbond wall is one where the bricks or stones are

wall is one where the bricks or stones are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall. See Bond.

Inborn (in'born), a. [Prefix in, within, and born.] Innate; implanted by nature; as, inborn worth. 'All passions being inborn with us. Dryden.

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), a. [Prefix in, into, and break.] Breaking in; making an incursion or inroad.

Introducting (in'brāk-ing), a. The act of

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), n. The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad. Inbreakine (in-brêth'), nt. [Prefix in, and breathe.] To infuse by breathing.

Is this music mine,
As a man's breath or voice is called his own,
Inbreathed by the Life-breather? E. B. Browning.

Inbreathed (in'Dreved), a. Infused by inspiration. 'Inbreathed sense.' Milton.
Inbred (in'Dreved), a. [Prefix in, within, and bred, breed.] Bred within; innate; natural; as, inbred affection. 'Inbred worth.' Drydren.

Inbreed (in-bred'), v.t. To produce or generate within.

To inbreed in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another.

Milton.

Inburning (in'bern-ing), a. [Prefix in, within, and burning.] Burning within. Her inburning wrath she 'gan abate.

Indurst (in'berst), n. (Prefix in, into, and burst.) A bursting in or into.
Inca, (in'ka), n. A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the

Spaniards.

The blood royal of the incas is preserved, or be-lieved to be so, among the Indians of the present day. Brande & Cox.

Brande Cox.
Incage (in-kāj'), v.t. pret. & pp. incaged;
ppr. incaging. (Prefix in, within, and cage.)
To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine
to any narrow limits. See ENCAGE.

Incagement (in-kāj'ment), n. Confinement in a cage or other narrow space. Incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and calculable,] Not calculable; incapable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. 'His loss is incalculable.'

Incalculableness (in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes), n

Quality of being incalculable.

Incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), adv. In a degree beyond calculation; immeasurably. The interest of the game becomes more absorbing when the stakes are *incalculably* increased.

Incalescence, Incalescency (in-ka-les'ens, in-ka-les'ens), n. The state of being in-calescent; a growing warm; incipient or in-creasing heat.

Incalescent (in-ka-les'ent), a. [L. incalescens, incalescentis, ppr. of incalesco, to grow warm.-in, and calesco, to grow warm, from caleo, to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat

Incameration (in-kam'er-a"shon), n. in, into, and camera, a chamber or arched root.] I. The act of placing in a chamber or or office.—2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain

ncandescence (in-kan-des'ens), n. The condition of being incandescent; a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

by intense near. Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), a. [L. incandescent, incandescentis, ppr. of incandescent to become warm or hot—in, and candescent to begin to glow, to become red hot, incept. from candeo, to be white, to shine.] White or glowing with heat.

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, incandescent throughout. Is. Taylor.

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, incandescent throughout. Is. Taylor.

Incanescent (in-kan-es'ent), a. [L. incanescents, incanescentis, ppr. of incanesco, to become gray or hoary—in, and canesco, trom caneo, to be loary, from canus, gray.] In bot, having a hoary or gray aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), a. [L. incanus, quite hoary.] In bot, hoary with pubescence.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), a. [L. incanus, quite hoary.] In bot, hoary with pubescence.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), a. [L. incanus, quite hoary.] The act hoary of the incantation (in-kan-tā'shon), n. [L. incanustatio, incantations, from incento, to chant a magic formula over one—in, on, and canto, to sing.] The act of euchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies for the purpose of rechanting; magical songs, spells, charms, or ceremonies for the purpose of enchanting; magical songs, spells, charms, or ceremonies.

The incantation backward she repeats.

The incantation backward she repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. Garth

Incantatory (in-kan'ta-to-ri), a. Dealing by enchantment; magical. 'Incantatory impostors.' Sir T. Browne.
Incanting† (in-kant'ing), a. Enchanting; ravishing; delightful. 'Incanting voices.' Sir T. Herbert.

Sir T. Herbert.

Incanton (in-kan'ton), v.t. [Prefix in, and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community. Addison.

Incapability (in-ka'pa-bil"i-iti), n. The quality of being incapable; incapacity or want of power; want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the incapability of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapa bility in yourself to the service. Suckling.

Incapable (in-kā/pa-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and capable.] Not capable; possessing inadequate power, physical or mental; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; as, do not employ him, he is quite incapable. Incapable and shallow innocents. Shak. It is most commonly followed by of, and the significations attaching to the physical in the yearion usegoes may be lowed by of, and the significations attaching to the phrase in its various usages may be distinguished as follows: (a) not capable from want of spatial capacity; not having sufficient room or content; as, a vessel is incapable of containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor. (b) Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; as, man is incapable of comprehending the essence of the Divine Being; an idiot is incapable of learning to read; hence, without a verb following, unconscious; without the power of feeling or comprehending.

Is not your father grown incapable

Is not your father grown incapable Of reasonable affairs? Shak.

Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes, As one incapable of her own distress. Shak. (c) Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, the bridge is incapable

of reparation.
Th' ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain.

(d) Wanting moral power or disposition; used with reference to evil acts, feelings, and the like; as, he is incapable of a dishonourable act. (e) Unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them and they are rendered incapable of purchasing any more.

Swift. more. Sign. ——Incapable, Unable. Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate; unable denotes the want of active

power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.

Incapable (in-ka'pa-bl), n. One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person.

Incapableness (in-ka'pa-bl-nes), n. Incapableness (in-ka'pa-bl-nes), n.

initity.

Incapably (in-kā'pa-bli), adv. In an incapable manner.

Incapacious (in-ka-pā'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and eapacious.] 1. Not capacious, not large or spacious; narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and incapacious cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

Biernet.

change that mongains to take many practings of times or things.

2. Silly; foolish; incapable. 'Among the incapacious and silly.' Feltham.

Incapaciousness (in-ka-pa'shus-nes), n. The condition of being incapacious; narrowness; want of containing space.

Incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tit), e.c. pret. & pp. incapacitatel ppr. incapacitating. (Prefix in, not, and capacitate!) 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make incapable; as, old age and intirmity incapacitates achild for learning algebra.—2. To deprive of competent power or ability; to render unit; to disquality; as, infancy incapacitates one for marriage.—3. To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of crime incapacitates one to s, conviction of crime incapacitates one to be a witness.

It absolutely incapacitated them from holding rank, office, function, or property.

Milman.

Incapacitation (in-ka-pas'i-tä"shon), n. The act of incapacitating or state of being inca-pacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqua-

Hieation.

It is plain enough from the journals that the house have assumed the power of incapacitation. Hallam. Goodwin, who had committed the same kind of crime, escaped with incapacitation. Fohrson.

Incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and cepacity.] 1. Want of capacity, want of power or ability; inability; incapability, incompactors bility; incompetency.

The inactivity of the soul is its incapacity to be moved with anything common.

Arbuthnat.

moved with anything common.

2. In leav, the want of a quality legally to do, give, transmit, or receive something. Incarcerate (in-kin'se-rat), v.t. pret. & pp. incarcerated; ppr. incarcerating. [L. in, in, into, and career, a prison.]

1. To imprison, to confine in a jail.—2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes.

Harvey.

Incarcerate (in-kär'se-rät), a. Imprisoned; confined. Dr. H. More.
Incarcerated (in-kär'se-rät-ed), p. and a. Imprisoned; confined; specifically, in med. a term applied to hernia in which the constriction cannot be easily reduced.
Incarceration (in-kär'se-rä'shon), n. 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.—2. In sury, a term generally applied to constriction about the neek of a hernial sac, so that the hernia cannot be hernial sac, so that the hernia cannot be reduced with facility; strangulation, as in hernia, &c.

Incarcerator (in-kār'sé-rāt-ér), n. One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

Incardinate (in-kār'din-āt), a. Incarnate.

[Ludicrous,]

[Linderous.]
The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil incardinate.
Saka, Twelfin Night, v. t.
Incarn (in-kinn'), v. t. [Fr. incarner, to become incarnate. See IncarnATE.] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. Wiseman.
Incarn (in-kinn'), v. i. To breed flesh. Wiseman.

Incarnadine† (in-kär'na-din), a. [Fr. in-carnadin—L. in, in, and caro, carnis, flesh.] Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale

Incarnadine (in-kär'na-dīn), v.t. To dye red or of a flesh colour; to tinge with the colour of flesh. See INCARNARDINE, which is the form given in some editions of Shak-

ere.

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,

Whose fanes the sunken sun incarragines.

Longfel Incarnardine (in-kär'när-din), v.t. To in-

carnadine.

carnadine.

No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
Making the green one red.

Incarnate (in-kär'nät), v.t. pret. & pp. incarnated; ppr. incarnating. [L.L. incarno,
incarnatum—L. in, into, and caro, carns,

flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in

flesh.] To clothe with nesn; we emong infiesh.

This essence to incarnate and imbrute. That to the highth of deity aspired. Million.

Incarnate (in-kin'niat), a. 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as, the incarnate Son of God.—2, fof a red colour; flesh-coloured. "A blossom like to a damask or incarnate rose." Holland.

Incarnate (in-kin'niat), v.t. To form flesh; to heal, as a wound, by granulation.

Me unde Toby's wound was nearly well—'twas

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well-'twas just beginning to incarnate, Sterne.

My ancle Toby's woma was nearly well—twas just beginning to incarnate.

Sterne.

Incarnation (in-kär-nå'shon), n. [L.L. incarnation (in-kär-nå'shon), n. [L.L. incarnation incarna.**

**Incarnation in-kär-nå'shon), n. [L.L. incarnation or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or of taking a luman body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated or clothed with flesh; confinement within a body; as, the incarnation of the Son of God. 2. In sucy. the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification: a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act. 'The very incarnation of selfishness.' F. W. Robertson. She is a new incarnation of some of the illustri-She is a new incarnation of some of the illustrious dead. Feffrey.

4.† The colour of flesh; carnation.

Incarnative (in-kärna-tiv), a. [Fr. incarnativi.] Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

Incarnative (in-kärnā-tiv), n. A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

wounds.

Incarnification (in-kär'ni-fi-kä''shon), n.

The act of assuming or being clothed with

The act of assuming of being clothed with flesh; incarnation.

Incase (in-kas'), v.t. pret. & pp. incased; ppr. incassing. [Prefix in, into, within, and case.]

To inclose in, or as in, a case; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors incase. Pope.
Incasement (in-kās'ment), n. 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in a case.—2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.
Incask (in-kask'), n.t. (Prefix in, into, and cask.] To put into a cask. Sherwood.
Incastellated (in-kas'tel-lāt-ed), n. (Prefix in, within, and castellated.] Confined or inclosed in a castle.
Incastelled (in-kas'tel), n. 1. Inclosed in a castle.—2. Hoof-bound. Crabb.
Incatenation (in-kat's-nā'shon), n. [L.L. incatenatio, incatenationis—L. in, in, into, and catena, a chain.] The act of linking or yoking. 'The incatenation of fleas.' Gold-smith. Rich plates of gold the folding doors incase. Pope.

Incaution (in-ka/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and caution.] Want of caution; heedless-

Lest through incantion falling thou may'st be A joy to others, a reproach to me. Pope.

A joy to others, a reproach to me. Pope.
Incautious (in-ka'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and cautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as, incautious youth.
What he says on this head is . . . incautious and injudicious.

injudicious. Fortin.

SYN. Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, impolitic, careless, heedless, thoughtless, improvident.

Incautiously (in-ka'shus-li), adv. In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

Incautiousness (in-ka'shus-nes), n. The state or quality of being incautious; want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight. Incavatus, pp. of cavo, to make hollow, from acvaus, hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

or m.

Incavation (in-kāv-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

Incave (in-kāv'), n. t. Same as *Encare*.

Incaverned (in-ka'vernd), a. [Prefix in, in, and avern.] Inclosed in a cavern. *Draytom*

Inn.
Incelebrity (in-se-leb'ri-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and celebrity.] Want of celebrity.
Incend † (in-send'), v.t. [L. incendo, to set fire to, to inflame.] To inflame; to excite.

With the heat, brought with them, they incend the brain beyond measure.

Incendiarism (in-sen'di-ar-izm), n. The act

or practice of an incendiary.

Incendiary (in-sen'di-ari), n. [L. incendiarius, from incendo, to burn—in, and candeo, to shine or be on fire.] 1. A person who sets fire to a building; a person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson.—2. One who or that which excites; a person who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels; a political agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or incendiaries, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c.
Burton.
Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.

Addison.

Incendiary (in-sen'di-a-ri), a. 1. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as, an incendiary purpose.—2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

With this menace the intendiary informer left De Itsle, in order to carry his threats into execution. History of Duelling.

Incendious (in-sen'di-us) a. Incendiary; promoting faction or contention. Incendiously (in-sen'di-us), a. Incendiary; promoting faction or contention. Incensant (im-sens'ant), a. [L. L. incensans, incensants, ppr. of incense, freq. of L. incendo, to set fire, to inflame.] In her. a term applicable to the boar when borne in a furious angry position.

Incense (in'sens), n. [L. incensum, from incensus, pp. of incendo, to burn; It. incenso, Fr. encens.] 1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of incense went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

2. The materials burned for making perfumes;

2. The materials burned for making perfumes; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, used for the purpose of producing a perfume when burned.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon.

Lev. x. 1.

conse thereon.

Incense (in'sens), v.t. pret. & pp. incensed; ppr. incenseing. To perfume with incense. 'To have her bound, incensed with wanton sweets.' Marston.

Incense (in-sens'), v.t. pret. & pp. incensed; ppr. incensing. 1.† To set on fire; to cause to burn; to inflame; to kindle.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed.

Bacon. Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to

Thy glorious heap of funeral, 2. To enkindle or inflame to violent anger: to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. How could my plous son thy power incense?

Incense-breathing (in'sens-breathing).

Breathing or exhaling incense. "The breezy call of incense-breathing morn." Gray.

Incensed (in-senst), p. and a. 1. Inflamed to violentanger; exasperated; incited; urged on.—2. In her. a term applied to the eyes, &c., of any rapacious creature, when represented with fire issuing from them.

Incensement (in-sens'ment), n. Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.

His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

that satisfaction can be none but by panes of death. Shak.

Incension (in-sen'shon), n. [L. incensio, from incensio, to burn.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation.

Bacon.

evaporation.

Incensive (in-sens'iv), a. Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory. 'Incensive of human passions.' Barrow.

Incensor (in-sens'et), n. [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

Many priests were inpetuous and importunate in-censors of the rage.

Hayward.

Incensory (in-sen'sō-ri), n. The vessel in which incense is burned and offered; a cen-

Incensurable (in-sen'shūr-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and censurable.] Not censurable. Dwight. Incensurably (in-sen'shūr-a-bli), adv. So

Incensurably (in-sensurable), day. So as not to deserve censure.

Incentive (in-sen'tiv), a. [L. incentivus, that strikes up or leads a melody, from incino, to sing or play upon—in, on, and cano, to sing. It has its English sense from the incitement of martial or dance music.] I. Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most incentive to industry.

Dr. H. More.

2. Apt to take fire quickly. Philips. Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. Milton. Incentive (in-sen'tiv), n. [L. incentivum, an incentive. See the adjective.] That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; metive; spuras, the love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two powerful incentives to action.—Syn. Motive, spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement.
Incentively (in-sentiv-il), adv. In an incentive manner; incitingly; encouragingly.
Incepting (in-septing), a. Incipient; beginning.

ning.

**The process and philosophers must pay for their whistle.

Spectator,

Inception (in-sep'shon), n. [L. inceptio, inceptionis, from incipio, to begin—prefix in, and capio, to take.] 1. The act of taking in, or the process of being taken in; reception. [Rare.]

tion. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inteption*, during efforts to breather while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs.

E. A. Foe.

2. Beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the inception of religion . . . we have reason to conjecture that the inception of mankind was not long before, Sir M. Hale.

Inceptive (in-septive), a. [L. inceptives, from incipio, to begin.] 1. Beginning: noting beginning; as, an inceptive proposition; an inceptive verb, which expresses the beginning of action.

An inceptive and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.

vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.

2. In math. a word used by Dr. Wallis to express such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is inceptive of a line; a line of a surface; and a surface of a solid. Inceptive (in-sep'tiv), a. That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or verb. Inceptive ly (in-sep'tiv-li), adv. In an inceptive manner.

Inceptor (in-sep'ter), n. 1. A beginner; one in the rudiments.—2. A person who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university. Inceration (in-se-ris/shon), n. [L. incero, inceratum, to smear with wax—in, on, and cera, wax.] The act of covering with wax. Incerative (in-se'n-tiv), a. Cleaving to or sticking like wax. Cotgrave.
Incertain (in-se'ri-tin), a. [Prefix in, not, and certain, [Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. 'Lawless and incertain tin, adv. Uncertainly, doubtfully. Huloet.
Incertainty (in-se'rian-li), adv. Uncertainty, doubt.
The certain hazard of all incertainties. Shak.

doubt.

The certain hazard of all incertainties. Shak. Incertitude (in-ser'ti-tūd), n. [L.L. incer-titudo, from L. incertus, uncertain—in, not, and certus, certain.] Uncertainty; doubt-fulness; doubt-

He falls and forfeits reputation from mere incerti-tude or irresolution. Is. Taylor.

He fails and forfeits reputation from mere interstate or irresolution.

Incertum (in-ser'tum), n. In anc. arch. a mode of building walls used by the Romans, in which the stones were not squared nor the joints placed regularly; rubble-work.

Incessable (in-ses'a-bi), a. [L. irressabli'is—prefix in, not, and cesso, to cease. See Chase.] Unceasing; continual. Shelton. [Rare.] Incessably (in-ses'a-bi), adv. Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

Incessancy (in-ses'an-si), n. The quality of being incessant; unintermitted; continuance; unceasingness. Dwight.

Incessant (in-ses'ant), a. [L. prefix in, not, and cessans, cessantis, ppr. of cesso, to cease. See Chase.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; constant; perpetual; ceaseless; as, incessant rains; incessant clamours.—Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual. See under Continuous. Incessant in-ses'ant), n. The quality or the state of being incessant. [Very rare.] Incessant manner; without ceasing; continually.

Incessantmanner; without ceasing; continually.

Incessantness (in-ses'ant-nes), n. The state

Incessantness (in-serant-nes), n. The state of being incessant.

Incession† (in-sershon), n. [L. in, and cedo, cessum, to go.] Progress on foot; progression. The incession or local motion of animals.' Sir T. Browne.

Incest (in'sest), n. [Fr. inceste, L. incestum, unchastity, incest, from incestus, unchaste—in, not, and castus, chaste.] The crime of

cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a completation or sexual intercourse between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. (b) The act of a vicar or other beneficiary who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

tion of the other.

Incestious (in-sest'ū-us), a. 1. Guilty of incest; as, an incestious person. 'An incestious Herod discoursing of chastity.' South.—2. Involving the crime of incest; as an incestious connection. 'Love not adulterous nor incestious.' Warburton.

Incestiously (in-sest'ū-us-li), adv. In an incestious manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

The Incestious manner of involve the crime of incest.

the crime of incest.

Incestuousness (in-sestü-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being incestuous.

Inch (insh), n. [A. Sax. ince, ynce, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; L. uneia, a twelfth part. Ounce is the same word in another form.] I. A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot. The inch is subdivided decirally foresignific humpers, and inchalled. part of a foot. The inch is subdivided deci-mally for scientific purposes, and into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c., for me-chanical purposes. Another division, scarcely now used, was into twelfth parts, called lines, as well as into three parts, called barley-corns, from its being supposed to be equal to the length of three barley-corns.— 2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree.

Give not an inch of ground

3. A critical moment.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch.

—By inches, by slow degrees; gradually.— Excommunication by inch of candle. See under CANDLE.—Sale by inch of candle. See

under CANDLE.—Sale by meh of candle. See under SALE.

Inch (insh), v.t. 1. To drive by inches or small degrees. [Rare.]

Valiant, they say, but very popular;

He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And inches out my master.

Dryden.

and metes out my master. Dryden.
2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.
Ainsworth. [Rare.]
Inch (insh), v.i. To advance or retire by
small degrees; to move slowly.
Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And inches to the wall.
Tack (inch.), at [Goal inches in the land market.]

Inch (insh), n. [Gael. innis, an island, probably allied to L. insula.] An island: a frequent element in names of small islands belonging to Scotland; as, Inchcolm, Inchkeith. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland was islanded as the of central Scotland were islands; as, the Inches of Perth. In Ireland, it more frequently assumes the forms Innis, Ennis.

The blackening wave is edged with white:
To inch and rock the sea-news fix:
The hinsh), a. Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness: used in composition; as, two-inch, four-inch.—Inch stuff, deal boards sawed I inch thick.
Inchamber (in-chām'ber), v.t. [Prefix in, in, within, and chamber.] To lodge in a chamber. Sherwood.
Inchangeability (in-chānj'a-bil'i-til), n. [Prefix in, not, and changeability.] Unchangeableness. Kenrick.
Inchant (in-chant'), v.t. Same as Enchant. Incharitable (in-chārit-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and charitable.] Uncharitable.
Incharity (in-chārit-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and charity.] Want of charity. Warner. Inchase (in-chās'), v.t. Same as Enchase. Inchastity. Mitton.
Inched (insht), a. Containing inches: added to words of number; as, four-inched. Shak. Inchest (in-chest'), v.t. [Prefix in, in, into, and chest.] To put into a chest.
Inchipin (insh'i-pin), n. Same as Inchpin. Inch-meal (insh'mel), adv. [Inch, and suffix-meal, as in piece-meal; A. Sax.-mealum, from med, a part.] By small degrees; little by little.—By inch-meal, by degrees.
All the infections that the sun sucks up From bogs, fens, flas, on Prospero fall, and make him Shak.
Inchoate (in-chest'), v.t. [L. inchoo, inchoatum, to begin.] To begin. [Rare.] The blackening wave is edged with white; To inch and rock the sea-mews fly. Sir W. Scott.

By inch-meal a disease! Inchoate (in'kō-āt), v.t. [L. inchoo, incho-atum, to begin.] To begin. [Rare.]
Inchoate (in'kō-āt), a. Recently or just begun; commenced; incipient; also, existing in elements; incomplete.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchante.

Rateign.

Inchoately (in/kō-āt-li), adv. In an inchoate manner; in an incipient degree.

Interface, in an analysis is the mind, so that my sin is but incheately perfect.

Cartwright.

Inchoation (in-kō-ā'shon), n. The abeginning; commencement; inception. The act of

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked upon as the first inchaation of them.

Sir M. Hate.

of them. Sir M. Hale.

Inchoative (in'kō-āt-iv), a. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive; as, an inchoative verb, otherwise called inceptive. Inchoative (in'kō-āt-iv), n. That which begins or that which expresses the beginning of an action or state; specifically, in gram, an inceptive verb. 'Verbs called inceptives or inchoatives.' Harris.

Inchpin (insh'pin), n. The sweetbread of a deer.

Although I gave them All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, cars, and dou What, and the inch-pin 1-Yes.

What, and the inch-pin l-Yes. B. Foncon.
Incicurable (in-sik'ū-ra-bl), a. [L. incicur.
not tame.] That cannot be tamed; untamable. [Rare.]
Incide+ (in-sik'), v.t. [L. incido-in, in, into, and cædo, to strike.] I. To cut into.—2. In med. to resolve or break up, as some coagulated humour, by means of medicines.
Incidence (in'si-dens), n. [L.L. incidentia, from L. incident-in, into, upon, and cædo, to fall.] I. Au incident or occurrence; a casualty.—2. Mode or way of falling; the falling of a tax or other burden.—3. In physics, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.
In equal incidences there is a considerable inequa-

In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions.

Newton.

Newton.

—Angle of incidence, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the body impinges. Thus, if a body a impinges on the plane DE at the point B, and a perpendicular BH be drawn, then the angle ABH is convertible called the angle.

generally called the angle of incidence, and ABD the angle of inclination. Some authors, however, make ABD the angle of incidence and ABH the angle of inclination. In

angle of inclination. In optics, the line of direction in which a ray is propagated, as AB, is called the line of incidence, or the incident ray, and the point B where an incident ray meets the reflecting or refracting surface is called the point of incidence. Also, BH is called the axis of incidence. It is a fundamental principle in optics that the angle of incidence ABH is caused for the profile of reflection HBB where optics that the angle of incidence ABH is equal to the angle of reflection HBC, where AB is the incident ray and BC the reflected ray. (See REFLECTION.) When an elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane it rebounds from the plane, making the angles of incidence and reflection equal.

Incidency (in'si-den-si), n. Incidence (which see)

See). Incident (in'si-dent), a. [L. incidens, incidentis, ppr. of incide, to fall into or upon. See INCIDENCE.] 1. Falling or striking upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface. See Incident ray, in optics, under INCIDENCE.—2. Coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design; casual; fortuitous

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rate incident necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered.

Hooker.

strates necessies and unites should be with special equity considered.

3. Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining; as, intemperate passions incident to human nature; diseases incident to the poor. 'All chances incident to the poor. 'All chances incident to the poor.' All chances incident to his profession.' Miward.

4. Appertaining to or following another thing, called the principal; as, a court baron is incident to a manor; rent is incident to a reversion; timber-trees are incident to the freehold, &c.—Incident proposition, in logic, a proposition introduced by who, which, whose, whom, &c.; as, Julius, whose surname was Clear, overcame Pompey.

Incident (in'si-dent), n. 1. That which falls out or takes place; an event; casualty; what happens.

happens.

No person, no incident in the play but must be of use to carry on the main design. Dryden.

2. In law, a thing necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with another that is more worthy, or principal.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar incidents which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated.

Russill

SYN. Event, occurrence, fact, circumstance, sin. Event, occurrence, tack, circumstance, adventure, contingency, accident, casualty. Incidental (in-si-dent'al), a. 1. Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an incidental conversation; an incidental occurrence.—2. Not necessary to the

chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an incidental business.

Rogers. -Accidental, Casual, Contingent, Fortuitous, Incidental. See under Accidental. Incidental (in-si-dent'al), n. An incident.

[Rare.]
So many weak pitiful incidentals attend on them
Pope

Incidentally (in-si-dent'al-li), adv. In an incidental manner; casually, without intention; accidentally; heside the main design; occasionally; as, I was incidentally present when the conversation took place.

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colours.

Incidentalness (in-si-dent/al-nes), n. State of being incidental. [Rare.]
Incidently† (in'si-dent-li), adv. Occasionally;

by the way.

It was incidently moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was at-

Incinerable (in-sin'er-a-bl), a. That may be reduced to ashes; as, incinerable matter. Sir T. Browne.

Incinerate (in-sin'er-āt), v.t. [L.L. incinero, incineratum—L. in, into, and cinis, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes. Incinerate † (in-sin'er-at), a. Burnt to ashes.

Incineration (in-sin-er-a/shon), n. The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by com-bustion.

of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combination.
Incipience, Incipiency (in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-ens, incipient, in-si'pi-ent, a. [L. incipient, in-si'pi-ent, a. [L. incipient, in-si'pi-ent, a. [L. incipient, in-si'pi-ent, a. [L. incipient and capio, to take.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself; as, the incipient stage of a fever; incipient light or day. Incipiently (in-si'pi-ent-ll), adv. In an incipient mamer.
Incircle (in-ser'kl), v.t. Same as Encircle. Incircle (in-ser'klet), n. A small circle. Incircumscriptible(in-ser-kum-skripti-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and circumscriptible] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited. Incircumscription(in-ser'kum-skript'shon), n. Condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.
Incircumspect (in-ser'kum-spekt), a. [Prefix in, not, and circumspect]. Not circumspect; heedless; regardless.

Our fashions of eating make us unlusty to labour,
... incircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
Tyndate.
Incircumspection (in-ser-kum-spek'shon),
n. [Prefix in, not, and circumspection.]
Want of circumspection; heedlessness. The
incircumspection of their belief. Sir T.
Froums

Incise (in-siz'), v.t. pret. & pp. incised; ppr. incising. [Fr. inciser; L. incide, incisum—in, into, and cæde, to cut.] To cut in; to carve.

I on this grave thy epitaph incise.

Incised (in-sizd'), a. Cut; made by cutting; as, an incised wound; incised lips.—Incised leaf, in bot. a leaf irregularly, deeply, and

leaf, in bot, a leaf irregularly, deeply, and sharply cut.

Incisely (in-siz/ii), adv. In the manner of incisions or notches. Eaton.

Incision (in-siz/hon), n. 1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance. To sever by incision. . . a sore, the gangrene of a limb. Milton.—2. Fig. sharpness; trenchancy.

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp incision.

2. That which is produced by incising: a

sors with sharp incisson. Prof. America 3. That, which is produced by incising; a separation of the substance of any body made by a sharp instrument; a cut; a gash. 4.† Separation or dissolution of viscid matter by acids or drugs of any kind.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or incision of viscous

Inclisive (in-si'siv), a. (Fr. incisif, incisive, from L. incido, incisum, to cut into. See Incision.) I. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything.

INCISOR 2. Sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

2. Shafpy and clearly acute.

The late Professor Ferrier . . has done much, in his own beautiful, eager, incisive way, to build up a system of true creative spiritual philosophy.

3.† Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viseld or congulated humours. 'Incisive liquors.' Boyle.—Incisive teeth, the fore teeth, the incisors.—Incisive bones, in anat. the bones of the upper jaw, so named from containing the incisors.

Incisor (in-siz'er), n. [L.] In zool. a fore tooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut, bite, or separate.

Incisory (in-sizo-ri), a. Having the quality, of cutting.

Incisure (in-siz'hūr), n. [L. incisura, from incido, incisum, to cut into. See Incision.]

A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. 'A deep incisure up into the head.' Derham.

Derham.

Derham.

Incitant (in'si-tant), n. [L. incitans, incitants, ppr. of incito, to set in rapid motion. See INCITE.] That which excites; a stimulant. Smart.

Incitation (in-sit-ā'shon), n. [L. incitatio, incitationis. See INCITE.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

2. That which incites to action; the which incite

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive. 'The strongest and noblest incitation to honest attempts.' Tatler Incite (in-sit), v.t. prst. & pp. incited; ppr. inciting. [L. incito—in, on, and cito, to urge, to rouse.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on.

Anticlus when he incited Paris to init a per

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war set before him the greatness of the Romans. Bacon. No blown ambition doth our arms incite. Shak.

SYN. To stimulate, instigate, spur, goad, urge, rouse, provoke, excite, encourage, prompt, animate.

animate.

Incitement (in-sit'ment), n. 1. The act of inciting or state of being incited.—2. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

From the long records of distant age, Derive incitements to renew thy rage. Inciter (in-sit'er), n. One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are inciters and rousers of my mind.

Shelton.

Incitingly (in-sitting-li), adv. So as to excite to action.

Incitio-motory, Incito-motory (in'si-tō-mō"-tor, in'si-tō-mō"-tor, in In anat. a term applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor, as in the case of muscular motion, which commences in the nervous centres and excites the muscles to contraction.

Dunglison.
Incivil (in-si'vil), a. [Prefix in, not, and civil.] Not civil; rude; unpolite.
Incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and civility.] 1. Want of civilization; un-

civilized state.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and incivility, to the worshipping of the true God.

Ruleigh.

2. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners toward others; impoliteness. *Tillotson.*—3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least incivility. Ludlow.

Syn person offered me the least incivitity. Ludow. Syn Impoliteness, uncourteousness, unmannerliness, disrespect, rudeness. Incivilization (in-sivil-iz-h'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and civilization.] The state of being uncivilized; want of civilization; barbarism. Wright.

Incivilly (in-si'vil-li), adv. Uncivilly; rudely.
Incivism (in-si'vizm), n. [Prefix in, not, and civism.] Want of civism; want of patriotism

The flattering by who did ever see Inclast the huge trunk of an aged tree?

Inclavated (in-klāv āt-ed), a. [L. tn, into, and elavatus, pp. of clavo, to fasten with a nail, from clavus, a nail.] Set; fast fixed. Incle (ing'kl), n. Same as Inklo. Inclemency (in-kle'men-si), n. The condition or quality of being inclement: (a) want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severitv. 'The inclemency of the late pope.' Hall. (b)

Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold, &c. 'The inclemencies of mornvere cold, &c. ing air.' Pope.

Inciement (in-kle'ment), a. [Prefix in, not, and element.] Not element: (a) destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tender-

of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. (b) Physically severe or harsh; rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as, inclement weather. 'To gnard the wretched from the inclement sky.' Pope.
Inclemently (in-klement-il), adv. In an inclement manner.
Inclinable (in-klin'a-bl), a. [L. inclinabilis, from inclino, to bend, to incline. See INCLINE.] 1. Leaning; tending; as, a tower inclinable to fall. Bentley.—2. Having the intellect, the feelings, or the will turned or tending in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed; as, a mind inclinable to truth.

The very constitution of a multitude is not so inclinable to save as to destroy, Fuller.

cinable to save as to destroy. Futter.
Inclinableness (in-klin'a-bl-nes), n. The state of being inclinable; inclination.
Inclination (in-klin-a'shon), n. [L. inclination, inclinationis, from inclina, to bend, to incline. See INCLINE.] 1. The act of inclining; a leaning; any deviation from a direction or position regarded as the normal one; a bending downwards; as, the inclination of the head in bowing.

There were a cleased a rhow, not hyart.

There was a pleasant arbour, not by art, But of the trees' own inclination, made. Spenser.

2. In geom, and mech, the nutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction word.

where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the angle of inchination; thus, the angle of inclination to AB is the measure of the inclination of the two lines CA, BA.—3. A set or bent of the mind or will; tendency, proclivity, or propensity; a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another; feeling; desire; wish. wish.

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a South.

It does not, however, appear that in things so inti-mately connected with the happiness of illie as mar-riage and the choice of an employment, parents have any right to force the inclinations of their chil-dren. Exattle.

4. A person for whom or that for which one 4. A person for whom or that for which one has a liking or preference. 'Mousieur Hoeft, who was a great inclination of mine.' Str W. Temple.—5. In pharmacy, the act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some sediment by merely stooping the vessel; decantation.—Inclination of an orbit, in astron. the angle which an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—Inclination or dip of the needle. See under DEP.—Bent, Bias, Inclination. See under BENT.—SYN. Obliquity, slope, slant, leaning, tendency, bent, promeness, bias, propensity, prepossession, predilection, feeling, desire, affection, wish. Inclinatorily (in-klin' a-to-ri-li), adv. In an inclined manner; with inclination; ob-

an inclined manner; with inclination; obliquely.

liquely.

Inclinatory (in-klin'a-to-ri), a. Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

Incline (in-klin'), v.i. pret & pp. inclinea; ppr. inclining. [L. incline, to incline—in, in, on, and clino, Gr. klino, to bend; allied to E. lean (which see).] 1. To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend down; to lean; to tend; as, converging lines incline toward each other; a road inclines to the north or south.—2. To be disposed; to have some wish or desire; to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c.

&c. Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judg. ix. 3

Incline (in-klin'), v.t. 1. To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning to; to direct; as, incline the column or post to the east; incline your head to the right.

A true in a superior and the sup

A towering structure to the palace joined; To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclined. 2. To give a tendency or propension to; to

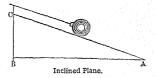
turn; to dispose. Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36. 3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to incline the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

With due respect my body I inclined,
As to some being of superior kind.

Dryden.

Incline (in-klin'), n. An inclined plane; an ascent or descent, as in a road or railway;

a slope. Inclined (in-klind'), p. and a. 1. Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—2. In bot. curved with the convex side up.—Inclined plane, in mech. a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle. It is one of the mechanic powers. The figure



A BC represents an inclined plane; A C is the plane properly so called; C B the height of the plane, BA its base, and BAC the angle of inclination or elevation. The power necessary to sustain any weight on an inclined plane is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length, or as C B to CA. Hence, the less the height of the plane in proportion to its length, or the less the angle of inclination, the greater the mechanical effect. The inclined plane enables us to raise a given weight along an inclined surface to a given elevation with less expense of force than would be required to raise it perpendicularly to the same elevation.

Incliner (in-klin'er), n. One who or that which inclines; specifically, an inclined dial.

Inclinometer (in-klin-om'et-er), n. [L. un-clino, to bend, and Gr. metron, a measure.] In elect. an apparatus for determining the rect. an apparatus or determining the vertical element of the magnetic force.

Inclip (in-klip'), v.t. [Prefix in, and clip.]
To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine if thou wilt have it.

Shak.

is time if thou will have it.

Incloister (in-klois'ter), v.t. [Prefix in, and cloister.] Same as Encloister. Lovelace.

Inclose (in-kloi'), v.t. pret. & pp. inclosed; ppr. inclosing. [Prefix in, and close.] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to shut up; to environ; to encompass; as, to inclose a field with a fence; to inclose a fort or an army with troops; to inclose a town with walls.

How many evils have inclosed me round!

How many evils have inclosed me round! Shak. 2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to inclose lands.—3. To cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope; to cover under seal; as, to inclose a letter or a bank-note. 4.† To put into harness

They went to coach and their horse inclose.

They went to coach and their horse inclose.

Incloser (in-klōz'er), n. One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

Inclosure (in-klō'zhūr), n. 1. The act of inclosing or state of being inclosed; shut up or encompassed; specifically, the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence; appropriation of things common.—2. That which is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

Within the inclosure there was a great store of

Within the inclosure there was a great store of Hackingt.

3. That which incloses, as a fence. 'Breaking our *inclosure* every moon.' Sir T. Browne.

Browne.

Incloud (in-kloud'), n.t. [Prefix in, and cloud.]

To darken; to obscure; to encloud.

Include (in-kloud'), n.t. pret. & pp. included;
ppr. including. [L. includo-in, in, and
claudo, to shut up.] 1. To confine within;
to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut
includes the kernel. 'The shell discludes a
pearl.' Johnson. [Rare.]—2. To comprise;
to comprehend; to contain; as, Great Britain includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

The loss of such a lord includes all harm. Stat.

The loss of such a lord includes all harm. Shak. 3.† To conclude or terminate.

Come, let us go; we will include all jars With triumplis, mirth, and rare solemnity. Shak,

With triumpis, mirth, and rate solenial. State.

SYN. To comprise, comprehend, embrace, contain, involve.

Included (in-kiūd'ed), p. and a. Contained; comprehended.—Included style, in bot. a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.—Included stamens, in bot. stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the Cinchona.

Capable of

Includible (in-klūd'i-bl), a. Capable of being included. Bentham.
Inclusa (in-klū'sa), n. [L. includo, to in-close.] Cuvier's name for a tribe of lamellibranchiate molluscs, the animals of which libranchiate molluses, the animals of which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot; at the posterior end it is prolonged into tubes of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stony rock. It includes the Teredo navalis (or ship-borer), the Pholas, &c.
Inclusion (in-kliv*lon), n. [L. inclusio, from includo, inclusum, to shut in. See INCLUDE.]
The act of including, or state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the inclusion of their allies.

Inclusive (in-kld'siv), a. [Fr. inclusif, from L. include, inclusum, to shut in. See Include.] 1. Inclosing; chaireling.

The inclusive verge of golden metal that must round my brow. Shak.
2. Comprehended in the number.

Of golden metal that must round my prov. Shade.

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

Inclusively (in-klū'siv-li), adv. In an inclusive manner; so as to include; as, from Monday to Saturday inclusively.

Inclyning † (in-klūr'ing), ppr. Bowing.

Svenser.

Incoach (in-kōch'), v.t. [Prefix in, and coach.] To place or convey in a coach. TRare

[Rare.]
Incoact, † Incoacted † (in-kō-akt', in-kō-akt', ed), a. [L. in, not, and coactus, pp. of cogo, to constrain.] Unconstrained.
Incoagulable (in-kō-ag'h-la-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and coagulable; Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted. Incoalescence (in-kō-al-es'ens), n. [Prefix in, not, and coalescence.] Want of coalescence. Incocted † (in-kokt'ed), a. Not directed in

cence.

Incocted† (in-kokt'ed), a. Not digested; indigestible. 'Incocted crudities.' Bp. Hall.

Incoercible (in-kō-ers't-b), a. [Preix in,
not, and coercible.] 1. Not to be coerced or
compelled; incapable of being compelled or
forced.—2. In chem. incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of
pressure: formerly said of certain gases.

Incoexistence (in-kō-egs-ist'ens), n. [Prelix in, not, and coexistence.] A not existing
together.

together. Incog (in-kog'), adv. [Contr. from incognito.] In concealment; in disguise or under an assumed name; in a manner not to be known.
But if you're rough, and use him like a dog.
Depend upon it he'll remain incog. Addison.

Incogitability (in-ko'ji-ta-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being incogitable or incapable of being made the object of thought.

We then predicate incogitability, and if we do not always predicate, as an equivalent, non-existence, we shall never err.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Incogtable (in-ko'jit-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and cogitable.] Not cogitable; incapable of being thought of; incapable of being made the object of thought.

made the object of thought.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us inceptiable, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory.

Incogitance, Incogitancy (in-ko/jit-ans, in-ko/jit-an-si), n. [L. incogitantia, thought-lessness—in, not, and copito, to think.] Want of thought or the power of thinking.

Incogitant (in-ko/jit-ant), a. [L. incopitans, incogitantis—in, not, and cogitans, ppr. of cogito, to think.] Not thinking; thought-less.

Men are careless and incomitant and civil in the comitant of the com

Men are careless and incogitant, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware. Goodman. Incogitantly (in-ko'jit-ant-li), adv. With-

consideration.

Incogitative (in-ko'jit-āt-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and cogitative.] Not cogitative; not thinking; wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, . . we will call incognitative beings. Locke,

Incogitativity (in-ko'jit-a-tiv'i-ti), n. Quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to incogitatively. Wolfaston.

Incognisable (in-kog'niz-a-bl), a. See In-Incognisance (in-kog'niz-ans), n. See In-

Incognisant (in-kog'niz-ant), a. See Incog-NIZANT.

Incognita (in-kog'ni-ta), n. [It.] A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female's being in disguise or unknown.
Incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), a. or adv. [It. Sp. and Fr., from L. incognitius, unknown-in, not, and cognitius, known.] Unknown; in concealment; in a disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name.
Incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), n. 1. One unknown, or in disguise, or under an assumed name.—2. Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of a disguise or feigned character.

ter.
His incognite was endangered. Sir W. Scott. Incognizable, Incognisable (in-kogʻnizabl or in-konʻizabl), a. [Prefix in, not, and cognizable] Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished; incapable of being thoroughly explored or investigated.

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become incognizatie.

W. Tooke.

Ah! let us make no claim
On life's incognisable sea
To too exact a steering of our way.

Matt. Arnold.

Incognizance, Incognisance (in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans), n. Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.

This incognizance may be explained on three possible hypotheses.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Incognizant, Incognisant (in-kog'ni-zant or in-kon'i-zant), a. Not cognizant; failing to notice or apprehend.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly incognizant.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Incognoscibility (in-kog-nos'i-bil"i-ti), n. The state of being incognoscible, or not cap-

able of being known.

able of being known.

The incognoscibility of the law, and its extreme uncertainty, render a resort to the tribunals often necessary for obtaining justice.

S. Mill.

Incognoscible (in-kog-nosi-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and cognoscible.] Not cognoscible; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished; incognizable.

Incoherence (in-kō-bēr'ens), n. [Prefix in, pot, and coherence]. The quality of being comprehended in the comprehence of t

not, and coherence.] The quality of being incoherent: (a) want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconstitutions of the cohesion of th conesion or annerence; noseness or uncon-nected state of parts, as of a powder. (b) Want of connection in ideas, language, &c.; in-congruity; inconsistency; want of agree-ment or dependence of one part on another; as, the incoherence of arguments, facts, or purpositions. principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the incoherence of the argumentations better than syllogisms.

Lecke.

Incoherency (in-kō-hēr'en-si), n. Incoher-

Incoherency (in-k6-hēr'en-si), n. Incoherence (which see).
Incoherent (in-k6-hēr'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and coherent. [Not coherent: (a) wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other: applied to material substances. 'A thousand incoherent pieces.' Swift. (b) Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man and the language of a madman are incoherent.

This historien of men and manners goes on in the

This historian of men and manners goes on in the same rambling incoherent manner. Warburton.

same rambling incoherent manner. Warburton.

Incoherentific (in-kö-hér'ent-if'ik), a. [E. incoherent, and L. facio, to make.] Causing incoherence. Coleridge.

Incoherently (in-kö-hér'ent-li), adv. In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts. 'Speaking irrationally and incoherently.' Broome.

Incoherentness (in-kö-hér'ent-nes),n. Want of scheronce, incoherentess, and the coherence incoherence.

Incoherentness (in-ko-her ent-nes), n. Want of coherence; incoherence.
Incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens), n. [Prefix in, not, and coincidence.] Want of coincidence or agreement.
Incoincident (in-kō-in'si-dent), a. [Prefix in, not, and coincident.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.
Incolumity † (in-kō-lum'i-ti), n. [L. incolumitas, from incolumis, safe.] Safety; security.

Incombine† (in-kom-bin'), v.i. [Prefix in, not, and combine.] To refuse to combine or unite; to disagree; to differ.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and incombining dispositions.

Millon. Incombrous, † a. Cumbrous; cumbersome.

Incombustibility (in-kom-bust'i-bil"i-ti),

n. The quality of being incombustible.

'Amianthus (remarkable) for its incombustibility.' Ray.

Incombustible (in-kom-bust'i-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and combustible.] Not combust-ible; incapable of being burned, decomposed,

or consumed by fire.

In Euboxa's isle,
A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven
Vests incombustible.

Dyer

Vests incombustible.

Incombustibleness (in-kom-bust'i-bl-nes),

n. Incombustiblity (in-kom-bust'i-bli), udv. So
as to resist combustion.

Income (in'kum), m. 1.† The act of coming
in; admittance; ingress; introduction. 'At
mine income I louted low.' Drant.—2. That
which comes or has come in; specifically,
(a) that gain which a person derives from
his labour, business, or property of any kind;
receipts or emoluments regularly accruing
from property or office; the annual receipts
of a private person or a corporation; revenue.

Venue.

Jucone . . . is of recent introduction, though Saxon in its elements and form, and it is generally applied to the pecuniary product of estates, offices, or occupations, and even when used with respect to lands, its signification is confined to the money received for rent, or the net profit acruning from the sale of the crops. It corresponds very closely to the German enhancement in etymology, structure and signification, and is a good example of verbal affinity between a Teutonic dialect and our own.

G. P. Marsh.

(b) [Scotch.] A disease affecting any part of the body, which has no known or apparent cause; as distinguished from a disease in-duced by accident or contagion.

Her wheel . . . was not langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin.

Gall.

(c) Inspiration, courage or zeal, supernaturally imparted. [Obsolete and rare.]

I would then make in and steep
My income in their blood. Chapman.

My income in their blood. Chapman.

Incomer (in'kum-ér), n. 1. One who comes in; one who succeeds another, as a tenant of land, houses, &c.—2. [Scotch.] One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or the like.

Income-tax (in'kum-taks), n. An assessed tax of so much per £1 on all incomes, emoluments, profits, &c., or on all above a certain amount.

amount.

Incoming (in'kum-ing), a. 1. Coming in, as an occupant; as, an incoming that a an occupant; as, an incoming tenant—
2. Coming in, as the produce of labour, property or business; accruing. 'A full incoming profit on the product of his labour.'

Burke.—3. [Scotch.] Ensuing; as, the incoming week.

coming week.

Incoming (in/kum-ing), n. 1. The act of coming in, entering, or arriving. 'Beginning to take an interest in the incomings and outgoings of the trains.' Dickens.—2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many incomings are subject to great fluctuations.

Teok.

Incomity (in-kom'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and comity (which see.] Want of comity; ineivility.

In commendam. [L.L.] By favour; as, to hold a vacant living in commendam, to hold it by favour of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided.

Incommensurability (in-kom-men'sū-rabil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bi), Incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bi).

incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and commensurable.] Not commensurable; having no common measure; as, two quantities are incommensurable when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both.

Incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), n. One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

Incommensurable pleness (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes), n. Incommensurablity.

Incommensurably (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bli), adv. In an incommensurable manner.

Incommensurably (in-kom-men'sū-rā-bli), adv. In an incommensurable manner Incommensurable manner (Incommensurate (in-kom-men'sū-rāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and commensurate.] 1. Not commensurate. 2. Not of equal measure or extent, not adequate; as, our means are incommensurate to our wants.—SYN. Unequal, inadequate, insufficient. Incommensurately (in-kom-men'sū-rāt-li), adv. Not in equal or due measure or proportion. Incommensurateness (in-kom-men'sū-rāt-lī-prommensurateness (in-kom-

Incommensurateness (in-kom-men'sū-rātnonmensurateness (inkomensurate. nes), n. State of being incommensurate. Incommiscible (inkom-misi-bl), a. [Frefix in, not, com, with, and miscible.] Incap-able of being commixed or mutually mixed. Incommixture (in-kom-miks'tür), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and commixture.] A state of being unmixed.

being unmixed.

Incommodatet (in-kom'mō-dāt), v.t. pret. & pp. incommodated; ppr. incommodating.
[L. incommoda, incommodatum, from incommodus, inconvenient—in, not, and commodus, convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] To incommode. 'Incommodated with a resty horse,' Bp. Hall.

Incommodation (in-kom'mō-dā'shon), n. State of being incommodated or incommoded.

Incommode (in-kom-mōd') at the first programmode (in-kom-mōd') at the first programmod (in-kom-mōd') at the first programmode (in-kom-mō

moded. Incommode (in-kom-möd'), v.t. pret. & pp. incommoded; ppr. incommoding. [Fr. incommoder; L. incommode, to be troublesome to any one. See INCOMMODATE.] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest; to worry; to put out; as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours in-

commode a family.

Temporal pressures and adversities mesometimes incommode the man, yet can never reach the saint.

South.

sometimes incommode the man, yet can never reach
the saint.

Synt. To discommode, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, worry.

Incommodement† (in-kom-mod/ment), n.
The act of incommoding, or state of being
incommoded; inconvenience. Cheyne.

Incommodious (in-kom-mo/di-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and commodious]. Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommodenot affording ease or advantage; unsuitable;
giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our
grandees is just like a train, of no use in the world,
but horibly cumbersome and incommodious.

Incommodiously (in-kom-mo/di-us-il), adv.
In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

Incommodiousness (in-kom-mo/di-us-nes),

Incommodiousness (in-kom-mō'di-us-nes),

n. The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitable-

ness.

Incommodity † (in-kom-mod'i-ti), n. [L. in-commodities. See INCOMMODATE.] Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage. 'The in-commodities... of usury.' Bacon. 'A great incommodity to the body.' Jer. Taylor.

Incommunicability (in-kom-mi'ni-ka-bil'-i-ti), n. [From incommunicable.] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

Incommunicable (in-kom-mu'ni-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and communicable,] 1. Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

One supreme excellency, which was incommunicable to any creature. Stilling fleet. ble to any creature.

Incommunicable revelations of the divine love.

South

2. Uncommunicative. [Rare.]

About the Essays or Colloquies I can tell nothing; Murray being incommunicable. Southey.

Incommunicableness(in-kom-mü/ni-ka-bl-nes), n. Incommunicability.

Incommunicably (in-kom-mü/ni-ka-bli), ada. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

communicated.

Incommunicated† (in-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ed),

a. [Prefix in, not, and communicated.] Not
communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, incommunicat to any creature.

Dr. H. More.

Incommunicating (in-kom-mű/ni-kāt-ing)

Incommunicating (in-kom-mü'ni-kāt-ing), a. [Prefix in, not, and communicating; a. [Prefix in, not, and communicating.] Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as, an administration in incommunicating hands. Hales.

Incommunicative (in-kom-mü'ni-kā-tiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and communicative]. Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.—2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with. 'The Chinese an incommunicatively (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-ll), adv. In an incommunicative manner. Incommunicativeness (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being incommunicative. Incommunicative (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being incommunicative. Incommutability (in-kom-mū'ni-ti),

Incommutability (in-kom-mūt'a-bil"i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being incommutable.

Incommutable (in-kom-müt/a-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and commutable.] Not commutable: incapable of being exchanged with another.

another.

Incommutableness (in-kom-mūt'a-bl-nes),

in. Incommutablity.

Incommutably (in-kom-mūt'a-bli), adv.

Without reciprocal change.

Incompact, Incompacted (in-kom-pakt',

in-kom-pakt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and

compact.] Not compact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid.

Incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), a. (Prefix in, not, and comparable.) Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit incomparable. Shak. A new hypothesis . . which hath the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton for a patron. Warburton.

able Sir Isaac Newton to a patron. Warburton.

Incomparableness (in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes),
n. The state or quality of being incomparable, seedlence beyond comparison.

Incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli), adv. In an incomparable namer; beyond comparison; without competition; in the highest degree; as, Newton was incomparably the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

There are the base of the first part to be a first produced.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all incomparably well cut.

Addison.

Incompared (in-kom-pārd), a. [Prefix in, not, and compared.] Not matched; peerless. That Mantuan poet's incompared spirit.

Incompassion (in-kom-pa/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and compassion.] Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of incompassion . . . we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. Sanderson.

fellow-feeling of their griefs.

Incompassionate (in-kom-pa'shon-āth), a.

[Prefix in, not, and compassionate.] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. Sherburne.

Incompassionately (in-kom-pa'shon-āt-li), adv. In an incompassionate manuer; without pity or tenderness.

Incompassionateness (in-kom-pa'shon-āt-li), and incompassionate manuer; without pity or tenderness.

Incompassionateness (in-kom-pa/shon-āt-nes), n. Want of compassion or pity. Granger

Incompatibility (in-kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti), n. The quality or condition of being incompatible; inconsistency; irreconcilableness.

He overcame that natural incompatibility, which hath been noted between the yulgar and the sovereign favour.

Incompatible (in-kom-pati-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and compatible.] 1. Not compatible; incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with something else; incapable of harmonizing; as, persons of incapable. incompatible tempers.

To have effected that would have required a strength and obduracy of character incompatible with his meek and innocent nature. Southey,

2. In chem. incapable of coexisting in the same solution without mutual decomposition or other chemical action on each other.

3. In med. not suitable to be prescribed to gether in the same formula, as being liable. gether in the same formula, as being liable, when brought together, to chemical change, or as possessing opposite medicinal qualities; as, incompatible medicines.—Incompatible terms, in logic, terms which cannot both be affirmed of one subject.—Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous. Things patible, Inconsistent, Incongruous. Imags are incompatible when they cannot be harmoniously joined, or made to act together or side by side; inconsistent, when they cannot be adjusted to each other in accordance with some standard, so as to render a union improper or wrong; incongruous, when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming, or creates a feeling of strangeness or astonishment. Habitual levity is incompatible with the permanent usefulness of a clergyman; inconsis-

manent usefulness of a clergyman; inconsistent with his ordination yows; and incongruous with his profession.—SYN. Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable, discordant, disagreeing, irreconcilable.

Incompatible (in-kom-pavi-bl), n. One of two or more things which cannot coexist; as, in chem. one of two or more salts or other substances which cannot be united in solution without decomposition or chemical chance. change

Incompatibleness (in-kom-pat/i-bl-nes), n.

Incompatibility.
Incompatibly (in-kom-pati-bli), adv. In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

Incompensable (in-kom-pen'sa-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and compensable.] Not compensable; incapable of being recompensed.

able; incapable of being recompensed. Incompetence, Incompetency (in-kom'pētens, in-kom'pētens, in-kom'pētens, in-kom'pētens, in-kom'pētens, in-kom'pētense, competency.] I. The condition or quality of being incompetent; want of competence; inability, either physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the incompetency of infants or idiots; the incom-

petency of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.—2. In law, (a) want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror, in the trial of a cause. (b) The state of a judge who cannot take cognizance of a cause brought before him; want of jurisdic-

incompetent (in-kom'pē-tent), a. [Prefix in, not, and competent.] Not competent: (a) wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; inadequate. 'Incompetent to perform the duties of the place.' Macaulay.

Perhaps laymen, with equal advantages of parts and knowledge, are not the most incompetent judges of sacred things.

Dryden.

(b) Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; as, a person convicted of perjury is an incompetent witness in a court of law or equity. (c) Not permissible or admissible; lying outside one's capacity, power, or right; unauthorized; as, such a defence was incompeted. incomnetent.

right; unauthorized; as, such a detence was incompetent.

Incompetently (in-kom'pē-tent-li), adv. In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

Incompetibility † (in-kom-pet'i-bil'i-ti), n. Incompatibility. Sir M. Hale.

Incompetible † (in-kom-pet'i-bil),a. Incompatible. Hammond.

Incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and complete.] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.—Incomplete flower, in bot. a flower which wants the calyx or corolla or both.—Incomplete equation, in math. an equation some of whose terms are wanting; or one in which the coefficient of some one or more of the powers of the nuknown quantity is equal to 0.

othe unknown quantity is equal to 0.

Incompletely (in-kom-plet'ii), adv. In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

Incompleteness (in-kom-plet'nes), m. An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness

Incompletion (in-kom-ple'shon), n. In-

Incomplex (in-kom'pleks), a. [Prefix in, not, and complex.] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

Incompliable (in-kom-pli'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and compliable.] Not disposed to comply. Mountagu.

Incompliance (in-kom-pli'ans), n. [Prefix

in, not, and compliance.] The quality of being incompliant; the act of not complying; refusal or failure to comply; unyielding temper or constitution.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God.

Dr. S. Regers.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and incompli-ance of humour in things lawful and indifferent. Tillotson.

Incompliant (in-kom-pli'ant), a. [Prefix in, not, and compliant.] Not compliant; un-yielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

Incompliantly (in-kom-pli'ant-li), adv. Not compliantly.

Incomposed; (in-kom-pözd'), a. [Prefix in, not, and composed.] Not composed; disordered; disturbed.

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old, With faltering speech and visage incomposed, Answer'd. Millon.

Incomposedness; (in-kom-pōz'ed-nes), n. The state of being incomposed; want of composure

composure.

Incomposite (in-kom'poz-it), a. [Prefix in, not, and composite.] Not composite: uncompounded; simple.—Incomposite: numbers. Same as Prime Numbers. See PRIME.

Incompossibility (in-kom-pos'si-bil'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and compossibility.] The quality of being incompossible; incapability of joint existence; inconsistency with something. [Bare 1]

thing. [Rare.] The two different meanings afford, however, in many cases, two different results, as well in the relation of Incompossibility as in the relation of (immediate) Inference.

Sir W. Hamilton,

Incompossible (in-kom-pos'si-bl), a. Pre-fix in, not, and compossible.] Not possible to be or subsist with something else; incap-able of joint existence; incompatible. [Rare.]

It may well be that a denial is supported only by one or other of two incompositive contraries.

Str W. Hamilton.

Incomprehenset (in-kom/prē-hens''), a. Incomprehensible. 'Incomprehense in virtue.'

Marston.

Incomprehensibility (in-kom'prē-hen'si-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being incompre-

hensible, or beyond the reach of human in-tellect; inconceivableness.

Incomprehensible (in-kom'pre-hen'si-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and comprehensible.] Not comprehensible: (a) not to be contained within limits.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and incomprehensible substance. Hooker.

(b) That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect: inconceivable.

And all her numbered stars, that seem to roll Spaces incomprehensible. Millon.

Incomprehensibleness (in-kom'prē-hen"-si-bl-nes), n. Incomprehensibility (which

Incomprehensibly (in-kom'pre-hen"si-bli), adv. In an incomprehensible manner; inconceivably.

Incomprehension (in-kom'prē-hen"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and comprehension.] Want of comprehension or understanding. These mazes and incomprehensions. Bacon.

Incomprehensive (in-kom'prë-hen'siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and comprehensive.] Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited. A most incomprehensive and inaccurate title

Incomprehensively (in-kom'pre-hen'siv-li), adv. Not comprehensively, limitedly. These are received only upon trust, as incompre-hensively revealed facts. Sir W. Hamilton.

Incomprehensiveness (in-kom'prê-hen'-siv-nes), n. Quality of being incomprehen-

Incompressibility (in-kom-pres'i-bil''i-ti),

n. The quality of being incompressible; the
quality of resisting compression, or of being
incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

Incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and compressible.] Not compressible, not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compres-

Incompressibleness (in-kom-pres'i-bl-nes),

mcompressibleness (in-kom-pres'1-bl-nes),
n. Incomputable (in-kom-put/a-bl), a [Prefix
in, not, and computable.] Not computable;
incapable of being computed or reckoned.
Inconcealable (in-kon-sel'a-bl), a. [Prefix
in, not, and conceatable.] Not concealable;
not to be hid or kept secret.

The inconcealable imperfections of ours

Inconceivability (in-kon-sev'a-bil'-ti), n. The quality of being inconceivable; inconceivableness. 'The inconceivability of the Infinite.' Mansel.

We fall at once into the inconceivability of an infinite series of previous volitions. Sir W. Hamilton.

Inconceivable (in-kon-sev'a-bl), a. [Prefix inconceivable (in-kon-seva-d), a. [Frein: m, not, and conceivable; Fr. inconceadble.] Not conceivable; incapable of being con-ceived by the mind; incapable of being ex-plained by the human intellect, or in ac-cordance with known principles or agencies; incomprehensible; as, it is inconceivable to us how the will acts in producing muscular metter.

Inconceivableness (in-kon-sêv'a-bl-nes), n.
The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

prenensionity.

Inconceivably (in-kon-sēv'a-bli), adv. In an inconceivable manner; in a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.

in not, and conceptible.] Inconceivable. Sir M. Hale.

Inconcerning † (in-kon-sern'ing), a. Unimportant; trivial. 'Trifling and inconcerning matters.' Fuller.

Inconcinne + (in-kon-sin'), a. Unsuitable.

Inconcinnity (in-kon-sin'ni-ti), n. [L. inconcinnitas, from inconcinnus. See Inconcin-NOUS.] Want of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion; unsuitableness.

Such is the inconcinuity and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals. Dr. H. More.

tus's interpreting of the six seals. Dr. H. More.
Inconcinnous (in-kon-sin'nus), a. [Prefix in, not, and concinnous.] Not concinnous; unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; disagreeable to the ear; discordant.
Inconcludent+ (in-kon-klūd'ent), a. [L. in, not, and concludents, concludentis, ppr. of conclusion or consequence. Aylifa.
Inconcluding (in-kon-klūd'ing), a. [Prefix in, not, and concluding.] Inferring no consequence.

sequence. Inconclusive (in-kon-klū'siv), a. [Prefix in,

not, and conclusive.] Not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; as, an argument or evidence is inconclusive when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt end to debate or doubt.

The Constitutions confirm many frivolous precepts by texts of Scripture, which in these critical days would be thought inconclusive. For example, A vintuer's money must not be accepted by the bishop. Why? Because Isaias i. 2e, according to the LXX., says, 'Thy vintuers mix wine with water.' Fortin.

Inconclusively (in-kon-klū'siv-li), adv. In an inconclusive manner. Inconclusive mass (in-kon-klū'siv-nes), n. The condition or quality of being incon-

clusive.

The weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse.

Lucke.

Inconcoct (in-kon-kokt), a. [Prefix in, not, and concoct.] Inconcocted. 'Crude and inconcoct.' Bacon.

inconcoct.' Bacon.
Inconcocted (in-kon-kokt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and concoct.] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unripened.
Inconcoction (in-kon-kok'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and concoction.] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. Bacon.
Inconcurring (in-kon-kur'ring), a. [Prefix in, not, and concurring.] Not concurring; not agreeing.
They derive effects not only from inconcurring.

They derive effects not only from inconcurring causes, but things devoid of all efficiency.

Sir T. Browne.

Inconcussible (in-kon-ku/s/-ibl), a. (L. pre-fix in, not, and concussibilis, that cannot be shaken. See CONCUSSION] Not concussible; incapable of being shaken. Bp. Rep-

Incondensability (in-kon-dens'a-bil"i-ti), n. [See Incondensable.] The quality of being not condensable.

Incondensable (in-kon-dens'a-bl), a. (Pre-

fix in, not, and condensable.] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed, or of

able; incapable of being condensed, or of being made more dense or compact. Incondite (in-kon'dit), a. [L. theonditus, confused, rude—prefix in, not, and conditus, pp. of condo, to put together, to join. See CONDITION.] Rude; unpolished; irregular. Incondite rhymes. J. Philips.
His actual speeches were not nearly so incloquent, incondite, as they look.

inconaite, as they look. Carlyte. Inconditional (in-kon-di'shon-al), a. (Prefix in, not, and conditional.) Not conditional; without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. 'An inconditional and absolute verity.' Sir T. Browne.
Inconditionate † (in-kon-di'shon-at), a. (Prefix in, not, and conditionate.) Not conditionate; not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. Baule

ditions; and imitted of restrained by conditions; absolute. Boyle.

Inconfirmed (in-kon-fermd'), a. [Prefix in, not, and confirmed.] Not confirmed.

Inconformable (in-kon-form'a-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and conformable.] Not conformable; unconformable.

ause, unconformable.

Inconformity (in-kon-form'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and conformity.] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom; nonconformity. 'Inconformity with the Church of Rome.' Hooker.

Mr. Buckley is sent to the High Commission for inconformity. Land

mc.nickey is sent to the right chansiss of mconformity. Inconfused (in-kon-füzd'), a. [Prefix in, not, and confused.] Not confused; distinct.
Inconfusion (in-kon-fū'ahon), n. [Prefix in, not, and confusion.] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.
Incongealable (in-kon-jēl'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and congealable.] Not congealable; incapable of being frozen.
Incongealableness (in-kon-jēl'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being incongealable.
Incongenial, (in-kon-jē'n-la), a. [Prefix in, not, and congenial.] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable; uncongenial.
Incongeniality (in-kon-jē'n-la''-ti), n. The condition or quality of being incongenial; unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.
Incongruence (in-kon'g'ru-ens), n. [Prefix in-prefix in-kon'g'ru-ens), n. [Prefix in-prefix in-kon'g'ru-ens], n. [Prefix in-not gruence (in-kon'g'ru-ens), n. [Prefix in-not gruence

uninkeness of nature; unsutanieness.
Incongruence (in-kong'gru-enes), n. [Prefix
in, not, and congruence.] The quality of
being incongruent; want of congruence,
adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness.

adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness. Incongruent (in-konggru-ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and congruent.] Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent. Incongruity (in-kon-grui-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and congruity.] I. The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the incongruity of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the incongruity of the worship of them.

2. What is incongruent; something exhibit-

2. What is incongruent; something exhibiting a want of congruity.
Incongruous (in-kong'gru-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and congruous.] Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally agreeing or of being harmonized; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. 'Incongruous mixtures of opinion.' Is. Taylor. 'Made up of incongruous parts.' Macaulay.
As the first bit most the water hore.

As the first ship upon the waters bore Incongruous kinds who never met before.

—Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous. See INCOMPATIBLE.—SYN. Unsuitable, unsuited, inconsistent, inappropriate, unfit, improper.

Incongruously (in-kong'gru-us-li), adv. In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.
Incongruousness (in-kong'gru-us-nes), u.

The state or quality of being incongruous; the state or quality of being inharmonious.

Inconnected (in-kon-nekt'ed), a. Not con-nected; unconnected. Warburton. Inconnection (in-kon-nek'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and connection.] Want of connec-tion; loose, disjointed state. 'The incon-nection of this vow with holy orders.' By.

Inconnexedly† (in-kon-neks'ed-li), adv. [Prefix in, not, and connexed, pp. of connex.] Without any connection or dependence. Single Parameters. T. Browne.

T. Browne.

Inconscionable (in-kon'shon-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and conscionable.] Not conscionable; unable to discriminate between good
and evil; unconscionable. 'So inconscionable are these common people.' Spenser.
Inconsequence (in-kon'sè-kwens), n. [Prefix in, not, and consequence; L. inconsequentia.] The condition or quality of being
inconsequent; want of logical argument;
inconclusiveness. inconclusiveness.

Strange! that you should not see the inconsequence of your own reasoning.

Hierd.

Inconsequent (in-kon'sē-kwent), a. [Prefix in, not, and consequent.] Not following from the premises; without regular inference; not in accordance with logical method; as, an inconsequent deduction or argument. Absurd and inconsequent deductions.' Sir

T. Browne. Inconsequential (in-kon'sē-kwen'shal), a. [Prefix in, not, and consequential.] Not consequential: (a) not regularly following from the premises. (b) Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.

Inconsequentiality (in-kon'se-kwen'shi-al"i-ti), n. State of being inconsequential. Inconsequentially (in-kon'se-kwen"shal-li), adv. In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction. Warburton.

Washurton.

Inconsequentness (in-kon'së-kwent-nes),

n. The quality of being inconsequent.

Inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and considerable.] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; insignificant; as, an inconsiderable distance; an inconsiderable distance; an inconsiderable distance; an inconsiderable distance. derable quantity or amount; inconsiderable

I am an inconsiderable fellow, and know nothing.

SYN. Unimportant, trivial, trifling, immaterial, small, slight, insignificant.

Inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl-nes), n. The quality or condition of being inconsiderable; small importance. Ray.

Inconsiderable; in-kon-sid'er-a-bli), adv.

In an inconsiderable manner or degree; to a small amount; very little.

Inconsideracy; (in-kon-sid'er-a-si), n. The quality of being inconsiderate; inconsiderateness; thoughtlessness; want of considerateness; thoughtlessness; want of considerateness.

ateness; thoughtlessness; want of consideration.
This is the common effect of the inconsideracy of Chesterfield.

yout...

Inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'er-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and considerate; L. inconsideratus. See CONSIDER.] I. Not considerate; not attending to or guided by the chromatanes which regard safety or propriety; rash; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally inconsiderate; their conduct was most inconsiderate.

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so inconsiderate among us as to sacrifice morality to politics.

Addison.

2.† Inconsiderable. 'A little inconsiderate peece of brass.' Ed. Terry (1655).—SYN. Thoughtless, heedless, careless, imprudent, indiscreet, incantious, injudicious, rash, beatr.

hasty.
Inconsiderately (in-kon-sid'er-āt-li), adv.
In an inconsiderate manner; without due
consideration or regard to consequences;
heedlessly: carelessly: rashly: inprudently.
Inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid'er-āt-nes), a.
The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; want of due regard to consequences;
carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence;
inattention; imprudence.
Inconsideration (in-kon-sid'er-ā''shon), a.
[Preffx in, not, and consideration.] Want of
due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.
St. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent

St. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, inconsideration, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. Fer. Taylor.

or giddiness in actions, and self-love. Fer. Taylor.

Inconsistency, Inconsistence (in-kon-sistensi, in-kon-sistens), n. [Prefix in, not, and consistency, consistence.] The condition or quality of heing inconsistent: (a) such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together; opposition or discordance in the nature of things.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would appear at last!

(b) Absurdity in argument or narration; (b) Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. (c) Incongruity in action or conduct; want of agreement or uniformity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

Mumbility of temper, and inconsistency with our-selves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.

Inconsistent (in-kon-sist'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and consistent.] Not consistent: (a) irreconcilable in conception or in fact; contrany; contradictory; discordant; incompatible; incongruous; not suitable.

the triple of tr

Inconsistentness+ (in-kon-sist'ent-nes), n.

Inconsistency.
Inconsistency.
Inconsistency (in-kon-sist/ing), a. Inconsistent, Dryden.
Inconsolable (in-kon-sōl/a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and consolable.] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond

Her women will represent to me that she is inconsolable by reason of my unkindness. Addison.

State of being inconsolable.

State of being inconsolable.

Inconsolably (in-kon-sōl'a-bl-nes), n.

State of being inconsolable.

Inconsolably (in-kon-sōl'a-bl), adv. In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

consolation. Inconsonancy (in-kon'sō-nans, in-kon'sō-nan-si), n. [Frefix in, not, and consonance, consonance, I lisagreement; inconsistency; want of harmony; discording the consolation of the consolation

Inconsonant (in-kon'sō-nant), a. [Prefix in, not, and consonant.] Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

agreeing, inconsistent, accordantly, adv. Inconsonantly (in-kon'sō-nantli), adv. Inconsistently, discordantly.

Inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and conspicuous] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; obscure; not to be easily perceived by the sight; hardly to be noticed.

Inconspicuously (in-kon-spik'ū-us-li), adv.

Inconspictiously (in-kon-spik'u-us-li), adv. In an inconspictious manner.
Inconspictiousness (in-kon-spik'u-us-nes), n. State of being inconspictious.
Inconstance, in. Inconstancy. Chancer.
Inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), n. [Prefix in, not, and constancy; L. inconstantia. See CONSTANCY.] 1. The quality of being inconstant; mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. Addison. 2. Want of sameness or uniformity; dissim-

2. Want of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude. 'Inconstancy and confusion . . in their mixtures or combinations.' Woodward.

Inconstant (in-kon'stant), a. [Prefix in, not, and constant; L. inconstant, Fr. inconstant]

1. Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady, fickle; capricious: said of persons; as, inconstant in love or friendship.—2. Mutable; changeable; variable: said of things. 'The inconstant moon.' Shak.—Syn. Mutable, fickle, volatile, capricious, unsteady, unstable, variable.

Inconstant (in-kon'stant), n. A thing which is not constant; a thing which may be present or absent, or may increase or decrease; a variable.

Let us eliminate the inconstants, and considering

Let us eliminate the *inconstants*, and considering the human being merely as a covetous machine, examine by what labour, purchase, and sale the greatest accumulative result in wealth is obtainable. *Ruskins*.

accumulative result in wealth is obtainable. Ruskin.

Inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), adv. In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconsumable (in-kon-sim'a-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and consumable.] Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or spent.

Inconsumably (in-kon-sim'a-bi), adv. So as to be inconsumable.

Inconsummate (in-kon-sum'at), a. [Prefix in, not, and consummate.] Not consumate; not finished; not complete. 'Conspiracies and inconsummate attempts.' Hale.

Inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'at-les), a. racies and inconsummate attempts. Hatte, inconsummateness (in-kon-sumfat-ness), a. State of being inconsummate or incomplete. Inconsumptible t (in-kon-sunti-bl), a. [L prefix in, not, and consumo, consumptim, to consume.] Incapable of being consumed;

to consume. I incapane of nemg consumed; not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire. Sir K. Digby.

Incontaminate (in-kon-tam'in-āt), a. [Prefix in, not; and contaminate.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure. Moore.

Incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'in-āt-nes), a. Incorported state.

Incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'in-at-nes), n. Uncorrupted state.

Incontentation† (in-kon-tent-ā"shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and content.] State of being not content or discontented; discontent; dissatisfaction. Goodwin.

Incontestability (in-kon-test'a-bil''i-ti), n. The state or quality of being incontestable. Incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and contestable] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; not dear to be contraverted; incontroverted. not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as, incontestable evidence, truth, or facts. 'An evident and incontestable proof of a Deity, 'Locke.—SYN. Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable. Incontestableness (in-kon-test'a-bl-nes), n. Quality of being incontestable. Incontestably (in-kon-test'a-bli), adv. In an uncontestable manner; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

tibly; indubitably.

Incontested (in-kon-test'ed), a. Uncontest-

Addison Incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and contiguous.] Not contiguous;

Incontiguous (in-kon-tigu-us), a. [Frenk in, not, and contiguous.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

Incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li) adv. Not contiguously; separately. Wright.

Incontinence, Incontinency (in-kon'tinens, in-kon'ti-nens), n. [Frenk in, not, and continence; L. incontinentia, Fr. incontinence. See CONTINENCE.] Incapacity to hold hack or restrain; (a) want of restraint. theree. See Continence, In momentum, Ir. mon-theree. See Continence, Incapacity to hold back or restrain: (a) want of restraint of the passions or appetites, especially sexual desire; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd incontinence. Dryden. (b) In med. the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are invol-

contents, so that the about the untary.

Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), a. [Prefix in, not, and continent.] Not continent: (a) not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd. (b) In med. unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.

Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), adv. Incontinently; instantly; immediately.

And put on sullen black incontinent.

Shat.

Unto the place they came incontinent. Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), n. One who indulges the sexual passion unduly; one who is unchaste. 'O, old incontinent!' B. Jonson. Incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), adv. In an incontinent manner: (a) without due re-straint of the passions or appetites; un-chastely. (b) Immediately; instantly; sud-denly; forthwith; at once.

I will incontinently drown myself. I mill incontinuous arown in sen. Shuk. Immediately he sent word to Athens that he would nontinently come hither with a host of men. Goldyng.

Incontracted (in-kon-trakt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and contracted.] Not contracted; not shortened.

Incontrollable (in-kon-trōl'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and controllable.] Not controllable; incapable of being controlled; that cannot

in, not, and controllable.] Not controllable; incapable of being controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable. Incontrollable lord of Rome.' Sandys. Incontrollable (in-kon-trôl-bil), adv. In a manner that admits of no control. Incontrovertibility (in-kon'trô-vert'i-bil'-i-ti), n. State of being incontrovertible. Incontrovertible (in-kon'trô-vert'i-bil, n. [Prefix ân, not, and controvertible.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.—Syn. Incontestable, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable. IncontrovertibleDeness (in-kon'trô-vert'i-bil), adv. In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.
Inconvenience (in-kon-ve'ni-ens), n. [Prefix in, not, and convenience.] 1. The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience; as, the inconvenience of this arrangement was manifest.—2. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. or success

Man is liable to a great many inconveniences every

moment. **Miloton.** Inconvenience (in-kon-ve'ni-ens), v.t. To put to inconvenience; to incommode. **Inconveniency (in-kon-ve'ni-en-si), v. Inconvenience (which see). **Inconvenient (in-kon-ve'ni-ent), v. [Prefix in, not, and convenient.] Not convenient (a) incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantage-convenient they be un wreceivers inventee. incommodious; this utable; disadvantage-ous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increas-ing the difficulty of progress or success; causing embarrassment; inopportune; as, an inconvenient dress or garment; an incon-venient house; inconvenient customs; an inconvenient arrangement of business.

The principal sum might be called for at an incon-venient time. Sir W. Scott.

(b) Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient; as, laws or other, unstante, mexpendent, as, have inconvenient for particular men. Hocker.—
SYN. Incommodious, unsuitable, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, embarrassing, inopportune, objections, or of the control of the c some, en

tionable. Inconveniently (in-kon-ve'ni-ent-li), adv. In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably. Inconversable (in-kon-ve'ns'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and conversable.] Not conversable;

in, not, and conversable.] Not conversable; not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

Inconversant (in-konversant), a. [Prefix in, not, and conversant,] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

Thursh binself not inconversall, with these he

Though himself not verseu.

Though himself not inconversant with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Inconvertibility (in-kon-verti-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else; as, the inconvertibility of bank-notes or other currency into gold or silver. or silver

or silver.

Inconvertible (in-kon-verti-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and convertible.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else; as, one metal is inconvertible into another; bank-notes are sometimes inconvertible into specie.

Inconvertibleness (in-kon-vert'i-bl-nes), n. Inconvertibleimes

Inconvertibleness (in-kon-vért'i-bl-nes), a. Inconvertiblity.
Inconvertiblity (in-kon-vért'i-bli), adv. So as not to be convertible or transmutable.
Inconvictedness (in-kon-vikt'ed-nes), a. [Prefix in, not, convicted, and term. ness, denoting state, quality, likeness, &c.] State of being not convicted.
Inconvincible (in-kon-vinc'i-bl), a. [Prefix in the convicted of the convict

inconvincible (in-kon-vins'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and convincible.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced; not capable of conviction.

None are so inconvincible as your half-witted pople. Dr. H. More.

Inconvincibly (in-kon-vins'i-bli), adv. In a manner not admitting of conviction. Sir T. Browns.

Incony† (in-kon'i), a. [Perhaps from in, and con, to know.] Artless; pretty; deli-

cate.
O my troth, most sweet jests! most incony vulgar
wir!
Shak. wit!
My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my incony Jew.
Shak

Incorporal† (in-kor'po-ral), a. [Preix in, not, and corporal.] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial; incorporeal. 'The incorporal air.' Shak. [Incorporality† (in-kor-po-ral'i-ti), n. The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporality† (in-kor'po-ral-li), adv. Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporally;

poreally.

out matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and corporate]. I. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [Rane.] 'Things invisible and incorporate. [Raleight. 2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation; as, an incorporate bank.

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), v.t. pret. & pp. incorporated; ppr. incorporating. [L. incorpora, incorporatum—in, into, and corpuis, corpora, a body.] To form into or unit with a body: (a) to combine or mix as different ingredients into one mass; as, to incorporate drugs. (b) To unite with a body, substance, or mass already formed; to combine into a structure or organization; to unite intimately; as, to incorporate copper with silver; to incorporate plagiarisms into one's work.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to incorporate them to their own community.

(b) To place in a body; to give material form

(c) To place in a body, to give material form to; to incarnate; to embody. The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be incorporated therein. Stillingfiest.

supposed some spirit to be interportated therein.

(a) To form into a corporation or body politic; to constitute into a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession; as, to incorporate the inhabitants of a city or town; to incorporate a bank, a railway company, and the like.

Incorporate (in-kor'no-rāt), v.i. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into: usually followed by with.

Fainter's colours and ashes do better incorporate with oil.

Incorporate (in-kor'no-rāt), d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rāt), d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rāt], d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rāt], d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rāt], d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rāt], d., Incorporate fin-kor'no-rā

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rat), a. Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; associated. 'Incorporate friends.' Shak.

A fifteenth part of silver incorporate with gold.

Death and I

Am found eternal and incorporate both. Milton.

Incorporated (in-korporate of the matter). P. and a. Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; existing as a corporation; united in a legal body; as, incorporated trades.

portation, direct in a legal ordy, as, steen portated trades.

Incorporation (in-kor'po-rā'shon), n. 1. The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; especially: (a) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in med. the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence. (b) The act of uniting with a body, substance, or mass already formed; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union; as, the incorporation of plagiarisms in a work.

In him we actually are, by our actual incorpora-

In him we actually are, by our actual incorpora-tion into that society which hath him for their head.

(c) The act of placing in a body or of giving

(e) The act of placing in a body or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. (d) Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals constituting an artificial person.—2. That which is incorporated; a legal or political body formed by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person; a corporation or body corporate. See CORPORATION.

Incorporative (in-kor'po-rāt-iv), a. Tending to incorporate; that incorporates; specifically, in philol. applied to languages, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which run awhole phrase or sentence into one word; thus, hoponi, to wash, hopocuni, to wash hands, hopoculai, to wash feet. The elements used in this process of word-building are generally fragments of single words. Incorporative languages are also called intervalative.

Incorporeal (in-kor-pō'rê-al), a. [Prefix in, not, and corporeal.] Not corporeal: (a) not consisting of matter; not having a material

body; immaterial.

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense.

Milton.

(b) In law, existing only in contemplation of (b) In law, existing only in contemplation of law; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; intangible.—Incorporeal hereditament. See HEREDITAMENT.—SYN. Inmaterial, immateriate, unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual, disembodied, unbodied. Incorporealism (in kor-pō'rē-al-im), n. The condition of being incorporeal; immateriality; spiritual existence or nature. Incorporealist (in-kor-pō'rē-al-ist), n. One who believes in incorporealism.

Incorporealize (in-kor-pō'rē-al-iz), n.t. or i. To assert to be incorporeal or regard as incorporeal.

Incorporeally (in-kor-pō'rē-al-li), adn. In

Incorporeally (in-kor-pō'rē-al-li), adv. In an incorporeal manner; without body; immaterially. Incorporeity (in-kor'pō-rē"i-ti), n. The qua-

lity of being incorporeal; immateriality. Incorpset (in-korps'), v.t. [Prefix in, and corpse, a body, a dead body.] To incorporate.

He grew unto his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been incorpsed and demi-natured
With the brave beast.

Shak.

Incorrect (in-ko-rekt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and correct.] I. Not correct: (a) not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; faulty.

The piece, you think, is incorrect.

Pope.

(b) Not according to truth; as, an incorrect statement, narration, or calculation.—2. †Not corrected or regulated; not chastised into proper obedience.

It shows a will most successed to heaven SYN. Inaccurate, inexact, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

Incorrection to (in-ko-rek'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and correction.] Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or incorrection of ill nat The unbridled swing or incorrection of ill nature maketh one odious. Incorrectly (in-ko-rektli), adv. In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing incorrectly copied; testimony incorrectly stated.

They would have wrote as loosely and incorrectly as the philosophers before them.

Ellis.

Incorrectness (in-ko-rekt'nes), n. The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard; in-

accuracy.
Incorrespondence, Incorrespondency
(in-ko'rē-spond'ens, in-ko'rē-spond'en-si), n.
[Prefix in, not, and correspondence, correspondence,] Want of correspondence; disproportion. Coleridge.
Incorresponding (in-ko'rē-spond-ing), a.
[Prefix in, not, and corresponding.] Not
corresponding.
Incorrigibility (in-ko'ri-ji-bil''i-ti), n. Incorrigibility (in-ko'ri-ji-bil''i-ti), n. In-

Incorrigibility (in-ko'ri-ji-bil"i-ti), n. Incorrigibleness.
Incorrigible (in-ko'ri-ji-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and corrigible.] I. Incapable of being corrected or amended. 'An incorrigible error.' E Estrange.—2. Bad beyond correction or reform; as, an incorrigible sinner or drunkard. 'Incorrigible ios.' Dryden.
Incorrigible (in-ko'ri-ji-bil), n. One who is bad beyond correction or reform. Incorrigibleness (in-ko'ri-ji-bil-nes), n. The condition or quality of being incorrigible or depraved beyond correction; hopeless denravity.

deprayed beyond correction; nopeless de-pravity.

Incorrigibly (in-ko'ri-ji-bli), adv. In an in-corrigible manner; irreclaimably.

Incorrodible (in-ko-röd'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and corrodible.] Incapable of being corroded.

not, and corrotable.] Incapane of being corroded.
Incorrupt (in-ko-rupt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and corrupt.] Not corrupt: (a) not suffering from corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled. (b) Not defiled or deprayed; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.
Incorrupted (in-ko-rupt'ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and corrupted.] Not corrupted; uncorruptied. Whitehead.
Incorruptibility (in-ko-rupt'i-bil'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.
Incorruptible (in-ko-rupt'i-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and corruptible.] Not corruptible: (a) incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; as, gold, glass, mercury, dec., are incorruptible.
Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible.

Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible and immortal substances.

Wake.

(b) Incapable of being bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

and upright
Incorruptible (in-ko-rupt'i-bl), n. Eveles,
one of a section of the Monophysite Copts
which arose in Alexandria in the time of
Justinian: called Incorruptibles, as holding
the incorruptibility of Christ's body, by
which was meant that it was not liable to
change from the time of his conception, nor
subject to the natural affections and passions, as hunger, pain, weariness, and the
lite, Christ seemingly only suffering such
things. things.

Incorruptibleness (in-ko-rupt'i-bl-nes), n.

Incorruptiblity.
Incorruptibly (in-ko-rupt'i-bli), adv. In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

into of corruption.

Incorruption (in-ko-rup/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and corruption.] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption.

1 Cor. xv. 42.

Incorruptive (in-ko-ruptiv), a. [Frefix in, not, and corruptive.] Not liable to corruption or decay. 'The wreath of incorruptive praise.' Akenside.

Incorruptly (in-ko-rupt/li), adv. Without

corruption.

Incorruptiess (in-ko-rupt'nes), n. The condition or quality of being incorrupt:
(a) exemption from decay or corruption.
(b) Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

Probity of mind, integrity, and incorruptness of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.

Woodward.

Incrassate (in-kras'at), v.t. pret. & pp. in-crassated; ppr. incrassating. [L. incras-so, incrassatum—in, intens., and crassus, thick.] To make thick or thicker; to thick-en; specifically, in phar, to make thicker, as fluids, by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, incrassate and coagulate the fluids.

Arbuthnot.

Incrassate (in-kras'āt), v.i. To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and incrassated within them.

Incrassate, Incrassated (in-kras'at. in-kras'at-ed), a. 1. Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened. Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and incressate with magical phan-tages.

2. In bot, becoming thicker by degrees.

Incrassation (in-kras- \bar{a} 'shon), n. The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker; inspissation.

thicker; inspissation.

Incrassative (in-kras'at-iv), a. Having the quality of thickening.

Incrassative (in-kras'at-iv), a. That which has the power to thicken; specifically a medicine formerly believed to thicken the humours when too thin.

Increasable (in-krës'a-bl.), a. Capable of being increased.

Increasableness (in-krës'a-bl-nes), a. The quality of being increasable.

Increasableness (in-krés/a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being increasable.

Increase (in-krés/, n.l. pret. & pp. increased; ppr. increased; [Norm. en, and creser, L. creseere, to grow. allied to creaze, to create—similarly decrease.] 1. To become greater, as in bulk, quantity, number, quality, value, degree, intensity, authority, power, reputation, wealth, substance, and the like; to grow; to augment; to advance.

The waters increased, and bare up the ark.

The waters increased, and bare up the ark Gen. vii.

He must increase, but I must decrease. Jn. iii. 20.
The Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another.

1 Thes. iii. 12.

2. To be fertile or fruitful; to multiply by

2. To be fertile or fruitful; to multiply by the production of young; as, fishes increase very rapidly.—3. In astron. to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax; as, the moon increase.

Increase (in-krēs'), v.t. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to; to advance in quality; to extend; to lengthen; to spread; to aggravate; as, to increase wealth; to increase love, zeal, or passion; to increase distance; to increase cuilt.

Hie thee from this slaughter-house, Lest thou increase the number of the dead. Shak. I will increase the famine. Ezek, v. 16. Make denials Increase your services.

Increase (in'kres), n. 1. Augmentation; a growing larger, as in number, quality, value, degree, intensity, strength, authority, power, reputation, wealth, substance, and the like; extension

extension.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace there shall be no end.

Is, ix, 7.

As if increase of appetite had grown
By what it fed on.

Shak.

2. The amount which is added to the origiz. The amount which is added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; pro-

augmentett, increase.

Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear
thy God.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and garners never empty.

Shak.

3. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the increase of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 4. Generation. 'Organs of increase.' Shak.
5. In astron. the period of increasing light or luminous phase; the waxing, as of the

Minosis.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon.

Bacon.

SYN. Augmentation, enlargement, extension, growth, increment, addition, accession.

sion.
Increaseful (in-krēs'ful), a. Full of increase; abundant of produce. 'To cheer the ploughman with increaseful crops.' Shak.
Increaser (in-krēs'for), n. One who or that which increases. 'A lover and increaser of his people.' Beau. & Fl.
Increasing (in-krēs'fing), p. and a. Prolific; breeding or multiplying rapidly.

Fishes are more authors to the contraction that

Fishes are more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds.

Sir M. Hale.

beasts or birds.

Increasingly (in-krēs'ing-li), adv. In the way of increasing or growing; growingly.

Increate (in-krē-āt'), v.t. (Prefix in, in, within, and create.) To create within.

Increate, Increated (in-krē-āt', in-krē-āt'-ed), a. (Prefix in, not, and create, created.) Not created; uncreated. 'Bright effluence of bright essence increated.' Milton.

Incredibility (in-kred'i-bil'i-ti), n. 1. The quality of being incredible, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

For objects of incredibility non-grees a removed.

For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.

Dryden.

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with incredibilities.

Incredible (in-kredi-bl), a. [Preix in, not, and credible.] Not credible; impossible to be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xxvi. 8.

Incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes), n. In-

credibility.

Incredibly (in-kred'i-bli), adv. In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.

Increditable (in-kred'it-a-bl), a. Not cred-

name.

Incredulity (in-kre-dū'li-ti), n. The quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; scepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of incredulity, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational.

Buckminster.

Incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), a. [Prefix in, not, and credulous.] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.

I am not altogether incredulous but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool,

Incredulously (in-kred'ū-lus-li), adv. In an incredulous manner; with incredulity. Incredulous.mass (in-kred'ū-lus-nes), n. Incredulity (which see).
Incredulity (which see).
Incremable (in-krem'a-bl), a. [From L. in, not, and cremo, to burn.] Incapable of being burned. Sir T. Browne. Bacon

Incremation (in-krē-mā'shon), n. The act of burning or of consuming by burning, as dead bodies; a conflagration.

Most very long after we passed those incremations fourning ghauts near Calcuta, I was seated in the drawing-room of the . . . Club. W. H. Russell.

Increment (in'krê-ment), n. [L. incrementum, from incresco, to increase. See Increase.] 1. Act or process of increasing; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation. 'The Nile's increment or inundation.' Sir T. Browne.

A positor to be great such to be convexed in

A nation, to be great, ought to be compressed in its increment by nations more civilized than itself.

Coleridge.

2. Something added; increase; specifically, in math. the increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value; the finite quantity, generally variable, by which a variable quantity is increased.—3. In rhet. an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax.—Unearnet increment, a phrase applied to any increase in the value of level or loves a revent throught about by phrase applied to any increase in the value of land or house property brought about by increase of population or the general prosperity of the community, and not by any effort or expenditure on the part of the owner. Some maintain that this increase rightly belongs to the community and should be appropriated by taxation or other means. Increpate † (in Irrēp. at), v.t. [L. increpo, increpitum, increpatum, to upbraid loudly, to chide—prefix in, and crepo, to make a noise, to talk loudly.] To chide; to rebulke. Increpation (in-krep-ā'shon), n. [L. increpotito, increpationis, from increpo. See Increpation, increpationis, from increpo. See Increpation (in-krep-ā'shon), n. [L. incrependito, increpationis, from increpo. See Increpation (in-kresent), a. [L. increscent (in-kresent), a.

[L. increscens, increscentis, ppr. of incresco, to increase. See INCREASE.] crease. See INGREASE.]
Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling; specifically, in her. a term employed to denote the moon when represented with the horns towards the latter with a field.

The moon in-

moth with the horns towards the dexter side of the shield.

Increst (in-krest'), v.t. To adorn with a crest. Drumnond. [Rare.]

Incriminate (in-krim'in-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. ineriminate (in-krim'in-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. ineriminated; ppr. ineriminating. [L.L. incrimino, incriminatum—L. in, and erimino, to accuse one of a crime, from erimen, crimins, a crime.] To charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.

Incriminatory (in-krim'in-a-to-ri), a. Charging with crime; accusatory; tending to criminate. Athenæun.

Incroach (in-kröch'), v.t. Same as Eneroach.

Incroachment (in-kröch'ment), n. Same as Eneroachment.

Incruciated (in-krösh'shi-āt-ed), a. Free from

Incruciated (in-krö'shi-āt-ed), a. Free from

incruciated (in-kro sin-ac-ed), it. Free from torture or torment. Feltham.
Incruental† (in-kro-ental), a. [L. incruentus—prefix in, not, and cruentus, bloody.]
Not bloody; not attended with blood. Bre-

vm.
Incrust (in-krust), v.t. [L. incrusto—prefix in, and crusto, to cover with a crust, from crusta, rind, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of; as, iron incrusted with oxide or rust; a vessel incrusted with salt.

Save but our army, and let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. Pope.

Incrustate (in-krust/āt), v.t. To incrust. Bacon. [Rare.]
Incrustate (in-krust/āt), a. In bot. (a) coated, as with earthy matter. (b) A term applied to seeds which grow so firmly to their pericarp as to appear to have but one integument.

Incrustation (in-krust-ā/shon), n. [L. in-crustatio, incrustationis, from incrusto. See INCRUST.] 1. The act of incrusting; the act

INCRUSE.] I. The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance, as with marble or other stone; the state of being incrusted.

The first broad characteristic of the building, and the root nearly of every other important peculiarity in it, is its confessed incrustation. It is the purse example in Italy of the great school of architecture, in which the ruling principle is the incrustation of brick with more precious materials. Russin.

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying, as of marble, mosaic, or other substance.

Incrustment (in krust'ment), n. Incrustation. Edin. Rev.

tion. Eath. Rev. Incrystallizable (in-kris/tal-īz-a-bl),a. [Pre-fix in, not, and erystallizable.] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable. Incubate (in'kū-bāt), v.i. [L. incubo, incubitum, incubatum, to lie in or upon—prefix in, in, upon, and cubo, to lie down.] To sit, as an exerc for batchis.

in, in, upon, and caoo, to be down. I to say, as on eggs for hatching.

Incubation (in-kū-bā'shon), n. [L. incubatio, incubationis, from incubo. See INCUBATE.] 1. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young.—2. In pathol, the maturation of a contagious points in the animal system.—4 stiffield incupatient, the minutation of a coinagins points on in the animal system.—Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by prolonged artificial warmth. The Egyptians have from time immemorial been accustomed to hatch eggs by artificial heat. In China, also, artificial incubation has long been practised.

tube, tub, bull;

It is now in use in France to a limited extent, and has also been attempted in England.—Period of incubation, in pathol. the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

break of the disease.

Incubative (in'kūb-āt-iv), a. Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; having the nature of or constituted by incubation; relating to the period during which a disease exists in the system but has not manifested itself; as, the incubative three of a disease.

stage of a disease.

Incubator (inkūb-āt-ėr), n. One who or that which incubates; a bird that incubates; specifically, a bird that shows a disposition to sit upon eggs, in distinction from one that does not show such a disposition; an apparatus or contrivance for hatching eggs artificial heat.

Incubatory (in-kūb'a-to-ri), a. Serving for

incubation (in kib), v.t. To make a cube of; to reduce to the form of a cube, so as to be adapted to fill a vacant space.

So that Prelaty . . must be fain to inglobe or incube herself among the Presbyters. Millon.

incube herself among the Presbyters. Millon.

Incubiture† (in-kū'bi-tūr), n. The act of incubating; incubation. Ellis.

Incubous (in'kūb-us), a. In bot. imbricated from the base towards the apex, said of leaves: opposed to succubous (which see). Incubus (in'kū-bus), n. pl. Incubuses, Incubi (in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bi). [L., from incubi (in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bi). [L., from incubi (in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bi). [L., from incubi (in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bu

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi; those who appeared like men, incubi.

Lecky.

men, incubi.

Hence—3. Fig. anything that weighs heavily on another thing, as on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the mental or intellectual faculties; an encumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

Debt and usury is the incubar which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey.

Inculcate (in-kul'kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. in-culcated; ppr. inculcating. [L. inculco, inculcatum, to tread in or down, to force upon—in, in, into, and culco, to tread, culca, the heel.] To tread into; hence, to impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to tree on the mind.

force by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be inculcated, because we are too apt to forget it.

—Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse. See under IMPLANT.—SYN. To teach, Instil, implant, infuse, impress.

Inculcation (in-kul-kū'shon), n. The action of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions.

Often inculcation of warning necessarily implies a danger.

Bp. Hall. Inculcator (in-kul'kāt-ēr), n. One who inculcates or enforces. 'The example and inculcator.' Boyle.

Inculk' (in-kulk'), v.t. To inculcate. Sir T.

Inculpable (in-kulp'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not,

and culpable.] Not culpable; without fault; unblamable; not to be accused.

It was an innocent and inculpable piece of ignorance. Killingbeck.

It was an innocent and inculpable piece of ignorance.

Inculpableness (in-kulp'a-bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being inculpable; unblamableness; blamelessness.

Inculpably (in-kulp'a-bli), adv. Unblamably; without blame.

Inculpate (in-kul'pat, v.t. pret. & pp. inculpate; ppr. inculpating. [L.L. inculpa, inculpatum—L. in, into, and culpa, a fault.] To expose to blame or imputation of a fault; to blame; to censure; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate.

Inculpation (in-kul-pa'shon), n. [Fr., from L.L. inculpation (in-kul-pa'shon), n. [Fr., from L.L. inculpation; (in-kul-pa'shon), n. [Tr., from L.L. inculpation; (in-kul-pa'shon), n. [Tr., from L.L. inculpatory (in-kulpate-to-ri), a. Tending to inculpate or criminate; tending to prove guilty; criminatory; opposed to exculpatory; as, inculpatory evidence.

Incult (in-kult'), a. [L. incultus—prefix in, not, and cultus, pp. of colo, to cultivate.] Untilled; uncultivated; hence, not polished or refined, as style.

or refined, as style.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was incutt and horrid.

Incultivated (in-kul'ti-vat-ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and cultivated.] Not cultivated; uncultivated. Sir T. Herbert. Incultivation (in-kul-ti-va'shon), n. Ne-

gleet or want of cultivation.

In that state of incultivation which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.

Berington.

Inculture (in-kul'tūr), n. [Prefix in, not, and culture.] Want or neglect of culture. Feltham.

Incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), n. 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something.—2. That which is incumbent: (a) a physical burden or weight.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great incumbencies and weights.

Evelyn.

(b) That which rests upon one morally, as a duty, rule, or obligation.

All the incumbencies of a family. Eccles. the state of holding or being in

possession of a benefice. These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his incumbency.

Swift.

ing institutions. In the institution of the institu

And when to move th' incumbent load they try.

2. Supported; buoyed up.

And fly incumbent on the dusky air. Dryden. And fly incumbent on the dusky air. Dryden.

3. In bot. leaning or resting: said of anthers when lying on the inner side of the filament, or of an embryo when its radicle is folded down upon the back of the cotyledons.—

4. Lying or resting, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are incumbent on all Christians.

Be. Sprat.

Incumbent (in-kum'bent), n. A person in present possession of a benefice or any office. present possession of a benefice or any office. Incumbently (in-kum'ben-l'i), adv. In an incumbent manner.

Incumber (in-kum'bén), v.t. [Prefix in, and cumber.] To encumber (which see).

Incumbrance (in-kum'brans), n. Encumbrance (which see).

Incumbrancer (fin-kum'brans-er), n. Encumbrancer (which see).

Incumbrancer (which see).

Incumbrancer (which see).

Incumbrancer (which see).

cumorancer (which see)
Incumbrous i (in-kum')rus), a. Cumbersome; troublesome.
Incumabula (in-kū-na'bū-la). [L. incunabula, swaddling-clothes, birth-place, origin—prefix in, and cunabula, from cunae, a cradle.]
In bibliography, a book printed during the early period of the art; generally, a book printed before the year 1500.
Incur (in-ker'), v.t. pret. & pp. incurred; ppr. incurring. [L. incurro, to run against—in, and curro, to run.] 1. To run into or against: (a) hence, to encounter, as something from which danger, inconvenience, or harm may be looked for; to expose one's self to; to become liable or obnoxious to; to become subject to; as, a thief incurs the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all incurred the penalties of God's law.

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to deept God and coveragements diverdedment four dealers.

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to incur damnation.

(b) To bring on; to contract; as, to incur a debt; to incur guilt.—2 † To render liable or subject to; to occasion. Chapman.

Incur† (in-ker'), v.i. To enter; to pass; to occur.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and theur not to the eye. Bacon.

Incurability (in-kūr'a-bil'i-ti), n. [Fr. incurability, incurability.] The state of being
incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.
Incurable (in-kūr'a-bil), a. [Prefix in, not,
and curable.] Not curable: (a) beyond the
power of skill or medicine; as, an incurable
disease. (b) Not admitting remedy or correction; as, incurable evils.

They were labouring under a profound, and, as it might have seemed, an almost incurable ignorance.

Sir J. Slephen.

SYN. Irremediable, remediless, cureless, irreparable, irretrievable.
Incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), n. A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital.

Swift.

Incurableness (in-kūr'a-bl-nes), n. Incura-

Incurably (in-kūr'a-bli), adv. In a manner

or degree that renders cure or remedy im-

practicable; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant.

Locke.

Incuriosity (in-kū'ri-os"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being incurious; want of curiosity, inquisitiveness, or care; inattentiveness, indifferences in the control of t The state ness; indifference.

As long as books, either from the difficulty of their style, or from the general incurtosity of the people, found but few readers.

Buckle.

Incurious (in-kū'ri-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and curious.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; inattentive; careless; negligent

negligent.
A testimony of truth which must appear striking even to the most incurious respecting such matters.
Whereal.
Incuriously (in-kū'ri-us-il), adv. In an incurious or inattentive manner. 'Public accounts rarely or incuriously inspected.' Bolisadosh

Incuriousness (in-kū'ri-us-nes), n. Incuri-

Incurrence (in-kurrens), n. The act of incurrence (in-kurrens), n. The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to: as, the incurrence of guilt.

Incursion (in-kershon), n. [L. incursio, incursionis, from incurrent to run into or to-wards, to rush at. See Incurs Into a territory with hostile intention; an invasion not followed by continued occupation; an invoal.

The incursions of the Goths disordered the affairs

The incursions of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire.

Arbutlenot.

2.† Attack; occurrence. 'Sins of daily incursive (in-ker'siv), a. Hostile; making

an attack (in-ker'siv), a. Hostile; making an attack or incursion; aggressive.

Incurtain t (in-ker'tin), v.t. [Prefix in, in, and eurtain] To place within a curtain or curtains; to hang with or as with curtains; to curtain; to tapestry.

They began at Rome to incurtain their theatre with such vails dyed in colours, only for shade.

Incurvate (in-kervati), v.t. pret. & pp. incurvated; ppr. incurvating. [L. incurvation, incurvation, in, and curva, to bend, from curvate, bent.] To curve or bend inwards, to bend; to crook.

Incurvate (in-kervat), a. Curved inward or upward.

Incurvation (in-kervation)

Incurvation (in-kérv-á'shon), n. [L. incurvatto, incurrationis, from incurvo, to hend, to bend inward. See INCURVATE, I. The act of incurvating or bending; the act of bowing or bending the body in respect or

reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as incurvation and sacrifice.

2. The state of being incurvated or bent from a rectilinear course; curvity; crooked-

ness.
Incurve (in-kerv'), v.t. [See INCURVATE.]
To make crooked; to bend; to curve.
Incurve-recurved (in-kerv're-kervd), a. In
bot. bending or bent inwards and then backwards. Sir T. Browne.
Incurvity (in-kerv'i-ti), n. [From L. incurvus, bent. See INCURVATE.] A state of being
bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending
inward.

inward.

Incus (ing'kus), n. [L.] 1. An anvil.—2. In anat. the largest bone of the internal ear, so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil.

Incuse, Incuss (in-kūz, in-kus'), v.t. [L. incude, incuston, to forge with a hammer.]
To impress by striking or stamping into, as

To impress by striking or stamping into, as a coin.

The back of this coin is incusted with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head.

Incussion (in-kn'shon), n. Act of shaking; concussion. Maunder. [Rare.]
Indagatet (in'da-gat), v.t. [L. indago, indagatum, to trace out, to search into.] To seek or search out.

Indagation (in-kn'shon), n. The act of

Indagation in da-ga'shon), n. The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her (the soul's) indagations ofttin s new scents put her by.

B. Fonson.

Indagative† (in'da-gat-iv), a. Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigat-

ing.

The church might not be ambitious, or indepartive of such employment.

The church might not be ambitious, or indepartive of such employment.

For. Taylor.

Indagator† (in'da-gāt-ēr), n. A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious indagators, fond Of knowing all but what avails you known. Young. Indamaged (in-dam'aj), v.t. To endamage. Indamaged (in-dam'ajd), u. [Prefix in, not, and damaged.] Undamaged. Milton.

Indart (in-dart'), v.t. [In and durt.] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. Shak. Inde,† a. Indigo-coloured; azure-coloured.

Indear (in-der'). v.t. Same as Endear. Indearment (in-der'ment), n. Same as En-

Indebt † (in-det'), v.t. To place in debt; to bring under obligation.

Thy fortune hath indebted thee to none. Daniel.

Indebted (in-det'ed), a. [Prefix in, in, and debt.] 1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or

By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once Indebted and discharged.

2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due; as, we are indebted to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth.

Few consider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it.

Atterbury.

Indebtedness (in-detred-nes), n. 1. The state of being indebted.—2. The amount of debt owed; debts collectively.
Indebtment (in-detrent), n. The state of being indebted; indebtedness. [Rare.]

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou will needs willingly live and die in a just indebtment, when thou mayest be at once free and honest.

Ep. Hall.

mayest be at once free and honest. B.A. Math.
Indecence (in-de'sens), n. Indecency. 'Carried to indecence of barbarity.' Burnet.
Indecency (in-de'sen-si), n. [Fr. indecence, from L. indecence, unseemly, unbecoming. See INDECENT.] 1. The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness.—2. That which is indecent or unbecoming in language, actions, or manners; any action or behaviour which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offence to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator.
They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear

They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the indecencies I allude to, are pests of society.

Beattle.

to, are pests of society. Ecattic.

SYN. Indelicacy, indecorum, immodesty, impurity, obscenity.

Indecent (in-dé'sent), a. (Prefix in, not, and decent.) Not decent; unbecoming; unit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, indecent language; indecent manners; an indecent posture or gesture.—SYN. Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, unchaste, obscene, filthy.

Indecently (in-dé'sent-il), adv. In an indecent manner.

Indecently (in-de-sen-ri), and. In an inde-cent manner.
Indeciduate (in-de-sid'ú-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and deciduate.] Not deciduate: a term used in regard to those placental mammals, as the horse, cow, pig, whose uterus develops no decidua, the placenta therefore coming

away without loss of substance of theuterus; non-deciduate. Indeciduous (in-de-sid'ū-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and deciduous.] Not deciduous or falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting experient

ing, as the leaves of trees in autum; fast-ing; evergreen.

Indecimable (in-de'si-ma-bl), a. [Fr. inde-cimable—prefix in, not, and L.L. decimo, to pay a tithe, from L. decima, a tenth part, from decem, ten.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes.

Indecipherable (in-de-sifer-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and decipherable] Not decipher-able; incapable of being deciphered or inter-preted.

preted.

Nor are the original features of the rest of the edifice altogether indecipherable; the entire series of shafts, from the western entrance to the apse, are nearly uninjured.

Ruskin.

Indecipherably (in-dē-sī'fèr-a-bli), adv. So as to be indecipherable.

Indecision (in-dē-sī'zhon), n. [Prefix in, not, and decision.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; investition irresolution.

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence

Indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and decisive.] 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as, an argument indecisive of the question.

The action was obstinate and bloody, though inde-cisive. Smollett.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether indecis-ive as to his general merit.

Blair.

2. Not having come to a decision; prone to 2. Not having come to a decision, profite to indecision; irresolute; unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an indecisive state of mind; an indecisive character.

Indecisively (in-dē-sī'siv-li), adv. In an indecisive manner; without decision.
Indecisiveness (in-dē-sī'siv-nes), n. The state of being indecisive; unsettled state. Indeclinable (in-dē-klin'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and declinable.] In gram. not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, Latin instar is an indeclinable noun.
Indeclinable (in-dē-klin'a-bl), n. In gram. a word that is not declined.

In ways first trodden by himself excels,

In ways first trodden by himself excels,
And stands alone in indeclinables;
Conjunction, preposition, adverb. Churchill.

Indeclinably (in-de-klin'a-bli), adv. Without variation

To follow indeclinably . . . the discipline of the Church of England. Mountagn.

Indecomposable (in-de kom-pōz"a-bl.), a. [Prefix in, not, and decomposable.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements. 'The assumed indecomposable substances of the laboratory.' Colemides

ruge. Indecomposableness (in-dê'kom-pōz"a-bl-nes), n. Incapability of decomposition. Indecorous (in-dê-kô'rus or in-dek'o-rus), a. [Prefix in, not, and decorous.] Not decorous;

violating propriety or good manners; con-trary to the established rules of good breed-ing, or to the forms of respect which age and station require.

It was useless and indecorous to attempt anything more by mere struggle.

Burke,

SYN. Unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil

impolite, uncivil.

Indecorously (in-dē-kō'rus-li or in-dek'orus-li), adv. In an indecorous manner.

Indecorousness (in-dē-kō'rus-nes or in-dek'oo-rus-nes), n. The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good man-

ners.

Indecorum (in-dē-kō'rum), n. (Prefix in, not, and decorum.) 1. Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour; the element in behaviour or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires.—2. An indecorument of the words of the breach of indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are indecorums in the modern maid. Young.

Indeed (in-dēd'), adv. [Prep. in, and deed.] In reality; in truth; in fact: sometimes used emphatically, sometimes as noting a concession or admission; sometimes interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation.

The carnal mind is eminity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Rom, viii. 7.

I were a beast indeed to do you wrong. Dryden.

I were a beast indeed to do you wrong. Dryden.
There is indeed no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war.

Adaison.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion.

Bacon. The two elements of the word are sometimes

separated by very, making the statement more emphatic.

And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.

up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.
Indefatigability (in-dē-fati-ga-bil"i-ti), n.
The state or quality of being indefatigable;
unweariedness; persistency.
Indefatigable: (in-dē-fati-ga-bl, a. [L. indefatigabiles. See DEFATIGATE.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued; not easily
exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labour or effort; as, indefatigable
exertions; indefatigable attendance or perseverance. 'Upborne with indefatigable
wings.' Milton.
The ambitions person must rise early and six up

The ambitious person must rise early, and sit up late; and pursue his design with a constant indefatigable attendance; he must be infinitely patient and servile.

South.

SYN. Unwearied, untiring, persevering, as-slduous, sedulous, unremitting, unintermit-

ting.
Indefatigableness (in-de-fat'i-ga-bl-nes), n.
Indefatigability. Parnell.
Indefatigably (in-de-fat'i-ga-bli), adv.
Without weariness; without yielding to
fatigue. 'Indefatigably zealous.' Dryden.
Indefatigation † (in-de-fat'ig-ā''shon), n.
Unweariedness. Gregory.
Indefeasibility (in-de-fez'l-bil''i-ti), n. The
quality or state of being indefeasible, or not
subject to be made void; as, the indefeasibility of a title.

bility of a title.

Now among all those uniformities in the succession of phenomena, which common observation is sufficient to bring to light, there are few which have any, even

apparent, pretension to this rigorous indefeasibility: and of those few one only has been found capable of completely sustaining it F. S. Mill.

Indefeasible (in-de-fezi-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and defeasible.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated; not to be made void; as, an indefeasible estate or title.

That the king had a divine and indefeasible right to the regal power, and that the regal power, even when most grossly abused, could not, without sin, be resisted, was the doctrine in which the Anglican Church had long gloried.

Macaulay.

Church had long gloried.

Macaulay.

Indefeasibly (in-dē-fēz/i-bli), adv. In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

Indefectibility (in-dē-felk'i-bii'i-tl), n.

Ifrom indefectible. The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay. God's unity, eternity, and indefectibility.

Barrow.
Indefectible (in-dē-fekt'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and defectible.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing.

So persuaded is he (Lear) that the honour, reverence, and affection which he enjoys is personal, and, therefore, *indefeatible*, that he does not even bargain for a separate household or income.

**Introd. to Ringby Ed. of Lear.

**Indefective (in-de-fektiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and defeative.] Not defective; perfect; complete

Indefeisible + (in-de-fez'i-bl), a. Indefea-

sible.

Indefensibility (in-dē-fens'i-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being indefensible.

Indefensible (in-dē-fens'i-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and defensible.] Not defensible; incapable of being defended or maintained, vindicated or justified; as, a military post may be indefensible; indefensible conduct.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and indefensible.

Sanderson.

Indefensibly (in-de-fens'i-bli), adv. In an

indefensible manner.

Indefensive (in-dê-fens'iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and defensive.] Having no defence.

The sword awes the indefensive villager. Herbert.

The sword awas the indefensive villager. Herbert.
Indeficiency (in-de-ff/shen-si), n. The quality
of being indeficient or not deficient.
Indeficient (in-de-ff/shent), a. [Prefix in,
not, and deficient.] Not deficient; not
failing; perfect.
Indefinable (in-de-fin'a-bl), a. [Prefix in,
not, and definable.] Not definable; incapable
of being defined; unsusceptible of definition;
inexplicable. inexplicable.

Mes all such cases are taken into account, the notions that are of an indefinable and ultimate nature must be reckoned by hundreds. . . How vain is a verbal definition of such words as it; it, heat, motion, large, np, fragrance, pain, wonder. Prof. Rain. Undefinably (in-de-fin'a-bil), adv. So as well as a possible of definition of such words.

Indefinably (in-de-fin'a-bil), adv. So as not to be capable of definition.

Indefinite (in-de'fin-it), a. [Prefix in, not, and definite.] Not definite: (a) not limited or defined; not determinate; hence, not precise or certain; as, an indefinite time, proposition, term, or phrase. (b) Having no determinate or certain limits; not limited by the understanding, though yet finite: often contrasted with infinite; as, indefinite sonce.

finite space.

The reduction of the infinite to number is, then, the reduction of time infinite to its measure indefinite, that is, to the finite.

C. S. Henry.

(e) In bot, too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important—usually more than twenty, when the number is not constant; said of the parts of a flower and the like.—Indefinite inforescence, in bot, a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds, the terminal bud going on to grow, and continuing the stem indefinitely.—Indefinite proposition, in logic, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution; as, 'Man is mortal.'—Indefinite term, a privative or negative term, in respect of its not defining or marking out an object by a positive attribute, as a definite term does; thus, unorganized being is an indefinite term, while organized being is an indefinite term, while organized being is definite.—SYN. Unlimited, undefined, indeterminate, inexact, vague, uncertain. (c) In bot, too numerous or various to make a

incertain. Indefinitely (in-de'fin-it-li), adv. In an in-definite manner; without any settled limi-tation; not with certainty or precision; as, space indefinitely extended; to use a word indefinitely.

undefinitely.

Indefiniteness (in-definit-nes), n. The quality of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

Indefinitude (in-de-infi-tud), n. 1. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2.† Number or quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not indefinitude, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.

Sir M. Hale.

Indehiscence (in-de-his'ens), n. In bot, the

Indehiscence (in-dē-his'ens), n. In bot the property of being indehiscent. Indehiscent (in-dē-his'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and dehiscent.] In bot not dehiscent, into opening spontaneously when ripe, as a capsule, such as fruit of Umbelliferæ, &c. Indehectable (in-dē-lekt'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and delectable.] Not delectable; umpleasant; unamiable. Edin. Rev. Indeliberate (in-dē-lib'e-rāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and deliberate.] Not deliberate; done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated. 'The indeliberate commissions of many sins.' Bramhatl.

Bramhall.

Indeliberated (in-de-lib'é-rat-ed), a. Inde-

liberate.
Indeliberately (in-dē-lib'ē-rāt-li), adv.
Without deliberation or premeditation.
Indelibility (in-dē'li-bil'/-ti), n. The quality
of being indelible. The indelibility of the
sacred character. Horsley.
Indelible (in-de'li-bil), a. [L. indelebilisin, not, and deleo, to delete.] 1. Not to be
blotted out; incapable of being effaced or
obliterated; as, indelible letters or characters; an indelible colour; an indelible stain.
This mensificant peak, formed one of those

This magnificent peak . . formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an *indelible* impression on the imagination, and bring back after years indescribable feelings of pleasure and

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

They are endued with indelible power from above to feed, to govern this household. Bp. Sprat.

to feed, to govern this household. Bp. Sprat.

Indelibleness (in-de'li-bl-nes), m. Quality of being indelible.

Indelibly (in-de'li-bli), adv. In an indelible manner; so as not to be blotted out or effaced. 'Indelibly stamped and impressed on the soul of man.' Bilis.

Indelicacy (in-de'li-ka-si), m. The condition or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; non-avoidance of topics forbidden by social or conventional modesty to be discussed; want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; coarseness of man-

nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind. 'The indelicace of English comedy.' Blair. Indelicate (in-deli-kāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and delicate.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to modesty or purity of mind; as, an indelicate word or expression; indelicate behaviour; indelicate customs. indelicate customs.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures indeli-

Indelicately (in-de'li-kāt-li), adv. In an indelicate manner; indecently; unbecom-

indelicate manner; indecently; unbecomingly.

Indemnification (in-dem'ni-fi-kā'/shon), n.

[From indemnify.] 1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; the state of being indemnified. — 2. That which indemnifies, saves harmless, or secures against loss, damage, or penalty. 'No reward with the name of an indemnification.' De Quincey.

Indemnify (in-dem'ni-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. indemnified; ppr. indemnifying. [L. indemnis, and facto, to make. See INDEMNITY.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty.

1 believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will indemnify them from all that shall fall out.

2. To reimburse for expenditure made; to

2. To reimburse for expenditure made; to remunerate.

tools. The tools tools tools tools. The tools of the tool reimbursement.

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative indemnity for their pretended wrongs,

Lord Makon.

Lord Makon.

—Act of indemnity, an act or law passed in order to relieve persons, especially in an official position, from some penalty to which they are liable in consequence of acting illegally, or, in case of members of government, in consequence of exceeding the limits of their strict constitutional powers. Such acts also sometimes provide compensation for losses or damage either incurred in the service of the government, or resulting from some public measure.

Indemonstrability (in-dē-mon'stra-bil'i-ti), m. The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

ti), n. The con

Indemonstrable (in-de-mon'stra-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and demonstrable.] Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as indemonstrable principles, they urge all to receive.

Sir E. Sandys.

Indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon/stra-bl-nes), n. State of being indemonstrable.

Indenization (in-de-ni-zā/shon), n. Ende-

nization. Indenize (in-de'niz), v.t. To endenize (which

see). Indenizen (in-de'ni-zn), v.t. To endenizen. Indent (in-dent'), v.t. [L.L. indentave, O.Fr. endenter, to indent, from L. in, and dens, dentis, a tooth.] I. To notch; to jag; to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to indent the edge of paper.—2. To bind out or apprentice by indenture or contract; to indenture; as, to indent a young man to a shoemaker; to indent a young man to a shoemaker; to indent a servant.—3. In printing, to begin, as a line, farther in from the margin of the paper than the rest of the paragraph.

Indent (in-dent'), v.t. 1. To be notched; to have indentations or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. To run or wind in and out; to

of teeth .- 2. To run or wind in and out; to move in a zigzag course; to double

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch (the Turn and return, indenting with the way. Shak.

3. To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.
Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears? Shak.

Indent (in-dent'), n. 1. A cut or notch in the margin of anything, or a recess like a notch; indentation.

It shall not wind with such a deep indent. Shak.

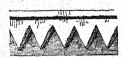
It shall not wind with such a deep indent. Shak.

2.† A stamp; an impression.—3. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.—4. A contract; an order, as for goods.—5. In printing, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph.

Indentation (in-dent-a'shon), m. 1. The act of indenting or state of being indented; (a) the act of notching or cutting into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; the state of being notched or so cut. (b) In printing, the act of beginning a line or series of lines, as the first line of a paragraph, further in from the margin than others.—

2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression like a notch in any border.

Indented (in-dent'ed), p. and a. 1. Cut in



Indented Moulding

the edge or margin into points like teeth; as, an indented paper; an indented moulding. Indented mouldings, such as the one shown in the cut, are a common ornamental feature in Norman architecture.—2. Bound

feature in Norman architecture.—2. Bound out by indenture; as, an indented apprentice or servant.—3. In her. notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than what is termed dancette: applied to one of the lines of partition. The ordinaries are also often thus borne.

Indentedly (in-dent'edll), udb. With indentations.

Indentee, border-wise. Indentee (in-dent-ë'), p. wise. and a. In her. having indents not joined to each other, but set Indentilley (in-dent'il-ē), a. In her. having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; as, a fesse indentilley at the bottom.

dentilley at the bottom.
Indenting (in-dent'ing),
n. An impression like
that made by a tooth.
Indentment† (in-dent'ment), n. Indenture.
'Some indentments or
some bond to draw.' Bp.
Hall.

Indenture (in-dent/ūr), n. 1. The act of indent-

ing or state of being indented; indentation. The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional indentures and projections of bays and promontories.

Mitford.

Indentilley.

2. In law, a deed under seal entered into 2. In law, a deed under seal entered into between two or more parties with antual covenants. Formerly it required to be actually indented, or cut in a waving line, so as to correspond with the other copy of the deed; but this is no longer necessary. The term indenture is not used in Scotland, except in the case of indentures of apprenticeship.

Indenture (in-dent'ūr), v.t. pret. & pp. indentured; ppr. indenturing. 1. To indent; to wrinkle; to furrow.

Though age may creep on, and indenture the brow. 2. To bind by indentures; as, to indenture

an apprentice.

Indenture† (in-dent'ūr), v.i. To run in a zigzag course; to double in running.

zigzag course; to double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook:
But, by indenturing, still the good man scap'd.

Heywood.
Independence (in-de-pend'ens), n. 1. The
state of being independent; complete exemption from reliance or control, or the
power of others; a state over which no one
has any power, control, or authority; ability
to support or maintain one's self; direction
of one's own affairs without interference by
others.

others.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence.

Pope.

2. That which renders one independent: 2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; as, he has acquired an independence.—Declaration of Independence, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Brita. 1—3. The principles of the religious body called Independents; Congregationalism. Independency (in-de-pend'en-si), n. Same as Independency (in-de-pend'en-si), n.

as Independence.
Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and independency.

Independent (in-de-pend'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and dependent.] 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not relying on others; not subordinate; as, God is the only being who is perfectly independent; none of us is independent for the supply of his works.

his wants.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons.

Addison.

the cantons.

2. Affording the means of independence; as, an independent estate.—3. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an independent mind.—4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as, an independent air or manner.—5. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; not to make mention.

mention.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, independent of its being more safe.

Brougham

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, independent of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. R. Ward.

[Independent here = independently, and it would perhaps be more correct to regard it as an advent.]—6. Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists.

A very famous Independent minister was head of a college in those times.

Addison.

college in those times. Addison.
7. In math. a term applied to a quantity or function not depending upon another for its value. [The preposition that follows independent is generally of, sometimes m.]
Independent (in-de-pendent), n. Eccles. one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a com-

plete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

Independently (in-dê-pend'ent-li), adv. In an independent manner; without control; without regard to connection with other things; as, independently of being safer it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing verything independently the one of the other greything independently the one of the other.

Indeposable (in-dê-pôz'n-bl), a. Not deposable; incapable of being deposed.

The cardinal calls that doctrine which makes

The cardinal calls that doctrine which makes princes indepasable by the pope, 'a breeder of schisms, &c.'

Indeprecable (in-de'prē-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, and deprecable.] Incapable of being democrated.

precated

precated.

Indeprehensible (in-de-prē-hens'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and deprehensible.] Incapable of being found out. 'A case perplexed and indeprehensible.' Bp. Morton.

Indeprivable (in-dē-priv'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and deprivable.] I. Incapable of being deprived.—2. Incapable of being deprived.—2. Incapable of being describable (in-dē-skrib'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and describable.] Not describable; incapable of being described. 'Indescribable incapable of being described. 'Indescribable incapable of the describable.' Indescribables (in-dē-skrib'a-blz), n. pl. A enphemism for trousers.

Mr. Trotter spiled, and holding his glass in his

Mr. Trotter smiled, and holding his glass in his left hand, gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry indescribables with his right. Dickens.

his multery indescribables with his right. Dickens. Indescriptive (in-de-skrip'tiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and descriptive.] Not descriptive; not containing just description. Indesert (in-de-zert), n. [Prefix in, not, and desert.] Want of merit or worth. [Rare.]

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*,

Indesinent (in-de'sin-ent),a. [Prefix in, not, desinent.] Not ceasing; perpetual.

and desinent.] 1000 common in the first mach more noble, more indexinent, and indefeasible, than the first Easter.

1 1000 fill fin-de'sin-ent-li), adv. With-

Indesinently (in-de'sin-ent-li), adv. Without cessation. [Rare.]

They continue a month indesinently. Ray.
Indesirable (in-de-zir'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and desirable.] Not desirable; undesirable.

sirable.

Indestructibility (in-dê-strukt'i-bil'i-ti),

n. The quality or condition of being indestructible.

It is, therefore, natural, that the physical doctrine of indestructibility applied to force as well as 10 matter, should be essentially a creation of the present century, notwithstanding a few allusions made to it by earlier thinkers, all of whom, however, groped vaguely, and without general purpose.

Buckle.

vaguely, and without general purpose. Bickle.
Indestructible (in-de-strukt'i-bl), a. [Prefix
in, not, and destructible.] Not destructible;
incapable of being destroyed.
Indestructibleness (in-de-strukt'i-bl-nes),
n. Indestructibility.
Nothing but the indestructibleness of its the
church's) principles, however feebly pursued, could
have maintained even the disorganized body that
still survives.

still survives. Disracti.
Indestructibly (in-dë-strukt'i-bil), adv. In an indestructible manner.
Indeterminable (in-dë-tôr'min-a-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and determinable.] Not determinable: (a) incapable of being determined,

As its (the world's) period is inscrutable, so is its nativity indeterminable.

Sir T. Browne.

(b) Not to be determined or ended; interminable.

(b) Not to be determined or ended; interminable.
Indeterminably (in-de-termin-a-bli), adv. In an indeterminable manuer.
Indeterminate (in-de-termin-at), a. [Prefix in, not, and determinate.] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite, uncertain; not precise; as, an indeterminate number of years. 'An indeterminate number of successions.' Neuton.—Indeterminate analysis, a branch of algebra in which there are always given a greater number of unknown quantities than there are independent equations, by which means the number of solutions is indefinite.—Indeterminate coefficients, in math. a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

A+Ex+Cx²+Dx³+cc.=0,

 $A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + &c. = 0,$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and α a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessa-

rily equal to 0.—Indeterminate equation, in math, an equation in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values. A group of equations is indeterminate when it contains more unknown values. A group of equations is muctivariante when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations.—Indeterminate inflorescence, in bot indefinitionforescence. See INDEFINITE.—Indeterminate problem, in math. a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results.—Indeterminate quantity, in math. a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values.—Indeterminate evies, in math. a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity. Indeterminately (in-de-termin-at-ti), adv. In an indeterminate manner; not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as, a space indeterminately large; an iden indeterminately expressed. Indeterminateness (in-de-terminat-ness), a. Want of certain limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

sion; indefiniteness.

ston: Indefiniteness.

The want of adequate expressions to denote the endless shades of colour, and the indeterminateness of those which are applied to various tims.

Sir W. Lawrence.

Indetermination (in-de-termination), n. [Frefix in, not, and determination.] Want

of determination: (a) an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. (b) Want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental occurrence of the cause. Bramhall.

cidental occurrence of the cause. Bramhall.

Indetermined (in-dē-tèr'mind), a. [Prefix in, not, and determined.] Not determined; undetermined; undetermined; undetermined; undetermined; undetermined; undetermined; of the control of

Indevote (in-de-vor), w. [Arrow or, devote]. Not devoted. Indevoted (in-de-vot'ed), a. Not devoted. Indevoted (in-de-vot'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and devotion.] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion. 'An age of indevotion.' Jer. Taylor. Indevout (in-de-vout), a. [Prefix in, not, and devout.] Not devout; not having devout affections. 'A careless indevout spirit.' Jer. Taylor.

Indevoutly (in-de-vout'li), adv. Without

devotion.

Indew† (in-dū'), v.t. [See Indue.] To put on; to be clothed with; to indue. Spenser.
Index (in'deks), v. pl. Indexes (in'deks-ez), sometimes, as in math. Indices (in'di-sez).
[L. Root dit, to point out, to show, seen in Skr. die, to show; Gr. deiknymi, to show; L. digitus, a finger; dioo, to say.] 1. That which points out; that which shows, indicates, or manifests. 'The face the index of a feeling mind.' Grabbe.

Tastes are the indexes of the different qualities of plants.

Arbuthnot.

2. That which directs or points out, as a pointer or hand that points or directs to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c.; the hand En used by printers, &c.—3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of references in an alphabeter of the content of the tical order: anciently prefixed to the book.

Get a thorough insight into the index by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fishes, by the tail. Hence—4.† Prelude; prologue.

Ay me, what act

That roars so loud and thunders in the index?

Shak.

An index and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts.

Shak.

In anat, the forefinger or pointing finger. In math, the figure or letter which shows In math. the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. See EXPONENT.—Index hand. Same as Index, 2.—Index of a globe, a little style fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—Index of a logarithm, called otherwise the characteristic, is the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3, if of five figures, the index of refraction, in optics, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction. Thus in water, if the sine of the angle of refraction be taken as unity, that of incidence will be about 1½, or more accurately 1:386; and therefore the index of refraction in water is 1:336. See REFRACTION.—Index Expurgatorius (Index Expurgatory), Index Prohibitorius (Index Prohibitory), or more fully Index Librarum Prohibitorium (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful.

Index (Indeks), v.t. To provide with an index or table of references; to place in an index or table, as the subjects treated of in a book; as, to index a book.

Index-correction (in'deks-ko-rek'shon), n. In astron. the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error. See Instrument that has an index-error.

strument that has an index-error. See In-DEX-ERROR. Indexer (in'deks-ér), n. One who makes an

Index-error (in'deks-er-rer), n. In astron. the difference between the zero point of the graduated limb of an astronomical instru-

the difference between the zero point of the graduated limb of an astronomical instrument, as a sextant, and where the zero point ought to be as shown by the index when the index-finger (in'deks-fing-ger), n. The forefinger, so called from its being used in pointing.

Index-glass (in'deks-glas), n. In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer.

Indexical (in-deks/ik-al), a. Having the form of an index, pertaining to an index. Indexically (in-deks/ik-al-li), adv. In the manner of an index.

Indexically (in-deks-te/ri-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and dexterity.] Want of dexterity:

(a) want of readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. (b) Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

or readiness in any art or occupation.

The indexterity of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.

Harvey.

Indiadem (in-dī'a-dem), v.t. [Prefix in, and diadem.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem.

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem Indiadened? Southey,

gem.

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem Indiademed?

Indiaman (in'di-a-man), n. pl. Indiamen (in'di-a-men). A large ship employed in the India trade.

India-mathing (in'di-a-mat-ing), n. Grass or reed mats made in the East, commonly from Papyrus corymbosus.

Indian (in'di-an), a. [From India, and this from Indias, the name of a river in Asia; Skr. sindhu, a river, J. Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or the aborigines of America.—2. Made of maize or Indian corn; as, Indian meal; Indian bread.—Indian architecture, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which are divided by Fergusson into the Euddhist styles as exemplified not only in the Buddhist styles as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burmah, Ceylon, Java, China, and Thibet (see Buddhist Architecture under Buddhist); the Dravidian or style of Southern India, a style of architecture of the Tamil races of the south; the Northern Hindu or Indo-Ayran, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries; the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between these two; the Modern Hindu, Indian Saracenic or Mohammedan, or that form which Indian architecture took after being influenced by the Mohammedan styles; and the styles peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts of India. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples such as at Ellora. In the system of Indian decoration there is markable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples such as at Ellora. In the system of Indian decoration there is no trace of what may be called an order. Among the larger masses of decorations for support sculptured elephants very frequently occur, as well as lions, as may be seen from the accompanying cut of a portion of the Choultry or pillared hall at Madura, built by Tirumulla Nayak during 1623-45.
Indian bay, a plant, Laurus indica. See LAURUS.—Indian berry, Cocculus Indicus, See Under Cocculus.—Indian corn, a native American plant (Zea Mays), otherwise called

Maize, and its fruit. See MAIZE, -Indian cress, a plant, Tropeolum majus, a favourite garden flower. See TROP#OLUM.—Indian



Indian Architecture--Dravidian Style. Choultry at Madura,

Choultry at Madura.

fig, the prickly pear (Opuntia vulgaris).—
Indian file, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another:
son sine a row following one after another:
son named from its being the manner in
which the American Indians usually traverse
the woods.—Indian fire, pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal light, consisting
of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of
ultre. It burns with a brilliant white flame.
—Indian hen, a species of bittern (Botaurus
minor) found in North America.—Indian
ink, nore properly China ink, a black pigment mainly brought from China, used in
water-colour painting and for the lines and
shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and
cakes, and is said to consist of lamp-black
and animal glue. Inferior imitations are
manufactured in this country.—Indian
oak, the teak-tree (Tectona grandis). See
TECTONA.—Indian red, a species of ochre,
a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight, found abundantly in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.—Indian red, a name applied to
various plants of the genus Canna.—Indian
shot, a name given to the plants of the
genus Canna. (See CANNA.) The fruit has
three cells, each



Fruit of Canna edulis (Indian Shot).

three cells, each containing several round hard black seeds resembling shot, hence the name of the plant. The seeds are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and yield, by compression, a purple dye.—Indian steel, a kind of steel imported from India; wootz (which see)

(Indian Shot). ported from India; wootz (which see).

—Indian summer, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn. —Indian tobacco, a plant, Lobelta inflata. See LOBELIA. —Indian twripp, a North American plant (Ariscana twripp,) lamm, which has a root resembling a small turnip, two leaves, each divided into three leaflets, and arum-like blossoms.—Indian wheat, Indian corn.—Indian yellow, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, but not permanent, much used in water-colour painting. It is imported from India, and is composed of the phosphate of urea and lime.

Inne.
Indian (in'di-an), n. 1. A native of the Indian, (in'di-an), n. 1. A native of the Indies, West or East.—2. An aboriginal native of America: so named from the idea of Columbus and early navigators that America was identical with India.
Indianeer (in'di-an-ēr"), n. An Indiaman.

Indianite (in'di-an-it), n. [From India.] A mineral, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, differing somewhat from ordinary anorthite from Vesuvius in the composition of the protoxides which it contains.

Indian-like (in'di-an-lik), a. Resembling

an Indian.

India-paper (in'di-a-pā-per), n. A delicate
absorbent paper made in China, and in this
and other countries used to take first or
finest proofs of engravings. It is imitated

and other countries used to take first or finest proofs of engravings. It is imitated successfully by European makers.

India-rubber (in'di-a-rub-èr), n. Caoutchoue, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also Gum Elastic. It is produced by incision from several tropical trees of different natural orders, chiefly Euphorbiaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, and Apocynaceæ. The india-rubber tree of Bengal is Ficus elastica, which yields a large portion of the caoutchoue exported from Bengal. See Caoutchoue exported from Bengal.

caoutchouc exported from Bengal. See CAOUTCHOUC. Indic (in'dik), a. A term applied to a class of Indo-European (Aryan) languages, com-prising the dialects at present spoken in India, as Hindi, Hindustani, Mahratti, Ben-India, as Hindi, Hindustani, Mahratti, Bengali, and the dead languages Prakrit and Pali, modern Sanskrit, and Vedic Sanskrit. Indicant (in'di-kant), a. [L. indicans, indicantis, ppr. of indico, to point out. See Indicant. [Indicant of point out, as a remedy. Indicant (in'di-kant), n. In med. that which indicates or points out; as, an' indicant of a disease, or of a remedy to be used for a disease.

ease.
Indicate (in'di-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. indicated;
ppr. indicating. [L. indico, indicatum, from
index, indicis, lit. a pointer. See INDEX.]
1. To point out; to make known; to direct
the mind to a knowledge of; to show.

Above the steeple shines a plate
That turns and turns to indicate
From what point blows the weather. Comper. From what point blows the weather. Comper.

2. In med. to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedy or remedies; as, great prostration of strength indicates the use of stimulants.—SYN. To show, mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence. Indication (in-di-käishon), n. [L. indicatio, indicationis, from indico, to point. See INDICATE, INDEX.] 1. The act of indicating or pointing out.—2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

The frequent stors they make in the most conve-

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain indications of their weariness.

Action.

Action.

Action.

Action.

Action.

Action.

remedies.-4. Explanation; display. [Rare.]

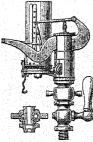
remedies.—4. Explanation; display. [Bare.] Withou which you cannot make any true analysis and indication of the proceedings of nature. Bason.
Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), a. [L. indicatives, from indice, to point out. See INDICATE, INDEX.] 1. Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing; as, reserve is not always indicative of modesty; it may be indicative of prudence.

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand, Conscious of every shift, of every shift Indicative, his inmost plot betrays. Shenstone.

2. In gram, a term applied to that mood of the verb that indicates, that is, affirms or denies, or that asks questions; as, he writes, he is writing; they run; has the mail ar-rised?

Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), n. In gram. the indicative mood. See the adjective.
Indicatively(in-dik'a-tiv-li),adv.Ina manner

to show or signify.
Indicator (in' dikāt-ér), n. 1. One
who or that which indicates or points out: specifically, in mach. (a) an instrument for ascertaining and re-cording the pres-sure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, in contradistinction to the steam-gauge, which shows the pressure of the steam in the boil-



Richard's Indicator

er. One of the most perfect indi-cators is shown in the accompanying figure. It consists of a small cylinder, within which there works a piston, the upper end of the spindle of which is attached to and moves a parallel motion consisting of three links, which carries a marker at its central point. The pressure is recorded on a piece of paper attached to a small cylinder, on which is impressed a reciprocating circular motion corresponding to the motion of the steam piston. As the indicator piston rises by the force of the steam and is brought back by a graduated spring when the pressure is reduced, the pencil traces on the paper a figure (an indicator diagram) representing the pressure of the steam at each point of the stroke. (b) An instrument for co-ordinating the motions of the piston and valve, called the valve-indicator. (c) A dynamometer for measuring the power of any prime mover. (d) An apparatus or appliance in a telegraph for giving signals or on which messages are recorded, as the dial and index hand of the alphabetic telegraph.

the dial and index hand of the alphabetic tele-graph; specifically, the name given to a record-ing instrument invented by Professor Morse, by which messages are prin-ted as they are received.

the das they are received. The current sent trayThe current sent trayTelegraph Indicator.
erses the coils of an electro-magnet, with which an armature, furnished with a lever projecting forward, is
connected. When the current is in action
the armature is drawn down to the magnet, on the cessation of the current it is and on the constant of the current it is again raised by a spring attached to the extremity of the lever. The lever thus works up and down upon an axis. A style supplied with ink is attached to the end of the lever, over which a strip of paper is drawn continuously from a roller by clockwork. When the armature is down the style rises and comes in context with the supplied with him is attractive to the end of the lever, over which a strip of paper is drawn continuously from a roller by clockwork. When the armature is down the style rises and comes in contact with the paper, making a mark on it; when the current ceases the spring draws the end of the lever and the style down and away from the paper. Any number and length of dashes, or of mere dots, can thus be produced, and it is by these dashes and dots that letters are indicated. (See Morse Alphaber.) The instrument is called also Morse Register and Morse's Recording Instrument.—2. A genus of African birds, the honey-guides, so named from the habits of the species, as wherever they are seen it is pretty certain that in the neighbourhood there is a nest of wild bees. It is even said that they guide the natives to the nests of wild bees by flitting before them, reiterating their peculiar cry of 'cherr' cherr'! They belong to the family of the cuckoos. Two of the best known species are the great honey-guide (Indicator major) and the lesser honey-guide (Indicator major) and the lesser honey-guide (Indicator major) and the lesser honey-guide (Indicator) part of the forearm. Indicatorinæ (in'di-ka-to-ri'me), n. pl. The honey-guides, a sub-family of scansorial birds of the family Cuculidæ or cuckoos, inhabiting South Africa, which of the family Cuculidæ or cuckoos, inhabiting South Africa, see Indicator, 2. Indicatory (in'di-ka-to-ri), a. Serving to show or make known; showing. Indicavit (in-di-ka'vit), n. [L., he has shown—3d pers sing, perf. of indica.] In eccles. law, a variety of the writ of prohibition. It lies for a patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson. Indice (in'di-sez), pl. of index (which see). Indicator, (in'di-sez), pl. of index (which see). Indicator, (in'di-sez), pl. of index (which see). Indicatons.

Indice for of profits of the advowson. Indice (in'di-sez), pl. of index (which see). Indicatons.

able; inexpressible.

If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter the calamity will be indicible.

Evelyn.

Evelyn.

Indicolite (in'di-kō-lit), n. [L. indicum, a blue pigment (whence indigo), and Gr. lithos, a stone.] In mineral. a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo blue colour, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green.

Indict (in-dit'), v. l. [L. indico, indictum, to declare publicly—in, and dico, to say, to speak.] 1.† To compose; to write; to

indite. -2. † To appoint publicly or by authority; to proclaim.

I am told we shall have no Lent indicted this year.

3. In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law by the finding or presentment of a grand-jury. It is the peculiar province of a grand-jury to indict, as it is of the House of Commons to impeach.

indict, as it is of the House of Commons to impeach.
Indictable (in-dit'a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being or liable to be indicted; as, an indictable of liable to be indicted; as, an indictable offender.—2. That may bring an indictable indicted (in-dit-e'), n. A person indicted. Indicter (in-dit-e'), n. A person indicted. Indiction (in-dit'shon), n. [L. indiction, indictions, a declaration, a period of fifteen years, from indice, to declare publicly.]
1. Declaration; proclamation. 'Indiction of war.' Bacon.—2. In chron. a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation, Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years and imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period, and it was also used instead of the olympiads in reckoning years, beginning from Jan. 1, A.D. 313.

Indictive (in-dikt/iv), a. Proclaimed; de-

Inducers
Clared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick
or indictive, the corpse was first brought, with a vast
train of followers, into the forum.

Kennet.

The act. of

Indictment (in-different), n. The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances against a person.

To Englishmen it seems that the impropriety of Mr. Bancroft Davis's indictment is aggravated by the improbability that it could have served the purpose of his clients.

Set. Rev.

Bancroft Davis sindictment is aggravated by the improbability that it could have served the purpose of his clients.

Specifically, in Law, (a) a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or a misdemeanour preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand-jury. An indictment is not properly so called till it has been found to be a true bill by the grand-jury; and when presented to the grand-jury; and when presented to the grand-jury; and when presented to the grand-jury; is not a verdict upon the guilt of the accused, but merely expresses their opinion, that from the case made by the prosecutor the matter is fit to be presented to the common jury and to be tried in the proper courts. If the grand-jury are of opinion that the accusation is groundless they indorse upon the bill 'not a true bill' or 'not found;' if the contrary, 'a true bill' or 'not found;' if the contrary, 'a true bill' of ln Scots law, a form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the nistance of the lord-advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges him with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.

Indictor (in-diter), n. In law, one who indicts; an indicter.

Indifference (in-differens), n. [Fr., from L. indifferent, indifferents, indifferent indifferents, indifferent in the state or quality of being indifferent: (a) equipoise or neutrality of mind concerning different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; impartiality.

In matters of religion he (the upright man) hath the integerence of a traveller, whose great concernment is

In matters of religion he (the upright man) hath the readifference of a traveller, whose great concernment is to arrive at his journey's end; but for the way that leads thither, be it high or low, all is one to him, so long as he is but certain that he is in the right way. Sharp,

thither, be it high or low, all is one to him, so long as he is but certain that he is in the right way. Shark.

(b) A state of the mind or feelings when a person takes no interest in something which comes under his notice; unconcernedness; as, a complete indifference to the wants of others. (c) state in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as, when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves; the indifference of actions from a moral point of view. (d) The state or quality of being scarcely passable; mediocrity or slight badness; as, the cotton was rejected on account of the indifference of its quality.—SYN. Carelessness, coldness, coolness, unconcern, apathy, insensibility.

Indifferency (in-différ-en-si), n. Indifference. Gladstone.

Indifferent (in-différ-ent), a. (L. indifferent, indifferentis—in, not, and different, ppr. of differe, to carry asunder. See

DIFFER.] 1. Not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another; neutral; impartial; unbiassed; disinterested; as, an indifferent judge, juron, or arbitrator.

us, an manyerent judge, juror, or arbitrator.

Cato knows neither of them;
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. Addition.

In choice of committees for ripening business for the counsel it is better to choose indifferent persons that on make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

Bacon.

strong on both sides.

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting anything; unconcerned; as, a man indifferent to his eternal welfare.—3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference; of no account; without significance or importance; as, it is indifferent which well we take indifferent which road we take.

without significance or many modifferent which road we take.

Dangers are to me indifferent.

Regarded without any friendly interest or affection: usually preceded with not.

Oh, Rachell say you love me. 'Mr. Tupman, said the spinster aunt, with averted head—I can hardly speak the words; but—but—you are not wholly indifferent to me.'

Dickens.

Of a middling state or quality; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good: passable; tolerable; as, indifferent writing or paper.

The state rooms are in indifferent order.

Sir W. Soott.

Formerly often used adverbially: to a moderate degree; passably; tolerably. 'I am myself indifferent honest.' Shak.
Indifferentism (in-different-izm), n. Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; lukewarmness; want of zeal.

The depreciation of Christianity by indifferentism is a more insidious and a less curable evil than infidelity itself.

Whately.

deliy itself.

The indifferentism which equalizes all religious and gives equal rights to truth and error.

Indifferentist (in-different-fist), n. One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who maintains that all religious sects and doctrines are equally good solong as a man is thoroughly persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

Indifferently (in-different-li), adv. In an indifferent manner; impartially; without concern, wish, or aversion; tolerably; passably.

My.

They may truly and indifferently minister justice.

Common Prayer.

Set honour in one eye and death i' the other, And I will look on both indifferently. Skak. But I am come to myself indifferently well since, I thank God for it.

Indigence (indi-jens), n. The condition of being indigent; want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. Foliason. SYN. Penury, poverty, destitution, need,

want.
Indigency (in'di-jen-si), n. Indigence (which see). Bentley.
Indigene (in'di-jen), n. [L. indigena—indu, old form of in, and gen, reot of gigno, to beget; in the passive, to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.
Indigenous (in-di'jen-us), a. [See INDIGENE.]
Born or originating in, as in a place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic; innate.

Negroes . . . are not indigenous or proper natives of America.

Joy and hope are emotions indigenous to the human mind.

Indigent (in'di-jent), a. [L. indigens, indi-

mind. Is. Taylor. Indigent (in di-jent), a. [L. indigens, indigent, from indigeo, to stand in need of-ind, a form of in, and egeo, to be in want.]. It Wanting; deprived of: followed by of. Indigent of moisture. Bacon.—2. Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the indigent.

Indigently (in'di-jent-li), adv. In an indi-gent, destitute manner. Indigest (in-di-jest'), a. [Prefix iv, not, and digest (which see).] Not digested; indi-gested; crude; disorderly; shapeless. Sted; Crude; disorderly, State
To make of monsters, and things indigest.
Such cherubins as your sweet self resemble.
Shak

Indigest (in-di-jest), n. A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born To set a form upon that indigest Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude, Shak. Indigested (in-di-jest'ed), a. [Prefix, in, not, and digested]. Not digested: (a) not concotted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undi-

gested; crude. 'Rising fumes of indigested food.' Dryden. (b) Not regularly disposed and arranged; not reduced to due form; not methodized; crude; as, chaos is represented as a rude or indigested mass; an indigested

Soneme.

Such tradigested ruin, bleak and bare,
How desert now it stands, exposed in air!

Dryden.

In hot reformations, in what men, more zealous
than considerate, call making clear work, the whole
is generally crude, harsh, and indigested.

Burke.

(c) Not prepared or softened by heat, as

(c) Not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances. (d) In med. not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as, an indigested wound. Indigestedness (in-di-jest'e-lores), n. State of being indigested. Burnet. [Rane.] Indigestibility (in-di-jest'i-bil'), a. [Prefix in, not, and digestible.] Not digestible: (a) not easily converted into chyme or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. (b) Not to be received or patiently indured. Such a torrent of indigestible similes. T. Warton.

T. Warton. Indigestibleness (in-di-jest'i-bl-nes), n. Indigestiblity. Ash.
Indigestibly (in-di-jest'i-bli), adv. Not di-

Indigestion (in-di-jest'yon), n. [Prefix in, not, and digestion.] Want of digestion; in-capability of or difficulty in digesting food;

dyspepsia.
Indigitate† (in-dl'jit-āt), v.t. [L.L. indigito, indigitatum—L. in, and digitus, a finger.]
To indicate, as with the finger; to point out. Their lines did seem to indigitate and point to our mes. Sir T. Browne.

Indigitate † (in-di'jit-āt), v.i. To speak or communicate ideas by means of the fingers; to point out with the finger; to compute by the fingers

the fingers.
Indigitation† (in-di'jit-ā"shon), n. The act
of pointing out with the finger; indication.
'Which things I conceive no obscure indigitation of providence.' Dr. H. More.
Indign.† Indigne† (in-diu'), a. [L. indignus
-in, not, and dignus, worthy.] Unworthy;
discrepting discreption.

disgraceful.

And all indign and base adversities Make head against my estimation! Indignance, † Indignancy† (in-dig'nans, in-dig'nan-si), n. Indignation.

With great indignance he that sight forsook.

Indignant (in-dig'nant), a. [L. indignans, indignantis, ppr. of indignor, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—in, not, and dignor, to deem worthy, from dignate, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonourable act.

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries To single fight the fairy prince defies. Tickell.

To single fight the fairy prince defies. Tickell.
Indignantly (in-dignant-li), adv. In an indignant manner; with indignation.
Indignation (in-dig-na'shon), n. [L. indignation, indignations, from indignation. See INDIGNANT.] 1. The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; the anger of a superior; violent displeasure.

When Haman saw Morders' in the time of the contempt of the contempt of the contempt of the contempt.

When Haman saw Mordecal in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of indignation against Mordecal. Est. v. 9. 2. The effect of anger; terrible judgments;

punishment. O, let them (the heavens) . . . hurl down their indignation
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak.

Syn. Ire, wrath, resentment, fur, rage. Indignifyt (in-dig'ni-fi), v.t. [Prefix in, not, and dignify.] To treat disdainfully, unbecomingly, or unworthily.

I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to indignify! Spenser.

Indignity (in-digni-ti), n. [L. indignitas, from indignus, unworthy—in, not, and dignus, worthy.] Unmerited, contemptious conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

How might a prince of my great hopes forget So great indignities you laid upon met Shak. SYN. Contumely, outrage, affront, abuse, rudeness.

Indignly† (in-dīn'li), adv. In an indign manner; unworthily. O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus indignty used?

Ep. Hall.

manner; uniworthily.
O Saviour, diest thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus indignly used?
Ep. Hatt.
Indigo (in'digo), n. [Sp. and It. indigo, from L. indigo, from Indiao, Indian, from Indiao.] A well-known and beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing. The indigo of commerce is almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants of the genus Indigofera, that cultivated in India being the 1. tinctoria, and that in America the 1. Anti. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, during which it deposits indigo in the form of a blue powder, which is collected and dried so as to form the cubic cakes in which it usually occurs in commerce. In this state it has an intensely blue colour and earthy fracture, the kind most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. Indigo is quite insoluble in water, but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue colour, and forming a green solution, from which it is precipitated by the acids white, but it instantly becomes blue by exposure to air. The indigo of commerce, besides some earthy matter, consists of indigo-blue, indigo-red, indigo-brown, and glutinous matter.—Indigo blue, or, as it has been called, indigotin, may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalies, and alcohol; it is generally prepared by acting with reducing agents upon indigo-white. Indigotin has the formula CloH₃NO₂. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue colour and metallic lustre. It is soluble in strong sulphuric acid; the solution has an intense blue colour, and is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of Savon or livnid blue.— Lotdigo had not and metallic lustre. It is soluble in strong sulphuric acid; the solution has an intense blue colour, and is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of Savon or livnid blue.— Lotdigo had not and metallic lustre. It is soluble in stro strong sulphure acid; the solution has an intense blue colour, and is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of Saxon or liquid blue.—Indigo white, indigo obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing sulphate of iron, an arithment of concaveration alacked. alkaline fluids containing sulphate of iron, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. Reduced indigo forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but, on free exposure to the air, absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo-blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo-white is called also Indigogen.—Egyptian indigo, a leguminous plant, the Tephrosia apollinea, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are occasionally mixed with Alexandrian senns, and the plant is commonly cultivated for its indigo in Nubia. See Indigo-Plant.
Indigo-bird (in'di-gö-berd), n. A North

In Nubla. See Indigo-Plant.
Indigo-bird (indigo-berd), n. A North
American bird (Cyanospiza Cyanea) of the
finch family (Fringillides), of a deep blue
colour, and with a sweet song, much in
request as a cage-bird.
Indigo-blue (indi-gō-blū), n. See under

Indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop-pèr), n. In mineral. native protosulphide of copper; it is of an indigo-blue colour. Called also Corpline

Covelline.

Indigofera (in-di-gö'fe-ra), n. [Indigo, and L. fero, to bear; lit. indigo-bearing.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosæ, including about 220 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shruls, usually with pinnate or imparipinnate leaves, and small rose-coloured or purplish flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See Indigo-Plant. PLANT.

Indigogen, Indigogene (in'di-gō-jen), n. Indigo-white (which see under Indigo). Indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), n. Indicolite (which

see).

Indigometer (in-di-gom'et-er), n. [E. indigo and Gr. metron, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

Indigometry (in-di-gom'etri), n. The art or method of determining the colouring power of indigo.

Indigo-plant (in'di-gō-plant), n. A plant of the genus Indigofera, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is I. tinetoria, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow parts of Africa and America. 11183 shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo is I. April, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies

and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo, the use



Indigo-plant (Indigofera tinctoria).

of which as a dye is of great antiquity. See

Indicotate (in'di-go-tāt), n. A compound of indigotic acid with a sulfiable base or metallic oxide; as, indigotate of ammonia, indigotate of mercury.

Indigotic (in-di-got/ik), a. Of or pertaining to, or obtained from indigotin.—*Indigotic acid*, an acid prepared by treating indigotin with twice its weight of hot nitric acid; saligible of the control of the control

oylic acid.
Indigotin, Indigotine (in'di-gō-tin), n. See
Indigo-blue under Indigo.
Indilatory† (in-di'la-to-ri), a. [Prefix in,
not, and dilatory.] Not dilatory or slow.
'A new form of indilatory execution.' Corn-

walls.
Indiligence † (in-dili-jens), n. [Prefix in, not, and diligence.] Want of diligence; slothfulness. 'The indiligence of an idle tongue.' B. Jonson.
Indiligent† (in-dili-jent), a. [Prefix in, not, and diligent.] Not diligent; dile; slothful.
Indiligently† (in-dili-jent-li), adv. Without diligent.

diligence.

I had spent some years, not altogether indiligently, under the ferule of such masters as the place atforded.

By Hall.

Indiminishable (in-di-min'ish-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and diminishable.] Not diminishable; incapable of being diminished; undiminishable. 'The indiminishable majesty of our highest court. Milton. [Rare.]

Indin, Indine (in'din), n. (C₁₆H₁₀N₅O₂.) A crystallized substance of a beautiful rose colour, formed by the action of potash on sulphisatyde. It is isomeric with white indigo.

indigo.

Indirect (in-di-rekt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and divet (which see).] Not direct: (a) not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; as, an indirect route. (b) Not immediate; not tending to an aim or purpose, or producing an effect immediately or by the plainest and most obvious means, but obliquely or consequentially; hence, not open and straightforward; as, an indirect accusation; an indirect attack against reputation; an indirect answer.

answer. The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour.

*F. S. Mill.

(c) Not resulting directly or immediately from a cause, but following consequentially and remotely; as, indirect damages; indirect claims. (d) Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. -Indirect taxes, those taxes which fall in reality upon other persons than the immediate subjects of them. Thus the state exacts customs and exoise duties from merexacts customs and excise duties from merchants upon merchandise, but the consumer, in the increased price he pays for his articles, refunds this tax to the merchant, so that the last buyer is the person who really pays the tax.—Indirect or negative demonstration, in geom. and logic, a demonstration in which a supposition is made which is contrary to the conclusion to be established. On this assumption a demonstration is founded, which leads to a result contrary to some known truth; thus proving the truth of the proposition, by showing that the supposition of its contrary leads to an absurd conclusion.—Indirect evidence, in law, inferential testimony as to the truth of a disputed fact, not by means of the actual knowledge which not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, but by colla-teral circumstances, ascertained by competent means.

Indirected (in'di-rekt-ed), a. Not directed; not directed or addressed to any particular quarter.

So toss'd, so lost, so sinking in despair, I prayed in heart an indirected prayer. Crabbe. Indirection (in-di-rek'shon), n. [Prefix not, and direction.] Oblique course means; indirectness; dishonest means.

Most of the *indirection* and artifice which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy of nature as an affectation of appearing men of consequence.

Tatter.

Indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), adv. In an indi-

Indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), adv. In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; obliquely; not by direct means; not in express terms; unfairly. 'Your crown and kingdom indirectly held.' Shah. Indirectness (in-di-rekt'nes), n. The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; devious course; unfairness; (ishonesty. Indiscernible (in-diz-zern'i-bl.), a. [Prefix in, not, and discernible.] Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. 'Secret and indiscernible ways.' Jer. Taylor. Indiscernible ways.' Jer. Taylor. Indiscernible in discoverable, adv. So as not to be seen or perceived. Indiscernible in discerpiblity (in-dis-zern'i-bli), adv. So as not to be seen or perceived. Indiscerpiblity (in-dis-zern'i-bli'i-ti), n. The quality or property of being indiscerpible; indiscerpiblity.

To such a being (God) belong spirituality, which implies indiscerpiblity.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies indiscerpibility; and who but a madman can imagine the Divine essence discerpible into parts?

Annotations to Glanville.

Annotations to Glarville.

Indiscerpible (in-dis-serpi-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and discerpible.] Not discerpible; not separable into parts: indiscerpible. Indiscerpible into being discerpible or capable of separation of constituent parts.

Indiscerpiblity (in-dis-serpible or capable of separation of constituent parts.

Indiscerptiblity (in-dis-servit-bil'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being indiscerptible. Johnson.

Profix or profit of the dis-servitible of the profix of the prof

tible. Johnson.

Indiscerptible (in-dis-sérp'ti-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and discerptible.] Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts. Ep. Butler.

Indiscerptibleness (in-dis-sérp'ti-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

tible.

Indiscerptibly (in-dis-serp'ti-bli), adv. In an indiscerptible manner. Dr. Allen.

Indisciplinable (in-dis'si-plin-a-bl), a. [Pre-lix in, not, and disciplinable.] Not disciplinable; incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. "Men... stupid and indisciplinable." Hale.

improved by discipline. 'Men . . . stupid and indisciplinable.' Hale. Indiscipline (in-dis'si-plin), n. [Prefix in, not, and discipline.] Want of discipline or intrinction. instruction.

Instruction. Indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and discoverable.] Not discoverable; incapable of being discovered; undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us indis-merable.

Conversite.

Indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv'e-ri), n. Prefix in, not, and discovery.] Want of discovery; failure of a search or inquiry. Sir T. Browne. Indiscreet (in-dis-kret'), a. Prefix in, not, and discreet.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; not complying with discretion or sound judgment. 'So drunken and so indiscreet an officer.' Shak.—Syn. Imprudent, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash, hasty, incautious, heedless.
Indiscreetly (in-dis-kret'il), adv. In an indiscreet manner; not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

ment.

Indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), n. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion.

Indiscrete (in-dis'krēt), a. [Prefix in, not, and discrete.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an indiscrete mass of confused matter.

T. Pownall.

mass of connise matter. Indiscretion (in-dis-kre'shon), n. [Freik in, not, and discretion.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is indiscretion always the greatest guilt.

Burke.

the greatest guit.

2. An indiscreet, imprudent, or somewhat reckless act; as, the grossest vices pass under the fashionable name of indiscretions.

Indiscriminate (in-dis-krimin-at), a. (Prefix in, not, and discriminate). Not discriminate; wanting discrimination; undistinguishing; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous. 'Blind or indiscriminate forgiveness.' Is Taylor.

The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart.

Indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'in-āt-li), adv.

In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion; promiseuously.
Indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'in-āt-ing), p. and a. Not discriminating; not making any distinction; as, the victins of an indiscriminating spirit of rapine.
Indiscrimination (in-dis-krim'in-āt-ing), p. and of discrimination or distinction.
Indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'in-āt-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and discriminative.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.
Indiscrimsed (in-dis-knist), a. [Prefix in, not, and discriminative; making no distinction.
Indiscrimentally (in-dis-pens'a-bull'i-ti), n.
1. Indispensableness, 'The indispensability of the natural law.' Sketton.—2.† The condition of being excluded from dispensation.' The indispensability of the first marriage.'
Lord Herbert.

Indispensable (in-dis-pens'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and dispensable.] 1. Not dispensable; incapable of being dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

The protection of religion is indispensable to all governments. Warburton.

2.† Not admitting dispensation; not permitting release or exemption. 'The moral and indispensable.' Burnet.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and indispensable. Ep. Hall.

as incestions and indispensable. Ep. Hall.

3.† Unavoidable. 'Age and other indispensable occasions.' Fuller.

Indispensableness (in-dis-pens'a-bl-nes), n.
The state or quality of being indispensable
or absolutely necessary.

Indispensably (in-dis-pens'a-bli), adv. 1. In
an indispensable manner; necessarily.—
2.† Unavoidably.

2.† Unavoidably.

They were indispensably obliged to be absent.
C. Yohnson.
Indispersed (in-dis-perst), a. [Prefix in, not, and dispersed.] Not dispersed. [Rare.]
Indispose (in-dis-poz), at. pret. & pp. in-disposed; ppr. indisposing. [Fr. indispose or fit. See DISPOSE.] 1. To disincline; to render averse or unfavourable; as, a love of pleasure indisposes the mind to severe study and steady attention to business.
A further decree of light would not only have in-

A further degree of light would not only have in-disposed them to the reception of it, but would have aggravated their guilt beyond measure. Hurd.

2. To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify. Nothing can be reckoned good or had to us in this life, any farther than that it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyments of another.

Atterbury.

3. To affect with indisposition or illness; to to anect with indisposition of inness; to disorder; to make somewhat ill.
 Indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), p. and a. 1. Not disposed; disinclined; averse.

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples.

2. Slightly disordered in health; somewhat

It made him rather indistated than sick. Walton

It made him rather indisposed than sick. Watton.
Indisposedness (in-dis-pōz'ed-nes), n. The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; uniftness; disordered state; indisposition. 'A sensible indisposettion in the state of the indisposition in the properties of the indisposition. In the state of being indisposed: (a) disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as, the indisposition of men to submit to severe discipline; an indisposition to abandon victous practices. disposition to abandon victous practices.
'A general indisposition towards believing.'
Atterbury. (b) Slight disorder of the healthy
functions of the body; tendency to sickness.
It was observed that her majesty had absented
herself from public ceremonies, on the plea of indisposition.

Macauley.

2. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as, the indisposition of two substances to combine.

Indisputability (in-dis'pūt-a-bil"i-ti), n. Same as Indisputableness.

Indisputable (in-dis'pūt-a-bil), u. [Prefix in, not, and disputable.] Not disputable; incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.—Syn. Incontestable, unquestion-

ible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.—SYN. Incontestable, unquestionable, incontrovertible, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive.
Indisputableness, (in-dispita-bil-nes), n. The state or quality of being indisputable.
Indisputably (in-dispita-bil), adv. In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without dispute, question, or opposition.

Indisputed (in-dis-pat/ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and disputed.] Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. Indissipable (in-disf-pa-bl), a. Incapable

of being dissipated.
Indissociable (in-dis-so'shi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and dissociable.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable.

States of consciousness once separate become in-dissociable. H. Spencer.

States of consciousness once separate become indissociable.

Indissolubility (in-dis'so-lū-bil'li-ti), n. The quality of being indissolubile: (a) incapability of being dissolubile: (a) incapability of being dissolubile: (a) incapability of being dissolubile (n) representative of obligation or binding force. To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, indissolubility. Locke.

Indissolubile (in-dis'so-lū-bil), a. [Preix in, not, and dissolubile; L. indissolubility, that cannot be dissolved or loosened.] Not dissolubile: (a) not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water; as, few substances are absolutely indissolubile in water. (b) Not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an indissoluble league or covenant 'Indissoluble amity.' Hall.

I shall recount ... how Scotland, after ages of

I shall recount ... how Scotland, after ages of ennity, was at length united to England, not merely by legal bonds, but by indissoluble ties of interest and affection.

Macaulay.

and attection.

Indissolubleness (in-disso-lubl-nes), n.
Indissolubility (which see).
Indissolubly (in-disso-lubli), adv. In an

indissoluble manner; so as that separation cannot take place; so as not to be dissolved or broken.

Indissolubly firm. On they move Milton.

Indissolvable (in-diz-zolv'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and dissolvable.] Not dissolvable; not capable of being melted or liquefied; incapable of separation; not to be broken; perpetually firm and binding; indissoluble; as, an indissolvable bond of union. 'An indissolvable tie.' Warburton.
Indissolvableness (in-diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), n. Indissolvableness

Indissolvableness (in-diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), n. Indissolvableness.
Indissolvableness.
Indistancy i (in-dis'tan-si), n. [Prefix in, not, and distance.] Want of distance or separation. Bp. Pearson.
Indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and distinct; L. indistinctus, not properly distinguished. See DISTINCT.] Not distinct. (a) not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; not readily distinguishable, faint; as the parts of a substance are able; faint; as, the parts of a substance are indistinct when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them or perceive

them as separate. According as they (objects) are more distant, their minute parts become more indistinct, and their outlines less accurately defined.

Reid.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and faltering voice.

Dr. Caird.

(b) Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; as, indistinct ideas or notions. (c) Not presenting clear and well-defined images; imperfect; faint; dim; as, indistinct vision.—SYN. Undefined, undistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, un-

Indistinctible (in-dis-tingkt/i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and distinct.] Undistinguishable. [Rare.]

Indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and distinction.] Want of distinction: (a) confusion; uncertainty; indis-

The indistinction of many of the same name . . hath made some doubt. Ser T. Browne.

(b) Equality of condition or rank.

An indistinction of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God.

By. Sprat.

(c) Want of distinctness; dimness. Indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'll), adv. In an indistinct manner; without distinction or separation; not definitely; not with precise limits; confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as, the parts are indistinctly seen; the border is indistinctly marked; my ideas are indistinctly comprehended.

distinctly comprehended. In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and indistinctly. Newton.

Indistinctness (in-dis-tinght'nes), n. The quality or condition of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness; as, the indistinctness of an object seen in the twilight; indistinctness of comprehension; indistinct-

Indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl),

a. [Prefix in, not, and distinguishable.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

A sort of sand indistinguishable from what we call Calais sand.

Boyle. Indistinguishably (in-dis-ting/gwish-a-bli), adv. So as not to be distinguishable.

Adb. So 88 Hot to be distinguishable.

That conception of the divine, which the genius of Homer and Hesiod originated, found its perfect embodiment in those sculptured types of human beauty and nobleness in which the spiritual motive and the exquisite finite form were indistinguishably united.

Dr. Caird.

united. The Caird. Indistinguishing (in-distinguishing) a. [Prefix in, not, and distinguishing.] Not distinguishing; making no difference or distinction; indiscriminative; impartial; as indistinguishing liberalities. [Rare.]
Indisturpance (in-dis-terb'ans), n. [Prefix in, not, and disturbance.] Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquility.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks indisturbance, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind.

Temple.

Inditch (in-dich'), v.t. To bury in a ditch. Bp. Hall.
Indite (in-dit'), v.t. pret. & pp. indited; ppr. inditing. [See Indict.] 1. To compose; to write; to be author of.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules indites.

2. To direct, prompt, or dictate what is to be uttered or written.

My heart is inditing a good matter. Ps. xlv. 1. 3.† To invite; to ask.

She will indite him to some supper. Indite (in-dīt'), v.i. To compose; to write;

to pen.
Wounded I sing, tormented I indite.

Nounced 1 sing tormented 1 state. Provers.

Inditement (in-dit/ment), n. The act of inditing.

Inditer (in-dit/er), n. One who indites.

Indium (in'di-um), n. [L. indicum, n blue pigment.] A rare metallic element discovered in 1868 by Reich and Richter in some pigment J. A rare metallic element discovered in 1868 by Reich and Richter in some zinc ores by means of spectrum analysis: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft lead-coloured metal, and much resembles lead in its physical qualities. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame. Individable (in-di-vid'a-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividable.] Not dividable; indivisible; incapable of division. 'Scene individable, or poem unlimited.' Shak. Individed (in-di-vid'a-b), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividable.] Not divided. Not divided; undivided. 'Individual (in-di-vid'a-a), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividual (in-di-vid'a-a), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividuals, divisible, from dividual, in-di-vid'a-a), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividuals, divisible, from dividual, in-di-vid'a-a), as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; as, an individual man or city.

Under his great vicescent reign abide.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide United, as one individual soul. Milton.

2. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; as, individual labour or exertions; individual tatis of character; individual peculiarities.—3. Inseparable; always with one

To have thee by my side Henceforth an individual solace dear. Milton.

Individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), n. A being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity; a single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially, a human being; a

person. Individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), n. 1. The quality of being distinct or individual; individuality.—2. An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; self-interest; selfishness.

Individuality is not individualism. The latter refers everything to self, and sees nothing but self in all things.

Trans. of Vinet.

Individuality (in-di-vid/ū-al"i-ti), n. 1. The condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct nature or existence;

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. Fleming.

others. We are one and indivisible. *Tenning*.

2. The sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual; the particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or amount of qualities, distinguishing one person or thing from another; idiosyncracy; as, a person of marked individuality.

Individualization(in-di-vid'ū-al-īz-ā'shon)
n. The act of individualizing; the state of
being individualized.
Individualize (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz), v.t. pret.
& pp. individualize (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz), v.t.
To select or mark as an individual, or to
distinguish from others by peculiar or distinctive characters; to invest with the character of individuality; to connect with one
particular individual.

There was noble profulling in these Coloridades.

There was a noble prodigality in these (Coleridge's) ontpourings, a generous disdain of self, ... which might remind the listener of the first days of poetry before it became individualized by the press, when the Homeric rhapsodist wandered through new-born cities and scattered hovels.

Tatjourd.

cates and scattered novels.

Individualizer (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz-ēr), n. One who individualizes.

Individualiz (in-di-vid'ū-al-li), adv. In an individual manner: (a) separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which lath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it?

Hooker.

(b) Inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience . . . an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.

Hakewill.

in the Godhead. Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and dividuate (which see).] Undivided. Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), at. [L. individuate, (in-di-vid'ū-āt), at. [L. individuate, individuatum, from L. individuus, indivisible. See INDIVIDUAL.] 1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize; to discriminate or mark as distinct. 'Characters that distinguish and individuate him from all other writers.' Dryden.—2. To impart or distribute to individuals.

Life is individuated into infinite numbers that

Life is individuated into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure. Dr. H. More.

Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), v.i. To become individual; to give off or break up into in-dividuals.

Individuation (in-di-vid'ū-ā"shon), a. The act of individuating, or state of being individuated; the act of endowing with individuality, or of ascertaining the individuality of; individualization.

What is that which distinguishes one organiz being, or one living being, or one thinking bein from all others? This was the question that was much agitated by the schoolmen concerning to principle of individuation. Fleming.

principle of initivitivation.

Individuator (in-di-vid'ū-āt-èr), n. One who or that which individuates.

Individuity† (in-di-vid-ū'i-ti), n. [L. individuitys from individuate, indivisible. See INDIVIDUAL.] Separate existence.

Indivinity† (in-di-vin't-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and divinity.] Want of divinity or divine power.

How openly did the oracle betray his indivinity,

Indivisibility (in-di-viz'i-bil"/i-ti), n. [See Indivisible]. The state or property of being indivisible.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to indivisibility as the acutest rhought of a mathematician.

Locke.

of matter to indivisionly as the acutest thought of a mathematician.

Indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and divisible.] Not divisible: (a) incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts. (b) In math. having no common measure or divisor, either integral or fractional; incommensurable.

Indivisible; specifically, in geom. one of the elements or principles, supposed to be indivisible; specifically, in geom. one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

Indivisibleness (in-di-viz'i-bl-nes), n. Indivisibleness (in-di-viz'i-bli), adv. In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

division.

Indivision (in-di-vi'zhon), n. [Prefix in, not, and division.] A state of being not divided.

and accession.] A state of being into divited.

I will take leave to maintain the indivision of the Church of England in the dogmatical point of faith.

Indivulsively (in-di-vuls'iv-li), adv. [Prefix in, not, and divulsive (which see).] Inseparably; not to be torn or rent asunder.

They (the highest souls) are so near kin to that highest good of all, as that they so naturally and individualization cleave to the same.

Cudworth.

dividitively cleave to the same. Cudworth.

Indo-Briton (in'dō-bri-ton), n. A person of British parentage born in India.

Indocibility (in-do'si-bil''i-ti), n. State or property of being indocible or unteachable; indocible, (in-do'si-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and docible.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable.

They are as ignorant and indocible as any fool.

Griffith.

Ao'si-bl-nes), n. Indo-

Indocibleness (in-do'si-bl-nes), n.

inty. Indocile (in-dő/sīl or in-do/sīl), a. [Prefix in, not, and docile; L. indocilis, unteachable.] Not teachable; not easily instructed; intractable.

Indecile, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.

Bentler

Indocility (in-dō-si'li-ti), n. The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

The indecility and other qualities which really belong to such beings as the Brazilian cannibals.

Whately,

Indoctrinate (in-dok'trin-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. indoctrinated; ppr. indoctrinating. [Fr. endoctriner—L. in, and doctrina, learning.] To instruct in any doctrine or science; to imbue with learning; to teach; to instruct. He took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favourite. Charendon.

Indoctrination (in-dok'trin-ā''shon), n. The act of indoctrinating, or state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. Indoctrinate or (in-dok'trin-āt-er), n. One who indoctrinates or instructs in principles or doctrines.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing-glish), a. Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in'dō-5 rē nē/ar) Indoctrination (in-dok'trin-a"shon), n. The

lating to the English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in"dō-ū-rō-pē'an), a. A name often given to a number of allied languages, called also Aryam and sometimes Indo-Germanic, and generally classified into six branches, viz., Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, &c.), Iranian or Medo-Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, &c.), Celtic, Greco-Latin (comprising the two ancient classical languages and all the Romance tongues), Teutonic (including English, Germani, &c.), and Slavonic (Russian, &c.).

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jèr-nan''ik), a. A name sometimes used as equivalent to Indo-European or Aryam, and also sometimes given to the Teutonic class of languages, in order to indicate the relations existing between these tongues and Sanskrit. See

TRUTONIC.

TEUTONIC.

Indolence (in'dō-lens), n. 1. The condition or quality of being indolent; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil; habitual laziness; indisposition to labour.

2. | Freedom from grief, pain, care, or trouble of any kind. of any kind.

I have ease, if it may not rather be called indoles Indolency† (in'dō-len-si), n. 1. Indolence.

Let Epicurus give indolency as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest.

Freedom from care or trouble of any

kind.

As there must be indolency where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. Bp. Burnet.

Indolent (in'dō-lent), a. [Fr. indolent—L. in, not, and dolens, dolentis, ppr. of doleo, to feel pain.] 1. Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy, listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; inactive; idle; as, an indolent person or life.

Ulfits a chief

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in indolent repose. Pope. 2. In med. causing little or no pain; as, an

indolent tumour.

Indolently (in'dō-lent-li), adv. In an indolent manner; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you indolently sit. Indomable † (in-dom'a-bl), a. [L. indomabilis—in, not, and domabilis, tamable.] Untamable.

indomitable (in-dom'it-a-bl), a. [L. prefix in, not, and domito, freq. of domo, domitum, to tanne.] Not to be tamed or subdued. Indomitable force of character. W. Cham-

bers.
Indomptable, † Indomptible † (in-domptia-bl, in-dompti-bl), a. [See INDOMITABLE.]
Not to be subdued. Tooke; Irving.
Indoor (in'dor), a. Being within doors;
domestie; as, an indoor servant.—Indoorrelief; relief given to a pauper in a workhouse or poor's-house: opposed to outdoor
walter.

retief.
Indoors (in'dōrz), aāv. Within doors; inside a house; at home; as, to remain indoors.
Indorsable (in-dors'a-bl), a. That may be indorsed; endorsable.
Indorsation (in-dors-ā'shon), n. The act of indorsing; endorsement.

Indorse (in-dors'), v.t. pret. & pp. indorsed; ppr. indorsing. [L.L. indorso—L. in, upon, and dorsum, the back.] To endorse (which

see).
Indorse (in-dors'), n. In her. see Endorse.
Indorsed (in-dorst'), p. and a. In her.
placed back to back. See Adorsed.
Indorsee (in-dors-ö'), n. The person to whom
a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by
indorsement.
Indorsement (in-dors'ment), n. Endorsement (which see).

ment (which s

Indorser, Indorsor (in-dors'er), n. person who indorses; an endorser.
Indow (in-dou'), v.t. Same as Endow.
Indowment (in-dou'ment), n. Sam

Indowment (in-dou'ment), n. Same as Endowment.

Indra (in'dra), n. [From Skr. indu, drop of rain.] A Hindu deity originally representing the sky or heavens, and worshipped in the Vedic period as the supreme god, though



Indra.-Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

he afterwards assumed a subordinate place in the Indian pantheon. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture, especially with four arms and hands, and riding on an elephant. When painted he is covered with eyes. In the oldest Vedic hymns the character of Indra is that of a mighty ruler of the bright firmament, at once beneficent, as giving rain and shade, and awful and powerful, as in the storm. He sends refreshing rain, and wields the thunderbolt, at the crash of which heaven and earth quake with terror. Indraught [Indratth, n. [Prefix in, and draught.] 1.† An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there ere no indraughts, bays, or gulphs to receive a good.

Raleigh.

food.

Rateigh.

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea, Mediterranean, &c.

Indrawn (in-dran'), a. Drawn in.

Indrench† (in-drensh'), v. [Prefix in, and drench.] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

Replace par in how many fathous deep.

Reply not in how many fathous deep
They lie indrenched.

Indri (in'dri), n. [The native name, signifying 'man of the woods'.] A very short-



Indri (Indris laniger).

tailed animal of the lemur family (Indris laniger), a native of the island of Madagascar. It is about the size of a cut and is covered with curled woolly hair. The colour of the fur is lightish brown, with a white stripe on the back of the thigh and a tinge of chestnut in the tail. The voice, which is of a melancholy, wailing character, like the cry of a child, is not very powerful, but can be heard at some distance.

Indubious (in-dū'bi-us), a. (Prefix in, not,

and dubious.] Not dubious: (a) not doubtful; certain. (b) Not doubting; unsuspecting; as, 'Indubious confidence.' Harrey, Indubitable (in-du'bit-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and dubitable.] Not dubitable; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and includitable, these are jewels of knowledge. Watts.

Syn. Unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefrarable

Indubitable (in-du'bit-a-bl), n. A thing that

Indubitable (in-du'nit-a-bl), n. A thing that cannot be doubted. Watts.
Indubitableness (in-du'bit-a-bl-nes), n. State of being indubitable.
Indubitably (in-du'bit-a-bli), adv. In an indubitable manner, or so as to remove all doubt; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

These are oracles indubitably clear and infallibly ertain.

Barrow.

Indubitate i (in-dū'bi-tāt), a. [L. indubitate i (in-dū'bi-tāt), a. [L. indubitatus, in, not, and dubitatus, pp. of dubito, to doubt.] Not questioned; evident; certaim. 'The apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line.' Sir II. Wottom.
Indubitate (in-dū'bit-āt), v. t. [L. prefix in, into, and dubito, to doubt.] To cause to be doubted; to bring into doubt. Sir T. Browne. Induce (in-dūs'), v. t. pret. & pp. induced; ppr. inducing. [L. induce—in, in, and duce. See Duke.] 1.4 To lead in; to bring into view; to introduce; to bring forward as an example; to adduce.

The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first Iliad.

The urst liad.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he inducts the providence of storks; now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper.

2. To put or draw on; to place upon. 'O'er the seat . . induced a splendid cover.' Couver.

the seat . . . induced a splendld cover.'
Couper.
There are who, fondly studious of increase.
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land
Induce laborious.
To lead by, or as by, persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence
by motives.

Lich believe

I do believe,

I do believe,

Induced by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy.

Shak.

4. To effect by, or as by, persuasion or influence; to bring on; to produce; to cause.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have induced, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. Bacon. the neighbourhood of other hattons have natures, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. Bacon. 5.† To offer by way of induction or inference; to infer; to conclude.—6. In physics, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body in an opposite electric or magnetic state.—Syx. To move, actuate, urge, incite, lead, influence, impel, instigate, produce, cause, superinduce.

Inducement (in-dus'ment), n. 1. The act of inducing or state of being induced.—2. That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason, or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind; motive; a consideration that leads to action; a benefit which influences one's

to action; a benefit which influences one's

to action, a secondard.

Conduct.

If this inducement force her not to love,

Send her a story of thy noble acts. Shak. It this inducement force her not to love, Send her a story of thy noble acts. Shak.

3. In law, what leads to something else, a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts. Syn. Incitement, motive, reason, cause, ground, influence, incitement, instigation. Inducer (in-dus'er), n. One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences. Inducize (in-du'shi-ë), n. pl. [L.] In Scots law, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process. Inducible (in-dus'i-hl), a. 1. Capable of being induced; capable of being caused or made to take place.—2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be gathered or concluded. 'Inducible from the like testimonies.' Sir T. Browne.

Induct (in-dukt'), v.t. [L. induce, inductum.—in, in, and duce, to lead. See Induce.]

1. To bring in or introduce.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footnan in ducted him.

Thackeray.

2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

Inducteous (in-duk'tē-us), a. In elect a term applied to bodies rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

ductive bodies.

Inductile (in-duk'til), a. [Prefix in, not, and ductile.] Not ductile; not capable of heing drawn into threads, as a metal.

Inductility (in-duk'slif'-ti), n. The quality of being inductile.

Induction (in-duk'shon), n. [L. induction, inductions, from induce, inductions, to bring in. See INDUCT.] 1. The act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies.—2.† Beginning; commencement.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,

These promises are fair, the parties sure, And our induction full of prosperous liope. Shak. And our inauction and or prosperous logic. States.

3.4 Something preliminary or serving to introduce something else, especially the preface of a play or poem; also, an introductory scene in a play, sometimes standing in place of the prologue, but used also where there was a separate prologue.

This is but an industrion; I will draw The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. Massinger.

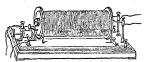
Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. Bean. & Fl.

is as stale as a black velvet cloak. Ecan. & Fl.

4. In logic and philos. (a) the method of
reasoning from particulars to generals, or
the inferring of one general proposition from
several particular ones; a process of demonstration in which a general fruth is gathered
from an examination being so conducted that
each case is made to denend mon the preseveral particular ones; a process of demonstration in which a general fruth is gathered from an examination of particular cases, the examination being so conducted that each case is made to depend upon the preceding one. Induction, as defined by Archishiop Whately, is a process of reasoning which infers respecting a whole class, what has been eascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. According to Sir William Hamilton the word has been employed to designate three very different operations; (1) the objective process of investigating particular facts as preparatory to induction, which, he observes, is manifastly not a process of reasoning of any kind. (2) A material illation of a universal from a singular, as warranted either by the general malogy of nature, or the special presumption afforded by the object matter of any real science. (8) A formal illation of a universal from the individual as legitimated solely by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. The second of these operations is the inductive method of Bacon, which proceeds from particulars to generals, and from generals to still higher generalities, by means of rejections and conclusions, so us to arrive at those axioms and general laws, from which we may infer, by way of synthesis, other particulars tanknown to us, and perhaps placed beyond the reach of direct examination. When general principles have once been established by induction, they can be employed as first truths or axioms, and applied to particular instances. This method reverses the order of the inductive process, as it proceeds from generals to particulars, and is termed devactive reasoning; thus, having once established the general principle. (b) The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact or for the sake of argument.— En physics, the property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces in impress of molecular for

of electricity.
Inductional (in-duk'shon-al), a. Relating to induction; proceeding by induction; obtained by induction; inductive.
Induction-coil (in-duk'shon-koil), n. In elect an apparatus for producing currents by induction and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on to a

hollow cylinder, within which is a core, formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the colls, called the primary coil, is connected with the batter by means of an arrangement for establishing and breaking connection with it, so as to



Induction coil.

produce temporary currents; the other, the produce temporary currents; the other, the secondary coil, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by induction possess high power of overcoming resistance as well as great quantity; and hence very intense effects, chemical, physiological, and luminous, are obtainable from them.

Inductive (in-duk'tiv), a. 1. Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting: with to.

A brutish vice,

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.

Milton.

2. Tending to induce or cause. [Rare.]

2. Tending to induce or cause. [Rare.]

They may be . . . inductive of credibility. Hale. They may be . . . inductive of credibility. Hale.

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, inductive reasoning; the inductive method of reasoning. See Inductive A.—4. In elect. (a) able to produce electricity by induction; as, inductive force. (b) Operating by induction; as, an inductive electrical machine. (c) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction; as, certain substances have a great inductive capacity.—Inductive sciences, those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning, tion, or which admit of inductive reasoning. as astronomy, chemistry, zoology, botany,

&c.
Inductively (in-duk'tiv-li), adv. In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.
Inductometer (in-duk'tom-et-er), n. [E. tinduction, and Gr. metron, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring
the degree or rate of electrical induction,
or for comparing the specific inductive capactiles of various substances, consisting
of three insulated metallic plates, placed
parallel to and at equal distances from one
another, each exterior plate being connected another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electro-

Inductor (in-duk'ter), n. One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

office or benefice.

Inductorium (in-duk'tō-ri-um), n. An inductorioum (in-duk'tō-ri-um), n. An inductorioum (in-duk'trik, in-duk'trik, By this time the baron had indued a pair of jack-oots of large dimensions. Sir W. Scott.

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to furnish; to

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to furnish; to supply; to endow. 'Indued with intellectual sense and souls.' Shak:
Induement (in-du'ment), n. The act of induing or putting on; endowment.
Indulge (in-duil'), v.t. pret. & pp. indulged; ppr. indulgnin, [L. indulgeo, to be kind or indulgent to, to give one's self up to: usually derived from dulcis, sweet; but Pott and others conjecturally connect it with Skr. Atryha, Gr. dolichos, Slav. dolyii, long.] 1. To give way to: not to restrain or oppose: to dirgha, Gr. dolichos, Slav. dolgiii, long.] 1. To give way to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to; as, to indulge sloth; to indulge the passions; to indulge ride, self-shness, or inclinations.—2. To yield to the desire or wishes of; to grafify by compliance; to humour to excess; to withhold restraint from; as, parents should not indulge their children too much; some teachers indulge their pupils: followed by with or in, according as that which affords the pleasure is physical or moral; as, to indulge children is physical or moral; as, to indulge children in amusements, but with sweetmeats.—
3. To grant not of right, but as a favour; to bestow in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! Pope. -Foster, Cherish, Harbour, Indulge. See

under CHERISH.—SYN. To cherish, foster, harbour, allow, favour, humour.
Indulge (in-duif), v.i. To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence; to be indulgent: with in, rarely to.

He must, by indulging to one sort of reprovable iscourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the est.

Dr. H. More.

Most men are more willing to indulgein easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues. Foliason.

Indulgement (in-dulj'ment), n. Act of in-

Indulgement (in-dul) ment), n. Act of indulging; indulgence (Bare.)
Indulgence (in-dul)'ens), n. [L. indulgentia, from indulgens, indulgent, from indulgens, See INDUGE.] I. The act of indulging; free permission to the appetites, humour, desires, passions, or will to act or operate; forbear-ance of restraint or control.

They err that through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance anything less.

Hammond.

2. An indulgent act; favour granted; liberality; something with which one is indulged or gratified; gratification.

If all these gracious indulgences are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. Rogers. 3. Readiness to forgive a fault; tolerance.

As you from crimes would pardoned be Let your indulgence set me free. Shak.

4. In the R. Cath. Ch. remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the canonical penance attached to certain sins in this life, and also of the temporal punishment which would await the impenitent

ishment which would await the impenitent in purgatory.

Indulgency+ (in-dulj'en-si), n. Indulgence (which see).

Indulgent (in-dulj'ent), a. [L. indulgens, indulgents, indulgent, indulgent (see Indulgens).

Prone to indulge or humour; yielding to the wishes, desires, humour, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; mild; favourable; not severe; as, an indulgent parent. 'The feeble old, indulgent of their ense.' Dryden.

They that are the first raisers of their houses are most indulgent towards their children; beholding them as the continuance... of their work. Europ.

Indulgential (in-dulj-en'sha), a. Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

Indulgently (in-dulj'ent-li), adv. In an in-

Indulgently (in-dulj'ent-li), adv. In an in-dulgent manner; mildly; favourably; not

severey.
Indulger (in-dulj'er), n. One who indulges.
Indult, Indulto (in-dult', in-dult'i), n. [It.
indulto, a pardon; L. indultus, indulged.]
1. In the R. Cath. Ch. an indulgence; an nexemption; a privilege, as the power of presenting to benefices granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.—2. In Spain, a duty, tax, or custom paid to the king for all goods imported.

Indumentum (in-du-men'tum), n. [From L. induo, to put on.] In zool. a term restricted in its signification to the plumage

Induplicate (in-du'pli-kāt), a. [L. in, in, and duplicatus, pp. of duplico, to double, com duplex, double.] In bot. (a) having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. See ESTIVATION. (b) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

Induplicative (in-du'pli-kāt-in) a. (2)

of leaves in vernation.

Induplicative (in-du'pli-kāt-iv), a. In bot. same as Induplicate.

Indurascent (in-dū-ras'ent), a. In bot. hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth bush.

Indurate (in'dū-rāt), v.i. [L. induro, induratum—prefix in, and duro, to harden.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard; to lose sensibility; as, clay indurates by drying and by extreme heat; the feelings indurate by custom. by custom.

by custom.

Indurate (in'di-rat), v.t. pret. & pp. indurated; ppr. indurating. I. To make hard; as, extreme heat indurates clay.—2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

Love's and friendship's finely-pointed dart Fall blunted from each indurated heart. Goldsmith

Indurate† (in'dū-rāt), a. Hardened; not soft; indurated; obdurate; unfeeling.
Induration (in-dū-rā'shon), a. 1. The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or having become hard.—2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain induscation of character which had arisen from long habits of business. Coleriage.

Indus (in'dus), n. The Indian, a southern constellation situated between Sagittarius and the south pole.
Indusial (in-du'si-al), a. Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larva.—
Indusial limestone, in geol. a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larva of Phryganea or caddis-fly.
Indusiated (in-dū'si-ta-ed), a. In bot. having an indusium.
Indusium (in-dū'si-um), n. pl. Indusia (indisi-a), [L., awoman's under-garment, from induo, to put on.] 1. In bot. (a) a collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower. The cut shows the upper part of the style, and the stigma, of Leschenaultia formosa.
(b) A name given to the immediate covering of the tut of capsules or spore-cases in ferns. 2. In zool. the case or covering of a larva.—
3. In anat. the amnion.
Industrial (in-du'str-al), a. Pertaining to.



2. In zool. the case or covering of a larva.— 3. In amat. the amnion. Industrial (in-dus'fri-al), a. Pertaining to, involving, or characterized by industry; pertaining to those manufacturing or other operations through which marketable commodities are produced; as, industrial arts, industrial operations; industrial establishments.

ments.

But in applying the term wealth to the industrial capacities of human beings, there seems always, in popular apprehension, to be a tacit reference to material products.

T. Mill.

**T. Mill.*

T. Mill.

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material products.

— Industrial accession, in Scots law, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labour exercised thereon.

— Industrial exhibition, industrial museum, an exhibition or a museum of the various industrial and the second of the various industrial accession. an exhibition or a museum of the various industrial products of a country or of various countries.—Industrial school, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating poor neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry. Industrialism (in-dustrial-lizm), n. Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits. J. S. Mill.

Industriality (in-dus'tri-al-li), adv. In an industrial manner; with reference to industry.

dustry

dustry. Industrious (in-dus'tri-us), a. [L. industrius, perhaps from indu, within, and struo, to join together, to fabricate, to arrange, the allusion being to the female occupation of spinning.] 1. Given to industry; characterized by industry; dligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business, assiduous; as, an industrious person; an industrious life: opposed to slothful and idle.

Engual and industricus wen are composity friendly

Frigal and industrious men are commonly friendly to the established government. Sir W. Temple.

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit or to a particular end: opposed to remiss or slack; as, industrious to accomplish a journey or to reconcile contending parties. 'Industrious to seek out the truth.' Spenser.

reconcile contending parties. 'Industrious to seek out the truth.' Spenser.
Industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), adv. In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind; diligently; assiduously; with care; as, he industriously concealed his name.

name.
Industry (in'dus-tri), n. [Fr. industrie; L. industria, from industrius. See INDUS-TRIOUS.] 1. Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity: opposed to sloth and idleness. sloth and idleness.

We are more industrious than our fathers, because in the present time the funds destined for the maintenance of industry are much greater in proportion to those likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness than they were two or three centuries ago.

2. The industrial arts generally, or any branch of the industrial arts; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed; as, the industries of the United Kingdom. Diligence, Industry, Constancy. See under DILIGENCE.

See under DIMERICE.
Indutive (in-du'tiv), a. [L. induo, to put on.]
In bot. a term applied to seeds having the
usual integumentary covering.
Induviæ (in-du'vi-ē), n. pl. [L., clothes, from
induo, to put on. See INDUE.] In bot. the
withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants in consequence of not being

joined to them by articulations, which allow of their falling off.
Induviate (in-du'vi-āt), \(\alpha \). In bot, covered with induvie.
Indwell (in'dwel), v. t. To abide within; to

Indwell (in'awei, v.a. a coup, not as a symbol, but as a constantly indwelf form. Milman. Indwell (in'dwel), v.i. To dwell or exist in or within some place. Indweller (in'dwel-er), n. One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. 'An house ready to fall on the head of the indweller.' Bp. Hall

Inearth (in-erth'), v.t. To put into the earth;

to inter.

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest.

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest.

Till I had seen in holy ground inearth'd

My poor lost brother.

Southey.

1. **Divi-nnt*). a. [L. inebrian

Inebriant (in-ê'bri-ant), a. [L. inebrians, inebriantis, ppr. of inebrio. See INEBRIATE.]

Intoxicating.

Inebriant (in-&bri-ant), n. Anything that

intoxicate (in-e⁵bri-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. inebriated (in-e⁵bri-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. inebriated; ppr. inebriatum. [L. inebrio, inebriatum—in, intens., and ebrio, to intoxicate, from ebrius, drunk.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

The cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each. Cowper. That encer but not meerrate was on each. Cooper.

2. To disorder the senses of; to stupefy, or to make furious, frantic, or unreasonable; to exhilarate; to enliven. 'The inebriating effect of popular applause.' Macaulay.

Inebriate†(in-ē')ri-āt), v.i. To be or become

intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do inebriate and turn up their bellies. Bacon. Inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), n. An habitual

Inepriate (in-e bri-at), n. An inolitidi drunkard.

Some inchristes have their paroxysms of inebiety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c.

Dr. E. Darwin.

Inebriate (in-e bri-āt), a. Drunk; intoxicated. 'Thus spake Peter as a man inebriate.' Udall.

Inebriation (in-ē'bri-ā"shon), n. The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated; drunkenness; intoxication.

They did preserve him from the inebriation of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity.

Macaulay.

Inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), n. Drunkenness; intoxication.

intoxication.
Inebrious (in-e^{*}bri-us), a. Drunk or partially drunk; affected by liquor.
Ineched, † pp. (Prep. in, and eche, to add.)
Inserted. Chaucer.
Inedited (in-ed'it-ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and edited.] Not edited; unpublished; as, an inedited manuscript.
Ineffability (in-ef'a-bil'i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being ineifable; unspeakableness.

alleness.
Ineffable (in-ef'a-bl), a. [L. ineffabilis—pre-fix in, not, and effabilis, that can be spoken, from effor, to speak.] Incapable of being expressed in words; as, the ineffable joys of heaven; the ineffable glories of the Deity.

I lose
Myself in Him in light ineffable;
Come then, expressive Silence, muse His praise.
Thomson.

Syn. Unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, indescribable. Ineffableness (in-ef'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeak-

ableness.
Ineffables (in-ef'a-blz), n. pl. Trousers.
[Collog. slang.]
Ineffably (in-ef'a-bli), adv. In an ineffable
manner, in a manner not to be expressed
in words; unspeakably.

He all his Father full expressed Ineffably into his face received.

Milton. Ineffaceable (in-ef-fas/a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and effaceable.] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced. Ineffaceably (in-ef-fas/a-bli), adv. In an ineffaceably (in-ef-fas/a-bli), adv. In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be efface-

mile.
Ineffectible † (in-ef-fekt'i-bl), a. Impracticable. Bp. Hall.
Ineffective (in-ef-fekt'iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and effective]. 1. Not effective; incapable of producing any effect or the effect intended; inefficient, reclaes. inefficient: useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and ineffective letter. Fer. Taylor.

2. Weak; impotent; wanting energy. Virtue hates weak and ineffective minds. Fer. Taylor. Ineffectively (in-ef-fekt'iv-li), adv. In an ineffective manner; without effect; ineffiIneffectiveness (in-ef-fekt'iv-nes), n. Quality

Ineffectiveness (in-er-tektiv-nes), n. quanty of being ineffective.

Ineffectual (in-ef-fek'tū-al), a. [Prefix in, not, and effectual.] Not effectual; not producing the proper effect, or not able to produce the proper effect, inefficient; weak; as, an ineffectual remedy.

The most careful endeavours do not always meet with success; and even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was ineffectual to many.

Stilling feet.

Ineffectual, Inefficacious. See under INEFFICACIOUS.—SYN. Inefficient, ineffective, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, weak. Ineffectually (in-ef-fek'tû-al-li), adv. In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in with See under

Ineffectualness (in-ef-fek'tū-al-nes), n. The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of effect or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

St. James speaks of the ineffectualness of some men's devotion.

Wake,

Ineffervescence (in-effer-ves"ens), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and effervescence.] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing. Ineffervescent (in-effer-ves"ent), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and effervescent.] Not efferves-cent or effervescing; not susceptible of effer-

vescence

vescence.

Ineffervescibility (in-effer-ves'i-bil'i-ti),

n. The quality of being ineffervescible.

Ineffervescible (in-effer-ves''i-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and effervescible.] Not capable
or susceptible of effervescence.

Inefficacious (in-eff-ka's'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and efficacious.] Not efficacious;
not having power to produce the effect desired or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force power or force.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render inefficacious this useful remedy?

Locke.

Ineffections this useful renedy? Lock.

—Ineffectual, Inefficacious. Ineffectual properly means non-productive of effect, non-productive of the required or desired effect; inefficacious, incapable of producing effects, not sufficient to bring about the desired result; but the words are sometimes used synonymously.

Inefficaciously (in-ef'fi-kā'shus-li), adu. In un inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

Inefficaciousness (in-ef'fi-kā'shus-nes), n.
The condition or quality of being ineffica-

The condition or quality of being ineffica-cious; want of effect or of power to produce the effect.

the effect. Inefficacy (in-ef'fi-ka-si), n. [Prefix in, not, and efficacy, L. efficacia.] Want of efficacy or power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

The inefficacy was soon proved, like that of many similar medicines.

Dr. Gregory.

Inefficiency (in-ef-fi'shen-si), n. The condition or quality of being inefficient; want of efficiency; want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

Numerous texts affirm this total insensibility and inefficiency of all such entities in the most absolute Law.

Inefficient (in-ef-fl/shent), a. [Prefix in, not, and efficient.] Not efficient: (a) not producing the effect; inefficacious.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as inefficient in everything else.

Chesterfield.

(b) Incapable of or indisposed to effective action; effecting nothing; as, an inefficient

force.
Inefficiently (in-ef-fi/shent-li), adv. Ineffectually; without effect.
Inelaborate (in-6-lab/o-at), a. [Prefix in, not, and elaborate.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care.
Inelastic (in-6-las/ik), a. [Prefix in, not, and elastic.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

unelastic.
Inelasticity (in-ē'las-tis''i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and elasticity.] The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.
Inelegance, Inelegancy (in-el'e-gans, in-el'e-gan-si), n. [L. inelegantia; Fr. inelegance]. 1. The condition or quality of being inelegant; want of elegance; want of heanty, polish, refinement, symmetry, or the like; want of anything required by a correct taste. 'Confessed inelegance of hand.' Cawthorn. correct taste. 'Chand.' Cawthorn.

She was conspicuous from the notorious inelegance of her figure.

2. That which is inelegant; as, there are a great many inelegancies in the style of the book.

Inelegant (in-el'ë-gant), a. [Prefix in, not, and elegant; L. inelegans, inelegantis, inelegant] Not elegant; wanting in beauty, polish, refinement, symmetry, ornament, or the like; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. 'Inelegant translations.'

ome.
What order, so contrived as not to mix
Tastes not well joined, inelegant. Millon.

Inelegantly (in-el'ē-gant-li), adv. In an inelegantly (their e-ganth), and in an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. 'Pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.' T. Warton.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk inelegantly.

Chesterfield.

Ineligibility (in-el'i-ji-bil"i-ti), n. Condition of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not

being worthy of choice.

Ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and rigible. Not eligible; not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

Ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli), adv. In an ineli-

inlengthy (in-e1e-1-in), the in an inergible manner.

Ineloquent (in-e1e-kwent), a. [Prefix in, not, and eloquent.] Not eloquent; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive; as, an ineloquent speaker; an ineloquent sermon

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men, Nor tongue ineloquent. Milton.

Ineloquently (in-e'lo-kwent-li), adv. In an

Ineloquently (in-e'lò-kwent-lì), adv. In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence. Ineluctable † (in-e-luk'ta-bl), a. [L. ineluctabitis—prefix in, not, and eluctabitis, that may be escaped from by struggling, from eluctor, to struggle out, to surmount—e, ex, out of, and luctor, to struggle, to strive.] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be surmounted or overcome.

Includible (in-ë-lid'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and eludible.] Not cludible; incapable of being cluded or defeated. 'Includible demonstrations.' Glanville.

Inembryonate (in-em'bri-on-āt), a. [Prefix [Prefix in, not.

in, not, and embryonate.] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo.

Incharrable (in-e-nar'ra-bl), a. [L. inenar-rabilis—prefix in, not, and enarrabilis, that may be related, from enarro, to explain in detail. See ENARRATION.] Incapable of

being narrated or told.

Inept (in-ept'), a. (L. ineptus—prefix in, not, and aptus, fit, apt.) 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; unbecoming. Mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables.

Woodward.

2. Foolish; silly; impertinent; absurd; nonsensical.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly inept.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Inepti (in-ept'i), n. pl. [See INEPT.] C. L. Bonaparte's name for the tribe of birds to which the extinct dodo (Didus ineptus)

neptitude (in-ep'ti-tūd), n. [L. ineptitudo, from ineptus, unsuitable, unfit. See INEPT.] The condition or quality of being inept. (a) unfitness; inaptitude; unbecomingness; unsuitableness.

There is an ineptitude to motion from too great laxity, and an ineptitude to motion from too great tension.

Arbuthnot,

(b) Foolishness; folly; nonsense. Ineptly (in-ept'li), adv. Unfitly; unsuitably;

Ineptness (in-ept'nes), n. Unfitness; in-eptitude. 'Miserable ineptness of infancy.'

eptitude. 'I Dr. H. More.

Dr. H. More.
Inequable (in-8'kwa-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and equable.] Not equable; unequable.
Inequal (in-8'kwal), a. [Prefix in, not, and equal). Not equal inequal; uneven; various. 'The inequal fates.' Shenstone.
Inequality (in-8-kwol'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and equality.] 1. The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; difference or want of equality in any respect; want of uniformity; diversity; disparity; as, an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of distances or of motions; the inequalities of social status. social status.

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health

2. Unevenness: want of levelness: an eleva-2. Onevenness, want of revenness, an elevinion or a depression of a surface; as, the inequalities of the surface of the earth or of a marble slab.—3. Insufficiency for any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompeThe great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expecta-

4. In astron, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In alg. an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or <; thus, a > b, signifying that a is greater than b, and a < b, that a is less than b, are inequalities.

inequation (in-ē-kwā/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and equation.] In math. an inequality. See INEQUALITY, 5.

See INEQUALITY, 5.
Inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis'tant), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and equidistant.] Not equidistant; not being equally distant.
Inequilateral (in-ē'kwi-lat'er-al), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and equilateral.] Not equilateral; having unequal sides, as a triangle; specifically, in zool. having the two sides unequal, as in the case of the shells of the distribution of the case of the shells of the control of the case of the shells of the case of the shell of the case of the shell of the case of the shell of the case of ordinary bivalves(Lamellibranchiata). When applied to the shells of the Foraminifera, it implies that the convolutions of the shell do not lie in the same plane, but are obliquely

not he in the same plane, but are obliquely wound round an axis.

Inequilobate (in-e'kwi-lō'bāt), a. [L. in, not, æquus, equal, and E. lobate.] Having unequal lobes.

Inequitable (in-e'kwit-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and equitable.] Not equitable; not itset.

The proportions seemed not inequitable. Burke,

Inequitate + (in-e'kwit-āt), v.t. [L. inequito, inequitation, to ride over—prefix in, in or upon, and equito, to ride.] To ride on; to ride over or through. Sir T. More.

Ineradicable (in-ē-rad'ik-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and eradicable.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

The bad seed thus sown was ineradicable.

Ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli), adv. So as not to be eradicated.

Inergetic, Inergetical (in-er-jet'ik, in-er-jet'ik-al), a. [Badly formed from prefix in, not, and energetic.] Not energetic; having

no energy.

Inergetically (in-èr-jet'ik-al-li), adv. In an inergetic manner; without energy.

Inerm, Inermous (in-èrm', in-èrm'us), a. [L. inermis, and inermus—prefix in, not, and arma, arms.] In bot. unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inerrability (in-er'a-bil'/i-ti), n. The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring: infallibility.

sibility of erring; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inernability as to exclude myself from judging.

Eikon Basilike.

nerrable (in-er'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not,

Inerrable (in-er'a-bl), a. [Fresk via, not, and errable.] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.
Inerrableness (in-er'a-bl-nes), n. Inerrablity (which see).

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed and inclosed by the Romish Church.

Hammond.

Inerrably (in-er'a-bil), adv. With security from error; infallibly, Inerrancy (in-er'an-si), n. Freedom from error. By denying the inspiration and inerrancy of writings. Dr. C. Wordsworth. Inerratic (in-er-ratik), a. [Frefix in, not, and erratic.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed and fixed.

Inseringly (in-er'ing-li), adv. [Prefix in, not, and err.] Without error, mistake, or deviation. Glanville.

Inert (in-ert'), a. [L. iners, inertis, unskilled, inactive—in, not, and ars, acquired skill, art.] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself. itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert*.—2. Not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive.

gish; mactive.
They can boast but little virtue; and theref
Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain
In manners, victims of luxurious ease. Couper.
—Inert, Inactive, Sluggish. Inert refers
rather to the external manifestation of a
habit which may be either natural or induced inactive, not exhibiting activity. duced; inactive, not exhibiting activity, often referring to a temporary, perhaps voluntary state; sluggish, indicating not only disinclination to exertion, but a slow and

toroid temperament.—Syn. Inactive. dull singgish, slothful, lazy.

Inertia (in-er'shi-a), n. [L., from iners. See

1. Passiveness; inactivity; inertness. Men do what they were wont to do; and have im-

mense irresolution and incria; they obey him whas the symbols that claim obedience. Carlyle. 2. In physics, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state: called also vis inertice. The following are familiar examples of *inertia*: when a stone is thrown along a flat surface of ice, it moves further anong a hat stricted if ee, to moves further than when thrown along a level road, be-cause friction, which is a force tending to destroy the stone's motion, is less on the ice; when a horse which has been moving rapidly in a straight line suddenly stops or shies, the rider's inertia tends to keep him moving in the old direction; and when a moving in the old direction; and when a horse suddenly gets into motion the rider's inertia tends to keep him in the old position.—8. In med. want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly after parturition. Inertion (in-er'shon), n. Want of activity; want of action or exertion; inertia; inertiages.

Hess,

These vicissitudes of exertion and inertion of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever.

Dr. E. Darwin.

Inertitude (in-ert'i-tūd), n. [L.L. inertitudo, inertia, from L. iners. See INERT.] Inertinertia, from L. iners. See INERT.] Inertness (which see).
Inertly (in-ert'il), adv. In an inert manner; without activity; sluggishly.

Suspend a while your force inertly strong.

Inertness (in ert/nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power of self-motion; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. See INERTIA. —2. Want of ternal force. See INERTA.—2 Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness. 'A state of silence and inertness.' Glanville.

Inerudite (in-efrā-dīt), a. [Prefix in, not, and erudite.] Not erudite; unlearned.

Inescate† (in-eskāt), v.t. [L. inesco, inescatum—in, and esco, to eat, from esca, food, bait.] To bait; to lay a bait for; to allure. Burton.

Inescation † (in-es-kā/shon), n. The act of baiting or alluring; temptation. Halliwell.

Inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'on), n. In her. a

kuch'on), n. In her. a small escutcheon borne

In esse (in es'se). [L.] In being; actually existing: distinguished from in posse or in potentia, which denote that a thing is not, In esse (in es'sē).

Inescutcheon.

but may be.

Inessential (in-es-sen'shal), a. [Prefix in.
not, and essential.] Not essential; unessential. [Prefix in,

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on lresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not inessential to your happiness. Ruskin.

Inestimable (in-es'tim-a-bl), a. [Frefix in, not, and estimable.] Not estimable; incapable of being estimated or computed; especially, too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated; being above all price; as, inestimable rights.

Heaps of pearl,

Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. Shak. In the Scriptures and promises of God, written for our consolation and help, we feel both inestimable hope and comfort, even in the midst of our afflictions.

Inestimably (in-es'tim-a-bli), adv. manner not to be estimated or rated.

Inevasible (in-ē-vās'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and evasible.] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

Inevidence (in-ev'i-dens), n. [Prefix in, not, and evidence.] Want of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or incridence of riches.

Barrow.

Inevident (in-ev'i-dent), a. [Prefix in, not, and evident.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.] The object of faith is inevident. Bp. Barlow.

Inevitability (in-ev'it-a-bil"i-ti), n. The state of being inevitable; impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

Inevitable (in-ev'it-a-bl), a. [Prefix, in, not, and evitable.] I. Not evitable; incapable of being avoided or shunned; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion; as, to die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all sub-jected to many *inevitable* calamities.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour. Gray.

2. Not to be withstood or resisted. 'Inevit-2. Not to be withstood or resisted. 'Inevitable, that which cannot be avoided; that which is certain to happen; as, it is in vain to fight against the inevitable.

Inevitableness (in-ev'it-a-bl-nes), n. The

inevitables (inevitable.

Inevitably (inevitable), adv. Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably, certainly.

How inevitably does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh! South

Inexact (in-egz-akt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and exact.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

True.

Inexactness (in-egz-akt/nes), n. Incorrectness; want of precision.

Inexcitability (in-ek-sit/a-bil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being inexcitable; freedom from excitability; insusceptibility to

Inexcitable (in-ek-sit/a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and excitable.] Not excitable; not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; tor-

pid.

Inexcusable (in-eks-kūz'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and excusable.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justifled; as, inexcusable folly.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so inexcus able as that of parents towards their children.

Spectator.

SYN. Unjustifiable, unpardonable, irremissible, indefensible.

Inexcusableness (in-eks-kūz'a-bl-nes), n.

The condition or quality of being inexcus-able or of not admitting of excuse or justifi-cation; enormity beyond forgiveness or pal-

Their inexcusableness is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God. South.

Inexcusably (in-eks-kūz'a-bli), adv. In an inexcusable manner; with a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail inexcusably.

Harmar.

fall inexcusable. (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), a. [Prefix in, intens., and execrable (which see.)] Most execrable. 'Inexecrable dog!' Shak., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1. [This is the reading of the older editions; the modern editions have 'inexorable dog.']
Inexecutable (in-ek'sē-kith'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and executable.] Not executable; incapable of being executed or performed.
Inexecution (in-ek'sē-kūth'sno), n. [Prefix in, not, and execution.] Want or neglect of execution; non-performance; as, the inexecution of a treaty.

execution; non-performance; as, the nexe-cution of a treaty.

Inexertion (in-egz-ér/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and exertion.] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action.

Inexhalable (in-egz-hal/a-hl), a. [Prefix in, not, and exhalable.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated; not eva-norable. porable

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of hundi parts which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the inexhalable parts into consistence.

Inexhausted (in-egz-hast/ed). a. [Prefix in, not, and exhausted.] Not exhausted; not emptied, spent, or wearied; unexhausted. Inexhaustedly (in-egz-hast/ed-il), adv. Without exhaustion.

Inexhaustibility (in-egz-hast'i-bil"i-ti), n. Inexhaustibleness.

mexhaustible (in-egz-hast'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and exhaustible.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being emptied, spent, or wearied; unfailing; as, an inexhaustible quantity or supply of water. 'An inexhaustible flow of anecdote.' Macaulay.

Virgil, above all poets, had a stock, which I may call almost inexhaustible, of figurative, elegant, and sounding words.

Dryden.

sounding words.

—Inexhaustible bottle, a toy much used by conjurors, consists of an opaque bottle of sheet-iron orgutta-percha, containing within it generally five small phials. These communicate with the exterior by five small holes, which can be closed by the five fingers of the hand. Each phial has also a small

neck which passes up into the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each phial, and enyone of the liquids

can be poured out at pleasure by uncovering the corresponding hole, which admits the air to the bottom of the phial, and so permits the liquor to escane

Inexhaustibleness (in-egz-hast'i-bl-nes), n. The state of be-ing inexhaustible.

Inexhaustibly (inegz-hast'i-bli), adv. In an inexhaustible

manner or degree.
Inexhaustive (inegz-hast'iv), a. [Pretix in, not, and exhaustive.] Not to be exhausted or spent.



Those aromatick gales
That inexhaustive flow continual round. Thomson.

Inexhaustless † (in-egz-hastles), a. That caunot be exhausted; inexhaustible. Inexist (in-egz-ist'), v.i. [Prefix in, not, and exist.] Not to exist.

Inexistence (in-egz-ist'ens), n. [Prefix in, not, and existence.] Want of being or existence; non-existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inexistence to adorn and diversify his poem.

Broome,

Inexistence (in-egz-ist'ens), n. [Prefix in, in, and existence.] Existence in; inherence.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference amongst them, as the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.

Inexistent (in-egz-isi'ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and existent.] Not having being; not existing

existing.

Inexistent† (in-egz-ist'ent), a. [Prefix in, in, and existent.] Existing in something else; inherent. Boyle.

Inexorability (in-eks'o-ra-bil"i-ti), n. The

quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's inexorability not only grieves but amazes me. Foliatson.

Inexorable (in-eks'o-ra-bl), a. [Prefix w, not, and exorable.] Not exorable; incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; unyielding; unvertibuted in the selection of to yield to supplication; unyleiding; unchanging; as, an inexorable prince or tyrant; an inexorable judge. 'Inexorable equality of laws.' Gibbon. 'The hidden overruling presence of inexorable moral powers.' Dr. Caird.

You are more inhuman, more inexorable, O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. —Inexorable, Instexible. Inexorable, what no entreaty can bend; instexible, what noth-ing can bend.—SYN. Instexible, immovable, unrelenting, relentless, implacable, irreconcilable

Inexorableness (in-eks'o-ra-bl-nes), n. The

state of being inexorable.

Inexorably (in-eks'o-ra-bli), adv. In an in-exorable manner; so as to be immovable by

exorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

Inexpectation (in-ek-spekt-ā/shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and expectation.] State of having no expectation. Fettham.

Inexpected (in-ek-spekt/ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and expected.] Not expected; unexpected.

Inexpected harms do burt us most. Kyd. Inexpected harms do hurt us most.

Inexpectedlyt (in-ek-spekt'ed-li), adv. Un-Such marvellous light opened itself inexpectedly to

us. Fip. Hall.

Inexpedience, Inexpediency (in-eks-pë'di-en-si), n. The condition or quality of being inexpedient; want of expedience or expediency; want of fitness or appropriateness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose; as, the inexpedience of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended cannot.

Inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and expedient] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; inappropriate; improper; unsuitable to time and place; as, whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is inexpedient.

If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly inexpedient, to use those ceremonies.

Burnet.

to use those ceremones.

Inexpediently (in-eks-pe'di-ent-li), ado.

Not expediently; unfitly.

Inexpensive (in-ek-spensiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and capensive.] Not expensive.

Inexperience (in-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. [Prefix in, to, and axperience.] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as, the inexperience of youth. rience of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world and ignorance of mankind.

Addison.

mankind. Inexperienced (in-eks-pë'ri-enst), a. Not experienced; not having experience; unskilled. 'Inexperienced youth.' Couper. Inexpert (in-eks-përt'), a. [Prefix in, not, and expert.] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice. 'Inexpert in arms.' Alenside. 'In letters and in laws not inexpert.' Prior. Inexpertness (in-eks-përt'nes), n. Want of expertness

experiness.

Inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and expiable.] Not expiable: (a) admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; as, an inexpiable crime or offence. (b) Not to be

inexpiable crime or offence. (b) Not to be mollified or appeased by atonement; implacable. 'Inexpiable war,' Burke.

Love seeks to have love; My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way To raise in me inexpiable hate? Millon.

Inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes), n. State of being inexpiable. [Rare.]

Inexpiably (in-eks'pi-a-bli), adv. In an in-

expiable manner or degree; to a degree that admits of no atonement.

Inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-ūt), a. Not expiated; not appeased; not pacified.

To rest inexpiate were too rude a part. Chapman. Inexplainable (in-eks-plain'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and explainable.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexpli-

came.

[nexpleablyt (in-eks'plē-a-bli), adv. [From a L. quasi forn inexpleabilis, for inexplebilis, insatiable—in, not, and expleo, to fill up.] Insatiably.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the inexpleably covetous? Sandys.

Inexplicability (in-eks'pli-ka-bil"i-ti), n. The quality or state of being inexplicable.

It does not allege a Platonic idea or fictitious en-tity, which explains the vertebrate skeleton by ab-sorbing into itself all the inexplicability. Herbert Spencer.

Inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and explicable,] Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and in-telligible; as, an inexplicable mystery.

Their views become vast and perplexed; to others inexplicable, to themselves uncertain. Burke.

Inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), n.
The state or quality of being inexplicable. Inexplicables (in-eks'pli-ka-blz), n. pl. A euphemism for trousers; inexpressibles; unmentionables; indescribables. 'Light inexmentionables; indescribables. Light plicables without a spot. Dickens. Inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), adv.

inexplicable manner; so as not to be explained.

Inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), a. [Prefix in, not, and explicit.] Not explicit; not clear in statement; not clearly stated.

Inexplorable (in-eks-plora-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and explore.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or dis-

covered.

Inexplosive (in-eks-plö'siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and explosive.] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report.

Inexplosive (in-eks-plö'siv), n. A substance which is not liable to explode or suddenly burst with a loud report.

Inexposure (in-eks-pō'zhūr), n. [Prefix in, not, and exposure.] A state of not being exposed.

exposed.

exposed. Inexpressible (in-eks-presi-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and expressible from express.] Not expressible; not capable of expression; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as, inexpressible grief, joy, or pleasure.

Distance inexpressible
By numbers that have name. Milton. SYN. Unspeakable, unutterable, ineffable, indescribable

Inexpressibles (in-eks-pres'i-blz), n. pl. A euphemism for trousers; indescribables; unmentionables; inexplicables.

Have you never observed, through my inexpress-tiles, a large prominency, which, as it was not at all painful, and very little troublesome, I had strangely neglected for many years? Gibbon,

Inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), adv. In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably.

Inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), a. [Prefix iv, not, and expressive.] 1. Not expressive; not expressing or tending to express; wanting converging. expression.

The inexpressive semblance of himself.

Akenside.

Not to be expressed; inexpressible; inef-

The inexpressive strain
Diffuses its enchantment.

Akenside.

Diffuses its enchantment. Adenside.

Inexpressiveness (in-eks-presiv-nes), n.
The state or quality of being inexpressive.
Inexpugnable (in-eks-pun'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and expugnable.] Not expugnable, not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. 'Inexpugnable strength,' Burke.

Inexsuperable (in-ek-su/per-a-bl), a. [L. inexsuperabiles—prefix in, not, and exsuperabilis, that may be surmounted, from exsuadous, that may be surmounteed, rom essa-pero, to surmount—ex, intens., and supero, to go over, surmount, from super, above.] Not to be passed over or surmounted. Inextended (in-eks-tend'ed), a. [Prefx in, not, and extended.] Not extended; having

no extension.

no extension. (in-eks-ten'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and extension.] Want of extension; unextended state.

Inexterminable (in-eks-ter'min-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and exterminable.] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminable.

termmane; incapane of being externinated.

Inextinct (in-ek-stingkt), a. [Prefix in, not, and extinct.] Not extinct or quenched.

Inextinguiblet (in-ek-sting'gwi-bl), a. Inextinguishable. Sir T. More.

Inextinguishable (in-ek-sting'gwish-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and extinguishable.] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguishable; unquenchable; as, inextinguishable input finestinguishable light.' Couper.

Inextinguishable light.' Couper.

Inextinguishable inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

Inextirpable (in-ek-sterp'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and extirpable.] Not extirpable; not to be extirpated.

in, not, and extirpable.] Not extirpable; not to be extirpated.

Inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and extricable.] Not extricable; in-capable of being extricated, untied, or disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication; as, an inextricable knot or difficulty. Lost in the wild inextricable maze.' Blackmore. Inextricableness, (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), n. The state of being inextricable, adv. In an inextricable manner; so as not to be extricated. 'Inextricable puzzled.' Bentley.

The resthetic and religious elements were inextricated. The resthetic and religious elements were inextricable.

The esthetic and religious elements were inextri-cably interwoven. Dr. Caird.

Inexuperable (in-ek-sû'pêr-a-bl), a. In-

Inexuperable† (in-ek-sűpér-a-bl), a. Inexuperable (which see).
Ineye (in-i), v.t. [Prefix in, and eye.] To incoculate; to propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.
Infabricated† (in-fabrik-āt-ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and fabricated.] Not fabricated; unfabricated; unwrought.
Infalliplism (in-falf-bil-izm), n. Support of or adherence to the Roman Catholic dogma of the infallibility of the pope.

The unfortunate bishops were, in fact and not in

The unfortunate bishops were, in fact and not in name, and in spite of their carnest entreaties for release, kept 'prisoners of the Vatican' during the pestilential heats of June and July, till the victory of infullbilism was achieved. Sat. Rev.

mathbitism was achieved.

Infallibilist (in-fal'i-bil-ist), n. In the R.
Cath. Oh. one who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the pope.

Infallibilist (in-fal'i-bil-ist), a. Of or pertaining to the dogma of papal infallibility, or its sumorters.

or its supporters.

We can understand now something of the 'Plus-cult,' or as others have styled it, Lamaism, said to be practised at Rome, which must in fairness be al-lowed to be a perfectly legitimate corollary of the styfatibitist dogma.

Infallibility, Infallibleness (in-fall-bil'-1-id), in-fall-biles, in-fall-biles), n. The quality of being infallible or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.

Tillotson.

—Infallibility of the Church of Rome, the dogma that the Church as a whole is not suffered by the Holy Ghost to fall into error. —Infallibility of the pope, the dogma, first

established as an article of faith by the 1870, that the pope when speaking ex cathe-dra, upon matters of faith or morals, though

dra, upon matters of faith or morals, though not in council, is infallible.

Infallible (in-fal'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and fallible.] Not fallible: (a) not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; unerring. 'Of opinion that their infallible master has a right over kings.' Dryden. (b) Affording or supplying certainty; perfectly reliable; certain; as, infallible evidence; infallible success.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

passion by many infallible proofs. Acts i. 3.

Infallibly (in-fall-bli), adv. In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely; unfallingly.

Infamet (in-fam'), v.t. [L. infamo, to bring into ill repute, to defame, from infamls, ill spoken of, infamous—in, not, and fama, fame, good report.] To defame.

Without closured infamous.

Hitherto obscur'd, infamed
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. Milton

Infamed (in-fāmd'), p. and a. Defamed or disgraced; specifically, in her. a term used to express a lion or other beast which has lost its tail.

Infamize (in'fa-mīz), v.t. To make infamous. [Rare.]

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To infamize the name of the king's brother?

Infamonize (in-fam'on-iz), v.t. To brand with infamy; to defame.

Dost thou infamonize me among potentates? thou shalt die.

Shak.

[A word ludicrously formed by Shakspere, and put into the mouth of Armado in Love's Labour's Lost.]

Infamous (infa-mus), a. [Prefix in, not, and famous; L. infamis, ill spoken of, infamous] 1. Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; base; scandalous; notoriously viie; odious; detestable; as, an infamous liar; an infamous rake or gambler;

infamous conduct; an infamous vice.

To say the truth, this fact was infamous. Shak.

Men the most infamous are fond of fame,
And those who fear not guilt yet start at shame.

Churchill.

2. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.—3.† Having a bad name, as involving danger or difficulty.

Huge forests and unharboured heaths, Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds

SYN. Detestable, odious, scandalous, disgraceful, base, shameful, ignominious, vile, evecrable beinous

Infamously (in'fa-mus-li), adv. 1. In a man ner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. —2. With open reproach.

Infamousness (in'fa-mus-nes), n. The conidition or quality of being infamous; infamy.

Infamy (infa-mi), n. [L. infamia, ill fame, ill report, from infamis, infamous.—in, not, and fama, fame, good report.] 1. Total loss of reputation; public reproach or disgrace; bad repute.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. Eikon Basilike.

2. The quality of being infamous; disgrace-fulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness; as, the *infamy* of an action.— 3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person in certain cases was formerly rendered incapable of being a witness or

juror. Infancy (in'fan-si), n. [L. infantia, inability to speak — hence, infancy, from infans, in-fantis, that cannot speak. See INFANT.] 1. The state of being an infant; earliest period of life.
The babe yet lies in smiling infancy. Millon.

2. In English law, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of age; non-age; minority.—3. The first age of anything; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the injuncy of a college or of a charitable society; the infancy of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce. 'In the infancy . . . of Rome.' Arbuthnot.

Infandous † (in-fand'us), a. [L. infandus, unspeakable—in, not, and fari, to speak.] Too odious to be expressed.

This infandous custom of swearing, I observe signs in England lately more than anywhere else.

Infangthef (in-fang'thef), n. [A. Sax. in-fangen-theof—in, fangan, to take, and

theof, thief.] In old English law, the privilege of the lord of a manor to judge thieves taken on his manor.

Infant (infant), n. [L. infans, infantis, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix is, not, and fari, to speak. See FAME.] 1. A child during the first two or three years of its life; a young child.

2. In English tat, a person not of 1111 ago, or under the age of twenty-one years, whose acts the law, in many cases, pronounces void, or null, or voidable, that is, good until dissent had, and which may be ratified, after the infant's attaining full age, or set aside at the infant's option.—3.† A noble youth; a while with see. childe (which see).

The infant (Arthur) hearkened . . . to her tale

The noble infant (Rinaldo) stood a space Confused, speechless. Fairfux.

Infant (infant), a. Pertaining or suitable to, or designed for, infancy or the first period of life; young; tender; as, an infant school; infant strength.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower Poison hath residence and medicine power. Shak.

Infant† (in'fant), v.t. To procreate, produce, or bring forth, as an infant; hence, to produce.

e.
But newly was he infanted,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher.

If we be not blind at home, we may as well perceive that this worthy motto, No bishop, no king, is of the same batch, and *infanted* out of the same lears.

Infanta (in-fan'tä), n. In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when helress apparent. Infante (in-fan'tä), n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir-apparent.

or ner-apparent.
Infanthood (infant-hud), n. The state of being an infant; infancy.
Infanticidal (in-fant'i-sid"al), a. Relating to infanticide.

Infanticide (in-fant'i-sid), n. [L. infanticidium—infans, infantis, an infant, and cædo, to kill.] The murder of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, either newly born or in the course of parturition; child-murder.

Infanticide (in-fant'i-sid), n. [L. infanticida — infans, infantis, an infant, and cædo, to kill.] A slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be infanticides who did but only expose their own infants. P

who do but only expose there own manns. Peter-Infantille (infants!), a. [L. infantilis, per-taining to infants, from infants. See INFANT.] Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant; pertaining to the first period of life. 'Children . . however immature or even infantile.' Burke. Infantine (infant-in), a. Pertaining to in-fants or to young children; infantile.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in infantine imbecility.

Burke.

Infantlike (in fant-lik), a. Like an infant, or what belongs to an infant. Your abilities are too infantlike for doing much

Infantly (in'fant-li), α. Like a child; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so infantly a voice.

Beau. & Fl.

Infantry (in'fant-ri), n. [Fr. infanterie, E. D. and It. infanteria, It. fanteria, infantry, from Sp. and It. infante, It. fanteria, infantry person, a foot-soldier, from L. infans, inperson, a note-softer, from L. unions, un-fantis, an infant. The meaning of infante, funte, appears first to have been a child, then a page to a knight, then an armed attendant who guarded the person of a knight or prince, then a foot-soldier.] 1. Milit. the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from eavalry; as, a company, regiment, or brigade of infantry. 2 † Infants in general; a collection of chil-

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the intimute, B. Yonson.

Infarcet (in-fairs), v.t. [L. infarcio-prefix in, into, and farcio, fartum, farctum, farcum, to stuff.] To stuff. 'His face infarced with rancour.' Elyot.

Infarct (infärkt), n. [L. in, in, and farcio, farctum, to stuff.] In surg. that which stuffs; a coagulation of blood in a vein or artery, especially an artery, such as to impade or ston the givenletion. pede or stop the circulation.

Infarction (in-färk'shon), n. [See INFARCE.] The act of stuffing or filling; constipation; specifically, in med. a repletion of causia or cavities by any substance, which is morbid either from quantity or quality. Harvey. Infashionable (in-farshon-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and fashionable.] Not fashionable; untashionable. Infatigable; in-fatigable; in-fatigable; indefatigable; indefatigable; indefatigable; indefatigable; indefatigable; indefatigable.

igable.

Th' infatigable hand that never ceas'd. Daniel. The industrate and that never ceased. Daniel.
Infatuate (in-fa'tū-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. infatuated; ppr. infatuating. [L. infatua, infatuatum, to make foolish—prefix in, intens., and fatuus, foolish.] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment.

The judgment of God will be very visible in infa-tuating a people, ripe and prepared for destruction. Clarendon.

2. To prepossess or incline to in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion too obstinate to be controlled by reason; as, men are often infutuated with a love of gaming or of sensual pleasure.—Syn. To besot, befool, stupety, mislead.

Infatuated (in-fa'tū-āt), a. Infatuated. Infatuated (in-fa'tū-āt-d), p. and a. Affected with folly; besotded; extremely foolish; as, an infatuated passion for cards.—Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated. See Absurd.

ABSURD

Infatuation (in-fa'tū-ā'shon), n. The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; stupefaction; madness; folly.

Such is the infatuation of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common that the self-level of the self-lev Dr. Blair.

The infatuations of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the infatuations of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. Is. Taylor. Infausting t (in-fast'ing), n. [L. infaustus, unlucky.—prefix in, not, and faustus, lucky, fortunate.] The act of making unlucky.

Bacon.
Infeasibility, Infeasibleness (in-fez'i-bil'i-ti, in-fez'i-bi-nes), n. The condition or
quality of being infeasible; impracticability.
Infeasible (in-fez'i-bi), a. [Frefix in, not,
and feasible.] Not feasible; not to be done;
incapable of accomplishment; impracticable

1 was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and hifamment adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly infastive. Richarm.

Infect (in-fekt'), v.t. [Fr. infacter, from L.

Infect (in-fekt), v.t. [Fr. infecter, from L. inficio, infectum, to put or dip into, to stain—in, into, and facio, to make, to do.] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into, as a healthy body, the virus or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious exhalation or substance by which a disease is produced; as, infected with smallpox—2. To taint or contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; as, to infect a lancet; to infect clothing; to infect an apartment. Infected be the air whereon they ride. Shak.

Infected be the air whereon they ride. Shak. 3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of anything, especially of anything noxious or per-

nicious.

Infected with the manners and the modes. Cowper. 4. In law, to contaminate with illegality, or expose to ponalty, scieure, or forfeiture.— Svn. To poison, vitiate, taint, contaminate, corrupt, pollute. Infect, 1 a. Infected.

And in the imitation of these twain Many are infect.

Infecter (in-fekt'er), n. One who or that which infects.

which infects.
Infection (in-fek'shon), n. [Fr., from L. in-fection (in-fek'shon), n. [Fr., from L. in-fection, infections, a dyeing, from inficto. See INFECT.] 1. The act or process of infecting: (a) the act or process by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent infection. De Fox.

pits, and that was only to prevent injection. De Fox.

(b) The act or process of tainting or affecting with morbid or noxious matter; as, the infection of a lancet; the infection of clothing.

(c) The act of tainting by the communication of anything, especially anything noxious or pernicious; communication of like qualities. Mankind are gay or serious by infection. Rambler. (d) Contamination by illegality, as in the case of contraband goods.—2. That which infects: (a) that which causes the communication of disease; infectious matter; virus; poison. See Contagion. (b) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; as, the *infection* of error or of evil example.

It was her chance to light Amidst the gross infections of those times, Dryden. 3. Mrs. Quickly's blunder for affection.

Her husband has a marvellous infection to the ttle page, Shak, Merry Wives. Intectious (in-fek'shus), a. 1. Capable or likely to infect, or communicate disease; contagious; pestilential; as, an infectious fever; infectious clothing; infectious air; infectious miasma.

In a house
Where the infectious pestilence did reign, Shak, 2. Corrupting or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; as, infectious vices or

It (the court) is necessary for the polishing of man ners, . . . but it is *infections* even to the best morals to live always in it.

Dryden.

3. In law, contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an infectious

Kent.

4. Capable of being communicated by near approach; easily diffused or spread from person to person.

Grief as well as joy is infectious. Ld. Kames.

Infectiously (in-fek'shus-il), adv. In an infectious manner; by infection. In fectious manner; by infection. Infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), n. The quality of being infectious; as, the infectiousness of a disease, evil example, mirth, or the like or the like.
Infective (in-fekt'iv), a. Same as Infectious

(which see).

True love, well considered, hath an infective p Infocund (in-fe/kund), a. [Prefix in, not, and fecund.] Not fecund; unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

The next
Is arid, fetid, infecund, and gross. C. Smart.

Is arid, fetid, infectina, and gross. C. Smart.

Infecundity (in-fe-kund'i-ti), n. State of
being infecund; want of fecundity; untruitfulness; barrenness.

Infeeble (in-fe'bl), v.t. Same as Enfeeble.

Infettment (in-fett'ment), n. [From in, and
feoffment.] In Scots law, a term used to
denote the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence
of which is an instrument of sasiue. Infortunate has now become unnecessary it. feftment has now become unnecessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance of property in the register of saines. Infestment in security, a temporary infestment to secure payment of some debt. Insestment of relief, a similar security to relieve a cau-

tioner. Infelicitous (in-fē-lis'it-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and felicitous.] Not felicitous; miserable; unhappy; unfortunate. Infelicity (in-fe-lis'-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and felicity; Fr. infelicité, L. infelicitus.] The state of being infelicitous: (a) unhappiness; misery; misfortune.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like infelicity, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness.

(b) Unfavourableness; as, the infellectly of the times or of the occasion. Infelt (infelt), a. [Prefix in, within, and felt.] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, infelt inferiority. Milman.

Infecdation (in-füd-ä'shon), n. Infeudation

Infeodation (in-tud-a-snon), n. Intendation (which see).
Infeoff (in-fef). Same as Enfeoff.
Infeofment, Infeofment (in-fef)ment, n.
Enfeofment (which see).
Infer (in-fer), v.t. pret. & pp. inferred; ppr.
inferring. [L. infero, to bring upon or against, to conclude, to draw an inference—
in, upon, and fero, to bear or produce.]
1,†To bring on; to induce; to bring forward or advance, as an argument; to adduce.
'Infer fair England's peace by this alliance.'
Shak.

Full well hath Clifford played the orator, Inferring arguments of mighty force. Shak. 2. To derive either by induction or deduc-tion; to deduce or derive, as a fact or con-

sequence: to conclude. If we see the prints of human feet on the sands of an unknown coast, we *infer* that the country is in-habited, if these prints appear to be fresh, and also below the level of high water, we *infer* that the in-habitants are at no great distance. Is Traylor.

3.† To show; to prove; to demonstrate. This doth infer the zeal I had to see him. Shak Inferable (in-fer's-bl), a. Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises; infer-

rible. A sufficient argument . . . is inferable from these premises.

Eurke. Inference (in'fer-ens), n. 1. The act of in-

ferring.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of infer-Glanzalie

2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion.

These inferences, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument. Wattr. SYN. Deduction, conclusion, consequence, result.

Inferential (in-fer-en'shal), a. Of or per-taining to an inference; deduced or dedu-cible by inference.

Inferentially (in-fér-en'shal-li), adv. In an inferential manner; by way of inference. Subjective and partially incidental affections . . . are often ascribed to them inferentially. J. S. Mill.

are often ascribed to them inferentially. Y. S. Mill.
Inferize (in-feri-e), n. pl. [L., from inferi, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead. See INFERIOR.] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased heroes or friends.
Inferior (in-feri-er), a. [L. compar. from inferior, low; Fr. inferieur.] 1. Lower in place, station, age, social rank, excellence, value, importance, and the like; subordinate. 'The body, or, as some love to call it, our inferior nature.' Burke.

Render me more equal; and perhaps, a thing not undesirable, sometime Superior, for inferior, who is free?

Millon.
2. In bot, growing below some other organ:

2. In bot, growing below some other organ:



used especially with re-ference to the position of ference to the position of the ovary when it seems to lie below the calyx.

3. In astron. (a) situated or occurring between the earth and the sun; as, the inferior conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (b)

Lying below the horizon; as, the inferior part of a meridian.—Inferior valve, in zool. the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.

it is united to other substances.

Inferior (in-fe'ri-er), m. A person who is inferior to another, or lower in station or rank, intellect, importance, and the like; one who is younger than another.

A person gets more by obliging his inferior than by disdaining him.

South.

one who is younger than another.

A person gets more by obliging his inferior than by disclaining him.

Inferiority (in-fe'ri-or'i-ti), n. The state of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

Our own great inferiority to it. Boyle.

Inferiority (in-fe'ri-or-li), adv. In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part.

Infernal (in-fer'nal), a. [L. infernalis, from infernat, infernal, or relating to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. 'The Elysian fields, the infernal monarchy,' Garth.—2 Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable to or appropriate for hell or the inhabitants; characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell; hellish; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable; as, infernal spirits or conduct. 'Infernal dealings.' Addison. [Often colloquially used with a less strong meaning, and nearly equivalent to very great; as, an infernal shame.]

—Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus, generally of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief.—Infernal stone (Iaple infernalis), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash.—SYN.

Tartarean, Stygian, hellish, devilish, diabolical, satanic, flendish, malicious.

Infernal (in-fe'rnal), n. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

Infernal (in-fe'rnal), adv. In an infernal manner; diabolically; detestably.

All this I perceive is infernally false. Br. Hacket.

Infernal (in-ferno), n. [It.] Hell, from

All this I perceive is infernally false. Bp. Hacket.

Inferno (in-fer'no), n. [It.] Hell, from
Dante's great poem. The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving inferno of black sea. W. H. Russell.

Inferobranchian (in-fē'rō-brang''ki-an), n. An individual of the Inferobranchiata(which

see).
Inferobranchiata (in-fe'rō-brang'ki-ā''ta),
n. pl. [L. inferus, beneath, and branchies,
gills.] De Blainville's name for a family of
nudibranch gasteropods, which have their

branchie, instead of being placed on the back, arranged in the form of two long series of earliets on the two sides of the body, under the advanced border of the mantle.

Inferrible (in-fer'i-bl), a. Inferable (which

see.
Infertile (in-fer'til or in-fer'til), a. [Prefix in, not, and fertile.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile

soil. Infertilely (in-fer'til-li), adv. In an infertile manner; unfruitfully; unproductively. Infertility (in-fer-till'-li), a. The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land. Infest (in-fest), a.t. [Fr. infester: L. infesto, to attack, to molest, from infestus, hostile.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to amnoy; to harass; to overrun or occupy for the purpose of committing depredations; as, files infest horses and cattle; the sea is often infested with pirates; small parties of the enemy infest the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that infest human life.

Addison.

SYN. To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, disturb, molest, overrun. Infest† (in-fest), a. [L. infestus, hostile. See the verb.] Mischievous; hostile; hurtful; deadly.

But with fierce fury, and with force infest, Upon him ran. Spenser.

opon nm ran. Spenser.

Infestation (in-fest-a'shon), n. [L. infestatio, infestationis, a disturbing, troubling, from infesta. See INFEST.] The act of infesting; molestation. 'The infestation of pirates.' Bacom.

Infester (in-fest'er), n. One who or that which infests.

A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew! Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip. Shak.

(b) A term applied by the professors of any religious system to a person who refuses to believe that the system they profess is of divine origin, as by Mohammedans to a Chestric. Christian.

Christian.

Infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), n. [Fr. injidélité; I. injidélitas, from injidelits, unfaithful, unbelieving. See INFIDEL.] 1. Want of faith or belief; a withholding of confidence or credit. Especially—2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; also, atheism or disbelief in God; unbelief; scepticism.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of infidelity, Dr. Knox.

Unfaithfulness in married persons; a vio-lation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.

The inflactities on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable.

Spectator.

4. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge

or moral obligation; treachery; deceit; as, the infidelity of a friend or a servant. Infield (in-feld'), v.t. [Prefix in, and feld.] To inclose, as a piece of land. Infield (in'feld), a. A term applied to arable land which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming is still kept under crop; distinguished from outfield. (Scotch.)

Seatch.1

[Scotch.]
Infile† (in-fil'), v.t. To place in a file; to arrange in a file or rank. Holland.
Infilm (in-film'), v.t. [Prefix in, and film.]
To place in or within a film; to cover with or as with a film; to cover with a thin coating, as one metal with another in the process of cilibries. of gilding.

Infilter (in-fil'ter), v.t. [Prefix in, and filter.]

To filter or sift in

Infiltrate (in-filtrat), v.i. [Prefix in, and filtrate; Fr. filtrer, to filter.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

stance.

Infiltration (in-fil-tra/shon), n. 1. The act or process of infiltrating; specifically, in med. the diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue or organs.—2. That which infiltrates; the substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous infiltrations, filling the cavities of other

Infinite (in'fi-nit), a. [Prefix in, not, and finite. See FINITE.] 1. Not finite; without limits; not limited or circumscribed: apnmits; not immeet or circumscribed: applied to time, space, and the Supreme Being and his attributes; as, God is an *infinite* being; his goodness and wisdom are *infinite*; infinite space; infinite duration.

The infinite expresses the entire absence of all limitation and is applicable to the one infinite Being in all his attributes.

Calderwood.

No sense of humiliation before an infinite standard of right had darkened the bright horizon of the present and the finite.

Dr. Caind.

2. Indefinitely large; immense; exceedingly great in excellence, degree, capacity, and the like. 'A fellow of *infinite* jest.' Shak.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty. Shak.

What a piece of work is a man't how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty. Shab.

2. In music, capable of endless repetition: said of certain forms of the canon, called also Perpetual Cunons, so constructed that their ends lead to their beginnings, and the performance may be incessantly repeated without a break in the time or rhythm.

—Injinite quantities, in math those which are greater than any assignable quantities; also, quantities that are less than any assignable quantity are said to be infinitely small.

—Injinite decimal, a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity; thus, if the diameter of a circle be I, the circumference is 2 14159265, &c., carried to infinity. —Infinite series, a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See Series SYN. Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unformate (infinity) at 1 That which is in

Infinite (in'fi-nit), n. 1. That which is infinite; an infinite space or extent; specifically, the infinite being; the Almighty.

Not till the weight is heaved from off the air, and the thunder roll down the horizon, will the serene light of God flow upon us, and the blue infinite embrace us again.

T. Martineau. 2. An infinite or incalculable number; an

2. All lithings of Alcoholmans, infinity,
Giltering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With infinite of pearls and finest gold.
Earnham.
3. In math. an infinite quantity or magnitude. —4. The utmost range; the utmost bounds or limits.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it but that she loves him with an enraged affection; it is past the *infinite* of thought.

Shak.

it is past the infinite of thought.

— Arithmetic of infinites, a term applied by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.

Infinitely (infi-nit-li), adv. In an infinite manner; without bounds or limits; to a greator infinite extent or degree; immensely; greatly; as, an infinitely large or infinite y small quantity; I am infinitely obliged by your condescension.

To whom I am so infinitely bound. Shak.

Infiniteness (infinit-nes). The state of

To whom I am so infinitely bound. State.

Infiniteness (in'fl-nit-nes), n. The state of being infinite; infinity; greatness; immensity. 'His (God's) infiniteness and our weakness: Jer. Taylor.

Infinitesimal (in'fin-i-tes"i-mal), a. [Fr. infinitesimal, infinitesime; It. infinitesimale, infinitesime; infinitesimal, infinitesime; infinitus,

infinite. See Infinite.] Infinitely or in-definitely small; less than any assignable

definitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or infinitesimal, according to the measure user.

Infinitesimal (in'fini-tes"i-mal), n. In math. an infinitely small quantity, or one which is so small as to be incomparable with any finite quantity whatever, or which is less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimally (in'fini-tes"i-mal-li), adv. By infinitesimally (in'fini-tes"i-mal-li), adv. By infinitesimally in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Infinitive (in-fin'it-iv), a. [L. infinitivus, unlimited, from infinitus, not inclosed within boundaries—prefix in, not, and finitus, limited, bounded. See Finite.] Not bounding, limiting, or restricting: a grammatical term applied to the mood of the verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number; as, to love. The infinitive mood is often used as a noun in the nominative and objective cases; as, to hant is pleasant; I love to hant.

Infinitive (in-fin'it-iv), n. In gram, a mood

hunt.
Infinitive (in-fin'it-iv), n. In gram, a mood of the verb. See the adjective.
Infinitively (in-fin'it-iv-li), adv. In gram, in the manner of an infinitive mood.
Infinito(in-fi-ne'tō) [It.] In music, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.
Infinitude (in-fin'it-ūd), n. 1. The quality or state of being infinite or without limits; infiniteness; as, the infinitude of space, of time, or of perfections.
The third subsistence of divine the finite infinition.

The third subsistence of divine infinitude, illumining Spirit.

2. Infinite extent; infinity; immensity; greatness.—3. Boundless number; countless multitude. 'An infinitude of distinctions.' Ad-

Infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), a. [E. infinite, and term. formed from L. plico, to fold.] Multiplied an infinite number of times.

[Rare.] Infinity (in-fin'i-ti), n. [L. infinitas, from in-finitus, unlimited. See Finite.] 1.Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, quality, excellence, energy, and the like; boundlessness; as, the infinity of God and His perfections; the infinity of His existence, His knowledge, His power, His goodness and holiness.—2. Endless or indefinite number; great multitude; as, an infinity of beauties.—3. In math. the state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

kind.

Infirm (in-ferm'), a. [Prefix in, not, and firm; Fr. infirme; L. infirmus, not strong, weak, feeble.] 1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an infirm body; an infirm constitution. 'A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man.' Shah.—2. Not firm or steadlast; irresolute. 'Infirm of purpose.' Shah.—3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles treads on triffer round.

ground.

SYN. Debilitated, sickly, feeble, enfeebled, irresolute, vacillating, wavering, fattering. Infirm† (in-fem*), v.t. [L. injirmo, to deprive of strength, from injirmus. See the adjective.] 1. To weaken; to enfeeble. Sir T. Browne.—2. To render doubtful; to shake confidence or belief in.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to infirm all those points.

Raleigh.

Infirmary (in-ferm'a-ri), n. A hospital or place where the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are lodged and nursed, or have their allments attended to

nursed, or have their allments attended to Infirmative (in-ferm'at-iv), a. [Fr. infirmative (in-ferm'at-iv), a. [Fr. infirmativ]. See Infirm.] Weakening, annulling or tending to make void. Cotyrave. Infirmatory † (in-ferm'a-to-ri), n. An infirmary. Evelyn. Infirmity (in-ferm'i-ti), n. [Fr. infirmitiv]. L. infirmitas, want of strength, weakness, from infirmus. See Infirm.] 1. The state of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; sepecially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a disease; a malady; as, old age is subject to infirmities.

Sometimes the races of man may be deprayed by

Sometimes the races of man may be deprayed by the infirmities of birth. Sir W. Temple.

2. Weakness; failing; defect; fault; foible. A friend should bear a friend's infirmities. Shak, -Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility. See DE-

BILITY.
Infirmly (in-ferm'li), adv. In an infirm

Infirmness (in-ferm'nes), n. The state of being infirm; weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

Infix (in-fils*), v.t. [L. infigo, infixum—in, in, into, and figo, to fix.] 1. To fix or fasten in, as by pieroing or thrusting; as, to infix a sting, spear, or dart.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,

And deep within her heart infix'd the wound.

Dryde

2. To cause to remain or adhere, as in the mind; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to infa good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory. Infix (in'fiks), n. Something infixed. Welstand

ford.

Inflame (in-flam'), v.t. pret. & pp. inflamed;
ppr. inflaming. [L. inflammo—in, and
flameno, to flame, to inflame, from flamma,
flame.] I. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause
to burn. 'Inflamed fleet.' Chapman.
Of that inflamed sea he stood. Millon.

Of that inflamed sea he stood. Millon.

2. To give the appearance of flame to; to redden; as, wine inflames the eyes.—3. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; to exasperate; as, to inflame love, lust, or thirst; to inflame desire or anger; to inflame emitty.

More inflamed with lust than rage. Millon.

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description; to magnify. [Rare.]

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy infames his crimes.

Addition.

5. To raise to an unnatural heat; to render

morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels and tissues; as, to inflame the body with wine.—6. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

It will inflame you; it will make you mad. Shak.

Syn. To provoke, fire, inritate, exasperate incense, eurage, anger.

Inflame (in-flam'), v. To take fire; to grow angry; to be excited; to grow hot and painful.

Inflamed (in-flamd'), p. and a. 1. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.—2.

In her. a term applied to anything blazoned burning or in flames; flamant; as, a bend inflamed.

Inflamer (in-flam'er) a County in flames.

Inflamer (in-flam'er), n. One who or that which inflames.

Interest is a great inflamer, and sets a man ersecution under the colour of zeal.

Addison

Interest is a great inflamer, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. **Addison.**

Inflammability (in-flam'a-bil/"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire.

Inflammable (in-flam'a-bi), a. Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as, inflammable oils or spirits. **—Inflammable air, a name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability. **—Heavy inflammable air, light carburetted hydrogen. See CARBURETTED. Inflammableness (in-flam'a-bil-nes), n. The quality of being inflammable; inflammability. **Boyle.**

Inflammable manner.*

Inflammation (in-flam'a-bil), adv. In an inflammation (in-flam-a'shon), n. [L. inflammation; inflammation; from inflammo, to set on fire, to inflame. See Inflamma, 1. The act of inflaming or setting on fire.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a second of the colour of the colou

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. Sir W. Temple. powerful effect upon men.

Sir W. Temple.

2. The state of being on fire.—3. In med. and surp, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.—4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as, an inflammation of the body politic or of

parties.

parties.

Inflammative (in-flam'a-tiv), a. Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. [Rare.]

Inflammatory (in-flam'a-to-ri), a. 1. Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, medicines of an inflammatory nature.—2. Accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an inflammatory fever or disease. 'Inflammatory symptoms.' Palmer.—3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; as, inflammatory libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

Far from spything inflammatory, I never heard a

Far from anything inflammatory, I never heard a more languid debate in this house.

Burke.

Inflate (in-flāt'), v.t. pret. & pp. inflated; ppr. inflating. [L. inflo, inflatum—in, into, and

jlo, to blow.] I. To swell or distend by in-jecting air; as, to inflate a bladder; to in-plate the lungs.—2. To puff up; to elate; as, to inflate one with pride or vanity.

Inflate themselves with some insane delight.

Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Teauyson.

3. In com. to expand or enlarge unnaturally and unduly; to cause to become unduly increased; as, to inflate the currency.—4. In the stock exchange, to raise above the real value, as shares; to bull; as, to inflate the market.

Inflated (in-flat'), a. Inflated.
Inflated (in-flat'ed), p. and a. 1. Filled and distended with air; blown up; as, an inflated bladder; inflated checks.—2. Puffed up; turgid; tumid; bombastic; as, an inflated style.

3. In bot. puffed; hollow and distended, as a perianth, corolla, nectary, or pericarp.
Inflatingly (in-flat'ing-il), adv. In a manner tending to inflate.
Inflation (in-flatshon), n. [L. inflatio, inflationis, from inflo, to blow into or upon. See Inflatate.] 1. The act of inflating.—2. The state of being inflated with air; distention.

3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity; conceit.

vanity: conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works, In them it would appear inflation. B. Fonson.

In them it would appear inflation. B. Jenson.
4. Unnatural or undue increase or expansion; as, the inflation of trade; the inflation of currency from over-issue. — 5. The act of raising above the real value; as, the inflation of stock.

Inflatus (in-flatus), n. [L., from inflo, inflatus, to breathe into—in, into, and flo, to blow.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration.

Infloct (in-flekt), v. t. [L. inflecto—in, intens., and flecto, to bend.] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are they (rays of light) not reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle?

and nylected by one and the same principle?

2. In gram. to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.—3. To modulate, as the voice.

Inflected (in-flekt'ed), p. and a. Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as, an inflected verb.—Inflected stamens or petals, in bot. such as are curved toward the centre of the flower.—Inflected calpx, in bot. one that is bent inwards at the end towards the stem.—Inflected calpx, in bot. one that is bent inwards.

Inflection (in-flek'sbon), n. IL, inflexio, in-flexion (in-flek'sbon), n. IL, inflexio, in-

one that is bent inwards.

Inflection (in-flek'shon), n. [L. inflexio, in-flexionis, from inflecto, to bend. See Inflexionis, from inflecto, to bend. See Inflexionis, from inflecto, to bend. See Inflexionis, from inflecto, or the state of being inflected.—2. In optics, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body; usually attended by the formation of coloured fringes: more commonly called Diffraction.—3. In gram. the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation.—4. Modulation of the voice in speaking; any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

More commonly inflection gives significance to

More commonly inflection gives significance to tones.

E. Porter.

—Point of inflection, in geom. that point of a curve line where the curvature, in relation to the axis, changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave. The same point is also called the point of contrary flexure.

Inflectional (in-flek'shon-al), a. Pertaining to or having inflection.

Inflective (in-flekt'iv), a. Having the power of bending. This inflective quality of the air.' Derham.

Inflective (in-flekt'iv), a. Having the power of bending. This inflective quality of the air. Derham.

Inflesh (in-flesh'), v.t. To clothe with or put into flesh; to incarnate. 'Himself a flend infleshed.' Southey.

Inflex (in-fleks'), v.t. To cause to become curved or crooked; to bend.

Inflexed (in-flekst'), a. [L. inflexus, pp. of infleteness See Inflecten.] Turned; bent.—Inflexed leaf, in bot. a leaf curved or bent upwards, and inwards at the apex.

Inflexibility (in-fleks'-bil'i-ti), n. [From inflexible.] The quality of being inflexible or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose; unbending pertinactiv.

That grave inflexibility of soul.

That grave inflexibility of soul
Which reason can't convince nor fear control.

Churchill.

Inflexible (in-fleks'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and flexible, L. inflexibilis, that cannot be bent.] 1. Incapable of being bent; as, an inflexible oak—2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; incapable of being turned. 'A man of an upright and inflexible temper.' Addison.—3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable.

The nature of things is inflexible. The nature of things is inflexible. Watts.—Inexorable, Inflexible. See under IntexORABLE.—SYN Unbending, unyielding, rigid, inexorable, pertinacious, obstinate, stubborn, unrelenting,
Inflexibleness (in-fleks'i-bl-nes), n. Inflexibility (which see).
Inflexibly (in-fleks'i-bli), adv. In an inflexible manuer, flewalt, inexocable.

ible manner; firmly; inexorably.

Inflexion (in-flek'shon), n. Same as Inflec-

tion.

Inflexive (in-fleks'iv), a. Inflective.

Inflexure (in-fleks'ur), n. An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindweed by five inflexures.

Sir T. Browne,

Inflict (in-flikt'), v.t. (L. infligo, inflictume, in, upon, and fligo, to strike.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to throw; to hurl; to impose; as, to inflict pain, misery, or disgrace; to inflict punishment on an offender.

Inflicter (in-flikt'p), n. One who inflicts.

This was so very different from what was reasonably to have been expected of the inflictor of such knocks.

Infliction (in-flik'shon), n. [L. inflictio, in-flictionis, from infligo, to strike on or against, to inflict. See INFLICT.] 1. The act of inflicting or imposing; as, the infliction of torment or of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. South. 2. That which is inflicted; the punishment

God doth receive glory as well from his inflictions as from his rewards.

Abp. Sharp. Inflictive (in-flikt'iv), a. Tending or able to

inflict.

Inflorescence (in-flores/sens), n. [From L. inflorescens, ppr. of inflorescent, to begin to blossom—in, lintens, and floresce, to begin to blossom. See Florescence. [1. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—2. In bot. a mode of flowering or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or



Varieties of Inflorescence.

1, Spike. 2, Amentum or Catkin. 3, Raceme. 4, Panicle. 5, Whorl. 6, Umbel—a, simple, b, compound. 7, Cyme. 8, Corymb. 9, Thyrsus. 10, Head or Capitulum. 11, Fasciculus or Fascicle. 12, Spadix. 13, Authodium.

peduncies. The principal varieties of inflor-escence are shown in the accompanying cut. Inflorescence affords an excellent character-istic mark in distinguishing the species of plants.

plants. Linfow (in-flo), v.t. To flow in. Wiseman. Inflow (in'flo), n. The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in or into; influx. Influence (in'flo-ens), n. [Fr. influence, as if from a L. L. influentia, from L. influentia, influentia, ppr. of influo, to flow into. See INFLUENT.] I. A flowing in, into, or upon; influ.

God hath his influence into the very essence of all things. Hooker,

2. A power regarded as flowing or emanating from some source, especially a supposed

power proceeding from the celestial bodies, and operating on the affairs of men. 'Servite to all the skyey influences.' Shak. 'Taught the fix'd (skars) their influence malignant when to shower.' Milton. 'Ladies, whose bright eyes rain influence.' Milton. 'Addens, or nower serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; bias; as, the influence of heat in making crops grow; the influence of good advice or example on a person.

ample on a person.

Nature was at his heart as if he felt,
Though yet he knew not how, a wasting power
In all things which from her sweet influence
Might tend to wean him.

Wordsworth.

4. Power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendency; often means or power of bringing persons in authority and in official posts to further one's designs or interests; ascen-

to further one's designs or interests; ascendency with people in power; as, to gain an appointment by influence; to have no influence with the prime minister.

Influence (in'fluencing. To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway; as, the san influences the tides; to influence a person by fears or hopes.

Items or Hopes.
These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

Newton.

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to influence their faith and practice if they attend.

Influencer (inflü-ens-ér), n. One who or that which influences.
Influence-rich (inflü-ens-rich), a. Rich in influence; having great power or influence.
'Influence-rich to soothe and save.' Tenny-

son.

Influencive (in'flū-ens-iv), a. Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

Influent (in'flū-ent), a. [L. influens, influents, ppr. of influo, to flow into, on, or upon—in, into, on, upon, and fluo, to flow.]

1. Flowing in 'Influent odours.' Browning. [Rare.]—2.† Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Co who was virtually influent upon all, and most acti-

who was virtually influent upon all, and most active. Influential (in-flu-en'shal), a. Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from excellence of character or intellect, station wealth or the live. or intellect, station, wealth, or the like.

Thy influential vigour reinspires
This feeble flame.

Themson.

Influentially (in-flu-en'shal-li), adv. In an influential manner; so as to incline, move, or direct

move, or direct.

Influenza (in-fluen'za), n. [It influenza, influence. See INFLUENCE.] An epidemic catarrin of an aggravated kind which attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is seldom fatal except to the aged, or to those previously suffering from or having a tendency to pulmonary disease.

Influx (in'fluks), n. [L. influence, a flowing in, from influence, See Influence, Inf

The influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. Hale. 3.† Influence: power.

They have a great influx upon rivers. Hale. 4 A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; that which flows in; as, a great influx of goods into a country, or an influx of gold and silver.

influx of goth and arrest.

The influx of food into the Celtic region, however was far from keeping pace with the influx of con
Macaulay.

5. The place or point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea; as, at the

runs into another or into the sea, ...,
influx of the brook.
Influxion (in-fluk'shon), n. [L. influxio, influxionis, a flowing into, from influo. See
INFLUENT.] Influsion; intromission.
Influxious; (in-fluk'shus), a. Influential
Influxive (in-fluks'iv), a. Having influence,

Influxive (in-fluks'iv), a. Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.

Influxively (in-fluks'iv-il), adv. In an influxive manner; by influxion.

Infold (in-fold'), vi. 1. To wrap up or inwrap; so involve; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands. 2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Let me *infold* thee, And hold thee to my heart.

Infoldment (in-föld'ment), n. Act of infolding; state of being infolded.
Infoliate (in-föli-at), v.t. (Prefix in, and folium, a leaf.) To cover or overspread with leaves. (Rare.)

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements.

Howell.

Inform (in-form'), v.t. [Fr. informer, L. informe, to shape—in, intens., and forme, to form, shape, from forme, form, shape, 1. To give form or shape to; hence, to give organizing power to; to animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers; to impue with vitality bue with vitality.

Breath informs this fleeting frame.

Breathes in our soul, informs our vital part. Pope. 2. To communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; to instruct; to tell: usually followed by of.

I am informed thoroughly of the cause. 3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

Tertuilus, who informed the governor against Paul.
Acts xxiv. I. SYN. To acquaint, apprise, tell, teach, instruct.

Inform (in-form'), v.i. I. shape; to become visible. 1.† To take form or

It is the bloody business, which informs
Thus to mine eyes.

Shak.

2. To give intelligence or information. He might either teach in the same manner, or in-form how he had been taught. Monthly Rev.

To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation against; to give inteligence of a breach of law by; as, two persons came to the magistrate and informed against A

Inform (in-form'), a. [L. informis, that has no form—in, not, and forma, form, shape.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

Bleak crags and naked hills, And the whole prospect so inform and rude. Cotton. And the whole prospect so inform and rude. Cotton.
Informal, [in-form-al], a. [Prefix in, not, and
formal.] 1. Not formal; not in the regular
or usual form; not in the usual manner;
not according to custom; not hi accordance
with official, conventional, or customary
forms; without ceremony; as, an informal
writing; informal proceedings; an informal
visit.

The clerk that returns it shall be fined for his in-formal return.

Hate,

formal return.

2 † Irregular or deranged in mind. These poor informality (in-form-alf-it), n. The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; as, the informality of legal proceedings may render them void. Informally (in-form'al-li), adv. In an informal manner; without the usual forms. Informant, in-form'ant), n. [L. informans, informantis, ppr. of informa, to give form to, to sketch, to delineate. See INFORM.] One who informs or offers an accusation; an informer.

who informs or offers an accusation; an informer.

Information (in-form-i/shon), n. [L. informatio, informationis, representation, outline, conception, from informo, to give form to. See INFORM.] 1. The act of informing or communicating knowledge.—2. News or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; notice; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or from the senses or the operation of the intellectual faculties; as, he received information; a man of great information.—8. In Emplish law, a term used in several senses: (a) in criminal law, an information filed by the attorney-general or master of the crown office is a substitute for an ordinary indictment, and is resorted to only in such cases of misdemeanour as tend to disturb the peace or the government; e.g. libels on judges, magistrates, or public officers, bribery at elections, &c. (b) An information in the Queen's Bench in the nature of a quo warroute is to test the validity of an election of a repetition of a realization and the section of a repetition of a realization and the substitute of a receiver of the convolution. warranto is to test the validity of an elec-tion or appointment to a public office. (c) An information in Chancery is a suit on (c) An information in Unancery is a sum of behalf of the crown or government as to any misapplication of a public charity, or on behalf of an idiot's or lunatic's property.

(d) An information in the Exchequer is to on benair of an idio's or lunanc's property.

(d) An information in the Exchequer is to recover money due to the crown, or to recover damages for an intrusion upon crown property. (e) The term is also commonly used to denote the written statement often, but not invariably, made on oath before a justice of the peace previous to the issuing of a summons or complaint against a person charged either with a crime or an offence

punishable summarily. The term is only rarely used in the law of Scotland. Informative (in-form'a-tiv), a. 1. Having power to give form or shape to; animating.—2. Giving or serving to give information. 'A pleasant and informative book.' Scots-

A pleasant and informative dook. Scot-man newspaper.

Informed (in-formd), a. [Prefix in, not, and formed.] Not formed or arranged; hence, ill-formed; shapeless. Spenser.—Informed stars, in astron. stars not included in any of the constellations.

Informer (in-form'er), n. 1. One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence.

Informer of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead!

Thomson.

2. In law, one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violation of any law; a person who lays an information or prosecutes any person in the king's courts who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a common informer, because he makes it his business to lay informations, for the purpose of obtaining his share of the penalty. Hence—3. One who makes a business of informing against others: used popularly and

Hence—3. One who makes a business of informing against others: used popularly and in a bad sense.

Informidable (in-formid-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and formidable.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. 'Foe not informidiable.' Millon.

Informity† (in-form'-ti), n. [L. informitus, unshapeliness, ugliness, from informis, unformed, shapeless—in, not, and forma, form, shape.] Want of regular form; shapelessness. Sir T. Browne.

Informous † (in-form'us), a. [L. informis. See Informous † (in-form'us), a. [L. informis. A bear bings forth her young informous and un-

A bear brings forth her young informous and unshapen. Sir T. Browne. Infortunate † (in-for'tū-nāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and fortunate; L. infortunates.] Unlucky; unfortunate.

Henry, though he be infortunate, Assure yourselves, will never be unkind. Shak.

Infortunately † (in-for'tū-nāt-li), adv. Unfortunately Infortune, † n. [Prefix in, not, and fortune.]
Misfortune. Chaucer.

Misfortune. Chaucer.
Infossous (in-fos'us). a. [L. in, and fossa, a ditch, from fodio, fossum, to dig.] In bot. sunk in anything, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.
Infound † (in-found'), v.t. [L. infundo, to pour in.] To pour into; to infuse. Sir T. More.

Infra-axillary (in-fra-aks'il-la-ri), a. [L. infra, beneath, and axilla, axil.] In bot a term applied to an organ, as a bud, situated beneath the axil.

beneath the axil.

Infracostal (in-fra-kost'al), a. [L. infra, beneath, and costa, rib.] In anat. situated beneath the ribs.

Infract (in-frakt'), v.t. [L. infringo, infractium—in, intens., and frango, to break.]

To infringe; to break; to violate. [Rare.]

Infract; (in-frakt'), a. [L. in, not, and frango, fractum, to break.] Unbroken; sound; whole. Infractible (in-frakt'i-bl), a. Capable of

being broken being broken.

Infraction (in-frak'shon), n. [L. infractio, infractionis, a breaking in pieces, from infringo, infractum. See INFRACT, v.t.] The act of infracting or breaking; breach; violation; infringement; non-observance; as, an infraction of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law

All infractions of love and equity in our social relations are speedily punished. Emerson.

Infractor (in-frakt'er), n. One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured intrattors of them?

Lord Herbert.

Infractous (in-frakt'us), a. [L. in, in, and frango, fractum, to break.] In bot. curved inwards.

Infra dig (infra dig). [A contr. of L. infra dignitatem.] Beneath one's dignity; beneath one's character, position, or status in society.

society.

Infragrant (in-fra/grant), a. [Prefix in, not, and fragrant.] Not fragrant; inodorous.

Infralapsarian (infra-laps-a'ri-an), a. Pertaining to the Infralapsarians or to their doctrines.

Infralapsarian (in'fra-laps-ā"ri-an), n. [L. infra, below or after, and lapsus, fall.]

Eccles, one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemconsider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state: opposed to Supralapsarian. The infralapsarians consider the election of grace as remedy for an existing evil; the supralapsarians regard the infliction of the evil as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. See SUPRALAPSARIAN.

Infralapsarianism (in'fra-laps-ā'r'ri-anizm), n. The doctrine, belief, or principles of the Infralapsarians.

Infra-maxillary (in-fra-maks'il-la-ri), a. [L. infra, beneath, and maxilla, a jaw.] In anat. situated under the jaw; belonging

In anat. situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.

Infra-median (in-fra-me'di-an), a. [L. in-fra, beneath, and medium, the middle.] A term applied to the interval or zone along the sea-bottom lying at the depth of between 50 and 100 fathoms. This term was peculiarly applied to this zone when it was believed that marine life did not extend below 200 fathoms. Marine animals have now been dredged from great depths, and marine life is believed to extend to all depths of the ocean. the ocean.

Infra-mundane (in-fra-mun'dan), a. [L. in-fra, below, and mundanus, from mundus, the world.] Lying or being beneath the

Infranchise (in-fran'chīz), v.t. Same as En-

Infrangibility (in-fran'ji-bil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being infrangible; infranoibleness

Infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and frangible.] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

The primitive atoms are supposed infrangible. Dr. G. Cheyne.

2. Not to be violated or infringed.

2. Not to be violated or infringed.
Infrangibleness (in-frangible)—ins), n. State
or quality of being infrangible.
Infra-orbital, Infra-orbitary (in-fra-orb'it-al, in-fra-orbit-a-ri), a. In anat. situated
below the orbit, as a foramen, nerve, &c.;
sub-orbital.

below the orbit as a foramen, nerve, &c.; sub-orbital
Infrapose (infra-pōz), v.t. To place under or beneath. 'Terrestrial surface infraposed to the drift-gravels.' Austen.
Infra-position (infra-pō-zi"shon), n. Position or situation beneath or under.
Infra-scapular (in-fra-ska'pū-ler), a. [Pre-fix infra, beneath, and scapular (which see).] In anat. below or beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade; sub-scapular.
Infra-spinate (in-fra-spinat), a. [L. infra, beneath, and spina, a spine.] In anat. below the spine; specifically, applied to a muscle of the shoulder-blade, below its spine.
Infrequence, Infrequency (in-frekwens, in-frekwen-si), n. [L. infraquentia. Set infrequency or infrequency or frarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness. 'Infrequency or mere formality of devotion.' Young.
Infrequency or mere formality of devotion.' Young.

I own.

Infrequent (in-frekwent), a. [L. infrequens — in, not, and frequens, frequent.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

A sparing and infrequent worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him. Wollaston.

Infrequent; (in-frē-kwent'), v.t. Not to frequent; to desert.
Infrequently (in-frē'kwent-li), adv. Not

Infrequently (in-frë/kwent-li), adv. Not frequently.
Infrigidate † (in-fri/jid-āt), v.t. [L. infrigido, infrigidatum—in, intens., and frigido, infrigidatum—in, intens., and frigido, infrigidatum—in, intens., and frigido, to make cool, from frigidus, cool. See Friem.] To chill; to make cold. Boyle.
Infrigidation † (in-fri/jid-a"shon), n. The act of infrigidating or making cold. Tatter.
Infringe (in-frin)), v.t. pret. & pp. infringed; ppr. infringing. [L. infringo—in, intens., and frango, to break.] I. To break, as laws or contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfilment or neglect of performance; to transgress.

Having infringed the law, I waive my right As king, and thus submit myself to fight. Waller. 2. To destroy or hinder; as, to infringe effi-

cy.
All our power
To be infringed, our freedom and our being.
Millon.

Infringe (in-frinj'), v.i. 1. To violate some rule; to do some evil or injury.—2. To encroach, trespass, intrude: followed by on or ypon; as, to infringe upon one's rights.

Infringement (in-frinj'ment), n. Act of

infringing or violating; state of being infringed; violation; infraction; as, the infringement of a treaty, compact, or other agreement, the infringement of a law or constitution.—SYN. Breach, non-fulfilment, infraction, violation, transgression, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.
Infringer (in-frinj'er), n. One who violates; a violator.
Infructuose (in-fruk'tū-ös), a. Not fruitful; not praductive fruit: unproductive.

Infringer (in-frinj'er), n. One who violates; a violator.

Infructuose (in-frink'tū-ōs), a. Not fruitful; not producing fruit; unproductive.

Infrugal (in-fro'gal), a. [Prefix in, not, and frugal (in-fro'gal), a. [Prefix in, not, and frugal) produgal; extravagant.

Infrugal (in-fro'gal), a. [Prefix in, not, and frugal expenses of time.' Goodman.

Infrugal for the from from from fruit.

Infrugal (in-fri-frie) for the from fruit.

Infucate (in'fri-kat), v.t. [L. infuce, infucatum—in, intens., and frugo, to paint.] To stain; to paint; to daub.

Infucationt (in-fri-kat'shon), n. The act of painting or staining, especially the face.

Infula (in'fri-la), n. A name given among the ancient Romans to a species of head-dress, consisting of a woollen band, generally white, worm by priests and vestal virgins as a sign of their calling, by the emperors and higher magistrates on solemn occasions, and by those seeking protection or sancturay. It was also placed upon the victim in sacrifice. The term has also been more widely applied, as in early times, to the head-covering of a Christian priest, and latterly to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.

Infumate (in'fri-mat), v.t. [L. in, in, and fumo, to smoke, from fumus, smoke.] To dry in smoke.

Infundioular, Infundibulate (in-fun-fulb', 15th in-fun-fulb', 15th in-fun-fulb', 15th in-fun-fulb', 15th in-fundibulate (in-fun-fulb').

to shoke, from funcus, shoke] 10 dry in smoke.

Infundibular, Infundibulate (in-fun-dib'uler, in-fun-dib'ū-lāt), a. [From infundibulum (which see).] Having the form of a funnel

ottam (when see). Having the form or finnel.

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib'ū-lā'ta), n. pl. Gervais' name for the marine Polyzoa, from the cell-mouth being round and funnelshaped. The tribe is now known as Gymnoleomate (which see).

Infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ū-li-form), a. funnel, and forma, shape.) Having the shape of a funnel; specifically, in bot. having the form of a tube enlarging gradually below and spreading widely at the summit; said of a monopetalous corolla. nopetalous corolla.

the summit; said of a monopetalous corolla.

Infundibulum (in-fundibulum),n. [L., a funnet; lit. that which is poured into, from infundo, to pour into—in, into, and fundo, to pour.] 1. In anat. a term applied to a little rolla (Stramonium).

Infundibuliform Corolla (Stramonium).

Infundibuliform Corolla (Stramonium).

Infundibuliform Corolla (Stramonium).

Item applied to a little runnel-shaped process attached to the pituitary gland and to a small cavity of the cochlea; also, one of the three large cavities which constitute by their union the pelvis of the kidney.—2. In zool. the tube formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia in the Cephalopoda, commonly termed the Funnet or Siphon.

Infuneral t (in-fü'ner-al), v.t. To bury, especially with funeral rites.

As though her flesh did but infuneral.

As though her flesh did but infuneral Her buried ghost. G. Fletcher.

Infurcation (in-fer-kā'shon), n. [L. in, and furca, a fork.] A forked expansion.
Infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), a. [L. L. infuriatus. See the verb.] Enraged; mad; raging. Mil-

ton.

Infuriate (in-fü'ri-atı, v. t. pret. & pp. infuriated; ppr. infuriating. [L.L. infurio, infuriating. [L.L. infurio, infuriating. to enrage greatly—L. in, intens., and furio, to enrage, from furia, more often pl. furiae, rage, madness.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.

Infuscate (in-fus'kāt), v.t. [L. infusco, infuscatum—in, intens., and fusco, to make dark, from fuscus, dark.] To darken; to make black; to obscure.

Infuscation (in-fus-kā'shon), n. The act of darkening or blackening; the state of being dark or black.

Infuse (in-füz'), v.t. pret. & pp. infused; ppr. infusing. [Fr. infuser, from L. infundo, infusum, to pour into—in, into, and fundo, to pour.] 1. To pour in, as a liquid; to pour; to shed. 'Those clear rays which she infused on me.' Shak.

That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse. Denham. 2. To instil, as principles or qualities.

Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his son which himself never possessed? Swift. 3. To introduce; to diffuse; as, to infuse Gal-3. To introduce; to diffuse; as, to enjuse Gallicisms into a composition.—4, To inspire; to fill, 'Infuse his breast with magnanimity.'
Shak.—5. To steep, as vegetable substances, in liquor without boiling for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable qual-

ities.

One scruple of dried leaves is infused in ten ounces of warm water.

Coxe.

of warm water.

6.†To make an infusion with, as an ingredient. 'Drink, infused with flesh.' Bacon.

— Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instit, Infuse.
See under IMPLANT.

Infuse + (in-fuz'), n. Infusion. Spenser. Infuser (in-fuz'er), n. One who or that which infuses.

which infuses.

Infusibility (in-fuzi-bil"i-ti), n. The capability of being infused or poured in.

Infusibility (in-fuzi-bil"i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and fusibility.] The incapability of being fused or dissolved.

Infusible (in-fuzi-bil), a. Capable of being infused. 'The doctrines being infusible into all.' Hammond.

Infusible (in-fuzi-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and fusible.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being dissolved or meited; as, an infusible crucible.

Alumina, alone, is infusible. J. Nicol.

Infusion (in-fitzhon), n. [L. infusio, infusionis, from infundo. See INFUSE.] 1. The act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; introduction; as, the infusion of good principles into the mind; the infusion of ardour or zeal.

Our language has recolved how.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ.

Addison.

2. That which is infused or instilled; sugges-

tion; whisper.

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infusion of other men.

Swift.

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues.

4. The liquor so obtained.—5.† The act of dipping into water or other fluid; immersion. 'Baptism by infusion.' Jortin.

Infusionism (in-fü'zhon-izm), n. The doctrine that souls are pre-existent, and that a soul is divinely infused into each human feetus as soon as it is formed by generation: opposed to Traducianism and Creationism. Infusive (in-fūs'iv), a. Having the power of infusion; having the power of diffusing itself through. 'The infusive force of Spring on man. Thomson.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-a), n. pl. [L.] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions, provisionally regarded as the highest class of the Protozoa. They are provided with a mouth, are destitute of

provided with a mouth, are destitute of



Magnified Drop of Water, showing Infusoria, &c.

Introduction of water, snowing Intisoria, &c.

1, Volvox globator (a plant, a low form of Algae).

2, Stentor polymorphus,

3, Urceolaris scyplina.

4, Stylonychia mytitus.

5, Zoospermos Fernissaci.

6, Trichoda carinum.

7, Monas termo.

8, Pandoria morum.

9, Bursaria truncatella.

10, Vaginicola crystallina.

11, Cercaria gibba.

12, Zoospermos decumanus.

13, Amphileptus fasciola.

14, Vorticella convallaria.

15, Euprotes truncatus.

16, Trachelocerca clor.

pseudopodia, but are furnished with vibra-tile cilia. Most are free-swimming, but some

form colonies by budding, and are fixed to a solid object in their adult condition. The body consists of an onter transparent cuticle, a layer of firm sarcode called the cortical layer, and a central mass of semiliquid sarcode which acts as a stomach. A nucleus, which is supposed to be an ovary, having attached to its outside a spherical particle called the nucleolus, and supposed to be a spermatic gland, is imbedded in the cortical layer. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibres. The cilia, with which most are furnished, are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. Reproduction takes place variously. They are divided into three orders, Ciliata, Suctoria, and Flagellata, in accordance with the character of their cilia or contractile filaments. Many of the organisms included by the older zoologists among Infusoria are now generally regarded as vegetable.

Infusorial, Infusory (in-fü-sö'ri-al, in-fü'-zo-ri), a. Pertaining to the Infusoria.

Infusory (in-fü'zo-ri), n. pl. Infusories (in-fü'zō-riz). One of the Infusoria.

Infusorial, infusoria gertain open common fields, ings, common pastures, and other commonable

Ingt (Ing.), n. A meanow.

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, ites, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.

Formats of the House of Commons, 1773.

Ing. A suffix of various origins and significant of the county of

Ing. A suffix of various origins and significations:—(a) A patronymic suffix very common in Anglo-Saxon, and still seen in proper names, signifying son of, native or man of, as, Birling, son of Birl; Elising, son of Elisha; Billing; Walsingham; &c. (b) The noun ing, a meadow, a common element in English place-names; as, Dorking, Wapping, Deeping, &c. (c) The termination of the verbal noun, in A. Sax. sung; as, cleansing, A. Sax. cleansing. (d) The present participle ending, representing the old ande, ende; as, loving.

(e) Diminutive for ling; as, farthing, in A. Sax. feorthing, feorthung.

Inga (inga), a: A large genus of leguminous American trees or shrubs, having abruptly pinnate leaves, and rather large flowers, in globose or spicate umbels; flattened or coundish, often very large, pods; and seeds enveloped in a sweet white pulp, which is often eaten.

often eaten.

often eaten.
Ingage (in-gij'), v.t. [Prefix in, and gage.]
To engage or pledge to.
Noble she was, and thought
I stood ingaged.
Shak.

Istoon ingagea.

(In some editions of Shakspere (AU's Weil.
That Ends Well, v. 3).]
Ingannation † (in-gan-ā/shon), n. IIt. ingan-nare, to cheat.] Cheat; fraud. Sir T. Browne.
Ingate (in/gāt), n. 1.† Entrance; passage in.
Therein resembling Janus auncient,
Which hath in charge the ingate of the year. Spenser.

2. In founding, the aperture in a mould for

2. In foundary, the aperture in a mount for pouring in fused metal: technically called the tedge.

Ingathering (in'garn-ering), n. The act of gathering or collecting together into a place; specifically, the act or business of collecting

specifically, the act of business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as, the feast of ingathering.
Ingelable (in-jel'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and gelable.] Incapable of being congealed.
Ingeminate (in-je'mi-nāt), a. [L. ingeminatus, pp. of ingeminato, to redouble. See the verb.] Redoubled; repeated. 'An ingeminate expression.' Jer Tuylor.
Ingeminate (in-je'mi-nāt), at. [L. ingemina, ingeminatum—in, intens., and gemino, to double, from geminus, twin.] To double or repeat.

repeat.
He would often ingeminate the word peace, peace!
Clarendon. Ingemination (in-je-mi-nä/shon), n. Repetition; reduplication.

The iteration and ingemination of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme.

De Quincey.

Ingender (in-jen'der), v.t. Same as En-

Ingender (in-jen'dèr), v.t. same as imgender.
Ingener,† n. The spelling in some of the
old editions of Shakspere of enginer or
engineer. Hamtet, iii. 4.
Ingenerability (in-jen'èr-a-bil"i-ti), n.
Quality of being ingenerable; incapability of
being engendered.
Ingenerable (in-jen'er-a-bil), a. [Prefix in,
not, and generable.] Incapable of being
engendered or produced. Boyle.
Ingenerable (in-jen'er-a-bil), a. [Prep. in,
and generable.] Capable of being ingenerated or produced within.

Ingenerably (in-jen'ér-a-bli), adv. So as not to be generable. Cudworth.
Ingenerate (in-jen'ér-āt), v.t. [L. ingenero,

ingeneratum—in, and genero, to generate.]
To generate or produce within.

Noble habits are ingenerated in the soul. Hale. Note hatts are ingenerate in the soul. Hate.

Ingenerate (in-jen'ér-tět, a. Generated
within, inborn; innate; inbred; as, ingenerate powers of body. 'Qualities ingenerate in its judgment. Bacon.

Ingeniosity (in-jë'ni-os''i-ti), n. Ingeniity; cunning. 'Whose cunning or ingeniosity no nut... can reach to by imitation.' Cudworth. [Rane.]

worth. [Rane.]
Ingenious (in-jéri-us), a. [L. ingenious
—in, and gen, root of gigno, to beget.]
I. Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; hence, skilful or prompt to invent;
having an aptitude to contrive, or to form
new combinations of ideas; as, an ingenious
author; an ingenious mechanic.

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves.

Temple.

2. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an ingenious performance of any kind; an ingenigenuous performance of any kind; an ingentous scheme or plan; an ingentous model or machine; ingentous tabric; ingentous contrivance.—3. Witty; well conceived; clever; as, an ingentous reply.—4 † Dwelling in the mind; heartfelt; mental; intellectual. 'Ingenious studies.' Shak.

minus Studies. Duan.
The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract.
Shak

5. † Ingenuous.

A right ingenious spirit, veil'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness.

Match at Midnight, Old play.

(Early) printers did not discriminate between emi-nent and imminent, president and precedent, ingen-nous and imperious, and these words were used or rather printed interchangeably almost to the begin-ning of the eighteenth century. G. P. Marsh.

ning of the eighteenth century. G. P. Marvh. Ingeniously (in-je'ni-us-li), adv. In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; eleverly. Ingeniousness (in-je'ni-us-nes), n. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. Ingenite (in-jen'it), a. [L. ingenitus—in, and genitus, born.] Innate; inborn; inbred; native: ingenerate

native; ingenerate.

It is natural or ingenite, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain. Burton.

fect of the organs and over much brain. Bureon.

Ingenuity (in-jen-u'i-ti), n. [Fr. ingenuite;
L. ingenuitas, from ingenuue. See Ingenuitas,
OUS.] I. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combinations;
ingeniousness; skill; as, how many machines
for saving labour has the ingenuity of men
devised and constructed!—2. Curiousness
in design, the effect of ingenuity; as, the
ingenuity of a plan or of mechanism.—
3.† Openness of heart; fairness; candour; ingeniousness. See Ingenious, 5.
On the sincerity and punctuality of this confession

geniousness. See INGENIOUS, b.
On the sincerity and punctuality of this confession
I am willing to depend for all the future regard of
mankind, and cannot but indulge some hopes, that
they whom my oflence has alienated from me, may
by this instance of ingenity and repentance be propitlated and reconciled. Fahnson.

—Genius, Wisdom, Abilities, Talents, Parts, Ingenuity, Capacity, Cleverness. See under GENTUS

Ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), a. [L. ingenuus, freeborn, ingenuous—in, and gen, root of gigno, to beget.] 1. Of honourable extraction; freeborn; as, ingenuous blood or birth. 2. Noble; generous; as, an ingenuous ardour or zeal.

If an ingenuous detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. Locke.

3. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from re-3. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation: used of persons or things; as, an ingenuous man, an ingenuous declaration or confession.—Ingenuous, Open, Frank: Frank: relates to the speech and manner. That person is frank who is open and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments, whatever they may be. An open man speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind. Openness is the opposite of concealment. reticence. what is uppermost in his mind. Openness is the opposite of concealment, reticence, or reserve. It is a less active quality than frankness; and, while openness is consistent with timidity, frankness implies some degree of boldness. Ingenuous implies a permanent moral quality. A man may be not remarkably frank, yet thoroughly ingenu-

ous, that is, a lover of integrity and a hater ous, that is, a lover of integrity and a nater of dissimulation. Men of retiring manner are often truly ingenuous, for ingenuousness is more allied to modesty than to frankness.—Syx. Open, frank, unreserved, artless, plain, sincere, candid, fair, noble, renerous

less, plain, sincere, candid, fair, noble, generous.

Ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), ada. In an ingenuous manner; openly; fairly; candidly.

Ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), n. The condition or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

Ingeny' (in'je-ni), n. [L. ingenium, innate or natural quality—in, within, and gen, root of gigno, to beget.] Wit; ingenuity. 'The production of his ingeny.' Boyle.

Ingerninate (in-jerm'in-at), v.t. To cause to germinate or sprout.

Ingest (in-jest'), v.t. [L. ingero, ingestum, to bear or throw into—in, into, and gero, to bear.] To throw into, as the stomach 'Ingested meats.' Blackmore. [Rare.]

Ingestion (in-jest'shon), n. [L. ingestio; Fr. ingestion.] The act of throwing into, as into the stomach; as, the ingestion of milk or other food.

Ingine (in-jin'), n. Mental endowment;

or other 1000.
Ingine (in-jin'), n. Mental endowment;
abilities; parts; genius; wit; ingenuity.
[Obsolete and Scotch.]

[Obsolete and Scotch.]

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his trytine) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business.

B. Jonson.

Ingirt (in-gert'), v. t. To engirt; to encircle; to gird; to surround; to environ.

The wreath is vy that ingirt our brows. Drayton.

Ingirt (in-gert'), p. and a. Encircled; surrounded, environed.

And caus'd the lovely nymph to fall forlorn In Dia, with circumfluous seas ingirt. Fen

In Dia, with circuminous seas ingirt. Fenton.
Ingle (ing'gl), n. [Probably from the Celtic;
comp. Gael. aingeat, cingeat, Corn. engit,
fire.] 1. † Flame; blaze. Ray.—2. A fire or
fireplace. [Scotch.]
Ingle† (ing'gl), n. [Written also engle; perhaps from A. Sax. enge, close, narrow, and
originally meaning one closely connected;
or from A. Sax. engel, cengel, an angel.] Originally, a male favourite or paramour in a
bad sense: subsequently used as a term of endearment; a mistress; a sweetheart; a friend. dearment; a mistress; a sweetheart; a friend, male or female; an engle.

Call me your love, your ingle, your cousin, or so; but sister at no hand.

Dekker.

Coming as we do

Coming as we do

From's quondam patrons, his dear ingles now.

Massinger.

Ingle† (ing'gl.), v.t. To wheedle; to coax. 'Ingling feats.' Spenser.
Ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chek), n. The fireside.

There, lanely, by the ingle-cheek, I sat and ey'd the spewing reek. Burns.

Ingle-nook (ing'gl-nök), n. Corner by the fire [Scotch.]
Inglobate (inglöb'āt), a. In the form of a globe or sphere: applied to nebulous matter, collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

vitation. Inglobe (in-glöb'), v.t. To make a globe of; to make globular or spherical.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to inglobe or incube herself among the Presbyters.

Millon.

Inglorious (in-glö'ri-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and glorious.] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honour or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; without renown; obscure; as, an inglorious life of ease. "The inglorious arts of peace." Marvell.

Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, charged his troops with inglorious flight.

'Inglorious shelter in a foreign land.' J.

Phillips.

Ingloriously (in-glō'ri-us-li), adv. In an inglorious manner; dishonourably; with

Ingloriousness (in-glo'ri-us-nes), n. of being inglorious, or without celebrity. Ingluvial (in-glū'vi-al), a. Of or pertaining

Ingluvies (in-giuvi-zi, n. C. of pertaming to the ingluvies (in-giuvi-zi, n. [L.] In zool. (a) the crop, craw, or gorge of birds. (b) The stomach or paunch of ruminant animals. Ingoing (in'gō-ing), n. The act of entering; entrance.

Ingoing (in'gō-ing), a. Going in; entering, as on an office, possession, and the like; as, an ingoing tenant.

ingoring tenant.
Ingorge (in-gorj'), v.t. Same as Enyorge.
Ingot (in'got), n. [Of disputed origin. Perhaps from in, and A. Sax. geotan, D. gisten, G. giesen, to pour, and originally, like G. einguss, meaning the mould for running

oil, pound;

the metal into. The Fr. lingot, an ingot, would then probably be the English word with the article before it. It is possible that the Fr. lingot is from L. lingua, a tongue, and passed into English as ingot, the t-being mistaken for the article.] 1.† A mould for casting metals in. Chaucer.—2. A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal. The term is chiefly applied to the small bars of gold and silver intended either for coining or for exportation to foreign countries.

gold and silver intended either for coining or for exportation to foreign countries. Ingowet (in'go), n. An ingot. Spenser. Ingraff (in-graff), v.t. To ingraft. Ingraft (in-graff), v.t. [In and graft. See GRAFT.] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; to propagate by incision; hence, to insert; to introduce; as, to ingraft the scion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree as its stock; to ingraft a peach or a plum. ingraft a peach on a plum.

This fellow would ingraft a foreign name Upon our stock.

Dryden.

Que our stock. Dryaen.
2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; to furnish with a graft.—3. To set or fix deep and firm. Written also Engraft. Ingrafted love he bears to Cesar. Shak.

— Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse. See under IMPLANT.
Ingrafter (in-graft'er), n. One who ingrafts.
Ingraftment (in-graft'ment), n. 1. The act of ingrafting.—2. The thing ingrafted.
Ingrailed (in-graild'), p. and a. Same as Engrafied.

Engrailed.

Ingrain (in-gran'), n.t. [Prefix in, and grain (which see).] Originally, to dye with grain or kermes (see Grain, n.9); latterly, to dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture; to work into the natural texture; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate the whole substance or nature of. Our fields ingrained with blood.' Shak. Hence, met. to work into the mental constitution so as to form an essential element; to inwork. See ENGRAIN. See ENGRAIN.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be ingrained in a man who has these vices at all.

these vices at all properties of the grain or learning (in-grain), a. 1.† Dyed with grain or kermes.—2. Dyed in the grain or before manufacture; thoroughly imbued or inwrought, as a colour.—Ingrain carpet, a carpet manufactured from wool or woollen dyed before manufacture, as a Scotch or Widdominster company.

dyed before manufacture, as a Scotch or Kidderminster carpet.

Ingrain (in-gran'), n. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colours before manufacture. Ingrapple (in-grap'), v.t. To grapple; to seize on; to entwine.

Ingrate, Ingrateful (in'grat, in-grat'ful), a. [L. ingratus—in, not, and gratus, agreeable, grateful.] 1. Not having feelings of kindness for a favour received; ungrateful. 2. Unpleasing to the sense. 'Ingrateful food.' Mitton. food.

Ingrate (in'grât), n. [Fr. ingrat. See the adjective.] An ungrateful person.

Ingrate! he had of me
All he could have. Milton. Ingratefully (in-grat/ful-li), adv. Ungrate-

fully.
Ingratefulness (in-grat/ful-nes), n. Ungratefulness.

gratefulness.
Ingrately (in'grāt-li), adv. Ungratefully.
Ingratiate (in'grā'shi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. ingratiated; ppr. ingratiating. [L. in, into, and gratia, favour; comp. It. inyrazime, to ingratiate.] 1. To introduce or commend to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness: always used as a reflexive verb, and usually followed by with before the person whose favour is sought; as, he endeavoured to ingratiate himself with me.

The old ways be addressed with weathered himself.

The old man . . . had already ingratiated his into our favour.

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to ingratiate themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation.

Addison.

2.† To recommend; to render easy.

What difficulty would it (the love of Christ) not ingratiate to us?

Hammond.

Ingratitude (in-gra'ti-tud), n. [Prefix in, not, and gratitude; L. ingratitudo, unthankfulness.] Want of gratitudo or sentiments of kindness for favours received; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to the total transfer of the sentiments. repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man. Sir R. L'Estrange. Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back, Wherein he puts alms for oblivion, A great-siz'd monster of ingratitudes. Shak.

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Ingrave (in-grav'), v.t. Same as Engrave. Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind ingraz'n' For the most fair, would seem to award it thine.

Ingrave t (in-grav'), v.t. To place in a grave;

Ingrave† (in-gräv'), v.t. To place in a grave; to bury.

At last they came where all his watry store.

The flood in one deep channel did ingrave.

Ingravidate† (in-gra'vid-āt), v.t. [L. ingravido, to impregnate, ingravido, to impregnate, from gravidus, heavy, frequent. See Gravid.] To impregnate.

Ingravidation† (in-gra'vid-ā'shon), n. The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

Ingreate† (in-gra'v), v.t. To make great.

Ingredient (in-gra'v), v.t. To make great.

component part of any compound or mix ture; an element.

This even-handed justice
Commends the ingradients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

The love of Nature's works
Is an ingradient in the compound man.

Comper.

Ingress (in'gres), n. [L. ingressus, a going into, from ingredior. See IngreDINT.]

1. Entrance; as, the ingress of air into the lungs; specifically, in astron. the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c. 2. Power or liberty of entrance: means of

2. Power or liberty of entrance; means of entering; as, all ingress was prohibited.

Ingress (in-gres'), v.i. To go in or enter.

Ingression (in-gres'shon), n. [L. ingression, ingressions, a going into, from ingredior.

See INGREDIENT.] The act of entering; en-

Ingressu (in-gres'ŭ), n. [L.] In law, an abolished writ of entry into lands and tene-

ments.

Ingressus (in-gres'us), n. [L.] In law, the relief which the heir at full age paid to the head lord for entering upon the fee, or lands fallen by the death or forfeiture of the ten-

fallen by the death or forfeiture of the tenant, &c.
Ingrieve† (in-grev'), v.t. [Prefix in, intens., and grieve.] To make more grievous. Sir P. Sidney.
Ingroove (in-grev'), v.t. [Prefix in, and groove.] To groove in; to join or fix, as in a groove. Tennyson.
Ingross (in-gres'), v.t. Same as Engross. Inguilty in-giltil, a. [Prefix in, not, and grailty.] Guiltless; innocent. 'Inguilty of any indignity.' Ep. Hall.
Inguinal (in'gwin-al), a. [L. inguinalis, from inguen, inguinis, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin; as, an inguinal tumour.
Ingulf (in-gulf'), v.t. 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing.

In the porous earth
Long while inguifed.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we injust/ourselves into assured danger.

Ingulfment (in-gulfment), n. The act of ingulfing, or state of being ingulfied.

Ingurgitate (in-ger'jit-at), v.t. pret. & pp. ingurgitated; ppr. ingurgitating. [L. ingurgito, ingurgitation, to plunge into, to gorge—in, into, and gurges, a gulf.] 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.—2. To plunge into; to ingulf. Fotherby.

Ingurgitate (in-gèr'jit-at), v.t. To drink largely; to swill. "To eat and ingurgitate."

Burton.

Burton.

Ingurgitation (in-gèr'jit-ā"shon), n. [L. ingurgitatio, ingurgitationis, from ingurgita. See Ingurgitationis, from ingurgita. See Ingurgitation in great quantity. 'A large draught and ingurgitation of wine.' Bacon. Ingustable (ingust'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and gustable.] Incapable of being tasted; having no perceptible taste.

The body of the element is inguistable, void of all sapidity.

Sir T. Browne.

sapidity. Sir T. Brewne.
Ingwort (ing'wêrt), n. [A. Sax. ing,a meadow, and wort, a plant.] Meadowwort.
Inhabille (in-lav'ii), a. [L. inhabilis, that cannot be managed, unfit—in, not, and habilis, fit. See HABILE.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as, inhabile matter.
2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified: used of reasons. [Fare 1]

2. Observed, in ready, inqualities, ased of persons. [Rare.]
Inhability†(in-ha-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being inhabile; unaptness; unfitness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . inhability, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents.

Inhabit (in-ha'bit), v.t. [L.inhabito—in, and habito, to dwell.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence; as, wild beasts inhabit the forest; fishes inhabit the ocean, lakes, and rivers; men inhabit cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth. Inhabit (in-ha'bit), v.i. To dwell; to live;

They say wild beasts inhabit here. Waller,

Inhabit, pp. Inhabited. Chaucer. Inhabitable (in-habit-a-bi), a. Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; habitable. Systems of inhabitable planets.

Locke. Inhabitable \dagger (in-ha'bit-a-bl), α . [Prefix in, not, and habitable.] Not habitable.

The divine Providence so ordering all, that some parts of the world should be habitable, others in habitable.

Holland.

habitable.

Inhabitance, Inhabitancy (in-habitand: Inhabitants), m. The condition of an inhabitant; residence; habitancy; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city, or parish in which he lives.

Pesons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their inhabitancy.

hilancy.

Inhabitant (in-habit-ant), n. (L. inhabit-ans, inhabitantis, ppr. of inhabito, to dwell in. See INHABIT.] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as, the inhabitant of a house or cottage; the inhabitant of a town city county or state. habitants of a town, city, county, or state. In English law the term inhabitant is used in various technical senses. Thus a person having lands or tenements in his own possession is an inhabitant for the purpose of repair of bridges, wherever he may reside; but for purposes of personal services the

but for purposes of personal services the inhabitant must necessarily be a resident. For the purpose of the poor-rate the word means a person residing permanently, and sleeping in the parish. Inhabitation (in-habitation, inhabitation, inhabitation, inhabitation, inhabitation, to dwell in. See INHABIT.] 1. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited.—2. Abode; place of dwelling.—3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. [Rare.]

Universal groan
As if the whole inhabitation perished! Milton. Inhabitativeness (in-ha'bitāt-iv-nes), n. In phren. an organ supposed to indicate the desire of residing permanently in a place or abode.

nace or abode.

Inhabited † (in-ha'bit-ed), a. [Prefix in, not, and habited.] Uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing, And leave th' earth inhabited, to purchase heav'n Beau. & Fl.

Inhabiter (in-ha'bit-èr), n. One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

Woe to the inhabiters of the earth. Rev. viii. 13. Inhabitress (in-ha'bit-res), n. A female

The church here called the inhabitress of the gardens.

Bp. Richardson.

dens.

Inhablet (in-habl), v.t. To enable.

Inhalant, Inhalent (in-hal'ant, in-hal'ent),
a. That inhales; inhaling; as, the inhalent
end of a duct. 'The inhalant orifices (of a and of a duct. 'The inhalant orifices (of a sponge).' Pop. Ency.
Inhalation (in-hāl-ā'shon), n. The act of

Inhaling.
Inhale (in-hal'), v.t. pret. & pp. inhaled; ppr.
inhaling. [L. inhalo—in, in, into, and halo,
to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to
inspire; to suck in; as, to inhale air: opposed

to exhale.

Martin was walking forth to tithale the fresh breeze of the evening.

Inhaler (in-hāl'er), n. 1. One who inhales.

In med. an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapour of chloroform, iodine, &c.—3. An apparatus to enable a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere; a respirator, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold atmospheric air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who have to breathe in an atmosphere full of iron dust.

uust.
Inhance (in-hans'), v.t. Same as Enhance.
Inharmonic, Inharmonical (in-här-mon'ik, il här-mon'ik-al), a. [Prefix in, not, and harmonic, harmonical.] Not harmonic; in-

harmonious; discordant.—Inharmonical relation, in music, that in which a dissonant sound is introduced.
Inharmonious (in-hār-mō'ni-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and harmonious.] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.
Inharmoniously (in-hār-mō'ni-us-li), adv. In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.
Inharmoniousness (in-hār-mō'ni-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. "The inharmoniousness of a verse." Tucker.
Inharmony (in-hār'mō-ni), n. [Prefix in, not, and harmony.] Want of harmony; discord.

cord.

Inhauler (inhal-er), n. Naut. a rope employed to han! in the jib-boom.

Inhearse (in-hers), v.t. Same as Inherse.

Inhere (in-her), v.t. pret. & pp. inhered;

ppr. inhering. [L. inhaveo—in, and haveo, to stick, to hang.] To exist or be fixed in;

to be permanently incorporated; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate; as, colours inhere in cloth; a dart inheres in the flesh.

So fares the soul which more that power rev Man claims from God than what in God inh

Inherence, Inherency (in-hēr'ens, in-hēr'en-si), n. The state of inhering; existence in something

Inherence, Inherency turner en-si), n. The state of inhering; existence in something.
Inherent (in-herent), a. [L. inherens, inherentis, ppr. of inhereo, to stick in, to inhere in. See INHERE.] 1. Sticking fast; adherent; not to be removed; inseparable. 'Teach my mind a most inherent baseness.' Shak.—2. Naturally pertaining to; innate; as, the inherent qualities of the magnet; the inherent right of men to life, liberty, and protection.

It consider a human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein that runs through the body of it.

SYN. Innate, inborn, native, natural, inbred,

ingrained.

Inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), adv. By inherence; inseparably.

Inherit (in-herit), v.t. [O.Fr. enhériter, I. inhæredito, to inherit, from hæres, an heir.]

1. In law, to take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancest this descendible by law from an a right or title descending by law from an ancestor at his decease; as, the heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his faeldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.—2. To receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; as, the son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughent inherits the constitutional infinites of their materia.

firmities of their parents. Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold bood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . manured with good store of fertile sherris, Shak.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; to own; to have; as, to inherit everlasting life; to inherit the promises.

That thou mayest live, and inherit the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Deut, xvi. 20.

Even such delight
Among fresh female buds shall you this night
Inherit at my house.

Shak.

4.† To put in possession; to seize: with of. It must be great, that can inherit us. So much as of a thought of ill in him.

Inherit (in-he'rit), v.t. To take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property; to come into possession, as an heir or successor; to take the position of heir or heirs.

take the position of man father's house.

Thou shalt not inherit in our father's house.

Judg. xi. 2.

Sometimes with to.

The children of a deceased son inherited to the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him.

Brougham.

him.

Braugham.

Inheritability (in-he'rit-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. Coleridge.

Inheritable (in-he'rit-a-bil), a. 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as, an inheritable estate or title.—

2. Capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child; as, inheritable qualities or infirmities.—3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent; qualified to inherit. lified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted

is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer inherit-

Inheritably (in-he'rit-a-bli), adv. By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be inherited or transmitted by inheritance.

inherited or transmitted by inheritance.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less inheritably.

Inheritance (in-he'rit-ans), n. 1. In law, a perpetual or continuing right to an estate in a man and his heirs; an estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir; an estate derived from an ancestor to his heir in course of law.—2. That which is or may be inherited.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, s there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our ather's house?

Gen. xxxi. 14.

father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

3. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent or valuable possession or blessing; especially, that which is enjoyed or to be enjoyed as the reward of righteousness. 'The inheritance of the saints.' Col. i. 12. 'The earnest of our inheritance.' Eph. i. 14.—4, Possession; ownership; acquisition. 'For the inheritance of

ship; acquisition. 'For the inheritan their loves.' Shak.

Against the which a moiety competent Was gaged by our king which had return'd To the inheritance of Fortinbras Had he been vanquisher.

So

Inheritor (in-herit-er), n. An heir; one who inherits or may inherit. Inheritress, Inheritrix (in-herit-res, inheritriks), n. An heires; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit after the death of her ancestor.

Joanna II., the inheritress of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I.

Milman.

Inheritrice† (in-he'rit-ris), n. An heiress.
Inherse (in-he'rs'), v.t. To put or place in a herse; to inclose in or as in a funeral monu-

ment, coffin, or the like.

See where he lies rikered in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms! Shak. Inhesion (in-hē'zhon), n. [L. inhæsio, in-hæsionis, from inhæree, to stick in, to inhere in.] The state of existing or being fixed in

in.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Inhiation † (in-hi-ā'shon), n. [L. inhiatio, inhiationis, an opening of the mouth, from inhio, to gape, to stand with open mouth—in, and hio, to gape.] A gaping after; eager

Inhibit (in-hi'bit), v.t. [L. inhibeo, inhibit-um, to hold or keep in, to restrain—in, in, and habeo, to have or hold.] 1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited and inhibited . . by the objects without them. Bentley. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were inhibited by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament,

Clarendon,

Inhibiter (in-hi'bit-ér), n. One who inhibits; specifically, in Scots law, a person who takes out inhibition, as against a wife or debter.

Inhibition (in-hi-bi'shon), n. [L. inhibitio, inhibitionis, from inhibeo, to restrain. See INHIBIT.] 1. The act of inhibiting or state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint;

Paul Wentworth moved to know whether the queen's command and inhibition that they should no longer dispute of the matter of succession, were not against their liberties and privileges, Hallam.

2. In law. (a) a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal (b) In Scots law, (1) inhibition against a debtor is a writ pass-ing under the signet, whereby the debtor or party inhibited is prohibited from contract-ing any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's debt. (2) Inthe prejudice of the inhibiter's debt. (2) Inhibitor against a wife at the instance of a husband is a writ passing the signet which prohibits all and sundry from transacting with the wife or from giving her credit. Inhibitory (in-hi'bi-to-ri), a. Prohibitory. Inhilde, tv.t. [Perhaps allied to Icel hella, to pour.] To pour in. Chaucer. Inhive (in-hiv'), v.t. To put into a hive; to hive.

Inhold (in-höld'), v.t. pret. & pp. inheld. [Prefix in, and hold.] To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun inholdeth and casteth forth
Raleigh.

Inholder t (in-höld'er), n. An inhabitant,

Inholder† (in-höld'er), n. An inhabitant. Spenser.
Inhoop (in-höp'), v.t. [Prefix in, and hoop.]
To confine or inclose in any place. Shak.
Inhospitable (in-hos'pita-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and hospitable.] Not hospitable: (a) not disposed to entertain strangers gratuit-ously; declining to entertain guesis, or entertaining them with reluctance; as, an inhospitable person or people. (b) Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers. 'Inhospitable rocks and barren sands.' Dryden.
Inhospitableness (in-hos'pita-bl-nes), n. [Prefix in, not, and hospitableness.] The quality of being inhospitable: (a) want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward; (b) want of shelter, sustenance, or comfort to strangers.
Inhospitably (in-hos'pit-a-bl), adv. In an inhospitable manner; unkindly; liliberally.
Inhospitableness (which see).
Inhuman (in-hū'man), a. [Prefix in, not, and human.] Not human: (a) destitute of the litely and human.

and human.] Not human: (a) destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an inhuman person or people.

Princes and peers attend! while we impart To you the thoughts of no inhuman heart. (b) Marked with cruelty; as, an inhuman

(b) Marked with crueity; as, an inhuman act.—Syn. Cruei, unfeeling, pitiless, merciless, savage, barbarous.

Inhumanity (in-hū-man'i-ti), n. [Fr. inhumanity] The state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarousness.

Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn.

Even bear-baiting was esteemed heathenish and unchristian; the sport of it, not the *inhumanity*, gave offence.

Hume.

Inhumanly (in-hū'man-li), adv. In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously. Inhumated (in-hūm'āt), v.t. pret. & pp. in-humated; ppr. inhumating. To inhume. Inhumation (in-hūm-ā'sbon), v. 1. The act of burying; interment.—2. In chem. a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or a like

embetance substance. Inhume (in-hum'), v.t. pret. & pp. inhumed; ppr. inhuming. [Fr. inhumer, L. inhumo, inhumatum—in, in, and humus, the ground, akin to homo, man.] 1. To hury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

No hand his bones shall gather or inhume. Pope. 2. In chem. to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth, or the like.—3.† To serve as a tomb for. Sir T. Herbert.

Inia (ini-a), n. A genus of Cetacea belong-ing to the dolphin family, containing only one known species, I. boliviensis, remark-able for the distance at which it is found Inia (in'i-a), n.



Inia boliviensis.

from the sea, frequenting the remote tribu-taries of the river Amazon, and even some of the elevated lakes of Peru. It has bristly hairs on its snout, and is from 7 to 12 or 14

of the elevated lakes of Peru. It has bristly hairs on its snout, and is from 7 to 12 or 14 feet long.

Inial (in'f-al), a. Of or pertaining to the inion or ridge of the occiput.

Inimaginable (in-im-aj'in-a-bl), a. (Prefix in, not, and imaginable.) Unimaginable; inconceivable. Peurson.

Inimical (in-im'ik-al), a. (L. inimicus—in, not, and amicus, friendly.) 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly: chiefly applied to private enmity.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant. 'Savage violences inimical to commerce.' Ward. Inimicality (in-im'ik-al'i-i), n. The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. Inimically (in-im'ik-al-i-l), adv. In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

Inimicous! (in-im'ik-al-i), a. Inimical. 'Inimicous to the stomach.' Evelyn.

Inimitability (in-im'it-a-bl), a. (Prefix in, not, and imitable.) Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as, inimitable beauty or excellence;

an inimitable description; inimitable eloquence.

ence. What is most excellent is most *inimitable.* Denham

Inimitableness (in-im'i-ta-bl-nes), n. In-

Inimitably (in-im'i-ta-bli), adv. In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation. Charms such as thine, inimitably great.

Thion (in'-on), a. [Gr. hion, the nape of the neck.] In anat. the ridge of the occiput. Iniquitous (in-ikwit-us), a. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by iniquity; injust; wicked; as, an iniquitous bargain; an inimitate mycocodine.

quitous proceeding.

We can hardly pronounce Mary's execution to the strength of the strength

SYN. Wicked, unjust, unrighteous, nefarious,

criminal.

Iniquitously (in-i'kwit-us-li), adv. In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wiekedly.

Iniquity (in-i'kwit-ii), n. [Fr. iniquite, I. iniquitas-iniquas, unequal, unjust, from in, not, and aquas, equal. See Equity.]

1. Want of equity; a deviation from rectiade; absence of equal or just dealing; gross injustice; unrighteousness; as, the iniquity of war; the iniquity of the slave-trade.

But the iniquity of the slave-trade.

But the iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy, and deals with the memory of men without the distinction of merit to perpetuity; who can but pity the founder of the pyramids? Sir T. Browne.

There is a greater or less probability of a happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or iniquity of the cause for which it was commenced.

Smalticle.

A particular deviation from rectitude; sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injus-

tice.
Your iniquities have separated between you and your God.
Is. lix. 2.

your God.

3. In Scots law, an obsolete expression usually applied to the decision of an interior judge who has decided contrary to law, in which case he is said to have committed insquity.—4. The name most commonly given to the character who was the personification sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another in the old 'Moralities' or moral plays. He was sometimes named after the peculiar vice he personified but conversally plays. He was sometimes named after the peculiar vice he personified, but generally bore the name simply of 'Iniquity.' He was the buffoon of the pieces, his chief employment being to make sport with the devil, leap on his back, and belabour him with his dagger of lath till he made him roar. Iniquity was the prototype of the more modern Punch, clown, and harlequin.

That was the old way, gossip, when Iniquity ca in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with fa skirts, like the knave of clubs.

B. Jonson

skurs, like the knave of clubs. B. Jonson.

Iniquous † (in-l'kwus), a. [L. iniquus-in, not, and aequus, fair, impartial.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous. Sir T. Browne.

Inirritability (in-ir'rita-bil'l'-ti), n. The quality of being inirritable; good-nature.

Inirritable (in-ir'rita-l), a. [Prefix in, not, and irritable.] Not irritable; good-natured; in physiol. not susceptible of irritation or contraction by excitement.

in pagata. Not susception of intration of contraction by excitement.

Initritative (in-ir'it-it-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and irritative; not accompanied with excitement; as, an initritative; not accompanied with excitement;

companied with excitement; as, an interitative fever.

Inisle (in.il'), v.t. [Prefix in, and isle.] To make an isle of; to enisle; to surround; to encircle. 'Inisled in his arms,' Drayton.

Initial (in-i'shal), a. [Fr., from L initialis, from initium, beginning, from ineo, initum, to go in—in, in, and eo, itum, to go.]

1. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head; as, the initial letters of a word.

2. Of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; inciplent; as, the initial symptoms of a disease. a disease.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the proservation of health and cures many *initial* diseases.

Harvey.

Initial (in-i'shal), n. The first letter of a word: a person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his

name.
Initial (in-i'shal), v.t. pret. & pp. initialled;
ppr. initialling. To put one's initials on or
to; to sign or mark by initials.
Initially (in-i'shal-i), adv. In an initial
manner; in an incipient degree; by way of

Our Lord did widially and in part exercise those metions muon earth.

Earrow.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. initiated; ppr. initiating. [L. initio, initiatum, to begin, to initiate, from initium, a be-

ginning, from inco, initum, to go into, to enter upon, to begin—*in*, into, and *eo*, to go.]

1. To begin or enter upon; to introduce; to set afoot; to make a beginning with.

Many secret designs only initiated then, and not xecuted till long after.

Clarendon. executed intograter.

2. To guide or direct by instruction in rudi-ments or principles; to introduce; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate. 'To initiate his pupil into any part of learning.' Locke.

3. To introduce into a society or organization; to admit.

He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), v.i. To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative.

The king himself initiates to the pow'r, Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), a. [L. initiatus, pp. of initio. See the verb.] 1. Unpractised; new. 'The initiate fear that wants hard use.' Shuk. [The passage quoted seems to give the only instance of this use.]—2. Initiated; begun; commenced; introduced to a knowledge of; instructed in.

To rise in science, as in bliss,

Initiate in the secrets of the skies 1 Young.

In law, a man is said to become initiate tenant by courtesy in his wife's estate of inheritance on the birth of issue capable of inheriting the same, his estate not being consummate till the death of the wife.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), n. One who is initi-

Initiation (in-i'shi-ā"shon), n. [L. initiatio, initiationis from initio. See Initiate.] initiationis, from initio. See INITIATE.]
The act or process of initiating; introduction to or first acquaintance with something; as, to or area acquaintance wist someting; as, the ecremony of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies. 'A late initiation into literature.' Pope.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our in-itiation into the sacred mysteries. W. Broome.

Initiative (in-i'shi-āt-iv), a. Serving to in-

Initiative (m-rsn-at-iv), a. serving to initiate; initiatory.
Initiative (m-rsn-at-iv), a. [See Initiate.]
I. An introductory act-or step; the first active procedure in any enterprise; beginning; first essay; as, he took the initiative.

The undeveloped initiatives of good things to come.

Is, Taylor.

1 ne undeveloped mitatives of good things to come.

2. Power of commencing; power of taking the lead or of originating; thus, in legislative assemblies constituted so as to comprise more than one chamber, or more than one distinct and co-ordinate power, that branch of the legislature to which belongs of right the power to propose measures of a particular class is said to have the initiative with respect to those measures.

Initiatory (in-!fshi-at-ori), a. 1. Of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory; as, an initiatory step.—2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together.

F. M. Masen. Initiatory (in-i'shi-ā-to-ri), n. Introductory

Tite. Baptism is a constant initiatory of the proselyte.

Baptism is a constant initiatory of the proselyte.

Inition (in-i'shon), n. [L.L. initio. See IN-IPIATE.] A beginning.

Here I note the inition of my lords friendship with Mountjoy.

Ser R. Naunton.

The initial of the Initioin, injection,

Inject (in-jekt'), v.t. [L. injicio, injectum, to throw into, to inject—in, into, and jacio, to throw.] 1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to inject anything into the mouth or stomach.—2. To cast or throw in general.

They surround
The town with walls, and mound inject on mound.

The town with walls, and mound byject on mound. Perc.

Injection (in-jek'shon), n. [L. injectio, in-jectionis, from injicio. See INJECT.] I. The act of injecting or throwing in, as the forcible throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe.—2. That which is injected or thrown in, as a liquid medicine thrown into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.—3. In anat. (a) the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. (b) The preparation itself thus formed by injection.—4. In steamengines, (a) the act of throwing cold water into the condenser of a steam-engine. (b) The cold water thrown into a condenser to procold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum.—Injection cock, in a steam-engine, the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser.—Injection condenser, a vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.—Injection engine, a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condense a water.—Injection water a wine into the condense of the into the condenser.—Injection pipe, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.—Injection water, the water thus

thrown.

Injector (in-jekt'er). n. One who or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for supplying the bollers of steam-engines, especially the bollers of locomotive engines, with water. Its main superiority over the feed-pump consists in the fact that it works equally well whether the engine is running

equally well whether the engine is running or at rest, whereas the feed-pump acts only while it is running.

Injeer (in-jer'), v.t. [Fr. s'ingérer, to meddle or interfere, L. ingerere—in, in, and gero, to carry.] To insinuate; to introduce by indirect or artful means. [Scotch.]

A stratagen from first to last, to inger into your confidence some espial of his own. Sir W. Scott.

Injelly (in-jel'li), v.t. To deposit or incorporate as in a jelly. [Rare.]

Like fossils in the rock, with golden yolks Imbedded or injellied. Tennyson.

Like fossis in the rock, with golden yolks Imbedded or injettied. Tempson.

Injoin (in-join'), v.t. Same as Enjoin.
Injoin' (in-join'), v.t. To unite together as with joints; to join. Shak.
Injucunditay in jucundus, unpleasant-in, not, and jucundus, pleasant. Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. Cockeram.
Injudicable (in-jūdik-ka-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and judicable.] Not cognizable by a judge. Hailey. [Rare.]
Injudicial (in-jū-di'shal), a. [Prefix in, not, and judicial.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.
Injudicious (in-jū-di'shas), a. [Prefix in, not, and judicious.] Not judicious: (a) void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as, an injudicious person. 'An injudicious tographer.' Murphy. (b) Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an injudicious measure.—SXN. Indiscreet, inconsiderate, incantious, unwise, rash, hasty, imprudent.
Injudiciously (in-jū-di'shus-li), adv. In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

Injudiciously (in-jū-di'shus-ll), adv. In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

Injudiciousness (in-jū-di'shus-nes), n. The quality of being injudicious or unwise. Injunction (in-jungk'shon), n. [L. injunctio, injunctionis, from injungo, to enjoin—in, and jungo, to join.] 1. The act of enjoining or directing; direction.—2. That which is enjoined; a command; order; precept.

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered,
The high injunction not to taste that fruit.

Milton.

3. In law, a writ or process granted by a court of equity, and in some cases under statutes by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ.

the writ.

Injure (in'jer), v.t. pret. & pp. injured; ppr. injuring. [Fr. injurier; L. injurior, from injuria, injury. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to impair the excellence, value, strength of, and the like; to hurt; to damage: (a) to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (b) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (c) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or descreter. (d) To impair, as reputation or descreter. (c) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character. (d) To impair or diminish, as happiness. (e) To give pain to, as sensibility or feeling; to grieve. (f) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

Injure, † n. Injury. Chaucer.

Injure; (inj'er-er), n. One who or that which injures or wrongs.

Which injures or wrongs.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the injurer or sufficient.

Atterbury.

Injurious (in-jū'ri-us), a. [L. injurius—in, not, and jus, juris, right, justice, law.]

1. Tending to injure (in all its senses); hurtil; harmful; as, injurious to health, to property, to reputation, to happiness, to the feelings, to the mind, and the like; that which impairs rights, or prevents the enjoyment of them, is injurious; violence is injurious to the person, as intemperance is to the health; indolence is injurious to property; the injurious consequences of sin of folly; the very suspicion of cowardice is injurious to a soldier's character; obscure

hints, as well as open detraction, are some-times injurious to reputation. 'Injurious times injurious to reputation. 'Injurious appellations.' Swift.—2.† Overbearing; insolent: applied to persons.

Not half so bad as thine to England's king. Injurious duke, that threatest where's no

Injuriously (in-jū'ri-us-li), adv. In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

Injuriousness (in-jū'ri-us-nes), n. The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injurious

jury.

Injury (in'jū-ri), n. [L. injuria, from injurius. See Injurios.] 1. That which injures (in all its senses); that which brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good or value; mischief; detriment;

Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers, And infury and outrage.

Many times we do infury to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments.

Watts.

2.† Abusive speech or language.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between things, he fell to bitter invectives against in French king; and spake all the injuries he codevise of Charles.

Bacon

Injustice (in-jus'tis), n. [Fr., from L. in-justitia—in, not, and justitia, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due; iniquity; wrong.

Holding of white to the Athenians) resemble Nero in their extravagance, much more did they resemble, and even exceed, him in cruelty and pylistice,
Birrke.

their extravagance, much more did they resemble, and even exceed, him in cruelty and injustice.

Bischet.

The (ingk'), n. [O.E. enke, inke, O.Fr. enque (Fr. encre, with r interpolated), Pr. encaut, from L. encaustum, the purple ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, from Gr. enkaustos, burned in —en., in, and katō, to burn.] 1. A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like. Common (black) writing ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabic. The colouring matter is the tannogallate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum-arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the colour. Sulphate of copper is occasionally added to ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. For copying ink, a little sugar is added, which prevents its drying rapidly and perfectly.—2. A pigment, as China or Indian ink.—Lithographic ink, an ink used for writing on stones or for transferring autographically from paper to stone: it is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lamp or Paris black.—Marking ink, an ink used for writing on stones or for transferring autographically from paper to stone: it is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lamp or Paris black.—Marking ink, an ink used for writing link is mate, by boiling linseed-oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resident.—Interpretation.—Interpretati by boiling linseed-oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin.—Ink for the rolling press, is made with linseed-oil burned as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.—Indian or China ink. See under INDIAN.—Sympathetic ink, a liquid used in writing, which exhibits no colour or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, lemon juice turns brown, and a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens. blackens

Ink (ingk), v.t. To blacken, colour, or daub with ink.

with ink.
Ink (ingk), n. The socket of a mill-spindle.
Ink-bag, Ink-sac (ingk/bag, ingk/sak), n. A
bladder-shaped sac, found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and
viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting
which, in case of danger from enemies, they
are enabled to render the surrounding
water opaque and thus to conceal themselves. This fluid is to some extent used
for drawing under the name of sepia, from
the genus which first supplied it for commerce.

Ink-blurred (ingk'blerd), a. Blurred or darkened with ink.

Ink-bottle (ingk'bot-l), n. A bottle for

Ink-fish (ingk'fish), n. The cuttle-fish.

Ink-glass (ingk'glas), n. A glass vessel for holding ink.

Inkholder (ingk'höld-ér), n. A vessel for holding ink; an ink-bottle.

Inkhorn (ingk'horn), n. [Ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.]. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person.—2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.

Inkhorn (ingk'horn), a. Pedantic; highsounding. 'Inkhorn terms.' Bale.—Inkhorn mate, a fellow that carries an inkhorn; a scribbling, bookies, or pedantic man.

horn mate, a fellow that carries an instead a scribbling, bookish, or pedantic man. And ere that we will suffer such a prince, So kind a father of the commonweal, To be disgraced by an inthorn mate, We and our wives and children all will fight.

State.

Inkiness (ingk'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being inky.

lity of being inky.

Inking-roller (ingk'ing-rôl-er), n. A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, and supported on a spindle, used by letterpressprinters to supply the types with ink.

Inking-table (ingk'ing-fa-bl), n. A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking-roller with the requisite quantity during the process of printing.

Inking-trough (ingk'ing-trof), n. The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink.

servoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink.
Inkle (ing'kl), n. [Fr. ligneul, lignol, strong thread used by shoemakers; E.lingle, lingun, then, by loss of l, ingle, inkle, from L. linuum, flax.] 1. Formerly, a particular kind of crewel or worsted, with which ladies worked flowers, &c.—2. A sort of broad linen tape.
Inkling (ingk'ling), n. [From O.Fr. enclin, inclination, disposition; or perhaps from a Fr. enclin, inclin, from en or in, and clin, a wink.] 1. A hint or whisper; an intimation.

tion.

They have had inkling this fortnight what we intend to do, which now we'll show 'em in deeds.

Shak.

2. Inclination; desire. Grose.

Inkmaker (ingk'mäk-èr), n.

One whose occupation is to make ink.

Inknit (in-nit), v.t. [Prefix in, and knit.]

To knit in.

Inknot (in-not'), v.t. [Prefix in, and knot.]
To bind as with a knot.

To bind as with a knot. Ink-pot (ingk/pot), n. An inkholder. Swift. Ink-sac. See INK-BAO. Inkstand (ingk/stand), n. A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils. Ink-stone (ingk/stön), n. A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black colour, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink

making ink.

Ink-well (ingk'wel), n. An ink-bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing-desk.

Inky (ingk'i), a. Consisting of ink; containing ink, smeared or blackened with ink;

resembling ink; black. Strewed were the streets around with milk-white

reams,
Flowed all the Canongate with inky stream

Inlace (in-lās'), v.t. pret. & pp. inlaced; ppr. inlaceing. [Prefix in, and lace.] To work in, as lace; to embellish, as with lace. See ENLACE.

ENIAGE.
Inlagary,† Inlagation† (in-la'gari, in-la-ga'shon), n. [Barbarous Latinized forms from in and law, to correspond with ula-garia, utlagation, for outlawry.] A restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law.

benefit of the law.

Inlaid (in-lād'), pp. of inlay (which see).

Inland (in'land), a. [In and land.] I. Interior; remote from the sea; as, an inland town or lake. 'In this wide inland sea.'

Spenser.—2. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; as, inland trade or transportation; inland navigation.—8. Confined to a country, drawn and navalle in transportation; inland navigation,—3. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as, an inland bill of exchange, distinguished from a foreign bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.—4.† Opposed to upland, the old expression for rustic; hence, somewhat refined or polished; civilized.

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an inland man. Shak.

Inland (in'land), adv. In or towards the interior of a country.
Inland (in'land), n. 1. The interior part of a country. Far to the inland retired.'
Milton.—2. In feudal law, demesne land; that which was let to tenants being denominated actives. minated outland

Inlander (inland-ér), n. One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

Inlandish† (inland-ish), a. Denoting something inland; native. thing inland; native.
Inlapidate (in-la/pi-dāt), v.t. [L. in. into.

and lapis, lapidis, a stone.] To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [Rare.] Some natural spring waters will inlapidate wood.

Inlard (in-lärd'), v.t. Same as Enlarad.
Inlaw (in-la'), v.t. [Prefix in, into, and law.]
To clear of outlawry or attainder. Bacon.
Inlay (in-la'), v.t. pret. & pp. inlaid; ppr.
inlaying. [In and lay.] To lay or insert
in; to ornament or diversity by inserting
pearls, precious stones, metals, fine woods,
ivory, &c., in a groundwork of some other
material material.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold, Shak. Inlay (in-la'), n. Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

The sloping of the moonlit sward Was damask work and deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown, which crept Adown to where the waters slept. Tennyson.

Inlayer (in-lā'er), n. The person who in-lays, or whose occupation it is to inlay. Inleague (in-lēg'), n. t. [Prefix in, and teague.] To ally or form an alliance with; to unite

With a willingness inleague our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.

Inlet (in/let), n. [Something let in.] I. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; as, the senses are the inlets of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple together. Wotton.

2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river; a narrow strip of water running into the land; a creek; a channel. 'Glaring sand and inlets bright.'

Tennyson.—3. Any material inserted or in-

Tempson.—8. Any material inserted or in-laid; inlay. Simmonds.

Inletter (in-let'er), v.t. [Prefix in, and letter.] To engrave with letters. Feltham. Inlier (in-l'er), n. In geol. a portion of one formation completely surrounded by an-other formation that rests upon it: opposed

to outlier.
Inlighten (in-lit'n), v.t. Same as Enlighten.
Inlist (in-list'). See ENLIST.
Inlock (in-lok'), v.t. [Prefix in, and lock.]
To lock or inclose one thing within another.
Inlumine (in-lum'in), v.t. Same as Enlumine.

mine.
Inly (in'li), a. [Prep. or adv. in, and -ly.] Internal; interior; secret. 'Didst thou but know the inly touch of love.' Shak.
Inly (in'li), adv. Internally; inwardly; within; in the heart; mentally; secretly; as, to be inly pleased or crieved.

inly pleased or grieved Her heart with joy unwonted inly swelled. Spenser.

Inmantle (in-man'tl), v.t. [Prefix in, and mantle.] To enwrap, as in a mantle; to enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade

Immantled all the world.

G. Fletcher.

Inmantled all the world.

Inmate (in'mat), n. [In or inn and mate.]
A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one who occupies any place: often used of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclosed In serpent, intmate bad!

Inmate (in'mat), a. Admitted as a dweller in the same place of residence; residing in a place. 'Inmate guests.' Milton. [Rare.]

None but an immate fee could force us out.

Inmesh (in-mesh'), v. t. [Prefix in, and mesh.] To bring within or involve in meshes, as of a net.

meshes, as of a net.

Inmew (in-mü), v.t. [Prefix in, and mew.]

To inclose, as in a mew or cage. 'Inmew
the town below.' Beau. & Fl.

Inmost (in'mōst), a. [A. Sax innema, inmemest, a superlative of the prep. or adv.
in. See Hindmost.] Farthest within; rerecent the black of the prep. or adv. motest from the surface or external part.

The silent, slow, consuming fires, Which on my immost vitals prey. Inn (in), n. [A. Sax inn, inne, a chamber, a house, an im; Icel. inni, a house, from inn, within. From the prep. in. See In.] 1.† A house; a dwelling; hence, habitation; residence; abode.

Therefore with me ye may take up your inn
For this same night.

Spenser 2. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers.

Where'er his fancy bids him roam, In every inn he finds a home. W. Combe. 3. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students. See below, Inns of Court.—4 † The town resi-

ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

oil, pound;

dence of a person of quality; a hotel; as, Leicester Inn.—Inns of Chancery, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.—Inns of Court, colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and serjeants-at-law and all aspirants to these dignities must belong; also, the buildings belonging to these societies in which the members of the inns dine together, and barristers have their chambers. Of these inns there are four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inni (in), vi. To take up lodging; to lodge.

Where do you intent to inn to night? Addition.

Where do you intend to inn to-night? Addition.

Inn,† v.t. To lodge and entertain. Chaucer.

Innate (in-nāt'), a. [L. innatus, from innaseor, to be born.] 1. Inborn; native; natural.—

2. Derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience; as, innate ideas.—3. In bot. growing upon anything by one end, as an anther which is joined by its base to the filament.

Innate (in-nāt'), v.t. To bring or call into existence; to inform. 'The first innating cause.' Marston. [Rare.]

Innated (in'nāt-ed), a. Innate; inborn.

In the true regard of those innated virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power.

Innately (in-nāt'li), adv. In an innate man-Where do you intend to inn to-night?

Innately (in-nāt'li), adv. In an innate man-

Innateness (in-nāt'nes), n. The quality of

Innateness (in-nāt'nes), n. The quality of being innate.
Innatīvet (in-nāt'iv), a. Native or natural.
'His innatīve port.' Chapman.
Innavigable (in-nāvig-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and navigable.] That cannot be navigated; inpassable by ships or vessels. 'The innavigable lake.' Dryden.
Innavigably (in-nāvig-a-bli), adv. So as not to be navigable.
Inne,† mrep. In. Chaucer.
Inne,† In,† n. A house; habitation; lodging. Chaucer; Spenser.
Inner (in'ér), a. [A. Sax. innera, compar. form from in, 1]. Interior; farther inward than something else; as, an inner chamber; the inner court of a temple or palace.—2. Interior; internal; not outward; as, to refresh the inner court of a temple or palace.

This attracts the soul, This attracts the soul,
Governs the inner man, the nobler part. Milton.

3. Not obvious; dark; esoteric; as, an inner meaning.—Inner House, the name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their divisions of the Court of Session hold their stitings in Edinburgh; applied also to the divisions themselves, and used in contradis-tinction to the Outer House, in which the lords ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the Court of Session in regular form, by summons, letters of suspension, or advocation, reach the Inner House after passing through the Outer House Onter House.

Outer House.

Innerest, a. superl. Inmost. Chaucer.

Innerly (in'er-ih), adv. More within.

Innermost (in'er-mōst), a. Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

Inner-plate (in'er-plat), v. In arch. the wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or outer-plate, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

Inner-post (in'er-pōst), v. In ship-building, a piece brought on at the fore-side of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom, to seat the other tran-

as the wing-transom, to seat the other tran-

Inner-square (in'er-skwar), n. The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

Innervation (in-nerv-a/shon), n. [Prefix in. Innervation (in-nerv-a'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and nerve.] A state of nervelessness. Innervation (in-nerv-a'shon), n. [See Innervation (in-nerv-a'shon), n. [See Innervation of the nervous system; the nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life; a special activity exerted in any part of the nervous system.

Innerve (in-nerv), v.t. [Prefix in, and nerve.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

nerve. 1 to give here to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

Innholder (in'hôld-êr), n. 1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; an innkeeper; a taverner. 'Innholders and victuallers.' Bacon.—2.† An inhabitant. Spenser.

Inning (in'ing), n. 1. The ingathering of grain.—2. pl. (a) in cricket, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side. 'All-Muggleton had the first innings.' Dickens. Hencefy, the term a person is in office or the like.

(b) Lands recovered from the sea.

Innis (in'nis), n. Another form of Ennis (which see).
Innitency (in-ni'ten-si), n. [From L. inniter,

to lean upon—in, on, and nitor, to lean.]
A resting upon; pressure. Sir T. Browne.
Innixion† (in-nik'shon), n. [From L. innitor,

Innixion† (in-nik'shon), n. [From L. innitor, innixus, to lean or rest upon—in, and nitor, innixus, to depend, rely.] Incumbency; a resting upon. Derham.

Innikeper (in'këp-ër), n. The keeper of an inn; an innholder; a taverner. 'The rednose innkeeper at Daventry.' Shak.

Innocence (in'nō-sens), n. [Fr., from L. innocentia, from innocens, innocentis, harmless—in, not, and nocens, ppr. of noceo, to hurt, from root of neco, to kill; nox, night]. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as, the innocence of a medicine which can do no harm.—2. In a moral sense, freedom from harm.—2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask-innocence left nothing to fear.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask—innocence left nothing to fear.

3. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. —4. Simplicity; mental imbecility; ignorance. Shak. —5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband of war; as, the innocence of a cargo or of any merchandise.

Innocent (in'nō-sent), n. Same as Innocence, Shak.

Innocent (in'nō-sent), a. [L. innocens, innocents, innocent (in'nō-sent), a. [L. innocens, innocents, harmless. See Innocent endicine or perly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as, an innocent medicine or remedy. —2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. "The aidless innocent lady, his wished prey." Millon. —3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is innocent of the crime charged in the indictment. —4. Lawful; permitted; as, an innocent trade. —5. Imbectle; idiotic. —6. Not contraband of war; not subject to forfeiture; as, innocent goods carried to a belligerent nation. —Syn. Harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, guiltless, spotless, inmaculate, sinless, pure, unblamable, blameless, faultless.

Innocent (in'nō-sent), n. 1. One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor tenecents.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor tenocents.

Jer. ii. 34. 2. A natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

There be three kinds of fool, mar kinds.

There be three kinds of fool, mark this note, gentlemen. Mark it, and understand it. An innocent, a knave-fool, a fool politick.

—Massacre or slaughter of the innocents, (a) the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16. (b) In partiamentary slang, the abandonment, to-wards the end of the parliamentary session, of the bills introduced by government that are not sufficiently advanced to pass during that session.

that session.

Innocently (in'nō-sent-li), adv. In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly.

Innocent's-day (in'nō-sents-dā), n. A church festival celebrated on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

murdered by Herod.

Innocua (in-nok'ū-a), n, pl. [L., pl. neut. of innocuas, innocent.] One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two sections being the Suspecta and Venenosa. In this section the superior maxille are provided with solid teeth only, and there are no faugs. It comprises the common ringed snake of Britain and the boas and pythons of warm climates.

Innocuity (in-nok'ū-is), n. The state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Innocuous (in-nok'ū-is), a. [L. innocuous—in, not, and nocuous, hurbful, from noceo, to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect; innocent; as, certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities prove not only innocuous, but beneficial.

Innocuously (in-nok'ū-us-li), adv. In an in-

unnocuous, put penencial.

Innocuously (in-nok'ū-us-li), adv. In an innocuous manner; without harm; without
injurious effects. 'Where the salt sea innocuously breaks.' Wordsworth.

Innocuousness (in-nok'ū-us-nes), n. The
state or quality of being innocuous; harm-

lessness; the quality of heing destitute of mischievous properties or effects. Sir K. Digby. Innodated (in'nō-dat), v.t. pret. & pp. innodated, ppr. innodating. [L. in, in, and nodus, a knot.] To bind up or include, as in a knot.

Those which shall do the contrary, we do innodate with the like sentence of anathema.

Fulter.

Throwniends (in punying a bl. g. II. in in a large.)

Innominable (in-nom'in-a-bi), a. [L. innominable (in-nom'in-a-bi), a. [L. innominable in-nom'in-a-bi), a. [L. innominabilis—in, not, and nominabilis, that may be named, from nomino, to name, from nomen, a name.] Not to be named. Innominata (in-nom'in-a'fue), n. [L., fem. sing. of innominatus, nameless. See Innominatus, the innominata arteria, that is, the branch given off to the right by the arch of the arota, which subsequently divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries. clavian arteries.

clavian arteries. Innominate, a. [L. innominatus—in, not, and nominatus, named, pp. of nomino, to name, from nomen, a name.]

of nomine, to name, from nomen, a name.] Having no name; anonymous.

Innominatum (in-nomin-a"tum), a. [L. See INNOMINATE.] In anat. each of the lower bones of the pelvis is called as innominatum, because the three bones of which it is originally formed—viz. the ischium, ilium, and the os publis—grow together and form one complete bone, which is thus left nameless

less.
Innovate (in'nō-vāt), v.t. pret. & pp. innovated; ppr. innovating. [L. innovo, innovating, to renew—in, intens., and novo, to make new, from novus, new.] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

new.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship.

South.

2. To bring in by way of something new.

Every moment alters what is done,
And imovates some act till then unknown. Dryden,

And invexates some act till then unknown. Dryden, [Innovate, v. t. is now scarcely used.] Innovate (in'nō-vāt), v. t. To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established: with on or in; as, it is often dangerous to innovate on the customs of a nation. 'To innovate in public forms of worship.' Jer. Taylor.

Propose too (in.pō-vi/shon) v. [L. innovate.]

Jer. Taylor.

Innovation (in-nō-vā'shon), n. [L. innova-tio, innovationis, from innovo. See Inno-VATE.] 1. The act of innovating.—2. Change made by the introduction of something new;

change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innevations.

Hooker.

but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto timevations.

3. In Scots law, a technical expression signifying the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and he the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Called often Novation. —4. In bot, a young shoot which has not completed its growth: especially applied to the young shoots of mosses. Innovationist (in-nō-vä-shon-ist), a. One who favours or introduces innovations. Innovative (in'nō-vä-tèr), a. Introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations. Fitzedward Hall. Innovator (in'nō-vä-tèr), a. One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Time is the greatest innovator. Bacon. He was an innovator by vitue of rejecting innovations (in-nok'shus), a. [L. innovius-novatons.]

vations.

"Innoxious (in-nok'shus), a. [L. innoxius—in, not, and noxius, hurtful, from noceo, to hurt.] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as, an innocious Innoxious (in-nok'shus), a.

drug,

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's
heads and on horses' manes.

Sir K. Digby. 2.† Free from crime; pure; innocent.

Stranger to civil and religious rage, The good man walked innoxious through his age.

The good man walked innexious through his age. Fope.

Innoxiously (in-nok'shus-li), adv. In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

Innoxiousness (in-nok'shus-nes), n. The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness. 'The danger or the innoxiousness of any and every manuscript.' Miss Burney.

Innubilous (in-nū'bil-us), a. [L. innubilous, cloudless—in, not, and nubila, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. Blount. [Rare.]

Innuendo (in-nū-en'dō), n. [L. innuendo (abl. of gerund), by nodding, from innuo, to give of gerund), by nodding, from innuo, to give a nod—in, and old nuo, Gr. neuo, to nod ! I. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. Mercury . . . owns it a marriage by an innuendo

2. In law, a word formerly used in Latin

pleadings, and now, in the present English forms, to point out the person or thing meant or referred to by a pronoun; as, he (innuendo the plaintiff, that is, meaning the plaintiff) did so and so.

Innuent (in'ni-ent), a. [L. innuens, innuentis, ppr. of innue, See Innuento.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innuit, n. [Esitimo.] The people: the name by which the Eskimo call themselves.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the

The Eskino do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and proudly as Innuit, that is, 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the parth. as though the earth.

the earth. Quart. Rev. Innumerableness (innumera-bil'i-ti, in-nû'mêr-a-bil-nes), n. State of being innumerable.

Innumerable (in-nû'mêr-a-bil, a. [L. innumerabilis—prefix in, not, and numerabilis, that can be numbered, from numero, to number. See NUMBER.] Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude, hence indefinitely very numbered. for multitude; hence, indefinitely, very nu-

for multilities; neares, machiness, ...

Cover me, ye pines!

Ye cedars, with innumerable boughs

Hide me, where I may never see them more!

Millor

SYN. Countless, numberless, unnumbered. Innumerably (in-nû/mēr-a-bli), adv. Without number. Innumerous (in-nû/mēr-us), a. [L. innumerus, countless—in, not, and numerus, numerus,

merus, countless—in, not, and numerus, number.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. 'This close dungeon of innumerous boughs.' Milton.

The palpitating angel in his flosh. The palpitating angel in his flosh. Thrilis inly with consenting fellowship. To those innumerous spirits who sun themselves outside of time.

Innutrition (in-nū-tri'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and nutrition.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

It has already been shown that the belief expressed by Wolff in a direct connection between fructification and innufrition, is justified inductively by many facts of many kinds.

H. Spencer.

of many kinds.

Innutritious (in-nû-tri'shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and nutritious.] Not nutritions; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing.

Innutritive (in-nû tri-tiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and nutritive.] Not nourishing.

Inobedience † (in-ō-bĕ'di-ens), n. [Prefix in, not, and obedience.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience. 'Inobedience to this call of Christ.' Bp. Bedell.

Inobedient † (in-ō-bĕ'di-ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and obedient.] Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

neglecting to obey.

Inobservable (in-ob-zerv'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and observable.] That cannot be seen, perceived, or observed.

Inobservance (in-ob-zerv'ans), n. [Prefix in, not, and observance.] Want of observance; neglect of observing; disoledience.

'Drowsy inobservance and carelessness.'

Inobservant (in-ob-zerv'ant), a. [Prefix in, not, and observant.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless. Inobservation (in-ob'zerv-ā''shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and observation.] Neglect or want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful inobservation. Shuckford.

Inobtrusive (in-ob-trö'siv), a. [Prefix in, not, and obtrusive.] Not obtrusive. Coleridge. See Unobtrusive, which is most used.

Inobtrusively (in-ob-trö'siv-li), adv. Unobtrusively.

Inobtrusiveness (in-ob-trö'siv-nes), n. The

obtrusively.

Inobtrusiveness (in-ob-trö'siv-nes), n. The quality of being not obtrusive.

Inocarpin (1-ob-kar'pin), n. A red colouring matter contained in the juice of Inocarpus edulis, a tree gnowing in Talitti.

Inoccupation (in-ob'kū-pā'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and occupation.] Want of occupation. Sydney Smith.

Inoceramus (1-ob-se'ra-mus), n. [Gr. is, inos, a fibre, and kerumos, a tile, shell.] A mollusc only known in a fossil state, resembling in its general appearance the Ostraces, but more nearly the genus Gryphea. It is highly characteristic of the cretaceous formation in Europe, America, and India. Inoculable (in-ok'ā-la-bi), a. 1. That may be inoculable (in-ok'ā-la-bi), a. 1. That may be inoculated.—2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.

Inocular (in-ok'ā-la-bi), a. In entom, a term applied to the antenme of insects when inserted in the angle of the eye.

Inoculate (in-ok'ā-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. inoculated, ppr. inoculating. [L. inoculo, incoluatum, to ingraft an eye or bud of one

tree into another—in, into, and oculus, an eye.] 1. To bud; to perform the operation of budding upon; to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock; as, to inoculate a stock with a foreign bud.—2. In med. to communicate a disease to a person by introducing intertions matter into 2. In mea. to communicate a disease to a person by introducing infectious matter into his blood, generally by puncturing the skin; as, to invoculate a person with the matter of small-pox or cow-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate.

sinari-pox or cow-pox, neince, generally, we infect, to contaminate.

The foulest vices were consecrated to the service of the gods, and the holiest ceremonies were inculated with impurity and sensuality. F. A. Fronde.

Inoculate (in-ol'd-laft), vi. To propagate by budding; to practise inoculation.

Inoculation (in-ol'd-laft), no. In propagate lating, buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.—2. In med. the act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health by introducing through puncture contagious matter into his blood; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the blood by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; as, inoculation with the small-pox; inoculation with the small-pox; inoculation with the small-pox; inoculation with the communication of the small-pox, with the intention of neverther a subsequent tice inoculation has been limited chiefly to the communication of the small-pox, with the intention of preventing a subsequent attack of small-pox of a severer type, but this is now illegal in Britain, vaccination being used instead. See VACCINATION.— Inoculation of grass lands, in agri. a pro-cess which consists in preparing the soil as if it were to be sown down with grass seeds, but covering it first with small frag-ments of turf taken from the best old pas-ture land after which crass seeds mixed ments of turf taken from the best old pasture land, after which grass seeds mixed with clover are scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the turf and press in the seeds. The design is to produce a luxuriant crop of grass.

Inoculator (in-olc'ū-lāt-er), n. A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or disenses by inoculation.

Inodiate i (in-o'd'ū-lāt, n.t. [L. in, into, and odium, hatred.] To make hateful.

The ancienter members of her communion. have been of late represented, or rather reprobated, under the inodiating character of high churchmen.

Inodorate (in-ô'dèr-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and odorate.] Having no scent or odour. Inodorous (in-ô'dèr-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and odorous.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is . . . an inodorous liquor

Inodorousness (in-ō'der-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odour.

Inoffensive (in-of-fens'iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and offensive.] 1. Giving no offence or provocation; causing no uneasiness or disturbance; as, an inoffensive man; an inoffensive appearance or sight.

2. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Thy inoffensive satires never bite. 3. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance. [Rare and poetical.]

From hence a passage broad, Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell. Milton. Inoffensively (in-of-fensiv-l), adv. In an inoffensive manner; without giving offence; without harm; in a manner not to offend.
Inoffensiveness (in-of-fensiv-nes), a. Harmlessness; the quality of being inoffensive or not offensive.

not offensive.

What is the ground of this their pretended in firstiveness?

Bp. Hall.

Inofficial (in-of-fi/shal), a. [Prefix in, not, and official.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as, an inofficial communication; inofficial intelligence.

munication; inofficial intelligence.

Pinckney and Marshall would not make inofficial visits to discuss official business.

Inofficially (in-of-fi/shal-il), adv. In an inofficial manner; without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

Inofficious (in-of-fi/shal), a. [Prefix in, not, and officious (in-of-fi/shus), a. [Prefix in, not, and officious.] Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to or not in accordance with duty.

Let not a father hope to excuse an inofficious disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own.

Paley.

Up, thou tame river, wake,

Up, thou tame river, wake, And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake: Thou drown'st thyself in inefficious sleep. B. Fonson.

[In second extract perhaps = It. inofficioso [In second extract perhaps = 1t. inclinioso, uncivi), inattentive. — Inclinious testament, in law, a will contrary to a parent's natural duty, by which a child is unjustly deprived of its inheritance.

Inolite (in'o-lit), n. on mineral. carbonate of lime; calcite.

Inoperation † (in-o'pe-rā''shon), n. [Linoperor, to feetc—in, on, and operor, to work.]

Agency; influence.

Agency, innuence.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the inoperation of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth.

ccedeth. E. Hall.
Inoperative (in-o'pe-rāt-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and operative.] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as, laws rendered inoperative by neglect; inoperative remedies.

gleet; moperative remedies.

The processes by which 'mouse' was changed into 'mice,' and 'speak' into 'spoke' are now inoperative.

Lathan.

Inopercular (in-ō-per'kū-ler), a. [L. in, not, and operculum, a lid.] In conch. a term applied to certain univalve shells, as having

applied to certain univalve shells, as having no operculum or lid. Inoperculata (in-ō-per'lid-lā"ta), n. pl. [See Inoperculata.] The division of pulmonate gasteropoda in which there is no shelly or horny plate (operculum) by which the shell-aperture is closed when the animal is withdrawn within it.

drawn within it.

Inopinable i (in-op'in-a-bl), a. [L. inopinable ibilis—in, not, and opinor, to suppose, expect.] Not to be expected. Latimer.

Inopinable i (in-op'in-āt), a. [L. inopinatus, not expected—in, not, and opinatus, supposed, imagined, from opinor, to suppose. Unexpected. 'Casuall and inopinate cases.' Time's Storehouse (quoted by Latham).

Inopportune (in-op'portun), a. [Prefix in, not, and opinatus; L. inopportunus. See OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable. 'No visit could have been more inopportune! (Hook. Inopportune), adv. In

more inopportune. Hook.

Inopportunely (in-op'por-tūn-li), adv. In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

Inopportunity (in-op'por-tūn'i-ti), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and opportunity.] Want of opportunity; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

Inoppressive (in-op-pres'iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and oppressive.] Not oppressive; not burdensome.

Throughent (in-op'ō-lent), a. [Prefix in, not.

not, and oppressive.] Not oppressive; not burdensome.

Inopulent (in-op'alent), a. [Prefix in, not, and opulent.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

Inordinacy (in-or'din-a-si), n. [From inordinate.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess or want of moderation; as, the inordinacy of desire or other passion. 'Inordinacy and immorality of mind.' Jer. Taylor.

Inordinate (in-or'din-at), a. [L. inordinatus—in, not, and ordinatus, well-ordered, orderly, from ordino, to regulate, from ordo, ordinis, a regular series.] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed or to usual bounds: as, an inordinate love of the world; inordinate desire of fame. 'Inordinate vanity.' Burke.

Inordinate manner; irregularly; excessively; immoderately.

As soon as a man desires anything inordinate.

immoderately.

As soon as a man desires anything inordinately, he is presently disquieted in himself.

Fer. Taylor. Inordinateness (in or din at nes), n. Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion.

other passion.

Inordination (in-or-din-ā'shon), n. [L. inordinatio, inordinationis, disorder, from inordinatus. See INORDINATE.] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.

Every inordination of religion that is not in defect, is properly called supersition. Fer. Taylor.

Inorganic (in-or-gan'ik), a. [Prefix in, not, and organic.] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as, the inorganic matter that forms the earth's surface.—Inorganic bodies are such as have no overse, as mineral. no organs, as minerals.

no organs, as minerals.

**Inorganic substances never live. Chemically, they may be simple or compound, such combinations usually forming binary or ternary compounds. Their physical condition may be solid, fluid, or gaseous; but they are homogeneous in texture, that is, any detached portion exactly resembles the remainder in composition and properties. They may be amorphous, without distinct forms; or crystalline, that is, having distinct geometrical forms, bounded by plane surfaces which have a definite relation to each other. They increase by the addition of like particles to their surface, which is termed accretion or juxtaposition. Their atoms are at rest, unless set in motion by some physical force acting from without; they intitate no change or motion.

Madan.

-Inorganic chemistry, the chemistry of the elements other than carbon. See CHEMIS-

TRY.

Inorganical (in-or-gan'ik-al), a. Inorganic.

Inorganically (in-or-gan'ik-al-li), adv. Without organs or organization.

Inorganity† (in-or-gan'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being inorganic. The inorganity of the soul. Sir T. Browne.

Inorganization (in-or-gan-iz-ā"shon), n. The state of being inorganizate, absence of organization.

Inorganization.

Inorganization.

Inorganized (in-organ-izd), a. Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, or other minerals.

metals, or other minerals.

Inorthography (nor-thog'ra-fl), n. [Prefix in, not, and orthography.] A deviation from correct orthography. Fettham.

Inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), v.; [L. in, and osculor, osculatus, to kiss. See Osculation.]

In anat. to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extendities, to expect on the contact of the contact 1. In anal, to unite my apposition of that the country inosculates with another; a vein inconcluses with an artery. Hence, said of any channels or passages running the one into the other. The analysis of each other.

The complements of each other.

form the complements of each other. The several monthly divisions of the journal may two scalate, but not the several volumes. De Quincey. Inosculate, but not the several volumes. De Quincey. Inosculated; ppr. inosculating. To unite, as two vessels in an animal body. 'Into which (arteries) are inosculated other vessels.' Berkeley.

sels.' Berkeley.'
Inosculation (in-os'kū-lā'shon), n. 1. The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, or by contact and perforation of their sides, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosis. 2. An incorporating or assimilating union; a blending.

2. An incorporating or assimilating union; a blending.
Inosic (in-os'ik), a. [Gr. is, inos, force, nerve, muscle, fibre.] In chem. a term applied to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-quice. It is uncrystallizable, easily soluble in water, and has a very agreeable flavour of broth. of broth

Inosite (in'os-īt), n. [See Inosic.] (C₀H₁₂O₆.) A saccharine substance, isomeric with glu-

A saccharine substance, isomeric with giucose, found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, brain, &c. In 'Bright's disease' it has been found in the urine, and it exists also in several plants.

In-ower (in-our'), adv. [In, and ower, that is, over.] Nearer to any object; close to; forward: opposed to out-ower. [Scotch.]

Inoxidizable (in-oksid-lz-a-bl.), a. [Prefix in, not, and oxidizable]. In chem. that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxide.

In-penny and Out-penny (in pen-ni and out/pen-ni), n. Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c. In place+ (in plas), adv. There. Spenser. In posse (in pos'se). L. In possibility of being. See Ix ESSE.

In-put (in'put), n. Contribution, or share in a contribution; balance in change of money. [Scotch.]

(Scotch.)

Iscoton.]
Inquartation (in-kwar-tā'shon), n. In metal. same as Quartation (which see).
Inquest (in'kwest), n. [0.Fr. enqueste; Fr. enquete, from L. inquisitus, pp. of inquiro, to seek after—in, and quæro, to seek, to search.] 1. Inquiry; search; quest.

search.] I. Inquiry; search; quest.
This is the laborious and vexatious tinquest that the soul must make after science.

2. In English law, (a) a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury. (b) The jury itself.—Coroner's inquest, an inquest held on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose the coroner of each county is empowered to summon jurymen out of the peirbhourhood and witnesses. See CORONER. empowered to summon jurymen out of the neighbourhood, and witnesses. See CORONER.

—Inquest of office, an inquiry made by the sovereign's officer, a sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the sovereign to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by the aid of a jury of no determinate number of the property of the state of th nate number

nate number.

Inquiet in-kwiet, v.t. [Prefix in, not, and quiet.] To disturb; to trouble.

Inquietation in-kwi-et-ā/shon), n. Disturbance. Sir T. Elyot.

turbance. Sir T. Elijot. Inquietude (in-kw'fet-id), n. [Fr., from L. inquietudo—in, not, and quietudo, quietude, from quies, rest.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude. Byron.

Inquiline (lu'kwi-lin), n. [L. inquilinus, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own.] An insect that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects. Inquinate (infewin-āt), v.i. [L. inquino, inquinatum, to defile—in, and O.L. cunire, to void excrement.] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.] Inquination (in-kwin-äshon), n. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. Bacom. [Rare.] Inquirable (in-kwir-a-bl), a. Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

or inquest. There be many more things inquirable by you

Inquire (in-kwlr'), v.i. pret. & pp. inquired; ppr. inquiring. [L. inquiro, to seek afterin, into, and quæro, to seek 1 1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth

we will call the damsel, and negure at her mouth.

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.—

Inquire has of before the person asked; as, inquire of them, or of him. It has commonly one or other of the prepositions about, after, concerning, for, into, and formerly of, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to inquire of his welfare. r Chron. xviii. 10.

For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.

Eccl. vii. 10.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information it is followed by into; as, the coroner by jury inquires into the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, for or after is commonly used; as, inquire for one Saul of Tarsus; he was inquiring for or after the house to which he was directed; inquire for the cloak that is lost; inquire for or after the right road. Written also Enquire.

Inquire (in-lwir'), v.t. 1. To ask about; to seek by asking; to make examination or inquiry respecting; as, he inquired the way.

Having thus at length inquired the truth concerning law and dispense. Milton. 2.† To call; to name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly inquire Spenser,

Inquirendo (in-kwīr-en'dō). [L.] In law, an authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown.

Inquirent (in-kwīr'ent), a. [L. inquirens, inquirents, ppr. of inquiro, to seek after. See INQUIRE.] Making inquiry; inquiring; wishing to know.

Delia's eve

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious.

Shenstone.

Inquirer (in-kwir'er), n. One who inquires

Inquirer (m-kwi cr), n. One who inquires, searches, or examines; an investigator. Inquiringly (in-kwiring-li), adv. In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. Inquiry (in-kwiri), n. [From inquire, like expiry from expire.] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.

Acts x. 17.

gate. 2. Search for truth, information, or know-ledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experi-ments or other modes; as, inquiries about philosophical knowledge. I have been engaged in physical inquiries. Locke.

3. A question; an interrogation; a query; as, address your inquiries to me, sir.—Writ of inquiry, a judicial process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proin the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an inter-locutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.—Court of Inquiry or Enquiry. See Court of Enquiry under Court.—Syn. Interrogation, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, examination, search, research.

Inquisible† (in-kwiz-ibl), a. [From L. inquiro, inquisitum, to seek.] Admitting of judicial inquiry. Hale.

Inquisition (in-kwi-zi'shon), n. [L. inquisitio, inquisitionis, from inquiro, inquisition, to seek after. See INQUIRE] 1. The act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; search; investigation.

You are so far to exercise an inquisition upon your-self as . . . you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. Fer. Taylor. 2. In law, (a) the verdict of a petty jury impanuelled by the sheriff, to inquire of damages in civil actions, where the defendant has suffered judgment by default, and the damages are required to be assessed; also of various other matters where the court requires a particular fact certified, or requires the sheriff to do certain acts in further than the court of the independ of the independent of the indep equires the sheriff to do certain acts in furtherance of its judgment. (b) A judicial inquiry; an official examination; an inquest.

3. In the R. Cath. Ch. a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Catholic princes and people to extipate heretics. Its operations were confined to Spain and Portugal and their colonies, and to part of Italy, and its functions were exercised with the greatest cruelty. It still nominally exists, but its rigour is entirely mitigated, its action being confined to the examination of books and the trial of ecclesiastical of-fences.

Inquisition (in-kwi-zi'shon), v.t. To make inquisition or inquiry into or concerning. Inquisitional (in-kwi-zi'shon-al), a. 1. Relating to inquisition or inquiry; making inquiry; busy in inquiry.—2. Relating to the Inquisition.

Inquisitionary (in-kwi-zi'shon-a-ri), a. Inquisitional.

quisitional.

Inquisitive (in-kwi'zit-iv), a. Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions, discussion, investigation, observation, and the like; given to research; given to pry into anything; troublesomely curious. 'A young, inquisitive, and sprightly genius.' Watts.

The whole neighbourhood grew inquisitive after my name and character.

Addison.

Syn. Inquiring, prying, curious.
Inquisitive (in-kwi'zit-iv), n. A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. Sir W. Temple.

inquisitively (in-kwi'zit-iv-li), adv. In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

information; with scrutiny.

Inquisitiveness (in-kwi/zit-iv-nes), n. The quality of being inquisitive; the disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known; as, the inquisitiveness of the human wind. mind.

mind.

Inquisitor (in-kwi'zit-er), n. [L. See In-quire.] 1. One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine.—2.† An inquisitive or curious person. 'Inquisitors are tatlers.' Feltham.

3. A member of the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition.

inquisition.
Inquisitorial (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-al), a. Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

He conferred on it a kind of *inquisitorial* and censorial power even over the laity, and directed it to inquire into all matters of conscience. *Hume*.

Inquisitorially (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-al-ii), adv. In an inquisitorial manner. Inquisitorious (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-us), a. Mak-ing strict inquiry; inquisitorial. [Rare.]

Under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.

cery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.

Millon.

Inquisiturient | (in-kwi'zi-tū'n'i-ent), a.

[From a fictive L. verb inquisiturio, from inquiro, inquisitum, to inquire. See Inquine.]

Given to inquisitum, 'Our inquisitriet inquiry; inquisitorial.' 'Our inquisiturient bishops.' Millon.

Inracinate (in-rai'n-āt), v.t. [Fr. inraciner—in, and racine, a root, from a hypothetical L. form radicina, from radic, radicis, a root.] To enroot; to implant.

Inrail (in-rāi'), v.t. [Prefix in, and rail.] To rail in; to inclose with rails.

Inregister (in-rejis-ter), v.t. [Prefix in, and register.] To enrol, as in a register; to register.

register.

Inroad (in'rōd), n. [Prefix in, and road.]
The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or de-

sultory incursion or invasion; attack; encroachment.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily introads of the enemy. Clarendon.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep introad which the prerogative had made into the province of legislature.

Macaulay.

Inroad † (in-rod'), v.t. To make inroad into; to invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, inroaded Aquitain. Fuller.

Inroll (in-rôl'), v. t. Same as Enrol.

Inrolment (in-rol'ment), n.
Enrolment.

Introlment (m-rol ment), n. Same as Envoluent.

Inrunning (in-rol ment), n. [Prefix in, and run.] 1. The act of running in.—2. The place or point where one stream falls into another, or into the sea; influx. 'At the inrunning of the brook.' Tennyson.

Insafety i (in-sal'ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and safety.] Want of safety.

Insalivation (in-sa'li-vā''shon), n. In physiol. the blending of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

Insalubrious (in-sa-li'bri-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and salubrious.] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavourable to health; unhealthy; as, an insalubrious air or climate.

Insalubrity (in-sa-li'bri-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and salubrity.] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the insalubrity of air, water, or climate. insalubrity of air, water, or climate.

Socrates shows the cause of the insalubrity of a passage between two mountains in Armenia.

T. Warton.

Insalutary (in-sa'lū-ta-ri), a. [Prefix in, not, and salutary.] Not salutary: (a) not favourable to health or soundness; unwholesome. (b) Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

of evil.

Insanability, Insanableness (in-san'a-bil''i-i, in-san'a-bi-nes), n. State of being insanable or incurable.

Insanable (in-san'a-bl.), a. [Prefix in, not, and sanable.] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable.

Insanably (in-san'a-bli), adv. So as to be

Insane (in-san'), a. [Prefix in, not, and sane.] 1. Not sane; unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious;

distracted. Soon after Dryden's death she became insane, and was confined under the care of a female attendant.

Malone.

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an insane hospital.—3.† Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the insane root (probably hemlock or henbane)
That takes the reason prisoner?

Shak.

Insanely (in-san'il), adv. In an insane manner; madly; foolishly; without reason. Insaneness (in-san'nes), n. Insanity. Insanity of the san'i-st), v.t. To make unsander distremental.

sound or distempered.

Does not the distemper of the body insaniate the soul? sour Insanie † (in-să'ni), n. Insanity. 'It insinuateth me of insanie.' Shak. [An affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.] Insanity (in-sani-fi), v.t. To make insane; to madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would insanify them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. Spainey Smith.

only half mad if they could. Sydney Smith.

Insanity (in-san'i-ti), n. [L. insan'itas, from
insanus, unsound. See InsanE.] The state
of being insane or of unsound mind; derangement of intellect; madness. This term
is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium to raving
madness; it is rarely used, however, to express the temporary delirium occasioned by
fever or accident. It has been classified by
some medical writers under the four heads
of mania, melancholy, dementia, and idiocy.

All power of fancy over reson is a degree of

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of insanity. Foliason. SYN. Madness, craziness, mania, delirium,

lunacy, dementia.

Insapory (in-sa'po-ri), a. [L. in, not, and sapor, taste.] Tasteless; wanting flavour; insipid. Str T. Herbert.

Insatiability (in-sā/shi-a-bil"i-ti), n. Insa-

tiableness.

Insatiable (in-sā/shi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and satiable.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an insatiable appetite or desire; insatiable. tiable thirst.

He himself, Insatiable of glory, had lost all. Milton Insatiableness (in-sā'shi-a-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being insatiable; greediness that cannot be satisfied or appeased. Insatiably (in-sā'shi-a-bli), adv. In an insatiable manner; with greediness not to be satisfied.

insatiable manner; with greediness not to be satisfied.

Insatiate (in-sā'shi-āt), a. [L. insatiatus, unsatisfied—in, not, and satiatus, pp. of satio, to satisfy, from satis, enough.] Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as, insatiate things. thirst.

Insatiate of accumulating treasure, he discovered other methods of extortion.

Hallam.

oner memous or extortion.

Insatiately (in-sā'shi-āt-li), adv. In an insatiate manner; so greedily as not to be satisfied. 'He (Mahomet) was so insatiately libidinous.' Sir T. Herbert.

Insatiateness (in-sā'shi-āt-nes), n. The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiately.

able.

able.
Insatiety (in-sa-ti'e-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and satiety.] Insatiableness. Granger.
Insatisfaction (in-sa-tis-fak'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and satisfaction.] Want of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. Bacon. [Rare.]
Insaturable (in-saturable, and saturable, incompable of being filled or glutted.
Insaturable (in-saturable, and Insaturable, incapable of being filled or glutted.

Inscience (in'si-ens), n. [L. inscientia. See below.] Ignorance; want of knowledge or

Inscient (in'si-ent or in-si'ent), a. [L. in, not, and sciens, scientis, ppr. of scio, to know. See Science.] Not knowing; ignorant; foolish; unskiftul.

Inscient (in'si-ent or in-si'ent), a. [L. in, into, and sciens, scientis, ppr. of scio, to know.] Endowed with knowledge or insight; intelligent.

Gaze on, with inscient vision, toward the sun.

E. E. Browning.

Insconce (in-skons'), v.t. To defend with or as with a sconce; to fortify. See Ex-

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head and *insconce* it too; or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders.

Shak. Inscribable (in-skrīb'a-bl), a. That may be

inscribed

inscribed.

Inscribableness (in-skrib'a-bl-nes), n. State of being inscribable.

Inscribe (in-skrib'), v.t. pret. & pp. inscribed; ppr. inscribing. [L. inscribo-in, and scribo, to write. See Scribe.] 1. To write down or engrave; to mark down, as something to be read; to imprint; as, to inscribe a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.—2. To mark with letters, characters, or words.

I inscribed the stone with my name. Folinson. 3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedi-cation; as, to inscribe an ode or a book to

One ode, which pleased me in the reading . . . is inscribed to the present Earl of Rochester. Dryden. inscribed to the present Earl of Rochester. Dryaen.

4. To imprint deeply; to impress; as, to inscribe anything on the mind or memory.

5. In geom. to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the former shall terminate in the periphery of the latter, or as a curvilinear figure within a rectilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the latter shall be tangents to the former.

Inscriber (in-skrib'er), n. One who inscribes. Inscriptible (in-skrib'ti-bl), n. Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within; specifically, in geom. applied to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures and solids.

in other figures and solids.

In other ngures and solids.

Inscription (in-skrip'shon), n. [Fr., from L.

inscriptio, inscriptionis, from inscribe, inscriptum. See INSCRIBE.] I. The act of inscriptum.—2. That which is inscribed; something written or engraved to communicate

Insuladate scription of the communicate in the contract of the communicate in the contract of the communicate in the contract of the contract of the communicate in the contract of the communicate in the contract of the contract thing written or engraved to communicate knowledge; especially, (a) any record of public or private occurrences, of laws, decrees, and the like, engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance, exhibited for public inspection. (b) An address or consignment of a book to a person as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage: less formal than a dedication. (c) In numis. the name given to words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals, the words that run round the rim or are placed on either side of the figure being termed the on either side of the figure being termed the legend.—3. In the civil law, an engagement which a person who makes a solemn accusation against another enters into that he will suffer the same punishment, if he has

tübe, tub, byll;

accused the other falsely, which would have been inflicted upon him had he been guilty. Inscriptive (in-skriptiv). a. Bearing in-scription; of the character of an inscrip-

Inscroll (in-skröl'), v. t. [Prefix in, and scroll.] To write on a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold, Young in limbs, in judgment old, Your answer had not been inscrolled. Shak:

Your answer had not been inserviled. Shak.

Inscrutability, Inscrutableness (in-skrö'ta-bil'vi-ti, in-skrö'ta-bil-nes), n. The quality of being inscrutable.

Inscrutable (in-skrö'ta-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and scrutable.] Not scrutable: (a) incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; as, the designs of the emperor appear to be inscrutable. (b) Incapable of being penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason; incapable of being satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or answered; as, the ways of Providence are often inscrutable. 'Waiving a question so inscrutable as this.' De Quincey.

SYN. Unsearchable, impenetrable, incomprehensible.

Inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), adv. In an in-

prenensible.

Inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), adv. In an inscrutable manner; in a manner or degree not to be found out or understood.

Insculp (in-skulp'), v. t. [L. insculpo—in, and sculp, to engrave.] To engrave; to carve. [Rare.]

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that's inscript a upon;
But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within.

Sh Shak

Insculption (in-skulp'shon), n. Inscrip-

inscription. [Rare.]
Insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), n. An engraving; sculpture. 'On his gravestone this insculpture.' Shak.

Insculptured (in-skulp'turd), a. Engraved. Inseam (in-seri), v.t. To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. Pope.

Insearch† (in-serch'), v.i. Same as En-

Insearch (in-ser'a'), v. Same as Ensearch.
Insecable (in-ser'a-bl), a. [L insecabitis—in, not, and secabitis, that may be cut, from seco, to cut.] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.
Insect (in'sekt), n. [L insectum, from inseco, insectum, to cut into—in, into, and seco, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear cut in or almost divided. So in Greek, entoma, that is, animals cut in.] 1. In zool. one of a class (insecta) of invertebrate animals of the division Arthropoda or Articulata, distinguished from the other classes of the division by the fact that the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax, and abdomen—are always distinct from one another. There are never more than three pairs of legs in the adult, and these are all borne upon the thorax; re-



Figure showing the Parts of Insects.

Fig. r.—Coleopter (Cicindela campestris). a, Head. b, Thorax. c, Abdomen. dd, Elytra. ee, Wings. ff, Antennæ.

spiration is effected by means of air-tubes or tracheæ, and in most insects two pairs of wings are developed from the back of the second and third segments of the thorax. The integument is more or less hardened by the deposition of chitin in it. The head is composed of several segments amalgamated together, and carries a pair of jointed feelers or antennæ, a pair of eyes, usually compound, and the appendages of the mouth. The thorax is composed of three segments, also amalgamated, but generally pretty easily recognized. Insects are all produced from eggs. They have been divided into three sections—Ametabola, Hemimetabola, and Holometabola, according as they remain always the same or undergo an incomplete or complete metamorphosis. The Ametaor complete metamorphosis. The Ameta-bola do not pass through metamorphosis, and differ from the adult only in size. They are all destitute of wings; the eyes are

simple and sometimes wanting. The Hemi-metabola undergo an incomplete metamor-phosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefty in the absence of wings and in size. The pupe is usually active, or if quiescent capable of movement. In the Holometa-bola the metamorphosis is complete, the larva, pupe, and imago differing greatly from one another in external appearance and habits. The larva is wormlike, and the

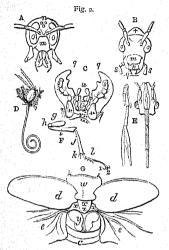


Figure showing the Parts of Insects

Figure showing the Parts of Insects.

Fig. 2.—A, B, C, Mandibulate Mouth. A, Head of Hornet, and upper side of mouth. m. Clypeus. n, Ocelli, stemmata, or simple eyes. o, Compound eyes. B, Head of Beetle, and C, under side of mouth of Beetle. †, Vertex. m, Clypeus. o, Eyes. A, Latimor upper lip. p, Mandibles or upper jaws. r, Maxillae or lower jaws. s, Maxillary palpl. f, Labium or under lip. n, Labial palpl. v, Mentum or chin, consisting of three parts—x, Mentum; xx, Stipes; xxx, Jugulum.—D and E, Haustellate Mouths. D, Spiral mouth or sucker of a Butterfly, called also Antlia. E, Straight sucker of a Plant-bug (Pentatoma) called Haustellum.—F, Leg of Stag-beetle. C, Caxa. h, Trochanter. f, Femur, T, Tibla. k, Calcares or spurs. f, Tarsus, which in this instance is pentamerous, or consisting of five pieces. t, Ungues or hooks. 2, Puvillus or cushion.—G, Therax of Stag-beetle. c, Abdonnen. d'A, Elytra. et, Wings. m, Prothorax—upper side, pronotum; underside, metanotum; underside, metanotum; underside, metanotum; underside, metanotum; underside, metanotum; sunderside, metanotum; sunderside, metanotum; sunderside, security of the secur

pupa quiescent. The section Ametabola is divided into three orders—Anoplura (ex. lice). Mallophaga (ex. the bird-lice), and Thysanura (ex. spring-tails). The section Hemimetabola comprises also three orders—the Hemiptera (ex. plant-lice), Orthoptera (ex. cockroaches), and Neuroptera (ex. dragon-fise). The Holometabola are the most numerous and are divided into six orders—Aphaniptera (ex. fleas). Diptera (ex. house-flies), Lepidoptera (ex. butterflies and moths), Hymenoptera (ex. bees and wasps). Strepsiptera (ex. stylops), Coleoptera (ex. cockchafers, stag-beetles, weevils).—2. Any person or thing small or contemptible. Insect (in sekt), a. 1. Of or pertaining to an insect or insects; resembling an insect; as, insect transformations; insect architecture. 'The insect youth are on the wing.' Gray. 2. Small; mean; contemptible. Insecta (in-sekta), n. pl. See Insect. Insectation (in-sek-ta/shon), n. The act of pursuing; pursuit; attack; persecution. Sir T. More.

Sur 7. More.

Insectator (in-sek-tāt'er), n. [L., from insector, to pursue, freq. of insequor, to follow after or upon—in, and sequor, to follow.]

A persecutor. [Rare.]

Insected (in-sekt'ed), a. Segmented, so as to have the character of an insect. [Rare.]

We can hardly endure the sting of that small in-sected animal (the bee). Howell.

Insecticide (in-sek'ti-sīd), n. 1. One who or that which kills insects.—2. The act of killing insects.—3. A substance used to kill insects. Insectile (in-sektil), a. Having the nature of insects. Insectile animals: Bacon. Insectile (in-sektil), n. An insect. Insection (in-sek'shon), n. A cutting in;

incisure; incision.

Insectivora, (in-sek-tiv'ō-ra), n. [L. insec-

tum, an insect, and voro, to devour.] In zool. (a) an order of mammals which live to a great extent on insects. They apply the sole to the ground in walking, and have the molar teeth set with sharp conical cusps. They are usually of small size, and many of them live underground, hybernating for some months. The shrew, hedgehog, and mole are familiar examples. (b) In Temminck's system, an order of birds that feed on insects, as the swallows. (c) The suborder which includes the great majority of Cheiroptera or bats.

Insectivore (in-sek'ti-vor), n. One of the

Cheiroptera or bats.

Insectivora (in-sek'ti-vör), n. One of the Insectivora (which see).

Insectivorous (in-sek'tiv'ō-rus), a. [L. vi-sectum, an insect, and voro, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on insects; belonging to the Insectivora.

Insectologer† (in-sek-tol'o-jer), n. [E. in-sect, and Gr. logos, discourse.] One who studies insects an entomologist.

stitutes insects; an entomologist.
Insectology i (in-sek-tol'o-ii), n. The science
of insects; entomology.
Insecure (in-sek-tùr'), a. [Prefix in, not, and
secure.] Not secure: (a) not safe; not confident of safety; appreliensive of danger or
loss; as, no man can be easy when he feels
insecure.

He . . is continually insecure not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself.

Tillotson.

(b) Not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

Am I going to build on precarious and insecure foundations?

foundations? Insecurely (in-se-kūr'li), adv. In an insecure manner; without security or safety; without certainty.

Insecurity (in-se-kūr'nes), n. Insecurity.

Insecurity (in-se-kūr'l-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and security.] The state of being insecure; want of security: (a) exposure to destruction or loss; danger; hazard; as, the insecurity of a building exposed to fire; the insecurity of a debt. (b) Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety; as, seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their insecurity. (e) Uncertainty. curity. (c) Uncertainty.

It may easily be perceived with what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects depending upon the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.

Sir T. Browne.

as vary at pleasure.

Insecution (in-sē-kū'shon), n. [L. insecution (in-sē-kū'shon), n. [L. insecution insecutions, from insequer, to follow after or upon—in, and sequer to follow.] A following after; close pursuit. 'With what ruth the insecution grew.' Chapman.

Inseminate (in-se'min-āt), v. t. [L. insemina, inseminatum—in, and semino, to sow, from semen, seminis, seed.] To sow; to inject seed into; to impregnate. [Rare.]

Insemination (in-se'min-ā'shon), n. The act of sowing or of injecting seed into; impregnation. [Rare.]

Insensate (in-sens'āt), a. [L. L. insensatus —L. in, not, and sensatus, endowed with sense, from sensus, sensation, sense.] Destitute of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid; foolish.

The silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things. Wordsworth.

Of mute instante things. In Journal of the land of being insensate or insensible; want of sense; stupicity; foolishness.

Insense; (in-sens'), v.t. To instruct; to inform; to make to understand. Grose.

Insensibility (in-sens'-bil"-ti), n. The condition or quality of being insensible: (a) want of the power of feeling or perceiving; as, a frozen limb is in a state of insensibility, as is an animal body after death. as is an animal body after death.

When the vapour of pure chloroform is respired, it soon induces inscribility.

Brande & Cox.

soon induces insensibility.

(b) Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion.—Syn. Dulness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, torpor, apathy, indifference.

Insensible (in-sensi-bl), a. [L. insensibilis—prefix in, not, and sensibilis, sensible. See SENSIBLE.] Not sensible: (a) imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived; hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees; so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted; as, the motion of the earth is insensible. 'The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions.' Dr. Caird.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible.

Newton.

(b) Destitute of the power of feeling or per-

ceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility; as, an injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body insensible. (c) Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness; as, to be insensible to the sufferings of our fellowmen is inhumen. is inhuman.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or ensemble of his kindness. Wotton,

(d) Void of sense or meaning; meaningless; as, insensible words.

If it make the indictment insensible or uncertait shall be quashed. Sir M. Hale

SYN. Imperceptible, imperceivable, dull, torpid, senseless, unfeeling, indifferent, unsusceptible, hard, callous.
Insensibleness (in-sensi-bl-nes), n. Insensibleness (in-sensi-bl-nes), n.

insensibleness (in-sens-to-nes), n. Insensibility (which see). Insensibly (in-sens't-bli), adv. In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived by the senses; imperceptibly; by slow degrees; gradually.

The hills rise insensibly.

Insensitive (in-sensiti-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and sensitive.] Not sensitive; not readily susceptible of impressions; having little sensibility.

The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, insensitive, and ignorant. Kniskin.

Insensuous (in-sens'ū-us), a. [Prefix in, and

sensuous.] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form invensions.

E. E. Erreming.

Insentient (in-sen'shi-ent) a. [Prefix in, not, and sentient.] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of perception.

But there can be nothing like to these sensations in the rose, because it is insentient.

Inseparability (in-se'pa-ra-bil''1-ti), n. The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their inseparability, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things.

Inseparable (in-se'pa-ra-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and separable; L. inseparablis, that cannot be separated.] Not separable; in-capable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since inseparable from it. South.

—Inseparable accident, in logic, that which cannot be separated from the individual it belongs to, though it may from the species. Inseparableness (in-se'pa-ra-bl-nes), n. Inseparablity.

separability.

Inseparably (in-se'pa-ra-bli), adv. In an inseparable manner; in a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

Inseparate (in-se'pa-rat), a. [Prefix in, not, and separate.] Not separate; united.

Within my soul there doth conduce a fight Of this strauge nature, that a thing inseparate. Divides more wider than the sky and earth. Shak.

Divides more wider than the sky and earth. Shak. Inseparately † (in-se'pa-rat-li), adv. Not separately; so as not to be separated. Insert (in-sert'), v.t. [L. insero, insertum—in, and sero, to put. See SERIES.] To set in or among; to introduce; as, to insert a scion in a stock; to insert a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to insert an advertisement or other writing in a printed paradile.

periodical. It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected. Swift.

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's pidgment had rejected. Sweif.

Inserted (in-sert'ed), p. and a. Thrust or set in or among; specifically, in bot. attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower; as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are inserted upon the receptacle.—Inserted column. Same as Engaged Column. See under ENGAGED.

Inserting (in-serting), n. 1. A setting in. 2. Something inserted or set in.

Insertion (in-ser'shou), p. II. insertio, insertionis, from inserto, insertum, to introduce into, to insert.] I. The act of inserting or setting or placing in or among other things; as, the insertion of soions in stocks; the insertion of words or passages in writings; the insertion of notices or essays in public paper; the insertion of vessels, tendons, &c., in parts of the body.—2. That which is inserted; specifically, a band of lace or other work inserted in the substance of some article of a lady's dress.

He softens the relation by such insertion, before

He softens the relation by such insertions, before he describes the event.

Broome.

3. In bot the place or mode of attachment of an organ to its support.—Epigynous in-



Epigynous Insertion. Hypogynous Insertion

sertion, an insertion on the summit of the -Hypogynous insertion, one beneath



Perigynous Insertion.

the ovary.—Perignous insertion, an insertion upon the cally surrounding the ovary. Inserve (in-serv), v.t. [L. inservio—in, and servio, to serve.] To conduce to; to be of use to.

use to.
Inservient (in-serv'i-ent), a. [L. inserviens, inservientis, ppr. of inservio.] Of use to an end; conducive.
Insession (in-se'shon), n. [From L. insideo, insessum. See INSESSORES.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon. 'Used by way of fomentation, insession, or bath.' Holland.—2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit.

Holland.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit.

Insessores (in-ses-sō'rēz), n. pl. [Pl. of L. insessor, one that sits, from insideo, insessum, to sit on or upon—in, and sedeo, to sit.] In ornith, perchers or passerine birds, a most extensive order of birds, comprehending all those which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey and the climbing birds. The toes, which are three before and one behind, are slender, flexible, and moderately elongated, with long, pointed, and slightly curved claws, and specially adapted for perching and nest-building. The females in general are smaller and of less brilliant plumage than the males; they always live in pairs, build in trees, and display the greatest art in the construction of their nests. In them the organ of voice attains its utmost complexity, and all our singing birds belong to the order. It is divided into four subordinate groups: (1) The Conirostres, or conical-billed birds, as the finches. (2) The Dentirostres, or tooth-billed birds, as the shrikes. (3) The Tennirostres, or slender-billed birds, as the humming-birds. (4) The Fissirostres, or gaping-billed birds, as swallows.

Insessorial (in-ses-sō'ri-al), a. Relating to the Insessores or perching birds: having

onris, as swaltows.
Insessorial (in-ses-sö'ri-al), a. Relating to
the Insessores or perching birds; having
feet suitable for perching.
Inset (in-set'), v.t. To set in; to infix or

implant. Inset (in'set), n. That which is set in; in-

sertion.

Inseverable (in-sev'ér-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and severable.] That cannot be severed.

Inshaded (in-shād'ed), a. [Prefix in, and shade.] Marked with different shades.

Insheathe (in-shēTH'), v.t. [Prefix in, and sheathe.] To hide or cover in a sheath.

Inshell (in-shel'), v.t. [Prefix in, and shell.]

To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world; Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,

Inshelter (in-shel'ter), v.t. [Prefix in, and shelter.] To place in shelter; to shelter. Shak.

Inship (in-ship'), v.t. [Prefix in, and ship.] To place on board a ship; to ship; to embark.

Where inshipp'd Commit them to the fortune of the sea.

Inshore (in'shōr), a. or adv. Near the shore. Inshrine (in-shrīn'), v.t. To enshrine (which

Insiccation (in-sik-kā'shon), n. [L. prefix in, and sicco, siccatum, to dry.] The act of drying in.

Inside (in'sid), a. Being within; interior; internal. 'Kissing with inside lip.' Shak. Inside (in'sid), n. [Prefix in, and side.] That

which is within: (a) the interior or internal part of anything; specifically, the entrails or bowels; hence, mind; private or secret thought.

Here's none but friends; we may speak
Our insides freely.

Massinger.

(b) An inside passenger in a vehicle. If you please, we'll sit in our places like quiet in-sides. Dickens.

s.
So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying six *insides*.
F. H. Frere.

Inside (in'sid), prep. In the interior of; within; as, inside the circle; inside the letter. Insidiate; (in-si'di-āt), v.t. (L. insidior, insidiates, to lie in ambush for, from insidice, an ambush. See INSIDIOUS.] To lie in ambush for its control of the side of the interior of the side of the interior of the side of the interior of

Insidiator (in-si'di-āt-èr), n. [L.] One who

lies in ambush.

lies in ambush.

Insidious (in-si'di-us), a. [L. insidiosus, from insidiae, an ambush, ambuscade, from insideo, to sit in or upon—in, in, upon, and sedeo, to sit.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous: used of persons.

arsons.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,

The insidious waters wash its base away.

Canning.

2. Intending or intended to entrap; as, insidious arts.—Insidious disease, disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon slight occasion.—Syn. Crafty, wily, artful, sly, designing, guileful, circumventive, treacherous, deceifful, deceptive. Insidiously (in-sidi-us-in), adv. In an insidious maner; deceiffully; treacherously. Insidiousness (in-si'di-us-nes), n. The quality of being insidious; deceiffulness; treachery.

ery.

Insight (in'sit), n. [Prefix in, and sight.]

1. Sight or view of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. Spectator.

2. Power of observation; discernment; pene-

Quickest insight In all things that to greatest actions lead. Millon. In all things that to greatest actions lead. Mitton.
Insignia (in-signi-a), n. pl. [L. pl. from insignie, insignite, distinguished by a mark. See Sten.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; as, the insignite of an order of knighthood.—2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions by which anything is known or distinguished.
Insignificance (in-signifi-kans), n. The condition or quality of being insignificant:
(a) want of significance or meaning; as, the insignificance of words or phrases. (b) Want of force or effect; unimportance; as, the insignificance of human art or of ceremonies. (c) Want of weight or claim to consideration;

(c) Want of weight or claim to consideration; meanness

Insignificancy (in-sig-ni'fi-kan-si), n. Insignificance.

signincance. Insignificant (in-significant), a. [Prefix in, not, and significant.] 1. Not significant, void of signification; destitute of meaning; as, insignificant words.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are insignificant and vain.
Blackmore

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; as, insignificant rites.
Witness its insignificant result.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as, an insignificant being or fellow.—SyN. Unimportant, immaterial, inconsiderable, trivial, trifling, mean, contempt-

sideranic, trivial, triming, mean, concemptible.

Insignificantly (in-sig-ni'fi-kant-li), adv. In an insignificant manner: (a) without meaning, as words. (b) Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

Insignificative (in-sig-nifi-kāt-iv), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and significative.] Not significative, or expressing by external significative, or expressing by external significative, or expressing by external significative.] Not sincere: (a) not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false: used of persons; as, an insincere heart. (b) Deceitful; hypocritical; false: used of things; as, insincere declarations or professions. (c) Not free from flaw; imperfect.

Ab, why, Penclope, this causeless fear,

Ah, why, Penclope, this causeless fear, To render sleep's soft blessings insincere? Pope, SYN. Dissembling, hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, deceitful, false, disingenuous.

Insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), adv. In an in-sincere manner; without sincerity; hypo-critically.

Insincerity (in-sin-se'ri-ti), n. [Prefix in,

Insincerity (in-sin-seri-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and sincerity.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness; as, the insincerity of a friend; the insincer-

ty of professions.

Insinew (in-si'nū), v.t. [Prefixin, and sinew.]

To strengthen; to give vigour to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence, That are insinew'd to this action. Shak.

That are insinew'd to this action.

Shak.

Insinuant (in-si'nū-ant), a. [L. insinuans, insinuantis, ppr. of insinua. See Insinuants, pr. of insinua. See Insinuating; having the power to gain favour. [Rare.]

Insinuating; having the power to gain favour. [Rare.]

Insinuating: having the power to gain favour. [Rare.]

Insinuating. [L. insinua, insinuating, [L. insinua, insinuating, to insinuating, to bend, wind, or curve, from sinus, a bent surface, a bending, curve, bosom.] I. To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in; hence, with the reflexive pronoun, to push or work one's self, as into favour; to introduce one's self by slow, gentle, or artful means.

The water easily insinuates itself into and pla-

by slow, genue, or around the street into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables.

Woodward.

He insimuated himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.

Clarendon.

2. To infuse gently; to introduce artfully; to instil.

IIISIII.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to insimuate wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment.

Locke.

A wife has a thousand opportunities of removing prepossessions, of fixing impressions, of instituating goodness.

Dr. Burns,

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions bards pursue, Do but insimuate what's true.

Insinuate (in-si/nū-āt), v.i. 1. To move with folds or with a tortuous motion; to wreathe; to wind. The serpent sly insimating. Milton.—2. To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices.—3. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; to ingratiate one's self.

He would insinuate with thee but to make thee

Insinuating (in-si'nū-āt-ing), p. and a. Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

His address was courteous and even insimuating.

Prescott.

Insinuatingly (in-si'nū-āt-ing-ii), adv. In an insinuating manner; by insinuation. Insinuation (in-si'nū-ā'-shon), n. [L. insinuation in-sinuation; insinuation insinuation. See INSINUARE.] 1. The act of insinuating: (a) a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices. (b) The act of gaining on favour or affections by gentle or artiul means.—2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural *instituation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.

Clarendon.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; a hint; an innuendo; as, slander may be conveyed by insimuations.

I scorn your coarse insinuation.

Isom your coarse insimation. Comper.

Insinuative (in-si'nū-āt-iv), a. 1. Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.—2. Stealing on the affections. 'Popular or insimuative carriage.' Bacon.

Insinuator (in-si'nū-āt-iv), a. [L.] One who or that which insinuates.

Insinuatory (in-sin'ū-āt-iv), a. Insinuating; insimuative. West. Rev.

Insipid (in-si'pid), a. [L. insipidus—in, not, and sapplus, savoury, from sapio, to taste.]

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as, insipid liquor.—2. Wanting interest, spirit, life, or animation; wanting character; wanting the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as, an insipid address, an insipid composition. 'Insipid uniformity of goodness.' Canning.

His wife a faded beauty of the Baths, Insipid as the Queen upon a card. Tempson.

Syn. Tasteless, vapid, dull, heavy, spiritless,

y, Sc. fey.

Syn. Tasteless, vapid, dull, heavy, spiritless, flat, lifeless, inanimated.

Insipidity, Insipidness (in-si-pid'i-ti, in-sipidios), n. The quality of being insipid:

(a) want of taste or the power of exciting

sensation in the tongue. (b) Want of interest, life, or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insipid-

ity of Tate's. Pope Insipidly (in-si'pid-li), adv. In an insipid manner: without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. Insipience (in-si'pi-ens), n. The condition of being insipient; want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding. Blourt. Insipient (in-si'pi-ent), a. [L. insipiens, insipient, in-sipient, i Insipient (in-si'pi-ent), a. [L. insipiens, in-sipientis—prefix in, not, and sepiens, wise, sensible, from sapio, to be sensible. See SAPIENT.] Wanting wisdom; unwise; fool-ish. Clurendon. Insist (in-sist'), v.i. [L. insisto—in, and sisto, to stand.] 1. Lit. to stand or rest upon: usually followed by on or upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side insist upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side.

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing: usually with on or upon; as, to insist upon a particular topic; to insist upon immediate payment of a debt.

The people are glad to hear those sins insisted on, in which they perceive they have no share.

By. Burnet.

Insistence (in-sist'ens), n. Act of insisting, resting upon, or persevering; the act of dwelling upon a point or subject as a matter of special moment; persistency; urgency.

of special moment; persistency; urgency.

Every attentive regarder of the character of Paul, not only as he was before his conversion but as he appears to us till his end, must have been struck with two things; one, the earnest insistence with which he recommends 'bowels of mercies,' as he calls them, meekness, humbleness of mind, gentleness, unwearying forbearance, crowned all of them with that emotion of charity' which is the bond of percences.

Matt. Arnoid.

Insistent (in-sist'ent), a. [L. insistent, in-sistentis, ppr. of insisto. See Insist. Stand-ing or resting on. 'The insistent wall.' Wotton. [Rare.] Insisture† (in-sist'ur), n. A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this centre, Observe degree, priority, and place, Institute, course, proportion, season, form, Office, and custom, all in line of order. Shak.

Insitiency; (in-si'shen-si), n. [L. prefix in, not, and sitiens, sitientis, ppr. of sitie, to be thirsty, from sitis, thirst.] Freedom from thirst. 'The insistiency of a camel.' Grew. Insition (in-si'shon), n. [L. insitie, insitionis, from insere, insitum, to implant, to ingraft.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraft

In situ (in si'tū). [L.] In its original situation or bed: a term applied to minerals when found in their original position, bed,

or the like. or the like.

Insnare (in-snar), v.t. pret. & pp. insnared;

ppr. insnaring. [Frefix in, and snare] 1. To eatch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. 'Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout.' Fenton.—2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to inveigle; to entangle.

Let these Insuare the wretched in the toils of law. Thomson. [Often and less correctly written Ensnare.] Insnarer (in-snar'er), n. One that insnares. Insnaringly (in-snar'ing-li), adv. So as to

insnare.

Insnarl † (in-snarl'), v.t. To make into a snarl or knot; to entangle.

Insobriety (in-sō-brī'e-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and sobriety.] Want of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

Insociability (in-sō'shi-a-bli''-ti), a. [Prefix in, not, and sociability.] The quality of being insociable; want of sociability; unso-shill interpretability. ciability.

chabity.

Insociable (in-sō'shi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and sociable.] Not sociable: (a) not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; tacitum. 'This austere, insociable life.' Shak. (b)† Incapable of being joined or connected.

Lime and wood are insaciable. Wotton.

Lime and wood are invesciable. Wotton.

Insociably (in-sō'shi-a-bli), adv. In an insociable manner; unsociably.

Insociatet (in-sō'shi-at), a. Not associated; insocial; solitary. 'The insociate virgin life.' B. Jouson.

Insolate (in'sol-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. insolated; ppr. insolating. [L. insolo, insolatum—in, and sol, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun. Johnson.

Insolation (in-sol-ā'shon), n. [L. insolatio,

insolationis, a laying in the sun, from insolo. See INSOLATE.] 1. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun, as for drying or maturing, or for causing to become acid, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another; also, a local disease of plants attributable to exposure to too bright a light, which causes an excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.

If it have not a sufficient insolution it looketh pale, Sir 7, Browne,

2. Sunstroke. In-sole (in'sôl), n. The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to out-sole.

Even when the boots and shoes are so worn out that no one will put a pair on his feet, the insoles are ripped out; the soles, if there he a sufficiency of leather, are shaped into in-soles for children's shoes.

Majhero.

Insolence (in'sō-lens), n. [L. insolentia, from insolens. See Insolenti.] 1.† The quality of being rare; unusualness. Spenser.— 2. Pride or haughtiness manifested in con-2. Pride or haughtiness manifested in con-temptions and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence. 'Flown with insolence and wine.' Milton.— 3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. 'Loaded with fetters and insolences from the soldiers.' Fuller. [Rare.]

Insolence† (in'sō-lens), v.t. To treat with haughty contempt. 'The bishops, who were first faulty, insolenced and assaulted.' Eikon Pavililen

Insolency (in'sō-len-si), n. Same as Inso-[Rare.]

The insolvincy of many desperate offenders is such, that they care not for any ordinary punishment by imprisonment.

Hallam.

imprisonment.

Insolent (in'sō-lent), a. [L. insolens, insolentis, contrary to custom, immoderate, haughty, arrogant—in, not, and solens, ppr. of soleo, to be wont or accustomed.] 1.4 Unwonted; unusual; out of common. "If any wonted; unusual; out of common. 'If any should accuse me of being new or insolent.' Millon.—2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; saucy; as, an insolent boy. 'A paltry, insolent fellow.' Shak.

Victory itself hath not made us insolent masters.

Atterbury.

3. Proceeding from insolence; as, insolent words or behaviour. Insolent, Insulting Insolent would originally be applied to conduct or words opposed to the ordinary rules of society. It is now chiefly used of intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious words. Insulting is applied to what is intended to give pain to another whether by word or deed, the motive to which may be dislike or a serse of superiority.—Syn. Victory itself hath not made us insolent masters

by word or deed, the motive to which may be dislike or a sense of superiority.—SYN. Overbearing, insulting, abusive, saucy, impudent, pert, impertinent, rude.

Insolently (in'sō-lent-li), adv. In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

Insolidity (in-so-lid'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and solidity.] Want of solidity; weakness.

Insolubility (in-so-l'u-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of parties of the print proposal prints of the prin

Insolubility (in-sol'ū-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being insoluble: (a) the quality of not being dissolvable, particularly in a fluid. (b) The quality of not being solvable or explicable; inexplicability.

Insoluble (in-sol'ū-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and soluble.] Not soluble: (a) incapable of heing dissolved, particularly by a liquid; as, a substance is insoluble in water when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid. (b) Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved. 'Doubts insoluble.' Hooker.

Insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bi-nes), n. Insolubility. Boyle.

Insolubleness (in-solva-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and solvable (in-solva-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and solvable: (a) not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting soluble in the control of the control

be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as, an insolvable problem or difficulty. (b) Incapable of being paid or discharged. Johnson. (c) Incapable of being loosed. 'Bands insolvable.' Pope.

Insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), n. [Prefix in, not, and solvency.] The condition of being insolvent: (a) inability of a person to pay all his debts; the state of a person who wants property sufficient for the payment or discharge of his liabilities. (b) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the insolvency of an estate. solvency of an estate.

solvency of an estate.

Insolvent (in-solvent), a. [Prefix in, not, and solvent.] 1. Not solvent: (a) not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as, an insolvent debtor. (b) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an insolvent estate.—2. Of or respecting persons upoble to now their debts as an insolvent estate. sons unable to pay their debts; as, an insolInsolvent (in-solvent), n. A debtor anable to pay his debts.

to pay his depose.

Insomnia (in-som'ni-a), n. [L. See Insom-NIOUS.] Want of sleep; inability to sleep;
wakefulness; sleeplessness.

Insomnious (in-som'ni-us), a. [L. insomni-

osus, from insomnia, sleeplessness, from insomnis, sleepless—in, not, and somnus, sleep.] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep

Insomuch (in-so-much'), adv. [In, so, and much.] So; to such a degree; in such wise: followed by that, sometimes as.

Simonides was an excellent poet, insomned that he made his fortune by it.

L'Estrange.

To make ground fertile ashes excel; insemuch as the countries about Aitna have amends made them for the mischiefs the eruptions do. Bacon.

Insooth (in-soth'), adv. Indeed; in truth.

Insouciance (an-sö-syäns), n. [Fr. See Insouciant.] The quality of being insouciant; heedlessness; carelessness; uncon-

Insouciant (an-sö-syan), a. [Fr. -in, not. and soucier, to care, souci, care, from L. sol-licitus, uneasy, anxious.] Careless; heedless; regardless: unmindful: unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and insouciant when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? F. S. Mill.

when things are so arranged mat they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? F. S. Mill.

Insoul† (in-söl'), v.t. To endow with a soul; to animate; to inspirit. Jer. Taylor.

Inspan (in-span'), v.t. [D. inspannen, to yoke a set of draught cattle, from in, in, and spannen, to stretch, to tie, to join, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen: correlative of outspan. [South African Colonies.]

Inspect (in-spett), v.t. [L. inspicio, inspection—in, and specio, to view.] To view or oversee for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, and the like; to view marrowly and critically; to view and examine officially, as troops, arms, a school, a railway, goods offered for sale, work done for the public, and the like; to superintend.

to superintend.

Inspect (in'spekt), n. Close examination.

Not so the man of philosophic eye And inspect sage. Thomson.

And inspect sage. Thomson.

Inspection (in-spek'shon), n. [L. inspectio, inspections, from inspicio. See Inspect, Inspections, from inspicio. See Inspect, Inhe act of inspecting; prying examination; close or careful survey; official view or examination; superintendence; oversight; as, the divine inspection into the affairs of the world; the inspection of goods offered for sale, of troops, of a railway, of a school, and the like.

We should apply ourselves . . . to procure lively and vigorous impressions of His perpetual presence with us and inspection over us.

Atterbury.

Inspective (in-spekt'iv), a. [L. inspectives. See Inspect] Inspecting.
Inspector (in-spekt'er), n. [L.] One who inspects or oversees; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed, or whose duty it is to test it when norformed, as upervitandant, a service and for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed, or whose duty it is to test it when performed; a superintendent: a very general title given to many officials who test or examine into the condition of matters affecting the public interests, the specific range of duty of each being generally defined by an accompanying epithet; as, an inspector of hospitals, of volunteers, of schools, of markets, of weights and measures, &c.

Inspectorate (in-spekter-ship), n. 1. An inspectorship.—2. A body of inspectors.

Inspectorship (in-spekter-ship), n. The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.

Insperse (in-speks'), vt. [L. insperso, inspersum—in, upon, and spanyo, to scatter.] To sprinkle or cast up. Bailey.

Inspersion (in-spet'shon), n. [L. inspersio, inspersionis, from insperyo, inspersion, to scatter into or upon—in, into, upon, and spanyo, to scatter.] The act of sprinkling on. 'With sweet inspersion of fit balms.' Chapman.

Charman. Inspeximus (in-speks'i-mus), n. [L., lit. we have inspected.] The first word in ancient charters and letters-patent; an exemplifica-

tion; a royal grant.

Insphere (in-sfer'), v.t. [Prefix in, sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere. [Prefix in, and

Immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live insphered
In regions mild of calm and serene air. Milton,

Inspirable (in-spir'a-bi), a. [From inspire.]
That may be inspired; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapours.

Inspiration (in-spi-ra'shon), n. [L. inspiratio, inspirationis, from inspiro, to breathe into or upon, to inspire. See Inspiral. 1. The act of inspiring: (a) the act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a part of respiration, and opposed to expiration. See RESPIRATION. (b) The act of breathing into anything. (c) The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men ideas, notices, or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; specifically, as used of the Scriptures or their authors, an influnotices, or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; specifically, as used of the Scriptures or their authors, an influence of the Holy Spirit exercised on the understandings, imaginations, memories, and other mental powers of the writers, by means of which they were qualified for communicating to the world divine revelation, or the knowledge of the will of God, without error or mistake.—Plenary inspiration, that kind of inspiration which renders all error in communicating the divine message impossible.—Verbat inspiration, that kind of inspiration in which not only the matter to be communicated is inspired, but the exact words in which it is to be expressed. 2. A powerful influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions; as, the inspiration of the scene.—3. An elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul, often resulting from extraordinary external influences; the state of being inspired; as, he was in a state of inspiration.—4. That which is conveyed to the mind when under some extraordinary influence.

Holy men at their death have good inspirations.

Holy men at their death have good inspirations.

Holy men at their death have good inspirations. Shak.
Inspirational (in-spi-rashon-al), a. Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration. West. Rev.
Inspirationist (in-spi-rashon-ist), n. One who holds the doctrine of inspiration.
Inspiratory (in-spi-ra-to-ri), a. Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs; specifically applied to certain muscles which by their contraction augment the capacity of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. by their contraction augment the capacity of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. Inspire (inspir), v.i. pret. & pp. inspired; ppr. inspiring. [L. inspiro—in, and spiro, to breathe, whence spirit, expire, respire, 1. To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.—2.† To blow gently. Spenser. Inspire (in-spir), v.t. 1. To breathe into in order to produce musical sounds.

Descend, ye nine, descend and sing, The breathing instruments inspire.

2. To infuse by or as if by breathing. He knew not his Maker, and he that inspired into him an active soul. Wisdom xv. 11.

3. To infuse into the mind; to instil. I have been troubled in my sleep this night, But dawning day new comfort hath inspired. Shak.

A. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind.—6. To animate by supernatural infusion; to rouse; to animate in general.

Methinks I am a prophet new inspired. Shak. What zeal, what fury hath inspired thee now?

6. To draw in by the operation of breathing, to draw into the lungs; as, 'to inspire and expire the air with difficulty.' Harvey. Inspired (in-spird'), p. and a. 1. Breathed in; inhaled; infused.—2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit; instructed or affected by a superior influence.

Nature . . . needs some inspired interpreter to make music of her stammering accents. Dr. Caird. 3. Produced under the direction or influence

of inspiration; as, the inspired writings, that is, the Scriptures.

Inspirer (in-spirer), n. He that inspires. Inspiring (in-spireng), p. and a. 1. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.—2. Infusing spirit or courage; animating; as, inspiring

Inspirit (in-spi'rit), v.t. [Prefix in, and spirit.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliver; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is inspirited by love of empire and ambition. SYN. To enliven, invigorate, exhilarate, ani-

six. To entiren, invigorate, extinarate, animate, inspire, rouse, cheer, encourage.
Inspissate (in-spis'at), v.t. pret. & pp. inspissated; ppr. inspissating. [L. inspiso, inspissatium—in. Intens., and spisso, to thicken, from spissus, thick.] To thicken, as fluids, by boiling; to bring to greater consistence by evaporation.

Inspissate (in-spis'āt), a. Thick; inspis-

sated.

Inspissation (in-spis-ā'shon), n. The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

Inspyre† (in-spir'), v.t. [See INSPIRE.] To blow or breathe. Spenser.

Inst. Contraction for instant, used in cornection of the contraction of the contracti

respondence, &c., for the current or present month; as, he wrote me on the 10th inst., that is, on the 10th day of the present

that is, on the 10th day of the present month.

Instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti), n. [Fr. instability: L. instabilitas, from instabilis, shadoes not stand firm, unstable. See Instabilis in the stability: (a) want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct; as, instability is the characteristic of weak minds. (b) Changeableness; mutability; as, the instability of laws, plans, or measures. Instability of give way or fall; as, the instability of firmness in construction; liability to give way or fall; as, the instability of an edifice.—SYN. Inconstancy, fickleness, changeableness, mutability, instable (instabilis). (L. instabilis—in, not, and stabilis, able to stand, that stands firmly, stable, from sto, to stand.] Not stable: (a) inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable: of persons. (b) Mutable; changeable. (c) Not sufficiently strong or firm; liable to give way or fall. [Unstable is more commonly used.]

Instableness (in-stabl-nes), n. Unstableness: mutability: instability.

used.]
Instableness (in-stā/bl-nes), n. Unstableness; mutability; instability.
Install (in-stal/), v.t. [Fr. installer—in, in, and O.H.G. stal, a place, E. stall. See STALL.]
1. To place in a seat; to give a place to.
Mr. Weller, after duly installing Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle inside, took his seat on the boy the driver.

ne driver.

2. To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with the customary ceremonies. Installation (in-stal-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of installing or placing in an office or position with the customary ceremonies, as a knight of the Garter in the Chapel of St. Ringin of the Gatter in the Chapter of Sa. George at Windsor, a chancellor in a university, or a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary in the stall of the cathedral to which he belongs.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his installation.

Avliffe.

2. The setting up of a system of apparatus; the plant or apparatus for utilizing electricity in lighting or giving power.

Instalment (in-stal/ment), n. [See Install.]

1. The act of installing or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or selectrifies.

of an onne solemnities.

The instalment of this noble duke Shak.

2. The seat in which one is placed. [Rare.] Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest, With loyal blazon evermore be blest! Shak.

3. In com. a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a period different from that at which other parts or the balance is paid or agreed to be paid; as, a sum of money is paid by instalments when paid in separate rooting at different times

paid by instalments when paid in separate portions at different times.

Instamp (in-stamp), v.t. Same as Enstamp.

Instance (in'stams), n. [L. instantia, a standing upon or near, vehemence, importunity, urgency, from instans. See INSTANT.]

1. The act or state of being instant or urgent. 1. The act or state of being instant or urgent; solicitation; importunity; application; urgency; as, the request was granted at the instance of the defendants advocate. 'Matters of instance,' Reynolds.

But, Mr. Todd, surely there is no such instance in the business that ye could no wait and look about you.

Gath.

2. A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty.

Baker.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I.

were drawn up in the form of a law in the first instance.

Sir M. Hale. Hence-3. Sign; symptom; token; proof.

They will scarcely believe this without trial: offer them instances.

Shak.

I have received
A certain instance that Glendower is dead. Shak. 4.† Impelling motive; influence; cause. The instances that second marriage move Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. Shak, 5.† Process of a suit. Ayliffe.-6. In Scots

law, that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.—Causes of instance, causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.—Instance Court, abranch of the court of admiralty in England, distinct from the price are the court of th of the court of admiralty in England, distinct from the prize-court, and having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights taking place at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects. Instance (in stans), v. i. pret. & pp. instanced; ppr. instancing. To receive illustration; to be exemplified.

This story doth not only instance in kingdoms, but in families too. Fer. Taylor.

Instance (in'stans), v.t. To mention as an example or case; to adduce as exemplifying the matter in hand. I shall not instance an abstruse author. Milton,

-To instance in, to give as an instance. I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables. Fer. Taylor.

Instancy + (in'stan-si), n. Instance; urgency. importunity.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great instancy gave. Hooker.

Instant (in stant), a. [L. instans, instantis, ppr. of insto, to stand in or upon, to urge, importune—in, and sto, to stand.] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer. Rom, xii, 12

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.
Impending death is thine and instant doom. Prior.

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste, 4. Present; current; as, on the 10th of July instant. [Such an expression is usually abbreviated to 10th inst. See INST.]

The instant time is always the fittest time. Fuller. Instant (in'stant), n. 1. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

I grant you I was down and out of breath, and so was he; but we rose both at an instant, and fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock.

Shak. She knew his step on the instant,

2. A particular time. 'At any unseasonable instant of the night.' Shak.

Instantaneity (in'stanta-ne''i-ti), n. The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneous ensess. Shenstone.

quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness. Shenstone.
Instantaneous (in-stant-ā'nē-us), a. [Fr. instantane]; Sp. and It. instantane, from L. instants. See INSTANT.] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time; very speedily; as, the passage of electricity through any given space appears to be instantaneous.

A whiriwind's instantaneous gust Left all its beauties withering in the dust. Beattie. Instantaneously (in-stant-ā/nē-us-li), adv. In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

point of duration.

Instantaneousness (in-stant-n-n-es),

n. The quality of being instantaneous.

Instanter (in-stant-r),

tans. See Instant] Instantly; at the

present time; immediately; forthwith;

without dalar.

without delay.

Instantly (in'stant-li), adv. 1. With urgency; earnestly; with diligence and assiduity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him instantly, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this.

Luke vii. 4.

2. Immediately; without any intervening time; at once; as, lightning often kills in-

stantly.

Instar (in-star), v.t. [Prefix in, and star.]
To set or adorn with stars or with brilliants. A golden throne

Instarr'd with gems.

F. Barlaw.

Instate d with gems. F. Barian.
Instate (in-stat), u. t. pret. & pp. instated;
ppr. instating. [Prefix in, and state.] 1. To
set or place; to establish, as in a rank or
condition; as, to instate a person in greatness or in favour. 'Instated in the favour
of God.' Atterbury. -2.† To invest.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours.
We do instate and widow you withal. Shak.

We do instate and widow you withal. Shak.
Instaurate (in-statrāt), v.t. [L. instauro, instauratum, to renew, to repair.] To reform;
to repair. [Rare.]
Instauration (in-sta-rā'shon), v. [Fr., from
Linstauratio, instaurationis, from instauro,
to renew.] The restoration of a thing to
its former state after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; re-establishment.
'Some great catastrophe or . . instauration.' Burnet.

Instaurator (in-stp/rāt-er), n. One who renews or restores to a former condition. [Rare.]

Instaure † (in-star'), v.t. To renew or reno-

All things that show or breathe Are now instaured. Marston.

Instead (in-sted'), adv. [A compound of in, and stead, place; stead retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by of.]

1. In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat. Job xxxi. 40.

2. Equal or equivalent to.

This very consideration, to a wise man, is instead of a thousand arguments.

Tillotson.

[When instead is used without of following, there is an ellipsis of a word or words that would otherwise follow the of.]

Insteep (in-step), v.t. [Prefix in, and steep.]
To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in
moisture. 'Where in gore he lay insteeped.'

State.

Instep (in'step), n. [Prefix in, and step.]

1. The forepart of the upper side of the upper side of the tunnan foot, near its junction with the leg; the tarsus.—2. That part of the hind-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern ioint.

the tarsus.—2. That part of the nun-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate (in'sti-gät), v.t. pret. & pp. instigate(1) ppr. instigating. [L. instigo, instigating—in, on, and root stig, to prick—allied to Gr. stizō, to mark with a pointed instrument, to prick. See Instinct, Stigata.] To instig to set on; to provoke; to urge: used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense; as, to instigate one to evil; to instigate to a crime. 'If a servant instigates a stranger to kill his master.' Blackstone.—Syn. To stimulate, urge, spur, provoke, tempt, heite, impel, encourage, animate.

Instigatingly (in'sti-gāt-ing-il), adv. Incitingly; temptingly.

Instigation (in-sti-gā'shon), n. [L. instigatio, instigation; from instign, to goad on to instigating; incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act; temptation; implus to evil.

As if the lives that were taken away by his insti-

to evil.

As if the lives that were taken away by his instigation were not to be charged upon his account.

Six R. Il Estrange.

The baseness and villany that both the corruption of nature and the instigation of the devil could bring the sons of men to.

South.

Instigator (in'sti-gat-er), n. One who or that which incites a person to an evil act; a

Instil (in-stil'), v.t. pret. & pp. instilled; ppr. instilling. [L. instillo—in, and stillo, to drop.] 1. To pour in by drops.

The starlight dews All silently their tears of love instil. Byron. Hence—2. Applied to the mind or feelings, to infuse slowly or by degrees; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly; as, to instil good principles into the mind.

The soft delights, that witchingly Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast.

-Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, In-use. See under IMPLANT. fuse. See under Implant.
Instillation (in-stil-ā'shon), n. [L. instillatio, instillationis, from instillo. See Instil.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops or by small quantities.—2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.—3. That which is instilled or

They embitter the cup of life by insensible instillations. One who in-er. Coleridge.

Instillator (in'stil-āt-èr), n. 0 stils or infuses; an instiller. Instillatory (in-stil'a-to-ri), a. Relating to

instillation.

Instiller (in-stil'er), n. He that instils. 'So artful an instiller of loose principles.' Philip Skelton.

Instillment (in-stil'ment), n. 1. The act of instilling.—2. Anything instilled.
Instimulate† (in-stim'n-lat), n.t. [Prefix in, intens., and stimulate.] To stimulate; to

excite.

Instimulation (in-stim'ū-lā"shon), n. [Pre-fix in, intens., and stimulation.] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

Instinct (in-stingkt'), a. [L. instinctus. See the noun.] Urged or stimulated from within; moved; animated; excited. 'Betulia...

in; moved; animated; excited.
instinct with life.' Faber.

What betrays the inner essence of the man must be so grasped and rendered (by the painter) that all that meets the eye—look, attitude, action, expression— shall be instinct with meaning. Dr. Caird.

Instinct (in'stingkt), n. [L. instinctus, in-

stigation, impulse from instinguo, instinctum, to impel—in, on, and stinguo, to prick, same root as in sting, stick.] I. In its widest sense, the power or energy by which all organized forms are preserved in the individual or continued in the species. In this sense it has been applied to plants as well as to animals, but it is more common to consider instinct as belonging to animals, in which case it is defined as a certain power by which, independently of all instruction or experience and without deinstruction or experience and without de-liberation, animals are directed to do sponilberation, animals are directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the instinct of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favourable for hatching. Instinct makes animals provide for themselves and young, and utter those voices, betake themselves to that course of life, and use those means of self-defence, which are suitable to their circumstances and nature. The nest of the bird, the honey-comb of the bee, the web of the spider, the threads of the silkworm, the holes or houses of the beaver, are all executed by instinct, and are not more perfect now than they were long ages ago. In the cuted by instinct, and are not more perfect now than they were long ages ago. In the beginning of life we do much by instinct and little by understanding; and even when arrived at maturity, there are innumerable occasions on which, because reason cannot guide us, we must be guided by instinct. The complex machinery of nerves and muscles necessary to swallowing our food, walking, &c., is set agoing by instinct. The motion of our eyelids, and those sudden motions which we make to avoid sudden danger, are also instinctive.

(An justified) is a processity prior to experience

(An instinct) is a propensity prior to experien and independent of instruction.

Paley.

By instinct I mean a natural blind impulse to certain actions without having any end in view, without deliberation, and very often without any conception of what we do.

of what we do.

An instituct is a blind tendency to some mode of action independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads.

Whately,

An instinct is an agent which performs blindly and ignorantly a work of intelligence and knowledge.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like.

Few men are born with the dramatic instruct any more than with the rhetorical; and without some share of that institute, reading always wants the vivacity of the utterance of one's thoughts. Sat. Rev.

city of the utterance of one's thoughts. Sat. Rev.
Instinct † (in-stingkt'), v.t. To impress, as
by an animating power; to impress as an
instinct. 'Unextinguishable beauty... impressed and instincted through the whole.'
Bentley,
Instinction † (in-stingk'shon), n. Instinct.
Sir T. Elyot.
Instinctive (in-stingktiv), a. Prompted by
instinctive (in-stingktiv), a. dilleration

instinct; not due to reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity; original to the mind; spontaneous.

By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung. Milton.

by quee, institutive motion, up 1 spring. Mitten.

The terms institutive belief, institutive judgment, institutive cognition, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousies; is, like the products of animal institut, the intelligent effect of (as far as we are concerned) an unknown cause.

Sir W. Hamilton.

cause.

Instinctively (in-stingktiv-li), adv. In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction, or experience; by natural impulse.

Instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv'i-ti), n. The quality of being instinctive or prompted by instinct.

There is growth only in plants; but there is irrit-ability, or—a better word—instinctivity, in insects. Coleridge.

Instinctly (in'stingkt-li), adv. Instinctively.

M. drew her ruffled, luxuriant hair instinctly over the cut.

Mrs. Gaskell.

Instipulate (in-stip'ū-lāt), a. [Prefix in, not, and stipulate.] In bot having no stipules.

ules.
Institute (in'sti-tūt), v.t. pret. & pp. instituted; ppr. instituting. [L. institute, institutum—tin, and statuo, to cause to stand, to set, place, from sto, statum, to stand.] 1. To set up; to establish; to enact; to ordain; as, to institute laws; to institute rules and regulations.—2. To originate and establish; to found; as, to institute a new order of preto found; as, to institute a new order of no-bility; to institute a court.

The theocracy of the Jews was instituted by God himself.

Sir W. Temple. 3.† To ground or establish in principles; to

educate; to instruct. If children were early instituted, knowledge would sensibly insinuate itself.

Dr. H. More.

4. To set in operation; to begin; to commence; as, to institute an inquiry; to institute a suit.—5. To nominate; to appoint, as to an office.

Consin of York we institute your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France. Shak.

To be our regent in these parts of France. Shake.

6. Eccles. to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

Institute (in'stitute), n. [L. institutum, an arrangement, regulation, institution, from institute. See the verb.] 1. That which is instituted or formally established, or established as authoritative or worthy of observance: (a) an established law: settled order. (b) Precept; maxim; principle.

To make the State institutes the own. Dryden.

To make the Stole institutes the own. Dryden.

2. A scientific body; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object; as, a philosophic institute, a literary institute, a mechanics institute, an educational institute, acc; specifically, in France, the principal philosophical and literary society of the nation, formed in 1795 by the union of the four preceding royal academies.—

3. In Scots law, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus where a person executing a settlement dispones his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, &c., A is termed the institute, and all who follow him in the succession are heirs, or substitutes, as they are To make the Stoic institutes thy own. Dryden. institute, and all who follow him in the suc-cession are heirs, or substitutes, as they are also termed.—4. pl. A book of elements or principles; particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence; as, the Institutes of Justinian; the Insti-tutes of Gaius; Erskine's Institutes of the Law of Scotland.—Institutes of medicine, that department of the science of medicine which attempts to account philosophically for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease; the theory of medicine or theoretidisease; the theory of medicine or theoretical medicine.
Institution (in-sti-tū'shon), n. [L institutio,

institution in status and institutions, see Institute. I.

1. The act of instituting: (a) establishment, enactment. "The institution of God's laws by solemn injunction." Hooker. (b)

Education; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or in-stitution. Bentley.

(c) Eccles, the act or ceremony of investing (a) Lexues. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. — 2. That which is instituted: (a) established order, method, or custom; whatever is enjoined by authority as a permanent rule of conduct or of government; enactment: law.

The American institutions guarantee to the citizens all the privileges essential to freedom.

(b) A system, plan, or society established either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or social; as, a literary institution; a charitable institution; a commercial institution.—
3.† A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book

There is another manuscript, of above three han dred years old, . . . being an institution of physic.

Everyn.

4. Something forming a prominent feature in social or national life. [Colloq.]

The camels form an institution of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy, and they must be respected accordingly.

spected accordingly. Times incuspages.

Institutional (in-sti-tū'shon-al), a. 1. Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; enjoined.—2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.

Institutionary (in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri),a. 1. Relating to an institution or to institutions.—2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elemental; rudimentary. Institutionary rules. Sir T. Browne.

Institutist (in'sti-tūt-ist), n. A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instruc-

institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

tions.

Institutive (in'sti-titi-iv), a. 1. Tending or intended to institute or establish. 'Institutive... of power.' Barrow.—2. Established; depending on institution.

Institutively (in'sti-tūt-iv-li), adv. In accordance with an institution. Harrington. Institutor (in'sti-tūt-er), n. [L.] One who institutes: (a) one who enacts laws, rites.

end ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them. (b) One who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object. (c) An instructor; one who educates. 'Every institutor of youth.' Walker. (d) In the Epistopal Ch. a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a preside church. a parish church.

Instop (in-stop), v.t. [Prefix in, and stop.]
To stop; to close; to make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand (From friendly Sweden brought) the seams instors.

Instratified (in-stra'ti-fid), a. [Prefix in, within, and stratified.] Stratified within something else.

Instruct (in-strukt'), v.t. [L. instruc, instructum—in, and struc, to join together, to pile up.] 1.† To put in order; to form; to

prepare.
They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge.

Ashift.

nearing before in lungs.

2. To teach; to inform the mind of, to educate; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; as, the first duty of parents is to instruct their children in the princiis to instruct their children in the principles of religion and morality; on this question the court is not instructed.—3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders; to direct; to enjoin; as, the government instructed the envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

She, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger.

Mat. xiv. 8.

4. In Scots law, to adduce evidence in support of; to confirm; to vouch; to verify; as, to instruct a claim against a bankrupt

We must be pardoned for observing that we should have wished the connection of the first clauses of this sentence and the last had been instruded by something better than an 'and.' Sir W. Hamilton.

SYN. To teach, educate, inform, indoctrinate, enlighten, direct, enjoin, order, command.

Instruct † (in-strukt'), a. 1. Furnished; equipped. 'Ships instruct with oars.' Chapequipped. 'Ships instruct with man.—2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Returned the wiser, or the more instruct,
To fly or follow what concerned him most?

Million.

Instructor (in-strukt'er), n. An instructor (which see). Hale.
Instructible (in-strukt'ti-bl), a. Able to be instructed; teachable; docide.
Instruction (in-struk'shon), n. [L. instructio, instructionies, from instruct, to pile upon, to build. See Instruct.] I. The act of instructing; the act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our instruction.

Locke.

2. That which is communicated for the purpose of instructing; that with which one is instructed: (a) precept conveying knowledge; teaching.

Receive my instruction, and not silver.
Prov. viii. 10.
(b) Direction: order; command; mandate; as, the minister received instructions from his sovereign to demand a categorical analysis.

Religious Instrucins sovereign to demand a categorical missiver. — Instruction, Education. Instruction has for its object the communication of knowledge; education includes a great deal more than instruction, having for its object the development of the natural powers of the mind and of the moral na-

powers of the mind and of the moral nature by means of instruction and proper discipline; it is intended to make men wiser as well as better.—SYN. Education, teaching, indoctrination, information, advice, counsel, command, order, mandate. Instructional (in-struk'shon-al), a. Relating to instruction; promoting education; educational. Eclec. Rev.
Instructive (in-strukt'iv), a. [Fr. instructif, instructive.] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

instructive.] cont. o... to instruct or inform.

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be instructive, it shall never cease to be Addison.

Instructively (in-strukt/iv-li), adv. instructive manner; so as to afford instruc-

Instructiveness (in-strukt'iv-nes), n. The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

Instructor (in-strukt/er), n. [L] One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or infor-

Instructress (in-strukt'res), n. who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

Instructrice † (in-struk'tris), a. Same as
Instructress. Sir T. Elgot.

Instrument (in'stru-ment), a. (Fr., from

622

Instrument (instrument), n. [Fr., from L. instrumentum, from instruo, to prepare, that which is prepared.] 1. That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement, as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plough, &c.; as, the instruments of a mechanic; astronomical instruments. 'All the lofty instrument insurance and the lofty instrument is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; as, bad men are often instruments of ruin to others.

The bold are but the instruments of the wise

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as instruments towards a higher end. Dr. H. More.

3. Any mechanical contrivance constructed 3. Any mechanical contrivance constructed for yielding musical sounds, as an organ, harpsichord, violin, or flute, &c.—4. In law, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.—Implement, Instrument, Tool See Tool. Tool. See Tool.
Instrumental (in-stry-ment'al), a. 1. Con-

Instrumental (in-strument'al), a. 1. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable; as, the press has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of knowledge. 'Instrumental causes.' Raleigh.

The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more instrumental to the mouth. Shak.

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments; as, *instrumental* music: distinguished from vocal music, which is made by the human

Sweet voices, mixed with instrumental sounds.

Dryden.

Instrumentalist (in-stru-ment'al-ist), n. One who plays upon a musical instrument.

Instrumentality (in'strument-al'i-ti), a.

The condition or quality of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency;

agency of anything as means to an end; as, the instrumentality of second causes. 'The instrumentality of faith in justification.' Burnet.

Instrumentally (in-stru-ment'al-li), adv. In an instrumental manner: (a) by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

A . . principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's Spirit, and instrumentally by his word, in the heart or soul of a man.

South.

(b) With instruments of music. 'Musical devotion . . . instrumentally accompanied.'

Instrumentalness (in-stru-ment'al-nes), n. The condition or quality of being instrumental; usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality.

Instrumentary (in-stru-ment'a-ri), a. 1. Conducive to an end; instrumental.—2. In Scots

ducive to an end; instrumental.—2. In Scots law, of or pertaining to a legal instrument, as, instrumentary witnesses.

Instrumentation (in'stry-ment-a"shon), n.

1. The act of employing as an instrument.—

2. Instruments collectively; hence, a series or combination of instruments calculated to effect an end; according to the combination of instruments calculated to effect an end; agency; means. [Rare.]

of mought respecting it.

A. In music, (a) the art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments, (b) The music arranged for performance by a number of instruments. (c) The art or manner of playing on an instrument; execution; as, his instrumentation was defective. Instrumentist (in'stru-ment-ist), n. A per-former upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

Instyle † (in-stil'), v.t. To call; to denominate. Crashaw.

Insuavity (in-swa'vi-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and suavity.] Want of suavity; unpleasant-

Insubjection (in-sub-jek'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and subjection.] Want of subjection; state of disobedience to government. Insubmergible (in-sub-merj'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and submerge (which see).] Incapable of being submerged.

Insubmission (in-sub-mi'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and submission.] Want of submisin, not, and submission.] sion; disobedience.

sion; disobetuence.

Insubordinate (in-sub-or'din-āt), a. [Prefix in, not, and subordinate.] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; mutinous; riotous.

mutinous; rotous.

Insubordination (in-sub-ordin-ā"shon), n.

The quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority; mutiny.

The insubordination of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals.

Arnold.

Insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal), a. [Prefix in, not, and substantial.] Not substantial; unsubstantial; not real. 'Insubstantial; unsubstantial; not real. 'Insubstantial pageant' Shak.
Insubstantiality (in-sub-stan'shal'i-ti), n. Unsubstantiality (in-sub-stan'shal'i-ti), n. Unsubstantiality. [Rare.]
Insuccation (in-sub-stan'shal'i-ti), n. [From I. insucco, insuccation, to sook, to steep—in, and succus, sucus, sap, juice, from sugo, suctum, to suck.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. 'The medicating and insuccation of seeds.' Evelyn. [Rare.]
Insucken (in'suk-n), a. [Prefix in, and sucken (which see).] In Scots law, a term applied, in the servitude of thirlage, to the multures exigible from the suckeners or

multures exigible from the suckeners or parties astricted to the mill. These mulparties astricted to the mill. These multures, having been originally composed in part of a premium to the proprietor of the mill, exceed in amount what may be called the market price of grinding. See MULTURES, OUTSUCKEN, and THIRLAGE.
Insuctude (in'swê-tud), n. [L. insuctudo, from insuctus, unaccustomed—in, not, and sucseo, suctum, to be accustomed.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness; absence of use or custom.

Absurdities are great or swell in proportion to custom.

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or insuctude.

Landor.

Insufferable (in-suf'fér-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and sufferable.] Not sufferable: (a) incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured: insupportable; intolerable; unendurable; as, insufferable heat, cold, or pain; our wrongs are insufferable. (b) Disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff. Dryden.

wond with their insufferable stuff. Dryden.

Insufferably (in-suffera-bli), adv. In an insufferable manner; to a degree beyond endurance; as, a blaze insufferably bright; a person insufferably proud.

Insufficience (in-suf-it'shens), n. [L. insufficience, [Kare.]] Insufficiency.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

Shak.

Insufficiency (in-suf-fishency). Presty in a presence of the insufficiency (in-suf-fishency). The condition or quality of being insufficient: (a) deficiency; inadequateness; as, an insufficiency of provisions to supply the garrison. (b) Want of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the insufficiency of a man for an office.

an office.

Insufficient (in-suf-fi'shent), a. [Prefix in, not, and sufficient.] Not sufficient: (a) in-adequate to any need, use, or purpose; as, the provisions are insufficient in quantity and defective in quality. (b) Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as, a person insufficient to discharge the duties of an office.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient.

Spenser.

Insufficiently (in-suf-fi/shent-li), adv. In an insufficient manner; with want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

inadequately.

Insufflation (in-suf-fla'shon), n. [L. insuf-flatio, insufflationis, from insufflo, to blow or breathe up into—in, into, and sufflo, to blow from below—sub, under, and flo, to blow.] The act of blowing or breathing on or into; as, in the R. Cath. Ch. the breathing upon a baptized person to signify the expulsion of the devil, and to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit.

They would speak less slightingly of the insufflation.

They would speak less slightingly of the insuffication and extreme unction used in the Romish Church.

Coleringe.

Insuit † (in'sūt), n. A suit; a request.

And, in fine,
Her insuit coming with her modern grace,
Subdu'd me to her rate,

Shak. [Most modern editions have infinite cun-

ning. 1

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mē, met, her: pīne, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; u. Sc. abune: y. Sc. fey.

Insuitable (in-sūt'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and suitable.] Unsuitable. [Rare.]
Insular (in'sū-ler), a. [L. insularis, from insula, an island.] 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water; as, an insular situation. 'Their insular abode.' Byron.—2. Of or pertaining to the opinions or views of people inhabiting an island; hence, narrow; contracted; as, insular prejudices.
Insular (in'sū-ler), n. One who dwells in an island; an islander. Bp. Berkeley. [Rare.] Insularity (in-sū-lari-ti), n. The state of being insular: (a) the condition of a country which consists of one or more islands.

The insularity of Bittain was first shown by Agri-

The insularity of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it. Pinkerton.

(b) Narrowness or contractedness of views or opinions from living on an island.

Insularly (in'sū-lėr-li), adv. In an insular

manner: manuer: manuer: msulary (in'sū-la-ri), a. Same as Insular. Insulary (in'sū-la-ri), a. Same as Insular. Insulate (in'sū-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. insulated; ppr. insulating. [L. insula, an isle.]

1. To make an island of.

The Eden here forms two branches and insulates

2. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects or with other bodies; to

isolate.

In Judaism, the special and insulated situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles.

De Quincey.

3. In elect, and thermotics, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.—
4. To free from combination with other sub-

4. To tree from combination with other substances, as a chemical substance.

Insulated (in'sū-lāt-ed), p. and a. 1. Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as, a house or building is said to be insulated when it is detached from any other house or building; a column is said to be insulated when it stands out free from a wellfrom a wall.

Two forms are slowly shadowed on my sight,
Two insulated phantoms of the brain. Byron.

Two insulated plantoms of the brain. Eyron.

2. In elect. and thermotics, separated, as an electrified or heated hody, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.—

3. In astron, a term applied to a star situated at so great a distance from any other that the influence of attraction is insensible.

4. In chem. separated from combination with other substances.

Insulation (in-sū-lā'shon), n. The act of insulating, or the state of being insulated:

(a) the act of detaching, or the state of being detached from other objects. (b) In elect. and thermotics, that state in which the

being detached from other objects. (2) In elect, and thermotics, that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of non-conductors. (c) The act of setting free from combination, as a chemical

body. Insulator (in'sū-lāt-er), n. One who or that which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that insulates or interrupts the comnumication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor. The cuts show the usual form of in-

sulator employ-ed in telegraph lines to support the wire on the post. They are frequently made of porcelain or class, and in the

Insulator.

shape of an in-verted cup, with the wire wrapped round it, attached by a hook depending from it,

it, attached by a hook depending from it, or the like.

Insulous (in'sū-lus), a. Abounding in islands. [Rare.]

Insulse' (in-suls'), a. [L. insulsus—prefix in, not, and salsus, salted, from salo, sallo, to salt, from sal, salt. See Salt.] Dull; insipid. 'Insulse and frigid affectation' Milton.

Milton.

Insulsity† (in-sul'si-ti), n. Dulness; stupidity; insipidity. 'The insulsity of mortal
tongues.' Milton.

Insult (in'sult), n. (Fr. insulte; L. insultus,
from insilio, insultum, to leap on—in, and

salio, to leap. 1 1. † The act of leaping on. The bull's insult at four she may sustain. Dryden. 2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of inso-

lence or contempt. nce or contemps.

The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief.

Savage.

Affront, Insult, Outrage. See under FFRONT.—SYN. Affront, indignity, outrage, See under AFFRONT. -- contumely.

contunely.

Insult (in-sult'), v.t. [Fr. insulter; L. insulto, freq. of insulto, insultum, to leap upon.

See the noun.] 1.† To leap upon or trample under foot. Shak.—2. To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions; to commit an indignity upon; to treat abusively; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to insult him.—3. Mült. to make a sudden, open, and hold attack on. [Fare.] bold attack on. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to insult a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and deharks with an immediate purpose to attack.

Steequeler.

Insult (in-sult'), v.i. 1. † To leap upon. Like the frogs in the apologue, insulting upon their wooden king. Jer. Taylor.

their wooden king. Fer. Tüyler.

2. To behave with insolent triumph.—To insult over, to triumph over with insolence and contempt. An unwillingness to insult over their helpless fatuity. Landor.
Insultation (in-sult-fishon), n. [L. insultatio, insultations, a springing or leaping over; a scoffing, from insulto, to spring upon. See INSULT.] The act of insuling; abusive treatment. The impudent insultations of the basest of the people. Prideaux.

insulter (in-sult'er), n. One who insults. 'Paying what ransom the insulter willeth.' Shak. Insulter (in-sult'er), n.

Slak.
Insulting (in-sult'ing), a. Containing or conveying gross abuse; as, insulting language.—Insolent, Insulting. See InsoleEYI.
Insultingly (in-sult'ing-ii), adv. In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.
Insultment (in-sult'ment), a. Act of insulting; insult. 'My speech of insultment.' Shak.

Shak:
Insumet (in-sum'), v.t. [L. insumo—in, and sumo, to take.] To take in. 'The emulgent veins, which insume and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.' Exelym.
Insuperability (in-su')per-a-bil''i-ti), n. The quality of being insuperable.
Insuperable (in-su')per-a-bil, a. [Prefix in, not, and superable.] Not superable; incapable of being precome or surmounted; as, insuperable difficulties, objections, or obstacles.
Nothing is insuperable to pains and patience. Ray. And middle natures, how they long to join.

And middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass th' insuperable line. Pope.

SYN. Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.
Insuperableness (in-sū/pera-bl-nes), n.
The quality of being insuperable or insur-

mountable

Insuperably (in-sū'pėr-a-bli), adv.

Insuperably (in-sū'pēr-a-bli), adv. In an insuperable manner; in a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. Insupportable (in-sup-porta-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and supportable.] Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; instelle; instelle; insupportable; insurportable summer.' Bentley.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden insupportable to a virtuous man. Dryden.

Insupportableness (in-sup-port'a-bl-nes), The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

endurance.

Insupportably (in-sup-pōrt'a-bli), adv. In a mamer or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

Insupposable (in-sup-pōz'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and supposable.] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

Insuppressible (in-sup-press'bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and suppress'ble.] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or concealed. concealed.

Insuppressibly (in-sup-pres'i-bli), adv. In a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

pressed or concealed.

Insuppressive (in-sup-pres'iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and suppressive.] I. Not suppressive; not tending to suppress.—2. Incapable of being suppressed; insupressible. 'The insuppressive mettle of our spirits.' Shak.

Insurable (in-shör'a-bl), a. Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof.

Insurance (in-shör'ans), n. 1. The act of insuring; the act of assuring against loss or damage; a contract by which a person or

company, in consideration of a sum of money, or percentage (technically called a premium), becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks. This contract is termed a policy of insurance. The best known and most important kinds of insurances are marine insurance, life insurance, and fire insurance. Marine insurance, and fire used for the insurance on ships, goods, &c., at sea. Fire insurance is for the insuring of property on shore from fire. Life insurance is for securing the payment of a certain sum, to friends or trustes, at the death of the individual insured, or for securing the payment of a sum at a given age, or of an annuity. Various other risks may also be insured against, as accidents in railway travelling, damage to farm stock or crops, &c.—2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—Insurance broker, one whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea, or bound on a voyage.—Insurance mane company, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—Insurance policy. See above. Insurancer† (in-shor ans-er), n. An insurer; an underwriter. company, in consideration of a sum of

Insurancer' (in-shor'ans-er), n. An insurer; an underwriter.

Insure (in-shor'), v.t. pret. & pp. insured; ppr. insuring. [Prefix in, intens., and sure.]

1. To make sure or secure: to ensure; as, to insure safety to any one. Specifically—2. To secure against a possible loss or damage on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate of premium; to make a subject of insurance; to assure; as, a merchant insures his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are insured against fire; lives are insured that a sun of money may be paid at death or after a certain number of years; and sometimes hazardous debts are insured.—Ensure, Insure, Assure. See under Ensure.

sure, Assure. See under ENSURE.

Insure (in-shor), v.i. To undertake to secure persons-against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment; to make insurance; as, this company insures at a low premium.

Insurer (in-shör'er), n. One who insures;

Insurer (in-shör'er), n. One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter. Insurgency (in-sér'jen-si), n. The act or condition of being insurgent; state of insurrection. Dr. R. Vaughan.
Insurgent (in-sér'jent), a. [L. insurgens, insurgents, ppr. of insurge, to rise upon or against—in, and surge, to rise.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political anthority, or against any constituted government; insubordinate; rebellious; as, insurgent chiefs. "The insurgent provinces."

Motley.

Insurgent (in-serjent), n. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws.—Insurgent, Rebet.

An insurgent differs from a rebel in holding An insurgent curers from a rebel in nording a less pronounced position of antagonism, and may or may not develop into a rebel. The insurgent opposes the execution of a particular law or laws, or the carrying out of some particular scheme or measure; the rebel attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under mother invisities. place his country under another jurisdic-

tion.

Insurmountability (in-sér-mount'a-bil"i-ti), n. The state of being insurmountable.

Insurmountable (in-sér-mount'a-bil), a.

Frefix 'm, not, and surmountable.] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome; as, an insurmountable wall or rampart; an insurmountable difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable. Watts.

difficulty is insurmountableness (in-ser-mountableness). State of being insurmountable.

Insurmountableness (in-ser-mountable.

Insurmountably (in-ser-mountable), adv.

In an insurmountable manner; in a manner or degree not to be overcome.

Insurrection (in-ser-rek/shon), n. [L. insurrectio, insurrectionis, a rising up, insurrection, from insurgo, insurrection. See INSURGENT,] 1. The act of rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of some law or the carrying out of some measure in a city or country. out of some measure in a city or country.

It is found that this city of old time hath made in-surrection against kings, and that rebellion and sedi-tion have been made therein. Ezra iv. 19.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [Rare.]

Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny. Insurrection is equivalent to sedition, except that sedition expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from rebellion, for the latter expresses an atempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. I differs from mutiny, as being a rising against the civil or political government; whereas a mutiny is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. A revolt is a less strong form of a rebellion.

law in the army or navy. A revolt is a less strong form of a rebellion.

Insurrectional (in-ser-rek/shon-al), a. Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insur-

Insurrectionary (in-ser-rek'shon-a-ri), a. Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

Whilst the sansculottes gallery instantly recognized their old insurrectionary acquaintance. Burke.

Insurrectionist (in-sér-rek'shon-ist), n. One who favours or excites insurrection; an in-

Insusceptibility (in-sus-sept'i-bil"i-ti), n.
The state or quality of being insusceptible;
want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or

want of susceptibility or capacity to reel or perceive.

Insusceptible (in-sus-sept'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and susceptible.] Not susceptible: (a) not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; as, a limb insusceptible of pain; a heart insusceptible of pity. (b) Not capable of receiving or admitting. Insusceptible of any farther concoction. Wotton.

Insusceptive (in-sus-septiv), a. [Prefix in, not, and susceptive.] Not susceptive; incapable of admitting or receiving; not susceptible or receiving.

capable of admitting or receiving; not susceptible or receptive.

Insusurration (in'sū-sēr-rā''shon), n. [L. insusurrations, income into, to insinuate—in, into, on whisper into, to insinuate—in, into, and susurro, to murmur, to whisper.] The act of whispering into something.

Inswathe (in-swārr), n.t. To swathe in; to enwrap; to infold. Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist.' Tennyson.

Intaot (in-takt'), a. [L. intactus—prefix in, not, and tactus, touched, pp. of tango, to touch.] Unfouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unharmed.

When all external differences have passed away.

When all external differences have passed away, one element remains intact, unchanged,—the everlasting basis of our common nature, the human soul by which we live. F. W. Robertson,

Intactable, Intactible (in-takt'a-bl, in-takt'i-bl), a. [L. prefix in, not, and tango, tactum, to touch.] Not perceptible to the

touch.

Intagliated (in-tal/yāt-ed), a. [See Inta-Guo.] Engraven or stamped on. 'Starry stone deeply intagliated.' Warton.

Intaglio (in-tal/yō), n. [It., from intagliare, to carve—in, and tagliare, to cut. Fr. tailler.] A cutting or engraving; hence, any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow; or a precious stone with a figure or device engraved on it by cutting, such as we frequently see set in

with a figure or device engraved on it by cutting, such as we frequently see set in rings, seals, &c. It is the reverse of cameo, which has the figure in relief.

Intail (n.tāi!), v.t. Same as Entail.

Intake (in'tāk), n. 1. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins.—2. In hydraulics, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to outlet.

Intaker (in'tak-er), n. A receiver of stolen

goods.
Intaminated † (in-tam'in-āt-ed), a. Uncontaminated. A. Wood.
Intangible (in-tam'ji-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and tangible.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, intangible being. Marshall.

being.

A man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also intangible, as some of the Peripateticks affirm!

Wilkins.

Intangibleness, Intangibility (intantiblenes, intangiblenes), in the quality of being intangible.

Intangibly (intan'ji-bli), adv. So as to be

Intangle (in-tang'gl), v.t. Same as En-

tangle.

Intastable (in-tāst'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and tastable.] Incapable of being tasted; incapable of affecting the organs of taste; tasteless; unsavoury. Grev.

Integer (in'tē-jēr), n. [L. integer, untouched, undiminished, whole, entire—in, not, and tag, root of tango, to touch.] An

entire entity; particularly, in artil. a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction; thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven-tenths of a unit.

unit. Integral (in'tē-gral), α [See Integer.] I. Comprising all the parts; whole; entire; uninjured; complete; not defective.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral. Bacon.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of integral principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst nutes, and have no teaching.

2. In math. (a) of or pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity.

(b) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration; as, the integral method.—Integral calculus, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the differential calculus the object is to derive from a proposed function another which is called its differential, and thence the expression which is termed its differential coefficient. In the integral calculus the object is the reverse of integral calculus the object is the reverse of this—the deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential co-efficient, and hence the elementary rules of efficient, and hence the elementary rules of the integral calculus are obtained by reversing those of the differential calculus. In this branch of analysis the primitive function is usually called the integral of the proposed differential, and the process is termed integration.

Integral (integral), n. 1. A whole; an entire thing -2. In math. the function or sum of any proposed differential quantity.

It is denoted by the symbol f. Thus $\int X dx$, denotes the integral of the differential Xdx, or the function whose differential is Xdx. Integrality (in-tē-gral'i-ti), n. The quality of being integral; entireness. [Rare.]

Such as in their integrality support nature.
Whitaker.

Integrally (in'të-gral-li), adv. In an integral manner; wholly; completely.
Integrant (in'të-grant), a. [L. integrans, integrants, ppr. of integro, to make whole. See INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential integrant part of any large people rightly constituted.

tuted. Burke.

—Integrant parts or particles, those parts into which a body may be reduced, as by mechanical division, each remaining of a similar nature with the whole, as the fillings of iron: in contradistinction to elementary particles.—Integrant molecule, a term employed by Haüy in his theory of crystals, to denote the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

sion.
Integrate (in'tē-grāt), v.t. pret. & pp. inte-grated; ppr. integrating. [L. integro, inte-gratum, to make whole, to renew, from in-teger. See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] To make entire; to form one whole; to perfect.

entire; to form one whose of restrict substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and integrate the man.

That conquest rounded and integrated the glorious emoire.

De Quincey.

2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total; as, an *integrating* anemometer, that is one that indicates the entire force of the is one that indicates the entire troe of the wind exerted within a given time.—To integrate a differential in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

mitive function. Integration (in-te-grassion), n. [L. integra-tio, integrationis, from integro.] 1. The act of integrating or making entire; the forma-tion of one whole; completion; perfection.

Not so properly correction and retrenchment were called for, as integration of what had been left imperfect.

De Quincey.

2. In math. the determination of a function from its differential or its differential coefficient.

emcient. Integrity (in-teg'ri-ti), n. [Fr. intégrité; L. integritas, from integer. See INTEGER.]

1. The state of being entire or complete; wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; as, the contracting parties guaranteed the integrity of the empire.—2. Moral soundness regrand of the empire.—2 mora soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty; used especially with reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendour of conquest are odious as well as perishable. Buckminster.

3. A genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; purity.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity.

Sir M. Hale.

Integro-pallial (in'te-grō-pal'i-al), a. In

zool. having a pallial line unbroken in its
curvature; of or pertaining to the Integro-

curvature; on or peraning to the integro-pallialia. Integro-pallialia (in'tē-grō-pal-i-ū''li-a), n. pl. A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate molluses, in which the pallial line in the interior is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile ginhong

Integumation (in-teg'ū-mā"shon), n. [See INTEGUMENT.] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals

and plants.

Integument (in-teg'ū-ment), n. [L. integumentum, intego, to cover—in, intens., and tego, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the covering of the body of all animals above the Protozoa, whether it remains soft as in worms, or is hardened by lime as in crustaceans and molluscs, or chitin as in insects. The term is also used for the skin of seeds, but there is no similarity between animal and vegetable integuments save that they cover somethine. and plants.

thing.

Integumentary (in-teg'ū-ment"a-ri), a.

Belonging to or composed of integuments;

Setonging to or composed of meaguments, covering.

Integumentation(in-teg'ū-ment-ā'shon), n.

1. The act of covering with integument; the state of being thus covered.—2. That part of physiology which treats of integuments.

Intellect (in'tel-lekt), n. [Fr, from L. intel-lectus, from intelligo, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] 1. That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means, as distinguished from the power tofeel and to will; also, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive objects in their relations; the power to judge and comprehend. to judge and comprehend.

to judge and comprehensive, and will are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of it the term intellect includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. Fleming.

2. Intellectual people collectively; as, the intellect of a city or country.—3. pl. Wits; senses; mind; as, disordered in his intellects. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Intellected (in'tel-lekt-ed), a. Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or canacities.

or capacities.

In body and in bristles they became As swine, yet intellected as before. Coruper.

ntellection (in-tel-lek'shon), n. [L. intellection (in-tel-lek'shon), n. [L. intellection, intellectionis, from intelligo, intellection, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

The distinction between ideas of mere sensation and those of intellection, between what the mind comprehends and what it conceives without comprehending, is the point of divergence between the two schools of psychology which still exist in the world. Hallant.

psychology which still exist in the world. *Hallani.*

The experientialist doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean) that all intellection was first sensation in the individual, or even in a more refined form) that general knowledge is elaborated afresh by each of us from our own experience.

Intellective (in-tel-lekt'iv), a. [Fr. intellectif, intellective.] 1. Pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend. 'The intellective faculties.' *Wotton. — 2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.— 3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses. 'The most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics.' *Milton. Milton

Intellectively (in-tel-lekt/iv-li), adv. In an intellective manner. 'Not intellectively to

Intellectively (in-tel-lekt/iv-li), ado. In an intellective manner. 'Not intellectively to write.' Warner.

Intellectual (in-tel-lekt/ū-al), a. [Fr. intellectual, intellectual] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; as, intellectual powers or operations; intellectual philosophy; intellectual amusements.—2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's intellectual scene. Cowley.

In a dark vision's intellectual scene.

3. Having intellect, or the power of under-standing; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge; as, an intellectual being.

But, oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual! Inform us truly, have they not henpeck'd you all?

Intellectual (in-tel-lekt'ū-al), n. The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties. [Rare.]

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher intellectual more I shun. Milton,
I kept her intellectuals in a state of exercises.

Intellectualism (in-tel-lekt'ű-al-izm).

Intellectualism (in-tel-lekt/ū-al-lzm), n. 1. Intellectual quality or power; intellectuality.—2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectualist (in-tel-lekt/ū-al-ist), n. 1. One who overrates the understanding. Bacon.—2. One who believes or holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectuality (in-tel-lekt'ū-al"li-ti), n.
The state of being intellectual; intellectual power; the possession of intellect.

A certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality. Hallywell.

Intellectualize (in-tel-lekt'ŭ-al-īz), v.t intellectualize (in-cel-lekt u-al-l2), v.c. 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.—2. To inform or endow with intellect; to cause to become intellectual.—3. To give an intellectual or ideal character or

give an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; to idealize; as, to intellectualize the Supreme Being.

Intellectualizy (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-il), adv. In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding.

Intelligence (in-tel'li-jens), n. [L. intelligentia, from intelligo, to understand—inter, between, and lego, to choose out, to select; to observe.] I. The act of knowing; the exercise of the understanding.

2. The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend.—3. The capacity for the higher functions of the intellect.—4. Knowledge imparted or acquired by study, research, or experience; general information; as, aperson of intelligence.—5. Notice; information comexperience; general miorimation; as, a person of intelligence.—5. Notice; information communicated by any means or contrivance; an account of things distant or before unknown.
6. Familiar terms of acquaintance; intercourse; as, there is a good intelligence between persons when they have the same views or are free from discord.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favourites. Clarendon. 7. Intelligent or spiritual being; as, a created

The great Intelligences fair
That range above our mortal state. Tennyson. SYN. Understanding, intellect, mind, capacity, parts, instruction, advice, notice, noticetion, news.

Intelligence (in-tel'li-jens), v.t. To convey intelligence to; to inform; to instruct.

Intelligence-office (in-tel'li-jens-of-fis), a.
An office or place where information may
be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired

to be hired.
Intelligencer (in-telli-jens-er), n. One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy. All the intriguers in foreign politics, all the spies, and all the intelligencers . . . acted solely upon that principle. Burke.

and at the intergeners . acted solely upon mar principle. Birke.

Intelligency † (in-telli-jen-si), n. Intelligence. Stillinglest.

Intelligent (in-telli-jent), a. [L. intelligens, intelligent in pr. of intelligo, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] I. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; as, man is an intelligent being.—2. Endowed with a good intellect; having superior intellectual capacities; well informed; skilled; sensible; as, an intelligent of energial intelligent young man; an intelligent architect.—3.† Seeing into or understanding; cognizant: followed by of. Intelligent of seasons.

Milton.—4.† Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less,

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state.

Shak.

Intelligential (in-telli-jen"shal), a. 1. Consisting of intelligence, spiritual being, or unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure Intelligential substances require.

Milton.

2. Pertaining to the intelligence; exercising or implying understanding; intellectual. or implying understanding; int 'With act intelligential.' Milton.

Intelligentiaryt (in-telli-jen"shi-a-ri), n. One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an intelligencer. Holinshed.

Intelligently (in-tel'li-jent-li), adv. In an

Intelligently (in-tel'li-jent-li), adv. In an intelligent manner.
Intelligibility, Intelligibleness (in-tel'li-ji-bl'f-it, in-tel'li-ji-bl-nes), n. [From intelligible; 1. The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

Stoott.

I am persuaded, as far as intelligibility is concerned, Chaucer is not merely as near, but much nearer to us than he was felt by Dryden and his contemporaries to be to them.

Trench.

2.† The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility, Glanville.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility, Glavrille.

Intelligible (in-tel'li-ji-bl), a. IL. intelligibilis, perceptible to the senses, from intelligibilis, perceptible to the senses, from intelligible second or comprehended; as, an intelligible account; the rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

SYN. Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

Intelligibly (in-tel'li-ji-bli), adv. In an in-telligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intel-

ligibly.

Intemerate † (in-tem'er-āt), a. [L. intemeratus—in, not, and temeratus, pp. of temero, to pollute, to defile, from temere, rashly.] Pure; undefiled.

Intermerateness † (in-tem'er-āt-nes), n. State of being intermerate, pure, or undefiled. Donne.

filed. Donne.

Intemperament (in-tem'per-a-ment), n.
[Prefix in, not, and temperament.] A bad
state or constitution; as, the intemperament of an ulcerated part. Harvey. [Rare.]
Intemperance (in-tem'per-ans), n.
[Prefix ment of an ulcerated part. Harvey, [Rare.]
Intemperance (in-ten')perans), a. [Prefix
in, not, and temperance; L. intemperantia, want of mildness, want of moderation.] I. Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; specifically, labitual indulgence
in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially
with intoxication.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by intemperance. For Taylor. The Lucedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and intemperance by bringing a drunken man into their company. Watts.

2. An intemperate act; an excess.

Intemperancyt (in-tem/per-an-si), n. In-

Intemperancy (in-tent'per-an-si), n. Intemperance.
Intemperate (in-tent'per-at), a. (Prefix in, not, and temperate; i. intemperatus, inclement, immoderate.) 1. Not exercising due moderation or restraint; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion; specifically, addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors; as, intemperate in abour; intemperate in study or zeal; intemperate in eating or drinking.—2. Exceeding the convenient measure or degree; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; violent or boisterous; as, intemperate language; intemperate actions; intemperate weather.

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst.

Ons; intemperate would intemperate thirst.

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst.

Milton.

Millon.

Intemperate (in-tem'per-āt), n. One who is not temperate; specifically, one addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic liquors; as, an asylum for intemperates.

Intemperate (in-tem'per-āt), v.t. To disorder. Whitaker.

Intemperately (in-tem'per-āt-li), adv. In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

Intemperateness (in-tem'per-āt-nes) n.

cessively.

Intemperateness (in-tem/per-āt-nes), n.

I. State of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite; especially, excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors; excess; as, the intemperateness of appetite or passion.

2.† Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest intemperaturesses of the air. Beyle.

of the air.

Intemperature † (in-tem'per-a-tūr), n. [Pre-fix in, not, and temperature.] Excess of some quality; excess of temperature, as of heat or cold. 'Great intemperatures of the air, especially in point of heat.' Boyle.

Intemperous (in-tem'per-us), a. Intemperate. Sylvester. [Rare.]
Intempestivet (in-tem-pestiv), a. [L. intempestivus—in, not, and tempestivus, timely, seasonable, from tempestas, season, from

tempus, time.] Not seasonable; out of season; untimely. 'Intempestive bashfulness.'

Intempestively (in-tem-pestiv-li), adv.

Unseasonably.

Intempestivity† (in-tem-pest-iv'i-ti), n. [L. intempestivitas, unseasonableness, from intempestivits. See INTEMPESTIVE.] Untime-

Intenable (in-ten'a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and tenable.] Not tenable; incapable of being held or maintained; not defensible; untenable; as, an intenable opinion; an intenable fortress. Intenable pretensions. Warburton.

tende, to stretch. See TEND.] 1.† To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lunes are intended or remitted. Hale, 2 t To bend: to direct.

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharsus Intend my travel.

3. † To enforce; to make intense; to inten-

sify.
To cause or intend the heat of this season.

Sir T. Browne.

4. † To fashion; to design; to conceive. Modesty was made When she was first intended.

5. † To pretend; to simulate.

Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian; Speak and look back, and pry on every side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. Shak.

6.† To fix the mind on; to attend to; to take care of; to watch over; to regard.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness intend the education of Philip. Bacon. 7. To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained; to mean; to design; to purpose; as, I intend to go; that is what I intend.

For they intended evil against thee. Intend (in-tend'), v.i. 1. To stretch forward; to extend. Pope. [Rare.]—2. To have a design or purpose; to mean. [More properly a transitive use. See INTEND, v.f. 7.] Intend for, to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here but intend for some of the electoral courts. Richardson.

the electoral courts. Richardson.

Intendancy (in-tend'an-si), n. 1. The office or employment of an intendant.—2. The district committed to the charge of an intendant.

tendant (in-tend'ant), n. [Fr., from L. intendant (in-tend'ant), n. [Fr., from L. intendo. See Intend.] One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; as, an intendant of marine; an intendant of finance.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his intendent general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies.

Arbuthnot.

both let relations of the Indies. Aroutinet.

Intended (in-tend/ed), p. and a. Betrothed;
engaged; as, an intended husband.

Intended (in-tend/ed), a. A person engaged
to be married to another; an affianced lover;
a person to whom one expects to get married.

ried.

If it were not that I might appear to disparage his intended, . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away.

Intendedly (in-tend'ed-li), adv. With purpose or intention; by design.

To add one passage more of him, which is intendedly related for his credit. Strype.

tendedy related for his credit.

Intender (in-tendér), n. One who intends.

Intendiment† (in-tendér), n. [L.L. in-tendimentum, from L. intendo. See INTEND.]

Attention; patient hearing; understanding; knowledge; consideration; intention. Spen

ecr.
Intendment (in-tend'ment), n. [From intend (which see).] 1. Intention; design.
[Rare.]

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak, And now her sobs do her *intendments* break. Shak.

2. In law, the true intention or meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instru-

Intenerate (in-ten'er-at), v.t. pret. & pp. in tenerated; ppr. intenerating. [L. in, and tener, tender.] To make tender; to soften.

tener, tender.] To make tender; to soften. So have I seen the little purks of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and intererate the stubborn pavement till thath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.

It would be curious to inquire ... what effect this process whipping might have towards intererating and dulcifying a substance naturally so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

Lamb.

Intenerate (in-ten'er-at), a. Made tender; soft; intenerated. [Rare.] Made tender;

Inteneration (in-ten'er-ā"shon), n. The act of intenerating or making soft or tender. Race.]
Intenible† (in-ten'i-bl), a. Incapable of holding or retaining.

In this captions and intenible sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Intensate (in-ten's'th), n. To make intense or more intense. [Rare.]
Intensative (in-tens'āt), n. Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intense (in-tens'), a. [L. intensus, stretched, tight, pp. of intendo, to stretch. See Intense (in-tens'), a. [L. intensus, stretched, tight, pp. of intendo, to stretch. See Intense (in-tens') and intense int

A people free by nature, who is both its own law-giver, and can make the regal power more or less sutense or remiss; that is, greater or less. Millon.

2. Extreme in degree: (a) violent; vehement; ardent; fervent; as, intense heat. 'A passion so intense.' Tennyson. (b) Very severe or keen; hitting; as, intense cold. (c) Vehement;

earnest.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases.

Addison.

(d) Severe; very acute.

(a) severe; very acute.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ that his sufferings were inconceivably tritense and overwhelming.

Intensely (in-tens'li), adv. I. In an intense manner; to an extreme degree; vehemently; as, a furnace intensely heated; weather intensely cold.—2.† Attentively; earnestly; Spenser.

Intenseness (in-tens'nes), n. The state of being intense; intensity; as, the intenseness of heat or cold; the intenseness of study or thought.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and intenseness. Fer. Taylor.

aency and intenseness. Fer. Taylor. Intensification (in-tens'i-fi-ka"shon), n. The

dency and intenseiers.

Intensification (in-tens'i-fi-kā''shon), n. The act of intensifying or making more intense.

North Brit. Rev. [Rare.]

Intensifier (in-tens'i-fi-èr), n. One who or that which intensifies; specifically, in photog, a term used to denote those substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the actimic opacity of the deposit already formed.

Intensify (in-tensi-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. intensified; ppr. intensifying. To render more intense. 'Assisted to propagate and intensify the alarm.' Quart. Rev.

Intensify (in-tensi-fi), v.t. To become intense or more intense; to act with greater effort or energy.

Intension (in-ten'shon), n. [L. intensio, intensionis, a stretching, from intendo. See Invend.] I. Act of straining, stretching, or intensifying; the state of being strained: opposed to remission or relaxation.—2. In legic and metaph, all the attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it; that which is connoted; comprehension. Intension is always inversely proportional to extension; thus, existence or being is a word of the widest extension, while animal, mammal, mam are terms of successively increasing intension. [Comprehension is much the more common term.]

mal, man are terms of successively increasing intension. [Comprehension is much the more common term.]
Intensity (in-tensi-ti),n. [Fr. intensité. See INTEND.] 1. The state of being intense (in all its applications); intenseness; extreme degree; violence; vehemence; great severity or keenness; extressions.—2. In physics and mech. the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result. Intensive (in-tensi'n), a. 1. Admitting of intension; capable of being increased in degree.

The intensive distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. Six M. Hatt.

Intentiative distance between the perfection of an argel and of a man is but finite. Sir M. Hale.

2.† Intent; unremitted; assiduous. 'Intensive circumspection.' Wotton.—2. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an intensive particle or preposition.

Intensively (in-tensiv-li), adv. In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

Intensiveness (in-tensiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being intensive.

Intent (in-tent), a. [L. intentus, pp. intendo, intensivm, intentum, to stretch. See INTEND.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; generally with on, sometimes with to; as, intent on business or pleasure; intent on the acquisition of science.

But this whole hour your eyes have been intent On that veil'd picture. Tennyson. Be intent and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker.

Watts.

the speaker. Watti.
Intent (in-tent'), n. The act of stretching or turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim.
The principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural.

Last therefore for what intent is have sear for

I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for
Acts x. 29. me?

-To all intents and purposes, in all applications or senses; practically; really.

To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.

nus eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. South.

Intentation† (in'ten-tā''shon), n. The act of intending, or the result of such act; intention. Bp. Hall.

Intention (in-ten'shon), n. (L. intentio, intentionis, a stretching, attention, a design, from intendo, intensum and intentum, to stretch. See INTEND.] 1. Act of stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with creat earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.

Locke,

2. Determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; as, it is in my intention to proceed to Paris. —3. That which is intended; an end; an aim.

In chronical distempers the principal intention is to restore the tone of the solid parts. Arbuthnot. 4. The state of being strained, increased, or intensified; intension (which see).

The operations of agents admit of intention and remission.

The operations of agents admit of intention and remission.

5. In logic, any mental apprehension of an object. —First and second intentions, a distinction drawn by the schoolmen between those acts of thought which relate to an object out of the mind, and those which consist in the mind's reflex action on its own states of consciousness. Thus, the generalizations, antisch terms as abstruction, inference, &c., are the expression of second intentions. —To head by the first intention, in sury, to cicative without suppuration, as a wound. —To head by the second intention, in sury, to unite after suppuration: said of a wound. —SYN. Design, purpose, view, intent, meaning, drift, end, aim.

Intentional (in-ten'shon-al), a. Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed; as, the act was intentional, not accidental. 'A direct and intentional sits.' Rogers.

cidental. 'A direct and intentional service. Rogers.
Intentionality (in-ten'shon-al'i-ti), n. The quality of being intentional; purpose; design. Coloridge.
Intentionally (in-ten'shon-al-li), adv. In an intentional manner; with intention; by design; of purpose; not casually.
Intentioned (in-ten'shond), a. Having intentions or designs; used in composition; as, well-intentioned, having good designs, honest in purpose; ill-intentioned, having ill designs.

ill designs.
Intentive † (in-tentiv), a. [L. intentivus, from intendo. See INTEND.] Having the mind closely applied; attentive.

To bring forth more objects
Worthy their serious and intentive eyes.

B. Yonzon.

Intentively (in-tent'iv-li), adv. Attentively; closely,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not intentively.

Shak.

But not intentively. Shat.
Intentiveness † (in-tentivenes), n. Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. Mountague.
Intentity (in-tentil), adv. In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as, the mind intently directed to an object; the eyes intentily fixed—SYN. Fixedly, steadfastly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, diligently, eagerly.
Intentiness (in-tentives).

eagerly.

Intentness (in-tent'nes), n. The state of being Intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

Inter (in-ter'), nt. pret. & pp. interred; ppr. interring. [Fr. enterrer—en, and terre, L. terra, the earth.] 1.† To deposit and cover in the earth.

The best way is to tuter them as you furrow pease.

Mortimer.

2. To bury; to inhume; as, to inter a dead body. The evil that men do lives after them;

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones. Shak,

Inter (in'ter), a Latin preposition, signifying among or between: used as a prefix in a number of English words.

Interact (in'ter-akt), n. [Prefix inter, and act.] In the drama, the interval between two acts; a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

Interaction (in-ter-ak'shon), n. [Prefix inter, and action 1] Intermediate action 2 Mu.

and action. 1 1. Intermediate action. —2. Mutual or reciprocal action.

The interaction of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible.

Tyndati.

Interadditive (in-ter-aditiv), n. [Prefix inter, and additive.] Something inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. Coleridge. Interagency (in-ter-ai]en-si), n. The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; interpolicit account of the control of the con

mediate agency.

Interagent (in'tèr-ā-jent), n. [Prefix and agent.] An intermediate agent.

Domitian . . . tried by secret interagents to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. Gordon's Tacitus. Interall (in'ter-al), n. Entrail; inside. When zephyr breathed into the watery interall.

Interambulacra (in'tèr-am-bū-lā"kra), n.pl. Interambulacra (in'tèr-am-bū-lān'kra), n.pt. [L. inter, and ambulacra (which see).] In zool. the imperiorate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated plates, or ambulacra, in the shells of the echinoderms. See AMBULACRA.
Interambulacral (in'tèr-am-bū-lā''kral), a. Of or pertaining to the interambulacra. Interammian (in-tèr-am'ni-an), a. [L. inter, between, and amnis, river.] Situated between rivers. 'An interammian country.' Bryant. [Rare.]
Interanimate (in-tèr-ani-māt), v.t. [Prefix inter, and animate.] To animate mutually.

When love with one another so Interanimates two souls.

Interarticular (in'ter-ar-tik"ŭ-lar), a. (Pre-

interarticular (in ter-ar-tik "il-la"), a. [Fre-fix inter, and articular.] Situated between joints, as cartilages and ligaments. Interaulic (in-ter-glik), a. [L. inter, be-tween, and aula, a hall.] Existing between royal courts. 'Interaulic politics.' Matley. Rare.

Interarricular (in'tér-a-rik"ā-lar), a. [Pre-fix inter, and auricular (which see).] In anat. a term applied to the septum or wall between the auricles of the heart in the

fetus.

Interaxal (in-ter-aks'al), a. In arch, situated in an interaxis.

Inter-axillary (in-ter-aks'il-la-ri), a. [L. inter, between, and axilla, axil.] In bot, situated within or between the axils of

Interaxis (in-ter-aks'is), n. [L. inter, between, and axis.] In arch. the space between axes.

Interbastation† (in'ter-bas-tà"shon), n. [Prefix inter, between, and baste, to sew slightly.] Patch-work.
Interblend (in-tèr-blend'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and blend.] To blend or mingle together so as to form a union. 'Substance and expression subtly interblended.' Dr. Caird.
Interbreed (in-tèr-bred'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and breed.] To breed by crossing one species or variety of animals or plants with another; to cross-breed (in-tèr-bred'), v.t. 1. To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer. —2. To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species; as, hens and pheasants interbreed.

Interbring (in-ter-bring), v.t. [Prefix inter, and bring.] To bring between or among. Donne

Intercalar † (in-ter'ka-ler), a. Intercalary (which see)

(which see). (Intercalarly, a. [Fr. intercalary (which see). Intercalary (in-ter'ka-la-ri), a. [Fr. intercalary calaire; L. intercalarius—inter, between, and calo, to call or proclaim.] Inserted or introduced among others; as, an intercalary verse: specifically applied to the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year. Intercalated; ppr. intercalating. [L. intercalated, ppr. intercalating. [L. intercalatin

Beds of fresh-water shells . . . are interculated and interstratified with the shale. Mantell.

Intercalation (in-ter'kal-ā"shon), n. [L. in-tercalatio, intercalationis, from intercalo.

See INTERCALATE.] The act of intercalating or inserting anything between others; the state of being intercalated; (a) in chron. the insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap-year. (b) In geof. the intrusion of layers or heds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some locali-

ties.

Intercalative (in-tér'kal-āt-iv), a. Tending to intercalate; that intercalates.

Intercede (in-tér-sêd'), v. i. pret. & pp. interceded; ppr. interceding. [L. intercedo—iner and cedo; lit. to move or pass between.]

1.† To pass or occur intermediately; to intercede. tervene.

He supposed that a vast period interceded between that origination and the age wherein he lived. Hale. To make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to plead in favour of another; to interpose; to mediate: usually followed by with.

He (Christ) is still our advocate, continually inter-ceding with His Father in behalf of all true penitents.

Intercedet (in-ter-sed'), v.t. To pass be-

tween.

These superficies reflect the greatest quantity of fight which have the greatest refracting power and which Discreed mediums that differ most in their refractive densities.

Sir I. Newton.

Intercedent (in-ter-sed'ent), a. Passing between; mediating; pleading for. [Rare.]
Interceder (in-ter-sēd'er), n. One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.
Intercellular (in-ter-sel'lū-ler), n. [Prefix

inter, between, and cellular.] In bot. and cellular.] In bot and cool. lying between cells or cellules; as, intercellular fluid.—Intercellular spaces are spaces occurring in the tissues of leaves and stems, chiefly in aquatic plants. They are mostly filled with air, and serve to cive

and serve to give a a, Intercellular Spaces. buoyancyto the parts.

The figure shows a vertical section of the

Intercept (in-tér-sept'), v.t. [Fr. intercepter; L. intercipio, interceptum, to take between, to intercept—inter, between, and capio, to take.] 1. To take or seize by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to intercept a letter.

I then .

Marched toward St. Albans to intercept the queen.

Shak.

2. To obstruct the progress of; to stop; as, to intercept rays of light; to intercept the current of a river or a course of proceedings.

They will not intercept my tale. We must meet first and intercept his cou

3. To interrupt communication with or progress toward. [Rare.]
While storms vindictive intercept the shore. Pope.

In math. to hold, include, or compre-

nend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, intercepted between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere.

Battey.

sphere. Battey.

Intercept (in'ter-sept), n. That which is intercepted; specifically, in geom. the portion of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by other two lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

Intercepter (in-ter-sept'er), n. One who or that which intercepts; opponent.

The intercepts in the despite bloody as the hung-

Thy intercepter, full of despite, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard-end. Shak.

Interception (in-ter-sep'shon), n. [L. inter-Interception (in-ter-sep'sion), n. [L. mter-ceptio, interceptions, from intercipio. See INTERCEPT.] The act of intercepting or stopping; obstruction of a course or pro-ceeding; hinderance. 'Interception of the sight.' Wotton. 'Interception of breath.' Sir T. Browne. Interceptive (in-ter-septiv), a. Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercept or obstruct.

Intercession (in-ter-se'shon), n. [L. intercessio, intercessions, from intercedo, intercessions.]

See INTERCEDE.] The act of intercession, See INTERCEDE.] The act of intercession interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in fear that cartifacts against a second. in favour of another, sometimes against an-

Your intercession now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. Dryden.

Intercessional (in-tér-se'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to or containing intercession or entreaty.

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Intercessionate † (in-ter-se'shon-at), v.t. To entreat. 'To intercessionate God for his recovery.' Nash.

covery. Nash.
Intercessor (in'ter-ses-ser), n. [L. See Intercebel] I. One who intercedes or goes between; one who interposes between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them; one who plends in behalf of another; a mediator.—2. Eccles. a bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.
Intercessorial (in'ter-ses-so'ri-al), a. Pertaining to an intercessor or intercession; intercessory (Rare.]
Intercessory (in-ter-ses'so-ri), a. Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an intercessory petition for

The Lord's prayer has an interessory petition for our enemies.

Interchain (in-ter-chān'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and chain.] To chain or link together; to unite closely or firmly.

Two bosoms interchained with an oath. Shak. Interchange (in-ter-chang), v.t. pret. & pp. interchanged; ppr. interchanging. [Prefix inter, and change.] 1. To change mutually; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to interchange places; to interchange of the other.

reciprocate; as, to interchange places; to interchange cares or duties.

I shall interchange
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. Shak.
The hands, the spears that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd.
Were interchanged in greeting dear. Sir IV. Scott.
Z. To cause to succeed alternately; as, to

2. To cause to succeed alternately; as, to interchange cares with pleasures. Interchange (in-ter-chânj'), v.i. To change mutually or reciprocally; to succeed alternately; as, l and r interchange. 'Interchanging changes of fortune.' Sidney. Interchange (in'ter-chânj), n. 1. The act of mutually changing; the act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange; as, the interchange of commodities between Liverpool and New York; an interchange of civilities or kind offices.

Ample interchange of sweet discourse. An unreserved interchange of sentiment, Canning, 2. Alternate succession; as, the interchange

2. Altermate succession, ..., of light and darkness.

Sweet interchange
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. Millon. Interchangeability (in-ter-chanj'a-bil"i-ti). n. The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

interchangeable (in-ter-chānj'a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange. 'Interchangeable warrants.' Bacon.—2. Following each other in alternate succession. 'Four interchangeable seasons.' Holder.

seasons. Houser. Interchangeableness (in-ter-chanj'a-bl-nes), n. The state of be-ing interchangeable.

ing interchangeable.
Interchangeably(in-terchangeably)(in-terchangeably), adv. In an interchangeable manner; by reciprocation; alternately.—Interchangeably posed, in her. placed or lying across each other, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, and the like, the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or buttends of the others.

Interchangement (in-ter-changement), n,

Interchangement (in-ter-chanj'ment), n. Exchange; mutual transfer. [Rare.]

A contract Strengthen'd by interchangement of your rings.

Strengthen'd by interchangement of your ings. Shat.

Interchapter (in-ter-chap'ter), n. [Prefx inter, between, and chapter], n. [Prefx inter, between, and chapter]. An interpolated chapter. Wright.

Intercidence † (in-ter'sid-ens), n. The act of coming or falling between; occurrence; accident. Holland.

Intercidents (in-ter'sid-ent), a. [L. intercidents, intercidents, ppr. of intercide, to fall.] Falling or coming between; happening accidentally. Boyle.

Intercipient (in-ter-sip'i-ent), a. [L. intercipient, intercipients, ppr. of intercipie. See INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

Intercipient (in-ter-sip'i-ent), n. He who or that which intercepts or stops the passage of.

Intercision (in-ter-si'zhon), n. [L. intercisio, intercisionis, from intercido, intercisum, to

cut asunder—inter, between, and codo, to cut.] Interruption. 'Some sudden intercisions of the light of the sun.' J. Spencer. IRare 1

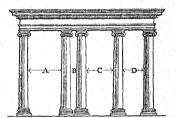
[Rare.]
Interclavicular (in'tér-kla-vik''ū-lér), a.
[Prefix inter, and clavicular.] In anat. a
tern applied to a ligament connecting the
one clavicle with the other.
Interclose (in-tér-klūz'), v.t. To shut in or
within. Boyle.
Intercloud (in-tér-klūz'), v.t. [Prefix inter,
between, and cloud.] To shut within clouds;
to cloud. Daniel.

to cloud. Daniel.
Interclude (in-tér-klūd'), v.t. pret. & pp.
intercluded; ppr. intercluding. [L. intercludo-inter, between, and claudo, to shut.]
To shut from a place or course by something
intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt. 'Intercluding their ways and passages' Purcelle.

intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to intervenue. *Intercluding their ways and passages.* *Pocoche.*
Interclusion (in-ter-klū'zhon), n. [L. interclusion, interclusion, interclusion, interclusion, interclusion, interclusion. Be Interception; a stopping.
Intercolline (in-ter-kol'lin), a. [L. inter, between, and collits, a hill.] Lyring between tills or hillocks; specifically, in geol. applied to those hollows lying between the cratershaped hillocks produced by the accumulations from volcanic eruptions.
Intercolonial (in-ter-ko-lō'ni-al), a. [Prefix inter, between, among, and colonial.] Subsisting between different colonies; as, intercolonial commerce.

sisting between unitered colonial, and colonial commerce.

Intercolonially (in'ter-ko-lô'mi-al-li), adv.
As between colonies. Intercolumniation (in ter-ko-lum ni-a"-shon), n. [L. inter, between, and columna,



Ionic Intercolumniation.

B, Coupled columns. C, Diastyle. D, Eustyle. A, Aræostyle.

a column.] In arch. the space between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts. This in the practice of the ancients varied almost in every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniation, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column. These are, the pyenostyle of one diameter and a half; the systyle of two diameters; the diastyle of three diameters; the arcostyle of four or sometimes five diameters; and the eustyle of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture that they rarely or never agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore be regarded as arbitrary. Intercombat(in-ter-konv)ab or in-ter-kenvloat), n. A combat. Daniel.

Intercombat(in-ter-konv)ab or in-ter-kenvloetween, and come.] To interpose; to interfere.

Intercommon (in-ter-kom'mon), v.i. [Prefix inter, and common.] 1. To share or participate with others; to feed at the same table. Bacon.—2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships which lie contiguous to each other, have usually inhercommoned with one another.

Blackstone.

Intercommonage (in-ter-kom'mon-āj), n. Mutual commonage; a mutual privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle promiscuously in the commons of each other. each other.

Intercommoner (in-ter-kom'mon-er), n. Joint communicant. Gataker

Intercommune (in'ter-kom-mūn"), v. i. [Prein the communication of the control of the control of the communication or intercourse; as, to intercommune with rebels.—Letters of intercommunication of intercommunication of the control of the contro from holding any kind of intercourse or com-munication with the persons thereby de-nounced, under pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes, and dealt with accordingly.

In the year 1676 letters of intercommuning were published. Hallam,

Intercommunicable (in'ter-kom-mū"ni-kabl), a. That may be mutually communicated. Coleralge.

eated. Coloritige.

Intercommunicate(in'ter-kom-mū"ni-kāt),
v.i. [Prefix inter, and communicate.] To
communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication

communication (in'ter-kom-mū'ni-kū'shon), n. Reciprocal communication.

The free intercommunication between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed.

Oven.

intercommunion (in'ter-kom-mu"ni-on), n. [Prefix inter, and communion.] Mutual communion; as, an intercommunion of deities.

minion; as, an intercommunity of delices.
Intercommunity (in the kom-mu"ni-ti), n.
[Prefix inter, and community.] 1. A mutual
communication or community.
Intercommunity of various sentiments.' Louth.—
2. The state of living or existing together in harmony

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and inter-community. Warburton.

community. Warberton.
Intercomparison (in'ter-kom-parison), as between the various individuals or parts forming one thing or body and the corresponding individuals or parts of another.
Intercontinental (in'ter-kon-ti-nent"al), a. Subsisting between different continents; as, an intercontinental ocean; intercontinental trade.
Intercostal (in-ter-kost'al) a FP- forming the community of the continental ocean.

nental trade.

Intercostal (in-ter-kost'al), a. [Fr., from L. inter, between, and costa, a rib.] In anat. placed or lying between the ribs; as, an intercostal muscle, artery, or vein. Intercostal (in-ter-kost'al), n. In anat. a part lying between the ribs.

Intercostales (in'ter-kosta'/lēz), n. pl. In anat. the name given to two sets of muscles between the ribs, the external and internal.

and the name given to two sets of misseles between the ribs, the external and internal. Intercourse (in'ter-kōrs), n. [L. intercursus, from intercurro—inter, between, and curro, to run.] I. Connection by reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations; interchange of thought and feeling; communication; commerce; association; communication; commerce; association; communicas, as, to have much intercourse together. 'This sweet intercourse of looks and smiles.' Millon. 'The dreary intercourse of daily life.' Wordsworth—2. Sexual connection.—SYN. Communication, commerce, communion, association, fellowship, familiarity, acquaintance.
Intercross (in-tèr-kros'), v.t. [Prefix inter, among, and cross.] To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines; specifically, in biol. to fertilize by impregnation of one species or variety by means of another. Darwin.
Intercross (in-tèr-kros'), v.t. In biol. to be-

Intercross (in-ter-kros'), v.i. In biol. to be-come impregnated by a different variety or species, and in the case of hermaphrodites by a different individual.

All hermaphrodites do occasionally intercross.

Intercross (in'ter-kros), n. An instance of cross-ferfilization. Darwin.
Intercur' (in-ter-key'), v.i. [L. intercurro, to run between. See INTERCOURSE.] To

So that there intercur no sin in the acting thereof,
Shelton,

So that there intereur no sin in the acting thereof.

Shelton.

Intercurrence (in-ter-kurens), n. [From
L. intercurrens, intercurrentis, ppr. of intercurro. See Intercourse.] A passing or
running between; occurrence. Boyle.

Intercurrent (in-ter-kurent), a. [L. intercurrens, intercurrentis, ppr. of intercurro,
to run between or among; occurring between;
intervening. Intercurrent passages. Rurrou.—2. In pathol. a term applied to certain
fevers and other diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic
or endemic diseases, or complicate by their
occurrence the history of any particular
case of disease.

Intercutaneous (in'ter-kū-tā"nē-us), a.

case of disease.

Intercutaneous (in'tèr-kū-tā"nē-us), a.

[Prefix inter, between, and cutaneous.] Being within or under the skin.

Interdash (in-tèr-dash'), v.t. [Prefix inter, between, and dash.] To dash at intervals; to intersperse. [Rare.]

intersperse, Livaro...
A prologue interdashed with many a stroke.
Comper.

Interdeal † (in-ter-del'), n. [Prefix inter, between, among, and deal.] Mutual dealing; traffic. 'The trading and interdeal with other nations.' Spenser.

with other nations. Spenser.
Interdentel, Interdentil (in-ter-den'tel, in-ter-den'til), n. [Prefix inter, between, and dentil.] In arch, the space between two dentels or dentils.
Interdence of the space between two dentels or dentils.

dentels or dentils.

Interdependence, Interdependency (inter-de-pendence, inter-de-pendence), n. Mutual dependence.

The philosophers of this school do not feel any admiration at the survey of the comprehensive interdependencies which zoology and physiology have brought into view.

Whereell.

Interdependent (in'ter-de-pend'ent), a. [Frefix inter, between, among, and dependent.] Mutually dependent. 'This infinite variety of causes and results, all interdependent on each other.' Edin. Rev. Interdict (in-ter-dikt'), v.t. [L. interdico, interdictum—inter, between, and dico, to speak.] 1. To make the subject of an interdict or prohibition; to debar by interdict; to forbid; to prohibit. 'Charged not to touch the interdicted tree.' Milton.

dict or pronibition, to account to forbid; to prohibit. 'Charged not to touch the interdicted tree.' Milton.

The Plantagenets were interdicted from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing. They therefore sometimes begged in a tone not to edistinguished from that of a command, and sometimes borrowed with small thought of repaying.

Macaniny.

Specifically—2. Eccles. to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church. An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same.

une same. Aylife.

SYN. To forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe.

Interdict (in'ter-dikt), n. [L. interdictum, from interdice, to forbid, to interdict. See the verb.] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

No interdict
Defends the touching of these viands pure. Milton. Defends the touching of these viands pure. Millon.

2. In the R. Cath. Ch. an ecclesiastical censure consisting in a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service, and the administration of religious rites to particular persons or in particular places, or both. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an interpiete.—3. In Scots law, an order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court propounced on cause shown for an order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, pronounced on cause shown, for stopping any act or proceedings complained of as illegal or wrongful: corresponding to an injunction in English law. The interdict is obtained in the Court of Session on presenting what is termed a bill of suspension and interdict to the lord ordinary on the bills. It may be resorted to as a remedy against all encroachments either on property or possession; and is a protection against. against all encroachments either on property or possession; and is a protection against any unlawful proceeding. See Suspension. Interdiction (in-ter-dir'shom), n. [L. interdictio, interdictions, from interdice. See INTERDICT.] 1. The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accursed. Shak.
Sternly he pronouned the rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in nine car.

Millon.

2. In Seat June, a system of indicted on of

Xet dreadful in mine car.

Mitton.

2. In Scots law, a system of judicial or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who from weakness, facility, or profusion, are liable to imposition. It is judicially imposed by sentence of the Court of Session, generally proceeding on an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person on proper evidence of the facility of the party, or voluntarily imposed by the party innself, who executes a bond binding himself to do nothing that will affect his estate without the consent of certain persons named.

Interdictive (in-ter-dik'tiv), a. Having power to prohibit. 'That interdictive sentence.' Milton.

Interdictory (in-ter-dik'to-ri), a. Serving to interdict or prohibit.

Interdiffuse (in'ter-dif-fuz'), v.t. To diffuse

or spread among or between. North Brit.
Rev. [Rare.]
Interdigital (in-ter-di'jit-al), a. [Prefix
inter, and digital] In anat. being between
the fingers, as the web which forms the wing

Interdigitate (in-ter-di/jit-āt), v.t. To insert between the fingers; to interweave. [Rare.]

Interdigitate (in-ter-diffit-at), v.i. To be interwoven; to commingle; to run into each other, like the fingers when those of one hand are inserted between those of the

other.
The groups of characters that are essential to the

true definition of a plant and animal interdigitate, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge.

Prof. Oven.

diverge. Prof. Owen.

Interdigitation (in-ter-di'jit-a'shon), n.

I. The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of another; hence, intermixture; the state of being inextricably interwoven or running into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture, 2. In gant the spaces between the finerer. 2. In anat. the spaces between the fingers, or between processes shaped like fingers. Interduce (in'tér-dûs), n. In carp. an intertie. See INTERTIE.

Interequinoctial (in'tér-é-kwi-nok"shal), a. [Prefix inter, and equinoctial.] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called interequinoctial intervals.

Asiatic Researches.

Interess, tv.t. To interest; to concern; to

But that the dear republick,
Our sacred laws and just authority,
Are interess'd therein, I should be silent. B. Fonson. Interesse, † n. Interest; right or title to.

Interesse, in. Interest; right or title to. But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse. That not the worth of any living wight May challenge aught in heaven's interess. Interest (in'ter-est), n. [O.Fr. interest, Fr. interest, from L. interest, it concerns, it is of importance, from L. interest, be be between, to be of importance—inter, between, and esse, inf. of sum, to be.] 1. Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful; concern; sympathy; regard; as, to take a great interest in a story; to feel a deep interest in a person.—2. Advantage; good; as, private interest; public interest.

Divisions hinder the common interest and public

Divisions hinder the common interest and public pod. Sir W. Temple. 3. Influence with a person, especially with persons in power.

He knew his interest sufficient to procure the office.

4. Share; portion; part; participation in value; as, he has parted with his interest in the stocks.—5. In law, chattel real, as a lease for years, or a future estate; also, any estate, right, or title in reality.—6. Regard to private profit.

When interest calls of "I be a second to prove the state of the second to prove the

When interest calls off all her sneaking train. Pope. When interest calls off all her sneaking train. Pope.
7. Premium paid for the use of money the profit per cent. derived from money lent or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. The money lent or due is called the principal, the sum paid for it the interest. The interest of £100 for one year is called the rate per cent.—Simple interest is that which arises from the principal sum only.—Compound interest is that which arises from the principal with the interest added. Hence—8. Any surplus advantage.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires with interest. Shak. -To make interest for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

influence on his behalf.

I made interest with Mr. Blogg the beadle to have him as a minder.

Interest (in'têr-est), v.t. [From the noun.]

I. To engage the attention of; to awaken concern in; to excite emotion or passion in, usually in favour of, but sometimes against a person or thing; often with reflexive pronoun; as, a narration of suffering interests us in favour of the sufferer. It is followed by in or for; as, we are interested in the narration, but for the sufferer.

To love our native country.

To love our native country.

To love our native country, . . . to be interested in its concerns, is natural to all men. Dryden. This was a goddess who used to interest herself in Addison.

To be mixed up with; to be concerned

with; to concern; to affect.
Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth interest this fair quarrel.
Ford.

3. To give an interest or share in, as Christ by his atonement has *interested* believers in

by his atonement has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.—
4.† To place or station among. 'Interested lim among the gods.' Chapman.
Interest (in'têr-est), v. it To be interesting.
Interested (in'têr-est-ed), v. and a. 1. Having an interest or share; having money involved; as, one interested in the funds.—
2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as one interested by a story.—3. Concided as one interested by a story.—4. Concided as one interested by a st 2. Allected; moved; naying one passions ca-cited; as, one interested by a story.—3. Con-cerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be biassed by personal considerations; as, an interested witness.—4. Too regardful of profit; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and interested people.

Arbuthnot.

Interesting (in'ter-est-ing), a. Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite emotions or passions; as, an interesting story.

The history of the factions which, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, divided her court and her council, though pregnant with instruction, is by no means interesting or pleasing.

Macaulay. Interesting situation, a fashionable peri-

phrasis for pregnancy.

Interestingly (in'ter-est-ing-li), adv. In an interesting manner.

Interestingness (in'tér-est-ing-nes), n. The condition or quality of being interesting.

Ad. Smith.

Ad. Smith.
Interfacial (in-tér-fä/shi-al), a. [Prefix inter, and facial.] In geom. included between two faces; thus, an interfacial angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.
Interfere (in-ter-fer'), v.i. pret. & pp. interfered; ppr. interfering. [O. Fr. entreferir, to exchange blows—L. inter, between, and ferio, to strike.] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. concerns of others.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state.

Swelf.

To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition; as, the claims of two nations may interfere.

Their commands may interfere.

Their commands may interfere. Smalridge.

3. In farriery, to strike the hoof or shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and break the skin or injure the flesh: said of a horse.—4. In physics, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves, rays of light, heat, sound, and the like.

Interference (in-ter-fer-ens), n. 1. The act or condition of intermeddling; interposition.

What I have here said of the interference of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual.

princes is only the opinion of a private individual.

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact with; specifically, in farriery, a striking of one foot against the other.—3. In physics, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound, heat, or light waves) upon each other, by which, in certain circumstances, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other. When two minute pencils of light, radiating from two different luminous points, and making a small angle with each other, fall upon the same spot of a screen or a piece of paper, they are found to act upon each other, producing different effects, which depend upon certain differences between the lengths of the two pencils. Il m some cases the pencils filluminate the paper or screen more strongly than either would have done singly, and sometimes they destroy each other's effects and produce a black spot or fringe. The phenomena of the interference of rays have been explained in accordance with the undulatory theory of light, and furnish a strong argument in favour of that theory.

Interferr in, ter-fer'er), n. One who or that which interferes.

Interfering (in-ter-fering), a. 1. Prone or given to intermeddle; as, a person of an interfering disposition.—2. In physics, acting mutually or reciprocally, as two waves of light, sound, or heat, in augmenting, diminishing, or destroying the effect of each other.

See INTERFERENCE.

Interfering In the fer'ing-li), adv. In a printerfering manner, by interference. 2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming

ishing, or destroying the effect of each other. See INTERFERENCE.
Interferingly (in-tér-fér'ing-li), adv. In an interfering manner; by interference.
Interfluent, Interfluous (in-tér'fil-ent, in-tér'fil-us), a. [L. interfluens, interfluentis, from interfluo, to flow between—inter, between, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing between between

between.
Interfold (in-tèr-föld'), v.t. To fold mutually; to clasp mutually. 'With hands interfolded.' Longfellow.
Interfoliaeous (in-tèr-fō'li-ā"shus), a. [Prefix inter, between, and foliaeous (which see).] In bot, being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as, interfoliaeous flowers or peduncles.
Interfoliate (in-tèr-fō'li-āt), v.t. [L. inter, between, and folium, a leaf.] To interleave.

So much (improvement of a book) as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your interfeitant copy.

Interfretted (in-ter-fret'ed), a. In her, interlaced: applied to any bearings linked together, one within the other, as keys interlaced in the bows, or one linked into

the other.



the other.
Interfulgent (in-ter-ful'jent), a. (L. interfulgens, interfulgents, ppr. of interfulge, to shine between _inter, between, and fulgeo, to shine. Shining between. Bailey.
Interfuse (in-ter-fuz'), v.t. pret. & pp. interfused; ppr. interfusing. [L. interfusus, pp. of interfundo, to pour.] [L. interfusus, pp. of interfundo, to pour.] 1. To pour or spread between or among.

The ambient air, wide interfused, Embracing round this florid earth. Milton.

Embracing round this nord earth. Million.

2. To mix up together; to associate; to make interdependent. H. Spencer.

Interfusion, (in-ter-fit/zhon), n. [L. interfusio, interfusion; trom interfundo. See INTERFUSE.] Act of pouring or spreading between; the act of mixing up together or associating. Coleridge.

between; the act of mixing up together or associating. Coleridge.
Interganglionic (in-tergang'gli-on''ik), a. [Prefix inter, and gangitonic.] In anatlying or situated between ganglia: specifically applied to nervous cords placed between and uniting ganglia. Dangitson. Intergatory† (in-ter'ga-to-ri), n. Interrogatory.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon intergatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully. Shak. Interglacial (in-ter-glā'shi-al), a. [Prefix inter, and glacial.] In geol. formed or occurring between two periods of glacial ac-

tion. In interglacial beds (in Scotland) we get the mannoth, the reindeer, the urus, the horse, and the Irish deer.

Tance Gethic.

**Tance Ge

Interhæmal, Interhemal (in-ter-he'mal), a. [Prefix inter, and hæmal] In anat. situated between the hæmal processes or spines. ated between the hemnal processes or spines.
—Interhemal spines, a term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are inserted deeply into the flesh between the hemal spines.

Interim (in'tér-im), n. [L.] 1. The meantime; time intervening.

I a heavy interim shall support, By his dear absence. Shak.

2. The name given to a decree of the Emperor Charles V., by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The enactments of the *Interim* were intended only to remain in force till some definitive settlement could be made.

Brande & Cox.

to remain in force till some definitive settlement could be made.

Evande & Cex.

Interim (in'tèr-im), a. Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary; as, an interim order.—Interim decree, in Scots law, a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.

Interimist (in'tèr-im-ist), n. Eccles. a Lutheran who accepted the Interim.

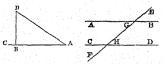
Interimistic (in'tèr-im-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to or existing during an interim. Quart. Rev. (Rare.)

Interior (in-tè'ri-èr), a. [L. compar., inner, interior.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance: opposed to exterior or superficial; as, the interior apartments of a house; the interior ornaments; the interior surface of a hollow ball; the interior parts of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your interior hared.

Aiming, belike, at your interior hatred, That in your outward action shows itself. Shak.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.—*Interior angles*, in geom. the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. In a triangle ABD, the two



angles A and D are called interior and opposite angles in respect of the exterior angle CBD. When a straight line EF falls upon

two parallel lines AB and CD, the angles AGH, BGH and GHC, GHD are called inte-AGH, BGH and GHC, GHD are called interior angles, and the angles EGB, EGA exterior angles. Also, AGH, BGH are termed interior adjacent angles, in respect of EGA, EGB, and GHC, GHD interior and opposite angles.—Interior planets, in astron, the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun.—Interior servey, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or taphole.

Interior (in-të'ri-èr), n. 1. The internal part of a thing; the inside.

The fool multitude, that choose by show.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to the interior.

Shak.

2. The inland part of a country, state, or 2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.—3. The name given in some countries, as France, to the department of government having charge of home affairs; the home department. 'Minister of the Interior.' Edin Rev.

rior' Edin. Rev. Interiority (in-té'ri-or'i-ti), n. The quality of being interior. Interiority (in-té'ri-or-li), adv. Internally; inwardly. Donne.
Interjacence, Interjacency (in-tér-jä/sens, in-tér-jä/sens, l. Ree INTERJACENT.] I. A lying or being between; intervention; as, the interjacency of the Tweed between England and Scotland. Hate.—2. That which lies between. [Rare.]
Its fluctuations are but motions which winds.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every interjacency irregulates.

Sir T. Browne.

Interjacent (in-ter-ja'sent), a. [L. interjacens, interjacent, ppr. of interjaceo, to lie between—inter, between, and jaceo, to lie.] Lying or being between; intervening; as, interjacent isles.

Interjangle (in-ter-jang'gl), v. i. [Prefix inter, and jangle.] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another. 'The divers disagreeing cords of interjangting ignorance.' Daniel.

Daniel

Interject (in-ter-jekt), v.t. [L. interjicia, interjectum—inter, between, and jacio, to throw.] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

I did visit the same ambassador . . . and saluted him as by express commandment; interjecting some words of mine own gladness. Wotton.

Interject (in-ter-jekt'), v.i. To come between; to interpose.

The confluence of soldiers interjecting, rescued

Interjection (in-ter-jek'shon), n. Interjection (In-tér-jek'shon), n. [L. interjectio, interjectio, from interjecio. See INTERLECT.] I. The act of throwing between. 'The interjection of laughing.' Bacon.—2. A word, in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c.; as, 'These were delightful days, but, alas, they are no more.'

they are no more.' Interjectional (in-ter-jek'shon-al), a. 1. Thrown in between other words or phrases; as, an interjectional remark.—2. Partaking of the character of an interjection; consisting in or characterized by interjections or involuntary exclamations; as, language in its origin is by some supposed to have been interjectional. interjectional

Interjectionally (in-ter-jek'shon-al-li), adv. In an interjectional manner; as an inter-

Jection.

Interjectionary (in-ter-jek/shon-a-ri), a. Same as Interjectional.

Interjoin (in-ter-join'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

[Rare.]

So fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends And interjoin their issues. Shak.

And interjoin their issues. Shak. Interjoist (in'tér-joist), n. [Prefix inter, and joist.] In arch. the space or interval between two joists.
Interjunction (in-tér-jungk'shon), n. [Prefix inter, and junction.] A mutual joining.
Interknit (in-tér-nit), v.t. [Prefix inter, and knit.] To knit together.
Interknow (in-tér-no), v.t. [Prefix inter, and know.] To know mutually.

How familiarly do these prophets interknow one another!

Interknowledge (in-ter-nol'ej), n. [Prefix inter, among, and knowledge.] Mutual knowledge. [Rare.]

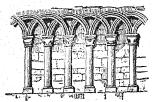
edge. [Rare.] All nations have *interknowledge* one of and *E*

Interlace (in-tér-läs'), v.t. pret. & pp. inter-laced; ppr. interlacing. [Prefix inter, and lace.] To intermix; to put or insert one

thing with another. 'Interlacing some Hayward.

The epic way is everywhere interlaced with dia-

interlace (in-ter-las), v.i. To be intermixed; to intersect.—Interlacing arches, in arch. circular arches which intersect each other,



Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral.

as in the figure. They are frequent in ar-cades in the Norman style of the twelfth

Interlaced (in-ter-last'), pp. In her. same

as Interfretted.
Interlacement (in-ter-läs'ment), n. Intermixture or insertion within.
Interlaid (in-ter-läd'), pp. [Prefix inter, and
laid.] Laid or placed between or among.
Interlaminated (in-ter-la'min-te-d), pp.
[L. inter, between, and lamina, a plate.]
Placed between lamina or plates; inclosed
by lamina.

by laminæ.

by lamine.

Interlamination (in-ter-la/min-ā"shon), n.

The state of being interlaminated.

Interlapse (in-ter-laps), n. [Prefix inter, and lapse.] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. 'A short interlapse of time.' Harvey.

Interlard (in-ter-lard'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and lard.] 1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between.

Lets should be interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old.

Carew. 2. To mix; to diversify by mixture; as, his discourse was copiously interlarded with

oaths.

notins.

They interlard their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy.

Interlay (in-ter-la'), v.t. pret. & pp. interlaid; ppr. interlaying. [Prefix inter, and tay.] To lay or place among or between.

Interleaf (in'tèr-lêf), n. [Prefix inter, and leaf;] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.

Interleave (in-tèr-lêv'), v.t. pret. & pp. interleaves; ppr. interleaving. [Prefix inter, and leaf.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book between other leaves.

leaves,
An interleaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he (Johnson) made the repository of the several articles.

Sir J. Hawkins.

icles. Sir J. Hawkins.

Interlibel (in-ter-li'bel), v.t. [Prefix inter, and libel.] To libel mutually or reciprocally.

and libel.] To libel mutually or reciprocally. Bacon.
Interlignium (in-tér-lig'ni-um), n. [Prefix inter, and lignum, wood.] In arch. the space between the ends of the tie-beams. Interline (in-tér-lin'), v.t. pref. & pp. interlined; pp. interlined; pp. interlined; pp. interlined; sp. interlined; pp. interlined; sp. interlined; sp. interlined; as, to interline Latin and Euglish. Locke.
2. To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed. Interlinear] (in-tér-lin'6-a.), a. Between lines; interlineary. Interlineary (in-tér-lin'6-a.r.), a. [Prefix inter, and linear.] Written or printed. Patchinear system, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations. Interlinearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear manner; by interlineation. Therimearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear manner; by interlineation. Therimearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear manner; by interlineation. Therimearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear interlinearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear interlinearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. In an interlinear interlinearly (in-tér-lin'6-a-il), ad. [Rare.]

infinite helps of interlinearies.' Mitton. [Rare.]
Interlineation (in-ter-liu'é-a''shon), n. [Pre-fix inter, and lineation.] 1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.—2. The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed; specifically, in law, an alteration of a written instrument, and insertion of any matter after it is engrossed.

Interlink (in-ter-lingk'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and link.] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another.

These are two chains which are interlinked, which

These are two chains which are intertineed, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

Dryden.

Interlink (in'ter-lingk), n. An intermediate link; an intermediate step in a process of reasoning.

reasoning.

Interlobular (in-ter-lob/û-ler), a. [Prefix inter, and lobular.] Being between lobes.

Interlocation (in'ter-lob-ka''shon), n. [Prefix inter, and location.] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an interloca-tion of the moon betwirt the earth and the sun.

tion of the moon betwirt the earth and the sun.

Interlock (in-ter-lok'), v.i. [Prefix inter, and look.] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into each other.—Interlocking signals, railway signals mechanically connected in such a manner that when one of them is set in any particular way the requisite signal is by the same action made by the other or the others.

Interlock (in-ter-lok'), v.t. To intermix and lock together firmly; to lock one in another firmly. 'My lady with her fingers interlocked.' Tennyson.

Tennyson.

Interlocution (in'tér-lō-kū''shon), n. [L.
interlocutio, interlocutionis, from interloquor, to speak between—inter, between, and
loquor, to speakl.] 1. Dialogue; conference;
interchange of speech.

It (rehearsal of the Psalms) is done by interlocution, and with a mutual return of sentences from
side to side.

You have an intermediate the sentences from

side to side.

2. In law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. Hence—3. Intermediate discussion or argument.
Interlocutor (in-ter-lo'kūt-er), n. [L. interloquor, interlocutus, to speak between. See INTERLOCUTION.] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue; one who takes part in a conversation

The interlocutors in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance. Bentley. one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance. Bentley.

2. In Scots law, a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

Interlocutory (in-ter-lo/kū-to-ri), a. [Fr. interlocutoire, See Interlocution]. L'Consisting or partaking of the character of dia-

sisting or partaking of the character of dia-

There are several interlocutory discourses in the Holy Scriptures. Fiddes.

Now stripines. 2. In law, intermediate; not final or definitive: commonly applied to an order, sentence, decree, or judgment given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final deci-

Interlocutory (in-ter-lo'kū-to-ri), n. A di-gression or discussion interpolated into a discourse.

discourse. Interlocutrix (in-tér-lo'-kū-tris, in-tér-lo'kū-triks), n. A female in-ter-locutor.

Interlope (in-tér-lōp'), v.i. pret. & pp. in-ter-loped; ppr. interloping. [From D. enter-looper, a smuggler or smuggling vessel—Fr. entre, between, and D. loopen, & laufen, to leap, to run, Sc. loup, E. to leap. See LEAP.]

To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to run into a business in which one has no right. one has no right.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their chare.

trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.

Interloper (in-ter-löp'er), n. One who interferes wrongfully or officiously; one who enters a country or place to trade without license; one who intrudes himself into a station to which he has no right claim. 'The untrained man, ... the interloper as to the professions. Is. Taylor.

Interlucate (in-ter-lū'kāt), v.t. [L. interluco, interlucatum, to let the light through—inter, between, and lux, lucis, light.] To let in light to by cutting away branches of trees. Cockeram.

Interlucation in the light. Evelyn.

Interlucation interlucationis, from interluco. See Interlucation the tin light. Evelyn.

Interlucation in the light. Evelyn.

Interlucent (in-ter-lū'sent), a. [L. interlucens, interlucent, interlucent, between, and luceo, to shine ilmough—inter, between, and luceo, to shine through—inter, between, and luceo, an interluce — L. inter, between, and lucus, an interluce — L. inter, between and lucus, an play, from ludo, to play.] I. An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators while

the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. 2. The first name given to regular dramatic compositions in England. Dramas appear to have borne this name from the time they superseded the miracle and mystery plays till the period of the Elizabethan drama.—
3. A brief piece of church music, prepared or extempore, for the organ, and played after each stanza except the last of the

after each stanza except the last of the metrical psalm or hymn.

Interluded (in'ter-lūd-ed), a. Inserted or made as an interlude; having interludes. Interlude (in'ter-lūd-er), n. One who performs in an interlude. [Rane.]

Interluency (in-ter-lū'en-si), n. [From L. interluency, in-ter-lū'en-si), n. [From L. interluens, interluentis, ppr. of interluo, to flow between—inter, between, and luo, to wash, to lave.] A flowing between; water interposed. Hale. [Rare.]

Interlunar, Interlunary (in-ter-lū'n'er, in-ter-lū'n-ari), a. [L. inter, between, and luna, the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

When she (the moon) deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. Millon.

Intermarriage (in-têr-ma'rij), n. [Frefix inter, and marriage.] Connection by marriage marriage between two families, tribes, or mations, where each takes one and gives

another.

Intermarriage of relations, which is so fruitful a source of disease and idiotcy.

Edec. Rev.

source of disease and idiocy. Ecte. Rev.
Intermarry (in-ter-ma'ri), v.i. pret. & pp.
intermarry (in-ter-ma'ri), v.i. pret. & pp.
intermarryid; ppr. intermarrying. (Prefix
inter, between, among, and narry.). To
become connected by marriage, as two families, ranks, tribes, or the like.

About the middle of the fourth century from the
building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles
and plebelans to intermarry.

Swift.

Intermeation (in termea'shon), a from L intermee, intermeetum, to pass or flow between—inter, between, and mee, to go, to pass.] A flowing between. Bailey. Intermeddle (in-termed'), v. i. pret. & pp. intermeddle(j. ppr. intermeddling. [Frefix inter, and meddle.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interfere; to interpose impropely.

pose improperly.

The practice of Spain hath been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to intermediate with foreign states.

Bacon.

states. Bacon.

Intermeddle† (in-tèr-med'l), v.t. To intermix; to mingle. 'To intermeddle rethredness with society.' Hall.

Intermeddler (in-tèr-med'lèr), n. One that interposes officiously; one who meddles or intrudes into business to which he has no right. 'Officious intermeddlers'. Swift.

Intermeddlesome (in-ter-medf-sum) a. Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome. Intermeddlesomeness (in-ter-medf-sumnes). The quality of being intermeddlesome.

some.
Intermediacy (in-ter-mē'di-a-si), n. Interposition; intervention. Derham.
Intermedial (in-ter-mē'di-al), a. [L. intermedial (in-ter-mē'di-al), a. [L. intermedial.] Lying between; intervening; intervening: intervenient. 'Intermedial colours' Evelyn, Intermedian+ (in-ter-mē'di-an), a. Lying between; intermediate. Elount.
Intermediary (in-ter-mē'di-a-rī), n. [From intermediate.] One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an agent inter-

terposes or is intermediate; an agent inter-

They (senates) have been instruments, but never intermediaries.

Intermediary (in-ter-me/di-a-ri), a. 1. Lying between; intermediate; intervening; as, an intermediary project.

Is it necessary to remark that the collapse of the intermediary parties, which leaves the trumph for the Extreme Right or the Extreme Left, can be accounted for only by the particular character of our church and her doctrines? Contemporary Rev.

2. In mineral, a term applied to the second-ary planes on crystals, intermediate in posi-tion between the planes on an edge and

tion between the planes on an edge and those on an angle.

Intermediate (in-ter-me'di-āt), a. [Fr. in-termediate, in intermediats—inter, between, and medius, in the middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an intermediate space between hills or rivers; intermediate colours; man has an intermediate nature and rank between angels and brutes.—Intermediate state, in theol. the condition of disembodied spirits between death and the day of judgment.—Intermediate means and the day of judg the condition of disembodied spirit's between death and the day of judgment.—Intermediate terms, in arith. and aly. the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the extremes; thus in the proportion 2:4:8:12; four and six are the intermediate terms.

Intermediate (in-ter-medil-at), n. In chem. a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water. Intermediate (in-ter-medil-āt), v.i. To intervene; to interpose. 'Intermediating authority.' Millon.

Intermediately (in-ter-me'di-āt-li), adv. By

thority' Müton.
Intermediately (in-tér-mē'di-āt-li), adv. By
way of intervention.
Intermediation (in-tér-mē'di-āt'shon), n.
Intervention; interposition. Burke.
Intermediator (in-tér-mē'di-āt-er), n. A
mediator between parties; a mediator.
Intermedious (in-tér-mē'di-us), a. Intermediator.

There was nothing intermedious, or that could ossibly be thrust between them.

Cudworth.

possibly be thrust between them. Catworth.

Intermedium (in-ter-mê/di-um), n. [Prefix
inter, and medium.] 1. Intermediate space.

2. An intervening agent or instrument.

Intermell † (in-ter-mell), v.t. [Prefix inter,
and mell; Fr. entremêler.] To intermix or
intermixed.

intermingle. The life of this wretched world is always intermelled with much birterness.

Bp. Fisher.

Intermell (in-ter-mel'), v.i. To interfere; to meddle. 'Boldly intermell with holy things.'

Marston.

Interment (in-terment), n. The act of interring or depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Intermention (in-termen'shon), v.t. [Prefix inter, and mention.] To mention among other things; to include in mentioning.

Intermess; (in-termes), n. A short service coming between the parts of a longer or principal one; an interlude. Evelym.

Intermezzo (in-termet zō), n. [It.] Inmusic, a short composition, generally of a light sparkling character, played between the parts of a more important work, between the acts of a drama, opera, and the like; an interlude. interlude

the acts of a drama, opera, and the like; an interlude. Intermicate† (in-tèr-mi'kāt), v.i. [L. intermico, to shine among—inter, between, among, and mico, to shine.] To shine between or among. Blownt. Intermication (in'tèr-mi-kā"shon), n. A shining between or among. Smart. Intermigration (in'tèr-mi-grā"shon), n. [Prefix inter, and migration.] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country taking the place of those of the other. Interminable (in-tèr/mina-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and terminable; L. interminabils, endless.] I. Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, interminable sufferings. "The interminable sky." Thomson.—2 Wearisomely protracted; as, interminable discussions.—Syn. Boundless, endless, limities, limitate, immeasurable, infinite, unbounded, unlimited. Interminable (in-tèr'mina-bl), n. He whom no bound or limit can confine: used by Milton as an appellation of the Deity.

no bound or limit can comme.

Milton as an appellation of the Deity.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*, And tie him to his own prescript, Who made our laws to bind us, not himself. Samson Agonistes.

Interminableness (in-tér'min-a-bl-nes), n.
The state of being interminable; endless-

Interminably (in-ter'min-a-bli), adv. In an interminable manner or degree; without end or limit.

Interminate (in-termin-at), a. [L. interminatus—in, not, and terminatus, pp. of termino, to bound, to limit, from terminus, a boundary. See TERM.] Unbounded; un-

limited; endless. 'Sleep interminate.' Chap-man. — Interminate decimal, a decimal which may be continued ad infinitum, as a repeater or circulate. Thus \(\frac{1}{2}\) reduced to a decimal gives 333, &c., carried to infinity; usually written 3.

usually written 3. Interminate: (in-terminate: (in-terminate), v.t. [L. interminor, interminatus—inter, between, and minor, to threaten.] To menace. Bp. Hall. Intermination: (in-terminai'shon), n. [L. interminatio, interminationis, from interminor. See INTERMINATE.] A menace or threat.

The terrors of the law were the intermination curses upon all those that ever broke any of the least commandments.

Fer. Taylor.

Intermine (in-ter-min'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and mine.] To intersect or penetrate with mines. Drayton.

Intermingle (in-ter-ming gl), v.t. pret. & pp. intermingled; ppr. intermingling. [Prefix inter, and mingle.] To mingle or mix together; to mix up; to intermix.

I'll intermingle everything he does With Cassio's suit.

Intermingle (in-ter-ming'gl), v.i. To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to intermingle with them. Shak.

with them.

Intermise† (in'tèr-mīz), n. [See INTERMIT.]

Interference; interposition. Bacon.

Intermission (in-tèr-mishon), n. [L. intermissio, intermissions, from intermitto, intermissum. See INTERMIT.] 1. The act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labour without intermission! service or business will begin after an intermission of one hour.

Per experience in the production of the contraction of the

Rest or intermission none I find.

Specifically—2. In med. the temporary cessa Specifically—2. In med. the temporary cessa-tion or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. Intermission is an entire cessation, as dis-tinguished from remission or abatement of fever. -3. An intervening period of time.

Ver. —8. An Intervening Posts But, gentle heavens, Cut short all intermission; front to front, Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. Shak.

4. The state of being neglected; disuse: as of words. [Rare.]

Words borrowed of antiquity have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. B. Fonson. SYN. Interruption, cessation, interval,

pause, stop, rest.

Interruption, dessation, intervat, pause, stop, rest.

Intermissive (in-ter-mis'iv), a. Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.

Make pleasure thy recreation or intermissive re-laxation, not thy Diana, life and profession.

Sir T. Browne.

Intermit (in-ter-mit'), v.t. pret. & pp. intermitted; ppr. intermitting. [L. intermitto, to let go between; hence, to interrupt the continuity of anything—inter, between, and mitto, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to intermit to appear of order to intermit to appear of order to intermit to a present or desire. to interrupt; to suspend or delay.

Pray to the gods to intermit the plague That needs must light on this ingratitude. Shak.

Intermit (in-ter-mit), v.i. To cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals, as a fever; as, a tertian fever intermits every other day; the pulse sometimes intermits for a second of time.

The country parson preacheth constantly he at any time intermit, it is either for want of heal or against some great festival.

G. Herbert.

Intermittent (in-ter-mit'ent), a. [L. intermittent (in-ter-mit'ent), a. [L. intermittent, intermittentis, pp. of intermitto. See INTERMIT.] Ceasing at intervals; as, an intermittent fever; an intermittent spring.—
Intermittent or intermitting spring, aspring which flows for some time and then ceases, again begins to flow after a time and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of intermittent spring is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped veyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins to flow and continues till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on. Intermittent (in-ter-mittent), n. A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain

The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked 'cold stage.' After this occurs the 'hot stage.' Dunglison.

this occurs the 'not stage. Intermitting (in-the-mitting), ppr. and a. Ceasing for a time; pausing.—Intermitting spring. See under INTERNITTENT. Intermittingly (in-the-mitting-ii), adv. In an intermittent manner; with intermissions at intervals.

sions; at intervals.

Intermix (in-ter-miks'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and mix.] To mix together; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses internix'd
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon.

Milton.

Intermix (in-ter-miks'), v.i. To be mixed together; to be intermingled. Intermixedly (in-ter-miks'ed-li), adv. In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. Locke.
Intermixture (in-ter-miks'tur), n. [Prefix inter, and mixture.] I. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—

2. Admixture: competing additional mire.

2. Admixture; something additional min-In this height of implety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly.

Eacon.

Intermobility (in'ter-mō-bil"i-ti), n. Pre-fix inter, and mobility.] The quality of being capable of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. Brande. Intermodillion (in'ter-mō-dil'ii-on), n. Prefix inter, and modillion. In arch, the space between two modillions.

Intermontane (in-ter-montan), a. [L. in-ter, and montanus, pertaining to a moun-tain, from mons, montis, a mountain.] Be-tween mountains; as, intermontane soil. Mease.

Intermundane (in-ter-mun/dån), a. [Prefix inter, and mundane.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb; as, 'intermundane spaces.' Looke.

spaces.' Looke.
Intermundian (in-tér-mun'di-an), a. Intermundian. Coleridge.
Intermural (in-tér-mür'a), a. [L. intermuralis-inter, between, and murus, a wall.]
Lying between walls.
Intermure† (in-tér-mür'), v.t. To surround
with walls; to wall in.
Her bosom yet is intermured with ice. Ford.

Intermuscular (in-tér-mus'kū-lér), a. [Pre-fix inter, and muscle.] Between the muscle.

Intermutation (in'ter-mu-ta'shon), n. [Pre-fix inter, and mutation.] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

mutual or reciprocal change.
Intermutual! (in-ter-mutual), a. [Prefix inter, and mutual.] Mutual. 'By intermutual yows.' Daniel.
Intermutually † (in-ter-mu'tū-al-li), adv. Mutually. Daniel.
Interm (in-tern), a. Internal. 'Her riches are intern and domestic.' Howell. [Rare.] Intern (in-tern'), v.t. [Fr. interner, to relegate into the interior, from L. internal, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it, s. a large part of the French troops were interned in Belgium after the battle of Sedan.

Marshal Marmahon has intimated to the govern-

Marshal Macmahon has intimated to the government that he is a prisoner under parole at Pourruaux-Bois, and that, when he has recovered from his wound, he shall ask to be interned in some German fortress.

Scotsman newspaper.

Internal (in-tern'al), a. [L. internus, in-ternal.] 1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; derived from or dependent upon the object itself; inherent; as, the internal parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c.

This one operation of putting things into fit places for being acted upon by their own internal forces, and by those residing in other natural objects, is all that man does, or can do, with matter. S. S. Mill.

Hence -2. Pertaining to the mind or thoughts; pertaining to one's inner being. With our Saviour internal purity is everything.

Paley

Note that the part of the internal rectifude of our actions. Rogers.—4. Pertaining to itself, its own affairs, or interests: said especially of a country; domestic; not foreign; as, the internal trade of a state or kingdom; internal troubles or dissensions; internal war.—5. In geom. a term applied to angles formed within any rectilinear figure by its sides, also to angles formed between two parallels by the parallels respectively and an intersecting line.

Internality (in-tern-al'i-ti), n. Quality of being internal. [Rare.]

Internally (in-tern'al-li), adv. Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface; hence, mentally; intellectually; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God internally united to Christ.

Fer. Taylor.

and the Spirit of God internaty miner to Chisis, Per. Taylor.

International (in-ter-na'shon-al), a. [Prefix inter, and national.] 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting one or more nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as, international law; international relations.—2. Of or pertaining to the society called the International.—International law, the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct towards one another. International law embraces the principles that should regulate the conduct another. International law embraces the principles that should regulate the conduct of states toward each other; the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties, arising out of the conduct of states to each other; and the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties when they are affected by the separate internal codes of distinct nations.

of distinct nations.
International (in-ter-na'shon-al), n. A secret society spread throughout Europe, the objects of which, so far as avowed, are, by a close union of the working-classes in different countries, 1st, to put down international wars; 2d to overthrow all laws, customs, and privileges contrary to the interests of the industrial classes; 3d, and especially, to oppose the international union of working men to the influence of capital in the organization of labour. Secularistic or working men to the intentee of capitatin the organization of labour. Secularistic and communistic theories are held by many members of the society, but the application of them is no part of its programme pure

of them is no part of its programme pure and simple. Internationalism (in-ter-na'shon-al-izm), n. The principles, doctrine, or theory ad-vocated by the Internationalists. Internationalist (in-ter-na'shon-al-ist), n. 1. One who advocates or upholds the prin-ciples of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and internationalists, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continuental rivals.

2. A member of the secret society called the

International International (in-ter-na/shon-al-iz), v.t. To make international; to cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries; as, to international as a war. Internationally (in-ter-na/shon-al-ii), adv. In an international manner; so as to affect the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. 7. S. Mill.

Interne (in-tern'), n. That which is within; interior; inside. 'Most interior of the in-

Interne (in-tern'), n. That which is within; interior; inside. 'Most interior of the internet E. B. Browning.
Internectary, Internecinal (in-terne'shiari, in-ternes'inal), a. Mutually destructive; exterminating. See next article. Internecine (in-ternes'snia, a. [L. internecints, from interneco, to kill—inter, between, among, and neco, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly; accompanied with much slaughter.

'An evil and adulterous generation,' marked out for intestine and internecine strife. North Brit. Rev.

Internection (in-ternections trife. North Brit. Rev.
Internection (in-ternections, from interneco. See Internections, from interneco. See Internections. Mutual slaughter or destruction. Wars and internections. Hade. [Rare.]
Internection (in-ternections. Hade. [Rare.]
internection (in-ternections.) Killing; tending to kill. Carlyle.
Internection (in-ternection), between, among, and neeto, to tie.] Connection. Coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an internection. Mountague. Interneural (in-ternu'ral), a. [Prefix inter, and neural.] In anat. situated between the neural processes or spines.—Interneural

and metral. I mand, statuted between the neural processes or spines.—Interneural bones, a term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper part of the fish. They are dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt into the flesh between the neural retriever. spines.

spines. Internodal (in-ter-nōd'al), a. In bot, of or pertaining to an internode; pertaining to or characterizing the intermediate space of a stem or branch between the nodes or springing of the leaves.

Internode (in'ternod), n. [L. internodium -inter. between, and nodus, knot.] In bot.



a, Nodes or joints. è. Internodes

the space which intervenes between two

Internodial (in-ter-nod'i-al), a. Same as

Internudal.

Internuncial (in-tér-nun'shi-al), a. 1. Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—

2. In physiol. pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

Internuncio (in-tér-nun'shi-ō), n. [L. internuncius—inter, between, and nuncius, a messenger.] 1. A messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.

Milton.

2. An envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics, distinguished from the nuncio who represents the pope at the courts of emperors and kings.

Internuncius (in-ter-nun'shi-us), n. [L.]

Same as Internuncio.
Interoceanic (in-ter-ō'shē-an''ik), a. [Prefix inter, and oceanic.] Between oceans; as, an

interoceante railway, canal, &c.

Interocular (in-ter-ok'fi-ler), a.

Literocular in-ter-ok'fi-ler), a.

Literocular in-ter-ok'fi-ler), a.

Et inter, between, and occlude, the eye, 1 Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some in-

socts.
Interoperculum (in-ter-ō-per'kū-lum), n.
(Prefix inter, and operculum.) One of the
four pieces of the gill-cover of fishes; it lies
behind the angle of the jaw, below the preoperculum, and gives attachment to the gill
rays or branchiostegals.
Interorbital (in-ter-or'bit-al), a. Situated
between the orbits, as of the eyes.
Interosculant (in-ter-or'Rū-lant), a. [L.
inter, and osculans, osculantis, ppr. of osculor,
to kiss, from osculum, a kiss.] In nat. hist.
connecting two groups or families of plants
or animals as partaking somewhat of the
characters of each; osculant: said of genera
as connecting families, and species as conas connecting families, and species as connecting genera.

Interosculate (in-ter-os'kū-lāt), v.i. Interosculate (in-ter-os ru-lat), v. bee Interosculant.] To lie between two or more objects so as to form a connecting link between them; specifically, in nat. hist. to have affinities or characters in common with two groups or families of plants or animals so as to form a connecting link be-

tween them. Interosseal(in-ter-os'sē-al),a. Interosseous, Interosseous (in-ter-os-se-al). Interosseous (in-ter-os-se-al). In anat. situated between bones; as, an interosseous ligament.

—Interosseous muscles, small muscles between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and the metatarsal of the foot; the former are concerned in muscles.

and the metatarsal of the foot; the former are concerned in moving the fingers, the latter the toes.

Interpale (in-ter-pal'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and pale.] 1. To place pales between; to divide by means of pales.—2. To interweave or interpales.

Interparietal (in'ter-pa-ri'et-al), a. [Prefix inter, and parietal.] In anat. situated between the parietal bones; specifically, applied to a bone found in the skulls, especially of young ruminants and carnivora, and said also to have been found in the

skulls of the early Peruvian races.

Interpause (in'ter-paz), n. [Prefix inter, and pause.] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

porary cessation. Interpeal, † Interpel† (in-ter-pel'), v.t. [L. interpello, to interrupt in speaking. See APPEAL.] 1. To interrupt; to interfere with. 'I am interpelled by many businesses.' Howell.—2. To intercede

Here one of us began to interpeal Old Mnemon. Dr. H. More.

Interpellate (in-ter-pellat), v.t. pret. & pp. interpellated; ppr. interpellating. [L. interpello, interpellatum, to interrupt in speaking.] To question; especially, to question imperatively.

Interpellation (in'ter-pel-la"shon), n. [L. interpellatio, interpellationis, from inter-

pello, interpellatum, to interrupt in speaking.] 1. The act of interrupting or interfering; interruption. 'By rude interpellation.' Dr. H. More.—2. The act of interposition interceding; interposition; intercession. 'Accepted by his interpellation and intercession in the acts and offices of Christ.' Jer. Taylor.—3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial interpellation is sufficient. Aylife.

extrajudicial interpettation is sufficient. Aptife.

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpenetrate (in-ter-pe'nē-trāt), v.t. pret. & pp. interpenetrated; ppr. interpenetrating. [Prefix inter, and penetrate.] To penetrate between or within other substances; to mutually or deeply penetrate; to penetrate so as to effect a union.

We feel that in a work of art (classical posterior)

We feel that in a work of art (classical poetry), thought and language, idea and form, so interpentate each other, that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interbended.

Interpenetrate (in-ter-penē-trāt), v.i. To penetrate between or within bodies; to penetrate mutually; to be penetrated the one with the other so as to become united. Interpenetration (in-ter-penē-trāns), n. The act of interpenetrating; the act of penetrating between or within bodies; interior or mutual penetration.

terior or mutual peneramon.

In this work the subordination of the music to the drama, or, as its composer would probably prefer to say, the interpeneration of the two, is complete.

Edin. Rev.

Interpenetrative (in-ter-pe'nē-trāt-iv), a. Penetrating between or within other bodies; mutually penetrative.

Interpetiolar (in-ter-pe'ti-ō-ler), a. [Prefix inter, between, and petiolar.] In bot situated between the petioles, as the stipules in Publicace. Rubiacese.

Rubiacea. Interpliaster (in'tér-pi-las"tér), n. [Prefix inter, between, and pilaster.] In arch. the interval between two pilasters.
Interplanetary (in-tér-pla'net-a-ri), a. [Prefix inter, and planetary.] Situated or existing between the planets; as, interplanetary space.
Interplay (in'tér-pla), n. [Prefix inter, and play.] Reciprocal action or influence.
Interplead, Enterplead (in-tér-pléd', en-tér-pléd'), v.i. [Prefix inter, and plead.] In law, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried. See INTERPLEADER.
Two persons, being found heirs to land by two

Two persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterpland; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir.

Covell.

the right heir. Cowell.

Interpleader, Enterpleader (in-ter-pled'er, en-ter-pled'er), n. In law, (a) one who interpleads. (b) The discussion or trial of a point incidentally happening, as it were, between, before the principal cause can be determined. Interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally where no default is in him; as, if one brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him upon a trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who has right to lis action. his action

Interpledge (in-ter-plej'), v.t. pret. & pp. interpledged; ppr. interpledging. [Prefix inter, and pledge.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We interpledge and bind each other's heart
Daven

Interpoint (in-ter-point'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and point.] To distinguish by stops or marks. [Rare.]

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first, And then her sighs should interpoint her words.

Interpolate (in-ter'pō-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. interpolated; ppr. interpolating. [L. interpola, interpolation, to give a new form or appearance, to corrupt, to falsify, from interpolis, interpolus, that has received a new appearance, vamped up, falsified—interpolis per uniterpolis, interpolus, that has received a new appearance, vamped up, falsified—interpolis in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book! to add a spurious in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. Pope.

2. To alter or corrupt by the insertion or introduction of foreign matter; especially, to change or vitiate, as a book, text, or author,

by the insertion of new matter or matter foreign to the purpose of the author.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled, and interpolated, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin.

Ep. Earlow.

3. In math. and physics, to introduce, in order to complete a partial series of numbers or observations, one or more intermediate terms, in accordance with the law of that part of the series; to make the necessary interpolations on; as, to interpolate a number or a table of numbers.—4 † To carry on with intermissions; to interrupt or dis-

continue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but interpolated.

Hate.

eternally continued, but interpolated.

Interpolation (in-terpolated), n. [L. Interpolation (in-terpolated), an alteration made here and there, from interpola. See INTERPOLATE.] 1. The act of interpolating; the act of folsting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; the act of altering or vitiating by the insertion of new or foreign matter.—2. That which is interpolated; a spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

They (the epistes of Ignatius) have been basely abused by unworthy persons with their corrupt interpolations.

3. In math, and physics, that branch of analysis which treats of the methods by which, when a series of quantities or observations succeeding each other, and formed all according to some determinate law, are given, others subject to the same law may be interposed between them.

rerposed between them.

Interpolator (in-ter'pō-lāt-ér), n. [L.] One who interpolates; one who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

ages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

Interpolish (in-ter-polish), v. t. [Prefix inter, and polish.] To polish here and there, or in parts.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly interpolished by some second hand.

Milton.

Interpone (in-tér-pôn'), v.t. [L. interpono—inter, between, and pono, to set or place.]
To set or insert between; to interpose.

Porphyrius interponed it (the Psyche or soul) be twixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both, Cudworth.

both. Cudworth.
Interponent (in-ter-pon'ent), n. One who or that which interpones or interposes.
Interposal (in-ter-pōn'al), n. 1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.—2. A coming or being between; intervention. 'By the interposal of the benighting element.' Glanwille mille

wille.

Interpose (in-tér-pōz'), v.t. pret. & pp. interposed; ppr. interposing. [Fr. interposer
—inter, between, and poser, to place. See
also Fosn, Compose.] 1. To place between;
as, to interpose a body between the sun and
the earth.—2. To place between or among;
to thrust in; to intrude; to present, as an
obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience,
or for succour, relief, or the adjustment of
differences to put in active operation for differences; to put in active operation for relief or the adjustment of differences; as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties

What watchful cares do interpose themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? Shak.

Betwixt your eyes and night? Shak. The common Father of mankind seasonably interposed his hand and rescued miserable man. Woodward.

Interpose (in-ter-pōz') v. i. 1. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; as, the prince interposed and made peace.—2. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

2. 10 pas in terruption.

But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. Boyle. SYN. To intervene, mediate, interfere, in-

Interpose (in-ter-poz'), n. Interposal. Without the wise interpose of state-physicians.

J. Spencer.
Interposer (in-ter-pōz'er), n. One who in-terposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself Against all interposers. Beau. & Fl.

Against all interposers.

Rean. & Fl.

Interposit (in-ter-poz'it), n. A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. Mitford.

Interposition (in-ter'pō-zi'shon or in'ter-po-zi'shon), n. [L. interpositio, interpositionis, a putting between, insertion, from interpono. See INTERPOSE.] I. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; as, the interposition of the Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden.—2. Inter-

venient agency; agency between parties; mediation; as, by the *interposition* of a common friend the parties have been recon-

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ciled.

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine interposition, yet they are no sure marks of the divine favour.

Atterbury.

3. Anything interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.

Mitton.

Interposure (in-ter-pō'zhūr), n. Interposal. 'Some extraordinary interposure for their rescue.' Glanville.

rescue.' Glanville.
Interpret (in-ter'pret), v.t. [L. interpretor, from interpres, interpretis, an interpreter, probably from same root as pretium, price.]

1. To explain the meaning of: to expound; to translate into intelligible or familiar words; to decipher; to define; as, to interpretable and the control of the cont pret the Hebrew language to an English-

man.

Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

Mat. i. 23.

Z. To explain or unfold the intent or reasons

of; to free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unfold; to unravel; to ex-pound; said of predictions, visions, dreams, enigmas, and the like.

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could interpret them unto Pharaoh. Gen. xli. 3.

3. In math. to explain by the application of general rules or formulæ.—4. To represent general rules of formula. — 4. To represent artistically in accordance with conceptions previously formed; as, he *interpreted* Shak-spere's characters in a masterly way.

Interpretable (in-ter pret-a-bl), a. of being interpreted or explained. Capable

The doctrine that all psychical changes are inter-pretable as incidents of the correspondence between the organism and its environment, appears to be at fault. Herbert Spencer.

fault. Herbert Spencer.

Interpretament + (in-ter'pre-ta-ment), n.

Interpretation. Millon.

Interpretation (in-ter'pre-ta''shon, n. [L.

Interpretatio, interpretationis, an explanation, interpretation, from interpretor. See

INTERPRET.] 1. The act of interpreting,
expounding, or explaining what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious;
translation; explanation; exposition; as,
the interpretation of a difficult passage in
an author; the interpretation of dreams and
prophecy. prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpretation will misquote our looks. Shak.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition; as, we sometimes find various interpretations of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.

Charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst interpretation that their words can carry.

Hooker,

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy.

Bacon.

4. In math, the act or process of explaining results obtained in special cases, by the application of general rules or formula—5. Conception and representation of a character on the stage. 'A very original and characteristic interpretation of Elvira.'

diaracterisate interpretation of Edvia.

Daily Telegraph.

Interpretative (in-terpret-āt-iv), a. 1. Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory; as, interpretative lexicography.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equiva-lent to this, and interpretative of meaning. Barrow

2. Collected or known by interpretation. An interpretative siding with heresies. Hammond.

Interpretatively (in-tér'pret-āt-iv-li), adv. In an interpretative manner; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world.

Ray.

Interpreter (in-ter'pret-er), n. One who or that which interprets; one who explains or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; one who explains what a speaker says in one language to the person spoken to in another. Interpunction (in-ter-punckishon), n. [L. interpunctio, interpunctionis, from interpungo, to place points between words, to punctuate—inter, between, and pungo, to point.] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence; punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of interprinc-tions, or commas; death is but the period or full point. Sackson.

Interquarter (in-ter-kwar'ter), n. [Prefix inter, and quarter.] In arch. the space be-tween two quarters.

Interradial (in-ter-ra'di-al), a. [L. inter, and radius, a ray.] Between the radii or

rays.
Interreceive (in-tér-ré-sēv'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and receive.] To receive between or within. [Rare.]
Interregency (in-tér-ré/jen-si), n. [Prefix inter, and regency.] Interregnum. Blaunt.
Interregnum (in-tér-regnum), n. [L., from inter, between, and regnum, reign.] 1. The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the necession of his successor. accession of his successor.

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen whad property in Ireland was held, during the integration, at the house of the Duke of Ormond Saint James's Square.

Macaulay.

2. Any interval during which the powers of the executive are in abeyance, whether by vacancy of offices or a change of govern-ment. 'The late ministerial interregnum.'

ment. 'The late ministerial interregnum.' Macaulay.
Interreign t (in'tèr-rān), n. An interregnum. 'Comparing that confused anarchy with this interreign.' Mitton.
Interrepellent (in-tèr-rè-pel'ent), a. Mutually or reciprocally repellent. De Quincey.
Interrer (in-tèr'er), n. One who inters or buries

Interrex (in'ter-reks), n. [L., from inter, between, and rex, king.] Among the Romans, a regent; a magistrate who governs during an interregnum.

Interrogate (in-te'rō-gat), v.t. [L. interrogo, interrogatem, to question—inter, between, and rogo, to ask.] To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to interrogate a

Interrogate (in-te'rō-gāt), v.i. To ask ques-

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.

Bicon.

Interrogate † (in-te'rō-gāt), n. A question;

Interrogate † (n-tero-gat), n. A question; an interrogation Bp. Hall.

Interrogation (in-tero-gat-eq"), n. One who is interrogated [Rare.]

Interrogation (in-tero-ga"), n. [L. interrogatio, interrogations, from interrogation; examination by questions.—2. A question unit; inquiry.

tion put; inquiry.

Pray you, spare me
Further interrogation, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate. Byron Byron.

Except to turn a trial to debate. Byron.

3. The note, mark, or sign? indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question: it is used also to express doubt or to mark a query; as, Does Job serve God for naught?

Interrogative (in-te-rog'at-iv), a. [L. interrogativus, pertaining to a question, from interrogo. See Interrogate.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an interrogative phrase or sentence.

Interrogative (in-te-rog'at-iv), n. In gram

Interrogative (in-te-rog'at-iv), n. In gram. a word used in asking questions; as, who? what? which? why?
Interrogatively (in-te-rog'at-iv-li), adv. In the form of a question.
Interrogator (in-te'rō-gāt-er), n. [L.] One who interrogates or asks questions. Interrogatory (in-te-rog'at-o-rl), n. [L. interrogatorius, consisting of questions, from interroga. See InterRogate.] A question or inquiry; in law, most usually applied to a question in writing.

He with no more civility began in captious manner

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put interrogatories unto him. Sir P. Sidney.

to put interrogatories unto him. Str. P. Status.

Interrogatory (in-te-rog'a-to-ri), a. Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an interrogatory sentence.

Interrupt (in-ter-rupt'), v. t. [L. interrunpo, interruptum—inter, between, and rumpo, to break.] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to offer or serve as an obstacle to; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to delay or cease, or be delayed or given over; as, a fall of rain interrupted our journey; there was not a tree nor a bush to interrupt the charge of the enemy; the speaker was interrupted by shouts of accolamation. acclamation.

Do not interrupt me in my course.

2. To form a break in; to break the uniform configuration, succession, or order of; as, the road was on a plain, not interrupted by a single hill.

a single lill.
Interrupt (in-terrupt'), a. [L. interruptus,
ppr. of interrumpo, to break asunder. See
INTERRUPT, v.t.] 1. Presenting or forming

Our adversary, whom no bounds Prescribed, no hars of hell, nor all the chains Heaped on him there, nor yet the main abyss Wide interrupe, can hold.

Millon.

Wide interrupt, can hold.

2. Irregular, interrupted. 'Interrupt, precipitate, half-turns.' Burton.
Interrupted (in-ter-rupt'ed), a. 1. Broken; intermitted. —2. In box: applied to compound leaves, when the principal leaflets are divided by intervals of smaller ones; applied also to spikes of flowers, when the larger spikes are divided by a series of smaller ones.

ones. Interruptedly (in-ter-rupt'ed-li), adv. With breaks or interruptions.—Interruptedly pin-nute, in bot. a term applied to a leaf, some of whose pinne are much smaller than the

others, or wholly wanting.

Interrupter (in-ter-rupt'er), n. One that

interrupts

interrupts.

Interruption (in-ter-rup'shon), n. [L. in-terruptio, interruptionis, from interrupto, interruptionis, See Interrupt.] 1. The act of interruption of breaking in upon.—2. A breach or break caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention, interposition. 'Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea.' Hale.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.

Dryden.

3. Obstruction or hinderance caused by a 5. Obstaction of influentance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage; as, the author has met with many intervuptions in the execution of his work.—4. Cessation; interval.—4. Amidst the intervuptions of his sorrow. Addison.

Interruptive (in-ter-ruptive), a. Tending to interrupt; interrupting. 'Interruptive forces.' Bushnell.

to interrupt; interrupting. 'Interruptive forces.' Bushnell.

Interruptively (in-ter-ruptiv-li), adv. By interruption; so as to interrupt.

Interscalm (in'ter-skalm), n. [L. interscalmium—inter, between, and scalmus, tholepin.] In ancient galleys, that part of the side lengthwise coming between any two oars or rowlocks. The space of the interscalme appears to have been about four feet. Interscapular (in-ter-ska'pul-let), a. [Prixiniter, and scapular.] In anat. situated between the shoulder-blades.

Interscendent (in-ter-send'ent), a. [L.inter, between, and scando, to climb.] In alg. a term applied by Leibnitz to quantities when the exponents of their powers are radical; as, x√2, or x√a. Such expressions are called interscendent, as holding a mean, as it were, between algebraic and transcendental quantities. between algebraic and transcendental quan-

tities.

Interscind (in-ter-sind'), v.t. [L. inter-scindo-inter, between, and scindo, to cleave, to cut.] To cut off. Bailey.

Interscribe (in-ter-skrib'), v.t. pret. & pp. interscribed; ppr. interscribing. [L. inter-scribo-inter, between, and scribo, to write.] To write between.

scribo—inter, between, and scribo, to write.] To write between.
Intersecant (in-ter-sekant), a. [L. intersecant, intersecants, ppr. of interseconties, petween, and seco, to cut.] Dividing into parts; crossing.
Intersect (in-ter-sekt), v.t. [L. interseco, intersect (in-ter-sekt), v.t. [L. interseco, intersect (in-ter-sekt), v.t. and seco, to cut.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts; as, the ecliptic intersects the equator.
Intersect (in-ter-sekt), v.t. To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines intersect.
Intersection (in-ter-sekt), v.t. To intersection intersectionis, from interseco. See Intersection 1. The act or state of intersecting.—2. In geom. the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other. other.

Intersectional (in-ter-sek'shon-al), a. Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

tersections.
Interseminate (in-ter-semin-āt), v.t. [L. intersemino, interseminatum—inter, between, among, and semino, to sow.] To sow between or among. [Rare.]
Intersert (in-ter-sert'), v.t. [L. intersero, intersertum—inter, between, and sero, to join, to weare.] To set or put in between other things.

other things.

If I may intersert a short speculation. Brerewood. Intersection (in-ter-ser'shom), n. The act of intersecting or that which is intersected. Interset (in-ter-set), v.t. (Prefix inter, and set.) To set or put between Daniel.

Intershock (in-ter-shok), v.t. (Prefix inter, and shock.) To shock mutually. Daniel. Intersocial (in-ter-so'shal), a. [Prefix inter, and social.] Relating to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse social.

association; having mutual relations or in-tercourse; social.

Intersomnious (in-ter-som'ni-us), a. [L. inter, between, and sommus, sleep.] Between sleeping and waking; in an interval of wake-fulness. Dublin Rev.

numess. Dublin Rev. Intersonant (in-ter-so'rant), a. [Prefix inter, and sonant.] Sounding between. Intersour (in-ter-sour'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and sour.] To mix with something sour. Daniel.

Interspace (in'ter-spas), n. [Prefix inter, and space.] A space between other things; and space.] A spa intervening space.

The gods, who haunt
The lucid interspace of world and world.

Tennyson.

Interspeech (in'ter-spech), n. [Prefix inter, and speech.] A speech interposed between

others.

Intersperse (in-ter-spers'), v.t. pret & pp. interspersed; ppr. interspersing. [L. interspergo, interspersum—inter, between, and spargo, to scatter.] 1. To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, to intersperse shrubs among trees.

Care is taken to intersperse these additions. Swift. 2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there. 'Gardens interspersed with flowery beds.' Cowper. Interspersion (in-tér-sper'shom), n. The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

here and there. For want of the interspersion of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. Watts.

Interspinal, Interspinous (in ter-spin'al, in-ter-spin'as), a. [Prefix inter, between, and spinal.] In anat. lying between the processes of the spine, as muscles, nerves, &c.

Interspiration (in'ter-spi-ra"shon), n. inter, between, and spiratio, a breathing.]
Occasional inspiration; inspiration only at intervals.

intervals.
Interstate (in'ter-stat), a. Between different states. J. Story.
Interstellar, Interstellary (in-ter-stellar, in-ter-stellar, from inter-stor, in-ter-stellar, from inter-stor, in-ter-stellar, from inter-stellar, in-ter-stellar, interval of time between one act and an-

I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another. Aytiffe.

Intersticed (in-ters'tisd), a. Having interstices between; situated at intervals. 'In-

stices between; situated at intervals. 'Intersticed columns.' Bulwer.
Interstinctivet (in-ter-stingkt'iv), a. (From L. interstinguo, interstinctium, to divide or mark off by pricking.) Distinguishing. 'The interstinctive points.' Wallis.
Interstitial (in-ter-sti'shal), a. Pertaining to or containing interstices; intermediate.
— Interstitial organs, in anat. organs which occupy the interstices of contiguous organs, as the uterus, bladder, &c. — Interstitial absorption, gradual molecular removal or absorption of part of the bony texture of the body, as in the neck of the thigh-bone, by which deformity is caused.

body, as in the neck of the tingn-none, by which deformity is caused.

Interstratification (in-ter-strat'i-fi-kā"-shon), n. In geol. stratification among or between other strata or layers; intermixture of strata or layers of different materials.

The instratification of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes.

Lyell.

and vocame asses.

Interstratify (in-ter-strat/i-fi), v.t. [Prefix
inter, and stratify.] In geol. to cause to
occupy a position among or between other
strata; to intermix as to strata.

Interstratify (in-ter-strat/i-fi), v.t. To assume a position between or among other
strate.

strata

Intertalk† (in-ter-tak'), v. i. [Prefix inter, and talk.] To exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd, Love and my sighs thus intertalk'd, Intertangle (in-tertang'gl), vt. pret. & pp. intertangled; ppr. intertangling. [Prefix inter, and tangle.] To intertwist; to entangle. "Their intertangled roots of love." Beau. & Fl. Intertext (in-ter-teks'), v.t. [L. intertexo

inter, between, and texo, to weave. 7 To interweave; to intertwine.

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth intertex. B. Forson.

The bright bride's path, embelished more than thine, with light of love his pair doth intertex. B. Fossow.

Intertexture (in-ter-teks'tūr), n. [Prefix inter, and texture.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven. 'Intertexture firm of thorny boughs.' Couper. 'Knit in nice intertexture.' Coleridge.

Intertie (in'ter-ti), n. A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

Intertissued (in-ter-ti/shid), a. [Prefix inter, and tissued.] Wrought with joint or interwoven tissue. 'The intertissued robe of gold and pearl.' Shak.

Intertrafic (in'ter-traf-ik), n. [Prefix inter, and trafic.] Traffic between two or more persons or places; mutual trade.

Intertranspleuous (in'ter-trans-pik''ū-us),

persons or places; mutual trade. Intertranspicuous (in'têr-trans-pik"ū-us), a. Transpicuous between. Shelley. Intertropical (in-têr-tropik-al), a. [Prefix inter, and tropical.] Situated between or within the tropics; as, intertropical seas. Intertubular (in-têr-thi)"ū-lir), a. [Prefix inter, and tubular.] Between tubes; as, the intertubular cells. intertubular cells.

intertwine (in-ter-twin'), v.t. pret. & pp. intertwined; ppr. intertwining. [Prefix inter, and twine.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another; to interlace.

There (let) our secret thoughts unseen, Like nets be weav'd and intertwin'd. Carew.

Intertwine (in-ter-twin'), v.i. To be mutually interwoven.
Intertwine (in'ter-twin), n. A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding.

And more than all the embrace and intertwine Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance. Coleridge.

Or an wind in gay and winning cancer over my intertwiningly (in-têr-twiring-li), adv. By intertwining or being intertwined.

Intertwist (in-têr-twist), v.t. [Prefix inter, between, among, and twist.] To twist one with another; to twist or twine up with.

'Tis sad to hack into the roots of things, They're so much intertwisted with the earth,

They're so much uncreuses with the carm. Eyron.

Intertwistingly (in-ter-twist'ing-li), adv. By intertwisting or being intertwisted.
Interval (in'ter-val), n. [L. intervallum, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—inter, between, and vallum, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, from vallus, a stake.] I. A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening between any two objects; as, an interval between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills. 'Any one interval of the teeth.' Newton.—2. Space of time between two definite points or events; the between two definite points or events; as, the interval between the death of Charles II.; the interval between the death of Charles II.; the interval between two wars.

Short as the interval is since I last met you in this place, on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that interval have not been unimportant.

Canning.

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; as, an interval of ease, of peace, of reason; a lucid interval in delirium. 'His sion; as, an interval or ease, or peace, or reason; a lucid interval in delirium. 'His intervals of sense being few and short.' Atterbury.—4. In music, the distance between two given sounds, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. Intervals are simple when confined within the octave, and compound when they exceed it, and are named according to the distance of the two boundary notes. Thus the interval of a whole tone (CD) is called a second, of a whole tone and a semitone (CED) a minor third, &c. All the intervals of any major scale reckoning up from the key-note are major. Intervals a semitone less are minor. If a semitone greater than major, they are augmented; if a semitone less than minor, they are aiminished.

mented; if a semitone less than minor, they are diminished.

Interval, Intervale (in'terval, in'terval), n. [Intervale (the vale between) is probably the original word.] In New England, a tract of low or plain ground between hills or along the banks of rivers.

Intervallum (in-terval'lum), n. [L.] An interval. 'A' shall laugh without intervallums.' Shak.

Intervallums.' Shak.

Interveined (in-ter-vand'), a. [Prefix inter, and vein.] Intersected as with veins. Fair champain with less rivers interveined

Milton Intervene (in-ter-ven'), v.i. pret. & pp. in-tervened; ppr. intervening. [L. intervenio -inter, between, and venio, to come. I 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; as, the Atlantic intervenes between Europe and Africa.—2. To occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; as, various events intervened in the period that intervened in the treaty of Ryswick and events intervened in the period that inter-vened between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.—3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; as, events may intervene to frustrate our purposes or wishes.—4. To interpose whether helpfully or hinderingly; as, a third party may inter-vene and accept a bill of exchange for an-other.

er.
But Providence himself will *intervene*To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.

Convier

5. In law, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties; as, the queen's proctor intervened in the action of diverge. of divorce.

Intervene (in-tér-vēn'), v.t. To lie or be situated between; to come between; to di-

Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., intervening the different estates.

De Quincey.

I omit things intervenient. Wotton.

Intervenium (in-ter-ve'ni-um), n. [L. inter, between, and vena, a vein.] In bot. the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves. Lindley.

Interventi (in-ter-vent'), vt. [L. inter, between, and venio, ventum, to come.] To obstruct or thwart. Chapman.

Intervention (in-ter-ven'shon), n. [L. interventio, interventionis, from intervenio, interventionis, arom intervenio, intervening; any interference that may affect the interests of others; especially, interference of one or more states with the affairs of another; agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; as, light is not interrupted by the intervention of a transparent body.

It is the intervention of money which obscures, to

It is the intervention of money which obscures, to an unpractised apprehension, the true character of these phenomena. S. S. Mill.

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the intervention of a foreign power.

Temple.

2. In law, the act by which a third party in-

ing between other party to a suit pending between other parties.

Interventor (in-ter-vent'er), n. [L.] One who intervenes; a mediator; a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties and unite them in the choice of officers.

Intervenuet (in-ter-ven'ū), n. [See INTER-VENE Comp. avenue.] Interposition.
Intervert (in-ter-vert), v.t. [L. interverto—inter, between, and verto, to turn.] To turn

to another course or to another use. [Rare.]

Palladius being sent as an upright and uncorrupt notare had thierverted and conveyed all the soldiers' donative to his own proper gaine. Holland.

Intervertebral (in-ter-ver'te-bran), a. [Prefix inter, and vertebral.] In anat. situated between the vertebræ; as, intervertebral oprifileren.

between the vertebræ; as, intervertebral cartilages.

Interview (in'têr-vû), n. [Prefix inter, and view; Fr. entevute.] A meeting between two or more persons face to face; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence, a conference or mutual communication of thoughts; as, the envoy had an interview with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs; the parties had an interview and adjusted their differences. differences

unterences.

Interview (in-ter-vû'), v.t. 1. To visit or wait on for the purpose of having an interview with, generally with the view of extracting information for publication; to visit, as an interviewer.

The next step in enterprising journalism will probably be to interview a garotter a few days after flogging, inspect his back, and obtain from him acception of his sensations.

Saturday Rev.

2. To grant an interview to; to submit to interrogation; as, Prince Bismark yesterday interviewed the reporter. [In both usages a press term: originally American.]

Interviewer (in-ter-vu'er), n. One who in-terviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who visits and interrogates a per-son of position or notoriety with the view son of position or notoriety with the view of publishing the information extracted

or publishing the information extracted from him. It must be admitted that it is much more honest and straightforward for a public man who has anything to explain to write his explanation himself, than to make use of an interviewer who conveys the information at second-hand, and who can always be repudiated.

Saturday Kev.

Intervisible (in-ter-vi'zi-bl), a. [Prefix in-ter, and visible.] In surv. mutually visible or able to be seen the one from the other: applied to stations.

Intervisit (in-ter-vi'zit), n. [Prefix inter, and visit.] An intermediate visit. Quart.

Intervisit (in-ter-vi'zit), v.i. To exchange

Intervital (in-ter-vi'tal), a. [L. inter, between, and vita, life.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between

per taning to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Through all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.
Tennyson.

Intervolution (in'te-vo-lu'shon), n. State
of bobys intervoluted

Intervolution (in'ter-vō-lū"shon), n. State of being intervolved.
Intervolved (in-ter-volv'), v.t. pret. & pp. intervolved; ppr. intervolving. [L. intervolve-inter, between, among, and volve, to voll.] To involve or wind one within another. 'Mazes intricate, eccentrick, intervolv'd.' Milton.
Interweave (in-ter-wēv'), v.t. pret. intervove; pp. intervove (sometimes intervove, interveaved); ppr. interweaving. [Prefix inter, and weave.] To weave together; to intermix or work up together so as to combine in the same texture or construction; hence, to intermingle as if by weaving; to unite intimately; to connect closely; to interlace; as, threads of silk and cotton intervoven.

Under the hospitable covert nigh

otton interwoven.

Under the hospitable covert nigh Of trees thick interwoven.

He so interweaves truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. Dryden.

Interwish † (in-tér-wish'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. Donne.

Interwork (in-tér-wérk'), v.t. and i. [Prefix inter, and work.] To work together; to act with mutual effect.

Interworld (in'tér-werld), n. [Prefix inter, and work.] A world between other worlds. Holland.

Holland.

Interwound (in-tér-wönd'), v.t. [Prefix Inter, and world.]

Holland. (in-ter-wond'), v. t. [Prefix inter, and wound.] To wound mutually. 'Interwounding controversies.' Daniel. Interwove, Interwoven (in-ter-wov', in-ter-wov'n), p. and a. [From interweave.] Woven together; intermixed; intermingling.

Words interwove with sighs found out their way.

Milton

Interwreathe (in-ter-reth'), v.t. [Prefix inter, and wreathe.] To weave into a wreath. Lovelace.

wreath. Lovelace.
Intestable (in-test'a-bl), a. (L. intestabilis, disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will—in, not, and testabilis, that has a right to give testimony, from testor, to be a witness, to make a will, from testis, a witness.) Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to the contract of the contra

a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is intestable.

Intestacy (in-test'a-si), n. The state of being intestate, or of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

Intestate (in-test'at), a. [L. intestatus—in, not, and testatus, having made a will, pp. of testor, to make a will.] 1. Dying without having made a will. —2. Not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed; as, an intestate estate. 'Airy succeeders of intestate joys.' Shak.

Intestate (in-test'āt), n. A person who dies without making a will, or a valid will.

Intestina (in-test'i-na), n. pl. [L.] The first Linneau order of the class Vermes or worms, including worms which mostly inhabit the bodies of other animals. See Entrozoa.

Intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), a. [From intestine.] Intestinal (in-test-hal) a. [From investinal]
Pertaining to the intestines of an animal
body; as, the intestinal tube or canal.—
Intestinal tube or canal, the canal formed
by the intestines, running from the pyloric
orifice of the stomach to the anus. See

Intestinalia (in-tes'ti-nă"li-a), n. pl. [L.]
Same as Intestina.
Intestine (in-tes'tin), a. [L. intestinus, intestine, in-ternal, in-ward, hence intestinum,
an internal organ, an intestine, from intus,
within, from the preposition in.] I. Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic; not foreign; as, intestine feuds; intestine war; intestine enemies: usually applied to what is evil. 'These intestine discords.' Dryden,
Those opposed eyes, which...
Did lately meet in the intestine shock
And farious close of evil butchery,
Shall now... March all one way. Shak.
Hoping here to end
Intestine war in heaven, the arch foe subdued.

2 to Integral in wards, soil de Sillion.

2.† Internal; inward: said of the human

or other animal body.

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,

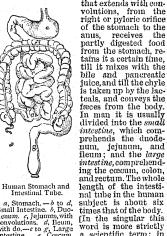
Intestine stone and ulcer.

Milton. 3.† Inner; innate; depending on the inter-ual constitution.

Everything labours under an intestine necessit

4.† Shut up within something; contained.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide. Cowper A cold stagnation on the states with Con-Intestine (in-tes'tin), n. The canal or tube that extends with con-volutions, from the



a, Stomach.—b to d, Small Intestine. b, Duodenum. c, Jejunum, with convolutions. d, Heum, with do.—e to g, Large Intestine. e, Coccum. ff, Colon. g, Rectum. with do,—e to g, Large Intestine. e, Coccum a scientific term; in the plural it is commonly used in a more general way as equivalent to entrails or

general way as equivalent viscera.]
Intexine (in-teks'in), n. A name given to that membrane of the pollen-grain which is situated next to the extine or outermost

Intexture (in-teks'tūr), v. t. To work in; to weave in.

to weave in.
Inthirst + (in-therst'), v.t. [Prefix in, and
thirst.] To make thirsty.
Inthral, Inthrall (in-thral'), v.t. pret. &
pp. inthralled; ppr. inthralling. [Prefix in,
and thrall. See Thrall.] To enslave; to enthral. She soothes, but never can inthral my mind, Prior.

Inthralment (in-thral'ment), n. Same as

Inthrone (in-throng), v. t. Same as Enthrone (in-throng), v. t. Same as Enthrone. Inthrong (in-throng), v. t. [Prefix in, and throng.] To throng together. His people like a flowing stream inthrong. Fairfux.

Inthronization (in-thron'iz-a"shon), n. Same as Enthronization.

Inthronize (in-thron'iz), v.t. Same as En-

thronize.
Intice (in-tis'), v.t. Same as Entice.
Intimacy (in'ti-ma-si), n. The state of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship; close friendship. Bound in an immemorial intimacy. Tennyson.—Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy. See under ACQUAINTANCE.

quarrance, Intimate (in'ti-mat), a. [L. intimus, superl. of obs. interus, inward, internal, allied to intra, intus, within.] I. Arising or proceed-ing from within one's self; Inward; Internal.

They knew not
That what I motioned was of God; I knew
From intimate impulse.

Milton. Attended with nearness of approach; near: close. When the multitude were thundered away from any approach he (Moses) was honoured with an in-timate and immediate admission. South,

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms.

United by this sympathetick bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. Roscommon. Sometimes used ironically.

Only last night I saw you greet your most intimate

Intimate (in'ti-māt), n. A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

another are intrusted without reserve.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his own as did the outward form.

Dr. H. More.

Intimate (in ti-māt), v.t. pret. & pp. intimated; ppr. intimating. [L. intimo, intimatum, to put, bring, drive, or press into; to publish, make known, intimate, from intimus, inmost. See the adjective.] 1. To hint; to suggest obscurely; to indicate to point in the direction of; to suggest: formerly the usual meaning of the word.

The suit of humours intimate reading aloud to

The spirit of humours intimate reading aloud to him!

Mr. Plott ... carnestly pressed me to lay hold on the opportunity, intimating by his words and ges-tures that if I refused it I should not have another. Ludlow.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man. Addison

2. To announce; to make known; as, the president intimated the adoption of the report of the committee: the present meaning

meaning.

Intimately (in'ti-māt-li), adv. In an intimate manner; closely; familiarly; as, two fluids intimately mixed; two friends intimately united; a person intimately acquainted with a subject.

Intimation (in-ti-mā'shon), n. [L. intimatio, intimationis, from intimo, intimatum. See INTIMATE.] The act of intimating; the thing intimated; hence, (a) a hint; an indication; an indirect suggestion or notice.

(b) An explicit announcement or notifica-(b) An explicit announcement or notifica-

tion. The bill was returned to the peers with a very concise and haughty intimation that they must not presume to alter laws relating to money. Macaulay.

Intime † (in'tīm), a. [L. intimus, inmost.]
Inward: internal.

Inward; internal. Inhimidate (in-timidate), v.t. pret. & pp. intimidated; ppr. intimidating. [L.L. intimida, intimidatum—L. in, intens., and traidus, full of fear, from time, to fear. To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to cow; to deter by threats

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast, Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.

Folinson.

SYN. To dishearten, dispirit, abash, deter, frighten, terrify.

Intimidation (in-ti/mid-ā"shon), n. The act of intimidating or making fearful; the state of being afraid; specifically, the deterring of workmen from their work by other workmen.

One party is acted on by bribery; the other, by intimidation.

Times newspaper.

One party is acted on by bribery; the other, by intimidation.

Them navapaper.

Intimidatory (in-ti/mid-a-to-ri), a. Causing intimidation.

Intinction (in-tingk'shon), n. [L. intinctio, intimiction (in-tingk'shon), n. and tingo, to dye, to tinge.] I. The act of dyeing.—

2. Ecoles. the practice of administering the sacred body and blood together in the communion, as is done to the laity in the East. In the Roman Catholic Church intinction is practised by the priest when he breaks a portion of the host, puts it in the chalice, and receives both together.

Intinctivity (in-tingkt-iv'i-ti), n. [L. in, not, and tingo, tinctum, to dye, to tinge.] The want of the quality of colouring or tingeing other bodies; as, fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earth sby its intinctivity.

intinctivity.

Intine (in'tin), n. [L. intus, within.] Inbot.

a name given to the inner coat of the shell
of the pollen-grain in plants. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme
tenuity.

tenday.

Intire, Intirely (in-tīr', in-tīr'li). See Entre and its derivatives.

Intitle (in-tītl). See ENTITLE.

Intituled (in-tītld), pp. 1. Having a title

to or in.

But beauty, in that white intifuled,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Shak.

2. Entitled; distinguished by a title: a term used in acts of parliament. I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is intituted, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado.

Shak.

Don Adriano de Armado.

Into (in'të), prep. [In and to.] The instances in which this preposition is used may be divided into two great classes—(a) those in which it expresses motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively; and (b) those in which it expresses a change of condition. In both cases it is used after both transitive and interestities until "We coule after which it. cases it is used after both transitive and intransitive verbs. The verbs after which it is used in the instances belonging to class (a) are such as—fall, go, come, dart, flee, throw, look (as, to look into a letter or book), show (as, to show into a room), infuse (as, to insuse animation into a narrative), put, force, urge, &c. Those after which it is used in the instances belonging to class (b) are such as—fall (as, to fall into a fever), change, transmute, convert, grow (as, the boy had grown into a young man), relax (as, to relax into good humour), &c. Sometimes verbs that are passally intransitive become changed grown mio a young man, retax tas, to teak, into good humour), &c. Sometimes verbs that are usually intransitive become changed into transitives when so used with into; as, to talk a man into submission; to reason one's self into false feelings. Sometimes the uses classed as (a) and (b) very nearly coincide.

cide. Intolerable (in-tol'er-a-bl), a. [Fr., from L. intolerabilis—in. not, and tolerabilis, that may be borne, from tolera, to bear. See Tolerate, Thole] 1. Not tolerable; not to be borne; that cannot be endured; insufferable; as, intolerable pain; intolerable heat or cold; an intolerable burden.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable.

Jenormous: monstrous.

2. Enormous; monstrous. O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack! Shak.

this intoterable deal of sack!

Intolerableness (in-tol'er-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

Intolerably (in-tol'er-a-bl), adv. To a degree beyond endurance; as intolerably cold; intolerably abusive.

Intolerance (in-tol'er-ans), n. [L. intolerantia. See INTOLERANT.] The quality of being intolerant: (a) want of toleration; want of patience or forbearance; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as, the intolerance of a prince or a church toward a religious sect.

Conscientious sincerty is friendly to tolerance, as

Conscientious sincerity is friendly to tolerance, as attudinarian indifference is to intolerance.

Whately.

(b) Want of capacity to endure; non-endurance; as, intolerance of heat or cold.

Intolerancy (in-tol'er-an-si), n. Same as
INTOLERANCE.

Intolerant (in-tol'er-ant), a. [L. intolerans, intolerantis—in, not, and tolerans, bearing, tolerant, from tolero, to bear.] I. Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses.

Arbuthnot.

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship; unduly impatient of difference of opinion on the part of others.

Religion, harsh, intolerant, austere, Parent of manners like herself severe. Comper. Intolerant (in-tol'er-ant), n. One who does not favour foleration. 'An intolerant and a persecutor.' Lowth. Intolerantly (in-tol'er-ant-li), adv. In an

intolerant manner.

Intolerated (in-tol'er-āt-ed), a. Not endured; not tolerated.

I would have all intoleration intolerated in its turn,

Intolerating (in-tol'er-āt-ing), a. Intolerant. Shaftesbury.
Intoleration (in-tol'er-ā"shon), n. Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their

ance; remsal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

Intomb (in-tön'), v.t. Same as Entomb.
Intonate† (intön-ät), v.t. [L. intono, intonatum—in, and tomo, to sound or thunder.]

To thunder. Bailey.

To thunder. Battey.

Intonate (in'tōn-āt), v.i. [Prefix in, and tone, or from Fr. entonner, to intonate—en, in, and ton, tone.]

I. To sound the notes of the musical scale; to practise solmization.—

2. To pronounce in a musical manner; to intone

Intonation (in-ton-a'shon), n. A thundering: thunder

ing; thunder.

Intonation (in-tōn-ā/shon), n. 1. In music,
(a) the action of sounding the notes of the
scale, or any other given order of musical
tones, with the voice; solmization. (b) The
manner of sounding or tuning the notes of

a musical scale; the singing true or false, in tune or out of tune; as, correct intonation is the first requisite in a singer.—2. The modulation of the voice in a musical manner, as in reading the liturgy, the act of intoning the church service; the musical performance of his part in an office by the priest. priest.

Intone (in-ton'), v. i. [See Intonate, in musical sense.] 1. To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

So swells each windpipe; ass intones to ass

Specifically—2. To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; to modulate the voice in a musical manner; to chant.

Intone (in-ton), v. t. To pronunce with a musical tone; to chant; as, to intone the

Service.
No choristers the funeral dirge intoned. Southey. service.

No choristers the funeral dirge intaneal. Southey.

Intorsion (in-tor'shon), n. [Fr. See Intoration.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in bot, the bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

Intort (in-tor'), v.t. [L. intorqueo, intortum—in, and torqueo, to twist.] To twist; to wreathe; to wind; to wring. Pope.

Intortion (in-tor'shon), n. [L. intortio, intortionis, from intorqueo. See Intora.] A winding or twisting; intorsion.

In toto (in to'tō), [L.] Wholly; entirely.

Intoxicate (in-toksi-katı), n. That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance, as brandy, bhang, &c.

Intoxicate (in-toksi-kātı), v.t. pret. & pp. intoxicated; ppr. intoxicating. [L. L. intoxico, intoxicatum—L. in, and toxicum, poison—Gr. toxikon, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from toxon, a bow.] 1. To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine intoxicated both, They swim in mirth.

As with new wine intoxicated both, They swim in mirth, Milton.

2. Fig. to excite the spirits of to a very high pitch; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; as, success may sometimes intoxicate a man of sobriety; an enthusiast may be intoxicated with zeal. 'Intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others.' Druden.

Driuden.

Intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), v. i. To have the power of intoxicating, or making drunk; as, alcohol invariably intoxicates when taken rapidly and in great quantity.

Intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), a. 1. Inebriated, 2. Elated by some passion; enthusiastic; franziad.

frenzied.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys. Milton.

Intoxicatedness (in-toks'i-kāt-ed-nes), n. State of intoxication.
Intoxicating (in-toks'i-kāt-ing), p. and a. Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy; having qualities that produce inebriation or mental excitement; as, intoxicating liquors

quors.

Intoxication (in-toks'i-kā"shon), n. 1. The act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; inebritation; ebriety; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid.—2. Fig. a high excitement of mind; an elation which leads to arthurism from to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

A kind of intexication of loyal rapture, which eemed to pervade the whole kingdom.

Sir W. Scott.

SYN. Inebriation, inebriety, ebriety, drunk-

enness, infatuation, delirium.

Intra (in'tra). A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within, used as a prefix in certain English words.

Intracranial (in-tra-krā/ni-al), a. [L. intra, within, and cranium, the skull.] Situated within the cranium

within the cranium.

The cerebellum is the intracranial organ of the nutritive faculty.

Sir W. Hamilton.

The cerebellum is the intracratial organ of the nutritive faculty.

Intractable (in-trakt'a-bl), a. [L. intractabilis-in, not, and tractabilis, that may be handled, manageable, from tracto, to handle, manage, govern.] Not to be governed or managed; violent; perverse; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; indocile; as, an intractable temper; an intractable child.

Intractableness, Intractability(in-trakt'a-bl-nes, in-trakt'a-bil'-id), n. The quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility.

Intractably (in-trakt'a-bil), adv. In an intractable, perverse, or stubborn manner.

Intractile in-trakt'il), a. [Prefix in, not, and tractile.] Incapable of being drawn out; not tractile. Racon.

Intrados (in-tra'dos), n. [Fr., L. intra, within, and dorsum, back.] In arch. the interior

and lower line or curve of an arch. The exterior or upper curve is called the extra-dos. See Arch.

ntrafoliaceous (n'tra-fō-li-ā'shus), a. [Pre-fix intra, within, and foliaceous.] In bot. growing on the inside of a leaf; as, intrafoliaceous stipules.

Intrails (in'trālz), n. pl. Same as Entrails.

Intramarginal (in-tra-marjin-al), a. [Pre-fix intra, within, and marginal.] Within the margin, as the intramarginal vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the myrtle tribe.

intranundane (in-tra-mun'dān), a. [Prefix intra, within, and mundane.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world. Intranural (in-tra-mūr'al) a. [Prefix intra, within, and mural.] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town or town.

Intrance (in-trans'). See ENTRANCE.
Intranquillity (in-tran-kwil'i-ti), n. (Prefix n, not, and tranquillity.] Unquietness; inquietnels; want of rest.

That intranquillity which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. Sir W. Temple.

lying in their beds. Sir W. Tempte.

Intranscalent (in-trans-kā/lent), a. [Prefix in, not, and transcalent.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Intransgressible (in-trans-gres'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and transgressible.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed. Intransient (in-tran'shi-ent), a. [Prefix in, not, and transient.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away. 'An unchangeable, an intransient, indefeasible priesthood.' Killingbeck.

Intransigentes (in-trans-khor/t--

Killingbeck.

Intransigentes (in-transi-i-hen'tāz), n. pl.
[Sp., the irreconcilables—L. in, not, transigo,
to transact.] The extreme party in the Spanish Cortes; a very advanced republican
party in Spain, corresponding to the extreme
communists of France and elsewhere; a
political extremist.

Intransigentist (in-tran'si-jen-tist), n. [See
above.] A political irreconcilable or extremist.

Intransitive (in-tran'sit-iv), a. [Prefix in, Intransitive (in-tran'sit-iv), a. [Prefix in, not, and transitive.] In gram, a term applied to verbs expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject, or in other words, which do not express an action that passes over to or operates upon an object; as, I walk; I run; I sleep. It is also applied in a wider sense to verbs that are used without an expressed object though they may be really transitive in meaning; as, build in the sentence, 'they build without stopping;' or intoxicate in 'this liquor intoxicates.' Some purely intransitive verbs become or intoxicate in this liquor intoxicates. Some purely intransitive verbs become transitive by the addition of a preposition and may be used in the passive; as, he laughes, the laughes at him; he is laughed at. Some may take a noun of kindred meaning as ob-

may take a noun of kindred meaning as object, as, he sleeps a sleep; he rums a race.

Intransitively (in-tran'sit-iv-li), adv. In the manner of an intransitive verb.

In transitu (in tran'sit-ū), [L.] In the act of passing or of transition; in course of transit; as, the hogshead of sugar was lost in transitu.

Intransmissible (in-transmis(i-bi) a. Fre-

stransitu. Instransmisile (in-trans-mis'i-bl), a. [Pre-fix in, not, and transmissible.] That cannot be transmitted.

Intransmitability(in-trans-mi'ta-bil'i-ti), a. The quality of not being transmutable.

Intransmitable (in-trans-mi'ta-bil), a. [Prefix in, not, and transmutable.] That cannot be transmuted or changed into an other substance.

Intrant (in'trant), a. [L. intrans, intrantis, ppr. of intro, to go into, to enter.] Entering; penetrating.

Intrant (in'trant), n. One who makes an entrance; specifically, one who enters upon some public duty or office.

who enters upon some public duty or office.

Intrap (in-trap), v.t. Same as Entrap.

Intrapetiolar (in-tra-pe'tiō-ler), a. [L. intra, and petiolas, a petiole.] In bot.

a term applied when the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole unite by those margins which are next the petiole, and thus seem to margins which are fleat the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. It is often confounded with interpetiolar, but is quite different to macrine.

different in meaning. Intratropical (in-tra-tro'pik-al), a. [Prefix

intra, and tropical.) Situated within the tropics; pertaining to the regions within the tropics; as, an intratropical climate.

Intravalvular (in-tra-valv'a-ler), a. [Prefix intra, and valvular.] In bot. placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the Cruciferre.

Intravenous (in'tra-ven-us), a. [Prefix intra, and venous.] Introduced within the veins. 'The intravenous injection of ammonia.' Lancet.

Intreasure (in-tre'zhūr), v.t. [Prefix in, and treasure.] To lay up, as in a treasury. [Rare.]

Which in their seeds And weak beginnings lie intreasured. Shak. Intreat † (in-trēt'), v.t. [See Entreat.] To prevail upon.

No solace could her paramour intreat Her once to show, ne court, nor dalliaunce

Intreatable† (in-trēt'a-bl), a. Implacable;

Intreatance (in-tret'ans), n. Entreaty.

Intreatful (in-tret'ful), a. Full of entreaty.

Intrench (in-trensh'), v.t. [Prefix in, and trench. See TRENCH.] 1. To dig or cut a trench or trenches round, as in fortification; trench or trenches round, as in fortification; to fortify or defend with a ditch and parapet; to lodge or put in safety within or as within an intrenchment; to place in a strong or fortified position; as, the army intrenched their camp, or they were intrenched. In the suburbs close intrenched. Shak.—2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

His face Deep scars of thunder had intrenched. Milton.

Deep scars of thunder had intrenched. Milton.

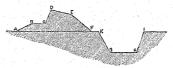
Intrench (in-trensh'), v.i. [Prefix in, and trench, v.i.] To invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another: with on or upon; as, in the contest for power, the king was charged with intrenching on the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of intrenching on the prerogatives of the crown.

Intrenchant† (in-trensh'ant), a. [Prefix in, not, and trenchant.] Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible; not retaining any mark or indication of division.

As casy mayest thou the intrenchant air With thy keen sword impress.

Intrenchment (in-trensh'ment), v. 1. The

Intrenchment (in-trensh'ment), n. 1. The act of intrenching.—2. In fort, a general



Intrenchment as usually constructed.

ABC, Banquette. CDEF, Parapet. KGHI, Ditch. KG, Scarp. HI, Counterscarp.

term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug out of the ditch), constructed for a defence against an enemy.—3. Fig. any defence or protection.—4. Any inroad or encroachment on the rights of others.

The slightest intrenchment upon individual freedom.

Southey.

Intrepid (in-tre'pid), a. [L. intrepidusin, not, and trepidus, alarmed, in a state of
trepidation.] Lit. not trembling or shaking
with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as, an intrepid soldier.—SYN. Fearless, undaunted, daring, dauntless, courageous, bold, valiant, brave, heroic.
Intrepidity (in-tre-pidit-ti), n. [Fr. intrepiditi. See INTREPID.] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage
or boldness; as, the troops engaged with
intrepidity.

intrepidity.

He had acquitted himself of two or three sentence with a look of much business and great intrepidity Addison.

Intrepidly (in-tre'pid-li), adv. In an intrepid manner; without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutions

Intricable† (in'tri-ka-bl), a. Entangling.
Entangled in the . intricable net.'
Shelton.

Shetton.

Intricacy (in'tri-ka-si), n. [From intricate.]

The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as, the intricacy of a knot, and figuratively, the intricacy of accounts, the intricacy of a

cause in controversy, the intricacy of a plot.

Perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies.

Addison. Intricate (in'tri-kāt), a. [L. intricatus, pp. of intrica, to entangle—in, into, and trica, trifles, hinderances, perplexities.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure; as, we passed through intricate, windings; we found the accounts intricate; the case on trial is intricate; the plot of a tragedy may be too intricate to please.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, Puzzled in mazes and perplexed with errors.

Intricate (in'tri-kāt), v.t. [L. intrico, intricatum. See the adjective.] To perplex; to make obscure. [Rare.]

It makes men troublesome and intricates all wise discourses, Is. Taylor.

discourses. Is. Taylor.

Intricately (in'tri-kāt-li), adv. In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

Intricateness (in'tri-kāt-nes), n. The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity; intricacy.

Intrication † (in'tri-kā'shon), n. Entanglement.

ment.

Intrigue (in-trég'), n. [Fr. intriguer, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; It. intricare, intrigare, to perplex, to make intricate; L. trouties, to entangle, embarrass, perplex, from tricæ, trifles, perplexities; hence also intricate.] I. The act of plotting or scheming by complicated and underhand means; a plot or scheme of a complicated transport of the property of the prope scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

Fawning and intrigue and bribery are the means used to obtain promotion in every branch of the state.

2. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.

Are we not continually informed that the author unravels the web of his intrigue, or breaks the thread of his narration?

Canning.

3. Illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes; a liaison; gallantry; liber-

tinism.

Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
And marriage grown a money league. And narriage grown a more league. Supt.
4 † Intricacy; complication. 'Full prospect
of all the intrigues of our nature.' Hale.
Intrigue (in-treg'), v. i. pret. & pp. intrigued;
ppr. intriguing. 1. To form a plot or scheme,
usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

Russia has never ceased to intrigue in these quarers.

H. S. Edwards. 2. To carry on a liaison; to have an illicit connection with a person of opposite sex. Intrigue† (in-treg'), v.t. To perplex or render intricate.

Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people.

L. Addison.

Intriguer (in-treg'er), n. One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices. Intriguery (in-treg'e-ri), n. Arts or practice

or margue.

Intriguing (in-trēg'ing), p. and a. Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations; as, an intriguing disposition.

Intriguingly (in-trēg'ing-li), adv. With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations. of intrigue

uons. Intrinse† (in-trins'), a. [See Intrinsic.] Closely or intricately tied. 'Bite the holy cords a-twain which are too intrinse t' un-loose.' Shak.

Intrinsecal † (in-trin'sē-kal), a. Intrinsical:
(a) Inherent; natural; essential. (b) Inti-

mate.

He falls into intrinsecal society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage.

Watton.

Intrinsecate, Intrinsicate † (in-trin'si-kāt, in-trin'si-kāt), a. [See Intrinsicate, and comp. It. intrinsecate, intrinsicate.] Entangled; perplexed.

Come, thou mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot intrinsicate
Of life at once untie.
Shak.

Intrinsic, Intrinsical (in-trin'sik, in-trin'sik-al), a. [L. intrinsecus—intra, inwards, in, in, and secus, from root of sequer, to follow. It was formerly written Intrinsecal.] 1. Inward; internal; hence, essential; inherent; true; genuine; real; not apparent or accidental; as, the intrinsic value of gold or silver; the intrinsic merit of an action; the intrinsic worth or goodness of a person.

ness of a person.

He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinetent is, Taylor.

ment.
2.† Intimate; closely familiar.—3. In Scots law, a term applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference, so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the eath, and cannot be separated from it.

A genuine or

from it
Intrinsic† (in-trin'sik), n. A genuin
essential quality. Warburton.
Intrinsical. See Intrinsic.
Intrinsicality (in-trin'sik-al"i-ti), n.
quality of being intrinsic; essentiality.
Intrinsically (in-trin'sik-al-li), ade.
ternally; in its nature; really; truly. The

ernally; in its nature; really, simp.

A lie is a thing absolutely and intrinsically evil.

South.

1. The

Intrinsicalness (in-trin'sik-al-nes). n.

quality of being intrinsical.

Intro (in'trō). A Latin adverb, used as an English prefix, and signifying within, into,

Introcession (in-tro-se'shon), n. [Prefix intro. and cession] In med. a depression or

intro, and cession.] In med. a depression or sinking of parts inwards.

Introduce (in-trō-dūs'), v.t. pret. & pp. introduced; ppr. introducing. [L. introduced; ppr. introducing. [L. introduced partito, within, and duce, to lead. See also Duke.] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; as, to introduce a person into a drawing-room; to introduce foreign produce into a country.—2. To pass in; to put in; to insert; as, to introduce one's finger into an aperture.—3. To make known, as a person, often used of the action of a as a person: often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others; to bring to be acquainted; to present: often with reflexive pronoun; as, to introduce a stranger to a person; to introduce a foreign minister to a prince; to introduce one's self to a person.

Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman. Prior.

4. To bring into use or practice; as, to introduce a new fashion or a new remedy for a disease; to introduce an improved mode of tillage.

He shall introduce a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. Sir T. Browne.

5. To produce; to cause to exist; to induce. Whatsoever introduces habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. Locke.

6. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; to open to notice; as, he introduced the subject with a long preface. —7. To bring before the public by writing, discourse, or exhibition; as, to introduce a new character on the stage.

Introducer (in-tro-dus'er), n. One who introduces.

Whoever the introducers (of drinking to excess) were, they have succeeded to a miracle. Swift.

Introduct (in-tro-dukt'), v.t. To introduce.

Caxton.

Introduction (in-trō-duk'shon), n. [L introductio, introductionis, from introduct. See Introductionis.]

See Introductionis. I. The act of conducting or ushering into a place; the act of making persons known to each other; the act of bringing into notice, practice, or use; the act of putting in or inserting; as, the introduction of one stranger to another; the introduction of new matter into a book.

The Archibishop of Capterbury had account the

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the introduction of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. Clarendon.

land with great vehemence. Carrendon.

2. The part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; a preface or preliminary discourse.—3. A treatise, generally less or more elementary, on any branch of study; a treatise introductory to more elaborate works on the same subject; as, an introduction to botany.

as, an unroduction to botany.

Introductive (in-tro-dulc'tiv), a. Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something; introductory; sometimes followed by of; as, laws introductive of liberty. South.

of liberty. South.
Introductively (in-trō-duk'tiv-li), adv. In a manner serving to introduce.
Introductor (in-trō-duk'tér), n. [L.] An introducer. Gibbon.

introducer. Gibbon.

introducer. Gibbon.

introducer. Gibbon.

Introductor (in-tro-duk'to-ri-li), adv. By may of introduction. Baxter.
Introductory (in-trō-duk'to-ri-li), adv. By may of introduction. Baxter.
Introductory (in-trō-duk'to-ri), a. Serving to introduce something else; previous; pre-

fatory; preliminary; as, introductory remarks; an introductory discourse.

Introductress (in-trō-duk'tres), n. A female

who introduces.
Introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), a. [Prefix intro, within, to the inside, and flexed.] Flexed or bent inward.

or bent inward.

Introgression (in-trō-gre'shon), n. [From L. introgredior, introgressus, to enter—intro, within, and gradior, to go.] The act of going in; entrance. Blownt.

Introit (in-trō'it), n. [L. introitus, from introeo, to enter—intro, into the inside, and eo, to go.] In the R. Cath. Ch. the entrance or beginning of the mass; a psalm or a passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass: now used for any musical composition designed for opening the church serion designed for opening the church serion. tion designed for opening the church service or for the service generally.

Intromission (in-trō-mi'shon), n. [From L.

Intromission (in-trō-mi'shon), n. [From L. intromitto, intromissum, to send into. See Intromitto, intromissum, to sending in, or of allowing to go in; admission. 'A general intromission of all sects and persuasions into our communion.' South. 2. The act of introducing or inserting. 3. In Scots law, an intermedalling with the effects of another; the assuming of the possession and management of properties of the control of the possession and management of properties of the control of the assuming of the possession and manage-ment of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds or without any authority: in the latter case it is called vicious intro-mission. The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subor-dinate with the money of his superior; as, to give security for one's intromissions.

to give security for one's intromissions. Intromit (in-to-mit), v.t. pret. & pp. intromitting, intromitto—intro, within, and mitto, to send.] 1. To send in; to put in.—2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window intromits light, without cold, o those in the room.

Holder.

Intromit (in-trō-mit'), v.i. In Scots law, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

We intromitted, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs.

De Quincev.

Intromittent (in-trō-mit'ent), a. [See In-TROMIT.] Throwing or conveying into or within.

within.
Intromitter (in-trō-mit'er), n. One who intromits; an intermeddler. Sir W. Scott.
Intropression (in-trō-pre'shon), n. [L. intro, within, and pressio, pressionis, a pressing.] Pressure acting within; internal pressure. [Rare.]
Introreception (in'trō-rē-sep"shon), n. [Prefix intro, within, and reception.] The act of receiving or admitting into or within.

Hammond.

Hammond.

Introrse (in-trors'), a. [L. introrsum, inwards, contr. for intro versum—intro, within, to the inside, and versus, pp. of verto, to turn.]

Turned or facing inwards: a term used in describing the diterm used in describing the di-rection of bodies, to denote their being turned towards the axis to which they appertain; thus, in most plants the anthers are introrse, their valves being turned towards the style. The cut shows the introrse anthers Introrse Anthers.

of the common grape-vine (Vitis vinifera).

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tis vinifera).
Introspect (in-trō-spekt'), v.t. [L. intro-spicio, introspectum—intro, within, and specto, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.
Introspection (in-trō-spek'shon), n. The act of looking inwardly; a view of the inside or interior; examination of one's own thought or facility. or interior; examin thoughts or feelings.

I was forced to make an introspection into my own

Introspective (in-tro-spek'tiv), a. Inspect-

Introspective (in-tro-spec tay), a. inspecting within; viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

Introsume† (in-tro-sūm'), v.t. [L. intro, within, and sumo, to take.] To suck in; to absorb. Evelyn.

Introsusception (in'trō-sus-sep"shon), n.
[L. intro, intus, within, and susceptio, susceptions, a taking up or in. 1. The act of receiving within receiving within.

The person is corrupted by the introsusception of a nature which becomes evil thereby. Coleridge, 2. In anat. intussusception (which see).

Introvenient (in-trō-vē'ni-ent), a. [L. in-troveniens, introvenientis, ppr. of introvenio, to come in—intro, within, and vento, to come.] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

Introversion (in-tro-ver'shon), n. The act of introverting, or the state of being intro-The act

This introversion of my faculties, wherein I regard my soul as the image of her Creator. Berkeley Introvert (in-trō-vert'), v.t. [L. intro, within, and verto, to turn.] To turn inward. 'His awkward gait, his introverted toes.' Corner

Couper.

Intrude (in-tröd'), v.i. pret & pp. intruded;
ppr intruding. [L. intrudo-in, in, into,
and trudo, to thrust.] To thrust one's self
forwardly or 'unwarrantably into any place forwardy or unwarrantaply into any place or position; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to force one's self upon others; to encroach; to enter unwelcome or uninvited into company; as, to intrude on families at unseasonable hours.

families at unseasonable hours. Intrude (in-tròd'), v.t. 1. To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome: often with the reflexive pronoun; as, to intrude one's self into a company.—2.† To force or cast in. Greenhill.—3. In geol, to cause to penetrate, as into fissures or between the layers of rocks.
Intruder (in-tròd'en), n. One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but intruders upon the possession during the minority of the heir. Sir J. Davies.

They were all strangers and intruders. Locke,

Intrudress† (in-trod/res), n. A female who intrudes. Fuller.
Intrunk† (in-trungk'), v.t. To inclose as in

a trunk; to encase.

Had eager lust intrunked my conquered soul, I had not buried living joys in death. Ford.

Intrusion (in-troʻzhon), n. [L.L. intrusio, intrusionis, from L. intrudo, intrusion, to thrust in. See INTRUDE.] The act of intruding; the act of entering into a place or triding; the act of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome; entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.

ne person.

Why this intrusion?

Were not my orders that I should be private?

Addison

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the intrusions of poetical fictions.

Sir T. Browne

Sir T. Browns.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and impertinency.

Specifically, (a) In law, an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor by a person who has no right to the same. (b) In the Scottish Ch. the settlement of a pastor in a church or congregation contrary to the will of the neonle or without their

pastor in a church or congregation contrary to the will of the people or without their consent. (c) In geal, the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into fissures, &c., of other rocks.

Intrusional (in-tri'zhon-al), a. Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

Intrusionist (in-tri'zhon-ist), n. One who intrudes or who favours intrusion; especially, one who favours the settlement of a pastor; in a character of the contraction pastor in a church or congregation con-trary to the will of the people or without their consent.

Intrusive (in-trö'siv), a. Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to

Let me shake off the intrusive cares of day

—Intrusive rocks, in geol. rocks which have been forced while in a melted or plastic state into fissures or between the layers

of other rocks.

Intrusively (in-trö'siv-li), adv. In an in-trusive manner; without welcome or invi-

Intrusiveness (in-trö'siv-nes), n. The state

Intrusiveness (m-trosiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being intrusive. Intrust, Entrust (in-trust, en-trust), v.t. To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit with confidence: with the thing as object and to before the person, or person as object and with before the thing; person as object and with before the thing; as, to intrust money or goods to a servant or a servant with money or goods. Who are careful to improve the talents they are intrusted withal. Bp. Wilkins.

If a perfect character could be found, absolute dominion intrusted to his hands would be by far the best government for the country. Brougham.

—Intrust, Commit, Consign. See COMMIT.
Intuite (in'tū-lt), v.t. To perceive by intuition; to envisage. H. Spencer. [Rate.]
Intuition (in-tū-l'shon), n. [Fr., from L. intuteor, intuitus, to look upon, and tueor, to look.] 1. A looking on; a sight or view; hence, a regard to; an aim.

What, no refection on a reward! He might have

What, no reflection on a reward! He might have

oil, nound: u. Sc. abune: V. Sc. fev. had an intuition at it, as the encouragement, though not the cause, of his pains. Fuller.

2. In philos. (a) the act by which the mind 2. In philos. (a) the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction. Intuition is the most simple act of the reason or intellect, on which, according to Locke, depends the certainty and evidence of all our knowledge, which certainty every one finds to be so great that he cannot imagine, and therefore cannot require, greater. In the philosophy of Kant the term intuition is used to denote the single act of the sense upon outward objects according to its own laws.

This spiritual intuition, an inheritance from the mystics, was really the Verningt of Kant, having the same functions and fulfilling the same ends. His (Berkeley's) spiritual intuition is never absent. It enables him to know that substance means just self, failte and divine, and that cansality just means self, acting and working. Sectoman newspaper.

(b) Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in experience.

in experience.

Intuitional (in-tū-i'shon-al), a. Pertaining to, derived from, or characterized by intuition; intuitive. Eclac. Rev.

Intuitionalism (in-tū-i'shon-al-izm), n. In

Intuitionalism (in-tū-'shon-al-izm), n. In metaph. the doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition. North Brit. Rev.
Intuitive (in-tū't-iv), a. [Fr. intuiti/, intuitive. See Intuitiva.] I Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as, intuitive evidence.—2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as, intuitive judgment.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disa-

as, intuitive judgment.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this, therefore, is called intuitive browledge.

Lecke.

3. Seeing clearly; as, an intuitive view. Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come.

Hooker.

4 Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning. 'Intuitive intellectual judgment.' Hooker. 'The intuitive force of the imagination.' Dr. Caird.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive.

Milton.

Intuitively (in-tū'it-iv-li), adv. In an intuitive manner; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth intuitively.

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps.

Eaker.

Intumesce (in-tū-mes), v.i. [L. intumesco-ti, and tumesco, to begin to swell, incept. of tumeo, to swell.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

In a higher heat it intiomesces and melts into a yel-lowish black mass. Kirwan.

Thiumescence (in-tū-mes'ens), n. [See IN-TUMESCE.] The state or process of swelling or enlarging with heat; expansion; tumidity; a swollen or tumid mass.

Had havigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the intunescence of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.

onner expanser volence, where there was least resistance.

Intumescence, (in-tū-mes'en-sī), n. Same as Intumescence. Sir T. Browne.

Intumulatet (in-tū'mū-lāt), v.t. [L. in, and tumulo, tumulatum, to entomb, from tumulus, a mound, a sepulchre. See TUNU-LUS.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; to inter or inhume; to bury. 'Interred and intumulate.' Hall.

Intumulated (in-tū'mū-lāt-ed), p. and a. [L. intumulated (in-tū'mū-lāt-ed), p. and a. [L. intumulatus, unburied—in, not, and tumulatus, pp. of tumulo, to entomb.] Not buried. [Rare.]

Inturbidate (in-ter'bid-āt), v.t. To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully inturbidates his theology,

Coleridge.

Inturgescence,† Inturgescency† (in-ter-jes'ens, in-ter-jes'ens-i), n. [L. in, and tur-gesco, to swell.] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. Sir T.

Intuser (in-tūz'), n. [L. in, in, and tundere, tusum, to beat, to bruise.] A bruise. 'The intuse deep.' Spenser.
Intussuscepted (intus-sus-sept'ed), p. and

In anat. received into, as a sword into

a. In that received into, as a sword into a sheath, invaginated.
Intussusception (in'tus-sus-sep"shon), n. [See Introsuscertion.] 1. The reception of one part within another.—2. In pathol. the of one part within another.—2. In pathol. the descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one: generally of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed progressive; when upwards, retrograde.—3. In physiol. the act of taking foreign matter into a living body; the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs. Intwine (in twin) a treat & up intuined:

Intwine (in-twin'), v.t. pret. & pp. intwined; ppr. intwining. 1. To twine or twist in or together; to wreathe; to entwine; as, a wreath of flowers intwined.

The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine, 2. To surround by a winding course. B.

Intwinement (in-twin/ment), n. The act of

Intwinement (in-twin'ment), n. The act or intwining.
Intwist (in-twist'), v.t. To entwist.
Inuendo (in-t-en'dō), n. A corrupt spelling of Innuendo.
Inula (in't-la), n. [L., from Gr. helenion, elecampane.] A genus of perennial herbs (rarely shrubs), of the natural order Composition contoning about sixty enedes mostive contoning about sixty enedes. (rarely shrubs), of the natural order Composite, containing about sixty species, natives of the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have yellow flowers, the heads, which are sometimes very large, growing either singly or more frequently in terminal corymbs or panicles. The root of one species, Inula Helenium, or elecampane, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, which is naturalized in some places in England, is an aromatic tonic, but is chiefly employed in veterinary practice. See INULIN, ELECAMPANE.

in veterinary practice. See INULIN, ELE-CAMPANE.
Inulin, Inuline (in'ū-lin), n. (C₆ H₁₀ O₅.) A peculiar vegetable principle which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of the Inula Helenium. It is a white powder, and in its chemical properties appears intermediate between gun and starch. Inumbrate (in-un'brāt), v.t. [L. inumbro, inumbrate (in-un'brāt), v.t. [L. inumbro, inumbrate (in-un'brāt), v.t. [L. inumbro, inumbratum—in, and umbro, to shade, from umbra, a shade.] To shade. Bailey.

Inunctedi (in-ungk'shon), n. [L. inunctio, inunction (in-ungk'shon), n. [L. inunctio, inunction, inunction, inunction, inunction, inunction, inunction, inunction, inunction. Ray.

Inunctionity in ungk'shon), n. [Prefix in, not, and unctuosity.] The want of unctuosity, destitution of greasiness or oliness which is perceptible to the touch; as, the inunctionity of porcelain clay. Kirwan.

Inundant (in-un'dant), a. [L. inundans, inundantis, ppr. of inundo, to flow upon or over. See INUNDATE.] Overflowing.

Days, and nights, and hours, Thy voice, bydroxick Fanev. calls aloud

Days, and nights, and hours, Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud For costly draughts, treendant bowls of joy. Stenstone.

Shenstone.

Inundate (in-un'dāt or in'un-dāt), ut pret.

& pp. inundated; ppr. inundating. [L.
inundo, inundatum—in, and undo, to rise
in waves, to overflow, from unda, a wave.]

1. To spread over with a fluid; to overflow;
to deluge; to flood; to submerge; as, the
low lands along the Mississippi are inundated almost every spring.—2. To fill with
an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as,
the country was once inundated with bills
of credit.—Syn. To overflow, deluge, flood,
drown, overwhelm. drown, overwhelm.

drown, overwhelm.

Inundation (in-un-dā/shon), n. [L. inundatio, inundations, from inundo. See INUNDATE.] 1. The act of inundating or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

No swelling inundation hides the grounds, But crystal currents glide within their bounds

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance. the inundation of her tears.' Shak.

Many good towns, through that inzendation of the Irish, were utterly wasted.

Spenser.

Irish, were utterly wasted.

Inunderstanding (in'un-dér-stand"ing), a.

and understanding.] Void [Prefix in, not, and understanding.] Void of understanding. 'Inunderstanding souls.'

Inurbane (in-er-bān'), a. [Prefix in, not, and urbane.] Uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished. Inurbanely (in-er-ban'li), adv. Without

urbanity.

Inurbaneness (in-èr-ban'nes), n. Incivility. Inurbanity (in-er-ban'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and urbanity.] Want of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

portment; incivinty.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their intercentity.

Beattle.

Inure (in-ūr), v.t. pret. & pp. inured; ppr. inuring. [Prefix in, and obsol. ure, operation, work, whence (as verb) to accustom, from O.Fr. eure, Mod. Fr. œuvre, from L. opera, work. The -ure of this word therefore =ure of manure.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression; to habituate; to accustom; thus, a man incres his body to labour, toil, and hardship. See also the obsolete ENURE.

also the observe Later.

For my misfortunes have inter'd thine eye (Long before this) to sights of misery.

Drayton.

We may there ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. Addition.

Inure (in-ūr'), v.i. In law, to pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands inures to the leis of the grantee, or it inures to their benefit.

The act of in.

Inurement (in-ūr'ment), n. The act of inuring or state of being inured; practice; habit.

Thurn (in-ern'), v.t. [Prefix in, and urn.]
To put in an urn, especially a funeral urn;
hence, to bury; to inter; to intomb.

The sepulchre Wherein we saw thee quietly inurned.

Inustration (in-i'zi-tā'shon), n. [L. in-usitatus, unusual, uncommon—in, not, and usitatus, usual, from usitor, to be in the habit of using, freq of utor, to use.] Ne-glect of use; disuse.

The mamme of the male have not vanished by in-

Inustion† (in-ust'shon), n. [L. inustio, inustionis, from inuro—in, and uro, to burn.]
The act of burning; the act of marking by

Interest of marking by burning; a branding.

Inutile † (in-ū'til), a. [L. inutilis—in, not, and utilis, useful, from utor, to use.] Unprofitable; useless. 'Inutile speculation' Bacon.

Inutility (in-ū-til'i-ti), n. [Fr. inutilité, L. inutilitas, from inutilis. See INUTILE.] The quality of being inutile or unprofitable; use-lessness; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects. You see the inutility of foreign travel. Hurd.

rouse the mutaty of torein travel. First.
Inutterable (in-ut'tér-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and utterable.] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable. All prodigious things, abominable, inutterable. Milton.
Invade (in-väd'), v.t. pret. & pp. invaded; ppr. invading, [L. invado—in, into, and vado, to go. See WADE.] 1.† To go into or upon; to enter

upon; to enter.

Dissembling as the sea,
Which now wears brows as smooth as virgin's be,
Tempting the merchant to invade his face. Beau, & Fl.

Which
Becomes a body, and doth then invade.
The state of life, out of the grisly shade. 2. To enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack; to enter by force; as, the French armies invaded Holland in 1795.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikennen and dragoons from incading by main force the pulpits of ministers, whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not savoury, Macaulay,

Macaulay,
8. To intrude upon; to infringe; to encroach
on; to violate; as, to invade the rights and
privileges of a people.—Assail, Assault, Invade. See under ASSAIL.

Invade (in-vad'), v.i. To make an invasion. In Gaul, both the Burgundians and the Visigoths, when they severally invaded, took two-thirds and left the Romans the rest.

Brougham.

Invader (in-väd'er), n. One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Invaginate (in-va'jin-āt), v.t. [L. in, in, into, and vagina, a sheath.] To sheathe.

Invaginated (in-va'jin-āt-ed), p. and a. In anat. received within another part.

Invagination (in-va'jin-ā'shon), n. [L. in, and vagina, a sheath.] In anat. a term synonymous with Introsusception or Intussusception.

Invalescence † (in-val-es'ens), n. [From L. invalescens, invalescentis, ppr. of invalesco, to become strong—in, intens., and valesco,

to grow strong, incept. from valeo, to be

to grow strong, incept. from valeo, to be strong. I Strength; health.

Invaletudinary (in-val-ē-tūd'in-a-ri), a. [Prefix in, not, and valetudinary.] Wanting health.

Invalid (in-va'lid), a. [Prefix in, not, and valid: L. invalidus—in, not, and valid: strong, from valeo, to be strong, to avail.]

Not valid: (a) of no force, weight, or cogency; week

eak.

But this I urge,

Admitting motion in the heavens, to show

Invatid that which thee to doubt it moved.

Millon.

(b) In law, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an invalid contract or agreement

ment
Invalid (in'va-lēd), a. [Directly from Fr. invalide.] In ill health; infirm; weak; sick.
Invalid (in'va-lēd), n. [Fr. invalide, L. invalides.] A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed: sometimes also used in the common French sense of one who is disabled for active service, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in ser-

ciality a sounce or security to experience against a powerful enemy requires an Elliot; a drunken invadid is qualified to hoist a white flag, or to deliver up the keys of the fortress on his knees.

Hyalid (in'ya-lèd), v.t. 1. To affect with disease; to render an invalid.

Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the invalided stroller's ann through his, and leading him away.

away.

2. To register as an invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; to give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

Invalid (in'va-led), v.i. To consent to be invalided or registered as an invalid.

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to invalid, he never would consent. Marryat.

Invalidate (in-validat), v.t. pret & pp. in-validated; ppr. invalidating. [From invalid.] To render invalid or not valid; to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; to overthrow; as, to invalidate an argument.

Three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies

testimonies.

Invalidation (in-va'lid-ā"shon), n. Act of invalidating or rendering invalid. 'Invalidations of their right.' Burke.

Invalidism (in'va-lid-lizm), n. The condition of being an invalid; sickness; infirmity.

Invalidity (in-va-lid'1-ti), n. [Fr. invalidité; See Invalid: and of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as, the invalidity of an agreement or of a will.

2.† Want of health; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want. Sir W. Temple.

Invalidiness (in-va'lid-nes), n. Invalidity;

Invalidness (in-validnes), n. Invalidity; as, the invalidness of reasoning.
Invalorous (in-valor-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and adjacent]. Not valores a coverable.

Invalorous (in-valor-us), a. [Prefix in, not, and valorous.] Not valorous; cowardly, Dan. O'Connell. [Rare.]
Invaluable (in-va'lū-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and valuable, that may be valued—lit. that cannot be valued.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. 'The glorious and invaluable privileges of believing.' Atterbury.

The capacity to speak and write well will in future years be an invaluable endowment. Dr. Caird. years be an invaluable moment. Invaluably (in-va'lū-a-bli), adv. Inestimably. 'That invaluably precious blood of the Son of God.' Bp. Hall.
Invaluad (in-va'lūd), a. Inestimable; invaluable. Maurice.

Invariability (in-va'ri-a-bil"i-ti), n. Same

as Invariableness.
Invariable (in-vārī-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and variable] (in-vārī-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and variable; constant in the same state; always uniform; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; as, the character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be invariable. 'Physical laws which are invariable.' Is. Taylor. Invariable (in-vārī-a-bl), n. In math, an invariable quantity; a constant.
Invariableness (in-vārī-a-bl), nes), n. State of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness. as Invariableness.

ableness

ableness.
From the dignity of their intellect arises the invariableness of their wills.

Invariably (in-vā'ri-a-bli), adv. In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly, uniformly; as, we are bound to pursue invariably the path of duty.

Invaried (in-va'rid), a. Unvaried; not changing or altering. 'Invaried words.' Black-

wall.

Invasion (in-va'zhon), n. [L. invasio, invasionis, from invado. See Invade.] The act of invading: (a) a hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder or the attack of a military force; as, the north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to invasion, each from the other.

The nations of the Ausonian shore Shall hear the dreadful runour from afar Of armed invasion, and embrace the war. *Dryden*.

(b) An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation. (c) The approach of anything hurtful or pernicious.

of anything hurtful or pernicious.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt is its invaction and going of at certain Arbathnot.

Invasive (in-vi.'siv), a.

Tending to invade; aggressive. 'Invasive war.

Hoole.

Let other monarchs, with invactive bands,
Lessen their people and extend their lands.

Lething their lands.

Inveckee (in-vel.'s), a. A chief inveckee.

heraldic term used by ancient authors for double arching. See ancient authors for double arching. See

Invect † (in-vekt'), v.i. To inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to invect against her. Eeau. & Fl.
In her. the re-

Invected (in-vekt/ed), pp. In her. the reverse of engrailed, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary

inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the small semicircles out-ward to the field. Invection (in-vek'shon), n. Invective (in-vek'tiv), n. [Fr., from L. invectivus, abusive from invents to abusive, from inveho, to inveigh. See Inveigh.] A censorious or vituper-A pale invected.

ative expression of one who inveighs or rails against a person; a severe or violent utterance of censure or severe or violent attention or ensure or reproach; something uttered or written intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; followed by against; as, he uttered severe invectives against the unfortunate general.

Young Whig heroes jumped upon club-room tables, and delivered fiery invectives.

Disraeli.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips. Tennyson. —Abuse, Invective. See Abuse.—Syn. Philipple, abuse, vituperation, objurgation.

Invective (in-vek'fiv), a. Satirical; abusive; vituperative.

Satire among the Romans, but not among the Greeks, was a biting invective poem. Dryden. Invectively (in-vek'tiv-li), adv. In the way of invective; satirically; abusively.

of invective; sathrically, abusively.

This most invectively be pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court. Shak.

Inveigh (in-val), v.i. [L. invehor, to attack
with words, to inveigh against—in, into,
against, and veho, to carry.] To utter invectives; to exclaim or rail against a person
or thing; to utter censorious and bitter
language against any one; to utter censorious
or opprobrious words: with against.

All men invatibled against him; all men except

All men inveighed against him; all men, except court-vassals, opposed him.

Millon.

court-vassals, opposed him. Millon.

Inveigher (in-va'er), n. One who inveighs or rails; a railer.

Inveigle (in-ve'gl), v.t. [Norm. enveogler, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. aveyolar; tt. avocolare—L. ab, priv., and coulus, the eye.]

To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle. wheedle.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To inveigle and invite the unwary sense. Millon

Inveiglement (in-ve'gl-ment), n. The act of inveigleng; seduction to evil; that which inveigles; enticement. 'The inveiglements of the world.' South.

Inveigler (in-ve'gl-er), n. One who inveigles, or entices, or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

Inveil (in-ve'l'), v.t. [Prefix in, and veil.]
To cover, as with a veil.

Her eyes inveiled with sorrow's clouds. W. Browne, Invendibility (in-vend'i-bil"i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and vendibility.] The state or quality of being invendible; unsaleableness. Invendible (in-vend'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and vendible.] Not vendible; unsaleable.

INVENTION

nenon.

Invent (in-vent'), v.t. [Fr. inventer; L. inventen, inventum, to come upon, to find—in, upon, and venio, to come.] I † To light upon; to meet with; to find.

And vowed never to returne againe
Till him alive or dead she did invent. Spenser.

Till him alive or dead she did invent. Spenser.

2. To contrive and produce, as something that did not before exist; as, to invent a machine for spinning; to invent gunpowder.

3. To frame by the imagination; to excogitate; to devise; to concoct; to fabricate: sometimes in a good sense; as, to invent the plot of a poem: sometimes in a bad sense; as, to invent a falsehood.

I say she never did *invent* this letter; This is a man's invention and his hand. Shak. I would invent as bitter-searching terms . . . As lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave. Shak.

— Discover, Invent. See under Invention. Inventer (in-vent'er), n. One who invents; an inventor.

Inventful (in-vent'ful), a. Full of invention. The genius of the French nation appears powerful only in destruction, and inventful only in oppression.

Gifford.

only in destruction, and inventful only in oppression.

Gifford.

Inventible (in-vent'i-bl), a. Capable of being invented; discoverable.

Inventioness (in-vent'i-bl-nes), n. The state of being inventible.

Invention (in-ven'shon), n. [L. inventio, inventionis, from invento, inventum. See Inventionis, from invento, inventum. Get in the act of lighting upon, meeting with, or finding; discovery; as, the invention of the true cross by St. Helena. (b) The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as, the invention of logarithms; the invention of the art of printing; the invention of the orrery.

The labour of invention is often estimated and

The labour of invention is often estimated and paid on the very same plan as that of execution, F. S. Mill,

(c) The act of excogitating; the act of mental production; as, the invention of new plots.—2. That which is invented: (a) an original contrivance; as, the cotton-gin is the invention of Whitney; the steamboat is the invention of Bell. (b) Something excogitated by the mind; a thought; a device; a scheme; often a forgery; fiction; falsehood; as, falles are the inventions of ingenious men

Do it without invention, suddenly. Shak.
The power of inventing; the faculty of 3. The power of inventing; the faculty of thinking and exoegitating anything; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving anything new; specifically, in the fine arts, music, poetry, rhet, the faculty by which the artist, composer, or poet conceives and calls into objective existence new creations, with all the machinery and accessories of every kind requisite for their effective exhibition; the creative or imaginative faculty; imagination.

tion.

Invention is one of the great marks of genius.

Sir S. Reynolds.

Invention, strictly speaking, is little more than a new combination of those images which have been previously gathered and deposited in the memory. Nothing can be made of nothing; he who has laid up no materials can produce no combinations.

Sir S. Reynolds.

—Invention, Discovery. Invention differs.

up to materials can produce no combinances.

—Invention, Discovery. Invention differs from discovery: it is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist, while discovery brings to light what existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to invention for the thermometer and barometer; to discovery for the knowledge of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and for the knowledge of many metals and minerals not formerly known.—Invention, Inagination. Invention more properly signifies the power of combining the details of everyday life, or details already familiar, into a probable and consistent whole, akin to what we are accustomed to see or hear; imagination is the higher power of combining elements into new, consistent, and elevated creations. Invention gives us a picture pleasing from its probability and the accuracy of its details; imagination creates for us a new world, undreamed of before. The works of Defoe and of many of our tale-writers and novelists display invention, while those of Shaksper or Milton exemplify the power of in-

agination. — SYN. Contrivance, device, fabrication, excogitation.

Inventious; (in-ven'shus), a. Inventive.

Inventious † (in-ven'shus), a. Inventive. B. Jonson.

Inventive (in-vent'iv), a. [Fr. inventif, inventive. See Invent]. Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an inventive head or genius. 'He had an inventive head or genius. 'He had an inventive head or genius. 'By the power of invention.

Inventively (in-vent'iv-li), adv. By the power of invention.

Inventiveness (in-vent'iv-nes), n. The faculty of inventing.

Inventor (in-vent'er), n. (L.) One who invents or finds out something new.

We but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor.

Skak.

Inventorial (in-ven-tö'ri-al-i), a. Of or pertaining to an inventory.

Inventorially (in-ven-tö'ri-al-ii), adv. In the manner of an inventory.

Inventory (in'ven-to-ri), n. [L. inventarium, a list, inventory, from invenio. See Inventy.

A list containing a true description, together with the values, of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, transfer of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant; a catalogue or account of particular things.

There, take an inventory of all I have

count of particular things.

There, take an inventory of all I have To the last penny.

Shak.

Inventory (in'ven-to-ri), v.t. pret. & p. inventoried; ppr. inventorying. [From the noun.] To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods; as, to inventory the goods and estates of the deceased.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled.

Shak.

Inventress (in-ventres), n. A female that

Cecilia came
Inventress of the vocal frame.

Inver (in'ver). [Gaelic, equivalent to Cymric aber. See ABER.] Lit. a confluence of waters, either of two rivers, or of a river with the sea. Inver is a frequent element in place-names in Scotland; as, Inverness, Inveraray, Invergordon, Inverurie, Inverledby.

Invertary, Invergordon, Inverturie, Inverlochy.

If we draw a line across the map from a point a little south of Inveraray, to one a little north of Aberdeen, we shall find that (with very few exceptions) the invers lie to the north of the line and the aberdeen to the south of it. This line nearly coincides with the present southern limit of the Gaelic tongue, and probably also with the ancient division between the Picts and Scots.

Inverisimilitude (in-ve/ri-si-mil"i-tūd), n.

Ficts and Scots. Isaac Taylor. Invertisimilitude (in-ver'isi-mil'i-tidd), n. [Prefix in, not, and verisimilitude.] Want of verisimilitude; improbability. Coleridge. Invermination (in-ver'nin-a'shon), n. [L. in, within, and verminatio, verminationis, a writhing pain, the disease called worms, from vermino, to have writhing pains, to have worms, from vermin, a worm.] In med. helminthiasis (which see). Invernaculo (in-ver-nak'u-lō), n. [Sp., from invierno, winter.] A greenhouse for preserving plants in winter. Simmonds. Inverse (in-vers'), a. [L. inversus, pp. of inverto. See Invert.] Opposite in order or relation; inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct; specifically, (a) in bot. having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. (b) In math. opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations, which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered; thus, subtraction is inverse to addition; division to multiplication; extraction of roots to the raising of nowers &c.—Inverse or receivered raths. tiplication; extraction of roots to the raising of powers, &c.—Inverse or reciprocal ratio, in math. the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—Inverse or reciprocal proportion, the application of the rule of three or

too, the application of the rule of three or proportion in a reverse or contrary order. Inversely (in-vers'li), adv. In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater

greater.
Inversion (in-vérshon), n. [L. inversio, inversions, from inverto, inversum. See Invert.] The act of inverting or the state of being inverted: (a) change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of

things.

It is just the inversion of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons.

Dryden.

(b) Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other. (c) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation; as, problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by inversion, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division. (d) In gram. a change of the natural order of words; as, 'of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable,' instead of 'impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices. (e) In the tamoud of a prening by which the is one of the most detestable of all vices.

(e) In rhet, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favourable to the speaker's.

(f) In music, the change of position either of a subject, an interval, or a chord. (g) In math, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third, thus, if a:b::c:d; then, by inversion b:a::d:c. (b) In goal, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (i) Milit, a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on

ment in tactics by which the order of companies; in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

Invert (in-vert'), v. t. [L. inverte, to turn in to turn about, to upset—in, and verte, to turn.] To turn into a contrary direction:

(a) to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or position; as, to invert a cone; to invert a hollow vessel; to invert the contrary order or inverted as a contrary or inverted as a contrary order or inverted as a contract or inverted as a contra order of words.

O heaven, O earth, bear witness to this sound, And crown what I profess with kind event If I speak true! if hollowly, invert What best is boded me to mischief! Sha.

(b) In music, to change the order of, as the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. (c)† To divert; to turn into another channel; to devote to another purpose; to embezzle.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his reasures to his own private use. Knolles.

Invert (in'vert), n. In arch. an inverted arch. See under Inverted.

arch. See under INVERTED.

Invertant (in-ver'dant), p. and a. In her.

see INVERTED, (a).

Invertebral (in-ver'de-bral), a. [Prefix in,
not, and vertebral] Destitute of a vertebral

column, as some animals; invertebrate.

not, and vertebrat.] Destitute of a vertebrat column, as some animals; invertebrate. Invertebrata (in-vér'té-brā''ta), n. pl. One of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom—the other being the Vertebrata—including all animals destitute of vertebrae or a backbone. It comprises five of the six sub-kingdoms into which animals have been divided in accordance with their primary plans of structure or morphological types; viz., the Protozoa, Coelenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, and Mollusca. See extract.

The Invertebrata, comprising the Protozoa, Celenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, and Mollusca, are collectively distinguished by the following prims amongst others: the body if divided transversely, or cut in two, shows only a single tube containing all the vital organs. These organs, in the higher Invertebrata, consist of an alimentary or digestive cavity, a circulatory or 'hamal' system, and nervous or 'neural' system. The side of the body on which the 'hamal' or blood-vascular system is placed is called the 'hemal aspect,' whilst the side of the body on which the 'hamal' as him masses of the nervous system are situated is called the 'neural aspect.' When there is any skeleton, this is external (forming an 'cxo-skeleton'), and it is really nothing more than a hardening of the skim. The limbs, when present, are turned towards the neural aspect of the body.

Invertebrate, Invertebrated), a. (Frefix in, not,

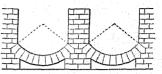
Invertebrate, Invertebrated (in-vértébrat, in-vértébrated), a. [Prefix in, not, and vertebrate1] Destitute of a backbone or vertebrat chain. See Vertebrate, Invertebrate (in-vértébrate), n. An animal having no vertebrat column or spinal bone. Inverted (in-vértéd), p. and a. Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order. (a) In her. turned the wrong way; as, wings when the

her. turned the wrong way; as, wings when the points are downward are termed inverted, being contrary to their usual position. Termed also Invertant. (b) In bot having the apex in an opposite direction to that of some other thing are many.



posite direction to that of some other thing, as many seeds. (c) In geol. lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as beds and strata which have been upheaved and folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks.—
Moverted arch, in arch, an arch with its in trados below the axis or springing line, and of which therefore the lowest stone is the

keystone. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a



Inverted Arches.

greater extent of surface, as in piers and

Invertedly (in-vert'ed-li), adv. In a contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, invertedly painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. Derham.

Invertible (in-vert'i-bl), a. Capable of

Invertible (in-vert'i-bl), a. Capable of being inverted.

Invertiblet (in-vert'i-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and verto, to turn.] Incapable of being turned, infexible. 'An indurate and invertible conscience.' Cranmer.

Invest (in-vest'), v.t. [L. investio-in, and vestio, to clothe.] 1. To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array: usually followed by with, sometimes by in, before the thing put on; as, to invest one with a robe.

Then we shall all be invested remarkled, in our

Then we shall all be invested, reapparelled, in our own bodies.

own bodies. Donne.

2. To clothe, as with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; to adorn; to grace; to bedeck; as, to invest a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity. 'Those who are invested with publick authority.' Atterbases bury.

Honour must Not, unaccompanied, invest him only. Shak. 3. To confer; to give. [Rare.]

It investeth a right of government. 4. Milit. to inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions, and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to invest a town.

To invest a place is, in fact, to take preparatory measures for a blockade or close siege. Stocqueter. measures for a blockade or close siege. Sicaqueler.

5. To lay out, as money or capital, in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; to vest; as, to invest money in funded or bank stock; to invest it in lands or goods; in this application it is always followed by in.—6.† To put on; to clothe or attire with. 'This girdle to invest.' Spenser.

Invest (in-vest), v.i. To make an investment; as, to invest in railway shares.

Investient; (in-vest)-ent), a. [L. investiens, investients, ppr. of investio. See InvEST.]

Covering; clothing. 'Its investient shell.' Woodward.

Investigable (in-ves'ti-ga-bl). a. Capable

Investigable (in-ves'ti-ga-bl), a. Capable of being investigated or searched out; dis-

coverable by rational search or disquisition. In doing evil we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known.

Hooker.

the greatness whereof is by reason investigable, and may be known. Hooker.

Investigable† (in-ves'ti-ga-bl), a. [L.L. investigable; unsearchable.] Uninvestigable; unsearchable.

Investigate (in-ves'ti-gat), v.t. pret. & pp. investigated; ppr. investigating. [L. investigo, investigatum—in, and vestigo, to follow a track, to search, from vestigium, a track. See VESFIGE.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful research or examination; as, to investigate the powers and forces of nature; to investigate the principles of moral duty; to investigate the conduct of an agent, or the motives of a prince.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation.

Investigation (in-ves'ti-ga'shon), n. [L. in-

by the organs for articulation. Investigation (in-ves'ti-gā'shon), n. [L investigation, investigationis, from investigations; the process of inquiring into or following up; research; inquiry; as, the investigations of the philosopher and the mathematician; the investigations of the judge, the rewriter and the divine moralist, and the divine.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent investigation of my own territories.

Pope.

SYN. Examination, inquiry, inquisition, search, scrutiny, research.

Investigative (in-ves'ti-gāt-iv), a. Given to investigation; curious and deliberate in re-Searches.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and investigative.

Pegge.

Investigator (in-ves'ti-gat-er), n. [L.] One who investigates or searches diligently into a subject. 'An investigator of truth.' a subje Whatelu.

Whately.
Investiture (in-vest'i-tūr), n. [Fr. See IN-VEST.] 1. The act of investing; the act of giving possession; the right of giving pos-session of any manor, office, honour, or bounded.

henefice.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal investiture or open delivery of possession.

Elacistone.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the investi-ture of bishops. Raleigh,

2 That which invests or clothes; investment; clothing; covering.

ment; clothing; covering.

While we yet have on
Our gross investiture of mortal weeds. Trench,
Let him so wait until the bright investiture and
sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the
Russin.

Investive (in-vest'iv), a. Clothing; encircling. 'Investive smoke.' Mir. for Mags.

Investment (in-vest'ment), n. 1. The act of investing: (a) the act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force.

The contribution was investigated but the contribution was signed.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort within six days after its investment.

Marshall.

(b) The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property.

Before the investment could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. Hamilton. ne market might render it ineligible. Hamilion.

2. That in which money is invested; as, land is the safest investment.—3. That which invests or clothes; clothes; dress; habit; vestment. 'Whose white investments figure innocence.' Shak.

Investor (in-vest'er), n. One who invests or makes an investment.

Investor of in-vest'in a Investment.

Investuret (in-vest'ür), n. Investment.
Investuret (in-vest'ür), v.t. 1. To put into possession of an office.

He hath already investured him in the dukedom of Prussia.

He hath already investived him in the dusedom of Prussia.

2. To clothe. 'Our monks investured in their copes.' Fuller.

Inveteracy (in-veter-a-si), n. The state of being inveterate; the state of being firmly established; long continuance; the state of being ingrained in one's nature; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the inveteracy of custom and habit; the inveteracy of prejudice, of error, of any evil habit, or of a disease. 'The inveteracy of the people's prejudices.' Addison.

Inveterate (in-veterat), a. [L. inveteratus, pp. of invetero, to render old—in, and vetus, veteris, old. See VETERAN.] 1.† Old; long established.

It is an inveterate and received opinion. Eacon.

2. Firmly established by long continuance;

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, an inveterate disease; an inveterate abuse. 'A long inveterate course and custom of sinning.' South.—
3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons; as, an inveterate smoker.—4. Malignant; virulent. 'Terms the most aggravating and inveterate.' H. Brooke.

Inveterate (in-ve'ter-at), v.t. [L. invetero, inveteratum, to render old. See the adjective.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [Rare] 2. Firmly established by long continuance;

[Rare.]

An ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and inveterated into men's minds.

Inveterately (in-ve'ter-āt-li), adv. In an inveterate manner; with obstinacy; virulently.

Inveterateness (in-ve'ter-āt-nes), n. The state or quality of being inveterate; obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as, the inveterateness of a mischief. The inveterateness of his malice. Sir T. Browne.

Sir T. Browne.

Inveteration (in-ve'ter
"shon), n. [L. inveteratio, inveterationis, from
invetero. See InveterATE.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance. Bailey.

Invexed (in-vekst), pp. In heraldry, arched or

A chief invexed.

enarched.

Invidious (in-vi'di-us), a. [L. invidiosus, from invidia, envy, invidus, envious, from invideo, to look askance at, to look malici-

ously or spitefully at—in, and video, to see.]
1.† Envious; malignant

Envious; mangnant.
 I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art without imposture or invidious re-Evelyn.

2.† To be envied; enviable; desirable. Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and invidious state than any prosperous person.

3. Likely to incur or bring on ill-will or hatred; likely to provoke envy.

hatred; fixely to provoke char.

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Broome.

Invidiously (in-vi'di-us-li), adv. In an invidious manner.

Invidiousness (in-vi'di-us-nes), n. The qua-

Invidiousness (in-vi/di-us-nes), n. The quality of being invidious.
Invigilance, Invigilancy (in-vi/ji-lans, in-vi/ji-lans), n. [Prefix in, not, and vigilance.] Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.
Invigor† (in-vi/ger), v.t. To invigorate; to animate; to encourage. Waterhouse.
Invigorate (in-vi/gor-at), v.t. pret. & pp. invigorated; ppr. invigorating. [L. in, and vigor, strength.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

Surenguan, energy to.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, invigorated, and animated by universal charity.

Atterpress, and pricare, history, hi

Invigoration (in-vi/gor-ā/'shou), n. The act of invigorating or state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and invigoration.

Norris.
Invile† (in-vil'), v.t. [Prefix in, and vile.]
To render vile. Daniel.
Invillaged (in-vil'lâjd), a. Turned into a village. W Browne.
Invincibility (in-vin'si-bil''i-ti), n. Same as

Invincibleness

Thus a happy victory may be gained over invin-cibility itself. Barrow.

civiliy itself. Barrow.

Invincible (in-vin'si-bi), a. [L. invincibile — in, not, and vincibilis, that may be easily gained, from vinco, to conquer.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; insuperable; as, an invincible army. 'That invincible nation.' Knolles. 'The consequence of invincible error.' Locke.

Invincibleness (in-vin'si-bi-nes), n. The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Invincibly (in-vin'si-bi), adv. In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

Invincibly (in-vin'si-bil), adv. In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably. Inviolability (in-viō-la-bil'i-ti.), n. The state or quality of being inviolable. 'The inviolability of church property.' J. S. Mill. Inviolabile (in-viō-la-bl), a. [L. inviolability of church property.' J. S. Mill. — in, not, and violabilis, that may be injured or violated, from viole, to violate.] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; as, sacred things should be considered inviolable. 'This place inviolable.' Milton. 2. Not to be broken; as, an inviolable league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow, or procovenant, agreement, contract, vow, or promise. 'A league of inviolable amity.' Hooker.
3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as, inviolable chastity or honour .- 4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound.

The inviolable saints In cubic phalanx firm advanc'd entire.

Inviolableness (in-vi'o-la-bl-nes), n. Invio-lability (which see). Inviolably (in-vi'o-la-bl-nes), n. Invio-lability (which see). Inviolably (in-vi'o-la-bl-ness), adv. In an in-violable manner; without profanation; without breach or failure; as, a sanctuary inviolably sacred; to keep a promise inviol-ably.

acoup.
Inviolacy (in-vi'o-la-si), n. The state of being inviolate. (Rare.]
Inviolate (in-vi'o-lât), a. [I. inviolatus—in, not, and violatus, pp. of violo, to injure, to violate.] Unhurt, uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. 'The inviolate sea.' Tennyson.

But let inviolate truth be always dear Denham.

To thee. Denham.

Inviolated (in-vi'ō-lāt-ed), a. Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated, Druyton.

Inviolately (in-vi'ō-lāt-li), adv. In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation. South.

Inviolateness (in-vi'ō-lāt-nes), n. The quality of being inviolate.

Invious (in'vi-us), a. [L. invius—in, not, and via, way.] Impassable; untrodden. Invious ways. Hudibras. [Rare.]

Inviousness (in'vi-us-nes), n. State of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and empiness... where all is dark

Invious or impassance, [Acta of]
Inviousness and emptiness . where all is dark
and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.

Dr. Ward (1710).

Invirility (in-vi-ril'i-ti), n. [Prefix in, not, and virility.] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.

It savours of effeminacy and womanish invivility.

Inviscate (in-vis'kāt), v.t. [L. invisco, inviscatum, to besmear with bird-lime—in, and viscum, the mistletce, bird-lime made from its berries, whence also viscid.] To daub or entangle with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

The chameleon's food being flies it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it itruscates and entangleth those insects.

Sir T. Browne.

insects. Sir T. Browne.

Inviscerate (in-vis'er-āt), v.t. [L. inviscero, invisceratum, to put into the entralis—in, into, and viscus, pl. viscera, the internal organs of the animal body.] To root or implant in the interior or deeply. 'Inviscerating this disposition on our hearts,—to love one another.' Mountague. [Rare.]

Invised (in'vizd), a. Invisible.

The diamond,—why, 'twas beautiful and hard, Whereto his invisid properties did tend. Shak, Wheney in invisid properties did tend. Shak, whereto his invisid properties did tend. Shak, where the shake of the s

[The meaning, inspected, tried, investigated, The meaning, inspected, tried, investigated, is also suggested by some commentators.]

Invisibility (in-vi'zi-bil"i-ti), n. 1. The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight. —2. That which is invisible. 'Atoms and invisibilities.' Landor.

Invisible (in-vi'zi-bi), a. [Prefix in, not, and visible.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works Millon. In these thy lowest works Millon.

— Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.

Invisible (in-vi'zi-bl), n. 1. A Rosicrucian, because not daring publicly to declare himself.—2. A heretic of the sixteenth century, who denied the visibility of the Church.

Invisibleness (in-vi'zi-bl.nes), n. The state of being invisible; invisibility.

Invisibly (in-vi'zi-bl), adv. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

Invision (in-vi'zhon), n. [Prefix in, not, and vision.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [Rare.]

vision.] Want of vision, or seeing. [Rare.] Invitation (in-vit-ā'shon), n.

[L. invitatio, invitationis, from invito, invitation, to invite.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company as to an entertainment, on a visit, or the like.

That other answer'd with a lowly look, And soon the gracious invitation took. Dryden.

2. Allurement; enticement. She gives the leer of invitation,

Shak. Invitatory (in-vit'a-to-ri), a. Using or containing invitations. 'The 'Venite,' which is also called the *invitatory* psalm' (the xcv.).

Hook.

Invitatory (in-vit'a-to-ri), n. In the R. Cath. Ch. a verse or anthem sung before the 'Venite' or 95th Psalm, and repeated in part or entirely after each verse. This psalm was itself called the Invitatory Psalm.

Invite (in-vit'), n.t. pret. & pp. invited; ppr. inviting. [L. invito, to invite.] 1. To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit; as, to invite one to dinner or to a wedding.

When much company is invited, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. Swift.

2. To present temptations or allurements to; to allure; to attract; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope. 'To inveigle and invite the unwary sense.' Milton.

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite. Dryden.

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite. Dryden. The people should be in a situation not to invite hostilities.

—Cull, Invite, Convoke, Summon. See under CALL.—SYN. To solicit, bid, call, summon, allure, attract, entice.

Invite (in-vit), v.i. To give invitation; to persuade.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates; The hour invites, the galley is prepared. Byron Invite (in-vit'), n. An invitation. [Genteel slang.]

I have just got an invite from the Kearneys

Invitement + (in-vit/ment), n. Act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any invitement of states or friends, Chapman.

Inviter (in-vīt'er), n. One who invites. Inviting (in-vīt'ing), p. and a. Alluring; tempting; attractive; as, an inviting amusement or prospect.

Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm.

Irving. Inviting † (in-vit/ing), n. Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest inviting.

Invitingly (in-vit'ing-li), adv. In an inviting manner; in such a manner as to invite or allure; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, the business is done.

More.

Invitingness (in-vit/ing-nes), n. The quality of being inviting; attractiveness. Jer.

Invitrifiable (in-vi'tri-fi-a-bl), a. [Prefix in, not, and vitrifiable, from vitrify.] Incapable of being vitrified or converted into

glass.

Invocate (in'vō-kāt), v.t. pret. & pp. invocated; ppr. invocating. [L. invoco, invocatum—in, and voco, to call, vox, voice.] To
invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Parco be thy god.

plore; to address in prayer.

In Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, irrocate his aid. Millon.

Invocation (in-vō-kā'shon), n. [L. invocatio, invocationis, from invoco, to call upon. See
INVOCATE.] 1. The act of invoking or addressing in prayer. 'Invocation of the name of God.' Hooker.—2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as, the invocation of the Muses.

The wheel prem is a prayer to Fosture and the

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.

3. In law, a judicial call, demand, or order; 3. In two, a judicial call, demand, or order; as, the invocation of papers or evidence into a court.—Invocation of saints, in the Church of Rome, the act or form of addressing the saints that are in heaven, in prayer, supplicating that they would intercede with God and obtain those things of which the supplicator stands in need or which he desires. Invocatory (in võ-kāt-o-ri), a. Making invocation; invoking

Invoice (in'vois), n. [Fr. envois, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of envoi, a sending, a thing sent, from envoyer, to send, It. inviare—L. in, and via, a road, a journey.] In con. —L. in, and via, a road, a journey.] In com. a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.
Invoice (in-vois'), v.t. pret, & pp. invoiced; ppr. invoicing.
To write or enter in an invoice Cools, wares, and merchandise imported from

Voice Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and invoiced in the current dollar of Norway.

Madison. way.

Invoke (in-vök'), v.t. pret. & pp. invoked;

ppr. invoking. [See Invocate.] 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to invoke the Supreme Being;

poets invoke the Muses for assistance.

That which we dare invoke to bless;
Our dearest faith; our ghastliest doubt;
He, They, One, All.
Tens

2. To call for solemnly or with earnestness;

2. To call for solemnly or with earnestness; as, to throbe the aid of government.—3. To order; to call judicially; as, to throbe depositions or evidence into a court.

Involucel (in-vo'lū-sel), n. [Dim. of involucer, involucrum, Fr. involucelle.] In bothes secondary involucrum or small bracts surrounding one of the umbellules of an umbelliferous flower, or the florets of a capitulum. See cut under INVOLUCEL.

Involucellate (in-vo-lū'sel-lāt), a. Surrounded with involucels.

Involucellum (in'vō-lū-sel"lum), n. Same as Involucel.

as *Involucel*.

Involucral (in-vō-lū'kral), α. Pertaining to involucra (in-vo-itricai), a. Fertaining to an involucrum, or having an involucrum. Involucrate, Involucrated (in-vō-lū'krāt, in-vō-lū'krāt-d), a. Involucred (which see). Involucre (in-vō-lū'ker), n. L. involucrum, an envelope, case, or covering, from involvo,



Hemlock Plant, a. Involucre, bb. Involucels

to involve.] 1.In bot any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. The same name is also given to the superincumbent covering of the sori of forns.—2. In anat. a membrane which sur-rounds or incloses a part, as the pericar-

Involucred (in-vō-lū'kėrd), a. Inbot having an involucre, as umbels, &c. Involucret (in-vō-lū'kret), n. An involucel (which see).

Involucrum (in-vő-lű/krum), n. Same as Involucre.

Involuntarily (in-vo'lun-ta-ri-li), adv. an involuntary manner; not prompted by the will; not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.

Involuntariness (in-vo'lun-ta-ri-nes), n. The quality of being involuntary; want of choice or will.

choice or will.

Involuntary (in-vo'lun-ta-ri), a. [Prefix in, not, and voluntary.] Not voluntary:

(a) not able to act according to will or choice; unwilling.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng. Pope.

(b) Independent of will or choice; as, the motion of the heart and arteries is involun-

motion of the heart and arteries is impolumtury. (c) Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will; as, a slave and a conquered nation yield an involuntury submission to a master.

Involute (in'vô-lūt), n. [See the adjective.] In geom. the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute

obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being equidistant.

Involute, Involuted (in'vō-lūt, in'vō-lūt-ed), a. [L. involutes, pp. of involvo. See INVOLVE.] 1. In bot. rolled inward from the edges: said of leaves in vernation, or of the petals of flowers in estivation.—2. In zool. turned inwards at the margin, as the exterior lip in all the Cypreæe: said of the shells of molluses. of molluses

of nonuses.

Involutina (in-vol'ū-ti'na), n. [See InvoLUTE.] A fossil genus of Foraminifera, of
the family Lituolidæ, from the lias: so
mamed from the manner in which the tube-

like organism is coiled upon itself.

Involution (in-vō-lū'shon), n. [L. involutio, involutions, from involvo. See InVolve.] 1. The action of involving or infolding.—2. The state of being entangled or
involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual involutions. Glanville. 3, That which is wrapped or folded around anything; an envelope. 'The involution or membranous covering.' Sir T Browne.—
4. In gram. the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb; a third intervening member within a second, &c.; as, habitual falsehood, if we may judge from experience, infers absolute depravity.—5. In arith. and alg. the raising of a quantity from the root to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; thus, 2×2×2=8. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by involution, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number. See Evolution, 4—6. In pathol. the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement; as, the involution of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy. 3.† That which is wrapped or folded around

nancy.

Involve (in-volv'), v.t. pret. & pp. involved;

ppr. involving. [L. involvo — in, into, and volvo, to roll; cog. E. vell, n., and vallow.]

1. To roll up; to entwine; to twine.

Some of serpent kind,

Wondrous in length and corpulence, involved Millon.

and an anything which exists on all sides; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to involve in darkness or obscurity.—

3. To include by rational or logical construction; to imply; to comprise, as a logical consequence.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction.

Tillotson. 4. To connect by way of natural conse-

He knows His end with mine involved.

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng. Pope. Process a vast involuntary throng. Poles.

6. To entangle; to implicate; as, let not our enemy involve the nation in war, nor our imprudence involve us in difficulty; extravagance often involves men in debt and distress.—7. To give a complicated or intricate structure is structure to.

Florid, witty, or involved discourses. Fiond, wire, or involved accounses. Locket.

To blend; to mingle confusedly. 'Earth with hell to mingle and involve.' Milton.—

9. In arith, and alg. to raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; as, a quantity involved to the third or fourth power.—Involved to the third or fourth power.—Involve, Implicate, Entangle. See under IM-PLICATE.

PLICATE.
Involvedness (in-volv'ed-nes), n. State of being involved. 'The involvedness of all men in the guilt of swearing.' Boyle.
Involvement (in-volv'ment), n. Act of involving; state of being involved; entanglement, as in debts.

ment, as m debts.

Invulgar†(in-vul'gar), v.t. [Prefix in, intens., and vulgar.] To cause to become or appear vulgar. 'Opened and invulgared mysteries.'

Invulgar (in-vul'gär), a. [Prefix in, not, and vulgar.] Not vulgar; elegant; refined.

Judged the sad parents this lost infant owed, Were as invalgar as their fruit was fair. Drayton. Invulnerability (in-vul'ner-a-bil''i-ti), n. The quality or state of being invulnerable. Invulnerable (in-vul'nera-bil, a. [Prefix in, not, and nulnerable.] 1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving interes.

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in those bright arms. Millon. 2. Unassailable, as an argument; able to reply to all arguments; proof against conviction,

as a person.

Invulnerableness (in-vul ner-a-bl-nes), n.

Invulnerablity (which see).

Invulnerably (in-vulner-a-bit), adv. In an

invulnerable manner; so as to be secure

from injury; unassailably.

Invulnerate (in-vulner-at), a. [L. invul
neratus—in, not, and vulneratus, pp. of

vulnera, to wound, from vulnus, vulneris, a

wound.] That is not, or cannot be, wounded;

unburt: invulnerable.

unhurt; invulnerable.

Inwall (in-wal'), v.t. To inclose or fortify with a wall.

with a wall.

Inward (in werd), a. [A. Sax. inneweard—inne, from prop. in, and suffix -werd.] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as, inward parts.—2. In or connected with the mind, soul, or feelings. 'An inward and spiritual grace.' Com. Prayer.—3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

We knows the lord protector's mind begin.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein? Who is most inward with the noble duke? Shak. Inward (in'werd), adv. 1. Toward the inside: toward the centre or interior.—2. Into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial Light, shine inward.

Millon.

Inward (in'werd), n. 1.† An intimate.

Sir, I was an inward of his. A shy fellow was the duke.

Shok

duke.

2. The inside; part within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the howels, the viscera.

Wherefore breaks that sigh From the inveard of thee?

3.† pl. Mental endowments; intellectual parts; ingenuity; genius. 'Good, wise inveards.' Chapman.

Inwardly (in'werd-li), adv. In an inward manner: (a) in the inner parts; internally.

Let Repedick like covered for.

Let Benedick, like covered fire, Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly.

(b) In the heart; privately; secretly; as, he invardly repines. (c) Toward the centre; as, to curve invardly. (d) Intimately; thoroughly. I shall desire to know him more invardly. Beau. & Fl. Inwardness (inward-nes), n. 1. The state of being inward or internal.—2. Intimacy; familiarity, attachment.

familiarity; attachment.

You know my invarances and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. Shak.

Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. Shak.

8. Internal state. 'The inwardness of things.' Dr. H. More. [Rare.]
Inwards (in/werdz), adv. Inward; toward the inside. [The adverbs inward and inwards are used indifferently.]
Inweave (in-wev), v.t. pret. inwove; pp. in-woven, inmove; ppr. inweaving. [Prefix in, and weave.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast

Down they cast Their crowns inwove with amarant and gold. Milton.

Inwheel (in-whel'), v. t. [Prefix in, and wheel.] To encircle.

Heaven's grace inwheel ye!

And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!

Beau. & Fl.

Inwick (in wik), n. [Prefix in, and Sc. wick, a narrow port or passage.] In the game of curling, a station in which the stone stops very near the tee after passing through a wick.

wick.
Inwith (in'wit), n. Mind; understanding; conscience. Wickliffe.
Inwith (in'with), prep. Within. [Old English and Scotch.]
Inwood (in-wud'), v.t. [Prefix in, and wood.]
To hide in woods.

He got out of the river and inwooded himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. Sidney.

the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. Staney.

Inwork (in-werk'), v.t. pret. & pp. inworked or invrought; ppr. inworking. [Prefix in, and work.] To work in or within. [Rare,]

Inwork (in-werk'), v.i. To work, operate, or exert energy within.

Inworn (in-wörn'), p. and a. [Prefix in, and worn, pp. of wear.] Worn or worked into; inwrought. 'Faultiness... long since inworn into the very essence thereof.' Mitton Inwowe, Inwoven (in-wöv', in-wöv'n), pp. of inveeve.

The dusky strand of Death inwoven here With dear love's tie. Tennyson.

Inwrap (in-rap'), v.t. pret. & pp. inurapped; ppr. inurapping. [Prefix in, and urap.] 1. To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold; as, to be inurapped in smoke or in a cloud; to inurap in a cloak.—2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be lade not invarapped, but plainly and perspicuously.

Bacon.

Inwrap (in-rap'), v.t. [Probably for inrap—in, and rap, to seize and bear away, to transport. Comp. rapt.] To transport; to ravish. Spelled also Enwrap.

For if such holy song

Trurap our fancy long,
Time will run back and fetch the age of gold. Millon. Inwreathe (in-refr'), v.t. pret. & pp. in-wreathed; ppr. inwreathing. [Prefix in, and wreathe.] To surround or encompass, as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks invereathed with beams. Milton.

Inwrought (in-rat'), p. and a. [Prefix in, and wrought, from work.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. 'Diaper'd with inwrought

worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. 'Diaper'd with invorought flowers.' Tennyson.

10 (1'0), n. pl. Ios (1'0z). [L.] An exclamation of joy or triumph.

10dal (1'0-dal), n. [From iodine and alcohol.]

(C₂H₂O.) An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

Iodal (To-dal), n. [From rodine and alcohol. (C₂HI₂O.) An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

Iodate (Tod-āt), n. [See Iodine.] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The lodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustible matters, and on being heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. None of them have been found native. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalies. See Iodic.

Iodic (1-od'ik), a. Containing iodine; as, iodic silver. — Iodic acid (H IO₂), an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalies. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid, which are termed iodates, and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

Iodide (Tod-Id), n. A binary compound of iodine, with elements more electro-positive than itself, thus, todide of sodium, &c.

Iodine (Tod-In), n. [Gr. iodes, resembling a violet—ion, a violet, and eldor, resemblance.] Sym. I. At. wt. 127. In chem. a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, constituting one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid crystalline body. Iodine unites readily with chlorine, potassium.

dc., with the emission of light and great heat. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorine, is a negative electric. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colours, but with less energy. Its colour is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic lustre. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4.947. At 225° it fuses, and enters into chullition at 347°. Its vapour is of an exceedingly rich violet colour, a character to which it owes the name of iodine. This vapour is remarkably dense, its specific gravity being 8.782. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odour resembles that of chlorine. It is an irritant poison; but in small doses, and cautiously administered, it has occasionally been of great service in certain forms of glandular disease. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms, with the pure metals, and most of the simple non-metallic substances, compounds which are termed iodides. With hydrogen and oxygen it forms hydriodic acid. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a compound of a deep blue colour. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch grouped into water containing less than a a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a compound of a deep blue colour. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue by it. The great consumption of iodine is in medicine; it is employed in its pure state, and in the form of iodide of potassium.

Iodism (Yod.izm), n. In pathol. a peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine. Iodize (Yod.iz), nt. pret. & pp. iodized; ppr. iodizing. I. In med. to treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine. 2. In photog. to prepare, as a plate, with iodine. Iodizer (Yod.iz.er), n. One who or that which iodizer (Yod.iz.er), n. One who or that which iodizes.

Iodoform (i-od'ō-form), n. (CHI₃.) A compound analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of alkalies or alkaline carbonates on wood-spirit, alcohol, or ether, and also on

on wootspine, attendo, or tener, and also on cane-sugar, glucose, gum, dextrin, and other albuminous substances.

Ioite (fo-lit), n. [Gr. ton, a violet, and tithos, stone.] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and fron, a mineral of a violet blue colour, and ron, a mineral of a violet blue colour, with a shade of purple or black, called also Dichroite, because the tints along the two axes are unlike, and Cordierite. It occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. Its varieties are the smoky-blue peliom and steinheilite. Ion (I'on), n. One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysation. Those elements of an electrolyte lysation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed anions, and those which are evolved at the cathode actions, and when these are spoken of together they are called ions. Thus water, when electrolysed, evolves two ions, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an anion, the latter a cation.

Ionian (1-5'ni-an), a. Relating to Ionia in Greece, or to the Ionians: Ionic.

the latter a cation.

Ionian (1-6'ni-an), a. Relating to Ionia in Greece, or to the Ionians; Ionic.

Ionic (1-on'ik), a. [Gr. Ionikos.] Relating to Ionia, or to the Ionian Greeks.—Ionic order, one of the five orders of architecture. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the Grecian Ionic the volutes appear the same on the front and rearr being connected on order is the volute of its capital. In the Grecian Ionic the volutes appear the same on the fianks by a baluster-like form; through the external angles of the capitals of the corner columns, however, a diagonal volute is introduced. The Romans gave their Ionic four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The Greek volute continues the fillet of the spiral along the face of the abacus, whereas in the Roman its origin is behind the ovolo. In the modern Ionic capital the volutes are placed diagonally, and the abacus has its sides hollowed out. The shaft, including the base, which is half a diameter, and the capital to the bottom of the volute, generally a little more, is about nine diameters high, and may be fluted in twenty-four flutes, with fillets between them; these fillets are semicircular. The pedestal is a little taller and more ornamented than the Doric. The bases used with this order are very various. The more ornamented than the Doric. The bases used with this order are very various. The Attic base is very often used, and with an astragal added above the upper torus makes a beautiful and appropriate base. The cornices of this order may be divided into three divisions — the plain Grecian cor-

note, not, move:

nice, the dentil cornice, and the modillion cornice. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, those of



Dissus, those of Minerva Polias and Erechtheus in the Acropolis, and the aqueduct of Hadrian at Athens; the temple of Fortuna Virilis and the Coliseum at Rome. The boldness of the boldness of the capital, with the beauty of the shaft, makes it eligimakes it enamble for por-ticoes, fron-tispieces, en-trances to trances to
houses, &c.—
Ionic dialect, a
dialect of the
Greek language
used in Ionia.
—Ionic foot, in pros. a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two

Ionic Order. Two Short and long and two short.—Ionic metre, a metre consisting of Ionic feet.—Ionic mode, in music, an airy kind of music. Reckoning from grave to acute, it was the second of the five middle modes.—Ionic sect or school, a sect or school of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

Ionic (I-on'ik), m. In pros. (a) an ionic foot. (b) An ionic verse or metre.

Ionidium (I-on-I'di-um), n. [Gr. ion, a violet, and eidos, resemblance.] A large genus of subtropical American plants, belonging to the nat. order Violaceæ. I. parviforum is used by the Brazilians, as a substitute for ipecacuanha. The so-called white ipecacuanha consists of the roots of I. Ipecacuanha.

cuanha consists of the roots of 1. Tpeca-cuanha.

Iota (1-6'ta), n. [Gr. iōila.] Primarily the name of the Greek letter i, which in con-tractions is often indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as e); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

small quantity; a tittle; a jot.
You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an tota tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body.

I O U (i'ō ū). [i.e. I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed: in use as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof

thereor.

Ipecacuanha (i-pē-kak'ū-an"a), n. [The Brazilian name.] An emetic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, the dried root of several plants of the nat order Rubiaceæ growing in South America.

All the kinds have nearly the same ingredicts to the difference of the second of the same ingredicts to the difference of the same ingredicts of the same ingredicts to the difference of the same ingredicts of the same ingredict dients, but differ in the amount of the active



Ipecacuanha Plant (Cephaelis Ipecacuanha).

principle which they contain. The best is the annulated, yielded by the Cephaelis Ipe-caeuanha, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil, New Granada, and other parts South America. Of this sort there are three South America. Of this sort there are three varieties, namely, the brown, red, and gray or gray-white, called also greater annulated ipecacuanha. As this is the only sort sent from Rio Janeiro, it is sometimes called Brazilian or Lisbon ipecacuanha. The root is hard, breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. Ipecacuanha is also obtained from the plants

Psychotria emetica, a native of New Gran-ada, and Richardsonia scabra, a Brazilian plant. The dust or powder of ipecacuanha, applied to any mucous surface, causes irritation and increased secretion from the part. It is chiefly employed to excite the stomach either to augmented secretion, or stolman either to augmented secretion, or to invert its action and produce vomiting. It is also capable, by being combined with other substances, of being directed to the skin, and producing increased perspiration; skin, and producing increased perspiration, as in the well-known Dover's powder. When given in very small doses it improves the appetite and digestive powers; in a somewhat larger dose it acts on the intestines, and in a still larger, from 15 to 20 grains, it occasions vomiting. The roots of other plants are used in tropical countries as emetics, and are often termed ipecacuanha. The name of American ipecacuanha is given The name of American ipecacuanha is given to the Euphovbia Ipecacuanha, a plant which grows in sandy places in North America. It is emetic, purgative, diaphoretic; but apt to produce hypercatharsis.

Ipocras, † n. Hippocras. Chaucer.

Ipomæa (ip-ō-me'a), n. [Gr. ips, ipos, bindweed, and homoios, like.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order Convolvulacece, consisting of twining mostrate on variety low.

plants of the nat. order Convolvulaceæ, consisting of twining prostrate, or rarely low and erect herbs, with entire, lobed, or divided leaves, and usually large showy flowers growing in small cymes (or rarely singly) in the axils of the leaves. They are widely distributed in warm regions, a few occurring in North America and in extra-tropical Africa and Australia. The species of most importance is *I. purga*, which yields the jalap of commerce. See JALAP.

injurtance is 1. Parya, which yields the jalap of commerce. See JALAP.

Ipse dixit (ip'sē diks'ti), n. [L., he himself said.] A mere assertion without proof. "To acquiesce in an ipse dixit." Whately.

Ir.- A form of the prefix In (which see).

Iracund('Ira-kund), a. [L. iracundus, angry.]

Angry; irritable; passionate. Carlyle.

Iranian (i-rā'ni-an), a. Relating or pertaining to Iran, the native name of Persia; specifically, applied to a family of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues. The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's Book of Kings, according to which Iran and Tur are two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Perbrothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate

tribes) sprang.

Irascibility (i-ras'i-bil"i-ti), n. [From irascible.] The quality of being irascible or easily excited to anger; irritability of tem-

per.
The irascibility of this class of tryants is generally exerted upon petty provocations.

The irascibility of this class of tryants is generally exerted upon petty provocations.

Trascible (i-ras'i-bl), a. [L. irascibilis, from irascor, to be angry, from ira, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as, an irascible man; an irascible temper. Trascible passions.' Arbuthnot. passions. 'Arbuthnot. Irascibleness (i-ras'i-bl-nes), n. Irascibility

(which see).

Irascibly (i-ras'i-bli), adv. In an irascible

Irascibly (I-ras'I-bil), aav. In an mascine manner.

Irate (I-rat'), a. [L. iratus, angry, from irascor, to be angry.] Ireful; angry; enraged; incensed; wrathful. 'Some irate remonstrance.' Dickens.

Here his words failed him, and the irate colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face ... stood ... speechless before his young enemy. Thackery.

Ire (ir), n. [O.Fr., from L. ira, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire.

Thus will persist, relentiess in his ve. Dryden.
Freful (irfqil), a. Full of ire; angry; wroth.
'The weful bastard Orleans.' Shak.
Frefully (irfqi-li), adv. In an ireful or angry
manner. 'Irefully enraged.' Drayton.
Frefulness (irfqi-nes), n. The condition of
being ireful; wrath; anger; fury. Wicklife.
Irenarch (iren-ärk), n. Same as Eivenarch
(which see (which see)

(which see).

Irene (i-re'ne), n. [Gr. eirēnē, peace.] 1. The Greek goddess of peace.—2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 20th May, 1851.

Irenic, Irenical (i-ren'ik, i-ren'ik-al), α. [Gr. eirēnē, peace.] Peaceful; promoting or fitted to promote peace; pacific.

How meek his temper was, his many irenical tracts do show. Pref. to Bp. Hall's Rem.

Irenicon (i-ren'i-kon), n. [Gr. eirēnitas, eirēnitan, peaceful, from eirēnē, peace.] A proposition, scheme, or arrangement de-signed for peace, especially in the Church

They must, in all likelihood (without any other renicon), have restored peace to the Church.

Irestone (îr'stôn), n. In mining, a general term for any hard rock. Ansted.
Irian (î'ri-an), a. In anat. of or pertaining

to the iris. The iris receives the irian nerves. Dunglison.

Iricism (I'ri-sizm), n. An Irish mode of expression; a blunder; a bull; any Irish peculiarity of behaviour.

liarity of behaviour.

Iridaceæ (1-rid-1/8-6-6), n. pl. [See Iris.] A natural order of endogenous plants, usually with equitant leaves, but more particularly with equitant leaves, but more particularly characterized by having three stamens with extrorse anthers and an inferior ovary. They are principally natives either of the Cape of Good Hope or of the middle parts of North America and Europe. The iris and crocus are representatives of the predominant northern form of the order, as Gladiolus and Ixia are of the genera prevalent in the southern hemisphere. The species are more remarkable for their beautiful fugitive flowers than for their utility. The various

more remarkable for their beautiful fugitive flowers than for their utility. The various species of iris, ixia, gladiolus, tigridia, crocus, &c., are among the favourite flowers of the gardener.

Iridæa (i-rid-ēa), n. A genus of rose-spored algæ growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound capsules immersed in its substance. Ledulis is called days in the south of Frederic Its sealed days in the south of Frederic Its. called dulse in the south of England. It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen either raw or pinched between hot

Iridal (ïrid-al), a. [Gr. iris, iridos, the rainbow.] Belonging to or resembling the rainhow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the iridal colours. Whewell,

Iridectomy (ī-rid-ek'to-mi), n. [Gr. iris, iridos, the iris, and ektome, a cutting out—ek, out, and tome, a cutting, from temno, to cut.] In sury, the operation of cutting out a portion of the iris for the purpose of form-

a portion of the first of the purpose of forming an artificial pupil. Iridescence (i-rid-es'ens), n. The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble follage, and mingle the soft indexence of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years. Ruskin.

Iridescent (i-rid-es'ent), α. [From iris.] Having colours like the rainbow; exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow

In the bright intervals, blue sky overhead, the or-chard grass dappled with sunshine, the irridescent sea glimpsing through leafy twigs, all went better. Fraser's Mag.

Iridian (I-rid'i-an), a. Pertaining to the

Iridium (ī-rid'i-um), n. [Iris (which see), and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. Sym. Ir. At. wt. 197. It takes its name from the variety of colours which it exhibits while dissolving in hydrochloric acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel-gray colour and shining metallic is of a sceen-gray colour and sniming metallic lustre. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in South America. Iridium is of all metals the most intusible; it is brittle, and when carefully polished has the appearance of platinum. When heated to redness in the air, if finely divided it is critical but not if in the significant is critical but not if it is critical but not in the significant in the signific when heated to redness in the air, if finely divided, it is oxidized, but not if in mass. One of its most remarkable characters is the extreme difficulty with wflich it is acted on by acids. When strongly heated it appears to be insoluble in all acids, but when reduced by hydrogen it is dissolved by nitromuriatic acid. Iridium combines with oxygen forming oxides, and with chlorine forming chlorides ing chlorides.

Iridosmine, Iridosmium (i-rid-os'min, irid-os'mi-um), n. In mineral a native com-pound of iridium and osmium, forming an osmide of iridium, in which the iridium is less or more replaced by platinum, rhodium, and ruthenium. It occurs commonly in irregular flattened grains, and being harder than common platinum, with which it is generally found, it is used for pointing gold

iris (I'ris), n. pl. Irises (I'ris-es). [L. iris, iridis, Gr. iris, the rainbow.] 1. The rainbow. In class. myth. the goddess of the

rainbow and the messenger of the gods; hence, sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out. Shak. 2. An appearance resembling the rainbow; the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c.

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove.

3. In anat. a muscular curtain stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the pupil, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the concentric and radiating muscular fibres of the iris. 4- The flower-de-lis or flag-flower, a beautiful and extensive genus of plants of the nat order Iridacea. The species are chiefly distributed 3. In anat, a muscular curtain stretched

are chiefly distributed over Southern Europe and Northern Asia, a few being found in North America and North Africa. The I. florentina or orris-root is used to make tooth is used to make tooth and hair powder; its rhizome possesses cathartic and emetic properties. Other species, as I. tuberosa, I. versicolor, and g. I. vesua-acorus), when roasted, form a substitute for coffee. A large number of species are in cultivation, and are instity valued for the beauty of their flowers.

ber of species are in cultivation, and are justly valued for the beauty of their flowers. 5. In astron. one of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 13th August, 1847. It revolves round the sun in 1341.64 solar days, and is about 2½ times the distance of the earth from the sun. Irisated (Yris. 4t-ed), a. Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow. Iriscope (Yrisköp), n. [Gr. bvis, the rainbow, and skopeō, to see.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colours. It consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois

by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois leather. If we breathe upon the glass surface thus prepared through a glass tube, the vapour is deposited in brilliant coloured face thus prepared through a glass tube, the vapour is deposited in brilliant coloured rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colours, or no colour at all, in proportion to the quantity of vapour deposited. The colours in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centres, the only difference being that in the plate of vapour, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the iriscope have black circumferences.

Iris-disease ("ris-diz-ez"), n. Rainbow ringworm, a species of herpes.

Irised (Trist), a. Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Irish (Trish), a. 1. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants.—2.† Pertaining to the Highlanders of Scotland; Erse.

Irish (Trish), n. 1. With plural signification, the people of Ireland; the natives of Ireland.—2. The Irish language; the Hiberno-Celtic.—3.† An old game, differing very slightly from backgammon.

The inconstancy of irith fifty represents the changestleness of human occurrences since it ever

The inconstancy of *irish* fitly represents the changeableness of human occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruin a never so well built game.

Rp*, Hall.

4. Irish linen. Irishism (i'rish-izm), n. A mode of speaking peculiarito the Irish; an Iricism.

Irish-moss (ī'rish-mos), n. See Carrageen. Irishry (l'rish-ri), n. The people of Ireland. 'The whole Irishry of rebels.' Milton.

A rising of the *Irishry* against the Englishry w no more to be apprehended. *Macantay*. Iritis, Iriditis (1-11'tis, 1-ri-di'tis), n. [Gr. iris, iridos, and term. itis, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the iris of the

Irk (erk), v.t. [O.E. irke, yrke, to weary, to become wearied or tired in doing anything; regarded by Skeat as the same word as Sw.

yrka, to urge, enforce, press, from same root as work, wreak, and wrge.] To weary; to give pain to; to annoy: now used chiefly or only impersonally; as, it irketh or irks me, it gives me uneasiness.

It irked him to be here, he could not rest.

Matt. Arnold.

Irksome (érl'sum), a. 1. Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness: used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as, some by long conditionate of rejectabli, as, irksome hours; irksome toil or task.—2.1 Sor-rowful; sad; weary; uneasy. 'Having yrockt his irksome spright.' Spenser. Irksomely (irk'sum-ii), adv. Iu an irk-some, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious man-

Irksomeness (erk'sum-nes), n. The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

The irksonieness of that truth . . . was so un-pleasant to them, that everywhere they call it a bur-den. Milton.

Iron (l'ern), n. [A. Sax. tren, tsen, tsern; comp. Goth. eisarn, Icel. járn (contr. from older tsarn), O. H.G. tsarn, Mod. G. eisen. The word appears to be in form an adj, and the name may have been given from glancing like ice. (See ICE.) Comp. Skr. ayas, W. haiarn, Ir. iaran, Armor. houarn, 1 1 The commonest and most useful of all the metals; monest and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. Sym. Fe. At wt. 56. It constitutes, according to some, about 2 per cent. of the whole mineral crust of the globe. Its occurrence in a native state, however, is exceedingly rare; but there are few mineral substances in which its presence may not be detacted. Such as its presence may not be detected. Such as contain it in certain forms and in sufficient contain it in certain forms and in sufficient quantity are called ores of iron. Iron exists in nature under four different states—the native state; that of an oxide; in combination with combustible bodies, particularly sulphur; and finally, in the state of salts. The principal ores of iron are—(1) Hæmatite or ferric oxide. (2) Magnetic or ferrosoferric oxide. (3) Clayband and blackband, which contain carbonate of iron. (4) Spathose or ferrous carbonate. (5) Iron pyrites or ferric sulphide. The cast-iron of commerce is obtained by the ore being calcined, or roasted, and thereby detached from its more volatile enquirities, and then exposed, along with certain proportions of coal or coke and lime, to intense heat in a blast furnace. By the action of these materials at a high tentlime, to intense heat in a blast furnace. By the action of these materials at a high temperature the oxygen and earthy matter of the ore are separated from the metal, which by reason of its greater density collects at the bottom of the furnace, and is run off into moulds, while the earthy matters float on the surface, and are run off as slag. This process is called smetting, and the iron in this state receives the name of pip-iron. It is converted into wrought or malleable from by a further process of purification called nuadding. It then becomes known in commerce as rod or bar iron. Cast-iron contains about 3-5 per cent. of carbon, malleable-iron about 0-4 per cent; intermediate between the two in this respect stands steel, which contains about 1 per cent. of carbon, and possesses certain properties steel, which contains about 1 per cent, or carbon, and possesses certain properties that render it perhaps the most important form in which this metal is employed, the range of its application extending from the minute and delicate balance-spring of a watch to the large and ponderous war yessel. watch to the large and ponderous war vessel.

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-iron; a smoothing-iron.

Caust thou fill his skin with barbed irons! Job xli. 7. 3. Usually in the plural, fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.

He was laid in iron.

To have many irons in the fire, to be engaged in many undertakings.

Iron (Yern), a. 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an iron gate; an iron bar; iron dust. An iron crow. Shak.—2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically; hence such meanings as (a) harsh; rude; severe; miserable.

Iron years of wars and dangers. (b) Binding fast; not to be broken. 'Him death's iron sleep oppressed.' Phillips. (c) Hard of understanding; dull. 'Iron-witted fools.' Shak. (d) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust; as, an iron constitution. (e) Not to be bent; inflexible; as, an iron will. — Iron age (a), in class myth, the last and wickedest and most unlovely

of the three ages into which the world's history was divided—the others being the golden and silver ages. It was the age in which the ancient writers themselves lived, which the ancient writers themselves lived, and is presumably that in which we now are. (b) In archeol. the last of the three ages into which archeologists have divided the prehistoric period of the post-tertiary epoch. In the iron age implements, &c., of iron begin to appear, although stone and bronze implements are found along with them. The iron age had commenced in our country before the Romans brought it into the rection of history. See Act. it into the region of history.

Bronze Age under BRONZE. See AGE

From (Fern), v.t. 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron.—2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. Froned like a malefactor. Sir W. Scott. -3. To furnish or arm with iron.

Iron-bark Tree (i'érn-bärk trē), n. A name among Australian colonists for

Iron-bark Tree (Eucalyptus resinifera).

the species of the genus Euca which lyptus which have solid bark, more particularly to the species E. resinifera, an Australian tree with ovato - lanceol ate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is ob-tained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as

Iron-bark Tree (Eucalyptus resinifera).

Immedicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable. The timber is also very valuable.

Iron-bound (i'ern-bound), a. 1. Bound with iron, 'The iron-bound bucket.' Woodworth. iron. 'The won-bound bucket.' Woodworth.

2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged;
as, an wron-bound coast.
Iron-cased (Fern-klast), a. Cased or clad
with iron; iron-clad.
Iron-clad (Fern-klad), a. Covered or clothed
with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armour-plated.
Iron-clad (Fern-klad), n. A vessel prepared
for naval warfare by
haive covered wholly

being covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron or steel plates, generally having a backing of teak behind and often also between the plates. The armour of those vessels is sometimes vessels is sometimes vesses is sometimes of immense thickness, the *Inflexible* having teak and iron armour of a uniform thickness of 42 inches, the iron alone being in some parts as much as 24 inches thick. The illustration shows

A, Iron plating. B, Teak backing. C, Ship's side.

a section of part of backing C, Ship's side, the armour of the Thunderer, this portion, as will be seen, projecting beyond the vessel's side proper. The projecting armour consists of iron part of the projecting armour consists of iron plating required from \$2.5 to 18 inches in their per. The projecting armour consists of fron plating varying from 8 to 12 inches in thickness, backed by some 18 inches of teak. To increase the efficiency of these vessels for warfare they are often constructed as rams, and provided also with revolving turrets containing guns of immense calibre. They are also divided into a number of water-tight compartments, communicating with each other by water tight doors. See Ram, Turrets-ship.

Iron-crown (i'ern-kroun), n. An antique crown of gold set with



or gott set when jewels, made orijewels, made originally for the in Monza Cathedral.
Lombard kings,
which conferred, or was supposed to confer,
the right of sovereignty over all Italy on

the wearer. It was so called from inclosing within its round an iron circlet, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. One who irons

Ironer (l'ern-er), n. One who Iron-fisted (l'ern-fist-ed), a. Close-fisted;

covetous.

Ironfint (i'ern-fint), n. Ferruginous quartz; a sub-species of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

Iron-founder (i'ern-found-er), n. One who makes iron castings.

Iron-foundry, Iron-foundery (i'ern-found-ri, i'ern-found-e-ri), n. The place where iron castings are made.

Iron-gray (i'érn-grā), n. A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron.

Iron-gray (i'ern-grā), α. Of a gray hue approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron.

Iron-hat (i'ern-hat), n. A head-piece of metal made generally in the form here shown, and worn from the twelfth to the





Iron-hats (time of Charles I, and Cromwell).

seventeenth century. Called also Steel-hat and Kettle-hat. Planché. Ironhearted (l'ern-hart-ed), a. Hardhearted;

Ironhearted (rem-hart-ed), a. Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel. 'Ironhearted soldiers.' Beau. & Fl.
Ironical, Ironic (i-ron'ik.al, i-ron'ik), a.
1. Relating to or containing irony; expressing one thing and meaning another. 'That ironick satire of Juvenal.' Sir T. Herbert. I take all your ironical civilities in a literal sense. Saift.

2. Addicted to irony; using irony. 'An ironic

man.' Carlyle.

Ironically (i-ron'ik-al-li), adv. In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony

Ironicalness (i-ron'ik-al-nes), n. The quality of being ironical.

Ironing-board (fern-ing-bord), n. A tailor's board on which cloth, &c., is laid while being fromed in order to smooth the seams, &c.; a laundress's board, covered with flannel, for ironing ladies' dresses, &c.

Ironing-box (Yern-ing-boks), n. Same as

Ironing-cloth (l'ern-ing-kloth), n. A cloth, often an old blanket, used for ironing on. Mayhew.

Ironish (l'érn-ish), a. Somewhat like iron; irony. 'An ironish taste.' A. Wood. Ironist (i'ron-ist), n. One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

Iron-liquor (I'ern-lik-er), n. A cetate of iron,

used as a mordant by dyers, &c.

Iron-lord (i'ern-lord), n. A great iron-mas-

Iron-master (ī'ern-mas-ter), n. A manufac-

turer of iron.

Ironmonger (i'ern-mung-ger), n. A dealer

Ironmonger (férn-mung-gér), n. A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

Ironmongery (férn-mung-gér-i), n. Iron wares; hardware: a term applied to such articles of iron or hardware as are kept for general sale in shops.

Iron-mould (férn-möld), n. A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust.

Iron-mould (férn-möld), v.t. To cause a mark or stain on white cloth by bringing it in contact with iron rust.

Iron-pyrites (férn-pi-rī/tēz), n. See Pyrites.

Iron-sand (l'ern-sand), n. A variety of oc-

in one said (ren-said), n. A variety of oc-tahedral iron ore in grains.

Ironsick (řém-sik), a. Naut. a term applied to a ship whose bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has

become leaky. Ironside (ï'ern-sīd), n. One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood.

I was there also when Havelock's Ironsides gave their entertainment, shattering to powder all that was fragile.

Capt. Moveray Thomson.

Ironsmith (i'érn-smith), n. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.
Ironstone (i'érn-stön), n. A general name

applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen

applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica. Ironware (Fern-wär), n. Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron.
Ironwood (Fern-wäd), n. The popular name of some species of trees of the genus Sideroxylon, nat. order Sapotacees; so called from their hardness. Also the popular name of Ostrya virginica, sometimes called Hophornbeam, a tree of the United States. Diospyros Ebenum (the ebony) is also named ironwood, as are the Metrosideros vera of Java, and the Mesua fervea of Hindustan. The wood of Vepris undulata is called white ironwood at the Cape of Good Hope, and that of Obe lawrifolia, black ironwood. Ironwork (Fern-werk), n. 1. Anything made of iron; a general name of the parts or pieces of a building vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron.—2. A work or establishment where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant-bars, &c.

Ironwort (l'ern-wert), n. In bot the popular name of plants of the genus Sideritis.

The name is also applied to Galeopsis Tetra-

Irony (I'ern-i), a. 1. Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as, irony chains; irony particles.—2. Resembling iron in any of irony particles.—2. Resembling iron in any of its qualities; as, an irony taste; an irony feel.

Irony (iron-i), n. [Fr. ironie, L. ironie, from Gr. eironeia, dissimulation, ignorance, purposely affected, from eiron, a dissembler in speech, from eirō, to speak.] A mode of speech by which is expressed a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; apparent assent to a proposition given, with such a tone, or under such circumstances, that opposite opinions or feelings are implied.

ings are implied.

Ings are implied.

When a notorious villain is scorufully complimented with the titles of a very honest and excellent person, the character of the person commended, the air of contempt that appears in the speaker, and the exorbitancy of the commendations, sufficiently discover the trony.

Trous, a. [From ire.] Apt to be angry. "This cursed irous wretche." Chaucer. Trp, t Irpet (erp), n. A grimace or contortion of the body.

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, irps, and all affected humours, good Mercury defend us.

B. Jonson.

Irp, trpet (erp), a. Making irps; grimac-

ITP, ITPET (EIP), w. ARABING A.P., coling.

If reguardant, then maintain your station brisk and wide, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.

B. Fonton.

Irradiance, Irradiancy (Ir-radi-ans, ir-radian-si), n. [From I. irradians, irradiantis, ppr. of irradia. See IRRADIATE.] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light on an object.—2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; lustre; splendour.

I one not the heavenly splirts, and how their love

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love Express they? by looks only? or do they mix Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch? Millon.

Irradiant (ir-ra'di-ant), a. Emitting rays of

light.

Irradiate (ir-ra'di-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. irradiated; ppr. irradiating. [L. irradio, irradiatem—in, and radio, to furnish with beams or rays, from radius, a ray, 1. To illuminate or shed a light upon; to brighten; to east splendour or brilliancy upon.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate or imblaze his floors. Hence-2. To enlighten intellectually; to il-

So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate.
Milton.

3. To radiate into; to penetrate by radiation. Sir M. Hale

Irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), v.i. To emit rays; to Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light irradiated.

By. Horne.

ight tradiated.

Fig. Horne.

Irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), a. Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. Mason.

Irradiation (ir-rā'di-ā's), no. Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. Mason.

Irradiation (ir-rā'di-ā's), no. 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light.—2. Illumination; brightness emitted; and fig. intellectual illumination. 'Immediate irradiation or revelation.' Sir M. Hale.—3. In physics and astron. the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

Irradicate (ir-rad'i-kāt), v.t. [L. prefix ir for in, and radicor, radicatus, to strike or take root, from radia, radicis, a root.] To fix by the root; to fix firmly. Clissold.
Irrational (ir-ra'shon-al), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and rational.] Not rational: (a) void of reason or understanding; as, brutes are irrational animals. Inferior creatures mute, instructed and brute. (ii) Not. irrational and brute. Milton. (b) Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary cording to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. (c) In math. not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd.—Absurd. Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated. See under Arsurd.—Syn. Reasonless, witless, unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd. Irrationality (ir-ra'shon-al'1-ti), n. The condition or quality of being irrational; and of reason or the powers of understanding; absurdity. 'The frivolousness and irrationality (ir-ra'shon-al-li), adv. In an irrationally (ir-ra'shon-al-li), adv. In an irrational manner; without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly. Irrationalness (ir-ra'shon-al-nes), n. Irrationality.

tionality.

Irrebuttable (ir-rē-but'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and rebut.] Incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

for in, not, and rebut.] Incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, irrebuttable fourth section.

Coleridge.

Irreceptive (in-Fe-septiv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and receptive]. Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

Irreclaimable (in-Fe-kläm'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reclaimable.] I. Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimable.] I. Not reclaimable; incapable of being recalled from error or vice; incapable of being recalled from error or vice; incapable of being recorned, as a person, sometimes also said of a thing, as a vicious habit. 'Obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies.' Addison.—2.† That cannot be checked or repressed. 'An irreclaimable fit of anger and wrath.' Holland.

Irreclaimably (in-Fe-kläm'a-bli), adv. So as not to admit of reformation.

Irrecognizable (in-rek'og-niz"a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and recognizable.] Incapable of being recognized; not recognizable.

Irreconcilability (ir-rek'on-sil'a-bl), a. [Pre-

cilableness.

Irreconcilable (ir-rek'on-sil"a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reconcilable.] Not reconcilable: (a) incapable of being appeased or pacified; implacable; as, an irreconcilable enemy; irreconcilable enmity. (b) Incapable of being made to agree or harmonize; incongruous; incompatible. 'Such gross, irreconcilable absurdities.' Rogers. (c) Incapable of being atoned for; not admitting of reconciliation. 'That irreconcilable schism of perdition and apostasy.' Milton. Irreconcilable irrek'on-sil"a-bl), n. One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a deliberative body who will not work in harmony with his co-members.

work in harmony with his co-members.

Irreconcilableness (ir-rek'on-sil"a-bl-nes),

n. The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

Irreconcilably (ir-rek'on-sil"a-bl), adv. In
an irreconcilable manner; so as to preclude
reconciliation.

reconciliation.

Irreconcile (ir-rek'on-sil), v.t. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reconcile.] To prevent from being reconciled or atomed for Jer-Taylor.

Irreconcilement, Irreconciliation (ir-rek'on-sil-ment, ir-rek'on-sil-ia'shon), n.

[Prefix ir for in, not, and reconcilement, reconciliation.] Want of reconciliation; disagreement

agreement.
Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon.

Wake.

Wake. Wake.

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. Prideaux.

than from our Saviour's own mouth. Prideaux.

Irrecordable (ir-rê-kord'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and recordable]. Not recordable; not fit or possible to be recorded.

Irrecoverable (ir-rê-kuv'êr-a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and recoverable.] Incapable of being recovered or regained; not admitting of recovery; that cannot be recovered from; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good; as, the debt is irrecoverable. 'Irrecoverable loss of so many livings of principal value.' Hooker.

Time, in a natural sense, is irrecoverable; the mo-

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*; the moment just fied by us it is impossible to recall Dr. S. Rogers.

Irrecoverableness (ir-re-kuv/er-a-bl-nes),n.

The state of being irrecoverable.

Irrecoverably (ir-re-kuv'er-a-bli), adv. In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

The credit of the Exchequer is irrecoverably lost by the last breach with the bankers. Sir W. Temple. by the last breach with the bankers. Sir W. Temple.

Irrecuperable+ (ir-rê-kü'per-a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and recuperable.] 1. Irrecoverable. — 2. Irremediable; irreparable. 'Irrecuperable damage.' Sir T. Elyot.

Irrecuperably (ir-rê-kü'per-a-bli), adv. Irrecoverably; irreparably.

Irrecured (ir-rê-kür'd), a. Incapable of being cured. [Rare.] 'Irrecured wound.' Rous.

Irrecusable (ir-rê-küz'a-bl), a. [L. irrecusable of ror in, not, and recusablits, that

abilis—ir for in, not, and recusabilis, that should be rejected, from recuso, to decline, to reject.] Not liable to exception.

It is a propositional form, *irrecusable*, both as true in itself, and as necessary in practice.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Irredeemability (ir-rē-dēm'a-bil"i-ti), n.

Irredeemable (ir-rē-dēm-a-bi), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and redeemable.] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.

Irredeemablenees (ir-rē-dēm'a-bi-nos)

Irredeemableness (ir-re-dem'a-bl-nes), n.

Irredeemableness (ir-re-dem'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being not redeemable. Irredeemably (ir-re-dem'a-bli), adv. So as not to be redeemed. Irreducible (ir-re-dus'i-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reducible.] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced; incapable of being reduced; incapable of being reduced; incapable of being reduced.

capable of being reduced; incapable of being brought into a certain state, condition, or form. 'Corpuscles of air to be irreducible into water.' Boyle.

This being the case, it follows that if any facts, or class of facts, have not yet been reduced to order, we, so far from pronouncing them to be irreducible, should be rather guided by our experience of the past.

Buckle.

Irreducibleness (ir-rē-dūs'i-bl-nes), n. The quality of being irreducible.

Irreducibly (ir-re-dus'i-bli), adv. In a manner not reducible.

Irreductibility (ir'rē-duk-ti-bil"i-ti), n. Irreducibleness.

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of irreductibility; each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact.

T. S. Mill.

Irreflection (ir-rē-flek'shon), n. [Preflx ir for in, not, and reflection.] Want or absence of reflection.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and irreflection which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude.

perior to the proceedings of the multitude.

Irreflective (ir-re-flekt'iv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and veglective.] Not reflective.

Irrefragability (ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ti), n. Same as Irrefragabileness.

Irrefragable (ir-ref'ra-ga-bil), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and refragable.] Not refragable; incapable of being refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as, an irrefragable argument; irrefragable reason or evidence. Strong and irrefragable convictions.' Bp. Hall.

Doubt was never intended to be a part of his (Descartes's) philosophical system, but merely a negation of errors and prejudices previous to the affirmation of this first irrefragable position on which all science was to be grounded.

was to be grounded. 5. D. Morell.

SYN. Incontrovertible, unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, incontestable, indubitable, undeniable, irrefutable.

Irrefragableness (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), n.

The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

Irrefragably (ir-ref'ra-ga-bli), adv. In an irrefragable manner; with force or strength that remote the overtheaver, with contribute the contribute of the contribu

that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation.

frefrangible (ir-rê-fran'ji-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and refrangible.] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An irrefrangible law of country etiquette Miss M

Irrefutable (ir-re-fut'a-bl or ir-refutable, a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and refutable.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved. 'That irrefutable discourse of Cardinal Caietan.' Bp. Hall.

Irrefutably (ir-re-füt'a-bl or ir-ref'ū-ta-bli), adv. In an irrefutable manner; beyond the possibility of refutation.

Irregeneracy (ir-re-jen'er-a-si), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and regeneracy.] Unregeneracy.

ernev

enay.

Irregeneration (ir-rē-jen'er-ā"shon), n.

[Prefix ir for in, not, and regeneration.]

An unregenerate state. [Rare.]

Irregular (ir-reg"d-lēn), a. [Prefix ir for in, and regular.] Not regular. (a) not according to common form or rules; as, an irregular building or fortification. (b) Not according to established principles or customs;

deviating from usage; as, the irregular proceedings of a legislative body. (c) Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as, an irregular action of the heart and arteries. (d) Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; as, irregular verse; an irregular discourse.

The numbers of midwics are wild and irregular.

The numbers of pindaries are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. Comiley, (e) Not in conformity to laws human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral recittude; vicious; as, irregular conduct or propensities. (f) Not straight; as, an irregular line or course. (g) Not uniform; as, irregular motion. (h) In gram. deviating from the common form in respect to the infloctional terminations. (i) In geom. applied to a figure, whether plane or solid, whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves. (j) In music, applied to a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord. (k) In bot. not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry; as, the petals of a labiate flower are irregular.—SYN. Immethodical, unsystematic, anomalous, erratic, devious, eccentric, crooked, unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, desultory, disorderly, wild, immoderate, intemperate, incriming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.

Irregularity (ir-reguler), n. One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.

Irregularity (ir-reguler), n. One who is irregular. Baxter.

Irregularity (ir-reguler), in one stabilished rule; deviation from method or order; as, the irregularity of proceedings.

As these was heaps of mountains are thrown to The numbers of pindaries are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. Cowley.

the irregularity of proceedings.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown to gether with so much irregularity and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

Addison.

they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

Addison.

That which is irregular, or forms a deviation; a part exhibiting a divergence from the rest; action or conduct deviating from law human or divine, or from moral rectitude; as, an irregularity on a surface; the road was marked by many irregularities; to be guilty of many irregularities.

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the irregularities of the gentry. Burnet. Irregularly (ir-regularities of the gentry. Burnet. Irregularly (ir-regularities), adv. In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

Irregulatef (ir-regulatil v. v.t. [Prefix ir for

order.

Irregulate† (ir-reg'ū-lāt), v.t. [Prefix ir for in, not, and regulate.] To make irregular; to disorder. Sir T. Browne.

Irregulous† (ir-reg'ū-lus), a. Licentious; lawless; irregular. 'That irregulous devil Cloten.' Shak.

Irrejectable (irrë-jekt'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and rejectable.] That cannot be rejected.

rejected. Irrelapsablet (ir-ré-laps'a-bl), a. Not liable to lapse. Dr. H. Move. Irrelation (ir-ré-lisbon), a. The quality of being irrelative; want of relation or con-

nection.

Irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and relative.] Not relative; without mutual relations; single; unconnected.

Irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), n. That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any irrelative. Sir W. Hamilton.

Irrelatively (ir-rel'a-tiv-li), adv. Uncon-

irrelatively. (ir-ref'a-tav-ii), adv. Onconnectedly.

Irrelevance, Irrelevancy (ir-ref'e-vans, ir-ref'e-van-si), n. The quality of being irrelevant or of not serving to aid and support; as, the irrelevancy of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the irrelevancy of his arguments.

ma arguments. Hook.

Irrelevant (ir-rel'ē-vant), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and relevant.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support; as, testimony and arguments are irrelevant to a cause when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

A fact of this kind may be true, though irrelevant as an argument.

Whately.

as an argument. Whately, Irrelevantly (ir-rel'ē-vant-li), adv. In an irrelevant manner. Irrelievable (ir-rē-lēv'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and relievable.] Not relievable; not admitting relief. Irreligion (ir-rē-li'jon), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and religion.] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat irreligion are already consecrated.

Irreligionist (ir-rē-li'jon-ist), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and religionist.] One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of

rengion.
Irreligious (ir-rē-li'jus), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and religious.] Not religious: (a) destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and irreligious.

South.

(b) Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as, an irreligious speech; irreligious conduct. 'Irreligious profane discourse.'

conduct. 'Irreligious profame discourse. Swift.

Irreligiously (ir-rē-li'jus-li), adv. In an irreligious manner; with implety; wickedly.

Irreligious manner; with implety; wickedly.

Irreligious principles or practices; ungodliness. Locke.

Irremeable (ir-rē-mē'a-bl), a. [L. irremeablis—ir for in, not, and remeablis, that comes back, from remeo, to go or come back -re, back, and meo, to go.] Not permitting of a person's return; such that one cannot retrace one's steps. 'Clear through the irremediable (ir-rē-mē'dia-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and remediable.] Not remediable: (a) incapable of being cursel, as, an irremediable (ir-rē-mē'dia-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and remediable.] Not remediable: (a) incapable of being cursel, as, an irremediable disease or evil. (b) Not to be corrected or redressed; as, irremediable error or mischief.

A steady hand in military affairs is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove irremediable.

Bacon.

SYN. Incurable, remediless, irretrievable, irreparable.

Irremediableness (ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), n. State of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irrecoverableness, irremediableness. Donne.

Irremediably (ir-re-me'di-a-bli), adv. In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Irremissible (ir-rē-mis'i-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in. not. and remissible.] Not remissible; frremissible (ir-re-mist-ob), d. [Frenk witer in, not, and remissible.] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted; as, an irremissible sin.

If some offences be foul, others are horrible, and Bb. Hall.

To have had property, to have been robbed of it, and to endeavour to gain it—these are crimes irremissible. Surket, and to endeavour to gain it—these are crimes for the surket.

missible. Burke. Irremissible ness, in ref-missible ness (ir-re-missible or unpardonable; a case not admitting pardon. It is, 'It shall not be forgiven,' it is not, 'It cannot be forgiven.' It is an irremission; it is not an irremissible ness. Donne.

Irremissibly (ir-re-mis'i-bli), adv. So as not

ITTEMISSIDIY (IP-TE-IIIIS I-OII), www. So as act to be pardoned.

ITTEMISSION (IP-TE-IIIISIONI), 7n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and remission.] The act of retusing or delaying to remit or pardon, the act of withholding remission or pardon. See extract under Irremissibleness.

ITTEMISSIVE (IP-TE-IIIISIV), 4n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and remissive.] Not remissive or remission.

for in, not, and remit, to forgive.] Irremissible; unpardonable. 'The sin against the

sible; unpardonanie. The sin agains one Holy Ghost which they call irremittable. Holinshed.

Irremovability (ir-rē-möv'a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being irremovable. Irremovable (ir-rē-möv'a-bi), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and removable.] 1. Not removable. for in, not, and removable.] able; immovable.

This is a conviction which we cannot believe to be otherwise than an irremovable principle of the philosophy of organization.

Whewell.

oncewase man a rremovace principle of the philosophy of organization.

2. Inflexible; determined. 'He's irremovable,
resolved for flight.' Shak.

Irremovably (ir-rë-möv'a-bli), adv. In an
irremovable manner; so as not to admit of
removal; inflexibly. 'Firmly and irremovably fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion.' Evelyn.

Irremoval (ir-rë-möv'al), n. [Prefix ir for
in, not, and removal.] Absence of removal;
state of being not removed.

Irremunerable (ir-rë-mö'ner-a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and remunerable,] Not
remunerable; incapable of being rewarded.
Irrenowned (ir-rë-mound'), a. [Prefix ir for
in, not, and renowned.] Not renowned; not
celebrated.

To slug in sloth and sensual delights.

To slug in sloth and sensual delights, And end their days with irrenowned shame.

Spenser.

Irreparability (ir-rep'a-ra-bil"i-ti), n. [See IRREPARABLE.] The quality or state of

being irreparable or beyond repair or recovery. 'The simple irreparability of the fragment. Surne. Irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reparable.] Not reparable: (a) incapable of being repaired; as, an irreparable breach.

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know.

Addison. (b) Incapable of being recovered or re-

The only loss irreparable is that of our probity. SYN. Irrecoverable, irretrievable, irremedi-

able, incurable.

anne, mcuranne.
Irreparableness (ir-rep'a-ra-bl-nes), n.
State of being irreparable.
Irreparably (ir-rep'a-ra-bli), adv. In an irreparably le manner; irrecoverably; as, irreparably lost.

paratuly lost. Irrepealability (ir-re-pel'a-bil"i-ti), n. The quality of being irrepealable. Irrepealable (ir-re-pel'a-bil), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and repealable.] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed or appulled.

Irrepealableness (ir-rē-pēl'a-bl-nes), n. Ir-repealability. Irrepealably (ir-rē-pēl'a-bli), adv. Beyond

the power or so as not to admit of repeal. Excommunications and censures are irrepealably transacted by them.

Ep. Gauden.

Irrepentance (ir-rē-pent'ans), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and repentance.] Want of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men . as unchangeableness and irrepentance.

By. Hall.

Irrepleviable, Irreplevisable (ir-re-pleviable, ir-re-pleviz-a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and repleviable, replevisable.] In law, incapable of being replevied.
Irreprehensible (ir-rep're-hen'si-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reprehensible.] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless.

sured; blameless.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or irreprehensible. Ep. Patrick.

Irreprehensibleness (ir-rep'rē-hen'si-bl-nes), n. The quality of being irreprehengible

sible.

Irreprehensibly (ir-rep'rē-hen'si-bli), adv.
In an irreprehensible manner; so as not to
incur blame; without blame.

Irrepresentable (ir-rep'rē-zent"a-bl), a.
[Prefix ir for in, not, and represental] Not
representable; incapable of being repre-

God's irrepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God.

Stillingfleet.

Irrepressible (irre-presi-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and repressible.] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces.

Seward.

Irrepressibly (ir-re-pres'i-bli), aav. in a manner or degree precluding repression. Irreproachable (ir-re-prochable), a. (Prefix & for in, not, and reproachable.) Not reproachable; incapable of being reproachable. Irrepressibly (ir-re-pres'i-bli), adv. In a proachable; incapable of being reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. 'An innocent, irreproachable, nay exemplary life.' Atterbury.—Syn. Unblamable, irreprovable, irreprehensible, innocent, blameless, spotless, unblemished, immaculate, faultless, pure, upright.

Irreproachableness (ir-rē-prōch'a-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being irreproachable

Irreproachably (ir-rē-prōch'a-bli), adv. In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly; as, deportment irreproachably upright.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived irre-proachably, and observed to his dying day the orders that the saint had given him. Addison.

Irreprovable (ir-re-prov'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reprovable.] Not reprovir for in, not, and reprovable.] Not repable; blameless; upright; unblamable.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been irreprovable.

Atterbury.

irreprovable. Atterbury. Irreprovable. (ir-re-pröv'a-bl-nes), n. State of being irreprovable. Irreprovably (ir-re-pröv'a-bli), adv. So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. Irreptitious (ir-rep-ti'shus), a. [L. irrepto, to creep into—ir for in, into, and repo, to creep.] Crept in; privately introduced. Dr. Castell. Irreputable; (ir-rep'üt-a-bl.), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reputable.] Not reputable; disreputable. Bp. Law.

Irresilient (ir-ré-sil'i-ent), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resilient.] Not resilient. Irresistance (ir-ré-zist'ans), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resistance.] Forbearance to resist; want of inclination to offer resist

to resist; want of inclination to offer resistance; non-resistance; passive submission. Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, irresistance. Paley.

Irresistibility (ir-re-zisti-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.

Irresistible (ir-re-zisti-bil), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resistible.] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or opposition.

An irresistible law of our nature impels us to seek happiness.

J. Masson.

Tresistible (ir-re-zisti-bil), adv. In an ir-

mappiness. J. M. Mason.
Irresistibly (ir-rē-zist'i-bli), adv. In an irresistible manner; in a manner that cannot
be successfully resisted or opposed.
Irresistless (ir-rē-zist'les), a. [Prefix ir
for in, not, and resistless.] Incapable of
being resisted.

these radiant eyes, whose irrestitless flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame.

Granville.

Irresoluble (ir-res/o-lū-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resoluble.] Not resoluble: (incapable of being dissolved; incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble. 'Simple bodies and upon that account irresoluble.'

Boyle. (b) † Incapable of being released or relieved. 'The irresoluble condition of our souls after a known sin committed 'Bn Hall souls after a known sin committed.' Bp. Hall. TRare.

[Rare.]

Irresolubleness (ir-rez'o-lū-bl-nes), n. The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat. "The irresolubleness of diamonds." Boyle.

Irresolute (ir-rez'o-lūt), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resolute.] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined: wavering: given to doubt, or determined; wavering; given to doubt or

determines, hesitation.

Weak and irresolute is man;

The purpose of to-day,

Woven with pains into his plan,

To-merrow rends away. Cowper.

To-morrow rends away. Cowper.

SYN. Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, faltering, undetermined, undecided, unsettled.

Irresolutely (ir-rez'o-lūt-li), adv. In an irresolute manner; without firmness of mind; without decision.

Irresoluteness (ir-rez'o-lūt-nes), n. The quality of being irresolute; want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind; irresolution.

Tresolution (irres'o-lū'shon) a Irresolution.

mind; irresolution.
Irresolution (ir-rez'o-lü"shon), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resolution.] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear.

I was weary of continual irresolution, and a per-petual equipoise of the mind. Rambler. SYN. Indecision, indetermination, hesitancy,

SYN. Indecision, indetermination, hesitancy, vacillation.

Irresolvability, Irresolvableness (ir-rēzolv'a-bil''-ti, ir-rēzolv'a-bi-nes), n. The state or quality of not being resolvable.

Irresolvable (ir-rēzolv'a-bi), a. [Frefix ir for in, not, and resolvable.] Incapable of being resolved.

Irresolvedly (ir-re-zolved-li), adv. [Prefix ir for in, not, and resolved.] Without settled

ar for in, not, and resolved.] Without settled determination. 'To hear me speak so irresolvedly.' Boyle. [Rare.]

Irrespective (ir-re-spektiv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and respective.] 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; having no respect to particular circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular irrespective election.

Hammond.

In this sense the word is now generally used in the prepositional phrase irrespective of=not having respect or regard to; leaving out of account; as, irrespective of the consequences.—2.† Not showing respect to; dispersion of the consequences.—2.† Not showing respect to; dispersion of the consequences.—2.† Not showing respect to; dispersion of the consequences.—2.† Not showing respective behaviour.' Str C. Cornwollis.

Irrespectively (ir-re-spekt'iv-li), adv. Without regard to circumstances or not taking them into consideration: often followed by

of.
Prosperity, considered absolutely and irrespectively, is better and more desirable than adversity.

Irrespirable (ir-res'pi-ra-bl or ir-re-spīr'a-Irrespirable (ir-res'pi-ra-bl or ir-re-spirable.) a. (Frefix ir for in, not, and respirable.) Not respirable; unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as, irrespirable air.

Irresponsibility (ir-re-spons'i-bil"i-ti), n. Want of responsibility.

Irresponsible (ir-re-spons'i-bil), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and responsible.] Not re-

sponsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not to be relied upon or trusted. 'Such high and irresponsible license over mankind.' Milton.

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Irresponsibly (ir-re-spons'i-bli), adv. In an irresponsible manner; so as not to be responsible.

responsible.

Irresponsive (ir-re-spons'iv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and responsive.] Not responsive.

Irrestrainable (ir-re-straina-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and restrainable.] That cannot be restrained; not to be kept back or held in cheef. held in check.

Irresuscitable (ir-rē-sus'i-ta-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in. not, and resuscitable.] Incapable ir for in, not, and resuscitable.] of being resucitated or revived.

or oring restorated or revived. Irresuscitably (irre-sus'i-ta-bli), adv. So as not to be resuscitable.

Irretentive (irre-tent'iv), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and retentive.] Not retentive or apt to retain. 'His memory weak and irretentive.' Skelton.

Irretraceable (ir-re-trās'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and retraceable.] Not retrace-

able.

Irretrievable (ir-re-trev'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and retrievable.] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an irretrievable loss.—Syn. Irremediable, incurable, irreparable, irrecoverable.

Trretrievableness (ir-rē-trēv'a-bl-nes), n.
The state of being irretrievable.
Irretrievably (ir-rē-trēv'a-bli), adv. Irre-

parably; irrecoverably. Every one finds that many of the ideas which he desired to retain have slipped irretrievably away.

Idler.

Irreturnable (ir-rē-tèrn'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and returnable.] Incapable of returning.

Forth irreturnable flieth the spoken word.

Mir. for Mags.

Forth Freturnate then the spotten word.

Irrevealable (ir-re-vel'a-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and revealable.] Incapable of being revealed.

Irrevealably (ir-re-vel'a-bli), adv. So as not to be revealable.

Irreverence (ir-rev'er-ens), n. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reverence.] 1. Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action; as, irreverence toward God.—2. The state of being disregarded or treated with disrespect. "The irreverence and scorn the judges were justly in.' Clarendon.

Irreverend † (ir-rev'er-end), a. Irreverent If any man use immodest speect, or irreverend

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before. Strype.

Irreverent (ir-rever-ent), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reverent.] Not reverent: (a) not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors.

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark.

Millon.

(b) Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an irreverent thought, word, or phrase.

Irreverently (ir-rev'er-ent-li), adv. In an

irreverent manner.

irreversible (ir-ē-vērs'i-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and reversible.] Not reversible: (a) incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable; as, an irreversible decree or sentence.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and irreversible. Fortin.

(b) Incapable of being reversed or turned the opposite way, turned outside in, or the

Irreversibleness (ir-rē-vers'i-bl-nes), n. State of being irreversible.

Irreversibly (ir-re-versi-bli), adv. In an irreversible manner.

irreversible manner.

Irrevocability, Irrevocableness (ir-rev'ō-ka-bil'i-ti, ir-rev'ō-ka-bi-nes), n. State of being irrevocable.

Irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bi), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and revocable.] Not revocable; not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be recalled or revoked; that cannot not to be recalled or revoked, state cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; as, an irrevocable decree, sentence, or edict; irrevocable fate: an irrevocable promise. 'Firm

corebounce decree, sentence, or etter, trrevocable fate; an trrevocable promise. 'Firm
and trrevocable is my doom.' Shak.
Irrevocable manner; beyond recall; in a
manner precluding recall or repeal.

firevoluble † (ir-revoluble), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and revoluble.] That has no revolution. Progressing the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity.

Millon. Irrhetorical (irre-tor'ik-al), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and rhetorical.] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive.

trigate (iri-gat), v.t. pret. & pp. irrigated; ppr. irrigating. [L. irrigo, irrigatum—ir for in, and rigo, to water. See RAIN.] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew.

The motion of the heart depends originally of its fibres irrigated by the blood. Sir K. Digby.

fibres irrigated by the blood. Sir K. Digéy.

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it, and spread over it.

Irrigation (irri-ga'shon), n. [L. irrigatio, irrigationis, from irrigo, irrigation. See IRRIGATE.] The act of watering or moistening: (a) In med. the application of water or a cold lotion drop by drop or in a gentle stream, as to an inflamed part or the seat of neuralgic pain. (b) In agri. the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants. ishing plants.

Irriguous (ir-rig'ū-us), a. [L. irriguus. See Irrigate.] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap

Of some irriguous valley spread her store.

Millon 2. Penetrating as water that irrigates; over-

spreading or pervading.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour, Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought To exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep. J. Phil.ps

Irrisible (ir-riz'i-bl), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and risible.] Not risible; incapable of laughter. [Rare.] Irrision (ir-ri'zhon), n. [L. irrisio, irrisionis, from irrideo, irrisum—ir for in, and rideo, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. (This learners leave the ware a butter of the rest of the

to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. This being spoken sceptice, or by way of irriston. Chapman.

Irritability (irrit-a-bil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being irritable: (a) the state or property of being easily irritated or exasperated; as, irritability of temper; his irritability is perpetual. (b) In physiol. (a) that function of nerve or muscle or of any organ of the animal body in virtue of which it responds to stimuli, this response being manifested in normal or abnormal sensations or actions, or both; specifically, the property peculiar to muscles, by which

being manifested in normal or abnormal sensations or actions, or both; specifically, the property peculiar to muscles, by which they contract upon the application of certain stimuli. (b) In bot. that quality in plants by which they exhibit motion on the application of certain stimuli.

Irritable (irrita-bl), a. Capable or susceptible of being irritated: (a) susceptible of being irritated: (a) susceptible of being worked into a heat and painfulness; readily inflamed; as, an irritable sore. (b) Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an irritable temper. 'Vicious, old, and irritable.' Tennyson. (c) In physiol. susceptible of responding to stimuli; capable of being excited to action either normal or abnormal by the application of certain stimuli; specifically, when said of muscular fibres, susceptible of contraction by contact of the stimulus. (d) In bot. exhibiting the phenomenon of spontaneous motion when under the influence of certain stimuli. ence of certain stimuli.

Irritableness (ir'rit-a-bl-nes), n. Quality or state of being irritable.

Irritably (ir'rit-a-bli), adv. In an irritable

Irritably (irritabli), adv. In an irritable manner.
Irritancy (irritan-si), n. The state of being irritant or exciting to anger.
Irritancy (irritan-si), n. In Scots Law, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void.
Irritant (irritant), a. [L. irritans, irritantis, ppr. of irrito. See IRRITATE.] Irritating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation; as, an irritant poison.
Irritant (irritant), n. That which excites or irritates; specifically: (a) in med. that which causes pain, heat, or tension, either mechanically, as puncture or scarification; chemically, as autharides. Dauglison. (b) In toxicol. a poison that produces inflammation, as arsenic, mercury, and phosphorus. tion, as arsenic, mercury, and phosphorus.

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are irritant poisons. . . Clematis is one of the best known irritants of this class.

Lindley.

Irritant (irrit-ant), a. [L. irritans, irri-tantis, ppr. of irrito, to make void, from in, not, and ratus, established.] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant*: that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance.

Hayreard.

-Irritant clause, in Scots law, a clause in a deed declaring null and void certain speci-

fied acts if they are done by the party hold-ing under the deed. It is supplemented by the resolutive clause.

the resolutive clause.

Irritate (irritat), vt. [L. irrito, irritatum, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from hirrie, to snarl.] I. To excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to irritate a wounded part by a coarse handage.—2. To excite anger in; to provoke; to tense; to exasperate; as, never irritate a child for trifling faults; the insolence of a tyrant irritates his subjects.—3. To give greater force or energy to; to heighten excitement in. Cold maketh the spirits vicorous and irritatum.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous and crritateth Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame.

4. To excite the irritability of; to excite irritation in. See IRRITABILITY, IRRITA-TION. — SYN. To fret, inflame, excite, provoke, vex, tease, exasperate, anger, incense,

Irritatet (ir'rit-at), a. Excited; heightened. The heat becomes more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat.

Bacon.

thereby expelleth sweat.

Irritate (ifrit-āi), v.t. [L. irrito, irritatum, to make void, from irritus, invalid—ir for in, not, and ratus, settled, valid, from reor, to think.] To render null and void.

Irritation! [i-rit-ā'shon), n. [L. irritatio, irritations, from irrito. See IRRITATE.]

The act of irritating or state of being irritated: (a) excitement, usually but not necessarily of a disagreeable kind; especially, excitement of anger; provocation; exasperation; anger.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect.

De Quincey,

(b) In physiol the change or action which takes place in the muscles or organs of sense when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies; specifi-cally, the operation of exciting muscular fibre to contraction by artificial stimulation; as, the muscle was made to contract by *irritation* of the nerve. 'Violent affecby irritation of the nerve. 'Violent affections and irritations of the nerves in any part of the body.' Arbuthnot. See also extract under next article. (c) In med. and pathot, the state of a tissue or organ in which there is an excess of vital movement; the discomfort set up in an organ by the presence of something unsuitable to its function or structure, or in the entire body by some local injury or internal disease.

Irritative (irrit-āt-iv), a. 1. Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular eleme some mechanical or chemical change, which char is a 'counter-working against the *irritative* cause.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as, an irrita-

tive fever.

Intitatory (ir'rit-āt-o-ri), a. Exciting; stimulating, Hales.

Irroratet (ir'rō-rāt), v.t. [See Irroratron.]

To moisten with dew.

Irroration†(ir-rō-rāt)shon), n. [From L. irroration†(ir-rō-rāt)shon), to distil dew, from ros, irroration, to wet or moisten with dew—ir for in, and roro, to distil dew, from ros, roris, dew.] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

Irrubrical (ir-rāt)rik-al), a. [Prefix ir for in, not, and rubrie.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubrie.

to the rubric.

to the rubric.

Irrugate i (irru-gāt), v.t. [L. irrugo, irrugatum, to wrinkle—ir for in, in, and rugo,
to wrinkle.] To wrinkle.

Irrupted (ir-rupted), p. and a. [L. irruptus, pp. of irrumpo, to break in or into—
ir for in, in, into, and rumpo, to break.]

Broken violently and with great force.

[Rave.]

[Rare.]
Irruption (ir-rup'shon), n. [L. irruptio, irruptionis, from irrumpo, irruptum. See
IRRUPTED.] A bursting in; a breaking, or
sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad or entrance of invaders into a place or country.

ce or country.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too de *Mil*

The famous wall of China, built against the irritions of the Tartars, was begun above a hundry years before the Incarnation. Sir T. Erowne. Irruptive (ir-rupt'iv), a. Rushing in or

upon.
Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode irruptive on his he

Whitehouse, A follower of Irvingite (erving-it), n. A follower of Edward Irving, a celebrated clergyman of the Scottish Church, who, drifting into mysticism (in which the power of working miracles, prophesying, the gift of tongues, &c., bore a prominent part), was deposed in 1833. A prominent feature in Irving's doctrines was the immediate second coming of our Saviour. His followers organized themselves into a body called 'The Holy Apostolic Church,' which still exists. Is (i2). The third pers. sing. of the substantive verb to be. (See Br.) It represents the Goth. ist, L. est, Gr. esti, Skr. asti, is, the pronominal suffix of the third pers. sing., th or t, being dropped.

pronominal sidix of the third pers. sing., the ort, being dropped.

Isabel (iz'a-bel), n. [Fr. isabelle. From Isabelle of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, who, in the war against Holland for the recovery of the sovereignty of the Low Countries, which formed part of her dowry, swore that she would not change her lines till defaul, which had long with. dowry, swore that she would not change her linen till Ostend, which had long withstood the siege, was in her hands. The place held out for nearly three years, and the princess' linen became of a dingy hue, which gave rise to the name Isabelle for this colour. Others refer the origin of it and the story to Isabel, Queen of Spain, and connect the vow with the siege of Grenada.] A pale brownish yellow colour. Called also Isabel-uellan

Isabel-colour (iz'a-bel-kul-ér), n. See Isa-

Isadelphous (1-sa-del'fus), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and adelphos, a brother.] In bot a term applied to a diadelphous flower in which the separate bundles of stamens are equal or alike.

equal or alike.

Isagoge, i Isagogue † (l'sa-gōj, l'sa-gog), n.

(Gr. eisagōgē, a leading in, introduction,

from eisagōg, to lead in—eis, in, into, and

agō, to lead.] An introduction.

Isagoglc, Isagoglcal (i-sa-gōj'ik, i-sa-gōj'ik
al), a. [Gr. eisagōgikos, from eisagō, to introduce—eis, in, into, and agō, to lead.] In
troduce—eis, in, into, and agō, to lead.] In
troductory; especially, introductory to the

stady of theology. J. A. Alexander.

Isagoglcs (l'sa-gōj'iks), n. In theol. that

department of theological study introduc
tory to exegesis or the interpretation of

Soripture.

department of theorogical scales and according to the creepess or the interpretation of Scripture.

Isagon (I'sa-gon), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and gōnia, an angle.] In math. a figure whose angles are equal.

Isapostolic (I'sa-pos-tol'ik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and apostolos, an aposte.] A term somewhat loosely applied to various persons and things: (a) to the fathers who were alive in the time of the apostles, whose authority therefore is held by some to be nearly equal to theirs; (b) to the customs instituted by these fathers; (c) to certain holy women resembling the apostles in sanctity; (d) to the founders of Christianity in any given country or their powerful and effective supporters.

Isariei (Is-ar-I'd-I), n. pl. A nat. order of ilamentous moulds containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted, and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free angles.

and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. Isatic Acid (is-āt'ik as'id), n. (C₃H-NO₃.) An acid formed by the action of caustic alka-

les upon isatin. Isatin, Isatin, Isatin, Isatin (Is $^{\circ}$ 4-tin), n. ($^{\circ}$ 6-H $_{5}$ NO $_{2}$.) A compound obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant lustre. Its solutions stain

tals of a brilliant lustre. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odour. Isatis (isa-tis), n. (Gr., woad.) A genus of annuals and biennials, natives of South Europe and Western Asia, belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. One species, Isatis tinetoria, was formerly cultivated in Eng-land as a dye under the name of woad (see WOAD); while a second species, I. tadigotica, is still grown as a dye plant in the north of China. They have simple leaves, and large terminal panieles of small yellow flowers.

terminal panieles of small yellow flowers Ischiadic (is-ki-adik), a. [L. ischiadicus, pertaining to sciatica, from ischias, sciatica, from ischiam, the hip.] Pertaining to sciatica.—Ischiadic passion or disease, sciatica. Ischiagra (is-ki-agra), n. [Gr. ischion, the hip, and agra, a setzure.] Hip-gout. Ischial (is-ki-al), a. In anat. of or belonging to the ischium or hip-bone. Ischiagia (is-ki-al/i-a), n. [Gr. ischion, the hip, and algos, pain.] Pain in the hip; sciatica.

IGA.

Isohiatic (is-ki-at/ik), a. [See Ischiatic]

Pertaining to the hip; as, the ischiatic foramen, a notch of the os innominatum; the ischiatic artery, which proceeds through the notch of the os innominatum.

Ischiatocele, Ischiocele (is-ki-at/ö-sēl, is-ki-ō-sēl'), n. [Gr. ischion, the hip, and kēlē, a tumour.] An intestinal rupture through

a timour.] At intestinal rapture timough the sciatic ligaments, is in its interior part of the anat. the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates; the lowermost of the three portions forming the os innom-inatum in the fœtus; the lowermost part of the hip-bone in adults.

the hip-bone in adults.

Ischnacanthus (isk-na-kan'thus), n. [Gr. ischnos, slender, and akantha, a spine.] A fossil genus of acanthoid fishes occurring in the old red sandstone. They resemble the smaller species of Diplacanthus, but differ in having the spines more slender, whereast the representations.

whence the name. Ischnophonia (isk-no-fo'ni-a), n. [Gr. ischnophonia (isk-no-fo'ni-a), n. [Gr. ischnos, slender, and phōnō, voice.] Shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stam-

mering. Having the quality of relieving ischury.]
Having the quality of relieving ischury.
Ischuretic (is-kū-ret'ik), n. A medicine
adapted to relieve ischury.
Ischuria (is-kū'ri-a), n. See Ischury.
Ischuria (is-kū'ri-a), n. See Ischury.

adapted to relieve ischury.

Ischuria, (is-kū'ri-a), n. See Ischura, from ischō, to stop, and ouron, urine.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.

Ischyodon (is'ki-ō-don), n. [Gr. ischys, strength, and odous, odontos, a tooth.] A jurassic and tertiary genus of fossil fishes, allied to the Chimera, and having very large hory tack!

bony teeth.

Ischypterus (is-kip'ter-us), n.

Ischypterus (is-kip'tér-us), n. [Gr. ischys, strength, and pteron, a fin.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes from the triassic strata of Virginia, differing from Palæoniscus chiefly in having the tall inequilobate.

I'se (iz). I shall. [Scotch and northern provincial English.]

Iserin, Iserine (ic'er-in), n. [From the small river Iser in Silesia.] A mineral of an ironblack colour, and of a splendid metallic lustre, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It consists of the oxides of iron and titanium, with a small portion of grains. It consists of the oxides of from and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

grains. It consists of the oxides of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

Ish (ish). A suffix to adjectives and verbs, in the former case of Teutonic origin and alliances, in the latter of Romance: (a) as an adjectival suffix, 'ish represents the A.Sax. 'iso, Dan. 'ish, G. 'isch, Fr. 'esque (as in grotesque), and implies partaking of the nature of; as, fool, foolish, brute, brutish; Dane, Danish; Swede, Swedish. Attached to adjectives it has a diminutive signification; as, white, whitish; yellow, yellowish; good, goodish. (b) As a verb suffix it is derived from the L. verbal incept. term. 'esco, and is generally found in verbs that come through the French and still show the influence of that termination in some of their tenses; as, finish, Fr. fiver, finis, finissats, finissant; abolish, Fr. abolish, Fr. abolish, Fr. punir, punis, punissats, punissant. Some English verbs in 'ish have no corresponding French forms in 'ir. 'issant, but seem to be formed on analogy, while, on the other hand, many French verbs in 'ir have no corresponding English forms in 'ish. Ish (ish), n. [A form of issue.] Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out. [Scotch.]—Ish and entry. In Scots law, the clause 'with free ish and entry.' in a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the granter, who is by the clause laid under that burden. Ish also means termination. Ishmaelite (ish'ma-el-it), n. [From Ishmael: Gen. xv. 1.2.] 1. A descendant of Ishmael: Cen. xv. 1.2.] 1. A descendant of Ishmael: Jost tents and pilau were pleasant to this little Ishmaelite.

Ishmaelitish (ish'ma-el-it), a. If ish and against him; one at war with society.

Ishmaelitish (ish'ma-el-it-ish), a. Like Ishmaelitish (ish'ma-el-it-ish), a. Ike

Ishmaelitish (ish'ma-el-īt-ish), a. Like Ishmael; partaking of the nature of an Ishmaelite.

Ishmeelite.

Istac (Tsi-ak), a. (L. Isiacus; Gr. Isiakos, from Isis.) Relating to Isis.—Isiac table, the name given to a spurious Egyptian monument, consisting of a plate of copper, bearing a representation of most of the Egyptian deities, with Isis in the centre, said to have been found by a soldier at the siege of Rome in 1525, and long held in high esteem. It is now at Turin.

Isicle (1s'4-kl), n. Same as Isiale.

Isidoid (Tsid-oid), a. In bot. a term applied to the surface of lichens when covered with a dense mass of conical soredia.

Isinglass (l'zing-glas), n. [D. huizenblas—huizen, a sturgeon, and blas, a vesicle, a bladder, 'by us corruptly called *isinglass, probably from connecting the name with the employment of the substance in *icing* or making jellies.' *Wedgnood.] 1. The purest commercial form of gelatine: it is a substance of a firm texture and whitish colours, the properties of the prop prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, particularly sev-eral species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia. In the preparation of creams and jellies it is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in m ming induors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee, and in making mock-pearls, stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, &c. With brandy it forms a cement for broken porce-lain and glass. It is likewise used to stick together the parts of musical instruments; and as an agglutinant, for binding many other delicate structures.—2. A name some times given to mica.

Isinglass-stone (ī'zing-glas-stōn).

Isis (I'sis), n. 1. One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology. She was regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She was worshipped by

the Egyptians as the being who had first civilized them, and taught them agriculture and other necessary arts of life. Among the high er and more phi-losophical theologians she was made the symbol of pantheistic divinity. By the people she was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity. The cow was sacred fecundity. The cow was sacred to her. She is represented variously, though most usually as a woman with the horns of a



Isis.

cow, between which is a globe supporting a throne, and sometimes with the lotus on her

head and the sistrum in her hand.—2. The name given to an asteroid discovered by Pogson in 1856.

Isis (Tsis), n. [From the name of the Egyptian goddess.] The name of a genus of jointed selerobasic coral, in which the joints are the start and the selerobasic coral, in which the joints are the start and the selerobasic coral of the selection of forming the stem are alternately calcareous

and horny.

Islam (izlam), n. [From the Ar. salama, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of

Defree, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world. Islamism (izlam-izm), n. The faith of Islamism (izlam-izm), n. The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedism.

Islamitie (izlam-it), n. A Mohammedan. Islamitie (izlam-it'lk), a. Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Islamite (izlam-it'lk), a. Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Islamitie (izlam-it'lk), a. Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Islamd (i'land), n. [O.E. idand, ylland, A.Sax. eduland, igland, probably from A.Sax. ed (Goth, abva, O.H.G. aba, water, Icel. d. a river), water, and land, land—a piece of land in the midst of water, the fact that we have the A.Sax. '4g. Icel. ey, Dan. ö or öe, Fris. ooge, all meaning island, seems rather to show, however, that the first part of the word has the meaning of island by itself, and that edland was formed by an erroneous etymology; comp. also E. eyot, att, a small island in a river, and such names as Chelsea, Battersea, Anglesea or Anglesey, Chertsey, Alderney, Orkney, where the last element means island. The s is due to a supposed connection with L. insula, O.Fr. isle. See ISLE.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to mainland or continent.—2. Anything resembling an island, as a large mass of floating ice.—Islands of the ment.—2. Anything resembling an island, as a large mass of floating ice.—Islands of the blessed, in Greek myth. the Happy Islands, supposed to lie westward in the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous

whither after dearn one sound of the state were transported.

Island (fland), vt. 1. To cause to become or appear like an island or islands; to isolate by surrounding, as with water.

Stand upon the peak of some isolated mountain at

daybreak, when the night mists first rise from off the plains, and watch their white and lake-like fields, as they float in level bays and winding gulfs about the islanded summits of the lower hills.

Ruskin.

2. To dot, as with islands.

Not a cloud by day With purple islanded the dark-blue deep.

Islander (i'land-er), n. An inhabitant of an

island.

Islandy† (fland-i), a. Pertaining to islands; full of islands. Cotgrave.

Isle (l), n. [O.Fr. isle, Fr. ile, Prov. isla, L. insula, an island. Mr. Marsh, however, remarks that 'the fact that Robert of Gloucester, and other early English writers, wrote ile or yle at a time when the only French orthography was isle, is a strong argument against this derivation. It is more probably a contraction of island, the A. Sax. caland, aland. induad. and the s was inserted in ealond, igland, and the s was inserted in both because when Saxon was forgotten the words were thought to have come through the French from the Latin insula.'] 1. An island. [Now chiefly or altogether poetical.]

The zeles shall wait for his law. Is. xlii. 4.

2. In entom. see ISLET. 2.

Isle (il), v.t. pret. & pp. isled; ppr. isling.
To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island; to environ.

Isled in sudden seas of light,
My heart, pierced through with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight. Tempson.

Isle (I'zl), n. Same as Aisle (which see). Islet (I'et), n. 1. A little isle. 'The cressy islets white in flower.' Tennyson.—2. A spot within another of a different colour, as on the wing of an insect, the blossom of a

A but less vivid hue
Than of that islet in the chestnut-bloom
Flamed in his cheek.

Tennyson.

-Ism (izm). [Gr. suffix ismos.] A suffix implying doctrine, theory, principle, system, or practice of; abstract idea of that signified or practice or; abstract mean that significate by the word to which it is subjoined; as, monotheism, spiritualism, republicanism, mesmerism, Presbyterianism, libertinism. [Ism (izm), n. [From its common use as a suffix in words signifying doctrine or theory.]

A doctrine or theory, but more especially a pretentious or absurd one; a crotchety or visionary speculation: generally used con-temptuously; as, away with your isms and

ologies.

Ismaelian (iz-ma-č'li-an), n. A member of the Mohammedan sect which maintained that Ismael, and not Moussa, ought to be Imaum. In the tenth century they formed a secret society, from which sprang the Assassins. Brever.

Isnardia (is-nar'di-a), n. [In memory of Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Aca-

signifying equal.

Isobar, Isobare (I'sō-bār, I'sō-bār), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and baros, weight.] In phys. geog. a line drawn on a map to connect those places on the surface of the globe at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-

level is the same.

Isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), a. Same as Isobaro-

Isobarism (I-sob'ar-izm), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and baros, weight.] Equality or similarity of weight.

Isobarometric (i-sō-bar'ō-met"rik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, baros, weight, and metron, measure.] In phys. geog. indicating equal barometric pressure.—Isobarometric line. Same as Isobar.

Same as Isobar.

Isobrious (I-sobri-us), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and briad, to be strong.] In bot. a term applied to the dicotyledonous embryo, because both lobes seem to grow with equal vigour.

Isocardia (I-sō-kär'di-a), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and kardia, the heart.] A heart-shaped shell with separated, involuted, and diverging heaks.

site with separated, involuted, and diverging beaks. Socheim (Foskim), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and cheima, winter.] In phys. geog. a line drawn on a map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature.

Isocheimal, Isocheimenal (ī-sō-kī'mal, ī-sō-kī'men-al), a. Of the same mean winter temperature.—Isocheimal line, in phys. geog. same as Isocheim.

Isocheimene, Isochimene (ī-sō-kī'mēn), n.

Same as Isocheim.

Isocheimonal, Isochimonal (i-sō-kī'mon-al), a. Same as Isocheimal.

Isochimal, Isochimenal (i-sō-kī'mal, i-sō-kī'men-al), a. Same as Isocheimal.

The lines passing through all places which have an equal temperature for the summer or the winter half of the year have been called respectively isotheral and isochimal lines.

and trechinal lines.

Isochromatic ('sō-krō-mat''ik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and chrōma, colour.] Having the same colour. In certain experiments with doubly refracting crystals the decomposed light forms a double series of coloured rings or curves of different forms arranged in a certain order, each away in the one series. certain order; each curve in the one series having one corresponding to it both in form and colour in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called isochromatic lines.

Isochronal, Isochronous (I-sok'ron-al, I-sok'ron-us), a. (Gr. 1808, equal, and chronos, time.) Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are iso-chronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same proerty, being all performed in the same time whether the arc be large or small.

The very physical basis of music is rhythm, since the distinction between what we recognize as musical sounds and those which are not so consists in the sochronous character of the vibrations in the for-mer. Edin, Rev.

Isochronally (I-sok'ron-al-li), adv. So as to be isochronal.

Isochronism (isokron-izm), n. The state or quality of being isochronous; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

Isochronon (I-sok'ron-on), n. [See Iso-CHRONAL.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time. Isochronous (I-sok'ron-us), a. See Iso-

Isochrous (i-sok'rus), a. [Gr. isochroos, like-

ISOCINTUS (1-308-7185), a. (Gr. *2000-7008, IRC-coloured — isos, equal, and chroa, colour.]
Being of equal colour throughout.
ISOCIII (1-30-kilin'al, I-56-kilin'-ik), a. (Gr. isos, equal, and klin'ā, to incline.]
Of equal inclination or dip.—Isoclinial or isoclinic lines, in magnetism, a term applied to curves connecting those places in the two hemispheres where the dip of the magnetic hemispheres where the dip of the magnetic

nemispheres where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isocrymal (ī-sō-krī'mal), α. Pertaining to or having the nature of an isocryme.

Isocryme (Γ'sō-krīm), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and hrymos, cold.] In phys. geog. a line drawn on maps showing the places having the care mean temperature during the

the same mean temperature during the coldest months of the year.

Isodiabatic ('fsō-di'a-bat''lk), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and diabainō, to pass through—dia, through, and bainō, to pass.] In thermodynamics, a term applied to each of a pair of lines on entrees on a diagram—the one aynames, a term applied to each of a pair of lines or curves on a diagram—the one exhibiting the variations in the density of a fluid which take place during the process of raising its temperature, the other the corresponding variations produced by the abstraction of portions of heat equal to those added in the former process. From the lines exhibiting the results of the addition and abstraction of equal portions they are said to be isodification in respect of each are said to be isodiabatic in respect of each

Isodimorphism (I'sō-dī-mor"fizm), n. [Gr. isos, equal, dis, double, and morphe, shape.] Isomorphism between the two forms severally of two dimorphous substances.

Isodimorphous (i'sō-dī-mor"fus), a. Having the quality of isodimorphism. Isodomon, Isodomum (ī-sod'o-mon, ī-sod'o-mum), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and domē, struc-



ture.] One of the methods of building walls among the Greeks, in which the stones forming the courses were of equal thickness and equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course were immediately over the middle of the stones forming the lower course. See PSEUDISODOMON.

Isodynamic (i'sō-di-nam'ik), a. [From Gr. isos, equal, and dynamis, power.] Having equal power or force.—Isodynamic lines, in magnetism, lines of equal power or intensity: a term applied to lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal. They resemble in form and position the isoclinic lines.

Isodynamous (i-sō-din'am-us), a. [Gr. isos, the same, and dynamis, force.] Having equal force; of equal size; in bot same as Isobrious.

Isodees (i-sō-die'le), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and etos, the year, because the plant is the same throughout the year.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Lycopodiacem or club-moss tribe. The I. lacustris, or European quill-wort, is an aquatic plant growing in the bottoms of lakes in the north of löngland, Wales, and Scotland.

Isogeotherm (i-sō-j-jō-cherm), n. [Gr. isos. equal, gē, the earth and it.]

Wales, and Scotland.

Isogeotherm (i-sō-jē'ō-thèrm), n. [Gr. 1808, equal, gē, the earth, and thermē, heat.] In phys. geog. an imaginary line or plane under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature.

Isogeothermal (i-sō-jē'ō-thèr"mal), a. In phys. geog. pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

Isogonic (i-sō-gon'ik), a. [Gr. 1808, equal, and gorhā, an angle.] Having equal angles.

—Isogonic lines, in magnetiem, lines connecting those places on the globe where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

Isography (i-sog'ia-d), n. [Gr. 1808, equal,

true north is the same.

18ography (f-sografh), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and graphē, a writing.] The imitation of handwriting.

18ohyetose (f-sō-hi/et-ōs), n. [Gr. isos, equal,

Isohyetose (1-sö-hi'et-os), n. [Gr. 1808, equal, and hyetos, rain.] In phys, geog. a line connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

Isolable ('sō-la-bl or is'ō-la-bl), a. That can be isolated; specifically, in chem. capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance. Isolate (1'sō-lāt or is'ō-lāt), v.t. pret. & pp. isolated; ppr. isolating. [Fr. isoler, It. isolate, isolate, detached; from isola—L. insula, an island.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to place apart; to insulate: often used refexively; as, he isolated himself from all society.—2. In elect. to insulate. See INSULATE.—3. In chem. to obtain a substance free from all its combinations.

Isolated (1'sō-lāt-ed or is'ō-lāt-ed), p. and a.

1. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

Shot isolated sentences were the mode in which

Short isolated sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct. Warburton.

2. In elect the same as Insulated.—3. In chem. pure; freed from combination. Isolatedly (['sō-lāt-ed-li oris'ō-lāt-ed-li),adv. In an isolated manner.

In an isolated manner.

Isolation (1-50-lä/shon or is-ō-lä/shon), n.
State of being isolated or alone. 'Isolation from the rest of mankind.' Milman.

Isologous (i-sol/o-gus), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and loyos, proportion.] In chem. having similar proportions or relations: said of groups of homologous terms, in which the radicles, by combining with a series of similar compounds; thus, the hydrocarbon group, by its oxide, chloride, alcohol, &c., is isologus with the allyl group, which has also its oxide, chloride, alcohol, and the like. Miller. Isomeric, Isomerical (i-50-mer'ik,i-50-mer'ik-al), a. In chem. pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

is-ai, a. In chem. pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

Isomeride (i-som'er-id), a. In chem. a compound that exhibits the properties of isomerism with reference to some other compound.

Isomerism (i-som'er-izm), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and meros, a part.] In chem. identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties. There are three different cases of isomerism: first, where the compounds have the same percentage composition, while their vapour densities are different; second, where the compounds have the same ultimate composition and the same vapour density, but differ in physical properties, and also in their behaviour towards the same reagents; third, where the compounds have the same composition and the same vapour density, and by their behaviour towards reagents yield the same compound,

or at any rate show that they are members or at any rate show that they are members of the same series, but nevertheless differ in physical properties. The first two cases are properly called cases of polymerism and metamerism respectively, while the last is isomerism proper. The facts of isomerism are generally explained by assuming that there exists a difference in the arrangement of the atoms which form the isomeric molecular.

Isomeromorphism (ī'sō-mer'ō-mor"fizm),n [Gr. isos, equal, meros, a part, and morphe, form.] Incrystal isomorphism between subform. I in crystat. isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

Isomerous (i-som'er-us), a. [Gr. tsos, equal, and meros, a part.] I. In bot. a term applied to a flower whose organs are composed each of an equal number of parts.—2. In chem. a term applied to isomorphism subsisting be-tween substances of like composition. See under ISOMORPHISM

under ISOMORPHISM.

ISOmetric, Isometrical (i-sō-metrik, i-sō-metrik, al), a. 1. Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.—2. In crystal monometric; tessular.—Isometrical perspective or projection, a method of drawing plans of machines, &c., whereby the elevation and ground-plan are represented in one view. See under PERSPECTIVE.

See under Perspective.

Isomorphism (1-85-morfizm), n. [Gr. isos, like, and morphs, form.] A similarity of crystalline form; as, (a) between substances of like composition or atomic proportions, as between arsenic acid and phosphorous acid, each containing five equivalents of oxygen. (b) Between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions, as between the metal arsenic and oxide of iron, the rhombohedral angle of the former heing 85° 41′, of the latter 86° 4′. The first of these is sometimes distinguished as isomerous or isonomic isomorphism; the second as heteromerous or heteronomic isomorphism. Dana; Goodrich.

the property of isomorphism.

Isomorphous (i-sō-mor'fus), a. Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.

Isomandra (i-sō-nan'dra), n. A genus of plants, nat order Sapotacese, including the gutta-percha plant (I. Gutta). See GUTTA PRECHA.

Isonomic (ī-sō-nom'ik), a. Of or pertaining

ISOnomic (I-sō-nom'ik), a. Of or pertaining to isonomic (I-sō-nom'ik), a. Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right; one in kind or origin; specifically, in chom. a term applied to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of unlike composition. See under Isonorphism subsisting between two compounds of unlike composition. See under Isonorphism and nomos, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. Isonathy (I-sop'a-thi), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and pathos, suffering.] In med. (a) a term borrowed from some German writers to designate the theory that diseases are cured by the products of the diseases themselves, as, for example, that small-pox is cured by homeopathic doses of variolous matter; the cure of disease by the virus of the disease. (b) The theory that a diseased organ is cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal. animal

Isoperimetrical (i-sō-per'i-met'rik-al), a.
1. Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—2. Having equal boundaries; as, isoperimetrical figures or bodies.

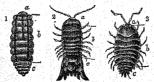
Isoperimetry (i'sō-per-im"et-ri), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and perimetron, circumference.] In geom. the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

perimeters or boundaries.

Isophorous (i-sof'ō-rus), a. [Gr. isos, the same, and pherō, to bear.] In bot. transformable into something else; thus, Actinia is an isophorous form of Dendrobium.

Isopod, Isopode (i'sō-pod, i'sō-pōd), n. A crustacean of the order Isopoda.

Isopoda (i-sop'o-da), n. pl. [Gr. isos, equal, and pous, podos, the foot.] An order of crus-



Isonoda

Bopyrus squillarum. Sedentary section. Cymodocea Lamarkii, Natatory section. Oniscus Asellus. Cursorial section. a, Head. b, Thorax. c, Abdomen.

taceans having sessile eyes and a depressed body; the thoracic and abdominal wings

free, except the first thoracic, which is united with the head. The feet are of equal size and move in the same direction, a point of contrast with the amphipods. The majority of them reside in water, and those which live on land require a certain amount of atmospheric moisture in the localities which they inhabit to keep the gills moist, so that they may respire properly. Many of them are parasitic. By Milne-Bdwards they are divided into three sections, termed respectively from their habits the Sedentary, the Natatory, and the Cursorial.

Natatory, and the Cursorial.

Isopodiform (i-sō-pod'i-form), a. In zool. formed like an isopod; specifically, a term applied to the larve of saprophagous hexapods having an oblong body, a distinct thoracic shield, and a vent provided with

filaments or lamina

isopodous, Isopod (f-sop'o-dus, I'sō-pod), a.

Relating to the order of Isopoda.

Relating to the order of Isopoda.

Isopyre (f'sō-pir), n. [Gr. isos, like, and pyr, fire.] A mineral of a grayish or black colour which occurs massive. It is found in Cornwall imbedded in granite.

Isosceles (f-sos'se-lez), a. [Gr. isos/celes—tsos, equal, and skelos, only that are equal; as, an isos-celes triangle.

Isostemonous (f-sō-stem'on-us), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and stēmān, a stamen.] In bot. having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

petals.

Isotheral (i-soth'er-al), a. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of temperature by means of an isothere; as, an isotheral chart. See extract under Isochimal.

Isothere (Tso-ther), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and theros, summer.] In plus, geog, an imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean sum-

through points having the same mean summer temperature.

Isotherm (i'sō-therm), n. [See below.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature, so that a series of such lines exhibits the distribution of temperature over the earth's surface; also, any similar line passing through points having the same mean temperature, but not exclusively the annual mean temperature; also, a similar line based on the distribution of temperature in the waters of the ocean.

ocean.

Isothermal (ī-sō-ther'mal), a. [Gr. isos, equal, proper, and therme, heat.] In phys. geog. of or pertaining to an isotherm or isogeog. of or pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature as indicated by isotherms; llustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms; as, an isothermal line; the isothermal relations of different continents; an isothermal chart.—Isothermal line, an isotherm.—Isothermal zones, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines. thermal lines.

Isotherombrose (ī'sō-ther-om"brōs), a. [Gr.

Isotherombrose (i'sō-ther-om''brōs), a. [Gr. isos, equal, theros, summer, and ombros, rain.] In phys. goog. a term employed to designate lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

Isotonic (i-sō-ton'ik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and tonos, tone.] Having or indicating equal tones; in music, a term applied to a system consisting of intervals in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

Isotrimorphism (isō-tri-mor'fizm), n. [Gr. isos, of Gr. i

Isotrimorphism ("sō-tri-mor"fizm), n. [Gr. 1808, equal, tris, three, and morphis, shape.] Isomorphism between the three forms severally of two trimorphous substances. Good-

rich.

Isotrimorphous ('isō-trī-mor"fus), a. Having the quality of isotrimorphism. Goodrich.

Isotropic (i-sō-trop'ik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and tropē, a turning, from tropō, to turn.]

A term applied to bodies whose elastic forces are alike in all directions.

Ispahanee (is-pa-han'ē), a. Of or pertaining to Ispahane (is-pa-han'ē), n. A native or inhabitant of Ispahan.

Ispahanee (is-pa-han'ē), n. A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

Israelitie (iz'ra-el-it), n. A descendant of Israelitie, Israelitish (iz'ra-el-it'ik, iz'ra-el-it'ish), a. Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Issuable (ish'ū-a-bl), a. 1. That may be issued,—2. Pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up; as, an issuable plea; an issuable term.—Issuable plea, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

Issuably (ish'ū-a-bli), adv. In an issuable manner: by way of issue. Pleading issuably. Burrill.

Issuance (ish'ū-ans), n.
The act of issuing or giving out; as, the issuance of rations.

of rations.

Issuant (ish'ŭ-ant), ppr.
In her. issuing or coming
up. It is used to express
a charge or bearing rising or coming out of another charge or bearing. When a lion or other animal is

a lion or other animal is blazoned as issuant, only the upper half of such animal is depicted.

Issue (ish'u), n. [Fr. issue, issue, outlet, event, from 0. Fr. issue, to go out, to flow forth, and thatfrom Lexeo, exive, to go out—ex, out, and eo, to go.] I. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress: applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c.; as, an issue of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an issue of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows: an issue of neople from a door an issue of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an issue of people from a door or house.—2. The act of sending out; delivery; as, the issue of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the issue of money from a treasury.—3. That which proceeds, flows, or is issued or sent out; as, (a) the whole quantity sent forth or issued of continuous as issued of contenues to. at one time; as, an issue of government or bank notes; yesterday's issue of the Times. (b) What happens or turns out; event; con-sequence; end or ultimate result; as, our present condition will be best for us in the

Some awful moment, to which Heaven has joined Great issues, good or bad for humankind.

Wordsworth.

(c) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; also, all persons descended from a common ancestor; all lineal descendants; as, he had ssue a son; and we speak of issue of the whole blood or half blood. 'If the king should without issue die.' Shale. (a) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; as, A. conveyed to B. all his right to a term for years, with all the issues, rents, and profits. (e) A flux of blood. Mat ix 20. (f) In law, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; a single, definite, and material point issuing out of the allegations of the parties, and consisting regularly of an affirmative and negative. It is either an issue in law to be determined by the court, or in fact to be ascertained by (c) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; It is either an usue in that to be determined by the court, or in fact to be ascertained by a jury. Hence—(g) A material point turning up in any argument or debate on which the parties occupy affirmative and negative the parties occupy annual and negative positions, and on which they base the result of the argument or debate; the position assumed when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.

oint.

But if unhappily issue is to be taken adversely pon this bill, I hope it will be above all a plain and Gladstone.

-At issue, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

Face, voice
As much at issue with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors.
E. B. Browning.

—To join issue, to take issue, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.—
4. In surg. an artificial ulcer made in some 4. In sury, an arthrelar liter made in some part of an animal body to promote a secretion of pus; a fontanel.—Issue-pea, a pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an issue. The seed of the or the Skin called an usua. The seed of the common garden pea is frequently used, but the young unripe fruits of the common orange are more commonly employed. For this purpose the fruits are dried, and afterwards turned in a lathe to make them round and smooth

Issue (ish'u), v.i. pret. & pp. issued; ppr. issued; [See the noun.] 1. To pass or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water issues from springs; blood issues from

wounds; sap or gum issues from trees; light issues from the sun.

Ere Pallas issued from the Thunderer's head. Pope. 2. To go out; to rush out; as, troops issued from the town and attacked the besiegers.— 3. To proceed, as progeny; to be derived or descended; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall issue from thee. 2 Ki, xx. 18. 4. To be produced, as an effect or result; 4. To be produced, as an effect or result; to grow or accrue; to arise; to proceed; as, rents and profits issuing from land, tenements, or a capital stock.—5. In law, to come to a point in fact or law on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause.—6. To close; to end; to terminate; as, we know not how the cause will issue. Trans (ight) at I. To accel and it issue. as, we know not now the cause wit issue.

Issue (ish'ū), v.t. To send out; to deliver for use; to deliver authoritatively; to put into circulation; as, to issue provisions from a store; to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept; to issue money from a treasury or notes from a bank.

The commissioners should issue money out to no other use.

Sir W. Temple.

After much dispute and even persecution there was issued in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all.

Brougham. Erougham.

Issueless (ish'ū-les), a. Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. 'Dying issue-less.' Carew.

Issuer (ish'ū-ėr), n. One who issues or

emits.

Isthmian (ist'mi-an), a. Of or pertaining to an isthmus; especially, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.—Isthmian games, games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth. These games formed one of the conints. These games formed one of the four great national festivals of Greece, and were celebrated in April and May in the first and third year of each olympiad. The contests embraced all varieties of athletic comesses embraced an varieties of athletic performances, as wrestling, boxing, horse, charlot, and foot racing, and contests in music and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of pine-leaves, which consti-

tuted the sole prize.

Isthmitis (ist-mi'tis), n. [Gr. isthmos, the throat, and the particle itis.] Inflammation

of the throat.

Isthmus (ist'mus), n. [L., from Gr. isthmos, of the throat.

Isthmus (ist'mus), n. [L., from Gr. isthmos, an isthmus, a passage; rooti, to go.] 1. A neck of land by which two continents are connected, or a peninsula is united to the mainland. Such are the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, connecting the two great continents of North and South America; the Isthmus of Sucz, separating the Mediterranean from the Red Sea.—2. In anat. that passage which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the throat. It is formed above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue.—Isthmus of the thyroid gland, a transverse cord connecting the two lobes which compose the thyroid body.

It (it), pron. [A. Sax. nom. hit, genit. or pos. his, dat. and instrumental him, acc. hit; O.E. hit. hyt, it, pos. his; O.Sax. it; Goth. itd., D. het, O.H.G. iz, G. es; L. id.] 1. A pronoun of the neuter gender, generally classed as a demonstrative, and corresponding with the masculine pronoun he, and the feminine she, having the same plural they. 'Keep thy heart, with all diligence: for out of it

she, having the same plural they. 'Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.' Prov. iv. 23. Here it is the substitute for heart.—2. It is much is the substitute for neart.—2. It is much used as the nominative to verbs called impersonal; as, it rains; it snows. In this case there is no determinate thing to which it can be referred.—3. Very often it is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following. Whis has been called the measurement as a first product of the sentence of the sente or distinct member of the sentence rollowing. This has been called the prospective use of it. 'It is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid.' What is well ascertained? The fact that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; it (that) is well ascertained. Here it represents the clause, 'the figure of the earth,' &c. If the order of the centrum is inverted the new order of the sentence is inverted the use of it is superseded, thus: That the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid is well ascertained. Similarly it is often used for a prethree genders; as, It is I, be not afraid; it was Judas who betrayed Christ; it is thou; it was they who did so.

'Tis these that gave the great Apollo spoils. Pope. I is these that gave the great apolic spouls. Post-When a question is asked it follows the verb; as, who was it that hetrayed Christ? 5. It is used also for the state of a person, state of matters, condition of affairs, or the like; as, has it come to this?

How is it with our general? 6. It is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely, and sometimes imports a ludicrous shade of meaning, especially after a noun used as a verb for the occasion. In this use it is rarely employed in an elevated

this use it is rarely employed in an electroc-style. If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back for his pleasure. Rateigh. The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopyle, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. Drywen.

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it. Pope. The possessive case its does not appear till a year or two before 1600, his being used both for the masculine and the neuter pos-

Sessive.

This apoplexy is, as I take it, a kind of lethargy.

I have read the cause of his effects in Galen.

Shak.

When the transition from the possessive his to its was taking place the old dialectal and uninflected possessive it was frequently used, as it is still in Scotland. Several intised, as it is some in coording. Several instances of this occur in Shakspere, and at least one in the Bible of 1611, Lev. xxv. 5, 'That which groweth of it own accord;' now changed to its.

Do, child, go to it grandam.

Do, child, go to it grandam. Shak.

It knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all it friends with borrowing letters.

It such phrases as 'It is me,' 'It is him,' it is exceedingly indefinite. Here me and him may be regarded as a sort of nominatives, like the French moi in the phrase 'C'est moi.' Professor Bain says it may be confidently affirmed that, with good speakers, in the case of negation, 'It is not me' is the usual practice. 'It is I' is, however, suited to occasions of dignity; as, 'Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid.' In old English the substantive verb often agrees with the nominative following; thus we find, instead of 'It is I,' 'It am I.' It am I

'It am I.'
Itaherite (i-tab'er-it), n. [From Itahira, in Brazil.] In mineral. a variety of hematite, being a granular slaty rock, consisting of specular or magnetic iron and quartz.
Itacolumite (it-a-kol'ū-mit), n. [From Ita-columi, a mountain in Brazil.] A laminated talcose sandstone, in connection with which the dispond is generally found. In this

the diamond is generally found. In thin slabs it is flexible.

Italian (i-ta'li-an), a. Pertaining to Italy.
Italian (i-ta'li-an), n. 1. A native of Italy.
2. The language used in Italy or by the Ita-

Italianate (i-ta/li-an-āt), v.t. To render Italian or conformable to Italian customs; to italianize.

If any Englishman be infected with any misde-meanour, they say with one mouth, he is italianated.

Italianate (i-tali-an-āt), a. Italianized: applied to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy.

porrowed from Italy.

All his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childisa, and indianate. Nariow.

Italian-iron (itali-an-l'ern), n. A laundress's smoothing iron, consisting of a stand surmounted by a metal tube with a closed conical end heated by a metal bolt: used for fluting or gauffering. Called also Gauffering-iron.

Italian-iron (i-ta/li-an-i/ern), v.t. To iron

neament-iron (-tarl-an-fern), v.t. To from with an italian-iron; to gauffer. C. Bronté. Italianism (i-ta'li-an-izm), n. A word, phrase, idiom, or custom peculiar to the Italians; an Italian expression, manner, or custom

Italianize (i-ta'li-an-īz), v.i. To play the

Italianize (i-tail-an-iz), v.t. To play the Italianize (i-tail-an-iz), v.t. To render Italian; to give an Italian colour or character

to.
Italic (i-tal'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Italy; specifically, applied to a printing type sloping towards the right, and usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or to render them emphatic. Italic letters were invented about the year 1500 A.D. by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer, who dedi-

tained. Similarly it is often used for a pre-ceding clause of a sentence; as, we have been defeated for the present, it is true, but we are not yet conquered.—4. It often begins a sentence when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, and it may repre-sent any one of the three persons or of the

eated them to the States of Italy (whence the name), and used them in printing sundry editions of the classics. This sentence is printed in italic clearacters. Italic (i-tal'ik), n. In printing, an italic letter or type

printed in italic characters.

Italic (i-tal'i-k). n. In printing, an italic letter or type.

Italicism (i-tal'i-sizn), n. An Italianism (which see).

Italicism (i-tal'i-siz), v.t. pret. & pp. italicize (i-tal'i-siz), v.t. pret. & pp. italicized; ppr. italicizing. To write or print in italic characters; to distinguish by italics.

Itch (ich), v. [O.E. ichyn, ykyn, gykin, A. Sax gicacan, to itch; G. jucken, D. jeukhng, jeukhe, Sc. yuik, itch.] 1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to rub or scratch. This disease is due to the presence within the epidermis of a small species of mite (Surcoptes scabiet), which is revealed by the microscope. (See ITCH-MITE.) Numerous external remedies, as an ointment made with stavesacre, have at different times been employed for the cure of itch, but the great remedy is sulphur, which should be applied externally in the form of ointment. This disease is communicated or caused only by contact or contagion.—2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease, or a similar sensation produced by any other disease or in any other way.—3. A constant teasing desire; as, an itch for praise; an itch for scribbling.

The itch of disputing will prove the scab of churches.

There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to filch and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity.

Landor.

then (ich), v.i. [See the noun.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.—2. To have an uneasy or teasing sensation impulling to competitive pelling to something.

Though now I be old and of peace, if I see a sword out my finger itches to make one. Shak.

Itch-mite (ich'mit), n. Acarus scabiei or Sarcoptes scabiei, a microscopic articulated insect of the class Arachnida, which produces itch in man. The female burrows in the skin, in which she deposits her eggs, which are hatched in about ten days, giving vice to this translatement. rise to this troublesome affection.

rise to this troublesome anection. See ACARDA.

Itohy (ich'i), a. Infected with the itch.

Item (i'tem), adv. [L. ttem, also.] Also: a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.

Item (i'tem), v. 1. An article; a separate particular in an account; as, the account consists of many ttems.—2. A note or memorandum; a hint; an innuendo.

A corte item was given to some of the bishops

A secret *ilem* was given to some of the bishops . . to absent themselves. Fuller. 3. Among journalists, a paragraph; a scrap

of news.

Otis is item man and reporter for the 'Clarion.

Kimba

Item (I'tem), v.t. To make a note or memo-

randum of.
I have itemed it in my memory.

And item down the victims of the past. Comper. Iterable (it'er-a-bl), a. Capable of being iterated or repeated.
Iterance (it'er-ans), n. Iteration.
What needs this terance, woman? Shak.

What needs this iterance woman? Mas. Iterant (it'ér-ant), a. [See ITERATE.] Repeating. 'An iterant echo.' Bacon. Iterate (it'er-at), v.t. pret. & pp. iterate; ppr. iterating, [L. itero, iteratum, to do anything a second time, to repeat, from iterum, again, from id, it, with the comparative suffix. Comp. Skr. itera, another.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat; as, the strength of the sufficiency of the s to iterate advice or admonition.

Adam took no thought, Eating his fill; nor Eye to iterate Her former trespass feared. Millon.

Iteration (it-er-ā'shon), n. [L. iteratio, iterations, from itero. See ITERATE.] 1. Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

Virtue . . . gives
To life's sick, nauseous iteration, change. Foung. 2. Readiness or aptitude at quoting passages

Fals, Yet he talked wisely, and in the street too. P. Hen. Thou didst well; for wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it. Fals, O thou hast dammable theration, and art indeed able to cormpt a saint. Stak.

Iterative (ifér-āt-iv), a. Repeating. Ithyphallic (ith-i-fal'lik), a. [Gr. ithyphal-likos, from thyphallos, membrum virile

erectum, or a figure therof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] Lustful; lewd; indeent; obscene. 'An ithyphaltic audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men.' Christian Examiner.

Itineracy (i-tin'er-a-si), n. Practice of itinerating.

tinerancy (i-tin'er-an-si), n. 1. The state of being itinerant, or passing from place to place, as in the discharge of official duty; the practice of discharging official duty in this way. -2. A body of persons who discharge official duty by passing from place to

place.

Itinerant (I-tin'er-ant), a. [L. itinerans, itinerantis, travelling, from iter, itineris, a way or journey.] Passing or travelling about a country or district; wandering; not settled; strolling; as, an itinerant preacher; an itinerant showman. 'A judge itinerant.'

Milton.

Itinerant (i-tin'er-ant), n. One who travels from place to place; a wanderer; one who is unsettled; specifically, an unsettled preacher who goes from place to place preaching.

Not the noblest of that honoured race Drew happier, loftier, more impassioned thoughts From his long journeyings and eventful life, Than this obscure *libierant. Wordsworth*.

Glad to turn itinerant, To stroll and teach from town to town.

To stroll and teach from town to town. Hudibras.

To stroll and teach from town to town. Hudibras.

Thinerantly (1-tin'er-an-li), adv. In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.

Itinerary (1-tin'er-ar-li), n. [Fr. tinerarive, L. L. itinerary (1-tin'er-ar-li), n. [Fr. tinerarive, L. L. itinerary (1-tin'er-ar-li), n. [Fr. tinerarive, L. L. itinerary (1-tin'er-ar-li), n. [Fr. tinerarive, from L. iter, itineris, a going, a journey, from L. iter, itineris, a going, a journey, from L. iter, itineris, a going, a journey, from L. iter, itinerial riline of road, as an itinerary from Paris to Rome; or of the principal places and stations on the great roads throughout a country; as, an itinerary of France, Italy, &c.

Itinerary (i-tin'er-a-ri), a. Travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. 'Itinerary circuit.' Bacon. 'Itinerary preaching.' Millon.

Itinerate (1-tin'er-a), n. i. pret. & pp. itinerated; pp. itinerating. [L. L. itinero, itinerated]. To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

Itis ('tis.) In pathol. a Greek termination which, when added to the Greek name of any organ of the body, or part affected, implies inflammation of that organ or part. Sometimes, as in the case of rectitis, it is added to a Latin word, making a hybrid.

Its (its.) Possessive case of the pronoun it (which see).

Itself (it-self), pron. The neuter pronoun corresponding to himself, herself. See HIMSELF.

Ittnerite (it'ner-it), n. [After Ittner, a German naturalist, who first discovered it.]

HIMSELF. (it/nér-īt), n. [After Ittner, a German naturalist, who first discovered it.] A mineral, a hydrated variety of the zeolite nosean, which occurs crystallized in rhombic dodecahedrons, and massive. It forms a jelly when put into acids.

Ittria (it/tri-a), n. Same as Yitria (which see).

Ittrium (it'tri-um), n. Same as Yttrium

(which see).

Itzibu (it'zi-bu), n. A Japanese money of account, constituting the monetary unit.

In silver it is a coin of the value of 1s. 44d.

nearly.

Nulidæ (f-ŭ/li-dē), n. pl. [From Iulus, the generic name, and Gr. eidos, likeness.] A family of diploped or chilognath myriapeds, of which the genus Iulus is the type; the

pill-worms.
Iulidan (i-ū'li-dan), n. A myriapod of the family Iulidæ.

Ialmy Idinas, In. Id. (Gr. ioulos, down, catkin, centipede.) A genus of Myriapoda, order Chilognatha or Diplopoda, a semicylindrical form, with moniliform antenne and two



Inlus plicatus or Millepede.

articulated palpi. The common galley-worm (I. terrestris) is the type of the genus. I. plicatus is a common British species.

Tva. (Tva.), n. [Origin doubtful.] A genus of plants of the order Composita, of which there are but three or four species, natives of North and South America. They are

herbaceous or shrubby coarse plants, with thickish leaves and small greenish-white heads of flowers.

A common termination to English adjectives, from L. ivus, giving an active signification to the stem; as, formative, that forms; active, that acts.

Adjectives in -ive ought always to have an active signification, otherwise they are improper. Teoke.

signification, otherwise they are improper. Tooke.

Ivied (I'vid), a. Covered with trailing ivy; overgrown with ivy. Beattle.

Ivory (I'vō-rl), n. [Fr. ivoire, L. eboreus, made of ivory, from ebur, ivory; Skr. ibha, an elephant.] 1. The substance composing the tusks of the elephant. The tusks of a full-grown elephant sometimes weigh as much as 170 lbs., but the medium weight of a tusk is about 60 lbs. Elephants' tusks are hollow from the base to a certain depth, the hollows being filled with medullary matter. The solid portion is of an intermatter. The solid portion is of an inter-mediate substance between bone and horn. and contains about 24 per cent. of gelatine; it is readily distinguished from bone by its it is readily distinguished from bone by its peculiar rhomboidal net-work, shown when the ivory is cut transversely. The hardest, toughest, and most translucent ivory is reckoned the best. As a material, it is extensively used in the arts. The name is also given to the white organic substance resembling ivory obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—2. pl. Teeth generally. [Slang.]

Whith, ecc.—2. po. Sec.

The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning two ries, the penthouse ears, and twinking little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria.

Sata.

—Vegetable ivory. See Ivory-Nut. Scala.

Ivory (Υνδ-ri), a. Consisting or made of ivory; as, an ivory comb.—Ivory-dust, the borings and chips of the ivory-tumer.

Ivory-black (Υνδ-ri-blak), a. A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination, in the same way as bone-black. Ivory-black, or animal charcoal, possesses the singular property of completely decolorizing a great number of animal and vegetable solutions, and is extensively used in the filtering beds of the sugar refiners for purifying the solution or syrup of raw sugar.

tensively used in the filtering beds of the sugar refiners for purifying the solution or syrup of raw sugar.

IVOTY-HUL (I'vō-ri-nut), n. The seed of Phytelephas maerocarpa, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, seven or nine together, in hard clustered capsules, each head weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour. It is therefore often, as such, wrought into ornamental work, and is hence called Vegetable Ivory. The seeds are also known as Corozo-nuts.

IVOTY-palm (I'vō-ri-pim), n. The shell of the bears the ivory-nut.

IVOTY-Shell (I'vō-ri-shel), n. The shell of the species of the genus Eburna (which see).

IVY (I'vi), n. [A. Sax. ifg, G. epheu, O. G. ebeheu, ebehou, ebawi, ebah; origin and connections doubtful; perhaps akin to L. apium, parsley.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus Hedera (H. Heliz), nat. ord. Araliaceæ. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to three and five lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep green or almost blackish berries. H. Heliz (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is ceeded by deep green or almost blackish berries. H. Heliz (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Britain, growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety, called the Irish ivy, is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The ivy attains a great age, and ultimately becomes several inches thick and capable of supporting its own stem. The wood is soft and porous, and when out into very thin plates may be used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is used for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sucred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—Barren ivy, a creeping and flowerless variety of ivy.—Gernan ivy, the name given to a species of groundsel, Senecio mikanoides.—Groundery, the popular name of the plant Nepeta Glechoma. See Ground-Ivy.

Ivyed (fvid), a. Same as Ivied.

Ivy-gum (fvi-gum), n. A resinous juice

V. Sc. feu.

Fate, far, fat, fall; më, met, her; pīne, pin; nōte, not, möve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; which exudes from the stem of the common

which extdes from the stem of the common try in warm countries.

Ivy-mantled (i'vi-man-tld), a. Covered with ivy. 'Yonder toy-mantled tower.' Gray, Ixia (iksi-a), n. [L., from Gr. ixos, bird-lime—in reference to the clammy juice.] An extensive genus of Cape bulbs, of the nat. order Iridacea. The heauty and elegance of the flowers procure for them a high place among ornamental plants. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple

or branched stems, bearing spikes of large

or branched stems, bearing spikes of large showy various-coloured flowers.

Ixion (iks-i'on), n. In Greek myth, a king of Thessaly, who for his wickedness was condemned to suffer eternal punishment by being tied to a perpetually revolving wheel in the infernal regions.

Ixodes, Ixodidæ (iks-o'dez, iks-o'di-de), n. pl. [Gr. xxodes, Ikke bird-lime—ixos, bird-lime, and eidos, likeness.] In entom, the tieks, a section of the family Acarida or mites, and

class Arachnida. They are parasitic, possessing oval or rounded bodies. See Trox. Ixolyte (iks'ō-līt), n. [Gr. izos, bird-lime, and lyō, to dissolve.] A mineral of a greasy lustre found in bituminous coal. It becomes soft and tenacious when heated, whence the name. It is a mineral resin.

Izard, Izzard (iz'ard), n. The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.
Izzard (iz'erd), n. The former name of the letter Z.

J.

J. The tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant. The sound of this letter coincides exactly with that of of this letter coincides exactly with that of gingenius. It is therefore classed as a palatal, and is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound ch (as in church). (See G.) The sound does not occur in Anglo-Saxon, and was introduced through the French. The French jnow, however, has a different sound. As a character it was formerly used interchangeably with i, both letters having originally the same sound; and after the j sound came to be common in English i was often written where this sound must have been pronounced. The separation of these two letters in English dictionaries, indeed, is of comparatively recent date, being brought about through the influence of the Dutch printers.—In medical prescriptions,

brought about through the influence of the Dutch printers.—In medical prescriptions, at the end of a series of numerals, j is generally put for i; as, vj (six); viij (eight).—J.P. is an abbreviation for Justice of the Peace.

Jaal-goat (ja'al-got), n. A species of goat (Cayra jadalo found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai.

Jabber (jab'ber), n. i. [A form equivalent to gabble, Sc. gabber, freq. of gab, to talk much or pertly. See GAB, v.i.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically, to utter gibber; jab'ber, n. To utter rapidly or indistinctly; as, to jabber French.

Jabber(jab'ber), n. Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.

utterance of words.

There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Housinhalmand, because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked.

Jabberer (jab'bèr-èr), n. One who jabbers. Jabbering-crow(jab'bèr-ing-krö), n. Corvus Jamaice, remarkable for the resemblance of its voice to human macchine. speech

Jabberingly (jab'ber-ing-li), adv. In a jab-

Jabberment † (jab'ber-ment), n. Idl nonsensical talk; the act of jabbering. We are come to his farewell, which is to be a con-cluding taste of his jabberment in the law. Millon.

Jabbernowl (jab'ber-noul), n. Same as

Jobbernowl.

Jabble, Jable (jab'l), v.t. [Perhaps imitative.] To splash, as water; to cause to splash, as a liquid. [Old English and Scotch.]

Jabble (jab'l), n. A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotch.]

Jabiru (jab'i-rö), n. [Brazilian name.] A wading bird of the crane kind, the Mycteria americana or senegalensis. It resembles the stole.

the stork

the stork.

Jaborandi (jab-o-ran'di), n. [Brazilian Guarani name.] A powerful drug obtained from the leaves and root of a plant probably belonging to the order Rutacea. It causes a great increase of the saliva and profuse perspiration.

a great interests of the salva and profuse perspiration.

Jacamar (jaka-mär), n. [Brazilian jacamarica.] The name given to climbing birds of the genus Galbula, and sub-family Galbuline, nearly allied to the kingfishers, differing, however, in the formation of their toes, and in their food consisting of insects. They belong to the order Scansores, and are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described. Their plumage has a metalliculture. They live in damp woods and feed on insects. Most if not all the true jacamars are natives of tropical America. The green jacamar is the Galbula wiridis; the paradise jacamar is the G. paradisea, a native of Surinam and Cayenne.

Jacana (jak'a-na), n. The common name of the birds of the genus Parra, comprising grallatorial or wading birds, having long toes, the nails of which are



Long-tailed Jacana (Parra sinensis).

or which are very long and pointed, so that they can stand and walk on the leaves of aquatic plants of their food, of worms, small fishes, and insects. They have received their yulgar their vulgar name of sur-geons from the prominent spur on the wing. They are noisy and quarrelsome birds, inhabit-

ing marshes in hot climates. In contour and habit they somewhat resemble our moor-hen, to which they are very closely allied. Various species are spread over the tropical regions both of the Old and New World.

the Old and New World.

Jacaranda (Jak-a-ran'da). See Rose-wood.

Jacare (Jak'a-ra), m. [Brazilian.] A species
of Brazilian alligator, having a ridge from
eye to eye, fleshy eyelids, the cervical distinct from the dorsal scutes, and small webs
to the feet. Jacare or Alligator sclerops is
a common species.

Jaca-tree, Jack-tree (ja'ka-tre, jak'tre), n.
[Native name.] Artocarpus integrifolia, a
species of bread-fruit tree found in the
Indian Archipelago. The fruit is called
jack-fruit, and the wood jack-wood.

Jacchus (jak'kus), n. [In Greek, a name
of Bacchus.] A genus of South American monkeys with thumbs on the hind feet
only, and flat nails only on the thumbs.

can monkeys with thumbs on the hind feet only, and flat nails only on the thumbs. The monkeys which constitute this genus are of a small size, with short muzzle, iteshcoloured face, round head, and tufts of white hair on the sides of the head. They are squirre-like in their habits, and omnivorous. They are natives of Guiana and Brail and are trown by the name of macroscot.

orous. They are natives of Guiana and Brazil, and are known by the name of marmosets. Jacconet (jak'ō-net). See JACONET.
Jacent (ja'sent), a. (L. jacens, jacentis, ppr. of jaceo, to lie.] Lying at length. 'Jacent posture.' Reliquite Wottoniane.
Jacinth (ja'sinth), n. Another spelling of Hyacinth (which see).
Jacitara-palm (jas-i-tä'ra-päm), n. [Brazilian name.] Desmoneus macroacanthus, a palm found in the forests of the lowlands of the Amazon district in South America. It has a slender flexible stem, often 60 or 70 feet long.

It has a slender flexible stem, often 60 or 70 feet long.

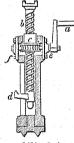
Jack (jak), n. [Fr. Jacques, from L. Jacobus, James. From Jacques being the commonest christian name in France, it came to be synonymous with rustic, clown, simpleton, fool, as Jacques with peasantry, while Jacquerie meant an insurrection of peasantry. He Normans brought the word to England and applied it to their serfs; but as John was here the commonest name, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for it instead of for James. We find it used in the Franch sense James. We find it used in the French sense of clown by Shakspere.

Since every Fack became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a Fack.
Rich, III.

The name was transferred to any contrivance The name was transferred to any contrivance which did the work of a common servant, and to anything subjected to rough usage, as boot-jack, jack-plane, roasting-jack, jack-bots, &c.] 1. A nickname or diminutive of the name John.—2.† A term of contempt for a saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a boor; a clown.—3. Term of address among sailors, equivalent to messmate; hence, a popular name for a sailor.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch on the life of poor Fack. Dibdin. A A contrivance for assisting a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack. It frequently is a simple board with a crotch or fork for retaining the heel.—5. A contrivance for raising great weights. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle a, the screw b, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel c, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw d passing through a groove in the stock; this claw screes at once to prevent the screw be from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates e, f, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or frame-

the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed.—6. In cookery, a contrivance for turning a spit. The common jack consists of a double set of wheels, a barrel, round which the rope fastened to the pulleys



Lifting Jack. is wound, a perpetual screw, and a fly. See SMOKE-JACK. — 7. In stocking-macking, the pivoted bar or lever in a stocking-frame, from whose end is suspended the sinker which forms the loop. — 8. In spinning, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine. — 9. In vewing, a box or frame suspended between the bank on which the bobbins of warp are mounted and the warroing-mill on which

mounted and the warping-mill on which
the yarns are wound.
Its duty is to divide
the warp threads into the warp threads into two alternate sets.—
10. In music, formerly the hammer or plectrum of a clavichord, virginal, harpsichord, or spinet, but now the intermediate piece which conveys to the hammer the motion which conveys to the hammer the motion imparted to the key, as in the piano-forte.

11. A wooden frame on which wood is sawn. vinich wood is sawh.

12. In mining, a wooden wedge used to split
rocks asunder after
blasting.—13. A kind of
military coat quilted
and covered with lea-



Jack Coat.

ther, worn over a coat of mail. The figure shows a jack of this de-scription belonging to the thirteenth cen-

tury. The term was also sometimes used for the coat of mail itseif.

tury. The term was also sometames used for the coat of mail itseif.

The horsemen are with jacks for the most part clad.

14. A pitcher of waxed leather: called also a Black-jack (which see).—15. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls.—16. Naul. a flag, ensign, or colours, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit, used in making signals. In the British navy, the jack is the union flag when used by itself as on shore. It was named Union Jack after James I., under whose direction the first union flag was constructed, and who signed his name Jacques. See UNION FLAG.—17. The male of certain animals, as the ass.—18. A young pike.—19. A name given to various brilliantly coloured fish of the mackerel family found in the West Indies.—20. Half a pint. also, a quarter of a pint. [Provincial.]—21. Any one of the knaves in a pack of cards.—Jack-ta-a-pinch, (a) a person who receives unexpected calls to do anything. (b) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church where his assistance is required. [Provincial.]—Jack-byte-hedge, a plant of the genus Brysimum (E. Alliaria), which grows under hedges.—Jack-in-a-bax. (a) a plant of the genus Hernandia (H. Sonora), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken. (b) A large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box shaped like the frustum of a pyramid. It is used by means of levers passing through holes in it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes. (c) A kind of toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs. (d) A gambling sport in which a stick is placed upright in a hole with an article on the top of it, which is pitched at with sticks. If the article on the top, when struck, falls clear of the hole, the thrower becomes possessor of it.—Jack-t-the-green, Jack-ta-a-pieen, a chinney-sweeper's boy dressed about with foliage for the rhower becomes possessor of it.—Jack-to-di-c-qiec-qiec-qiec-qiec The horsemen are with jacks for the most part clad.

But my time
Runs posting on in Boling broke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his jack o' the clock

While I stand fooling here, his jack o the clock.
Shak.
—Jack-with a-luntern, or Jack-a-lantern,
Will-o'-the-wisp, oran ignis fathus, a meteor
that appears in low moist lands.
Jack (jak), n. Same as Jaca-tree.
Jackadandy (jak-a-dan'di), n. A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat.
Jackal (jak'al), n. [Fr. chacal, Turk. chakal,
Per shaghal, shagal, a jackal.] 1. An animal
of the genus Canis, the C. (Sacadius) aureus,
resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia
and Africa. The jackals are of gregarious
habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking
the larger quadrupeds. They feed on the
remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses,
and the smaller animals and poultry, which
they seize as prey. They lie concealed during
the day, and their cries when they come
forth at night are of a most dismal character. The jackal interbreeds with the comter. The jackal interpreeds with the com-mon dog, and may be domesticated. The



Jackal (Canis (Sacalius) aureus).

wild jackal emits a highly offensive odour, which is searcely perceptible in the domesticated animal. There was a popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up the prey for the king of beasts, and he was therefore called the lion's provider. Hence—2. Any one who does dirty work for another; one who subserves the interests of another.

He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his jackal.

Lard Lutten.

Jack-a-lent (jak'a-lent), n. [For Jack-of-lent.] Originally, a puppet thrown at for sport in Lent, like a Sirvov-tide cock; hence, a simple sheepish fellow.

a simple sheepish 16110w.

On an Ash-Wednesday,
When thou didst stand six weeks the Fack-a-lent,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
B. Fonson.

For poys to nert inrec throws a penny at meer.

Jackanape, Jackanapes (jak'a-nāp, jak'a-nāps), n. [Jack the ape.] 1. A monkey; an ape.—2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

'A young upstart jackanapes.' Arbuthnot.

Jack-arch (jak'ārch), n. An arch whose thickness is only of one brick.

Jackass (jak'as), n. 1. The male of the ass.

2. A term of reproach or contempt applied to an ignorant or stupid person.—Laughing jackass, aspecies of kingfisher (Dacelo gigantus). See Kingfisher.

Jack-back (jak'bak), n. In brewing, a vessel below the concer which receives the

jacitus, aspecies of kinginsher (Duceto gigar-tus). See Kingfisher.

Jack-back (jak'bak), n. In brewing, a ves-sel below the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops therefrom, and which has a perforated bottom to strain off the

Jack-block (jak'blok), n.
A block attached to the topgallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

yard.

Jack-boot (jak'bot), n. A

kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and
used as a sort of defensive
armour for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; also, a similar boot reaching above the knee worn by others than soldiers, as that worn by fishermen.

(time of James II.) Jack-chain (jak'chān), n.
The chain that revolves on the wheel of a

The chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jacket.

Jack-crosstree (jak'cros-trë), n. Naut an iron cross-tree at the head of a long top-gallant mast.

gaman mass. Jackdaw (jak'da), n. An insessorial bird of the genus Corvus (C. monedula), the smallest of the crows. It is of a black colour with a blue or metallic reflection. The jackdaw frequents church steeples, deserted



Jackdaw (Corvus monedula)

chimneys, old towers, and ruins, in flocks, where it builds its nest. The jackdaw may be readily tamed and taught to initate the sounds of words. It is common throughout Europe. Some authorities maintain that there is also another species of European jackdaw, the black jackdaw, but this seems doubtful. doubtful

doubtful
Jacket (jak'et), n. [Fr. jaquette, dim. of
jaque, a coat of mail, a jacket. See JACK, 13.]
1. A short close garment extending down
ward to the hips; a short coat.—2. An outer
case of cloth, felt, wood, steam, water, or
other substance, generally used to prevent
the radiation of heat; as, the felt jacket of
a steam-boiler, or of an engine cylinder,
cc.—3. A garment lined with ork to support the wearer while swimming; a corkjacket.—To dust one's jacket, to give a beating to any one. port the wearer while swimming; a corkjacket. To dust one's jacket, to give a beating to any one.

Jacket (jak'et.) nt. 1. To cover with a jacket, as a steam-boiler, &c. -2. To give a beating to; to thrash. [Colloq.]

Jacketed (jak'et.), p. and a. Wearing or furnished with a jacket.

Jacketing (jak'et.), n. 1. The materials, as cloth, felt, &c., from which a jacket is made; the jacket itself. -2. A thrashing. (Slaue.)

[Slang.]

T've got a good *jacketing* many a Sunday morning or waking people up with crying mackerel.

Mayhew,

Jack-fruit (jak'fröt), n. The fruit of the jaca-tree (which see).
Jack-hare (jak'hār), n. A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Yack-hare. Cowper.

Jack-Ketch (jak'kech), n. [As regards the etymology see extracts below.] In England, a public executioner or hangman.

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have Fack Ketch. Lloyd's MS., British Museum.

Lioyd's AIS., British Museum,
He (Monmouth) then accosted Fohm Ketch, the
executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave
and noble victims, and whose name has, during a
century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who
have succeeded him in his oddious office. Macaulay,

Jack - Knife (jak'nif), n. A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

Jackman (jak'nan), n. In milit. antiq. a man that wears a jack; a horse-soldier; a

retainer

It is Christie of the Clinthill, the Laird's chief jack-

Jack-plane (jak'plan), n. In carp. a plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work. See Plane.

coarse work. See FLANE.
Jack-pudding (jak'pud-ding), n. [Comp.
the German Hanswurst, a buftoon or merryandrew—Hans, Jack, and wurst, sausage,
pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buftoon; a

Fack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket.
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. Tosses the glove, and Jokes at every pathetic And I persuade myself, the extempore rhymes of some antic jack-padding may deserve printing better; so far am I from thinking aught he says worthy of a paraless answer.

Jack-rafter (jak'raf-têr), n. In arch. a short rafter used especially in a hip-roof. See cut under HIP

Jack-rib (jak'rib), n. In arch. any rib in a framed arch or dome which is shorter than the rest.

Jack-sauce (jak'sas),n. An impudent fellow;

a saucy jack.

Every jack-sauce of Rome shall thus odiously dare to control and disgrace it,

Ep. Hall.

to control and disgrace it.

Jack-saw (jak'sa), n. A natatorial bird belonging to the genus Merganser.

Jack-screw (jak'skrů), n. See Jack, n. 5.

Jack-slave (jak'slav), n. A low servant; a vulgar fellow.

Every jack-stave hath his bellyful of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match.

Shak.

Jacksmith (jak'smith), n. A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

Jack-snipe (jak'snip), n. [The jack in this compound is perhaps the W. giach, a snipe.]

A small species of snipe, the Scolopas gallinula of Linneus. Called also Judcock.

Though alied to the snipes in its haunts and general habits, the hack-sripe is still distinguished by various peculiarities. It is more decidedly a winter visitant only, the instances of its remaining through the sumer in this country being very rare. It is more solitary than the common snipe, though sometimes found to rairs.

lack-staff (jak'staf), n. The staff on the bowsprit or forepart of a vessel on which the union jack is flown.

Jack-stay (jak'stā), n. Naut. one of a set of ropes, ironrods, or strips of wood attached to the yard for bending a square sail to.

Jack-straw (jak'stra), n. 1. A man, or figure or effigy of a man, made of straw; hence, a man without any substance or means; a dependent pendant.

Salmasius is called 'an inconsiderable fellow and a jack-straw,' why should I not know what a jack-straw' is, without recurring to some archaic glossary for this knowledge.

Trench.

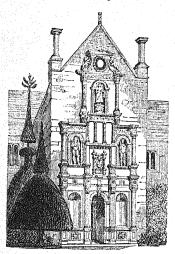
for this knowledge. Trench.

2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, whalebone, or the like, used in a child's game, the jack-straws being thrown consusedly together on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument without disturbing the rest of the pile.

Jack-timber (jak'tim-ber), n. In arch. a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest; thus, in a hipped roof, each rafter which is shorter than the side rafter is called a Jack-rafter. See cut under Hiv.

snorter than the side rafter is called a Jack-rafter. See cut under Hip. Jack-towel (jak'ton-el), n. A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use. Jack-tree, n. See Jack-tree. Jack-wood (jak'wuld), n. A furniture and fancy wood obtained from the jaca-tree. See Jack-tree. Jack-wood Jack-wood Jack-wood Jack-tree. Jack-tree

Jack-flag (jak'flag), n. Naut. a flag hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head. Jacobean, Jacobian (ja-kō'bē-an, ja-kō'bi-an), a. In arch. the term sometimes applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture, from its prevailing in the age of James I. It differed from pure Elizabethan



Jacobean Architecture - Waterston Hall, Dorset

chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Jacobin (Jak'ō-bin), n. [From Jacobus, the Latin name of James.] 1. A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (Saint James Street).—2. A member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789, who held secret meetings in the monastery of the Jacobin monks, in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence—3. One who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.—4. A variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood, and whose wings and tail are long.

Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), a. The same as Jaco-

They knew from the beginning that the Facobin party was not confined to that country. Burke.

Jacobine (jak'ô-bin), n. Same as Jacobin.
Jacobinic, Jacobinical (jak-ô-bin'ik, jak-ô-bin'ik-al), a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

The triumph of Facobinical principles was now Sir W. Scott.

complete.

Jacobinically (jak-ō-bin'ik-al-il), adv. In a manner resembling the Jacobins.

Jacobinism (jak'ō-bin-izm), n. The principles of the Jacobins; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government.

Jacobinize (jak'ō-bin-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. jacobinize (jak'ō-bin-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. jacobinized; pp. jacobinized; To taint with Jacobinism. France was not then jacobinized. Burke.

Jacobiniy (jak-ō-bin-ii), adv. In the man

omizza. Farre.

Jacobilly (jak-o-bin-li), adv. In the manner of Jacobins.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bit), n. [L. Jacobus, James, Gr. Iakōbos, Heb. Ya'akob, Jacob.] 1. In Eng. hist. a partisan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; an opposer of the revolution in 1688 in favour of William and Mary.— 2. Eccles one of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian disciple of Eutyches.

of Entyches.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), a. Pertaining to the partisans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a Jacobitic, Jacobitic, Jacobitical (jak-ō-bīt'ik, jak-ō-bīt'ik-al), a. Relating to the Jacobites.

Jacobitically (jak-ō-bīt'ik-al-li), adv. In a manner resembling the Jacobites.

Jacobitism (jak'ō-bīt-izm), n. The principles of the Jacobites or partisans of James II. of England.

Jacob's-Jadder(jak'sobz-lad-dēr), n. I.A com-

Jacob's-ladder(jā/kobz-lad-der), n. 1. A common garden plant of the genus Polemo-nium, the *P. cœruleum*, belonging to the nat. order Polemoniaceæ. It is a favourite

cottage-garden plant, and grows wild in bushy places in the north of England. It is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. Jacob's-ladder is a tall erect plant, about 1½ foot high, with alternate pinnate smooth bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers. —2. Naut. a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft.

Jacob's-membrane (jā/kobz-mem-brān), n. In anat. the thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob to be a ser-

ous membrane.

Jacob's-staff(jā'kobz-staf), n. 1. A pilgrim's staff.—2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe; a surveyor's instrument for taking heights and distances where great accuracy is not required. See Choss-staff.

Jacob's-stone (jä/kobz-ston), n. Jacob's-stone (ja'kobz-stön). n. The stone brought from Scone in Perthshire by Edward I. and inclosed within the chair on which the kings of England sit at their coronation: so named from being reputed to have been the stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz. See LIA-FAIL.

Jacobus (ja-kō'bus). n. [See JACOBITE.] A gold coin, value 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

reign of James I.

Jaconet (jak'ō-net), n. [Fr. jaconas.] A light
soft muslin of an open texture, used for
dresses, neck-cloths, &c. It is intermediate
to cambirc and lawn. Written also Jaconet.

Jacquard (jak-kärd'), a. Pertaining to or
invented by Jos. Marie Jacquard of Lyons,
who died in 1834—Jacquard arrangement
or appendage, a contrivance appended to a
loom for weaving figured goods. It consists
essentially of a series of perforated paper or
metal cards connected with a revolving perforated prism, and so arranged as to secure forated prism, and so arranged as to secure the raising of the proper warp threads to produce a figure of a given pattern by the entrance of wires connected with these threads into particular perforations.—Jac-quard loom, a loom furnished with such an appendage.

appendige.

Jacquerie (zhāk-rē), n. [Fr. See Jack.] An insurrection of peasants; originally, the name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 135.

against the nonless of ricardy, France, Inlass. Jactancy f (jak'tan-si), n. [L. jactantia, from jacto, freq. of jacio, to throw.] A boasting. Cookeram.

Jactation (jak-tā'shon), n. [L. jactatio, jactationis, from jacio, to throw. See Jactationis, from jacio, to throw. See Jactationis, the description of the body for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vahicle. in some kind of vehicle.

Among the Romans there were four things much in use: bathing, fumigation, friction, and jactation.

Jactitation (jak-ti-tá'shon), n. [From L. jactito, a double freq. from jacto, freq. of jacto, to throw.] 1. A frequent tossing of the body; restlessness. —2. Vain boasting; bragging.—Jactitation of marriage, in the canon law, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage mut follow.

whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

Jaculate (jakū-lāt), v.t. [L. jaculor, jaculatus, to throw the javelin.] To dart; to throw out; to emit.

Jaculation (jak-ū-lā'shon), n. The action of darting, throwing or launching, as missive weapons. 'The more violent jaculation, vibration, and speed of the arrows.' King.

Jaculator (jakū-lāt-ēr), n. 1. One who jaculatos or davis -2 The archersfish (which lates or darts. - 2. The archer-fish (which

see).

Jaculatory (jak'ū-la-to-ri), a. Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown throwing out suddenly short sentences. 'Jacula-

throwing out studenty, or studenty thrown out; uttered in short sentences. 'Jaculatory prayers.' Spiritual Conflict.
Jade (jād), n. [Prov. E. yaud, Sc. yaud, jaud, an old mare; Icel. jalda, Prov. Sw. jūlda, a mare.] 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a jade in overloaden cart. Sir P. Sidney. 2. A mean woman; a wench; a quean: used opprobriously.

She shines the first of battered jades. 3. A young woman; used in irony or slight contempt.

You now and then see some handsome young jades.

Addison. Jade (jād), v.t. pret. & pp. jaded; ppr. jading. 1.† To treat as a jade; to kick or spurn. Shak. 2. To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; as, to jade a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to jade anything too far.

Bacon.

3. To weary or fatigue in general.

The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again.

Locke.

4.† To befool or make ridiculous.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination jade
Shak. Jade (jad), v.i. To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and jade and tire in the prosecution. South, Jade (jād), n. [Fr. and Sp. jade, from Sp. ijada, the side, L. ilia, the flank: it was used to cure pain in the side.] A name for various ornamental stones of a green colour, especially a silicate of calcium and magneespecially a silicate of calcium and magne-sium, tough and compact, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. A variety called jadeite is a silicate of aluminium and sodium. See NEPHRITE. Jadery (jād'ēr-i), n. The tricks of a jade. Beau. & FL. Jadish (jād'īsh), a. 1. Vicious; bad, like a jade: said of a horse.—2. Unchaste: said of a woman.

a woman. 'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be jadish, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. L'Estrange.

Jag (jag), n. 1. A small load, as of grain or hay in the straw. [Provincial.]—2. A saddlebag; a cloak-bag; a pedlar's wallet. Sir W. Scott. [Scotch.]
Jag (jag), v.t. To carry, as a load; as, to jag

hay.

Jag (jag), v.t. pret. & pp. jagged; ppr. jagging. [Origin and connections doubtful;
comp. Icel. jack; a piece of ice (see IGGLE);
O.E. jag, to cut or slash, G. zacke, a prong,
tooth, jag; zacken, to dent, jag; zickzack,
E. zigzag]. 1. To notch; to cut into notches
or teeth like those of a saw.—2. To prick,
as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]
Jag (jag), n. [See the verb above.] 1. A
tooth of a saw; a notch or denticulation; a
sharp protuberance or indentation.

sharp protuberance or indentation.

Like waters shot from some high crag The lightning fell with never a jag. Coleridge. 2. In bot. a cleft or division.

2. In bot a cleft or division. Jaganat, Jagganath (jag'a-nat, jag'ganath), n. Same as Jagannatha. (jeg-gen-na'-tha), n. [Skr.] Lit. 'Lord of the World,' the name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, and to a very celebrated idol of this deity. It is a very rudely cut wooden image, having the body red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and of the colour of blood; the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with magnificent vestments and seated unon a throne between two others seated upon a throne between two others— his brother Bala-Rama and his sister Subhadra, coloured respectively white and black. The temple specially dedicated to Jagannatha is situated at Puri in Orissa. Jagamatha is stutted at Furi in Orissa. It stands in a square area containing many other temples and inclosed by a lofty stone wall, each side of which is about 650 feet in length. It is built chiefly of a coarse granite wall, each side of which is about 650 feet in length. It is built chiefly of a coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several lofty towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the idol of Jagannatha and those of his brother and sister. Great numbers of pilgrims, at the time of the festivals of Jagannatha assemble from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol, along with those of his brother and sister, is mounted on a monstrous car resting on sixteen wheels, which is drawn by the pilgrims; and formerly great numbers of the congregated people were said to throw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by thus immolating themselves they should be immediately conveyed to heaven. Such occurrences are now rare, and some say that they were only accidents. Written also Juggernaut.

Jagataic (jag-a-tā'ik), a. [From Jagatai, the native name of Turkestan, from Jagatai, one of the sons of Ghengis Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire.] A term applied to the eastermost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

Jagerant (ja'fer-ant), n. Same as Jazerant (which see).

the people of Turkestan.
Jagerant (jajer-ant), n. Same as Jazerant
(which see).
Jagged (jag'ed), p. and a. Having notches
teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as, jagged
leaves: in her. said of the division of the
field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

Jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), n. The state being jagged or denticulated; unevenness The state of

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, efore you give them their veins or jaggedness. Peacham

Jagger (jag'er), n. 1. One who or that which jags.—2. A jagging-iron (which see).

Jagger (jag'er), n. One who carries a jag or pediar's wallet; a pediar. Sir W. Scott.

[Scotch.]

Jaggernaut (jag'gér-nät), n. Same as Jag-annatha.

unnatha.

Jaggery, Jagghery (jag'er-i), n. [Hind. julgri.] In the East Indies, the name given to sugar in its coarse state; imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree.

Jagging-iron (jag'ing-i-ern), n. A brass wheel, with a jagged or notched edge, for cutting cakes into ornamental figures.

Jaggy (jag'i), a. Jagged; set with teeth; showing uneven points; notched.

His teeth stood jagger in three dreadily rows.

His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful

Addison.
In the East

Jaghirdar (jag-hēr-dār'), n. In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghire.
Jaghire (jage'), n. [Hind.] In India, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a militery nature.

of a public estationment, participation military nature.

Jaguar (ja-gwär'), n. [Brazilian jaguara.]

Felis onca, a carnivorous animal, the American tiger, the largest and most formidable



Jaguar (Felis onca).

feline quadruped of the New World. It is marked with large dark spots in the form of circles, with a dark spot or pupil in the centre of each. It is almost as large as the true tiger, and preys on all sorts of animals, up to horses and oxen. It rarely attacks man unless hard pressed by hunger or driven to hav.

man unless hard pressed by hunger or driven to bay.

Jah (jā), n. [Heb.] Jehovah.

Jail (jāl), n. [Fr. geóle, O. Fr. gaiole, a prison;

It. gabbiota, a small cage, dim. of gabbia, a cage; from L. cavea, a cage, a coop, a den, from cavus, hollow.] A prison; a building or place for the conlinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

Jail (jāl), vt. To put in prison; to imprison.

Jail jāl), vt. To put in prison; to imprison.

Jailbird (jāl'bērd), n. A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison; sometimes used adlectivally.

adjectivally.

There was the same air about them all—a listless, jailbird, careless swagger.

Dickens.

Jail-delivery (jā/dē-liv-er-i), n. In law, a commission to the judges, &c., of assize, empowering them to try and deliver every prisoner who may be in jail when they arrive at the assize town, whenever or by whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed mitted.

Jailer, Jailor (jāl'er), n. The keeper of a

prison.

Jail-fever (jāl'fē-vēr), n. A dangerous and often fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people, said to be due to confinement and bad air.

to continement and bad air.

Jailkeeper (jā/kēp-er), n. One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain, Jaina (jān, jān'a), n. One of a Hindu religious sect, which, from the wealth and influence of its members, forms an important division of the Indian population. The name signifies a follower of dina, one of the denominations of their defield saints. The sect was very numerous and important in the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian era, and they have left many monuments of their skill and power in the fine temples built in different parts of the country. Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism, try. Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism, with which it has many leading doctrines in common, but is distinguished from it by its recognition of a divine personal Ruler of

all, and by its political leanings towards Brahmanism. The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas;

Brahmanism. The Jains deny the divine origin and infallille authority of the Vedas; they reverence certain holy mortals, who have acquired by self-denial and mortification a station superior to that of the gods; and they manifest extreme tenderness for animal life. They aftirm that the world has existed from all eternity, not having been created, and that it will exist for ever. Jaina (faira), a. Of or pertaining to the Jains or their creed.—Jaina architecture, which appears to be a modification or development of Buddhism architecture, as Jainsims is an outgrowth of Buddhism. In Buddhist architecture no structural arch occurs, but in the remains of Jaina architecture, chiefly consisting of temples, we meet with a horizontal architatic, however, is its dome, built horizontally and resting commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally; but these eight pillars are almost never left to themselves, the base being made square by the addition of four others at the angles. There are many small buildings so constructed, that is with only twelve pillars, but oftener two more are added on each face, making twenty-eight, or six on each face, making twenty-eight, or six on each face, making thirty-six, and so on. The added on each face, making twenty, or four on each face, making twenty-eight, or six on each face, making thirty-six, and so on. The principal object in a Jaina temple is a cell lighted from the door, containing a cross-legged figure of the saint to whom the temple is dedicated. The cell is always terminated upwards by a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there is a portico attached, generally of considerable extent, and in most instances surmounted by a dome. The whole is inclosed in a court-yard, surrounded by a double colonnade of smaller pillars, which form porticos to a range of cells, each occupied by the cross-legged image of a saint. There are also Jaina towers, such as towers commemorative of victory, very elatowers commemorative of victory, very elaborate in construction and ornamentation. borate in construction and ornamentation. The civil architecture presents no feature of interest, there being nothing to distinguish it from that of the Hindus. Jaina architecture was at its best about the eleventh or twelfth century of our era. Jainism (jairizm), n. The principles, doctrines, or creed of the Jains.

Jak, Jak-tree (jak, jak'trè), n. Same as Jacontree.

Jakes (jāks), n. [Origin doubtful. Wedgwood connects it with Fr. gachis, a heap of fifth, G. gauche, a fifthy fluid.] A privy. Jakes-farmer† (jāks/fārm-ēr), n. One who cleanses the jakes, or public privies; jocularly called a Gold-finder.

Nay we are all signiors here in Spain, from the jakes-farmer to the grandee or adelantado. Beau. & Fl.

Jak-wood (jak'wıld), n. Same as Jack-wood.
Jalap (jal'ap), n. [Fr. jalap; Sp. jalapa: so called from Jalapa, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.] The name given to the tuberous roots of several plants of the nat order Convolvulacee, that of Ipomæa punya being the most important. This is a twining berbaceous relant with consistency. purjue ceing the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with condate-acuminate, sharply auricled leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5000 to 8000 feet. The jalap of commerce



Jalap Plant (Ipomæa purga).

consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazel-nut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. The drug jalap is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseante. It has little smell or tast, but produces a slight degree of pungency in

the mouth. Male jalap, or orizaba-root, is produced by Ipomæa orizabensis, and Tam-

produced by Politica brizationsis, and Tampico jalap from I. simulans.

Jalapic (ja-lap'ik), a. Relating to or consisting of jalap or jalapin. — Jalapic acid (Ca₃4R₆00₁₈), an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalies or alkaline carther. earths

earths. Jalapine (jal'a-pin), n. $(C_{34}H_{56}O_{16})$. A basic resin, which is the purgative principle of the roots and tubers of certain plants of the convolvulaceous order See JALAP.

Jalouse, Jaloose (ja-löz'), v.i. or t. [A form of jealous.] To suspect; to guess. [Scotch.]

They jaloused the opening of our letters at Fair-ort. Sir W. Scott.

Jalousie (zhāl-ō-zē), n. [Fr., from jalous, jealous. See Jealous.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in tropical and hot countries; a venetian blind.

Jam (jam), n. [Ar. jamd, congelation, concretion; jamid, concrete, conjealed. So rob, a conserve of fruits, is also of oriental origin.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

Jam (jam), n. [Per. and Hind. jamah. rai-

Jam (Jam), n. [Per. and Hind. jāmah, raiment, robe.] 1. A muslin dress worn in India.—2. A kind of frock for children.

Jam (Jam), v.t. pret. & pp. jammed; ppr. jamming. [Perhaps from jamb, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprightsor jambs. Skeat, however, regards it as the same word as cham and champ, to chew, to crush.] 1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in; to squeeze tight.

The shin, which, by its building was Snapish, such

The ship, which, by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, jannued in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.

2. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. [Provincial.]

Jam (jam), n. A crush; a squeeze; a block

of people.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram, Contending crowders shout the frequent damn, And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam. J. & H. Smith.

Jam (jam), n. In mining, same as Jamb, 2, Jamadar (jam'a-dar), n. Same as Jomidar. Jamaican (ja-mä', kan), a. Relating

kan), a. Relating or belonging to Ja-

maica.

Jamaican (ja-mā/-kan), n. One who belongs to Jamaica; a native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

Jamaica Pepper (ja-mā'ka pep-per), n. Same as All-

n. Same as Allsyle (which see).

Jamb (jam), n. [Fr. jambe, aleg, whence jambage, a jamb.]

In arch. a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which helps to bear the piece that discharges the superincumbent weight of the wall.—2. In mining, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts.

more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts.

Jamb (jam), v.t. To jam (which see).

Jambart (jam'bärt), n. Same as Jambe (which see).

Jambe, † n. [Fr. jambe, the leg.] Armour for the leg, sometimes made of cutrooutills, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See SOLLERET.

Jambee (jam-be'), n. [O. Fr. jamboier, to walk, from jambe, the leg.] A fashionable cane. Tatler.

Jambeux, † n. pl. A plural form of Jambe

Jambeux, † n. pl. A plural form of Jambe. One for his legs and knees provided well, With jambeux armed and double plates of steel.

Jamdari (jam'da-ri), n. In the East Indies, a species of muslin flowered in the loom.

Jamesonite (jam'e-son-it), n. A mineral thus named after Professor Jameson; axotomous antimony-glance.

Jam-nut (jam'nut), n. In mech. a nut placed in contact with the main nut on the same bolt to keep if from turning.

Jampan (jam'pan), n. In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles, and borne by four men.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall: mē, met, her: pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound: ü Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey Jampanee (jam-pan-ê'), n. The bearer of a jampan.

The mate of the *jampanees* came out at the door

W. H. Russell

Jamrosade (jam'rōs-ād), n. The rose-apple; the fruit of the East Indian tree Jambosa vulgaris or Eugenia jambos.
Jan (jan), n. [Ar.] In Mohammedan myth. an inferior kind of demon.
Jane (jān), n. [O.E. jean, from Genoa.]
1.† A coin of Genoa; any small coin.—Many a jane, much money. Spenser.—2. A kind of twilled cotton cloth; jean.
Jane-of-apes (jān'ov-āps), n. A pert girl: the female counterpart of jackanapes. Massinger.

Jangada (jän-gä'dä), n. [Pg.] A raft-boat used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.

Brazil.

Jangle (jang'gl), v.i. pret. & pp. jangled;
ppr. jangling. [O.Fr. jangler, gangler; Pr.
janglar, to mock, rail, quarrel, from L.G.
and D. jangelen, to whimper, to brawl, to
quarrel.] 1. To sound discordantly or
harshly.—2. To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. Shak.

Jangle (jang'gl), v.t. 1. To cause to sound
harshly or inharmoniously.—2. To give
utterance to in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

ous manner.

Ere monkish rhymes
Had jangled their fantastic chimes. Jangle (jang'gl), n. Discordant sound; prate; babble. 'The mad jangle of Matilda's lyre.' Gifford.

Gyord.

Jangler (jang'gl-ér), n. A wrangling noisy fellow; a prater; a babbler.

Jangleress, 'Jangleresse† (jang'gl-ér-es), n. A female prater or babbler.

Janglerie,† n. Idle talk; prate; jangle; babble

The janglerie of woman ne can nothing hide

Janglour, † n. A jangler; a prater. Chau-

Janissary. See Janizary.
Janitor (jan'i-tèr), n. [L.] A doorkeeper;
a porter; the care-taker of a building,
Janitrix (jan'i-triks), n. 1. A female janitor or doorkeeper.—2. In anat. a large vein;

tor or doorkeeper.—2. In anat. a large vein; the vena porta.
Janizari (jami-zar), n. A janizary.
Janizarian (jami-zari-an), a. Pertaining to the janizaries or their government. 'The janizarian republic of Algiers.' Burke.
Janizary, Janissary (jani-za-ni, jani-sa-ri), n. Turk. jeni, new, and tohert, militia, soldiers. J A soldier of the Turkish footguards. The janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the Grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople in June, 1826.

in June, 1826.

Janker (jang'kèr), n. A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood.

logs of wood.

Jannock (jan'nok), a. [Comp. Gael. ionannach, equal.] Fair; straightforward; downright. [Provincial.]

Jannock (jan'nok), m. Fair-play; open dealing. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Jannock (jan'nok), m. Oat-bread. [Local.]

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), n. The doctrine of the Jansenists.

Jansenist. (jan'sen-izm), a. A. follower of Jansenist.

Jansenists.

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), n. A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace and the following the Roman as maintained by Calvin. The Jansenists formed a powerful party in the Roman Catholic Church.

Jant (jant), n. and v. Same as Jaunt (which Janthina (jan'thin-a), n. Same as Ianthina

(which see).

Jantily (jän'ti-il), adv. Same as Jauntily.

Jantily (jän'ti-nes), n. Same as Jauntily.

Jantin, ess. Addison.

Jantu, Janta, (jän'tö, jän'ta), n. A machine for ratsing water to irrigate land, used in Hydratsing water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan.

Janty (jän'ti), a. Same as Jaunty.

We owe most of our janty fashions now in vogue to some adept beau. Guardian. January (jan'ū-a-ri), n. [L. januarius, the month consecrated to Janus.] The first month of the year according to the present

computation Janus (jā'nus), n. A Latin deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways, and holding a key in one hand and a staff in the other. He presided over the commencement of all undertakings. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

659 Slavery was the hinge on which the gates of the temple of *Janus* turned (in the American war). *Times newspaper*.

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), a. Having two faces; two-faced; double-dealing; deceitful. Janus-headed (ja'nus-hed-ed), a. Doubleheaded.

headed.

Japan (ja-pan'), n. [From the country so called.] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.—2. The varnish employed in japanning articles. Sec Japan-Lacquer.

Japan (ja-pan'), a. Of or pertaining to Japan or to the peculiar lacquered work of Japan

Japan (ja-pan'), v.t. pret. & pp. japanned; ppr. japanning. 1. To varnish in the manner of the Japanese, that is, to cover wood, metal, paper, &c., with a thick coating of hard and brilliant varnish wholly or partly coloured.—2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.—Japanned leather, a species of enamelled or varnished leather a species of enamened or variance feature prepared with several coatings of a mixture consisting of linseed-oil, Prussian-blue, and lamp-black rubbed in with the hand and then dried in a stove.

Japan-earth (ja-pan'erth), n. A name of terra japonica, catechu or cutch, an astringent matter procured from Acacia Catechu. Japanese (jap'an-ēz), a. Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

Japanese (jap'an-ëz), n. 1. sing, and pl. A native or natives of Japan. — 2. sing. The language of the inhabitants of Japan. Japan-lacquer (ja-pan'lak-èr), n. A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning. It is obtained from Rhus verriax, a tree belowing to the native or other American contents.

It is obtained from Rhus vernia, a tree belonging to the nat. order Anacardiacea. Japanner (ja-pan'er), n. 1. One who japans or varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. 2. A shoe-black. Pope.

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), a. Of or pertaining to Japan; after the manner of Japan or of japanned articles. [Rare.]

Jape† (jāp), vi. [Perhaps a form derived from Icel. geipa, to talk nonsense, from geip, nonsense; or connected with gab, to prate, Sc. gab, to speak pertly, gab, the mouth, as jabber with gabble.] To jest.

It was not time with him to jape nor toy. Skelton. It was not time with him to jape nor toy, Skelton.

Jape† (jap), v.t. 1. To cheat; to impose upon. -2. To deride; to taunt; to gibe. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Japet (jāp), n. A jest; a trick. 'And turned all his harm into a jape.' Chaucer.

Japet, n. A jester; a buffoon. Chaucer.

Japetidæ (ja-pet'i-dē), n. pl. [From Japheth, one of the three sons of Noah.] One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the family of man, the other two divides the family of man, the other two being Mongolidæ and Atlantidæ. It com-prises the chief nations of Europe belonging to the family generally known as the Indo-European.

Japhetic (jā-fet'ik), a. Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; as, the Japhetic nations.

Jar (jär), v.i. pret. & pp. jarred; ppr. jarring. [Also found in forms chur, jur, and imitative of sound; comp. night-jar, night-churr, names of the goat-sucker from its cry; also jaryon, L. garrio, to chatter.] 1. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous source; to with a short rattle or tremulous sour a; to give out an untuneful or harsh sound; to sound discordantly; as, a jarring sound.

A string may jar in the best master's hand.

2. To be inconsistent; to clash; to interfere to quarrel; to dispute; as, our views do not

For orders and degrees

"Far not with liberty, but well consist. Milton.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can far and oppose each other.

Dryden.

3. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar. Jar (jär), v.t. To cause a short tremulous motion to; to cause to shake or tremble.

When once they (bells) jar and check each other, either jangling together, or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise! Bp. Hall.

Jar (jär), n. 1. A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; a discord; as, 'a trembling jar.' Holder.—2. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict. And yet his peace is but continual jar. Spenser.

The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,
The havoc of the feudal war,
Shall never, never be forgot. Sir W. Scott. 3. Repetition of the noise made by the penI love thee not a jar o' the clock behind What lady she her lord. Shak.

Jar (iir) n. [Fr. jare; Sp. jarra; It. glara, a jar, from Ar. jarrah, a water-pot.] 1. A vessel, as of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions; as, a jar of honey. 2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar, as a jar of oll.

2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar; as a jur of oil.

Jararaca (ja-ra-ta'ka) n. [The native name in Surinam.] A species of serpent, a native of Brazil, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish colour, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous

ous.

Jarble, Jarvel (jarbl, jarvel), v.t. [See
JAVEL] To bemire. [Provincial.]

Jarde (jard), n. [Fr.] In farriery, a callous
tumour on the leg of a horse, below the
bend of the ham on the outside.

Jardiniere (zhār-dēn-yār), n. [Fr., a female gardener; a gardener's wife.] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment.

Jargle! (jār'gl), v.i. [Perhaps a form of janyle, through the influence of jaryon, garyle.] To emit a harsh or shrill sound.

Gargle. 1 10 time a management of the husband's rusty from corselet;

Whose jargling sound might rock her babe to rest.

Bp. Hall.

Jargogle† (jär'gog-1), v.t. [Probably from jargon.] To jumble; to confuse. 'To jargogle your thoughts.' Locke. Jargon (jär'gon), n. [Fr.; origin doubtful. See Jar, v.i.] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish.

They (the Normans) abandoned their native speech and adopted the French tongue. They speedily raised their new language to dignity and importance which it had never before possessed. They found it a barbarous jargon; they fixed it in writing. Macaniay.

2. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang; as, 'the jargore of the schools'. Prior.—3. Confusion; disorder. Addison.

Jargon (jär'gon), v. To utter unintelligible sonuds.

The noisy sea Fargoning like a foreigner at his food. Keats. Jargon (järgon), n. [Fr.; It. giargone, from giatio, yellow.] A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white colour, in small irregular grains, or crystallized in quadrangular prisms. surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quad-

octaneurons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. It is sometimes written Jargoon. See ZIRCON.

Jargonelle (jär-gon-el'), n. [Fr., from jargon. See Jargon, the mineral.] A variety of early pear.

Jargonic (jär-gon'ik), a. Pertaining to the mineral jargon. Jargonize (jär'gon-īz), v.i. To utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

Jargoon (jar'gon), n. In mineral, see JAR-

Jarl (yarl), n. [Icel., a warrior, a nobleman, a chief.] The name given in the early history of the Scandinavian kingdoms to the lieuof the Scandinavian kingdoms to the neu-tenant or governor of a province; an earl. Jar-nut (jär'nut), n. Fig-nut or earth-nut. Jarrah (jar'ra), n. A timber-tree of West Australia, the Eucalyptus rostrata of botan-ists. The wood is very durable, and re-sembles mahogany.

ists. The wood is very durante, and sembles malogany.

Jarringly (jär'ing-ll), adv. In a jarring or discordant manner.

Jarvey, Jarvy (jär'vi), n. [Perhaps from some person's name.] I. A hackney-coach.

1 stepped into the litter—I mean the litter at the bottom of the jarvy. Theodore Hook.

2. The driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance. [Slang.] Jassy (jā'zi), a. [Posibly a corruption of Jersey, as being made of Jersey yarn.] A

worsted wig. A little, snuffy spindle-shanked gentleman in waiting, in a brown jasey and a green coat covered with orders.

Thackeray.

Jashawk (jashak), n. [A form of eyashawk.] Ayoung hawk.
Jasione (jasi-o'nē), n. [Gr. iasiōnē, a name given by Theophrastus to a wild potherb, now unknown.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Campanulacea. The J. montana, or common sheep's bit, is found in Britain growing on dry heathy pastures. Its flowers are of a bright blue, in terminal dense, hemispherical heads, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. a many-leaved involucre.

a many-leaved (nvoltier) Jasminaceæ (jas-min-a'sē-ē), n. pl. A group or nat. order of exogenous plants, containing the genera Jasminum, Menodora, and Nyc-tanthes. The plants have a double berry

or capsule, and the corolla-lobes are much imbricated.

Jasmine, Jasmin (jas'min), n. [Fr. jasmine,] Ar. and ultimately Pers. yāsemān, jasmine.] The popular name of the species of the genus Jasminum. They are elegant, branched, erect or climbing shrubs, with imparipinnate, trifoliolate, or simple leaves, and (usually cymose) white or yellow flowers,



from some of which delicious perfumes are extracted. There are about 100 species, most of them Asiatic; some occur in south and a few in tropical Africa, while one is a native of Southern Europe. The Caroline Jasmine is Gelsemium nitidum. Often written Levergies.

ten Jessamine. Jasp† (jasp), n. Jasper.

The floor of jasp and emeraude was dight. Spenser. Jaspachate† (jas'pa-kāt), n. [Fr. jaspa-chāte, L. and Gr. iaspachatēs.] Agate jas-

chate, L and Gr. uspachates.] Agate jasper.

Jasper (jas'pér), n. [Fr. jaspe, L. Gr. iaspis, Ar. yasheb, Heb. yāshpheh.] An impure opaque coloured quartz, less hard than filnt or even than common quartz, but which gives fire with steel. It is entirely opaque, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and presents almost every variety of colour. It is found in metamorphic rocks, and often occurs in very large masses. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. There are several varieties, as red, brown, blackish, bluish, Egyptian.—Agate jasper is jasper in layers with chalcedony.—Porcelain jasperis only baked clay.

Jasperated (jas'per-āt-ed), a. Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, jasperated agate.

Jaspery (jas'per-i), a. Havin of jasper; mixed with jasper. Having the qualities

of Jasper; mixed with Jasper.

Jaspidean, Jaspideous (Jaspid'ē-an, Jaspid'ē-las, a. Like Jasper; consisting of Jasper, or partaking of Jasper.

Jaspoid (Jas'poid), a. [Fr. jaspe, Jasper, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] Resembling

Jasponyx (jas'pō-niks), n. [L. iasponyx, Gr. iasponyx—iaspis, jasper, and onyx, a fingernail, a precious stone.] The purest hornaicoloured onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest feeners.

jaspers.
Jatamansi (ja-ta-man'si), n. The East Indian name for the true spikenard, Nardostachys Jatamanst.
Jateorhiza (jat-ē-ō-rī'za), n. [Gr. iatēr, a plysician, and nhiza, a root] A genus of Menispermaceæ, closely allied to Cocculus; so named from the root of one of the species, the J. palmata or Cocculus palmatus, yielding the calumba-root of the pharmacopeia. It is a native of Mozambique.
Jatropha (jatrō-fa), n. [Gr. iatros, physician, and trophē, food.] A genus of woody plants with alternate stipulate leaves and cymes of small flowers, belonging to the natorder Euphorbiaceæ, for the most part in-

cymes of small flowers, belonging to the natorder Euphorbiacea, for the most part inhabiting the tropical parts of America. Some of the species are of some importance both as medicine and food. The seeds of J. glauca yield an oil of a stimulating quality. The seeds of J. Curcas (now Curcas purpans) are purgative. The roots of J. Manhot yield the celebrated manioc of the negroes, known by the name of cassava in the West Indies, and tapioca of Brazil. (See MANIOC, CASSAVA, and TAPIOCA.) J. elas-

tica yields an elastic substance used as caoutchouc.

caousenous.

Jauk (jak), v.i. [Perhaps connected with gawky, gawky,] To trifle; to spend one's time idly. [Scotch.]

An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand, An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to jauk or p

Jaum (jäm), n. Same as Janb. [Scotch.]
Jaumange (zhō-manzh), n. [Fr. jaune, yellow, and manger, meat.] A variety of blancmange; Dutch flummery.
Jaunce† (jäns), v.i. [O.Fr. jancer. See Jaunt, v.i.] To ride hard; to harass or fatigue a horse in riding; to ride or rove here and there.

Spur-galled, and tired by jauncing Bolingbroke.

Spur-galled, and tired by jauncing Bolingbroke.
Stat.

Jaundice (jan'dis), n. [O. and Prov. E. jaunes, jaunes, jaunes, Fr. jaunes, from jaune, O. Fr. jalne, L. galbanus, galbinus, yellow See Yellow!] A disease, in its most common form characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whiteness of the discharges from the intestines; uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach; loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude. Hence, from jaundice being accompanied by a discoloured view of external objects and depression of spirits, the name is given to a feeling or emotion disordering the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like. 'Jealousy, the jaundice (jan'dis), v.t.pret. & pp. jaundiced; ppr. jaundicing. 1. To affect with jaundice. Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth except of the soul.'

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of realth jaundiced his soul.

Lord Lytton.

weath januacee as sout.

Janner (jan'er), n. Foolish talk. (Scotch.]

Jaunt (jan'er), n. Foolish talk. (Scotch.]

Jaunt (jan'er), n. foolish talk. (Scotch.]

Jaunt (jan'er), n. foolish talk. (Scotch.]

to jaunt; comp. jaunee, which is another form.]

1. To wander here and there; to make an excursion; to ramble.—2.† To move up and down in a jolting manner.

Tarrit (jint) a. 1. An excursion a ramble.

Jaunt (jant), n. 1. An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.—2.† Up and down rough jolting movement.—Syn. Trip, tour, excur-

sion, ramble.

Jaunt (jant), n. [Fr. jante.] A felly of a Jauntily (jän'ti-li), adv. Briskly; airily;

gaily.

Jauntiness (jän'ti-nes), n. The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.

that fauntiness of air I was once master of delistion.

Jaunting-car, Janty-car (fan 'ting kar, jan'ti-kar), n. A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding-down seats placed at right angles to the axie, the occupants having their feet near the ground. There is generally a 'well' between the seats for receiving luggage, and a seat in front for the driver.

between the seats for receiving luggage, and a seat in front for the driver.

Jaunty (jau'ti), a. [Fr. gentil. See GENTEEL.] Gay and easy in manner; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy; as, he walked along with quite a jaunty air.

This conference is a faunty air.

This sort of woman is a *jaunty* slattern, she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture.

Spectator.

on her clothes, pays her head, and varies her posture.

Jaup (jap), n. [Comp. Sc. jaue.] A portion of water dashed or splashed up. [Sectch.] Jaup (jap), v.t. To dash and rebound as water; to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [Scotch.]

Jaup (jap), v.t. To bespatter, as with water or mud. [Scotch.]

Javanese (jav'an-ēz), a. Relating to Java.

Javanese (jav'an-ēz), n. A native of, or the language of Java.

Javel† (jav'el), v.t. [Comp. Sc. javel, jevel, jabble, to spill as water by moving it from side to side.] To bemire. Written also Javble, Javel.

Javel† (jav'el), n. A wandering or dirty fellow.

These two javels
Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master.

Spenser.

Unto their master.

Javelin (jav'lin), n. [Fr. javeline, It. giavelina, Sp. jabalina. The Romance forms are perhaps from 0.E. gavellook, a javelin or dart; the alternative Fr. form javelot, as well as the It. giavelloto, and 0. Fl. gauelote support this conjecture. The root meaning is probably in G. gabel or W. gaft, a fork.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot. It was about 5½ feet long, and consisted of

a shaft of hard wood and a long barbed head of iron or steel.

Javelin (javlin), v.t. To strike or wound with or as with a javelin.

(For now the storm was close about them) struck, Furrowing a giant oak, and favelining With darted spikes and splinters of the wood The dark earth round.

Javelinier. † n. A soldier armed with a

Welling, avelin, are fight.

The javeliniers foremost of all began the fight.

The javelinier. The Javelottier, † n. Same as Javelinier. 'The spearmen or javelottiers of the vaward.' Holland.

folland.

Jaw (ja), n. [O.E. chaw, that which chaws or chews. With regard to the substitution of j for the O.E. ch comp. chowl, jowl.]

1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the maxillary bones.—

2. pl. The mouth.—3. Petulant loquacity; coarse raillery; scolding, wrangling, abusive clamour. [Vulgar.]—4. Anything resembling a jaw in form or use; especially, naul. the inner end of a boom or gaff (see GAFF); as, the jaws of a vice; the jaws of a bass.

ass.
So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, abating of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's jaws. Sir IV. Scote,
Drop head foremost in the jaws
Of darkness.
Tennyson.

Jaw (ja), v.i. To talk or gossip; also, to scold; to clamour. [Vulgar.]
Jaw (ja), v.t. To abuse by scolding; to use impertinent or impudent language towards.
[Vulgar.]

[Vulgar.]

Jaw (ja), n. [Probably imitative of sound of splashing of water.] A wave; a considerable quantity of any liquid. [Scotch.]

Jaw (ja), nt. To pour out; to throw or dash out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a liquid. [Scotch.]

Jaw-bone (ja/boh, n. The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.

Jaw-box (ja/boks), n. Same as Jaw-hole. [Scotch.]

Jaw-breaker (ja'brāk-êr), n. A hard or many-syllabled word; a word very hard to

Jaw-breaker (jg/brāk-er), n. A hard or many-syllabled word; a word very hard to pronounce. [Slang.]
Jawed (jad), a. 1. Denoting the appearance of the jaws.—2. Having jaws. 'Jawed like a jetty.' Stetton.
Jawfall (ja'fal), n. Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by depression of the jaw.
Jaw-fallen (ja'faln), a. Depressed in spirits; dejected; chop-fallen.
Jaw-foot (ja'fath), n. In zool. the foot of a lobster near to its mouth.
Jaw-hole (ja'hōl), n. A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown; a sink. [Scotch.] Jaw-lever (ja'le-ver), n. An instrument for opening the mouth of cattle in order to administer medicine.
Jawn-togen (ja'rōp), n. Naut. a rope attached to the jaws of a gaff to prevent it from coming off the mast.
Jaw-togth (ja'töth), n. A tooth in the back

ing off the mast.

Jaw-tooth (ja'töth), n. A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.

Jaw-wedge (ja'wej), n. A wedge to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.

Jawy (ja'), a. Relating to the jaws.

Jay (ja), n. [Fr. geai, O.Fr. and Picardy gai, Pr. gai, jai, Sp. gayo; of same origin



Common Jay (Garrulus glandarius)

as adjective gay, the name signifying the gay or lively bird.] 1. A bird of the genus Garrulus, family Corvidee or crows, but having the mandibles weaker than in the crows, and terminating in a sudden and nearly equal curve. The tail is wedge-shaped, not long, and the slender feathers of the forehead can be erected like a crest. The com-

mon jay(Garrulus glandarius) is a woodland bird, and chooses the thickest shades of woods, and though its chatter is often heard it is very seldom seen. It occurs in almost all parts of the British Islands where there all parts of the British Islands Where there is cover for it. When taken young it is easily tamed, becomes very docile, and may be taught a number of tricks. It is capable of articulating words. The blue jay is Garrillus cristatus, a native of North America, and considerably smaller than the European jay. The Canada jay (G. canadensis) is a more northern American species. There are other species found in the north-west of America, Mexico, and the Himalaya Mountains.—2.† A woman of loose charac-

ter.

Some jay of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betrayed him.

Shak:

Jayet † (jā'et), n. Same as Jet.
Jazel (jā'zel), n. [Comp. Sp. azul, E. azure.]
A gem of an azure blue colour.

Jazel (jū'zel), a. [Comp. Sp. azul, E. azure.] A gem of an azure blue colour.

Jazerant, Jazerine (jū'zer-ant, jū'zer-in), n. One of the contrivances of the middle ages to supply the place of the heavier armour of chain and plate. Like the brigandine work it was composed of small overlapping pieces of steel, fastened by one edge upon canvas, which was covered with cloth, silk, or velvet, the gilt heads of the rivets that secured the plates forming an ornament on the outside. It was used for cuisses, brassarts, and other portions of harness, but very generally in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for jackets.

Jealous (jel'us), a. [O.Fr. jalous, Fr. jaloux, Prov. gelos, gilos, It gelose, from L.L. zelosus—L zelus, zeal, jealousy; Gr. zelos, eager rivalry. The word is therefore another form of zealous.] 1. Uneasy through fear that affection, good-will, interest, or the like, regarded as belonging to one's self, is or may be transferred to another; pained by suspicion of preference given to another; suspicion of preferen

picious in love; apprehensive of rivalry.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love: Each jealous of the other, as the stung Are of the adder.

Sh

2. Solicitous to defend the honour of; concerned for the character of; zealous.

I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts. 3. Suspiciously vigilant: anxiously fearful; anxiously careful and concerned for some

anxiously careful and continuing.

I am jealous over you with godly jealousy.

2 Cor. xi. 2.

This doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us jealous and destroys our peace.

Willey.

That you do love me, I am nothing jealous. Shak. Jealoushood (jel'us-hud), n. Jealousy.

Jealously (jel'us-li), adv. With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

Jealousness (jel'us-nes), n. The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigil-

ance.

Jealousy (jel'us-i), n. [Fr. jalousie. See
JEALOUS.] The quality or character of being
jealous; that passion or peculiar uneasiness
which arises from the fear that a rival may
rob us of the affection of one whom we love,
orthorwardien that he has already done it. or the suspicion that he has already done it; or the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some ad-vantage which we desire for ourselves; suspicious fear or apprehension; suspicious caution or vigilance; earnest concern or solicitude.

Featousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority. Whoever had qualities to alarm our *fealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. Rambler.

Jeames (jēmz), n. A colloquial generic name for a flunky or footman; a lackey: from the commonness of the name James.

That noble old race of footmen is well-nigh gone.

Grand, tall, beautiful, melancholy, we still behold them on levee days, with their nosegays and their buckles, their plush and their powder. But the race is doomed. The fatal decree has gone forth, and Faames with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory.

Thackeray.

Jean (jān), n. [Probably from Genoa. Comp. Jane, a coin.] A twilled cotton cloth; jane.

Jane, a coin.] A twilled cotton cloth; jane.
—Satin-jean, a species of jean woven smooth
and glossy, after the manner of satin.
Jear (jēr), n. Naut. same as Gear.
Jeat t (jēt), n. Jet.
Jedge (jēj), n. In Scotland, a gauge or standard.—Jedge and varrant, the authority
given by the dean of guild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan.

Jee (jē), v.i. or t. See GEE. Jeel (jēl), n. In the East Indies, a shallow lake or morass.

Jeer (jer), v.i. [Etymology uncertain. Perhaps from O. Fr. girer, 1t. girare, L. gyrare, to turn in a circle.] To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to make a mock of some person or thing; as, to jeer at one in sport.

He with the Romans was esteemed so As silly jeering idiots are with kings. Shak.

Jeer (jer), v.t. To treat with scoffs or deri-

sion; to make a mock of; to deride; to flout. Jeer (jer), n. A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

Midas, exposed to all their jeers, Had lost his art, and kept his ears.

Jeer (jēr), n. Naut. same as Gear. Jeerer (jēr'er), n. One who jeers; a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

They are the jeerers, mocking, flouting Jacks. Jeeringly (jer'ing-li), adv. In a jeering manner; with raillery; scornfully; con-

temptuously; in mockery.

Jeffersonite (jeffersonit), n. ferson, third president of the United States.]
A variety of augite occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive-green colour passing into brown, found imbedded in franklinite and garnet in New Jersey.

into brown, found imbedded in frankfinite and garnet in New Jersey.

Jegget † (jeg'et), n. [Comp. Prov. E. jegge, a gigot, and gigot.] A kind of sausage.

Jehovah (je-hō'va), n. A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be Yahveh or Yahveh. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb hàvah, to be, the word denotes the PERMANENT and SELF-EXISTING BEING.

Jehovist (jë-hō'vist), n. 1. Among Biblical critics, one who maintains that the vowelpoints annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The Jehovists are opposed to the Advaists, who hold that the points annexed to the word Jehovah are the vowels of the word Adonats.

2. The supposed author of the Jehovistic

Jehovah are the vowels of the word Adonai.

2. The supposed author of the Jehovistic portions of the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch. See ELOHIST.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vistik), a. Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name Jehovah. See ELOHISTIC.

Jehu (jē/hū), n. [From Jehu, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki. ix. 20.] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving.

A pious man. ... may call a keen foxbunter a

A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Ninrod . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as Jehn.

Macantay.

Felu. Meanthy. Jeisticor, Justicoat (jēs'ti-kor, jus'ti-kōt), n. [Fr. juste au corps, fitting close to the body.] A jacket or waistooat with sleeves. Sir W. Soott. [Scotch.]
Jejune (jē-jūn'), a. [L. jejunus, fasting, hungry, empty, dry, barren.] 1,† Scantily supplied with something; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutrinent, and not in jejsus or impid water.

2. Devoid of interesting matter, or attractiveness of any kind, said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable; as, a jejune narrative.

While the Greek was concise, almost to being jejune, the Englishman was diffuse, almost to being prolix.

Brougham.

proux.

Brougham.

Bejunely (jē-jūn'li), adv. In a jejune, empty, barren manner.

Jejuneness (jē-jūn'nes), n. The quality or condition of being jejune: (a) a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and

gratify the mind; bareness; barrenness; poverty; as, the jejuneness of style or narrative. (b) † Attenuation; fineness; thin-

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading of both parts, and the *jejimeness* or extreme comminution of

Jejunity (jē-jū'ni-ti), n. Jejuneness; brevity.
Pray extend your Spartan jejunity to the length of a competent letter.

Bentley.

a competent letter.

Jejunum (jē-jū'num), n. [L., from jejunus, hungry or empty.] In anat. the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum; so named because after death it is usually found empty, or nearly so. See INTESTINE. Jelerang (jel'ér-ang), n. [Native name.] A species of squirrel (Sciurus javanensis) found in Java, India, and Cochin-China. It is variable in colour, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

Jellied (jel'lid), a. Brought to the consistence of jelly.

The kiss that sips The jellied philtre of her lips. Cleaneland

The jeilied philitre of her lips. Cleaveland.
Jelloped (jel'lopt), a. In her. a term applied to the comb and gills of a cock when of a tincture different from the body. Written also Joulopped.
Jelly (jel'li), n. [Fr. gelée, from geler, L. jelo, to freeze; so gelatine, congeal.] Anything coagulated into a viscous or glutinous state, as (a) the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; (b) a transparent sizy substance obtained from animal substances by decoction. by decoction.

Oh, then, my best blood turn To an infected jelly. Shab

Jellybag (jel'li-bag), n. A bag through which jelly is strained.
Jelly-fish (jel'li-fish), n. The popular name used to designate the Medusidæ, Acalephæ, or sea-nettles. See ACALEPHÆ, MEDUSIDÆ. Jemidar, Jemmadar (jemi-där, jem-ma-där), n. [Hind. jamadar, an officer, a head or superior—jama, a collection, number, and dår, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant

Each sepoy regiment had a soubadar-major, who could act as colonel, a soubadar or captain, a jem-madar or subaltern, and a complete staff of havildars and naicks, to each company. Fames Grant.

dars and naicks, to each company. Fames Grant.

Jemminess (jem'mi-nes), n. Spruceness;
neatness. [Colloq.]

Jemmy (jem'mi), a. [Possibly for gemmy,
but comp. gim and gimp.] Spruce; neat;
smart. [Colloq.]

Jemmy (jem'i), n. [Slang—from James.]

1. A short stout crowbar used by housebreakers for opening doors.—2. A baked
sheep's head.

She returned with a dish of sheep's heads which

sheep's head.

She returned with a dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms, founded upon the singular coincidence of 'jemmies' being a cant name common to them and an ingenious instrument much used in his profession. Dickens.

Jenite (yen'īt), n. A different orthography of Yenite (which see).
Jennet (jen'net), n. [See GENET.] A small Spanish horse. Properly Genet.

They were mounted a la gineta, that is, on light jennet of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian

Jenneting (jen'net-ing), n. [See GENITING.]
A species of early apple.

Thy sole delight is, sitting still, With that cold dagger of thy bill To fret the summer jenneting.

To fret the summer joineting. Tempon, Jenny (jen'ni), n. [For ginny, from gin, short for engine, influenced by its resemblance to a common female name. Comp. Ginny-carriage.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories. See under SPINNING. Jenny-sas (jen'ni-sa), n. The female ass. Jentling (jent'ling), n. A fish of the genus Leuciscus, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

Lettestus, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

Jeofail (je-fai'), n. [Fr. j'ai failli, I have failed.] In law, an oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or oversight.—Statutes of jogfail, the statutes of amendment whereof justice, the statutes of amendment where-by slips and mistakes in legal proceedings are rectified under certain circumstances. Jeopard (jep'ard), n.t. [See JEOPARDY.] To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury; to harval

to hazard.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that feoparded their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.

Jeoparder (jep'ard-er), n. One who jeopards or puts to hazard.

or puss to nazard.

Jeopardize (jep'ard-iz), v.t. To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.

That he should jeopardize his wilful head only for spite at me! "Its wonderful.

H. Taylor.

spite at me! This wonderful. H. Taylor.

Jeopardous (jep'ard-us), a. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jeopardously (jep'ard-us-il), risk or danger; hazardously.

Jeopardy (jep'ard-i), n. [O.E. jupartie, from Fr. jeu partie, L.L. jocus partitus, an even chance. See Joke and Part.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. They were filled with water and were in jeopardy.
Luke viii, 23.

Jeopardy (jep'ard-i), v.t. pret. & pp. jeo-pardied; ppr. jeopardying. To jeopardize. [Rare.]

[Rare.]
She would have seen what her own crimes were, and how entirely her character was jeopardied.
Thackeray.

Jerboa (jer-bō'a), n. [Ar. yerbūa, yerbūa.] A name common to all the members of the family of rodents Dipodidæ, but frequently appropriated to the members of the typical genus Dipus. These singular little animals are found in many parts of the Old Conti-nent, as Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Siberia, &c., but seldom in great plenty. They resemble the rat in size, but are sufficiently distin-



Egyptian Jerboa (Dipus agypticus).

guished by the shortness of the anterior limbs and the length of the hinder extremities, and by the tail, which is covered at the attenuities with long hairs growing in two rows. They seldom move otherwise than by great leaps on their hind feet. They live in burrows, and become torpid during the winter. There are several species, of which the D. ayupticus is the most common. See DIPOIDE.

Jereed (je-rēd'), n. A wooden javelin, about 5 feet long, used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

To winess many an active deed,

To witness many an active deed, With sabre keen or blunt jereed.

Jeremiad, Jeremiade (je rē mī'ad), n. (From Jeremials, the prophet.) Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

He has prolonged his complaint into an encless ferentiad. Lamb.

Jerfalcon (jerfa-kn), n. Same as Gyrfalcon

Jerfaloon (jerfg-kn), n. Same as Gyrfalcon (which see).

Jergue, Jerque (jerg, jerk), v.t. [Probably from It cereare (pron. cher), Fr. chercher; to scarch.] In the custom-house, to scarch, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

Jerguer, Jerquer (jerg's; jerk'er), n. An officer of the customs, who searches vessels for unentered goods.

Jericho-roose (jer'i-ko-roz), n. A name applied to Anastatica hierochuntica, an eathern plant belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. See Anastatica hierochuntica, an eathern plant belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. See Anastatica.

Jerik (jerk), n.t. [Comp. Prov. E. girk, a rod, and also to beat, which latter sense jerk also had; O.E. and Sc. yerk, a quick, smart lash or blow; yerk, to kick, as a horse; compalso Icel. jark; the outside of the foot.]

1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden fort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; as, to jerk one under the ribs; to jerk one with the elbow.—2. To throw with a quick smart motion; as, to jerk a stone. stone.

Jerk (jerk), v.i. To make a sudden motion; to give a start; to move with a start or starts.

arts. But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden*

Jerk (jérk), n. 1. A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt; a striking against something with a short quick motion; as, a jerk of the elbow.

His jade gave him a jerk. Close at his heels a demagogue ascends, And with a dext'rous jerk soon twists him down.

2. A sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound. Lobsters use their tails as fins wherewith they commonly swim backwards by jerks or springs, reaching ten yards at once,

Grew.

Derk (jerk), v.t. [Chilian charqua.] To cut (beef) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in S. America. See CHARQUI. Jerker (jerk'er), n. One who jerks; one who strikes with a quick smart blow.

Jerker (jerk'er), n. A jerguer (which see). I have heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom house jerkers don't seize her. Sala.

Jerkin (jér'kin), n. [Dim. of D. jurk, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

An old cloak makes a new jerkin. Jerkin (jerkin), n. [Contr. for jerfalcon.] A kind of hawk, the male of the gyrfalcon. Jerkingly (jerkingli), adv. In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

Jerkin-head (jer'kin-hed), n. In arch. the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, the gable rising about half-way to the ridge, so as to have a truncated shape, and the roof being hipped or inclined backward from this level. Also termed a Shread-head.

Jerky (jerk'), a. Jerky (jerk'i), a. Moving or advancing by jerks and starts

Jeronymite (jer-on'i-mit), n. See HIERONY-MITE.

Jeropigia, Jerupigia (je-ro-pi'ji-a, je-ru-pi'-ji-a), n. See ji-a), n. GEROPIGIA. Jerque, v.t. See TERGUE.



Jerkin-head Roof, Bos-combe, Hants.

JERGUE. Jerquer (jerk'er), n. See JERGUER. Jersey (jer'zi), n. [From the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool.—2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool.—3. A kind of close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, &c.

His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms—a close fitting jersey and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.

and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.

Jerusalem Artichoke (jer-ū'sa-lem artichōk), n. [In this name the word Jerusalem is a corruption of the Italian girasole, i.e. sunflower or turnsole. See GIRASOLE.] A plant, a species of Helianthus tuberosus, belonging to the nat. order Composite. It is a well-known culinary plant, its tubers affording a wholesome food, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the common potato. It is a native of Brazil, and is cultivated in the same way as the potato.

Jerusalem-pony (jer-ú'sa-lem-pō-ni), n. An [Slang.]

The donkeys standing for sale (in Smithfield) are ranged in a long line. . . . Sometimes a party of two or three will be seen closely examining one of the "Yerusalem-pontes."

Jervin (jer'vin), n. [Sp. jerva, the poison of the Veratrum album.] A crystalline alka-loid obtained from the root of Veratrum

Jess (jes), n. [O. Fr. ges, gest, get, &c., Pr. get, It geto, L.L. jactus, a jess, from L. jacio, jactum, to throw.] 1. A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to which the leash or line tied round the falconer's hand was attached.

Like a hawk which feeling herself freed From bells and jesses which did let her flight

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland

2. A fibbol that flaigs down from a garland or crown in heraldry.

Jessamine (jes'a-min), n. Same as Jasmine.

'The Azores send their jessamine.' Cowper.

Jessamy † (jes'a-mi), n. [A corruption of jessamine.] An old name for a dandy, from its being the habit of fops to wear a sprig of jessamine in their button-hole.

of Jessamme in their outcon-noise.

I had before made some progress in learning to swear, I had proceeded by fegs, faith, pox, plague, pon my life, pon my soul, 'rat it, and zookers, to zams and the devil, and I now advanced to by Jove, fore ged, gods curse it, and demme; but I still uttend these interjections with a trenulous tone.

My deposition of the state of the

Jessant (jes'ant), ppr. Petion of issuant. See Issue.] In her, a term which expresses shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out.—Jessant de lis, applied to the head of a leopard having a fleur-delis passing through it.

Jesse (jes'se), n. A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces. harge [Perhaps a corrup-

into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of

ng down in the middle of a church or choir: so called from its resemblance to the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches. — Jesse window, in arch. a window containing as its subject a tree of Jesse, either painted on the glass or carved on the mullions.

Jessed (jest), a. In her. having jesses on, as a hawk.

Jesseraunt (jes'er-ant), n. Same as Jaze-

yant. Jest (jest), n. [O.E. geste, from L. gestum, something done, gesta, deeds done, feats, whence gestour, jestour, a person who entertained company by a recital of stories.]

1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter.

Of him that makes it.

Shak.

Shak. 2. The object of laughter or sport; a laugh-

ing-stock.
Then let me be your jest; I deserve it. Shak.

3.† A mask; masquerade; pageant. † A mask; masquerace, promised us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous jest,
Old play.

4.† A deed; an action; a gest.

I have a jest to execute that I cannot manage alone.
Shak. —In jest, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

And given in earnest what I begged in jest. Shak. Jest (jest), v.i. 1. To make merriment by words or actions; to say something intended to amuse or cause laughter; to talk jokingly;

to joke.

Fest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.

Ecclies. viii. 4.

2.† To play a part in a mask.

As gentle and as jocund as to jest Go I to fight. Shak.

Jest (jest), v.t. 1. To utter in jest or sport. If jest is in you, let the jest be jested. Ruskin. 2. To apply a jest or joke to; to joke with;

ue raily.

He fested his companion upon his gravity.

Jest-book (jest/buk), n. A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes.

dotes.

Jestee (jest'ē), n. The person on whom a jest is passed. [Rare.]

The mortgager and mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse, than the jester and jestee do in that of memory. Sterne.

Jester (jest'er), n. 1. A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks.

Festers do oft prove prophets. Shak.
The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits. Shak.



Tester .- Antiquarian Club.

2. A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them. The professional jesters, at least those of older times, usually wore a motley or particular coloured coat, breeches and hose in one, and a cap or cowl of gay colours fur-nished with bells and asses' ears, or crowned with a cock's comb.
The jesters at
the courts of
some sovereigns were men of no small import-ance, and often had much influence with their masters. The

last jester in this country regularly attached to the royal household seems to have been Archie Armstrong, the jester of James I. and Charles I.
Why, he is the prince's jester: a very dull fool. Shak.

Feste, the jester, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. Shak. Jestful (jest'ful), a. Given to jesting; full

of jokes.

Jesting-beam (jest/ing-bēm), n. A beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

Jestingly (jest/ing-li), adv. In a jesting or jocose manner; not in earnest.

Jesting-stock (jest/ing-stok), n. A laughing-stock; ab tutt of ridicule.

Jest-monger (jest/mung-gēr), n. A habitual jester or retailer of jests.

Some witlings and jest-mongers still remain For fools to laugh at. J. Baillie. Jesuate (jez'ū-āt), n. See HIERONIMIAN. Jesuit (jez'ū-it), n. 1. One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in the

Fate, far, fat, fall; mê, met, hér: pīne, pin: note, not, move: tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. feu.

sixteenth century. The Jesuits form the most celebrated of all the Roman Catholic most celebrated of all the Roman catholic religious orders; they have ever since their origin been one of the main bulwarks of the Church of Rome, and have exercised immense influence in the destinies of the Christian world. So formidable and dangerous was their political influence supposed to be great in Power Certains accountified. christian world. So formidable and dangerous was their political influence supposed
to be, even in Roman Catholic communities,
that the troubles occasioned by their presence often ended in their expulsion. Thus,
though the order was founded only in 1536,
the Jesuits were driven from France in
1504, but recalled in 1605; they were expelled from England in 1604, from Venice
in 1606, from France in 1764, from Spain in
1767, and from Naples in 1768. In 1773 the
order was nominally (and as was supposed
finally) suppressed by Pope Clement XIV.
but it was revived in 1814. They have since
been expelled from various countries. The
body is divided into four classes: (1) Professed, who, having passed through all preparatory stages, which commonly extend
over ten or twelve years, or even a longer
period, have solemnly taken the vows, including obedience to the pope: (2) Coadjutors, spiritual and temporal; the former,
who have completed their studies and been
admitted to holy orders, being designed to who have completed their studies and been admitted to hely orders, being designed to assist the professed in preaching, teaching, caching, cc.; the latter being lay brothers, to whom menial offices are committed: (3) Scholastics, who have passed through the novitiate, are engaged for a long series of years either in pursuing their own studies or in teaching in the various schools of the arder; (4) No. in the various schools of the order: (4) Novices, who are engaged for two years exclusively in spiritual exercises, prayer, meditation, ascetic reading, or ascetic exercises, and generally in a course of disciplinary studies. —2. [From the Jesuits being generally reputed to use art and intrigue

generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their pur-poses.] A crafty person; an intriguer. Jesuit (jez'ū-it), n.t. To conform to the prin-ciples of the Jesuits; to make a Jesuit of. Jesuitess (jez'ū-it-es), n. One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1630 1630

Jesuitic, Jesuitical (jez-ū-it'ik, jez-ū-it'ik-al) a. 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts. —2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.

Milton.

Jesuitically (jez-ū-it'ik-al-li), adv. In a jesuitical manner; craftily.

What does the Girondin Lasource see good to do, but rise, and jesuitically question and insinuate at great length, whether a main accomplice of Dumouriez had not probably been—Danton! Carlyle.

Jesuitish (jez'ū-it-ish), a. Somewhat jesuitic. As our English papists are commonly most jesuitish, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows.

Bp. Hall.

their fellows.

Jesuitism (jez/ū-it-izm), n. 1. The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

Jesuitocracy (jez/ū-it-ok/ra-si), n. [E. Jesuit, and Gr. Krateō, to govern.] Government by Jesuits; the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

country.

country. Jesuitry (jez'ū-it-ri), n. The principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisv. Cariyle. Jesuits'-bark (jez'ū-its-bārk), n. Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of Cinchona. It is so called because it was first introduced in Europe by the Junits.

chona. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.

Jesuits'-drops (jez'ū-its-drops), n. pl.
Friar's-balsam (which see).

Jesuits'-nut (jez'ū-its-nut), n. A name sometimes given to the fruit of Trapa natuns, which contains a farinaceous edible kernel resembling that of the chestnut.

Jesuits'-powder (jez'ū-its-pou-der), n. Powdered cinchona-bark.

Jesus (jez'ū-its-pu-der), n. Powdered cinchona-bark.

dered cinchona-bark.
Jesus (jézus), n. [Gr. Iësous; Heb. Jehosuah or Joshua, he shall save.] The Son of
God; the Saviour of men. In the New Testament the name Iësous, Jesus, is frequently
conjoined with Christos, the Anointed,
Christ. The form Jesu was frequently used
in the oblique cases, or with the optative
and imperative moods, or in simple exclamations. mations.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought For Fesu Christ in glorious Christian field. Shak. Fesu preserve thee! welcome, Bolingbroke. Shak. Have mercy, Fesu!-Soft! I did but dream. Shak.

Jet (jet), n. [Old forms jeat, jayet; Fr. jais, jayet; L. and Gr. gagatēs, from Gagee, a town and river in Lycia in Asia, where it was obtained. It is called gagat in Anglo-Saxon and in German.] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, when the first gad religh, and closes; mante rossn sustance, nature than aspirate, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undustrianting. It is found in beds of lignite or brown coal and of cannel coal, being a highly compact form of either. It is wrought into toys, buttons, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

of various kinds.

Jet (jet), n. [Fr. jet, It. getto, a throw, a cast; Fr. jet d'eau, It. getto d'acqua, a fountain, a water-spout; L. jactus, a throwing, from jacio, to throw]. I. A shooting forth or spouting; a sudden rush, as of water from a pipe or flame from an orifice; as, the water rushed out with a sudden jet. —2. That which so issues or streams; as, a strong jet of water; a jet of blood.—3. A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mould.—4.† Reach or range; drift; scope.

The true for the argument was to be drawn from

The true jet of the argument was to be drawn from precedent.

Wyndham.

precedent.

Jet (jet), v.i. pret. & pp. jetted; ppr. jetting.

[Fr. jeter, to throw, from L. jactare, freq. of jacio, to throw. See the noun.] 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude.—2,† To strut; to stalk; to assume a haughty, pompous, or ostentatious carriage. carriage.

How he jets under his advanced plumes! Shak. 3.† To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. Wiseman. **Jet** (jet), v.t. pret. & pp. jetted; ppr. jetting. To emit; to spout forth.

A dozen angry models jetted steam. Tennyson.

A dozen agry models jetted steam. Terryyon.

Jet-black (jet'blak), a. Of the deepest black, the colour of jet.

Jet d'eau (zhā dō), n. [Fr., a jet of water, a fountain.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially from one put in a public place for ornament.

Jetsam, Jetson(jet'sam, jet'sun), n. [Altered from jettison.] In law and com. (a) the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. (b) The goods thus thrown away.

**Straw, is where goods are cast into the sea, and

Fetsam, is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water flotsom, is where they continue swimming; liven, is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy.

Blackstone.

they continue swimming; tagam, is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cox for buoy.

Written also Jettison in meaning (a).

Jetteaut (jet'tō), n. [Fr. jet d'eau.] A jet d'eau or fountain. Addison.

Jettee (jet'tē), n. Same as Jetty (which see).

Jettee (jet'tē), n. The fibre of Marsdenia tenacissima, a small climbing Indian plant made into twine, thread, and excellent bowstrings. See MARSDENIA.

Jetter† (jet'er), n. One who jets or struts.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), n. [O.Fr. gettaison, jetty; blackness.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), n. [O.Fr. gettaison, from L. jaedatio, from jacto, freq. of jacto, to throw.] The throwing of goods overboard to relieve a ship; jetsam. See JETSAM.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), v.t. To throw overboard to relieve a ship; jetsam See JETSAM.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), n. [Fr.] A piece of brass, or other metal, with a stamp, formerly used as a counter in playing cards.

as a counter in playing cards.

Jetty (jet'ti), v.i. To jut.

Jetty (jetth), v. To jut.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that jetties out farther than any other part of the house. Florio.

Jetty (jetth), n. [O.Fr. jettée, Fr. jetée, from O.Fr. jetter, Fr. jeter, to throw. See JET.] 1. A projecting portion of a building; especially a portion that projects so as to overhang the wall below, as the upper stories of timber houses, bay-windows, &c. 2. A projection of stone brick, wood. stories of timber houses, bay-windows, &c.

2. A projection of stone, brick, wood, or
other material (but generally formed of
piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats,
or simply intended as a protection from the
violence of the waves; also, a pier of stone
or other material projecting from the bank
of a stream obliquely to its course, employed
either to direct a current on an obstruction
to be removed as a hel of send or gravel to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from the bank which it tends to undermine or otherwise injure. Written also sometimes Jutty.

Jetty (jet'ti), a. Made of jet, or black as

All the floods
In which the full-formed maids of Afric lave
Their jetty limbs. Thomson.

Jettyhead (jet'ti-hed), n. A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a

wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks Jeu d'esprit (zhu des-prē). [Fr.] A witti-

cism; a play of wit.

Jew (jū), n. [O.Fr. Juis; L. Judæus, from Judæu, so named from Judah, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

Jew (jū), v.t. [From the character for sharp-

ness in bargain-making popularly ascribed to the Jews.] To overreach; to cheat; to

ness in bargan-making popularly ascribed to the Jews.] To overreach; to cheat; to swindle. [Slang.] Jew-bush (jū'bish), n. A plant of the genus Pedilanthus, the P tithymaloides, belonging to the nat order Euphorbiacee. If grows in the West Indies, and is used in decoction, as antisyphilitic, and in cases of suppression of the menses. It is also called Mik-plant.

Jewel (jū'el), n. [O.Fr. jouel, joiel, joel (Fr. joyau), Pr. joyell, joell, It. giojello, a jewel, from L. L. jocare, to jest, jocus, a jest. There seems hardly sufficient reason for deriving it with Diez from a L.L. gaudiale, a thing to cause joy, from L. gaudiale, a thing to cause joy. ment; as, a jewel of a man.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breasts this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam.
Cotton.

Within our breasts this jewel lies.
And they are fools who roam. Cotton.

Jewel (jū'el), v.t. pret. & pp. jewelled; ppr.
jewelling. 1. To dress or adorn with jewels.
2. To fit or provide with a jewel; as, to
jewel that part of the works of a watch in
which a pivot turns.—3. To deck or adorn
as with jewels.

The long gray this,
Which the goats love, are jewell'd thick with dew.
Math. Arnotd.

Jewel-block (jū'el-blok), n. Nout. one of
two small blocks suspended from the extremities of a yard-arm to lead the studdingsail halyards through.
Jewel-case (jū'el-kās), n. A case for holding ornaments and jewels.
Jewel-house, Jewel-office (jū'el-hous,
jū'el-of-fis), n. The place where the royal
ornaments are deposited.
Jeweller (jū'el-er), n. One who makes or
deals in jewels and other ornaments.
Jewellery (jū'el-er-l), n. Same as Jewelry.
Jewel-like (jū'el-lik), a. Brilliant as a
jewel.

My dearest wife was like this maid, and such a one My daughter might have been; . . . her eyes as *jewel*like, And cased as richly.

And cased as richly.

Jewelly (jû'el-li), a. Like a jewel; brilliant; fine. De Quincey.

Jewel-office. See Jewel-House.

Jewelry (jû'el-ri), n. 1. The trade or occupation of a jeweller.—2. Jewels in general.

Jewel-weed (jû'el-wêd), n. A North American name for Impatiens fulva and I. pallida.

caue. Jewerie,† n. Jewry (which see). Chaucer. Jewess (jū'es), n. A Hebrew woman. Jewise,† n. [Norm. juise, from L. judicium, judgment.] Judgment; punishment. Chau-

Jewish (jū'ish), a. Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish. Jewishly (jū'ish-li), adv. In the manner of

the Jews. Jewishness (jū'ish-nes), n. The condition of being Jewish; the manners, customs, or rites of the Jews. Jewism't (jū'lzm), n. The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

These superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or Yew-Millon.

Jewry (jū'ri), n. Judæa; also, a city quarter inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. 'The sepulchre in stubborn Jewry.' Shak.

There was in Acy, in a great citee, Amonges Cristen folk a Fewerye. Chaucer Jews'-ear (jūz'ēr), n. The popular name of afungus, Hirneola (Exidia) Auricula-Judæ, bearing some resemblance to the human

ear.

Jews'-eye, Jewess'-eye (jūz-ī, jū'es-ī), n.

[A term which arose from the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting maney.] Anything very precious or valuable.

There will come a Christian by Will be worth a Fewest eye.

[The proper reading here is Jewes, that is, Jew's (pron. in two syllables).]

Jews'-frankincense (jūz'frangk-in-sens), n. A resin obtained from the plant Styrax

A resin obtained from the plant Styrae officinate. (fix/harp), n. An instrument of music, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a thin hent metal tongue or spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is increased by the breath, varied in pitch by the eavity of the mouth. Called also Jews'-trump, and often simply Trump. Jews'-mallow (fiz/mal-lô), n. A name applied to two plants, species of Corchorus (C. olitorius and C. capsularis), belonging to the nat. order Tiliacee. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a pot-herb. Jews'-stone (fiz/stôn), n. See ASPHALT. Jews'-stone (fiz/stôn), n. The clavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch in length and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch in idameter. Its colour is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red. Jews'-trump (fiz/schel), n. [From Jezebel, the

HARP.
Jezebel (je'ze-bel), n. [From Jezebel, the
infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An
impudent, daring, vicious woman.

But when she knew my pain,
Saw my first wish her favour to obtain,
And ask her hand—no sooner was it ask'd,
Than she, the lovely Fezebel, unmasked. Crabbe.

Than she, the lovely Feerbed, unmasked. Crabbe.

Jezid (je'zid), n. One of a sect of religionists

dwelling in the mountainous country near

Mosul in Asiatic Turkey, who are said to

unite the ancient Manichean belief of that

district with the doctrines of Mohammedan-

unite the ancient Manichean belief of that district with the doctrines of Mohammedanism and Zendism.

Jheel (jēl), n. In India, the name given to a large pool or sheet of standing water filled with rank vegetation.

Jib (jib), n. [Perhaps, as Wedgwood thinks, connected with D. gippen, to turn suddenly: a word used with regard to sails; the meaning being, the sail that turns from side to side of itself.] I. The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops it is on the bowsprit, and extends towards the lower masthead.—2. The projecting beam or arm of a crane from which the pulleys and weights are suspended. See CRANE, 2.

Jib (jib), v.t. Same as Jibe.

Jib (jib), v.t. same as Jibe.

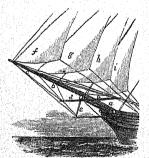
Jib (jib), v.t. pret. & pp. jibbed; ppr. jibbing.

[Perhaps connected with the noun jib which see). Wedgwood adduces also the O.Fr. regibber, regimber, to start, to kick or wince, and Prov. E. jibby, a gay, frisky girl.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restively sidewards or backwards. Written also Jibe.

Jibber (jib'er), v. One who jibs; a horse that jibs.

Jibber (jib'er), n. One who jibs; a horse that libs.

Jib-boom (jib'bom), n. A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit,



a, Bowsprit. b, Jib-boom. c, Flying jib-boom.
d, Sprit-sail yard. c, Martingale, f, Flying jib.
g, Jib. h, Fore top-mast staysail. i, Fore staysail.

and which serves as a continuation of it, Beyond this is sometimes extended the

flying jib-boom.

Jib-door (jib'dor), n. In arch. a door with Jib-door (jib/dör), n. In arch. a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architaves or finishings round them; the deals and footbase are carried across them, and their surface is pannelled, painted, or papered like the rest of the wall.

Jibe (jib), v.t. [See Jib, n.] Naut. to shift, as a fore-and-aft sail, as the wind changes, from one side of the vessel to the other, or

as the changing of the course may render it

necessary.
Jibe (jib), v.t.
Jibe (jib), v.i. necessary. Jibe (jib), v.t. Same as Gibe. Jibe (jib), v.t. Same as Jib (which see). Jiblet-check, Jiblet-check (jib'let-chek, jib'let-check), vs. See GIBLET-CHECK. Jiboya (ji-boi'a), n. See GHEET-GHEOK.
Jiboya (ji-boi'a), n. An American serpent
of the largest kind. Goldsmith.
Jickajog, Jigjog (jik'a-jog, jig'jog), n. [A
cant word from jog.] A shake; a push; a

iolting motion.

He would have made you such a jickajog i' the booths, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been i' the fair.

B. Fonson.

Jiffy (jiffi), n. [Prov. E. jiffle, to be restless; jib, to turn suddenly.] A moment; an instant; as, I shall be with you in a jiffy.

[Colloq.] Jig (jig), n. [Probably from O.Fr. gigue, gige, a stringed instrument, and really the same word as gig (which see).] 1. A quick light dance.—2. A light quick tune or air in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$,

 $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, or $\frac{12}{8}$ time, to be found in the sonatas or suites of Corelli, Handel, and other composers till towards the middle of the eighteenth century. The Irish jig played to the dance is a lively tune of two or three sections written in $\frac{6}{8}$ time.—3. Formerly a kind of ballad or entertainment in rhyme, partly sung and partly recited.

A jig shall be clapped at, and every rhyme Praised and applauded. Beaumont.

4. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank. 1. A piece of spore; a wive, a star Scots, And therefore came it that the fleering Scots, To England's high disgrace, have made this rig. Ola play

Jig (jig), v.i. pret. & pp. jigged; ppr. jigging.
To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.

notion.
Jig (jig), vt. 1. [With regard to this meaning compare Jig, v. 4.] To trick or cheat; to impose upon; to delude. Ford.—2. In mining, to dress or sort, as ores, by shaking in a jigger.
Jigger (jig'er), v. 1. One who or that which jigg; specifically, in mining, a man who cleans ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve; also, a wire-bottom sieve; also, a wire-bottom sieve; also, a wire-bottom sieve or griddle by which ores are separated, the heavier substances passing through to the lower part of the sieve, which is moved up and down in water, the lighter remaining in the upper part.—2. Naut. a machine consisting of a rope about 5 feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.—3. A potter's wheel, by which earthenware vessels are wheel, by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion.—4. A small square sail on a mast and boom at the stern of a

Jigger (jig'er), n. [From chigre.] The common name of the chigoe or chigre (Pulex penetrans). See CHIGOE.

Jigger-mast (jig'er-mast), n. The aftmost mast of a four-masted ship. mast of a four-masted ship.

Jiggish (jigʻish), a. Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig. 'A certain
jiggish noise to which I dance.' Spectator.

Jiggle (jigʻsl), v.i. [Freq. from jig.] To practise affected or awkward motions; to wriggle.

Jiggumbob (jigʻum-bob), n. A trinket or
jimcrack. [Slang.]

He rifled all his pokes and fobs Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. Hudibras. Jigjog (jigʻjog), n. [Reduplication of jog.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push. Jigjog (jigʻjog), a. Having or pertaining to a jolting motion.

Jigmaker (jig'mäk-er), n. 1. One who makes or plays jigs.—2. A ballad maker.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jig-maker. Ford, Jihad, Jehad (ji-had', je-had'), n. [Ar. jihdd.] Among Mohammedans, a holy war waged against infidels or disbelievers in the prophet. Jill (ill), n. A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.

Jill (jil), n. [A form of gill.] A cup of metal. Snan. Jillet (jil'et), n. A giddy girl; a gill-flirt.

[Scotch.]

A filler brak' his heart at last, Burns.

A fulle trake his heart at last. Burns.

Jill-flirt (jilfleirt), n. A light wanton woman. Written also Gill-flirt.

Jilt (jilb), n. [Contr. from fillet, a dim. of
fill, a young woman; in Sc. fillet means a
giddy girl.] 1. A woman who gives her
lover hopes and capriciously disappoints
him; a woman who trifles with her lover; a
flirt a coupetfe. flirt; a coquette.

Fills ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.

Fifts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ. Pept.

2. A name of contempt for a woman. Jilt (jilt), v.t. To encourage and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover; to trick in love; to give hopes to and then reject. Jilt (jilt), v.t. To play the jilt; to practise deception in love and discard lovers; to flirt. Jimcrack (jim'krak), n. Same as Gimcvack. Jimmer (jim'en), n. A gimbal (which see). Jimmy (jim'mi), n. Same as Jemny, Jimp (jimp), a. [A form of yimp.] 1. Neat; handsome; gimp; elegant of shape. 'Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean.' Burns. 2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

Jimp (jimp), adv. Barely; scarcely; jimply. [Scotch.]

She had been married to Sir Richard jimp four

She had been married to Sir Richard fimp four months.

Jimply (jimp'li), adv. 1. In a jimp or neat manner; neatly.—2. Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

Jimps (jimps), a. A kind of easy stays. Jimpy (jimp'i), a. Neat; jimp. [Scotch.] Jimpy (jimp' i), adv. Tightly; neatly.

Jimson (jim'son), n. In the United States, the popular name of the plant Datura Stra-monium. See DATURA.

Jina, n. and a. See JAIN.

Jing, n. and a. See JAIN.
Jingal, Jingall (jin-gal'), n. See GINGAL.
Jingle (jing'gl), v. pret. & pp. jingled; ppr.
jingling. [Probably imitative. Comp. tinkle,
G. klingeln.] To sound with a tinkling
metallic sound; to clink, as money, chains,
or bells. 'Jingling chains.' Shak.
Jingle (jing'gl), v. To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as
nieces of metal

pieces of metal.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. Pope.

Jingle (jing'gl), n. 1. A ratiling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.—

2. Something that jingles; a little bell or ratile.—3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes, especially when the verses have few poetical claims.—4. A covered two-wheeled public car used in Cork.—5.† pl. St. Anthony's fire.

Jingo (jing'go), n. [From the Basque Jingo, God, according to some authorities.] 1. An expletive used as a mild oath, with by.—2. A person clamorous for war, or a warlike or aggressive policy; originally one of those who maintained that Britain should actively support the Turks in the Turco-Russian war of 1877-78: from the words of a song then popular. The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew. Pope.

then popular.

We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.

In this sense it takes the plural Jingoes.] Jingo (jing'go), a. Belonging or relating to the jingoes; as, the jingo policy; jingo bluster. See the noun.

to the jingoes; as, the jingo policy; jingo bluster. See the noun. Jink (jingk), v.t. [Perhaps from chink, the original meaning being to escape by a chink or narrow opening.] To elude; to cheat; to trick. [Scotch.] To elude a person by moving nimbly; to dodge.—To jink in, to enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony! My lord couldnatak it weel your coming and jinking in, in that fashion.

Jink (jinck), y. A quick illusory turn; the

Jink (jingk), n. A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—High jinks. See under HIGH.

act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—Highjinks. See under High.
Jinne (jin'në), n. pl. Jinn (jin). [Ar. The
sing, jinni or jinnee often takes the form
genie in English; and the pl. jinn is also
used as a singular.] In Mohammedan myth.
one of a race of genii, spirits, or demons,
fabled to have been created some thousands
of years before Adam, to have supernatural
powers, to be able to assume various forms,
and to befriend or work mischief on mankind. They frequently figure in the stories
told in the Arabian Nights.
Jippo (jip'pō), n. [Fr. jupe. See Jupon.]
A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.
Jirkinet (jirkin-et), n. [Dim. of jerkin.] A
sort of bodice or substitute for stays, without whalebone, worn by females. [Scotch.]
Jis (jis), n. See Grs.
Jo, Joe (jō), n. pl. Joes (jōz). [A form of joy,
probably derived directly from the Fr. jote,
joy.] A sweetheart; a darling. 'John Anderson, my jo, John.' Burns. [Scotch.]
Joar (jō'm), n. Same as Jouar.
Job (job), n. [A form of Prov. E. gob, a lump,
a portion, hence 'to work by the gob,' to
work by the piece. Comp. also Prov. E. job-

bel, jobbet, a small load.] 1. A piece of work taken on the occasion; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; as, the carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the job.—2. An undertaking with a view to profit; a public transaction done for private profit; an undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit; something performed ostensibly as a part of official duty, but really for the gain it brings.

No check is known to blush nor heart to throb,

No cheek is known to blush nor heart to throb, Save when they lose a question or a job. Pope

Save when they lose a question or a job. Pope.

—To do the job for one, to kill him. [Slang.]

Job (job), w.t. pret. & pp. jobbed; ppr. jobbing. 1. To let out in separate portions, as
work, among different contractors or workmen.—2. To let out, as horses or carriages
for hire.—3. To engage for one's own use for
hire; as, nollemen generally job carriagehorses in London. horses in London.

Then she went to the liveryman from whom she jobbed her carriages. Thackeray.

4. To buy in large quantity and sell in

amaller lots, as a broker from an importer of goods; as, to job cotton; to job clgars. Job (job), v. 1. To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.—2. To work at chance work.—3. To let a horse, carriage, and the like, for a short time; to hire a horse, carriage, &c., for a short time, for one's own use one's own use.

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage orses to town; they nearly all job, as it is invariably alled.

Mayhew.

4. To do work so as to make it subserve one's private ends; to pervert public service to private advantage.

(1Vate auγanuage. And judges *job*, and bishops bite the town, And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown. *Pope*

Job (job), a. A term applied to a miscellan-cous assortment of articles sold together, and generally with the idea that they are sold at a figure considerably under the or-

and generally with the idea that they are sold at a figure considerably under the ordinary trade price.

Job (job), n.t. pret. & pp. jobbed; ppr. jobbing.
[O. and Prov. E. job, to strike, hit, or peek; probably from the Celt. gob, mouth. See Gob.] I. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. I Estrange.—2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. Mozon.

Job (job), n. A sudden stab or prick with a pointed instrument. [Scotch.]

Job, Jobe (job), n.t. [From Job, the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his comforters.] To chide; to reprimand. [Slang.]

Jobation (job-ā'shon), n. [See last art.] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Vulgar.]

Jobation (job-ā'shon), n. [See last art.] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Vulgar.]

Jobber (job'er), n. 1. One who does small jobs; one who works at chance work.—2. One who lets or hires out carriages or horses for a time.—3. One who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers; a dealer in public stocks.—4. One who renders the discharge of public dutysubservient to private ends; an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue.

public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue.

Jobber-nowl (job'er-nol), n. [O.E. jobarde, a foolish fellow, and nowl, noll, head or top.] A loggerhead; a blockhead. Hudibras. [Low.]

Jobbery (job'er-l), n. Act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; the act of turning public matters to private advantage.

I now come to what are distinct inputations of

I now come to what are distinct imputations of jobbery, and where that is flourishing or easy no system can be other than vicious. Mayhew.

Jobbing (job'ing), a. A term applied to a person who works by the job, that is, executes for a certain hire such pieces of work as occasion throws in his way; as, a jobbing

gardener, &c.

Job-master (job'mas-tér), n. One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c.

"Why, sir, said a job-master to me, 'everybody jobs now. . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages. Maghew.

Job-printer (job'print-èr), n. A printer who does miscellaneous work, as bills, programmes, circulars, cards, &c.
Job's-comforter (jobz'kun-fert-èr), n. One who pretends to sympathize with you in trouble, but adds to your afflictions by attributing them to your own misconduct. [Colloq.]

Job's-tears (jobz'terz), n. A plant, Coix Lachryma. See Coix. Job-watch (job'woch), n. Same as Hack-

Jocantry † (jōk'ant-ri), n. [From L. jocans,

Jocantry † (jök'ant-ri), n. [From L. jocans, jocantis, ppr. of jocor, to jest, from jocus, a jest.] The act or practice of jesting.

Jockey (jök'i), n. [A word of doubtful etymology: by some said to be the northern form of Jackey, dim. of Jack, for John (see JACK); by others, to be of Gypsy origin, from chukni, a whip. See extract under JOCKEYISM.] 1. A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races.—2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain.—3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade. in trade.

Jockey (jok'i), v.t. pret. & pp. jockeyed or jockied; ppr. jockeying. 1. To play the jockey to; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has jockied you. J. Baillie,

2. To jostle by riding against. Johnson.—
3. To conduct, as a bill for the promotion of some scheme through the legislature, or to procure the rejection of, as of an opponent's measure, by equivocal or dishonest means.

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbours' railways jockeyed.

Dickers.

Jockey-club (jok'i-klub), n. A club or association of persons interested in horse-rac-

ing &c.

Jockeyism (jok'i-izm), n. Practice of

Jockeys.

Sockeyism properly means the management of a whip, and the word jockey is neither more nor less than the term (chukru), slightly modified, by which they (the gipsies) designate the formidable whips which they usually carry, and which are at present ingeneral use among horse-traffickers, under the title of jockey-whips.

Borrow.

Jockeyship (jok'i-ship), n. 1. The art or practice of riding horses.

Go flatter Sawney for his jockeyship. Chatterton 2. The character of being a jockey; a jockey; one who bears the character of a jockey.

Where can at last his jockeyship retire? Comper. Joconde, † a. Jocund (which see). Chaucer. Jocose (jök-ös), a. [L. jocosus, from jocus, a joke.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish: said of persons.

Focose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner.

Shaftesbury.

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as, jocose or comical airs.—Syn. Jocund, facctious, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish, sporting.

tive.

Jocosely (jök-ös'li), adv. In a jocose manner, in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

Jocoseness (jök-ös'nes), n. The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

Joco-serious (jö-kö-se'ri-us), a. Partaking of with pud seriousness.

JOCO-SETIOUS (Jo-RO-SETI-US), a. FAITAKING of mirth and seriousness.

Jocosity (jōk-ōs'i-ti), n. 1. Jocularity; merriment; waggery.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or jacasity.

Sir T. Browne.

as on mand of parameters.

2. A jocose act or saying; a joke.

Jocteleg (jok'te-leg), n. I from a famous cutler named Jacques de Liége, or James of Liége.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

An' gif the custock's sweet or sour, Wi' joctelegs they taste them.

An girthe custock's sweet or sour.

Jocular (jok'ū-lėr), a. [L. jocularis, from jocus, a joke.] 1. Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish: said of persons. —2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as, a jocular expression or style.—SYN. Jocose, facetious, humorous, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish, sportive.

Jocularity (jok'ū-lar'i-ti), a. The quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting. Jocularity (jok'ū-ler-li), adv. In a jocular manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

Joculary (jok'ū-lar-ri), a. Jocular.

Joculator (jok'ū-lar-ri), a. Jocular.

Joculator (jok'ū-lar-ri), a. Droll; merrily said.

said.

Jocund (jok'und), a. [L. joeundus, jucundus; connected with juvenis, a young man; E. young,] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; any; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted. 'Rural sports and joeund strains.' Prio.

The sky-larks sang in joeund rivalry, mounting higher and higher as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. [Cornhill Mag.]

Jocundity, Jocundness (jo-kund'i-ti, jok'-und-nes), n. State of being jocund or und-nes), n. merry; gaiety.

Jocundly (jok'und-li), adv. In a jocund

Jocundly (jok'und-li), adv. In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.
Joe (jō), n. See Jo, JOHANNES.
Joe, Joey (jō, jō'i), n. A slang name for a groat: so called from Joseph Hume, M.P., who strongly recommended the coin for the purpose of paying short cab fares.
Joe-Miller (jō-mil'er), n. [After Joe of Joseph Miller, a comic actor of the early part of the eighteenth century, whose name was attached to a jest-book, which became very popular, published in 1739, the year after his death.] An old jest; a stale joke; also, a jest-book. [Colloq.]
Joe-Millerism (jō-mil'er-izm), n. The art or practice of making, reciting, or retailing jests; the repetition of stale or flat jokes; and old jest.

old jest.

Joe-Millerize (jō-mil'êr-iz), v.t. To give a jesting or jocular character to; to mingle with jokes or jests. Sat. Rev.

Jog (jog), v.t. pret. & pp. jogged, ppr. jogging.

[Perhaps a form of jag, or allied to shock, or W. gogi, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

Sudden I jogged Ulysses. Jog (jog), v.i. 1. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot: in this and in the second sense generally followed by

so hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still jog on, and keep his trot.

Milton

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly; to get through life with but little progress. Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving.

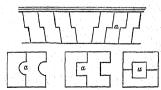
Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving.

Drysten,
Dryste

square notes, and juggler. Chaucer. Jogger (jog'er), n. 1. One who jogs or walks or moves heavily and slowly. 'Fellow joggers of the plough.' Dryden.—2. One who

or moves neavity and slowly. Find the plough. Dryden.—2. One who jogs or gives a sudden push.
Joggle (jog!), v.t. pret. & pp. joggled; ppr. jogglid; ppr. jogglid; pr. jogglid; [Freq. of jog.] 1. To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; to jostle. 2. In carp, to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart.

Joggle (jog'l), v.i. To push; to shake; to totter. totter. Joggle (jog'l), n. 1. In arch. the joint of stones or other bodies, so constructed as to prevent them sliding past each other by any force acting perpendicular to the pressure or



aa, Joggle-joints. 24, The last Joggle.

pressures by which they are held together; a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it.—2. The piece of metal or stone used in such a joint Joggle-joint (jog'l-joint), n. Joggle, n. 1.

Joggle-piece (jog1-pēs), n. In arch. a truss post, whose shoulders and sockets are formed to receive the lower end of a brace

Jogi, Jogie (jog'i), n. In the East Indies, the name given to a Hindu devotee; a yogi; a mendicant.

a mendicant.

Jog-trot (jog'trot), n. [Jog and trot.] A slow motion on horseback; hence, a slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

Jog-trot (jog'trot), a. Monotonous; easygoing; humdrum.

He had, however, subsided into the jog-trot routine which at his instigation I had abandoned.

Johannes (jo-han'ēz), n. [Mod. L.; Gr. Jō-annēs, John.] An old Portuguese gold coin of the value of 36s. contracted often into Joe or Jo. It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears.

Johannisberg (jo-han'is-bèrg), n. [From Johannisberg (jo-han'is-bèrg), n. [From Johannisberg (jo-han'is-berg), n. [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden,

where vines yielding the wine are grown.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhen-

The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

Johannite (jo-han'īt), n. A mineral of an emerald or apple-green colour, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxide of uranium.

John (jon), n. A proper name, sometimes used humorously or in contempt to designate an awkward rude person.—John Bull, the sportive collective name of the English people, first used in Arbuthnot's satire The History of John Bull. It is generally employed to convey the idea of an honest, blunt, but in the main good-natured character.—John Doe, in law proceedings, the name formerly given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the mixed action of ejectment. He was sometimes called Good-title. The fictitious defendant in this action was called Richard Roe.

John-apple, n. A sort of apple good for spring use when other fruit is spent, as it long retains its freshness.

John-crow Vulture (jon'krō vul'tūr), n. The local name in Jamaica for the turkey-huzard.

John-dory (jon-dōri), n. See Dorre.

Johnny (jon'i), n. [Dim. of John.] A fellow; a chap; a masher; a dandlified young fellow.

[Slang.]

Johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), n. In America,

Slang.] a master, is a market, is a market, is a cake made of maize meal, mixed with water, and baked or toasted before a fire; also, a cake of Indian meal made variously. Johnny-raw (ion-i-rg'), n. A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [Sportive.] Johnsonesse (ion-son-ēz'), n. The style or language of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it; a pompous inflated style, especially affecting words of classical origin.

When he wrete for publication, he (johnson) did his sentences out of English into Johnsoness. Macanday.

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-an), a. Relating to Dr. Johnson, his writings or style; long-worded; pompous.

Dr. Johnson, his writings of style; long-worded; pompous.

Johnsonianism, Johnsonism (jon-ső/ni-ani-zm, jon/son-izm), n. A word or idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resem-bling his.

John's-wort (jonz'wert), n. See SAINT JOHN'S-WORT.

John S-WORT.
Join (join), v.t. [Fr. joindre, from L. jungere,
junctum, to join (whence junction, conjugate, &c.); same root as Skr. yuj, to join;
E. yoke.] 1. To connect or bring together,
literally or figuratively; to place in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to associate.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field. Is, v. 8. What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder.

Mat, xix. 6.

What therefore an put as under.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers join.

Dryde

Millon.

Millon. Dryden.

2. To engage in; to make one's self a party in; as, to join battle. 'To join their dark encounter in mid air.' Milton.

Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honour in abundance, and joined affinity with Ahab. 2Ch. xviii. x. 3. To associate or connect one's self with; to become connected with; to unite with; to enter or become a member of, as a society; to merge in; as, he joined the army, the church, or the society; this river joins the other.

We jointly vow to join no other head. Dryden 4.† To command; to enjoin.

They join their penance, as they call it. Tyndale.

They join their penance, as they call it. Tyridate.

To join battle, to engage in battle.—
To join issue. See ISSUE.—SYN. To add, connect, combine, consociate, couple, link, amnex, attach, unite.

Join (join), v.i. 1. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a physical union; to grow together; to coalesce; to associate; as, the two houses join; the bones of the skull join; the two rivers join.—2. To unite or become associated with, as in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, society, or the like; to confederate; to league; as, North and South Germany joined in opposition to Bonaparte's ambitious views.

Should, we again break thy commandments, and

Should we again break thy commandments, and foirs in affinity with the people of these abominations? Egra is, r.4.

Any other may foir with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. Locke.

3. To meet in hostile encounter; to join battle.

battle.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day.

Shak.

Joinant,† ppr. Joining. Chaucer, Joinder (join'der), n. [Fr. joindre. See Join, v.t.] I. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands. Shak.

2. In law, (a) the coupling or joining of two 2. In tane, (a) the coupling of pointing of two things in a suit or action against another. (b) The coupling of two or more persons to-gether as defendants. (c) The acceptance by a party in an action of the challenge laid down in his adversary's demurrer or last down in pleading.

Joine, † v.t. To enjoin. Chaucer. Joiner (join'er), v. 1. One who joins. Specifically -2. One whose occupation is to con-

Joine, † v. To enjom. Crawacer.

Joiner (join'er), n. 1. One who joins. Specifically -2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of gine, framing, or nails; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses. See Carpentre.

Joinery (join'er-j), n. The art of a joiner; the art or practice of framing or joining wood-work for the external and internal finishing of houses, such as doors, sashes, shutters, stairs, &c. See Carpentre.

Join-pand (join'nand), n. Writing in which letters are joined in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

Joining-hand (join'ing-hand), n. Same as Join-hand (which see).

Joint (joint), n. [Fr. joint, from joindre, pp. joint, to join. See Join.] 1. The place or part in which two separate things are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things with the closely contiguous parts connected, the connection being such as either to permit motion in the things connected or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

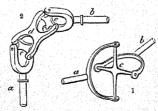
A scaly gaunden now with joints of steel, Must glove this hand.

Shak.

A scaly gauntlet now with *joints* of steel, Must glove this hand.

Must glove this hand.

Specifically, (a) in anat. the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle. (b) In bot. a node or knot; also, the part between two nodes; an internode; as, the joint of a cane or of a stalk of wheat. (c) In arch. the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, etc., or by a superincumbent weight; as, the joint between two stones. (a) In rail, the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. (e) In carp. and joinery, the place where or the mode in which noe piece of timber is connected with another. Pieces of timber are mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another. Pieces of timber are
framed and joined to one another most generally by mortises and tenons, of which there
are several kinds, and by iron straps and
boits. Joints receive various names according to their forms and uses.—A longitudinal
joint is one in which the common seam runs
parallel with the fibres of both.—A butting
or butt joint is one in which the plane of the
joint is at right angles to the fibres, and the parallel with the fibres of both. A butting or but joint is one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres, and the fibres of both pieces in the same straight line.—A square joint is one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres of one piece, and parallel to those of the other.—A bevel joint is a joint in which the plane of the joint is parallel to the fibres of one piece, and oblique to those of the other.—A mitre joint is one in which the plane of the joint makes oblique angles with both pieces.—Dove-tail joint. See DOVE-TAIL.—Scarf joint. See SCARE. See also MORTISE, TENON.—Universal joint, in mech an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. A

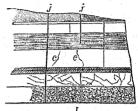


Universal Joints (single and double).

very incenious contrivance, called from the very ingenious contrivance, called from the name of the inventor, Hooke's universal joint, is frequently employed for transferring the rotation of one axis to another when the two are not in the same straight line. In fig. 1, the ends of the shafts α and b are each formed into a semicircular arc, and connected by means of a cross c. This joint ceases to act when the angle between the shafts is less than 140° and the motion transmitted is variable in proportion as the angle diminishes. These disadvantages are corrected by using the double joint, fig. 2, in which two crosses are employed, and connected by a separate link d.—Out of joint, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket, hence, figuratively, confused, disordered. confused; disordered.

The jaundiced eye;
Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are
out of joint.
Tennyson.

2. In geol. a fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratifica-



cc. Cracks. jj, Joints.

tion. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints. See CLEAVAGE. In regard to joint, they are natural fassures which often traverse rocks in straight or well-defined lines. . . The joints are straight-cut chinks, often slightly open, and passing not only through layers of successive deposition but also through balls of linestone or other matter.

3. A limb.

This swain because of his great limb or joint shall pass Pompey the Great.

Shak.

4. One of the large pieces into which a careass is cut up by the butcher.

Joint (joint), a. 1. Shared by two or more; as, joint property. 'A joint burden laid upon us all.' Shak.—2. United in the same profession, having on intractic the same upon us all. "Shak.—2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; used in composition; as, a joint-heir or heiress.—3. United; combined; acting in concert; as, a joint force; joint efforts; joint

Joint (joint), v.t. 1. Tor joints; to articulate 1. To form with a joint

The fingers are jointed together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. Ray.

2. To unite by a joint or joints; to prepare by straightening, smoothing, or the like, so as to fit closely; to fit together; as, to joint pieces of timber.—3. To unite closely; to

The times's state
Made friends of them, jointing their force 'gainst 4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces;

to separate the joints of. He joints the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off and bears the head along.

Dryden.

Joint (joint), v.i. To coalesce as by joints, or as parts mutually fitted to one another; as, stones cut so as to joint into each other.

Joint-chair (joint'char), n. In railways, the chair which occurs at the jointing of two rail ends. See under CHAIR.

Jointed (joint'ed), p. and a. Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes; as, a jointed doll; a jointed stem.

Jointedly (joint'ed-li), adv. In a jointed manner; by joints.

Jointed for the provided stem.

Jointed for the provided with largest which joints; specifically, (a) the largest

manner; by joints.

Jointer (joint'er), n. 1. One who or that which joints; specifically, (a) the largest plane used by joiners in straightening the edges of boards, &c., to be joined together. Called also Jointing-plane. (b) In masonry, a tool for filling the mortar cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.—2. In masonry, a bent piece of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint.

Joint-evil (joint'e-vil), n. Disease of the joints; especially, a disease in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

Joint-flat (joint/fi-at), n. In law, a flat issued against two or more trading partners by a joint creditor.

joint creditor.

Joint-fir (joint'fer), n. See GNETACEÆ.

Joint-heir (joint'far), n. An heir having a
joint interest with another. Rom. viii. 17.

Jointing-plane (joint'ing-plān), n. See
JOINTER, 1 (a).

Jointing-rule (joint'ing-röl), n. In masonny,
a straight edge used for guiding the jointer

y, Sc. fey. ü. Sc. abune:

oil, pound:

in forming the joints. The object is to secure evenness and accuracy in the face of the work.

the work.

Jointly (jointli), adv. In a joint manner;
together; unitedly; in concert.

Jointress (jointres), n. A woman who has
a jointure; a dowager.

weess Written also Jointweess.

Our queen, The imperial jointress of this warlike state. Shak

Joint-stock (joint/stok), n. Stock held in company.—Joint-stock company, an association of a number of individuals for the agion of a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on a specified business or undertaking, of which the shares are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners.

Jointstool (joint/stol), n. A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

of parts inserted in each other.

Sointstools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.

Cowper.

Joint-tenancy (joint'ten-an-si), n. In law, a
tenure of estate by unity of interest, title,

tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

Joint-tenant (joint'ten-ant), n. In law, one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy. Jointure (joint'up. n. [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

Jointure (joint'ūr), v.t. pret. & pp. jointured; ppr. jointuring. To settle a jointure upon.

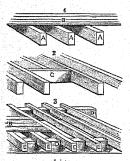
Jointuress (joint'ūr-es), n. See Jointress.
Joint-worm (joint'werm), n. A jointed
worm; an intestinal worm of the genus Tænia; tape-worm.

Tenia; tape-worm.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm.

Tis the joint-worm which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the Lumbrieus leatus, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm.

Joist (joist), n. [O.Fr. giste, Fr. gite, a bed, a place to lie on, L.L. gista, from L. jacitum, pp. of jacere, to lie.] In arch. one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which rest on the walls or on girders, and sometimes on both. Joists are laid hori-



I. A. A. Joists. B. Floor boards. 2. C. Trimming joist. 3. D. D. Binding joists. E. E. Bridging joists. B. Floor boards.

zontally in parallel equidistant rows.—
Trimming joists, two joists, into which each
end of a small beam, called a trimmer, is
framed. See TRIMMER.—Binding joists, the
joists which form the principal support of the
floor, and run from wall to wall.—Bridging
joists, those which are bridged on to the
binding joists, and carry the floor.—Ceiling
joists, cross pieces fixed to the binding
joists underneath to sustain the lath and
plaster.

Joist (joist), v.t. To fit or furnish with

Joine (jok), n. [L. jocus, Fr. jeu, It. giuco, gioco, a jest.] 1. Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something withy or sportive; a jest; raillery.

A college joke to cure the dumps. 2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke! Pope.

-A practical joke. See under PRACTICAL.
-In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious in-

Joke (jök), v.i. pret. & pp. joked; ppr. joking. To jest; to be merry in words or joking. actions.

Joke (jök), v.t. To cast jokes at; to make merry with; to rally.
Joker (jök'er), n. A jester; a merry fellow.
Jokingly (jök'ing-li), adv. In a joking manner; in a merry way.
Jokish (jök'ish), a. Jocular.
Oh, dear, how jokish these gentlemen are. O'Keefe.

Jole, Joll (jöl), n. 1. Same as Jowl (which see).—2. The beak of a bird; the head of an animal, as of a fish. [Provincial.] Jole, † Joll † (jöl), n.t. To strike the jole or head against anything; to clash with violence

ence.

Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders
That you jole it so against the post? Beau. & Fl. They may joll horns together like any deer in the

nerd.

Jolie, † a. Jolly.—Jolie Robin, the name of a dance. Chaucer.

Jolifi, † a. [O.Fr.] Jolly; joyful. Chaucer.

Jollification (jolli-fi-kā'shon), n. A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry-making. [Colloq.]

Jollily (jolli-li), adv. [See Jolly.] In a jolly manner; with noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress jatily inclined

The goodly empress jollily inclined
Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. Dryden. Jolliment + (jol'li-ment), n. Mirth; merri-

ment. Spenser.

Jolliness, Jollity (jol'li-nes, jol'li-ti), n.
The quality or condition of being jolly;
noisy mirth; galety; merriment; festivity. All now was turned to jollity and game. Milton.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him who was only worthy to enter into it.

Sir P. Sidney. SYN. Merriment, mirth, gaiety, festivity,

SYN. Merriment, mirth, gaiety, festivity, hilarity, jovialty.
Jolly (jolli), a. [O.Fr. joli, jolif, Fr. joli, gay, merry, from the Scand.; comp. Icel. jol, Sw. and Dan. jul, E. yule, Christmas. See YULE.]
1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than cheerful; as, a jolly troop of huntsmen.

huntsmen. 'A jolly place,' said he, 'in times of old!
But something ails it now; the spot is cursed.'
Wordswort

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it; exciting mirth or gaiety.

And with his jolly pipe delights the groves. Prior. 3. Of fine appearance; handsome; plump; in excellent condition of body. Full jolly excellent condition of body. knight he seemed.' Spenser.

The coachman is swelled into jolly dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors. Irving. Jolly, in popular slang, is now used in the sense of great; as, a jolly muff; and, as an adverb, in the sense of very, very much, remarkably; as, jolly green; jolly drunk.

Oh, Miss P., look here! I've got such a jolly big toadstool. Thackeray.

Jolly-boat (jol'li-bôt), n. [Same word as yawl; D. jol, Dan. jolle, a yawl, a jolly-boat.] A small clincher-built boat belonging to a ship, smaller than a cutter. It is about 4 feet beam to 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow and wide transom.

Jollyhead † (jol'li-hed), n. A state of jollity

Spenser.

Jolt (jölt), v.i. [Perhaps connected with jole, joll, to strike against.] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.

He whipped the horses, the coach jolled again.
Rambler.

Jolt (jölt), v.t. To shake with sudden jerks,

as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Is it not very unhappy that Lysander must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and Corinna joiled and commended in a stage-coach? Tatter.

Jolt (jolt), n. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first jolt had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy.

Swift.

Jolter (jölt/er), n. One who or that which

Jolterhead, Jolthead (jölt'ér-hed, jölt'hed), A head disproportionately large; hence, a dunce; a blockhead.

He must then have . . . had a *folthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits.

Grew. Fie on thee, folthead! thou canst not read. Shak.

Fic on thee, joilhead! thou canst not read. Shak. Joltingly (jölting-li), adv. In a joiting manner; so as to joit or shake. Jombre, tv.t. To jumble. Chaucer. Jonathan (jon-athan), n. [From Jonathan Trumbull, an important actor in the revolutionary struggle in America. At an early period of the war when a consultation was

held during a serious crisis Washington remarked, 'We must consult brother Jonathan, Trumbull being then governor of Con-necticut. This was done, and Trumbull's services were of the highest value. When difficulties afterwards arose Washington's dimentities arrewards arose washingtons saying was frequently repeated, and at last became quite proverbial.] A sportive collective name for the inhabitants of the United States, as John Bull is for Englishmen: sometimes also applied to an individual as a specimen of the class; as, he is

Jongler (jonggl-ér), n. [Fr. jongleur.] A juggler; a jester. Milman. [Rare.] Jonglerie,† n. Idle talk. Chaucer. See

JANGLE.
Jonquil, Jonquille (jon'kwil), a. [Fr. jonquille; It. ginnchiglia, dim. formed from L. juncus, a rush, from the colour and form of the plant.] A plant of the genus Narcissus, the N. Jonquilla, nat. order Amaryllid-



Jonquil (Narcissus Fonquilla).

acce, one of the sweetest and most elegant of its family: called sometimes the Rushleaved Daffodil. The sweet-scented jon-quil (N. odorus), a native of the south of Europe, is also an ornament of our borders. Perfumed water is made from the flowers.

Jook, n.i. See Jouk.
Jookery, Jookerie (juk'ri), n. [See Jouk.]
Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the jookerie of the baile that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after

Jookery-pawkery, Jookerie-pawkerie (jukri-pakri), n. [Probably from jouk, and O. Sc. pauk, an art or wile. See PAWKIE.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]
Joram (jö'ram), n. Same as Jorum.

Jordan Jorden (jordan, jorden), n. [Ori-jordan, Jorden (jordan, jorden), n. [Ori-ginally a vessel in which a pilgrim brought home water from the Jordan.] 1.† A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider. Chaucer.—2. A chamber-pot.

Jorum (jō'rum), n. [Perhaps a corruption

Joseph: coat or habit for women, with buttons down

Joseph (jozef), n. [Probably in allusion to
Josephs coat of many colours.] A riding
coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, sitting upon a bank of flowers, dressed in a green joseph.

Goldsmith.

Joskin (joskin), a. [Origin doubtful.] A country bumpkin; aclown; a yokel. [Slang.] Jossa, † inter]. [Probably from ho! and Fr. ca, hither] Come hither! Chaucer.
Joss-stick (jos/stik), n. [Chinese joss, a deity, and E. stick.] In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.
Lostle (ios?) at pure. & no jostled. not.

Jostle (jost), v.t. pret. & pp. jostled; ppr. jostling. [A dim. from joust. See JOUST.]
To push against; to crowd against so as to render unsteady; to elbow; to hustle. 'You who are jostled in the crowd of this world.'

Thackeray.

Jostle (jos'1), v.i. To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

Theirs was no common party race, Fostling by dark intrigue for place. Sir W. Scott.

Jot (jot), n. [From iöta, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet. See Iotl.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. 'No jot he moved.' Keats.

Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

Mat. v. 18.

Neither will they bate One jot of ceremony.

Jot (jot), v.t. pret. & pp. jotted; ppr. jotting. To set down; to make a memorandum of Jotter (jot'er), n. 1. One who makes notes or memoranda.—2. The book in which notes

or memoranda are made.

Jotting (jot'ing), n. A memorandum.

Jougs (jugz), n. [L. jugum, a yoke.] An instrument of a yoke.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

Jouissance † (zhö-îs'ans), n. Jouissance t (thö is'ans), n. [Pr. jouissance,] Enjoy-ment; joy; mirth. Spenser.
Jouk, Jook (jök), v.i. [A form of dwek, to bend the head rapidly; or allied to G. zucken, to shrink, in order to avoid a blow.] To bend down or incline the body forwards with a quick motion in order to avoid a stroke or any incurve to double or turn, as a hare: to dodee.

jury; to double or turn, as a hare; to dodge. [Scotch.]

I jouk beneath Misfortune's blows As weel's I may. Rurns

I jouk beneath Misfortune's blows

Jounce† (jouns), v. t. [See JAUNT.] To
jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding.

Jounce† (jouns), n. A jolt; a shake.

Journal (jernal), n. [Fr., from L. diurnals, diurnal, from dies, a day.] I. A diary;
an account of daily transactions and events,
or the book containing such account; any
record of a series of transactions; as, (a)
in book-keeping, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered
under each day's date, or in groups at longer
periods. (b) Naut. a daily register of the ship's
course and distance, the winds, weather, and
other occurrences. (c) A newspaper or other
periodical published daily; any publication
issued at successive periods as materials
accumulate, as a publication containing an
account of inventions, discoveries, and improvements in arts and sciences, the transactions of a learned society, or the like.
(d) In mining, a record of the strata passed
through in sinking.—2. In mach. that part
of shafting which rests in the bearings.—
3.† A day's work; a journey.

In all thy age of journals thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rices so well?

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took, Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well? B. Fonson.

Journal†(jer'nal), a. [See the noun.] Daily; quotidian; diurnal. Ere twice the sun hath made his fournal greeting

Journalary (jerna-la-ri), a. Daily; diurnal. 'The journalary history of his adventures.' Warburton.

The journalary history of his adventures.' Warburton.
Journal-book (jer'nal-buk), n. A book for making daily records.
Journal-box (jer'nal-buks), n. In mech. the box on which the journal of a shaft, ask, or pin bears and moves. It is made in two or more parts for convenience in opening and adjusting it.
Journal ism (jer'nal-ism), n. 1. The keeping of a journal. —2. The trade or occupation of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal; the influence exerted by public journals, it is influence exerted by public journals. Journalst (jer'nal-ist), n. 1. The writer of a journal or diary.—2. The conductor of or writer in a public journal; a newspaper editor, correspondent, critic, or reporter. Journalistic (jer-nal-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to journalistic (jer-nal-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to journalistic literature.
Journalize (jer-nal-ist), pret. & pp. journalized; ppr. journalizing. To enter in a journal or account of, as daily transactions; to give the form of a journal to.

He kept his journal very diigently, but then what was there to journalized.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to journalize! Johnson.

Journalize (jer'nal-īz), v. a. To contribute to writing or aid in conducting a journal; as, he is engaged in journalizing,
Journee, † n. A day's journey; a day's work.

Chaucer.
Journey (jerni), n. [Fr. journée, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from L. diurnus, daily, from dies, a day.] 1,† The work or travel of a day.—2. Travel from one place to another; passage; as, a journey from London to Paris, or to Rome; a week's journey. 'A long journey from the upper regions.' Burnet.

Journey (jer'ni), v.i. To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south, Gen. xii. o. Journey-bated† (jer'ni-bāt-ed), a. Fatigued or worn out with a journey. Shak.

Journey-batedt (jerni-bāt-ed), a. Fatigued or worn out with a journey. Shak.

Journeyer (jerni-ch), n. One who journeys.

Journeyman (jerni-man), n. Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is so supposed to have learned his special occupation.

Journey-weight (jerni-wät), n. A term applied at the mint to the weight of certain process of coin which were probably con-

appned at the mint to the weight of certain parcels of coin, which were probably considered formerly as a day's work. The journey-weight of gold is 15 troy lbs., which is coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1402 half-sovereigns. A journey-weight of silver weighs 60 lbs. troy, and is coined into 792 crowns, or 1534 half crowns, or 3960 shillings, or 7930 sixpences. or 7920 sixpences.

Journey-work (jer'ni-werk), n. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occunation

pation.
Joust (jöst), n. [O. Fr. juste, jouste, joste, jousting. See the verb.] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and struck with swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. Written also Just.

It was a court of jourts and mimes, Where every courtier tried at rhymes. Joust (jöst), v. . [O. Fr. juster, jouster, joster, to tilt; It. giustare, from L. justa, near to, nigh.] I. To engage in mock fight on horseback; to tilt.

All who since, baptized or infidel, Fousted in Aspramont and Montalban. Milton. To push; to drive; to jostle. Written also

Jouster (jöst'er), n. One who jousts or takes

Jousting-helmet (jöst'ing-helmet), n. A wide, large helmet, made to cover the head and neck, and rest upon the shoulders of the knight, used in jousts and tournaments. It was decorated with the orle displaying his colours and his crest above that.

Jove (jöv), n. [L. Jons, genit. of Jupiter, Gr. Zeus.] 1. The chief divinity of the Romans; Jupiter.—2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above Why Fove's satellites are less than Fove. 3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the

r.
And Fove descends in showers of kindly rain.

Dryden.

4 † In alchemy, the metal tin.

Jovial (jö'vi-al), a. [L.L. Jovialis, from Jupiter, Jovis, Jupiter. This planet was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament.] 1. Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

The fixed stars are strologically differenced by the

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or Found according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.

Str T. Browne.

2.† In alchemy, of or pertaining to tin.—3. Gay; merry; joyous; Jolly; as, a jovial youth; a jovial throng.

Be bright and jovial among your guests. Shak, His odes are some of them panegyrical, others noral, the rest jovial or bacchanalian. Dryden. Syn. Merry, joyous, gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful.

Jovialist (jö'vi-al-ist), n. One who lives a

Joviality (jō-vi-al'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being jovial; merriment; festivity. The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other joviality. Sir T. Herbert.

The first day vapours away in totacet, eases, and other jorulaity.

Jovially (16'vi-al-ii), adv. In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.

Jovialness (jō'vi-al-nes), n. Joviality; noisy mirth; gaiety.

Jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), n. Joviality.

Jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), n. Joviality.

Jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), n. In estron. having relation to Jupiter as a centre.

Jovinianist (jō-vin'i-an-ist), n. Eccles. a follower of Jovinian, a monk of the fifth century, who denied the virginity of Mary.

Jovis, † n. [See Jove.] Jupiter. Chaucer.

Jovy (jo'vi), a. Jovial; gay. 'I thought I might be jovy.' Beau. & Fl.

Jow (jou), v.t. [Imitative.] To move from side to side; to toll as a bell. [Sootch.]

Jowar (jō'ar), n. In the East Indies, the

Jowar (jō'ar), n. In the East Indies, the name given to the Indian millet (Sorghum

Joweles, n. pl. Jewels. Chaucer.
Jowl (jöl), n. [A word appearing also in the
forms jole, joll, chowl; from A. Sax. ceole,

the cheek, the jaw.] The cheek.—Cheek to jowl, with the cheeks close together. Jow1 (jol), v.t. To jole; to dash; to throw.

How the knave jozols it to the ground. Jowlopped (jou'lopt), a. In her. same as

Jettopeat.
Jowler (jöl'er), n. [From having thick jowls.] A hunting dog, bengle or other dog.
Jowter (jou'ter), n. [A corruption of joiler.]
One who carries fish about the country on One who carries has adout the country on horseback for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger. Joy (joi), n. [O.Fr. joye, joie, goie, Fr. joie, It. gioja, from L. gaudium, joy, gaudere, to rejoice.] 1. The passion or emotion excited rejoice.] I. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhibitation of spirits.

For is a delight of the mind, from the considera-tion of the present or assured approaching possession of a good.

Locke.

2. The cause of joy or happiness.

For ye are our glory and joy. r Thes. ii. 20.
A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Keatr.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Keatt.—Hilarity, Joy. See under HILARITY—SYN. Gladness, pleasure, delight, happiness exultation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss, gaiety, mirth, merriment, festivity, hilarity.
Joy (joi), v. To rejoice; to be glad; to exult 'Joying to feel herself alive.' Tennyson.

I will joy in the God of my salvation. Hab. iii, 18

Joy (joi), v.t. 1. To give joy to; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Neither pleasure's art can joy my spirits. Shak. My soul was joyed in vain. Pope.

2.† To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. See ENJOY.

And let her joy her raven-colour'd love. Shak. Who might have lived and joyed immortal bliss.

Joyance (joi'ans), n. [O.Fr. joiant, joyful.] Gaiety; festivity; enjoyment; happiness; delight.

Is it a matter of *joyance* to those wise and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . , should be now extinct? **Landor.**

Ild be now extinct?
For like a god thou art, and on thy way
Of glory sheddest, with benignant ray,
Beauty, and life, and joyance from above.
Southey.

Joy-hells (joi'belz), n. pl. Bells rung on ε festive occasion.

Joyful (joi'ful), α. Full of joy; very glad: exulting.

My soul shall be joyful in my God. Is. lxi. 10.

at has sometimes of before the cause of joy. Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life, Syn. Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, festive, joyous, happy, blissful, exulting.

Joyfully (joi'ful-li), adv. In a joyful manner, with joy; gladly.

Never did men more joyfully obey. Joyfulness (joi'ful-nes), n. The state of being joyful; great gladness; joy. Joyless (joi'les), a. 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the joyless victor sat. Dryden. It is sometimes followed by of. 'Joyless of the grove.' Dryden.—2. Giving no joy or

A joyless, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. Shak. Joylessly (joiles-li), adv. In a joyless manner; without joy. Joylessness (joiles-nes), n. State of being

joyless.
Joyous (joi'us), a. [O. Fr. joyous, joious;
Fr. joyeux; from L. gaudiosus, from gaudium, joy.] 1. Glad; gay; merry; joyiul.

Foyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs Whispered it to the woods. Millon

It sometimes has of before the cause of joy. And joyous of our conquest early won. 2. Giving joy.

Each object of the joyous scene around Vernal delight inspires. J. Warton. SYN. Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, glad, mirthful, sportive, festive, joyful, happy, blissful, charming, delightful. Joyously (joi'us-li), adv. In a joyous manner; with joy or gladness.

Joyousness (joi'us-nes), n. The state of being joyous.

being joyous.

Jub† (jub), n. A bottle or vessel of some kind; a jug.

Juba (jū'ba), n. [L., a mane.] In zool. the long thick-set hairs which adorn the neck, chest, or spine of certain quadrupeds. Jubæa (jū-be'a), n. A genus of palms con-

taining only one species, the coquito (which

Jube (jū'bē), n. A term applied, especially in France, to the rood-loft or gallery in a cathedral or church at or over the entrance to the choir, from the custom of pronounc-ing the words jube Domine benedicere from ing the wortes yater Domine beneticer? From it in the service before certain lessons, which were sometimes chanted there. The name was also applied to the ambo.
Jubilant (jū'bi-lant), a. [L. jubilans. See Jubilee] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting or singing with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended jubilant. Milton. The night-birds all that hour were still, But now they are jubilant anew. Coleridge.

Jubilar† (jū'bil-ėr), α . Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat years of our Constanti (James I.) deserves to be solemne and jubilar. Bp. Hall.

Jubilate (jū-bi-lā/tē), n. [L., second pers. pl. imper. of jubilo, to rejoice, to sing.] The third Sunday after Easter: so called because in the primitive church divine service was commenced with the words of the sixty-sixth Psalm: 'Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ'—'Sing to the Lord, all ye lands.'

Jubilation (jū-bi-lā'shon), n. [Fr., from L. jubilatio. See JUBILEE.] The act of declaring triumph; a rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

tation.

Jubilee (jū'bi-lē), n. [Fr. jubilé; L. jubilœus, jubilee, from Heb. yōbēl, the blast of a trumpet, and hence the sabbatical year announced by the sound of the trumpet.]

1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. This was reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence—2. A season of great public joy and festivity; any occasion of rejoicing or joy.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the judgle of reason.

South,

3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome at stated intervals, originally of a hundred years, but now of twentyfive, in which the pope grants plenary in-dulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at the entrones of St. Feter and St. Fath at Rome. The indulgence is now also obtain-able by attending the stations in villages to which later pontifis have conceded the in-dulgence in lieu of going to the Eternal City

itself.

Jucundity (jū-kund'i-ti), n. [L. jucunditas, from jucundus, sweet, pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

Judaic, Judaical (jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'ik-al), a.

[L. Judaicus, from Judæa.] Pertaining to the Jews.

the Jews.
Judaically (jū-dā'ik-al-li), adv. After the
Jewish manner. 'Celebrating their Easter
judaically.' Milton.
Judaism (jū'dā-izm), n. [Fr. judaisme, from
Judain] 1. The religious doctrines and

rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.—2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies

Judaist (jū'dā-ist), n. An adherent to Ju-

Judaistic (jū-dā-ist/ik), a. Relating or per

Judaistic (jū-dā-ist'ik), a. Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaization (jū'dā-īz-ā"shon), a. The act of judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual.

Judaize (jū'dā-īz), v.ī. pret. & pp. judaized; ppr. judaizing, [Fr. judaizer, from Judah.]

1. To conform to the religious doctrines and ritas of the Javes: to affect the menners or rites of the Jews; to affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to judaises so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances.

Milner.

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew. Judaize (jū'dā-īz), v.t. To bring into contermity with the manners, customs, or rites of the Jews; as, to judaize the Christian

Sabhath,
Judaizer (jū'dā-iz-ér), n. 1. One who conforms to the religion, customs, manners, &c., of the Jews.—2. One who reasons or

interprets like a Jew. Judas (jū'das), n. [After the false apostle.]

I. A treacherous person; one who betrays

669 under the semblance of friendship. -2. A small trap in a door; a judas-hole.

There was a judas, or small trap, open in the door itself.

Judas-coloured (jū'das-kul-èrd), a. Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

There's treachery in that Fudas-coloured beard.

Judas-hole (jū'das-höl), n. A small trap or hole in a door made for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it; a index within it; a judas.

He knew the world as he had seen it through udas-holes, chiefly in its foulness and impurity.

G. Reade.

Judasly (jū/das-li), adv. Treacherously. Tyndall.

Tyndad.

Judas-tree (jū'das-trē), n. A plant of the genus Cercis (the C. Sülquastrum), remarkable for the beauty of its rose-coloured flowers. It derives its name from a tradition that Judas hanged himself on it. It

tion that Judas hanged himself on it. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminose and sub-order Cessalpinese.

Judcock (jud'kok), n. A small snipe, Gallinago gallinula. Called also Jack-snipe.

Judean (jū-dē'an), n. A native or inhabitant of Judea.

Judge (jū), n. [Fr. juge; It. giudice; L. judea, Judicis, a judge, from jus, juris, law or right, and dico, to pronounce.] I. A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose. held for the purpose.

Fudges ought to remember that their office is fus diere, not fus dare; to interpret law, and not to make law or give law.

Bacon.

2. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of anything; one who can discern truth and propriety; a critic; a connoisseur.

A man who is no judge of law, may be a good judge of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting.

Dryden.

painting.

3. In Jewish hist, a chief magistrate with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by judges more than 300 years, and the history of their transactions is called the Book of Judges. Hence—4 pl. The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge (juj), v.i. pret. & pp. judged; ppr. judging. [Fr. juger, L. judico, to judge. See the noun.] 1. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; as, he was present on the bench but could not judge in the case.

The Lord judge between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 5 2. To assume the right to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment.

It is not ours to judge-far less condemn. 3. To compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood; to form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish.

Judge not according to the appearance. Jn. vii. 24. Judge (juj), v.t. 1. To hear and determine authoritatively, as a case or controversy between parties; to examine into and de-

de.

Everlasting Fate shall yield

To fickle Chance, and Chaos judge the strife

Mills

2. To examine and pass sentence on; to try.

God shall judge the righteous and the wicked.

Eccl. iii. 17.

To arrogate judicial authority over; to assume the right to pass judgment upon; to pass severe sentence upon; to be censorious towards.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. Mat. vii. 1. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord Judge-advocate (juj-ad'vō-kāt), n. See AD-

Judgement (juj'ment), n. Same as Judg-Judger (juj'er), n. One who judges or

Judgeship (juj'ship), n. The office of a

Judgingly (juj'ing-li), adv. In the manner of a judge; judiciously.

He declares that this work neither his own ministers nor any else can discerningly enough or judgingly perform.

Judgment (juj'ment), n. [Fr. jugement.]

1. The act of judging: (a) the act or process of the mind, in comparing its ideas, to

find their agreement or disagreement and to ascertain truth; (b) the process of exam-ining facts and arguments to ascertain proining facts and arguments to ascertain propriety and justice; (c) the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another; (d) the administration of justice and the passing of sentence. 'A Daniel come to judgment.' Shak. — 2. The act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense; discernment; understanding.

You have good judgment in horsemanship. Shak. 3. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the 3. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; in logic, the second of the three logical operations of the mind. It consists in comparing together two of the simple notions which are the subjects of simple apprehension, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other. Hence judgment is either affirmative or negative, and the subjects of judgment are propositions which are expressions of the agreement or disagreement of one term with another.—4. A determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments; as, in the formation of our judgments we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject. Specifically, in logic, an affirmation of some kind or other, as snow is white, man is mortal; the contrast to judgment is a mere notion, as white, mortality.—5. In law, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried.—6. Opinion; notion; manner of thinking about something.

She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. Shak.

She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. Shak. 7. A calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners.

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and fudgrents: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance.

8. In Scrip. divine dispensations or government; statutes or commandments of God. How unsearchable are his judgments. Rom. xi. 33.

9. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

He hath reserved . . . unto the judgment of the One that before the judgment carries poor souls to hell.

Shak.

To heir.

Judgment of God, a term formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or not ploughshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to yindicate innocence.—SYN. Decision, verdict, sentence, award, estimate, notion, opinion, belief, conclusion, discrimination, penetration, discernment, understanding, sagacity, intelligence

Judgment-day (juj'ment-dā), n. In theol. the last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

Judgment-debt (jujment-det), n. In law, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order, and in respect of which he can at any time attach the debtor's goods and chattels. Such debts have the preference of being paid in full, as compared with simple contract

debts, Judgment-hall (juj/ment-hal), n. The hall where courts are held. Judgment-like (juj/ment-lik), a. A term applied to anything supposed to betoken divine judgment or displeasure. [Seotch.]

It would have been a judgment-like thing, had a bairn of Doctor Pringle's been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelatic idolatry.

Galt.

Judgment-seat (juj'ment-set), n. The seator bench on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the judgment-scat of Christ.

Rom. xiv. to.

Judica. (jū'di-ka), n. [2d sing. imperat.
mood of L. judico, to judge.] The fifth
Sunday of Leut: so named because in the
primitive church the services of the day
were begun with the opening words of the
forty-third Psalm: 'Judica me, Domine'—
'Judge me, O Lord.'

Judicable (jū'di-ka-bl), a. Capable of being
tried or decided.

tried or decided.

Pride is soon discernable, but not easily fudicable.

For. Taylor.

Judicative (jú'dik-āt-iv), a. Having power to judge. 'The former is but an act of the judicative faculty.' Hammond.

Judicatory (jū'dik-ā-to-ri), a. [L. judicato-rius, from judico, to judge, judex, judicis a judge.] Pertaining to the passing of judg-ment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

Justice; dispensing Justice.

He who had power to admonish, had also power to reject in an authoritative or judicatory way.

Judicatory (jū'dik-ā-to-ri), n. 1. A court of justice; a tribunal.—2. Administration of justice. 'The supreme court of judicatory.' mandon

Clarendon.
Judicature (ju'dik-ā-tūr), n. [Fr.] 1. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of judicature is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.—2. A court of justice; a judicatory.—3.† Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

enactment.

Our Saviour disputes not here the judicature, for that was not his office, but the morality, of divorce.

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicial (jū-di'shal), a. [L. judicialis, from judiciam, judgment.] 1. Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; as, judicial power.—2. Practised or employed in the administration of justice; as, judicial proceedings.—3. Proceeding from, issued or ordered by, a court of justice; as, a judicial determination; a judicial writ; a judicialsale.—4. Inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; as, a judicial punishment. or in judgment; as, a judicial punishment.

Why then should he . . attempt to throw dishonourable imputations on an illustrious name, and to apologize for a judicial murder? Macaulay. 5. Enacted by statute or established by constituted authority.

It was not a moral, but a judicial law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with.

Millon.

6. A term often coupled with astrology as giving judgments regarding future events. See ASTROLOGY.—7.† Judicious.

Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and judicial action.

B. Fonson.

Her brains a quiver of sess, and see the constitution are then abroad with that sweet, loose, an extending action.

Judicial factor, in Scots law, a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupillarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.

—Judicial separation. See SEFARATION.

Judicially (jū-di'shal-li), adu. In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice; as, a sentence judicially declared.

Judiciary (jū-di'shi-a-ri), a. [L. judiciarius, from judicium, judgment.] 1. Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial. 'Judiciary proceeding.'

By. Buract.—2. Pertaining to the prediction of future events. 'Judiciary astrology.' Hakeovill. See JUDICIAI, 6.

Judiciary (jū-di'shi-a-ri), a. That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the certage of courts of interfer in a govern.

of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.

Judicious (judi'shus), a. [Fr. judicieux, from L. judicieux, judgment]. I. According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered; said of things; as, nothing is more important to success in the world than a judicious application of time, unless it may be a judicious expenditure of money.—

2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom; said of persons; as, a judicious magistrate; a judicious historian.

3.† Relating to a court or the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us Shall have judicious hearing.

SYN. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skilful, discerning, sagacious. Judiciously (ia-di'shus-li), adv. In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skilfully.

Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.

Dryden.

Judiciousness (jū-di'shus-nes), n. The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.
Juffer (juf'fer), n. In carp. an old name for a piece of timber 4 or 5 inches square.

Jug (jug), n. [Origin doubtful. Perhaps same word as O.E. jub, a jug. Wedgwood with some probability adduces another origin, from Jug or Judge, an old familiar form of Jaan or Jenny, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like jack, black-jack.]
1. A vessel, usually made of earthenwar, emetal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle of ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher; a ewer.
2. A prison; a jail; often written Stone-jug. Gay., [Low.]

2. A prison; a jail; often written stone-yeg. Gay. [Low.]
Jug (jug), n.t. pret. & pp. jugged; ppr. jugging. To put in a jug; (a) to cook by putting into a jug, and this into holling water; to stew in a jugging can; as, jugged have. (b) To commit to jail; to imprison. [Low.]
Jug (jug), n. The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and

some other birds.

Her jug, jug, jug, in grief, had such a grace

some other birds.

Her Jug, Jug, Jug, in grief, had such a grace.

Gracogne.

Jug (jug), v.1 pret. & pp. jugged; ppr. jugging. To emit or pour forth a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

Jug (jug), v.1 Probably another form of juke, and perhaps allied to Icel. hjúka, to nurse or cherish.] To nestle together; to collect in a covey like partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Jugal (juga), n. pl. See Jugum.

Jugal (juga), n. pl. See Jugum.

Jugal (juga), a. L. jugalis, pertaining to a yoke, matrimonial, from L. jugum, a yoke. J. † Relating to a yoke or to marriage.

2. Pertaining to or adjoining the cheekbone; zygomatic; as, the jugal region.

Jugata (juga'ta), n. pl. [L. connected (heads), capita being understood.] In numis. two heads represented upon a medal side by side or joining each other.

Jugate (jugat), a. [L. jugum, a yoke.] In bot. coupled together, as the puairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

Jugated (jugat-ed), a. Coupled together.

Juggermant, Juggurnaut (jug'ger-nat), n.

1. The popular form of Jagannatha, the famous Hindu idol. See JaGannaThA.

2. Anything, as an idea, custom, fashion, and the like, to which one either devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

The men most likely ultimately to rise to wealth and fame, are those who do not place their friends

to conjure.—2. To practise artifice or impos-

Be these juggling fiends no more believed. Shak, Be these jugiting fiends no more believed. Shak. Juggle (jug'l), v.t. To deceive by trick or artifice.

1st possible the spells of France should juggle Men into such strange mysteries?

Shak.

Juggle (jug'l), n. 1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.

Am I to be overawed

By what I cannot but know.

Is a juggle born of the brain?

Templor, fure lier) p. 10 Fr. juglery, logdery.

Juggler (jugler), n. [0.Fr. jugleor, jogleor, jongleor, dec.; Fr. jangleor, jongleor, a nasalized form from L. joculator, one who juggles: (a) one who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity. 'As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye.' Shak. (b) A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. O mel you juggler! you canker-blossom! You thief of love! what, have you come by night And stolen my love's heart from him? Shak.

Jugglereess (jug'ler-es), n. A female who

You ther of love! what, have you come by night And stolen my love's heart from him? Shak.

Juggleress (jug'ler-es), n. A female who practises jugglery. T. Warton.

Jugglery (jug'ler-i), n. The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture; deception.

Jugglingly (jug'ling-li), adv. In a juggling or deceptive manner.

Juglandaceæ (jug-lan-dā/sē-ē), n. pl. The walnut tribe, a nat order of exogenous plants, chiefly found in North America. They are trees with alternate pinnate stipulate leaves, and unisexual flowers, the males in catkins, the females in terminal clusters or loose racemes. Juglans and Carya are the principal genera. The common walnut (Juglans regia) is a native of the Levant. Its seed is esteemed for its sweetness and wholesome

qualities. It abounds in a kind of oil of a very drying nature. J. cinerea, the butternut of North America, is esteemed anthelminitic and cathartic. The timber of all the species is valuable for cabinet-makers' work and similar purposes. Hickory, a very elastic and tough kind of timber, is the wood of Carya alba. See HICKORY, nut of Jupiter: so called because the walnut was consecrated to Jupiter.] A genus of trees, the walnuts. See JUGLANDACEE and WAINUT.
Jurylar (ju gū-lèr), a. [Fr. inaulaire T.

WALNUT.

Jugular (jū'gū-lėr), a. [Fr. jugulaire, L. jugulam, the collar-bone, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone, from jug, root of jungo, to join.] In anat. pertaining to the neck or throat.—Jugular vein, one of the large trunks by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the head face, and neck is returned to the heart. There are two on each side, an external or superficial, and an internal or deeper. Jugular (jū'gū-lēr) n. 1. A jugular vein. See the adjective.—2. In ich. a member of the Linnean order Jugulares.

Jugulares (jū-gū-lēr)ep. n. pl. A section or division of fishes, the general character of



Jugulares v, Ventral fin. p. Pectoral fin.

v, Ventral fin. **Pectoral fin.
which is, that the ventral fins are placed anterior to the pectoral. See MALACOPTERTGI.
Jugulate (jü'gü-lät), v.t. pret. & pp. jugulated; ppr. jugulating. [L. jugulo, jugulatem, to tut the throat, to kill, from jugulatem, see Jugular, a.] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; to destroy. Dr. J. Bigelow. [Rare.] Jugulator (jü'gü-lät-er), n. A. cut-throat or murderer. [Rare.]
Jugulator (jü'gü-lät-er), n. A. cut-throat or murderer. [Rare.]
Jugulator (jü'gü-n), n. pl. Juga (jü'ga). [L., a yoke, a pair of anything, a ridge.] In bot one of the elevated portions by which the carpels of umbelliferous plants are traversed.
Juice (jüs), n. [O.E. jous, Fr. jus; L. jus, broth, soup, juice. Comp. Skr. yaska, broth, 1 The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances. 'The juice of Egypt's grape.' Shak.
An animal whose juices are unsound can never be revisibed.

An animal whose juices are unsound can never be nourished.

Arbuthnot.

nourished. Arbuthnot.

Juice (jūs), v. t. To moisten or provide with juice. 'Dry meat... not juiced with blood.' Fuller.

Juiceful (jūs ful), a. Full of or abounding in juice. 'They so juiceful were.' Drayton. Juiceless (jūs fes), a. Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

dry; without moisture.
Juticiness (jūsi-nes), n. The state of being
juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence
in plants.
Jutcy (jūsi), a. Abounding with juice; moist;
succulent. 'Each plant and juiciest gourd.'

succulent.

Juli,† n. The month of July. Chaucer. Julise,† n. See Jewise. Jujube, Jujub (jū'jūb), n. [Fr. jujube, a jujube, from L. zizyphum; Gr. zizyphon;



Jujube (Zizyphus vulgaris).

Ar. zizuf, the jujube-tree.] 1. The popular name of Zizyphus, a genus of plants, nat order Rhamnacee. The fruit is pulpy and

resembles a small plum. The fruit of Zizyphus vulgaris and Z. jujuba, natives of the East Indies, was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. 2. A confection made of gum-arabic or gela-

2. A confection made of gum-arabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jubube fruit.

Juke! (jük), v.i. [Comp. jug, to nestle, and Fr. jucher. to roost, to perch. the Walloon form of which is jouk!. Neither Littré nor Brachet suggests any etymology for jucher.] To perch, as birds do.

Juke (jük), v.i. [Same word as Sc. jouk (which see).] To bend or jerk, as the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money; the money-merchant was so proud of his trust that he went juking and tossing of his head.

Julen (jülen), v. Ifr. julen, Ar. julch, from

Julep (jū'lep), n. [Fr. julep, Ar. julab, from Fer. gulab, rose-water.] I. A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous

Here something still like Eden looks: Honey in woods, juleps in brooks. H. Vaughan.

Specifically - 2. In phar. a medicine com-

Specifically—2. In phar. a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

3. A United States drink composed of spiritneus liquor, as brandy or whisky, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint. Called also Mint-julep.

Julian (jū'li-an), a. Pertaining to or derived from Julius Ctesar.—Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Ctesar, which the year was made to consist of 365 days 6 hours, instead of 365 days.—Julian epoch, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, which began in the forty-sixth year before Christ.—Julian years. The number 7980 is formed by the continual multiplication of the three numbers 23, 19, and 15; that is, of the cycle the continual multiplication of the three numbers 28, 19, and 15; that is, of the cycle of the sun, the cycle of the moon, and the indiction. The first year of the Christian era had 10 for its number in the cycle of the sun, 2 in the cycle of the moon, and 4 in the indiction. Now, the only number less than 7880 which, on being divided successively by 28, 19, and 15, leaves the respective remainders 10, 2, and 4, is 4714. Hence the first year of the Christian era corresponded with the year 4714 of the Julian period.— Julian year, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar, and which remainded in use until superseded by the Gregorian year, as established in the reformed or Gregorian calendar.

Julianist (ju'li-an-ist), n. Eccles. one of a section of the early Coptic Church, who held the Saviour's body to be incorruptible: so called from Julian of Halicarnassus, their

leader: opposed to Severian.

Julidæ (jū'li-dē), n. pl. Same as Iulidæ

(which see).

Julias (jul'1). A. ph. Same as Intiale (which see).
Juliform (jū'li-form), a. In bot. formed like a julus, amentum, or catkin.
Julis (jū'lis), m. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, belonging to the family Cyclolabridae.
Several species are found in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the tropics; they are small fishes, with brilliant colours, and have the head void of scales. One species, the rainbow-wrasse (J. mediterranea or nulgaris), has been taken on the Conwall coast. Its colours are particularly brilliant, the back greenish-blue, the belly silver with lilac bands, and a beautiful play of rainbow colours on the head.
Julius (jū'lus), n. Same as Iulus (which see).

July (jū-lī'), n. The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo: so called from Julius, the surname of Caius Cesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called quintilis, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March

was the first month of the year.

July-flower (jū-li'flou-er), n. Same as Gillyflower. Drayton.

Jumart (jū'mārt), n. [Fr.] The supposed
offspring of a buil and a mare. 'Mules and
jumarts.' Locke.

jumarts. Looke.

Jumble (jum'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. jumbled; ppr. jumble (jum'bl), v.t. pret. & pp. jumbre, jumpre, to agitate, to shake together; akin to jump, and to Dan. gumpe, to jolt.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order: often followed by together or un.

up.
One may observe how apt that is to jumble together passages of Scripture.

Locke.

The reviewer jumbles up his crotchets with speculations on 'the stake in the country' argument.

Jumble (jum'bl), v.i. To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony. Swift.

Jumble (jum'bl), n. 1. Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice.

Swift.

2. In confectionery, a cake composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavoured with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.

Jumblement (jumble-ment). n. The act of jumbling together or state of being jumbled together; confused mixture. Hancock.

Jumbler (jumbler), n. One who jumbles or mixes things in confusion.

Jumblingly (jum'bling-li), adv. In a jumbling or confused manner.

bling or confused manner.

Jumentt (jū'ment). n. [Fr., from L. jumentum, a beast of burden.] A beast of
burden; a beast in general.

jumpt (see the beast in general.

jump (jump). v. [Akin Dan. jumpe, Prov.

G. jumpen, to jolt or jump; leel. goppa, to
jump or skip; E. junble seems a kind of
dim.] 1. To throw one's self in any direction
by lifting the feet wholly from the ground
and again alighting upon them; to leap; to
spring; to bound. spring; to bound.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the squier. Shak.

2. To be agitated or shaken; to jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots.

Nah. iii. 2.

3. To go along; to agree; to tally; to coincide: generally followed by with.

In some sort it jumps with my humour. Shak. -To jump at, to embrace or accept with

—To jump at, to embrace or accept when eagerness; to eatch at; as, I made him an offer, and he jumped at it. [Colloq.]

Jump (jump), at. 1. To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap; as, to jump a stream.—2.† To put to stake: to hazard.

To jump a body with a dangerous physic That's sure of death without it. Shak.

3. In smith work, to join by a butt-weld.— To jump a claim, in the United States and Australia, to endeavour to obtain possession of the claim or land which has been taken up and occupied by a settler or squatter in a new country, the first occupant, by squat-ter law and custom, being entitled to the first claim on the land.

Jump (jump), n. 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.—2. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this jump. Our fortune ies upon this proof.

3. In good. a dislocation in a stratum; a fault.—4. In arch. an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—From the jump, from the start or benefits.

Jumpt (jump), adv. Exactly; nicely. Thus twice before, and jump at this dead hour, With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.

Jumpt (jump), a. Neat; close; exact; nicely fitting. 'Jump names.' B. Jonson.
Jump (jump), n. [Fr. jupe, a long petticat or skirt; It. giubba, from Ar. jubbah, a kind of outer garment.] 1. A jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs, buttoned down before, open or slit up half way behind, with sleeves to the wrist. — 2. pl. A sort of boddice used instead of stays.

Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in jumps. Foote.

Jump-coupling (jump'ku-pl-ing), n. In mech. see Thimble-coupling.

Jumper (jump'er), n. One who or that which jumps. (a) A long iron chisel pointed with steel used by masons and miners for larger than the property of the coupling that the coupling the coupling that the coupling the coupling that the boring holes in stones and rocks, as in cases when they are to be split or blasted by an explosive. It receives its name from its notion when used. (b) A maggot or larva of the cheese-fly or Ptophila casei. See CHEESE-FLY. (c) One of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinistic Methodists and others among the Calvinistic Methodists and others in Wales, from their violent agitations and motions during the time of divine worship. (d) In the United States, a rude kind of sleigh: usually, a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle portions of which are made thinner so as

to bend. (e) One who jumps a claim.
[United States and Australia.] (f) [Comp.
jump, a jacket.] A fur under-jacket. Kane. to bend. Jumping-deer (jump'ing-der), n. The black-tailed deer (Cervus Lewisi), found in the United States to the west of the Missis-

Jumping-hare (jump'ing-hār), n. See HE-

Jumping-rat (jump'ing-rat), n. See HE-

Jump-seat (jump'sēt), n. A carriage-seat so constructed that it can be used as a single or double seat; a carriage having a

movable seat. Jump-weld (jump/weld), n. A butt-weld

Junpa-weld (jump-weld), n. A but-weld (which see).

Juncaceæ (jung-kā/sē-ē), n. pl. The rush order, a small natural order of endogenous plants, so named from the typical genus Juncus. It is principally composed of obscure herbaceous plants with brown or green scure herbaceous plants with brown or green glumaceous hexaudrous flowers, the perianth being in two series, as in Liliacee, but calycine instead of petaloid. The embryois in most Juncacees small and erect from the base of the seed, while in Liliacea it is very variously placed with regard to the hilum, rarely absolutely basal. The order forms one of the transitions from complete endogens to the imperfect glumaceous form of that class. The plants of this order are chiefly found in the temperate or colder parts of the world. They are stemless herbs, or possess a slender, rarely stout, stem, the leaves being narrow with striate nerves. or possess a slender, rarely stout, stem, the leaves being narrow with striate nerves. They are often planted to strengthen sea and river walls and embankments. Some of them, as the common rush, are employed for making mats, chair - bottoms, and brooms. The pith of several species is used for lamp and candle wicks.

Juncaceous (jung-kā'shus), a. In bot per-taining to or resembling the Juncaceæ, or those plants of which the rush is the type;

Juncaginaceæ (jung-ka-jin-ā/sē-ē), n. pl. The arrow-grass order, a small and unim-portant natural order of endogenous plants, portant natural order of endogenous plants, with small, usually greenish, hermaphrodite or diocious flowers in spikes or racemes, and narrow sheathing radical leaves, inhabiting marshy places in temperate or cold regions. The genera Triglochin and Scheuchzeria are represented in Britain. Juncate! (jung'kāt), n. The original form of Juncite (jun'sīt), n. [L. juncus, a rush.] In geol. a striated, grooved, and tapering rushlike fragment of a leaf occurring in the Devonian formation.

vonian formation.

Juncous (jung'kus). a. IL. juncosus, from

Juncous (jungkus), a. [L. juncosus, from juncus, a rush.] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]
Junction (jungk'shon), m. [From L. juncio, from jungo. See Join.] 1. The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; coalition; combination; as, the junction of two armies or detachments.
2. The place or point of union; joint; juncture; specifically, the place where two or more railways meet; as, Camden Junction. Juncture (jungk'tūr), n. [L. junctura, from jungo, to join. 1, 4 joining; union; amity. 'The juncture of hearts.' Etkon Basilike.
2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a seam; a joint or articulation. joined; a seam; a joint or articulation.— 3. A point of time; particularly, a point ren-dered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

In such a *functure* what can the most plausible and refined philosophy do?

Berkeley.

and renned philosophy do?

Juneus (jung'kus), n. [L.] A large and widely
distributed genus of plants, the type of the
nat. order Juneaceæ (which see) or rush
tribe. They have a rigid habit, and small
greenish or brown flowers, arranged in heads
or panicles. They inhabit bogs and wet
places, abounding in the temperate and
arctic zones. The stems of several species
are made into mats, and the pith is used for
lamp and candle wicks lamp and candle wicks.

lamp and candle wicks.

Jundie, ot. or i. To jog with the elbow;
to jostle. [Scotch.]

June (jun), n. [L. Junius, perhaps after L.

Junius Brutus, who abolished regal power
at Rome, or from some other member of
this family; in any case from same root as
junior, L. juvenis, a youth; E. young.] The
sixth month of the year, when the sun enters
the sign of Capeer. the sign of Cancer.

Juneating (jūn'at-ing), n. A kind of early apple, said to ripen in June; a jenneting.

June-berry (jūn'be-ri), n. [From the fruit ripening in June. 1 The service-berry (which

see). Jungermanniaceæ (jung-ger-man'ni-ā'.
sê-ē), n. pl. [In honour of the German botanist L. Jungermann, who died in 1663.] A
group of cryptogams, closely resembling
mosses, usually regarded as a sub-order of
Hepatice, but sometimes classed as a separate natural order. They are distinguished
by the solitary capsules which for the most
part split into a definite number of valves,
and are filled with a mass of spiral elaters part split into a definite number of valves, and are filled with a mass of spiral elaters and spores. Most of them have distinct leaves. The species inhabit the trunks of trees or damp earth, in cool moist climates, Jungle (junggl), n. [Hind, jangal, desert, forest, jungle.] Properly an Indian term applied to a desert and uncultivated region whether covered with wood and dense vegetation or not; a sparsely inhabited region; in English cenerally applied to land gion; in English generally applied to land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank, vegetation.

The operations of the Kaffirs have been carried on by the occupation of extensive regions, which in some places are called *jungle*, in others bush; but in reality it is thickset wood that can be found anywhere.

**Duke of Weltington.

Jungle-fever (jung'gl-fë-ver), n. A disease prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions, a severe variety of remittent fever. It is characterized by the recurrence of paroxysms and of cold and hot

currence of paroxysms and of cold and hot stages. The remissions occur usually in the morning and last from eight to twelve hours, the fever being most typically developed at night. Called also Hill-fever.

Jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), n. A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India. The jungle-fowl of Australia is Megapodius tumulus. (See MEGA-rodius). The Indian jungle-fowl is Gullus Sonneratii, the first species of the genus Gallus known in its wild state to naturalists. It is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India, is about equal in size to an ordinary domestic fowl, but more slender ordinary domestic fowl, but more slender and graceful in its form; the comb of the male is large, and its margin broken; the colours are rich and beautiful; the hackle feathers are ornamented by flat horny plates

returners are ornamented by nathorny phates of a golden orange.

Jungly (junggli), a. Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Jungly-gau (jung'gli-gou), n. Bos sylhet-anus, a species of ox inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of the north-east of India. It is nearly allied to the gayal

other mountainous parts of the north-east of India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox, and has more the appearance of some of the European domesticated breeds of oxen than any of the other wild oxen of Asia.

Junior (jü'ni-er), a. [L., contracted from juvenior, comp. of juvenior, young.] I. Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to senior; as, John Smith, junior.—2. Lower or younger in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar; as, a junior counsel; a junior partner in a company.

pany.

Junior (jū'ni-ėr), n. 1. A person younger
than another. 'The fools, my juniors by a
year.' Swift.—2. One of shorter or inferior
standing in his profession than another, who
is called his senior; specifically, said of
members of the bar.

He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's

Juniority (jū-ni-or'i-ti), n. The state of

Juniority (jū-ni-or'i-ti), n. The state of being junior. Juniorship (jū'ni-er-ship), n. State of being junior; juniority. Juniper (jū'ni-er-ship), n. State of being junior; juniority. Juniper (jū'ni-per), m. [L. juniperus; Fr. genæve.] The name of the hardy exogenous evergreen trees and shrubs of the genus Juniperus, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. They belong to the nat order Conifere and the group Gymnospermeæ, of the sub-class Monochlamydeæ. About twenty species are known, the most important of which are the J. communis, J. sabina or savin, J. viryiniana, and J. bermudiana. J. communis, or common juniper, is a common bush growing wild in all the northern parts of Europe, and abundant in the mountains of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and on low ground Scotland, and Ireland, and on low ground in the northern parts. The berries require two years to come to maturity, when they assume a bluish-black colour. They are used extensively in Holland in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic. When distilled with water they



Juniper (Juniperus communis).

yield an essential oil, which is said to be the most powerful of all diuretics in doses of four drops. J. sabina or savin yields a most powerful diuretic, and an oil which is a local irritant. J. virginiana and J. ber-mudiana are trees; the wood of the latter is

mudiana are trees; the wood of the latter is much used by cabinet-makers, and in the manufacture of pencils.

Juniper-resin (ju'ni-pèr-re-zin), n. Sandarac (which see).

Junk (jungk), n. [Fr. jone, L. juneus, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] I. Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships.

2. Salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages; so called from tix resembling old ropes' ages: so called from its resembling old ropes ends in hardness and toughness.

The purser's junk had become tough. Dickens. The purser's junt had become tough. Dickens, Yunk (jungk), a. [Fr. jonque, Sp. and Pg. junco, said to be from Chinese chouch, a vessel.] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions. It has a high forecastle and poop, and ordinarily three masts of considerable height, each mast being in one piece.



Chinese Junk.

China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but junks and canoas, abounded then in tall ships.

Bacon.

abounded then in tall ships. Bacon.
Junk (jungk), n. [A form of chunk, chump,
a log or thick piece; comp. Sc. junt, a lump.]
A thick piece; a chunk.
Junk-bottle (jungk-bot-l), n. A thick strong
bottle, usually made of stout green glass.
Junker (yungk-er), n. [G., young noble.]
A young German noble or squire; specifically, a member of the aristocratic party in
Purvsie, which came into now more of the

cally, a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under otho on Bismarck-Schönhausen (Prince Bismarck), when he was appointed prime minister, 9th Oct. 1862.

Junkerite (jungkér-16), n. A crystallized protocarbonate of iron; spathic iron ore.

Junket (jung'ket), n. [Formerly written juncate, from It. juncate, oream cheese brought to market in fresh rushes, from It. juncus, a rush; O.Fr. joncade, a delicacy made of cream, rose-water, and sugar.] 1. A sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; hence, any kind of delicate food.

delicate food. You know there wants no funkets at the feast,
Shak

With stories told of many a feat, How fairy Mab the *junkets* eat. Milton 2. A feast; a gay entertainment of any kind. George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or junked every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character. Thackeray.

TUPITER.

Junket (jung'ket), v.i. To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment.

Job's children junketed and feasted together often, Junket (jung'ket), v.t. To entertain; to

feast.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in such a hurry to funket her neighbours.

H. Walpole.

Junketing (jung'ket-ing), n. A private feast or entertainment; a junket.

All those snug *funketings* and public gormandiz-ags for which the ancient magistrates were equally amous with their modern successors. Washington Irving.

Junk-ring (jungk'ring), n. In steam-engines, a ring fitting in a groove round a piston to keep it steam-tight. It is screwed down upon and confines the packing of the piston. Juno (ju'nō), n. [L.] 1. The highest and most powerful divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was



Juno, from the Capitoline Museum.

the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera. She was the queen of heaven, and under the name of Regina (queen) was worshipped in Italy at an early period. She bore the same relation to women that Jupiter did to men. She was regarded as the special protectress of whatever was connected with marriage, and females from birth to death had her as a tutelary genius. She was also the gruardian of the national She was also the guardian of the national finances, and a temple, which contained the mint, was erected to her under the name of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline. —2. In astron. one of the small planets or asteroids which circulate between the orbits of Mars which circulate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Professor Hard-ing of Göttingen in 1804. Junta (jun'ta), v. [Sp.] A meeting; a coun-cil; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.

Spain.
Junto (jun'tō), n. [Sp. junta, a meeting or council, from L. junetus, joined.] A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; a cabal; as, a junto of ministers. ministers.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared, In dark cabals and mighty juntos met. Thomson. -Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combina-on. See under CABAL.

Jupardie, † Jupartie, † n. Jeopardy; dan-

ger. Chaucer.

Jupati-palm (jö-pa-të'päm), n. Raphta
tedigera, a palm which grows on the rich
alluvial tide-washed soil on the banks of
the Lower Amazon and Para rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which
measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and

measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls of houses, baskets, boxes, &c.

Jupe (jūp), n. Same as Jupon.

Jupiter (jūpi-tēr), n. [L., from Jovis pater—Jovis for Diovis, from a root signifying light, day, heavens (see DERTY), and pater, father.] 1. The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus. He received from the Romans, whose tutelary deity he was, the titles of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). As

the deity presiding over the sky he was considered as the originator of all atmos-pheric changes. He was regarded as su-preme in human affairs; he foresaw and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered up to him at the beginning of every undertaking in order to propitiate his fav-our. He was likewise believed to be the guardian of property, whether of the state



Jupiter, from an antique statue.

or of individuals. White, the colour of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered up in sacrifice to him, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was represented as drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white upon the occasion of their sacrificing to him when they entered upon office. He is often represented with thunderbolts in his hand, and the earls, his favourite bird is often represented with thunderbolts in his hand, and the eagle, his favourite bird, is generally placed by the side of his throne.—2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its mean diameter is about \$5,000 miles; its distance from the sun 490,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years. The disc of Jupiter is always observed to be crossed in one certain direction by dark bands or belts. The planet is accompanied by four moons or satellites, which revolve about it nearly in the plane of its equator, exactly in the in the plane of its equator, exactly in the same manner as the moon revolves about the earth.—3. The ancient chemical name the earth.—3. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.

Jupiter's-beard (jū'pi-terz-berd), n. The houseleek (Sempervirum tectorum).

Jupon, Jupon (ju-pon'), n. [Fr., from jupe, 5p. jupon; from Ar. jub-bah, a kind of outer garment.] In anc. armour, a tight-fitting miltany garment with.

miltary garment with-out sleeves, worn over the armour, and descending just below the hips. It was fre-quently richly embla-zoned and highly ornamented with scolloped edges and embroidered borders.

Some wore a breastplate and a light jupon. Dryden.

2. A petticoat.

Jur, † Jurre, † v.i. [A form of jar.] To clash; to strike with a harsh noise. Holland.

Jur, † Jurre, † n. A crashing collision; a crash. Holland.

Jural (jural), a. [Fr.; L. jus, juris, law.]

Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjusting jurial we shall denge that which

Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective juval we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties.

Whenvell,

Jura Limestone (jū'ra līm'stôn), n. In geol.

the limestone rocks characteristic of the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland, which correspond to the *Oolite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones, clays, sand, and sandstone. Jurassic (jū-ras'sik), a. In geol. of or belonging to the formation of the Jura mountains, or Jura limestone, or colite formation.—Jurassic system, the name given by continental geologists to what is termed in this country the Oolitic system.

Jurat, (jū'rat, zhi-rā), n. [Fr., from L. ju-ratus, sworn, from juro, to swear.] 1 A person under oath; specifically, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a balliff.

Jersey has a bailiff and twelve sworn jurats to govern the island.

Craig.

govern the island. Craig.

2. In law, the memorandum of the time when, the place where, and the person before whom an affidavit is sworn. Muraton. Juration † (jū-rā'shon), n. In law, the act of swearing; the administration of an oath. Jurator † (jū'rā-te'r), n. A juror. Juratory (jū'ra-to-ri),a. [Fr. juratore, from L. juro, to swear.] Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath; as, juratory caution, a description of caution in Scots law, sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation. times offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumwhere the companier is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension. Jure divino (jū'rē di-vī'nō). [L.] By divine

right.
Juridic (jū-rid'ik), a. Same as Juridical.
Juridical (jū-rid'ik-al), a. [L. juridicusjus, juris, law, and dice, to pronounce.]
1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge or the administration of

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*, but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical.

Millon.

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice; in accordance with the laws of the country.

The body corporate of the kingdom, in juridical construction, never dies.

Burke.

—Juvidical days, days in court on which the laws are administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

Juridically (jū-id'ik-al-li), adv. In a juridical manner; according to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with

proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

Jurinite (jū'rin-īt), n. An ore of titanium found in Dauphiny, at Tremadoc in Wales, and in Arkansas. It is also known as Brookite and Arkansite.

Jurisconsult (jū'ris-kon-sult), n. [L. juris

consultus—jus, juris, and consultus, from consulto, to consult.] A master of Roman jurisprudence (the civil law); one who gives his opinion in cases of law; any one learned

in jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction (jū-ris-dik'shon), n. [Fr., from L. jurisdictio—jus, juris, law, and dictio, from dico, to pronounce.] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice; the authority which a court of law or equity has to decide matters that are litigated or questions that are tried before it; thus, certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, are within the jurisdiction of a court, that is, within the limits of its authority or commission.—2. The power or right of governing or legislating; the right of making or enforcing laws; the right of exercising authority, as, nations claim exclusive jurisdiction on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the mainland or shore.

3. The district or limit within which power may be exercised. Johnson.—Appellate jurisdiction, jurisdiction belonging to more than one tribunal.—Original jurisdiction, the right of determining a cause in the first instance.

Jurisdictional (fü-ris-dik'shon-al), a. Perin jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction (jū-ris-dik'shon), n. [Fr., stance

Jurisdictional (jū-ris-dik/shon-al), a. Pertaining to jurisdiction; as, jurisdictional

Anciently there were no appeals, properly so called, or jurisdictional in the Church. Barrow. Jurisdictive (jū-ris-dikt'iv), α. Having jurisdiction.

That jurisdictive power in the Church. Milton.

Jurisprudence (jū-ris-prodens), n. [Fr. from L. jurisprudentia—jus, law, and prudentia, science.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. General jurisprudence, the science or philosophy of positive law, as distinguished from particular jurisprudence, or the knowledge of the law of a particular nation.—Medical jurisprudence, forensic medicine (which see under FORENSECO)

under FORENSIO).

Jurisprudent (jū-ris-prö'dent), α . Understanding law. 'Puiffendorf, a very jurisprudent author.' West.

Jurisprudent (jū-ris-prö'dent), n. One learned in the law; one versed in jurispru-

Klosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first jurisprudents a female appanage.

De Quincey.

appanage. De Quincey.
Jurisprudential (jū'ris-prö-den'shal), a.
Pertaining to jurisprudence. Dug. Stewart.
Jurist (jū'rist), n. [Fr. juriste; from L. jus,
juris, law.] A man who professes the
science of law; one versed in the law, or
more particularly in the civil law; one who
writes on the subject of law.

writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public jurists to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations, from the principles of law which prevail in civil community.

Juristic, Juristical (jū-rist'lk, jū-rist'lk-al), a. Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence.

Juror (jū'rer), n. [O.Fr. jureur, a sworn witness, from jurer, to swear.] One that serves on a jury; a juryman: (a) one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on concerning any matter in question or on trial. See Jury. (b) One of a body of men

trial. See Jury. (b) One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.—Juvor's book, a book or list of persons qualified to serve on juries, annually made out for each county.

Jury (jūri), n. Same as Yurt.

Jury (jūri), n. [O. Fr. jurie, an assize, from Fr. juver, L. juvo, to swear.] 1. A certain number of men selected according to law, impannelled, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by a number of men, generally facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by a number of men, generally twelve, sworn to decide facts truly according to the evidence produced before them. The juries at present in use in England in the ordinary courts of justice are grand-juries, petty, petit, or common juries, and special juries. Grand-juries are exclusively incident to courts of criminal jurisdiction; their office is to evanuine jury charges of incident to courts of criminal jurisdiction; their office is to examine into charges of crimes brought to them at assizes or sessions, and if satisfied that they are true, or at least that they deserve more particular examination, to return a bill of indictment against the accused, upon which he is afterward tried by the petty jury. A grand-jury must consist of twelve at the least, but in practice a greater number usually serve, and twelve must always concur in finding every indictment. Petty or common juries consist of twelve men only, and are appointed to try all cases both only, and are appointed to try all cases both civil and criminal. The jury, after the proofs of a cause are summed up, unless the case be yery clear, withdraw from the bar to consider regarding their verdict; and, in order to avoid intemperance and causeless order to avoid intemperative and causeress delay, are kept without drink, fire, or candle, unless by permission of the judge, till they are all unanimously agreed. Special juries are used when the causes are of too great nicety for the discrimination of ordinary juries. Every person legally entitled to be called an esquire, every person of higher degree, as a banker or merchant, and every person occupying a private dwelling-house, or any premises, or a farm rated on certain values specified in 33 & 34 Vict. lxxvii. 6, is qualified and liable to serve on special juries. qualified and liable to serve on special juries. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the majority of that number determine what the verdict shall be. In civil cases, and in revenue cases before the Court of Exchequer, the number of the jury is twelve, and the jury are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In all cases of high treason the jury also consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in Eurland. In Scotland there is mous, as in England. In Scotland there is no grand-jury. — Challenge of jurors. See CHALLENGE, 7.—2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition tion.

Jury (jil'ri), a. [Perhaps from Pg. ajuda, help.] Naut. a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost; as, a jury-mast; a jury-rudder.

Jury-box (jil'ri-boks), n. The place in a court where the jury sit.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; Yol. II, n. Fr. ton; ng. sing; TH. then; th. thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY. Juryman (jū'ri-man), n. One who is impannelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign, And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

And wretches hing that jurymen may dine. Pope.
Jury-mast (jü'ri-mast), n. A mast erected
in a ship, to supply the place of one carried
away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.
Jury-process (jü'ri-pro-ses), n. The writ
for the summoning of a jury.
Jury-ridged (jü'ri-rigd), a. Naut. rigged in
ary-ridged (jü'ri-rigd), a. Naut. a temporary sort of rudder employed in ships,
when an accident has befallen the original
one

one.

Jussel† (jus'sel), n. [From Fr. jus, L. jus, broth.] A dish made of several sorts of meat minced together.

Jussi (jus'si), n. A delicate fibre produced

meat minced together.
Jussi (ins's), n. A delicate fibre produced
in Manilla from some undescribed plant, of
which dresses, &c., are made. Simmonds.
Just (just), a. [Fr. juste, L. justus, what is
according to jus, the rights of man.] I. Acting or disposed to act conformably to what
is right; rendering or disposed to render to
each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair.

We know your grace to be a man Shak.

Men are commonly so just to virtue and goodness as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it in themselves.

Tillotson.

2. Righteous; blameless; pure; living in exact conformity to the divine will.

There is not a *just* man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. Eccl. vii. 20.

3. True to promises; faithful; as, just to one's word or engagements; frequently with of.

Fust of thy word, in every thought sincere. Pope. 4. Conformed to rules or principles of justice; conformed to truth; rightful; legitimate; well-founded; not feigned, forced, or invented.

Fust balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit.

Hooker.

5. Conformed to fact; exact; accurate; precise; neither too much nor too little; neither case, measure non-mign not too nucle; neither more nor less; as, just expressions; just images or representations; a just descrip-tion. 'A just seven-night.' Shak. 'A just pound.' Shak.

Bring me just notice of the numbers dead. Shak. Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say, A. certain bard encountering on the way, Discoursed in terms as just, with looks as sage, As are could Dennis of the laws of the stage. Pope,

As ere could be must the laws the stage. Pope.

6. Conformed to what is proper or suitable; regular; orderly; due; fit. 'The war... ranged in its just array.' Addison.

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace just distance 'tween our arries.

7. In accordance with justice or equitable; due; merited; as, a just recompense or reward.—8. Full; reaching the common standard; complete.

So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a just battle.

He was a comely personage, a sittle above just Bacost. stature.

-Righteous, Just. See under RIGHTEOUS. Just (just), n. That which is just; justice. 'Strength from truth divided and from just.'

Millon.

Just (just), adv. 1. Close or closely; near or nearly in place; as, he stood just by the speaker and heard what he said.—2. Exactly or nearly in time; almost; immediately; immediately before or after; as, just at that moment he arose and fied.—3. Exactly; nicely; accurately; as, they remained just of the same opinion.

Tis with our judgments as our watches; none Go just alike, yet each believes his own. Pope. And having just enough, not covet more. Dryden.

And having fast enough, not covet more. Drywin.

4. Narrowly; barely; only; as, he just escaped without injury.—But just, barely; scarcely. Just (just), n. See Joust.

Just (just), v. Same as Joust.

Juste-au-corps (zhiust-ō-kor), n. [Fr.] A close body-coat, similar to, if not identical with the jupon. Fairholt.

Juste-milien (zhiust-mē-lye), n. [Fr., the golden mean.] The true mean; specifically applied to that method of administering government which consists in maintaining itself by moderation and conciliation between the extreme parties on either side.

Justice (jus'tis), n. [Fr., from L. justitia, from justus, just.] 1. The quality of being

just; just conduct; justness: (a) the rendering to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in conduct; honesty; integrity; uprightness. (b) Conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality; as, in criticisms, narrations, history, or discourse, it is a duty do justice to every man, whether friend or foe. (c) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; as, he proved the justice of his claim.

2. Just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment. ment.

Thou shalt have justice at his hands. Examples of justice must be made for terror to

e.
If my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee justice.

Thy arm may do thee justice.

3. A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; a judge, especially one of a superior court, as in the English Supreme Court of Judicature.

Justices of the peace, magistrates specially entrusted with the conservation of the peace. In Britain they are unpaid magistrates holding their commission from the crown, who try offences of a trivial sort, and discharge numerous other functions. crown, who try offences of a trivial sort, and discharge numerous other functions.—
Justices of the quorum, justices nominated expressly, so that certain business cannot be transacted without their presence.—Lord Chief Justice, the title given in England to the chief judge or justice of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, who is also ex officio one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. There are also Chief Justices in the Colonies and the U. States.—Lord Justice clerk of Scotland, the vice-president of the Court of Justiciary, and the presiding judge of that court in absence of the lord president of the Court of Session. He is one of the officers of state for Scotland, and one of the commissioners for keeping the Scottish regalia. He is always one of the senators of the College of Justice, and president of the second division of the Court of Session.—Lord Justice-general, the one of the senators of the context of Justice, and president of the second division of the Court of Session.—Lord Justice-general, the highest judge in Scotland, also called the Lord President of the Court of Session. Formerly the office of justice-general was a sinecure and not a judicial one; but the title is now, since 1831, associated with that of the lord president.—Lords-justices, persons formerly appointed by the sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government, either of the whole kingdom or of a part of it. Thus when George I. went abroad in May, 1719, he intrusted the government during his absence to thirteen lords-justices, and nineteen lords-justice and guardians were also appointed when George IV. went to Hanover in 1821. The lord-fleutenant of Ireland is a familiar example of a lord-justice.—Ledwood or Lednord-neutenant of Ireland is a familiar example of a lord-justice.—Jedwood or Jeddart justice, a term applied in Scotland to the act of executing a prisoner and trying him afterwards: from Jedburgh, a Scotch border town, where many of the border raiders were said to have been hanged without even the formelity of a trial out even the formality of a trial.

We will have Jedwood justice—hang in haste and try at leisure. Sir W. Scott. Justicet (jus'tis), v.t. To administer jus-

The king delivered him to the French king to be justiced by him at his pleasure. Hayward.

Justiceablet (jus'tis-a-bl), a. Liable to ac-

count in a court of justice.

Justice Ayre. [See Evre.] In Scots law, a circuit through the kingdom made by the lords of justiciary for the distribution of iustice.

Justicement† (jus'tis-ment), n. Adminis-tration of justice; procedure in courts. Justicer† (jus'tis-er), n. An administrator

of justice.
O give me cord, or knife, or poison,
Some upright justicer!
The office of Justiceship (jus'tis-ship), n. The office or diguity of a justice. Justicia (jus-ti'shi-a), n. [From J. Justice, the name of an eminent horticulturist.] A

the name of an eminent horticulturist, I A genus of ornamental flowering plants of the nat. order Acanthaceæ, growing in damp tropical and sub-tropical regions, especially in India and South Africa. In the genus as defined by Linneus numerous medicinal plants were included, such as J. nasuta, now Rhinacanthus communis, used in India in the treatment of skin diseases, and J. (now Andrographis) paniculata, a well known bitter. They are herbs or shrubs,

with terminal spikes of often handsome

flowers. Justiciable (jus-ti'shi-a-bl), a. Proper to be brought before a court of justice.
Justiciary, Justiciar (jus-ti'shi-a-ri, jus-ti'shi-er), n. [L. justiciarvis.] 1. An administrator of justice.—2. An officer instituted by William the Conqueror; a lord chief-justice. The office of chief justiciary was one of high importance in the early history of English jurisprudence. He presided in the king's court, and int exchequer, and his authority extended ever all other courts. He was ex officio regent of the kingdom in the king's absence.—3.† One that boasts of the justice absence. - 3. † One that boasts of the justice of his own act.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid justiciaries.

fastings of many religious operators and splendid justiciaries.

—High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland. Its judges are the lord justice-general, lord justice-clerk, and five of the lords of session, appointed by patent. Its decisions are final.

Justicles (jus-ti'sī-ēz), n. In English law, a writ directed to the sheriff empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for any sum, his usual jurisdiction being limited to sums under 40s. now obsolete.

Justico, Justicoat (jus'ti-kō, just'i-kōt), n. [Fr. juste-au-corps.] A waistcoat with sleeves; a close coat; a juste-au-corps.

Justifiable (jus'ti-fi-a-bl), a. Capable of being justified or proved to be just; capable of being pronounced just; defensible; windicable; as, no breach of law or moral obligation is justifiable.

Authoritically to wen.

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men.

Milton.

—Justifiable homicide. See HOMICIDE.—
SYN. Defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable.

excusable.

Justifiableness (jus'ti-fi-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

Justifiably (justi-fi-a-bli), adv. In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

Justification (jus'ti-fi-kā"shon), n. [Fr., from justifier, to justify.] The act of justifying or state of being justified: (a) a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety; vindication; defence; as, the court listened to the evidence and arguments in justification of the prisoner's conduct.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this

justification of the prisoner's conduct.

Ihope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an essay or taste of my virtue.

Specifically, (b) in law, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in justification must set forth some special matter. (c) In theol. the act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God, or placed in a state of salvation; remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

To them by faith imputed, they may find frustification towards God, and peac of conscience.

(d) The act of adjusting or making exact; the

Sustification towards God, and peace of conscience.

(d) The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of causing the various parts of a complex object to lit together; as, in printing, the putting equal space between the words in each line, making the lines of precisely the same length, and the like. (e) The act of judging; condemnation; pumishment with death; execution. [Scotch.]

Justificative (jus-tif'i-kāt-iv), a. Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Justifies, as, in law, a compurgator who by oath justified the innocent; also, a juryman, because the jurymen justify that party for whom the, deliver their verdict.

Justificatory (jus-tif'i-kā-to-ri), a. Vindicatory; defensory.

Justifier (jus'ti-fi-er), n. One who justifies: (a) one who vindicates, supports, or defends. (b) One who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

and punishment. That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. Rom. iii. 26.

which believes in Jesus. Rom. ii. 26. Justify (jus'ti-fi), v.t. pret. & pp. justified; ppr. justifying. [Fr. justifier; L. justus, just, and facio, to make.] 1. To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to warrant.

Curable evils justify clamorous complaints; the incurable justify only prayers. De Quincey. 2. To declare free from guilt or blame; to absolve; to clear.

I cannot justify whom the law condemns. Shak.

Fāte, fār, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; ü, Sc. abune; j, Sc. fey.

3. In theel. to pardon and clear from guilt; to treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment; to pardon. 4. To prove by evidence; to verify; to establish; as, to justify the truth of an observation. Addison.

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you, And justify you traitors. Shak.

5. To make exact; to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object; to adjust, as in printing. See JUSTIFICATION. (d).—6. To judge; to condemn; to punish with death; to execute. [Scotch.]

It was concluded by the king and counsel that ne should be justified on a certain day. Pitscottie.

-To justify bail, in law, to prove the suffi-ciency of bail or sureties in point of pro-perty, &c. —SYN. To defend, vindicate, mainperty, &c.—SYN. To defend, vindicate, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate, absolve.

Justify (jus'ti-fi), v.i. To agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.

Justinian (jus-tin'i-an), a. Belonging to the institutes or laws of the Roman emperor Justinian.

Justinianist (jus-tin'i-an-ist), n. One who is deeply read in the institutes of Justinian;

is deeply read in the institutes of obstinan; one acquainted with civil law.

Justle (jus'l), v. pret. & pp. justled; ppr.

justling. [See Jostle.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash; to

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways.

Nah. ii. 4.

Justle (jus'l), v.t. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.

Where several obligations seem to interfere, and, as it were, justle one another.

South.

The surly commons shall respect deny, And justle peerage out with property. Dryden. Justle (jus'l), n. An encounter or shock.

Every little justle,
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump,
Beau, & Fl.

Justly (just'li), adv. In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right; honestly; fairly; properly; accurately; exactly; as, the offender is justly condemned; his character is justly described.

Nothing can fustly be despised that cannot justly be blamed: where there is no choice there can be no blame.

South.

Their feet assist their hands, and justly beat the ground.

Dryden.

ground. Dryacm.

Justness (just'nes), n. The quality of being just; conformity to truth; justice; reasonableness; equity; accuracy; exactness; as, the justness of a description or representation; the justness of a cause or of a demand: the justness of a consecution. tion; the justness of a cause or mand; the justness of proportions.

'Tis... not the justness of a cause, but the valour of the soldiers that must win the field. South. SYN. Accuracy, exactness, correctness, propriety, fitness, reasonableness, equity, uprightness, justice. Jut (jut), v.i. pret & pp. jutted; ppr. jutting. [A different spelling of jet.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as, the jutting part of a building. Diamond ledges that jut from the dells. Tennyson. Jut (jut), n. That which juts; a projection. Zigzag paths and juts of pointed rocks. Tennyson.

Tennyson.

Jute (jut), n. [Orissa, jhot.] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, imported from India. It is prepared by maceration from the liber or inner bark of Corchorus capsulars, and to a less extent from C. olitorius, the Jews'-mallow. In India it is made especially into cloth for bags, and in this country Jute (jut), n.



Jute (Corchorus capsularis).

it is used in the manufacture of stair and other carpets, bagging, and such like coarse fabrics. It is also used to mix with silk in the manufacture of cloth for ladies' dresses and the like. Jute takes on a fine dye, but the colours are apt to fade, and the material

the colours are apt to rade, and the material itself cannot stand exposure to water.

Jutlander (jutland-er), n. A native or inhabitant of Jutland.

Jutlandish (jutland-ish), a. Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

nand.

Juttingly (juting-li), adv. In a jutting manner; projectingly.

Jutty (juti), n. A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty.

ing; also, a pier or more, a 3-1-3, Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendent bed, and procream cradie. Shak.

Jutty † (jut'i), v.t. To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. Jutty + (jut'i), v.i. To jut.

Jut-window (jut'win-dō), n. A window that projects from the line of a building. Juvenal (jū'vē-nal), n. [A corruption of juvenide, used in jest.] A youth; a young man; a juvenide. 'The juvenal, the prince, your master, whose chin is not yet fiedged.' Shak. 'This rustic juvenal parted from me in perfect health.' Sir W. Scott. Juvenescence (jū-ven-es'ens), n. The state of being juvenescent; a growing young. Luvenescent (jū-ven-es'ens), a. [L. juvenes-

or being juvenescent; a growing young.
Juvenescent (jū-ven-es'ent), a. [L. juvenescens, juvenescents, ppr. of juvenesce, to
grow young again, from juvents, young.]
Eccoming young.
Juvenile (jū've-nīl), a. [L. juvenils, from

juvenis, young, Sir, yuvan.] 1. Young; youthful; as, juvenile years or age.—2. Per-taining or suited to youth; as, juvenile sports.—SYN. Youthful, purile, boyish, childish

Juvenile (jû've-nil), n. A young person or

youth. Juvenileness (jū-ve-nīl'nes), n. The state of being juvenile; youthfulness; juvenility; as, the juvenileness of a person's appear-

Juvenility (jū-ve-nil'i-ti), n. 1. Youthfulness; youthful age.—2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.

Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.

Glanville.

Juventate† (jū'ven-tāt), n. [L. juventas, juventats, youth, from juvenis, young.] Youth; the age of youth. Juvia (jū'vi-a), n. The fruit of the Bertholletia excelsa, commonly called Brazil-nut (which see)

term excessa, commonly called Bruzzi-mu (which see).

Juwansa, Juwanza (jū-wan'za), n. The camel's thorn (Alhagi Maurorum), a shrubby spiny eastern plant helonging to the natorder Leguminose. It is said to distil a manna-like gum of which camels are fond.

manna-like gum of which camels are fond. Juxtapose (juks-ta-pōz'), v.t. To place near or next; to place side by side. 'The said ganglia being nothing more than the juxtaposed flattenings-out of the central cords.' Nineteenth Century.

Juxtaposit (juks-ta-poz'it), v.t. [L. juxta, near, and yosit (which see).] To place contiguous or in close connection.

Juxtaposition (juks'ta-pō-zi''shon), n. The act of juxtapositing, or state of being juxtaposited; the act of placing or state of being juxtaposited; the act of placing or state of being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition; as, the connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by juxtaposition. be ascertained by juxtaposition.

Fuxlaposition is a very unsafe criterion of continuity. Hare.

Juzail (jū-zāl'), n. A kind of heavy rifle used by the Affghans. Jymoldt (jim'old), a. Same as Gimmal. Jysse (jis), n. See GIs.

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet, representing one of the sounds of the original Indo-European alphabet. The letter was commonly employed in Greek, and in the oldest period of Latin, though hardly used in classical Latin. Nor is it used by the Romance languages except in a few borrowed words. In the Teutonic languages, on the other hand, it is much employed. In Anglo-Saxon k was occasionally used, but c was regularly employed for the same sound, being always hard (even before e and i). Up till the thirteenth century this letter was seldom used. It gradually became commoner, however, when c had partly lost its own special force, and now has as its most characteristic function the representation of the hard, guttural sound before the vowels e K, the eleventh letter and the eighth concharacteristic function the representation of the hard guttural sound before the vowels e and b, e being written before a, e, and u. At the end of monosyllabic stems it is very common, and if the preceding vowel sound is short this letter is in effect doubled by the insertion of e before it; if the simple vowel is long this is indicated by an e placed after the k. K has always the same sound, according to which it is classed as a guttural mute, explosive, or momentary consonant, and represents a hard or surd articulation,

produced by pressing the root of the tongue against the palate, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is closely allied to the sound of g in go, from which it differs only in the fact that it checks or stops the emission of breath instead of voice. It is less closely allied to the sound of ng in ring, which is pronounced with the same contact of the tongue with the unper part of the mouth, but the wylla with the same contact of the tongue with the upper part of the mouth, but the uvula is allowed to drop, and the voice goes through the nose. As already intimated, at the beginning of a syllable it is hardly found in pure English words before any other vowel except e and i. Nor is it ever doubled, ck being used for kk, as mentioned above. Formerly, k was added to e in certain words of Latin or Greek origin, as in musick, publick, republick, but is now omitted as superfluous. Kn forms a common initial combination in Kn forms a common initial combination in An forms a common initial combination in English words, but in this position the k is now silent, as in know, knife, knee, although in some districts of Britain, as in the north of Scotland, its sound is still heard, as it is in German words beginning with this combination. Before r or l as an initial combination this sound is represented by c, as in cream, clean, while an initial k sound and s as sound combined to the combination s is considered by s. a w sound coming together are commonly

written qu, as quake, queen (A. Sax. cweccan, cwên). According to Grimm's law when the same roots occur in English and Sanskrit, or the languages with which Sanskrit usually agrees, Greek, Latin, &c., the English k (like that of the Gothic and Low German dialects generally) represents the gof the series of languages mentioned, and when the same roots occur in English and Old High German, the English k represents the Old High German ch; thus, E. kin is the Gr. genos, L. genus, and the O. H.G. chunni.—As a contraction K stands for Knight, as K. B., Knight of the Bath; K. C., Knight of the Gatter; K. C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; K. T., Knight of the Thistle; and K. H., Knight of Hanover.

Kaaba (kä'a-ba), n. Same as Caaba.

Kaaling (kä'ling), n. A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

Kaama (kä'ma), n. A South African antelope (Bubalis caama), the haarte-beest of the Dutch colonists, and the most common of all the large articles on the line between the large of the common of all the large articles on the large of the common of all the large articles on the large of the common of all the large articles on the large of the common of all the large articles of the large of the common of all the large articles of the large of the common of all the large articles of the large of of all the large antelopes. It inhabits plains, is gregarious, and capable of domestication. Its flesh resembles beef. Written also

Kab (kab), n. A Hebrew measure. See

Rabala (kab'a-la), n. Same as Cabbala.

Kabani (ka-bā'ni), n. A person who, in oriental states, supplies the place of a not-ary-public; a kind of attorney in the Levant.

Wharton.

Wharton.

Rabasson (ka-bas'sö), n. [S. American name.] A member of the fourth of the five divisions into which Cuvier arranged the Armadillos; also specifically applied to the twelve-banded armadillo.

Rabin (kä'bin), n. A species of marriage in use among Mohammedans, which is not considered as binding for life, but is solemnized on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation. Wharton.

separation. Wharton. Kabob, Kabab (ka-bob', ka-bab'), n. and v.

Kabob, Kabab (Ka-bor, Ka-bor), n. and v. Same as Chabb.

Kabook (ka-bök'), n. A clay ironstone found in Ceylon, whose decomposition forms a fertile reddish loam.

Kadarite (kad'är-it), n. One of a sect among the Mohammedans who deny the doctrine of predestination and maintain that of free-will.

of free-will.

Kadi, Kadiaster (kad'i or kā'di, kā-di-as-tēr), n. Same as Cadi.

Kae (kā), n. A jackdaw. [Scotch.]

In spite o' a' the thievish kaes.

That haunt St. Jamie's.

Eurns.

Kaffer, Kaffir, n. See Kafir.
Kaffer, Kaffir, n. See Kafir.
Kaffir, n. A slave-caravan in Africa; a coffie or caufle. See next article.
Kafilah, Kafila (kafi-la), n. [Ar.] A caravan or party travelling with camels. Our early navigators applied the term to convoys of merchant ships.

Kafir, Kaffer (kaf'er), n. [Ar. Kafir, an unbeliever, an infidel.] 1. One of a race spread over a considerable territory in South-castern Africa extending from Cape Colony to about Delagoa Bay, and living partly in British territory, so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of Eastern Africa con account of their refusal to accept the faith Mohammedan inhabitants of Eastern Africa on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are of a bronze colour, with woolly tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect, and have maintained several wars against the British.

2. The language of the Kafirs. Written also Cafire, Cafier, Kafire, Kafir.

Kafir, Kaffer (kaf'er), a. Of or belonging to the Kafirs; as, Kafir tongue; Kafir customs.

Kafir-bread (kaf'ér-bred), n. Same as Caffer-

Kaftan (kaf'tan), n. [Per.] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern coun-tries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied



Persons of the upper class wearing the Kaftan.

round at the waist with the girdle and hav-ing sleeves long enough to extend beyond the points of the fingers. A long cloth coat

the points of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

Kago (Kagō), x. [Japanese.] A kind of open palanquin used in Japan.

Kagu (kigō), x. [Japanese.] A kind of open palanquin used in Japan.

Kagu (kigō), x. [Japanese.] A kind of open palanquin used in Japan.

Kahau (kia-hou'), n. [From its cry.] The proboscis - monkey (Nasalis larvatus), a monkey remarkable for the great length of its nose. It is reddish-brown in colour, about 3 feet in height when erect, gregarious in its habits, and very active. It is a native of Borneo.

Kail (kāl), n. [Comp. Icel. kāl, Dan. kaal. See Cole.] 1. A variety of Brassica oberacea, having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not forming into a close heart or head as the

forming furred of writhcle leaves, but not forming into a close heart or head as the common cabbage; colewort.—2. In Scotland, the name given to the different varieties of Brassica oleracea, as cabbage, brocoli, cauli-flower, Brussels sprouts, &c., but more commonly restricted to the variety above

mentioned.—3. A broth made in Scotland in which kail is a leading ingredient; hence any soup, no matter of what composed, and by a further extension dinner generally.—

To give one his kail through the reck, to give him a severe reproof; to subject one to a complete scolding. [Scotch.]

Kail-plade (kāl'blād), n. A colewort-leaf. (Scotch.)

cotch.]

Kail-runt (kal'runt), n. The stem of the colewort. [Scotch.]

Fight haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
O' a kail-runt, Burns.

Kail-worm (kāl'werm), n. A caterpillar. (Scotch.)

Kail-yard (kāl'yārd), n. A cabbage-garden. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.]

Kaim, Kame (kām), n. [A form of Comb. Comp. Icel. kambr, a comb, a crest or ridge of a hill.] [Scotch.] 1. A comb; a honey-comb.—2. A low ridge; the crest of a hill; specifically, in geol. a narrow, elongated, generally flat-topped ridge of gravel of the post-glacial period, occurring scattered over the lower portions of the great valley or Scotland and Ireland. Called also Estar, and in Sweden ösar. See ESKAR.—3. A camp or fortress.

and in Sweden isar. See ESKAR.—3. A camp or fortress.

Kaim, Kame (kām), v.t. To comb. [Scotch.]

Kain, Cane (kām), v. [L.L. cana, canum, a tax or tribute, from Gael, ceann, the head, poll-money.] In Scotland, a duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, as poultry, eggs, dc., deliverable in terms of his lease, hence any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.

Kainite (kā'nt), n. [Gr. kainos, recent.]

A mineral found in Germany, since recent imes used as a manure, chiefly for the notash it contains.

potash it contains.

Kainozoic (kā-no-zō'ik), a. Same as Cainozoic.

Kaiser (ki'zėr), n. [G.] An emperor. See

Kainozoie (kā-no-zō'ik), a. Same as Cainozoie.
Kaiser (kī'zer), n. [6.] An emperor. See GæSAR.
Kakapo (kak'a-po), n. [Native name.] The owl-parrot, a New Zealand parrot, the Strigops habroptitus, much resembling an owl, but of a greenish or motified hue. It is nocturnal in its habits, lying in holes during the day, and is the only known bird having large wings which does not use them for flight. It appears probable that it will soon be extinct. This and S. gregi are the only known species of the genus.

Kakaralli (kak-a-ral'li), n. The wood of Levythis oldavia, a tree common in Demerara, which is very durable in salt water, possessing the quality of resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle.

Kakodyle, Kakodyl (kak'ō-dil, kak'ō-dil), n. [Gr. kakos, bad, and odādē, smell.] (As C2H6.) A metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state by Bunsen, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is in supportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapour is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsine is the protoxide of kakodyle. Written also Kakodule, Kakodyle. Kakodyle. Written also Kakodule, In and zenos, a stranger or guest. I A mineral occurring in brown or red radiated crystals in the ironstone of Zbirow, in Bohemia. It contains phosphoric acid in combination with peroxide of iron, about 30 per cent. of water of crystallization, and sometimes a little magnesia, lime, and silica. Written also Cacczene and Cacczene and Cacczene and Cacczene and Cacczene and caccaente.

Kalaf (ka-laf), n. A medicated water obtained in Egypt and other parts of North Africa from the male catkins of Salix ægyp-

Raland (kāland), n. [Probably from L. Kalendæ, the first day of the month.] A lay fraternity which originated in Germany in fraternity which originated in Germany in the thirteenth century. The members assembled on the first of each month to pray for their deceased friends, after which they took a repast in common. The ceremonies gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished.

Kale (kal), n. [See Cole.] 1. Colewort. See Kall.—2. Sea-kale or Crambe maritima.

KAIL -2. Se See Crambe.

Kaleidophon, Kaleidophone (ka-li'do-fon, Raleidophon, Raleidophone (ra-1100-101), Raleidophon, Raleidophone, Raleidophone, form, and phone, sound.] An instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic rod. If an elastic rod, fixed at one end and having the free end surmounted with a polished knob, be set a vibrating by a blow or by bending it, beautiful curves of vibration

knob, be set a vipracing by a now or by bending it, beautiful curves of vibration will be exhibited to the eye.

Kaleidoscope (Ka-li'dō-skōp), n. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, eidos, appearance, form, figure, and skopeō, to view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting, by reflections, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, and enabling the observer to render neumanent such as may appear appropriate permanent such as may appear appropriate for any branch of the ornamental arts. In its simplest form the instrument consists of for any Dranen of the Atlantaneau and its simplest form the instrument consists of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 860°. The eye-glass placed immediately against one end of the mirrors as well as a glass similarly situated at their other end are of clear glass; the tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its termination is closed by a disc of ground glass. In the cell thus formed are placed beads, pieces of coloured glass or other small, bright-coloured, diaphanous objects, and the change produced in their positions gives rise to the different symmetrical figures.

Kaleidoscopic, Kaleidoscopical (ka-l'do-

Kaleidoscopic, Kaleidoscopical (ka-li'dō-skop"ik, ka-li'dō-skop"ik-al), a. Relating to the kaleidoscope.

Malendar, Kalendarial (kal'en-der, kalendari-al). See CALENDAR, CALENDARIAL. Kalender (kal'en-der), n. A sort of dervise. See CALENDER.

Kalender, † n. A calendar; a guide or director. Chancer.

Kalender,† n. A calendar; a guide or director. Chauver.
Kalends (kal'endz). Same as Calends.
Kali (käl'e) n. A Hindu divinity; one of the names of Durga (which see).
Kali (käl'e), n. A Hindu divinity; one of the names of Durga (which see).
Kali (käl'i), n. [Ar. qali. See Alkall.] A plant, a species of Salsola or glasswort the ashes of which are used in making glass. See Alkall. Potash or potassa is termed kali by the German chemists.
Kalif (käl'if). See Callf.
Kaligenous (ka-lij'en-us), a. [Kali, and or glasswort.
Kaligenous (ka-lij'en-us), a. [Kali, and or glasswort.
Kaligenous (ka-lij'en-us), a. [Kali, and or gennaō, to generate.] Producing alkalies; specifically applied to certain metals which form alkalies with oxygen. The true kaligenous metals are potassium and sodium.
Kalium (kä'li-un), n. [G. kali, potash. See Kall.] Another name for potassium, that from which its symbol K is derived.
Kaliyuga (kali-yh'ga), n. [Skr., age of Kali.] The last of the four Hindu periods contained in the great Yuga, equal to the iron age of classic mythology. It consisted of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began some thousands of years before the Christian era.
Kalki (kal'kė), n. An avatar or incarnation of Vishuu, which it is considered will take place about the close of the Kaliyuga age, when all whose minds are given up to wickedness shall be annihilated, and righteousness established on earth; and the minds of those who live at the close of that age shall econess shar be annimitated, and righteous-ness established on earth; and the minds of those who live at the close of that age shall be awakened and be as pellucid as crystal. Kalkulynge,† n. Calculation. Chancer. Kalligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), n. See Callig-

Kalligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), n. See Callig-Raphy.

Kalliope (kal-lig'o-pē), n. Same as Calliope.

Kalmia (kal'mi-a), n. [After Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist of the eighteenth century.]

The name of a genus of smooth evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceae, having entire, opposite or alternate, coriaceous, oblong or linear leaves, naked buds, and handsome broadly bell-shaped or wheel-shaped showy flowers. At least one species (K. angusti-folia) is poisonous to sheep; the species most generally cultivated is K. latifolia, the wood of which is hard and of considerable use.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), n. [From the people called Kalmucks or Calmucks.] 1. A kind of shaggy cloth resembling bear-skin.—2. A coarse cotton fabric made of various colours in Prussia. Simnonds.

Kalong (kā'long), n. [Native name.] A name given to several species of fox-bats; specifically to the great frugivorous fox-bat of India.

India.

of India.

Kalotype (kal'o-tip), n. See CALOTYPE.

Kaloyer (ka-loi'er). See CALOTYPE.

Kalpa (kal'pa), n. In Hindu chron. a day or according to others a day and night of Brahma, or a period of 4,320,000,000 or 3,640,000,000 solar-sidereal years. According to some the number of kalpas is infinite; others limit them to thirty. A great kalpa, instead of a day, comprises the life of Brahma.

Kalpa-Sütra (kal-pa-su'tra), n. In Vedic

literature, the name of those Sanskrit works which treat of the ceremonial referring to the performance of a Vedic sacrifice.

Kalseepee (kal-sē'pē), n. The Mahratta name for an elegant species of antelope, and

signifying literally black-tail.

Kalsomine (kal'sō-mīn), n. [See Calcimine.]

Same as Calcimine.

Same as Cuemene.

Kam (kam), a. [Gael. Ir. W. cam, crooked.]
Crooked.—Clean kam, wholly awry; wholly
from the purpose. 'This is clean kam.'—
'Merely awry.' Shak.

Crooked.—Clean kam, whony awy, whony from the purpose. 'This is clean kam.'—'Merely awry.' Shak.
Kama, Kamadeva (kämä, kä-mä-de'va), n. The Hindu god of love.
Kamala (ka-mä-di), n. Same as Kamichi. Kamala (ka-mä-di), n. [Bengal name.] The down covering the capsules of Nottlera timetoria, which is used in India for dyeing silk a rich orange-brown, and is administered as a drug for the expulsion of tapeworm.
Kamar-band, n. Sec CUMIRR-BUND.
Kambou (kam'bö), n. The name given in the Kurile Islands to a seawed (Laminaria sacharina). It is a favourite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians sea-cabbage.
Kame (kām), n. Same as Came.
Kami (kām'ē), n. A Japanese title belonging primarily to the celestial gods who formed the first mythological dynasty, then extended to the terrestrial gods of the second dynasty, and then to the long line of spiritual princes and then to the long line of spiritual princes who are still represented by the mikado. Brande

Kamichi (kam'i-chi), n. The horned-screamer realization reinj, n. The normal screamer or Palamedea comuta. See PALAMEDEA.

Kamptulicon (kamp-tu'li-kon), n. [Gr. kamptos, flexible, and oulos, thick, close-pressed.] The name of a kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta percha, and ground cork. It is remarkably warm, soft, and election. and elastic.

Kamsin (kam'sin), n. [Ar. khamsin, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kamtchadale (kamt'cha-dāl), n. A native

of Kamtchatka

of Kamtchatka.

Kan, Kanu (kan, kan), n. Same as Khan, a chief or prince.

Kanit (kan), n.t. To ken; to know.

Kanaka (ka-nak'a), n. A native of the Sandwich Islands; a Pacific islander.

Kanari (kan-äre), n. The Canarium commune. See Canarium.

mime. See CANARIUM.

Kanchil (kan'chil), n. A very small deer
(Tragulus pygmæus) inhabiting the Asiatic
islands. Called also the Pigmy Musk-deer.
See TRACULUS.

Kand (kand), n. The name given to fluor-

Kand (kand), a. The name given to intorspar by Cornish miners.

Kane (kān), a. See KAIN.

Kangaroo (kang'ga-rō), a. The native name of the animals of the genus Macropus, a genus of marsupial mammalia peculiar to Australasia. They are the largest animals



Aroe Kangaroo (Macropus ualabatus).

having a double uterus or womb. naving a double uterus or womb. An ex-ternal pouch or appendage to the abdomen exists, and in this the young are carried for months after birth. The limbs are strangely disproportioned, the fore-legs being small and short, whilst the hinder ones are long and powerful; the head, neck, and shoulders are small, the body increasing in thickness to the rump; the fore-legs are useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth; the hind-legs are used in moving, particularly in leaping, the tail, which is very powerful, being of

considerable assistance in making the spring. The kangaroos feed entirely on vegetable substances, particularly on grass, Thev substances, particularly on grass. They have the stomach very long, and possess a large occum. They represent in Australasia the ruminants of other regions. They assemble in small herds under the guidance of the older ones. The gigantic, or red kangaroo (Macropus rufus), is sometimes 6 feet in height, and is the largest of the Australian animals.

Kangaroo-apple (kang'ga-rö-ap-l), n. The fruit of a species of Solanum (S. laciniatum), used in Australasia and Peru as food

used in Australasia and Feru as 1000.

Kangaroo-grass (Kangarob-gras), n. Anthisteria australis, an Australian fodder grass held in high esteem. It is abundant, and much relished by cattle.

Kangaroo - rat (kang'ga-rö-rat), n. See

Kantian (kant'i-an), n. A follower of Kant;

a Kantist.

Kantian (kant'i-an), a. Of or belonging to
Kant, or his system of philosophy.

Kantism (kant'izm), n. The doctrines or
theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

Kantist (kant'ist), n. A disciple or follower

of Rant. Kantry (kant'ri), n. [W. cant, a circle, a hundred.] In Wales, a division of a county; a hundred.

a hundred.

Kaolin, Kaoline (kā'ōlin), n. [Chinese kau-ling, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather. It consists of 47 per cert. silica, 40 alumina, and 13 water. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China petuntze. Its colour is white, with a shade of gray, yellow, or red. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, and near Limoges in France. The Chinese, Japanese, and Cornish kaolins are peculiarly white, and unctuous to the touch.

white, and unctuous to the touch.

Kaolinite (kā/ō-lin-īt), n. The crystalline form of kaolin, the two being chemically identical.

Kapnomar (kap'no-mär), n. See CAPNOMRO. Karagan, Karagane (kar'a-gan), n. [Rus. karagan.] Vulpes Karagan, a species of gray fox found in the Russian empire.

gray fox found in the Russian empire.

Karaite (kā'ra-it), n. A member of a Jewish
sect which adheres to the letter of Scripture,
rejecting all oral traditions, and denying
the binding authority of the Talmud. The
Karaites are opposed to the Rabbinists.

Karaskier (ka-ras'ki-er), n. One of the
chief officers of justice in Turkey. He resides at Constantinople, and is a member of
the Ulema.

the Ulema.

Karatas (ka-rā/tas), n. Bromelia Karatas, a West Indian species of pine-apple.

Karengia (kar-en'ji-a), n. A Central African grass (*Pennisetum distiohum*), closely allied to the millet, whose seed affords the prin-cipal part of the food of the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

Karmathian (kar-mā'thi-an), n. Mohammedan sect which arose in Irak in the ninth century, so named from its principal apostle Karmat, a poor labourer, who professed to be a prophet. They contemplated the enthronement of pure reason as the only deity, and abrogated many of the tenets of the Koran, such as that forbidding the use of wine. They maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs, and at one time were masters of Irak Swira and Arabia but were masters of Irak, Syria, and Arabia, but were eventually repressed. Some remnants of them are said to exist even yet at Hasa in Arabia.

Karn (kärn), n. [Corn., a cairn.] In mining, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid

Karob (kā'rob), n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karoo (Karroo (ka-rö), n. [Hottentot karusa, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] In phys. geog. the name given to the immense barren tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2000 feet above terrace-like to the height of 2000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them being highly produc-tive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, which perish on the return of the dry season, when they become hard and steppe-like. Karpholite (kär'fol-it), n. [Gr. karphos, straw, and lithos, a stone.] A mineral found in granite in the Schlackenwald tin-mines. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow col-

our, and is a hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese. Written also Carpholite. Karphosiderite (kar-fo-sid'e-īt), n. [Gr. karphos, straw, and sideros, iron.] A straw-coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron from Greenland. It occurs in reniform

masses.

Karstenite(kiirs'ten-it), n. [From the mineralogist K. J. B. Karsten.] In mineral. another name for anhydrite (which see).

Kartikeya (kär-ti-kā'ya), n. [Hind.] In Hindu myth. the god of war, corresponding to the Latin Mars. He is commander-inchief of the celestial armies.

Karvel † (kär'vel), n. Same as Caravel.

Kastril † (kas'tril), n. A kind of hawk; a kestrel.

What a cast of kastrils are these, to hawk after ladies thus?

B. Fonson.

Katalysis (ka-ta'li-sis), n. Same as Cata-

Katalysis (ka-ta'li-sis), n. Same as Catalysis.

Katchup (kach'up), n. Same as Ketchup.

Katc (kat), n. A local name for the brambling finch (Fringilla montifringilla).

Kathetometer (kath-e-tom'et-er), n. Same as Cathetometer (which see).

Kathode (kath'od), n. See CATHODE.

Kathode (kath'od), n. See CATHODE.

Kation (kat'i-on), n. Seme as Ketchup.

Katsup (kat'sup), n. Same as Ketchup.

Kattimundoo (kat-ti-mun'dō), n. [Hind.]

The milky juice of the East Indian plant Euphorbia Cattimundoo, resembling caout-choue. It is used as a cement for metal, knife-handles, &c., but is not exported.

Katydid (kā'ti-did), n. An orthopterous insect, Platyphyllum concavum, a species of grasshopper of a pale-green colour, found in the United States. It has its name from its peculiar note, which closely resembles a shrill articulation of the three syllables kat-y-did, and is produced by the friction against each other of two membranes on the wing-covers of the males. In some districts it is to be heard during summer from twilight till midnight. Its note is often alluded to by the American poets.

mer from twilight till midnight. Its note is often alluded to by the American poets.

Kauri-pine, n. Same as Cowrie-pine.

Kava, Kawa (kā'va, kā'wa), n. 1. A species of pepper (Macrophyr methysticum), from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the South Sea Islanders, by steeping it in water, or by chewing and then steeping it. 2. The beverage itself. Also called Ava.

Kavass, Kawass (ka-vas', ka-was'), n.

[Turk. kawawāa.] In Turkey, an armed constable: also, a government servant or constable: also, a government servant or constable.

stable: also, a government servant or courier.
Kaw (ka), v.i. [From the sound.] To cry

as a raven, crow, or rook. Kaw (ka), n. The cry of a raven, crow, or

as a raven, crow, of rook.

Kaw (ka), n. The cry of a raven, crow, or rook. See CAw.

Kawn, Kaun (kan), n. In Turkey, a public inn; a khan (which see).

Kawrie-pine (ka'ri-pin), n. Same as Cow-

rie-pine.
Kay (kā), n. See CAY.
Kayak, Kayack (kā'ak), n. [Probably a corruption of the eastern cuique, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame, having a hole pierced in its middle, into which the fisher places himself, wrapped in a frock of seal-skin, which is laced close round the whole to prevent the admission of water.

vent the admission of water.

Kayaker, Kayacker (kā'ak-er), n. One who
fishes in a kayack.

Kayle (kāl), n. [Fr. quille, a nine-pin; Dan.

kegle; D. and G. kegel.] 1. A nine-pin; a kettle-pin; sometimes written Keel.—2. A game
in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in

three three water is the ground and so iten.

in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

Kaynard, † n. [Fr. cagnard, idle, slothful.]

A lazy cowardly person; a rascal. Chawcer.

Kazardly, Kazzardly (kaz'erd-li), a. [O.fr. cascrd, tame, keeping about a house; case, L. casa, a cottage.] In the north of England, liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving well: used especially of cattle.

Kearn (körn), n. A kern (which see).

It is severed also that none shall keep idle people.

It is agreed also that none shall keep idle people nor kearns (foot soldiers) in time of peace to live upon the poor of the country.

Hallam.

upon the poor of the country. **Hallam.**

Keb (keb), v.i. 1. To cast a lamb immaturely.—2. To lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

Keb (keb), v. 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb.—2. The tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

Kebar (keb'ar), v. [Grael. eabar.] A pole; a stake; a rafter. See CABER. [Scotch.]

He ended; and the kebars shouk Aboon the chorus roar.

Kebbie (keb'i), n. A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.] Ane o' them was gann to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my kebbie at them, and said I wad gie them as guid.

Sir W. Scott.

them, and said I wad gic them as guin.

Kebbock, Kebbuck (keb'uk), n. [Gael. cabag, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

Keb-ewe (keb'ū), n. See Krb.

Keblah (keb'la), n. [Ar. kiblah, anything opposite the south; kabala, to lie opposite.]

The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Keck (kek), n. i. [Same word as G. köken, to vonit.] To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit. Swift. [Rare.]

Keck (kek), n. A retching or heaving of the

Keck (kek), n. A retching or heaving of the

Keckish (kek'ish), a. Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

Inordinate passion of voniting, called cholera, is nothing different from a keckish stomach and a desire to cast.

Holland.

sire to cast.

Keckle (kek'l), v.i. and n. Same as Keck.

Keckle (kek'l), v.t. pret. & pp. keckled; ppr. keckling. (Probably a non-nasalized dim. form corresponding to kink.) To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a walve but from the priction of a walve but from the name.

round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

Keckling (kek'ling), n. Naut. the material used for the operation of keckling.

Kecklish (kek'lish), a. Inclined to vomit; squeamish. 'A kecklish stomach.' Holland.

Kecksy (kek'si), n. [From the Celtic; comp. W. cecijs, reeds, canes.] The dried stalk of hemlock and other hollow-jointed Umbellifern: kex. feræ; kex.

ferre; kex.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

Kecky (kek'i), a. Resembling a kex.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly
mund, consisted of hard and blackish cylinders,
many consisted of hard and blackish cylinders,
the consistency of the boy, so as the tender
transversely it looks as a bundle of wires.

Grew.

transversely it looks as a bundle of wires. Grav.

Redge (kej), n. Itcel. kaggi, a keg, and
also according to Wedgwood a cask fastened
as a float to the anchor to show where it
lies—hence, the anchor itself: another form
of keg.] A small anchor used to keep a ship
steady when riding in a harbour or river,
and particularly at the turn of the tide, and
to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, also

to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbour to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging.

Kedge (kej), v.t. pret. & pp. kedged; ppr. kedging. To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to a kedge, as in a river.

Kedge, Kedgy (kej, kej'i), a. [Sc. caidyy; O. E. kygye; comp. Prov. E. keck, to be pert; G. keck; pert, lively; comp. also Dan. kaad, wanton.] 1. Brisk; lively.—2. [Probably from kedge, a keg or cask.] Pot-bellied. [Local.]

[Local.]

Kedger (kej'er), n. 1. A small anchor; a kedge. See KEDGE.—2. A dealer in fish; a cadger. See CADER. [Provincial.]

Kedge-Tope (kej'rōp), n. Naut. the rope which belongs to the kedge-anchor, and restrains the vessel from driving over her bower-anchor.

Mediack (ked'lak), n. [W. ceddw, mustard, and term, as in charlock, garlick.] A common weed, charlock (Sinapis arvensis).

Kee (ke), n. pl. of cow. [See Cow.] Kine.

[Frovincial English.]

A lass, that Cicely hight, had won his heart—Cicely, the western lass, that tends the kee. Gay.

Keech (kech), m. [Modification of cake.] A mass of fat rolled up by the butcher in a round lump. In Henry VIII. the term is applied in contempt to Wolsey because he was the son of a butcher.

Such a keech can with his very bulk Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun, Shak.

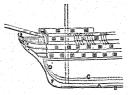
Take up the rays of the beneficial sun. Shak.

Keek (kük), u.t. [Comp. Icel kik]a, D. kijken,
L.G. kieken, Sw. kika, G. kuoken, yucken, to
peep.] To peep; to look pryingly. [Scotch.]

Keeking-glass (kök'ing-glas), n. A lookingglass. [Scotch.]

Keel (köl), n. [A. Sax. ccol, which properly
means a barge or small vessel, corresponds
better with second meaning than first, like
the Icel. kiöll, a barge, a ship; the Icel.
kjölr, Dan. kjöl, Sw. köl, again mean properly
a keel or chief timber of a vessel; the G. and
D. kiel mean both a keel and a ship, the latter
meaning being the older. The word has been
borrowed by the Romance languages; comp.
Fr. quille, Sp. quilla.] 1. The principal timber

in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; in *iron vessels*, the combination of plates



A, Mainkeel. B, False keel. C, Keelson. D, Stemson. F, gripe.

corresponding to the keel of a wooden vessel; fig. the whole ship. -2. A low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Type to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers; a coal-barge.—3. A barge load of coals weighing about 21 tons 4 cwt.—4. In bot, the lower petal of a papilionaceous

oot. the lower petal of corolla, inclosing the stamens and pistil.—5. In zool. a projecting ridge along the middle of any surface.—False keel, a second keel fastened under the mair keel to preserve if toom injury. serve it from injury.—
On an even keel, in a level or horizontal position:
said of a ship or other Keel(kel), v.i. 1. To plough



α, Keel. bb, Alæ or wings. c, Vexillum or standard.

with a keel; to navigate.

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

To keel over, to capsize or upset.

Keel (kel), n. [Gael cill, ruddle.] Ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep. (Scotch.)

[Scotch.] Keel (kël), v.t. To mark with ruddle. [Scotch.] Keel (kël), v.t. [A. Sax. célan, to cool, from cól, cool.] To cool.

While greasy Joan doth keel the pot. [Some authorities give keel in this quotation

[Some authorities give keel in this quotation the meaning of scum.]

Keel (kël), n. In brewing, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keel-fat.

Keel (kël), n. A nine-pin. See KAYLE.

Keelage (kël'āj), n. 1.The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a harbour.

2. The duty so paid.

Keel-block (kël'blok), n. One of a series of the counts of thinkers on which the keel.

short log-ends of timbers on which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing,

affording access to work beneath.

Keel-boat (kēl'bōt), n. 1. A large covered boat with a keel but no sails, used on Ame-

rican rivers for the transportation of freight.

rican rivers for the transportation of freight.

2. See KEEL, 2.

Keeled (këld), a. In bot. applied to leaves, and when there is a sharp prominent line running along the centre; carinated.

Keeler (kël'èr), a. One who works in the management of barges or vessels; a keelman.

Keeler (kël'èr), a. A shallow tub for holding stuff for caulking ships and other uses.

Keel-fat † (kël'fat), a. [Keel, to cool, and fat, vat.] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

Keelhaul, Keelhale (kël'hal, kël'hal), v.t.

To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was a punishment inflicted in almost all navies for certain offences. The offender

may was a punishment minuted in aimose an navies for certain offences. The offender was suspended by a rope from one yard-arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard-arm, and being let fall into the water, he was drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

And yet, whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and deserved to be keelhauled. Smollett.

rascal, and deserved to be keithaulical. Smollett.

Keeling (kël'ing), n. [Comp. Icel. keila, a kind of cod.] A kind of small cod, of which stock-fish is made.

Keelivine, Keelyvine-pen (kël'i-vin, kël'i-vin-pen), n. [From keel, ruddle.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

Keel-man (kël'man), n. See Kreler, a worker in barges.

Keelrake (kël'fak), v.t. Same as Keelhaul.

Keelson (kel'son), n. [From keel; the second part may be the same as in Dan. kjölsviin, Sw. kölsvin, G. kielschwein, all meaning literally keelsvine; comp. pig of lead. This term, is found also in stemson, sternson, which are probably modelled on keelson.]

A piece of timber in a ship laid on the

middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; thus binding the hoot-cimoers to the keet; in iron ships, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson timber of a wooden vessel. — False keelson, a piece of timber wrought longitudinally over the top of the

true keelson. See KEEL.

Keel-staple (kël'stä-pl), n. Naut. a staple, generally of copper, driven into the sides of the main and false keels to fasten them.

the main and raise needs to raise mean. Keel-vat (kēl'vat), n. Same as Keel-fat. Keen (kēn), a. [A. Sax. cêne, cên; Icel. kann, wise, clever; D. kaen, G. kthn, keen, bold. Same root as ken.] I. Eager; vehement; full of relish or zest; as, hungry curs ment; full of rensu of too keen at the sport.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns.

Sir R. L'Estrange,

2. Eager; sharp; as, a keen appetite.

2. Eager; sharp; as, a keen appende.
The hope how buoyant, the sympathies how ready, the enjoyment of life how keen and eager! Thackeray.

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as, a keen razor, or a razor with a keen edge. —4. Piercing; penetrating; severe: applied to cold or to wind; as, a keen wind; the cold is very keen.—5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as, keen satire or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen To my keen curses. Shak.

6. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; as, a man of keen intellect. Shrewd, keen, practical estimates of men and things.

W. Black.

things. The keen spirit
Seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought
Start into instant action, and at once
Plans and performs, resolves and executes. Shelley.

7. Expressive of eagerness or mental acuteness; as, a keen look. Keen (ken), v.t. To sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter keens the brightening flood. Thomson. Keen (ken), v.i. [Ir. caoine, cry or lamenta-tion for the dead, bewailing.] In Ireland, to make a loud lamentation on the death of a person.

Keen (ken), n. The piercing lamentation made over a corpse. [Irish.]

made over a corpse. [Irish.]

A thousand cries would swell the keen,
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine. Owen Ward.

Keener (kön'er), n. In Ireland, one of a class of female mourners who shriek or howl at funerals. See the verb.

Keen-eyed (kön'al), a. Having acute sight. Keenly (kön'n), a. Having acute sight. Keenless (kön'nes), n. The state or quality of being keen.

Keen witted (kën'wit-ed), a. Having acute wit or discernment.

wit or discernment.

Keep (kēp), v. t. pret. & pp. kept; ppr. keeping.

[A. Sax. cēpam, to keep, to take care of; apparently same word as cēpam, ceāpiam, to sell (see CHEAP): to sell, then to have on hand for sale, hence to keep.] 1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to keep a house or a farm; to keep anything in the memory, mind, or heart; to keep a secret; to keep one's own counsel.—2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vicegrade. Knolles.

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands. Ex. xxxiv. 6, 7.

 To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain. And behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee. Gen. xxviii. 15.

To hold or restrain in any manner; to etain. That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden*

6. To tend; to have the care of. And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it.

Gen. ii, 15.

7. To maintain, as an establishment, institution, and the like; to conduct; to manage; as, to keep a school.—8. To regard; to at-

tend to.
While the stars and course of heaven I keep. Dryden. 9. To hold in any state; as, to keep in order. Keep the constitution sound. Addison.

10. To continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action; to observe; as, to keep silence; to keep the same road or the same pace; to keep step; to keep a given distance.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face, And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd, Her measures kept, and step by step pursued. Dry 11. To remain confined to; not to quit; as, to keep one's bed, house, or room.—12. To do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfi; as, to keep the laws, statutes, or commandments of God; to keep one's word, promise, or covenant.-13. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord. Ex. xii. 14 14 To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life; as, the men are kept at a moderate price per week.—15. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to keep lodgers; to keep company.—16. To have in pay; as, to keep a servant.—17. To be in the habit of sellings; to have to have un pay; as, to keep a servant.—17. To be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale; as, the shopkeeper does not keep that.—To keep an act, at Cambridge University, to hold an academical disputation.—To keep at it, to keep hard at work. [Colloq.]—To keep back, (a) to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will keep nothing back from you. Her. xiii. 4.

I will keep nothing back from you. Jer. xlii. 4. (b) To restrain; to prevent from advancing. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. Ps. xix. 13.

(c) To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver.

Acts v. 3.—To keep chapels, at Oxford and Cambridge, the usual expression among students for to attend the daily services in Cambridge, the usual expression among students for to attend the daily services in the college chapels.—To keep company with, (a) to frequent the society of; to associate with; as, let youth keep company with the wise and good. (b) To give or receive attentions with a view to marriage.

—To keep down, to prevent from rising; to hold in subjection; to restrain; specifically, in painting, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture kept down is rendered subordinate to some other part, and, therefore, does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator.—To keep good or bad hows, to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest.—To keep in, (a) to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement. (b) To conceal; not to tell or disclose. (c) To restrain; to curb, as a horse.—To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack; as, to keep off an enemy or an evil.—To keep one going in anything, to keep him supplied with it. [Colleg.]—To keep one's hand in, to keep one's self in practice. [Collog.]—To keep under, to restrain; to hold in subjection; as, to keep under an antagonist or a conquered country; to keep under the appetites and passions. to restrain; to note in subjection; as, to keep under an antagonist or a conquered country; to keep under the appetites and passions.—
To keep up, (a) to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to keep up the price of goods; to keep up one's credit.
(b) To maintain; to continue; to hinder from consider. céasing.

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to continue it.

Locke.

(c) To preserve; to retain.

And ye shall keep it (the lamb) up until the four-teenth day of the same month. Ex. xii. 6.

rain ye sime expert (the taillo) we find the ton-teenth day of the same month. Ex. xii. 6.

—To keep up to the collar, to keep hard at work; to keep at it. [Slang or colloq.]

—To keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession. —To keep house, (a) to maintain a separate residence for one's self, or for one's self and family; as, his income enables him to keep house. (b) To remain in the house; to be confined; as, his feeble health obliges him to keep house. —To keep a term, in universities, to reside during a term. —To keep the land abourd (naut.), to keep within sight of land as much as possible. —To keep the luff, or the wind (naut.), to continue close to the wind. —To keep on foot, to maintain, as a standing army. standing army.

We perceive from this how much larger a force is kept on foot in Japan than in China. Brougham. -To keep one's self to one's self, to shun society; to keep one's own counsel; to keep aloof from others; to keep close.

"Stay thou a little, 'answer'd Julian, 'here, And keep yourself,' none knowing, to yourself.' Tennyson.

Keep (kēp), v. i. 1. To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; as, to keep at a distance; to keep aloft; to keep near; to keep in the hous; to keep before or behind; to keep in favour; to keep out of company or out of reach.

mpany or out of reach.

But yet he could not keep

Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.

Matt. Arnold.

2. To last; to endure; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled. If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep.

Mortimer.

3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.

Knock at his study, where, they say, he keeps.

[This sense of the word is no longer in general use, but is still current at Cambridge University. 'Suton, who 'kept' near Bruce.' Farrar.]—4 † To take care; to be on one's watch; to be vigilant or solicitous.

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us.

—To keep at it, to continue hard at work. [Colloq.]—To keep from, to abstain from; to refrain from.—To keep on, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—To keep to, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to keep to old customs; to keep to a rule; to keep to one's word or promise.—To keep up, to remain unsubdued; to be yet active or not to be con-

fined to one's bed. **Keep** (kēp), n. 1. The act of keeping; custody; guard; care; heed.

2. The state of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; case; as, in good keep.—3. The means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions.

I performed some services to the college in return for my keep. T. Hughes.

4. † That which is kept; charge.

Often he used of his keepe
A sacrifice to bring,
Now with a kide, now with a sheepe
The altars hallowing.
Spenser.

5. That which keeps, or that in which one keeps or lives; the stronghold of an ancient castle, to which the besieged inates retreated in cases of emergency, and there made their last efforts of defence; a design. (See each trustice held that he donjon. Some authorities hold that this sense originated in the fact that prisoners were kept there; others, and perhaps more correctly, are of opinion that it is due to the circumstance that the family kept

the circumstance that the family kept (abode or lived) there, as being the securest place in the castle.]

Keeper (kēp'ér), n. One who or that which keeps: (a) one who holds or has possession of anything. (b) One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum. (c) One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; as, the keeper of a park, a pound, of sheep, of game, of a gate, &c. (d) A ring which keeps another on the finger. (e) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its which keeps another on the high. (2) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its place. (7) A loop on the end of a strap beside the buckle through which the other end is run after passing through the buckle. (g) The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (h) A jam-nut (which see). (i) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends, by induction, to maintain, and evenincrease the power of the magnet; armature. (j) One who remains or abides. Tit, ii. 5.—Keeper of the Great Seal. a high officer of state who holds or keeps the great seal. The office is now vested in the lord-chancellor.—Keeper of the Privny Seal, or Lord Privy Seal, an officer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c., before they came to cer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c., before they came to the great seal. He is a privy-councillor, and was anciently called Clerk of the Privy Scal.—Keeper of the king's conscience, the lord-chancellor. See under CHANCELLOR. Keeperless (këp'er-les), a. Not having a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.

T. Hook.

Keepership (kep'er-ship), n. The office of a keeper. Strype. Keeping (kep'ing) n. 1. A holding; re-straint; custody; guard; preservation.

I fancy there need have been no deceit in your fond, simple, little heart, could it but have been given into other keeping.

Thackeray.

2. Maintenance; support; feed; fodder; as, the cattle have good keeping.—3. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony; specifically, in painting, the management of the lights, shadows, colours, and aerial tints in such subordination to each other that cat history. tion to each other that each object may seem to stand rightly in the place that the linear perspective has assigned to it.—To

be in keeping with, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.

with: to be consistent with
Keeping-room (kēping-röm), n. The New
England and provincial English name for
the common sitting-room of a family; also,
in universities, the sitting-room of a student. 'The family keeping-room.' Dickens,
Keepsake (kēp'sāk), n. Anything kept or
given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a
token of friendship.
Keesh (kēsh), n. Same as Kish.
Keeslip (kēs'lip), n. Same as Keslop.
Keeve (kēv), n. [A. Sax. cyfe, G. kufe, a large
tub, from L. cupa, a tub, a cask, whence
also Fr. cuve, a large tub.] 1. A large vessel
to ferment liquors in; a large tub or vessel

also Fr. cuve, a large tub.] 1. A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub.—2. In mining, a large vat used in dressing ores.

Keeve (këv), v. L. pret. & pp. keeving.

1. To put in a keeve for fermentation.—2. To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once.

Keever (Keiv'er), a. A keeve (which see)

as to amount an at officers, and the keever (which see).

Keffekil (kef-fek'il), n. See KIFFEKIL.

Keg (keg), n. [A form of cag (which see,
See also KEDGE).] A small cask or barrel;

Kehul (kē-hul'), n. [Ar. kuhaul, antimony.]
A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eye-

brows and eyelashes. Keight,† pret. of catch. Caught. Spenser. Keil (kel), n. A nine-pin. See KAYLE.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins (keils, made of old usurers' bones, and their son looking on with delight and betting on the game.

B. Jonson.

Keir (kēr), n. [Icel. ker, a tub or other vessel, Dan. kur, a vessel.] In bleaching, a large

boiler.

Keiser (kī'zer), n. Another spelling of Kaiser. See CÆSAR.

Kaiser. See Casar.

Keitloa (kit-lo'a), n. [The native name.]

Rhinceros Keitloa, a species of rhinoceros, a native of South Africa, having two horns nearly equal to each other in length, the front one curved backwards, the back one forward. The upper lip overlaps the lower to a considerable extent. At birth the horns are only indicated by prominences on the nose, and at the age of two years they are hardly more than 1 inch in length, but at the age of six they are 9 or 10 inches long. the age of six they are 9 or 10 inches long. The keitloa is morose and ill-tempered, and

forms a very dangerous opponent. **Kelænonesian** (ke-le'no-ne''si-an), n. [Gr. kelainos, black, and nesos, an island.] In etha. one of the dark-coloured inhabitants of the Pacific Islands.

Kelaways Rock (kel'a-wāz rok), n. Same as Kelloway Rock (which see).

Kele,† v.t. [See Keel, v.t.] To cool. Chau-

Kelk (kelk), n. [Gael. and Ir. clach, a stone.]

1. A large stone or detached rock. — 2. A blow.— 3. The roe of a fish. [Provincial.]

Kelk (kelk), v.t. [Probably originally to pelt with stones. See the noun.] To be at soundly.

with stones. See the noun. 1 To be at soundry. [Provincial]

Kell (kel), n. [A form of caul.] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network; as, (a) the caul or omentum. See CAUL. (b) The membrane or caul enveloping the heads of some children at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a kell, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl.

(c) The chrysalis of an insect. Bury himself in every silkworm's kell. B. Jonson. (d) A net in which females inclose their hair; the back part of a cap. (e) A film grown over the eyes.

His wakeful eyes . . . Now clouded over with dim cloudy kells. Drayton. (f) The cobwebs which lie on the grass, covered with dew, in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those kells, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep.

Bayle.

Kelled, Keld (keld), a. Having a kell or covering; having its parts united as by a kell or thin membrane; webbed.

And feeds on fish, which under water still

He with his keld feet and ke a teeth doth kill.

Drayto

Kelliadæ (kel-l'a-dě), n. pl. [From Kellia, one of the genera, named after Mr. O'Kelly, of Dublin, and Gr. eidos, resemblance.] A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, embaning search (acceptable). bracing several genera. The typical genus Kellia has two British representatives, K. suborbicularis and K. nitida. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices of rocks or on shells or sea-weeds, or lying

of rocks or on shells or sea-weeds, or lying free.

Kelloway Rock (kel'o-wā rok), a. [So called from being well developed at Kelloway Bridge, Wiltshire.] A calcareous bed at the base of the Oxford clay in Wiltshire and Yorkshire. Its maximum thickness is 80 feet, and it is so abundant in fossil shells as often to be entirely made up of them.

Kelp (kelp), a. [O.E. kilpe. Origin unknown.] I. The produce of sea-weeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained. In the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated.—2. The sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

Kelpie, Kelpy (kel'pi) a. [No plausible etymology of this word seems to be known.] In Scotland, an imaginary goblin or demon of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse, who was believed to give previous warning when a person was about to be drowned, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke, and ken the ling of the spiritual folk;

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke, And ken the lingo of the spiritual folk; Fays, spunkies, kelpies, a', they can explain them.

Kelson (kel'son), n. Same as Keelson.
Kelt, Keltic (kelt, kelt'ik). Same as Celt,
Celtic.

Cellic.

Kelt (kelt), n. Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool. [Scotch.]

Kelt (kelt), n. The name given in Scotland to a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

kelter, Kilter (kel'ter), n. [Comp. Dan. kilte, to gird, to tuck up; also Prov. E. kilter, a tool.] Order; regular or proper state.

If the organs of prayer be out of kelter or out of tune, how can we pray?

Barrow.

tune, how can we pray?

Keltie, Kelty (kel'ti), n. [Said to be from a famous champion drinker in Kinross-shire.]

A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair.—Cleared keltie aff, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper. Str W. Scott.

(Scotch.)

Kemb., t. [A. Sax. cemban, to comb.] To comb (which see). Chaucer.

Kemein, t. [O. E. kempling; Prov. E. kembing, a brewing vessel, kinnel, a tub; O.Fr. cambe, a brewing.] A tub; a brewer's vessel.

cambe, a brewing.] A tuo; a orewer's vessel. Chaucer.

Kemp (kemp), v.i. [Dan. kvempe, to fight, to contend; kvempe, Icel. kvempe, a warrior; A. Sax. campian, D. kumpen, G. kümpfen, to strive, to fight.] To strive or contend, in whatever way; to strive for victory, as respers on the harvest-field. [Scotch.]

Kemp (kemp), n. [A. Sax. cempa, a soldier. See the verb.] 1.† A champion; a knight.—2. The act of striving for superiority in any way whatever. [Scotch.]

Kemp, Kempty (kemp, kemp'ti), n. The coarse rough hars of wool, which is avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, as they deteriorate the appearance of fabrics, and do not take dye readily.

Kemper (kemp'er), n. One who kemps or strives for superiority; specifically, a competitor amongst reapers. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helsing to give a but how to this beyon of notable.

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bery of notable kempers.

Blackwood's Mag.

Kempt † (kempt), p. and a. For kembed, pp. of kemb, to comb.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always kempt, and perfumed, and every day smell of the taylor.

B. Fonson.

Ken (ken), vt. pret. & pp. kenned; ppr. ken-ning. [O.E. and Sc. ken, Icel kenned; D. and G. kennen, A. Sax. cunnan, to ken, to know; comp. the allied can, canny, cunning, know. See KNOW.] 1. To know; to understand; to take cognizance of.

take cognizance of.

Fai. Which of you know Ford of this town?

Fist. I ken the wight; he is of substance good.

Shak

2. To see at a distance; to descry; to recog-

nize.

They from their fields can see the countenance
Of your fierce war, may ken the glittering lance,
And hear you shouling forth your brave intent.

Wordsworth.

Morasworm.

He spake; his eye in lightning rolls1

For the lady was ruthlessly seized; and he kenned
In the beautiful lady the child of his friend.

Coleridge.

3. In Scots law, to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act; as, to ken a widow to her terce, that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-

rent of her share of her deceased husband's

rent of her snare of the deceased hasbands lands. See Tence.

Ken (ken), v. i. To look round.

Ken (ken), v. Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge. 'Above the reach and ken of a mortal apprehension.'

reach and ken of a mortal apprehension.' South.
Coasting they kept the land within their ken.
Drywien.
Ken (ken), n. [Contr. of kennel.] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet; as, a padding ken, a lodging-house for tramps; a sporting ken.
Kendal (ken'dal), n. A coarse woollen cloth, so named from the town of Kendal in Wostmoreland, where it was first made. It continued to be called Kendal after its manufacture was carried on elsewhere. 'Apparelled in short coats of Kentish kendal. Hall.
Kenk (kengk), n. Same as Kink.

'Apparelled in short coats of Kentish kendal.' Hall.
Kenk (kengk), n. Same as Kink.
Kennel (ken'nel), n. [Norm. Fr.; It. canile; from L. canile, a dog.] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.—2. A pack of hounds. 'A yelping kennel of French curs.' Shak.—3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.
Kennel (ken'nel), v.i. pret. & pp. kennelled; ppr. kennelling.
To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.
The dog kennelled in a hollow tree. L'Estrange.

The dog kennelled in a hollow tree. L'Estrange. Kennel (ken'nel), v.t. To keep or confine in

a Rennel. (ken'nel), n. [A form of E. channel, canal.] 1. The water-course of a street; a gutter; a little canal or channel. —2. A puddle.

Kennel-coal (ken'nel-köl), n. Same as Can-

Mercout.

Kennel-raker (ken'nel-räk-èr), n. A scavenger; one fit for mean, filthy jobs.

Kenning (ken'ing), n. 1.† Range of vision; sight ingle.

sight; view.

The next day about evening we saw, within a kenting, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope land.

2. As little as one can recognize; a small portion; a little; as, put in a kenning of

portion; a little; as, put in a kennung or salt [Scotch.]

Though they may gaug a kennin wrang, To step aside is human.

Kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), a. [Probably from ken, to know, and A. Sax specca, a speck, a mark; but comp. leel. kennispeki, the faculty of knowing others, from kenna, to know, and spekt, wisdom.] Having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock. [Scotch.]

I wrant we his face is kenspecké.

I grant ye, his face is kenspeckle, That the white o' his e'e is turn'd out. Kent (kent), n. (Perhaps connected with cant, to tilt (see CANT, n. and n.), and comp. D. kenteren, to overturn.] A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a cudgel; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [Scotch.]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent. Ramsay. Kent (kent), v.t. To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; to punt. [Scotch.]

Kent-bugle (kent'bū-gl), n. [In honour of the Duke of Kent.] A curved six-keyed bugle, on which

every tone in the musical scale can be



scale can be sounded. Kentish (kent'-ish), a. Of or pertaining to the county of Kent-bugle. Kent. — Kentish fire, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1829 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. It is now applied to the shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in deriston of Roman Catholics.—Kentish rag, in geol. a dark-coloured, tough. Kentish rag, in geol. a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand. It oc-curs at Hythe and other places in Kent, and from its durability is much valued for

building.

Kentle (ken'ti), n. [Same word as Quintal.]

In com. a hundred pounds in weight; as, a
kentle of fish.

Kentledge (kentlej), n. Naut. pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kep (kep), v.t. [See KEEP.] To catch, as in the act of passing through the air, falling, running, and the like; to intercept; to meet. [Scotch.]

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall kep a tear.

Burns,

Kepe, † n. Care; attention. Chaucer.
Kepe, † v.t. or t. To take care; to care.
Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Keplerian (kep-le'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to Kepler; propounded by Kepler; as,

Keplerian doctrines; Keplerian laws.

It should be noted that the modern system of astronomy deserves far better to be called the Keplerian system than the Copernican.

Haydin.

terian system than the Copernican. Haydin.

Kepler's Laws (kep'lerz laz), n. pl. The laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler. They are three in number: (1) That the planets move in elliptical orbits, of which the sun is in one of the foci. (2) That an imaginary line drawn from the sun to the planets (called the radius vector) always describes equal areas in equal times.

(3) That the squares of the times of the results of the squares o (3.) That the squares of the times of the re-volutions of the planets are as the cubes of

volutions of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. **Kepler's Problem** (kep'lerz problem), n. The determining the eccentric from the mean anomaly of a planet, or the determining its place in the elliptic orbit, answering to any given time.

ing its place in the emptic orbit, answering to any given time.

Kept (kept), pret. & pp. of heep.—Kept mistress, a concubine or woman kept and maintained by a particular individual as his

paramour.

Keramic (ke-ram'ik), a. Same as Ceramic.

Kerana (ke-ra'na), n. In music, a long wind
instrument like a trumpet, much used in instrument like a trumpet, much used in Persia, being sounded evening and morning. Kerargyrite (ke-riar ji-rit), n. [Gr. keras, horn, and arggros, silver.] Same as Kerate (which see).

Kerasine (ker'a-sin), a. [Gr. keras, a horn.] In mineral. horny; corneous. Kerate (ker'at), n. [Gr. keras, a horn.] Chloride of silver; horn silver: so named from its cutting like horn. It has a white streak, and no distinct cleavage.

Keratin (ker'atin), n. Same as Epidermose (which see).

(which see), (which see), (which see), (ker'a-tōd), n. [Gr. keras, keratos, horn, and eidos, resemblance.] In zool, the horny substance of which the skeleton of

many sponges is composed.

Keratome (ker'a-tōm), n. [Gr. keras, keratos, a horn, and tomos, cutting, from temno, to cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction. Keratonyxis (ker'a-to-niks"is), n. [Gr. keras,

Keratonyxis (ker'a-to-niks'is), n. [Gr. keras, keratos, horn, and nyxis, a puncturing.] In surp. the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass.

Keratophyllite (ker-a-tof'il-lit), n. [Gr. keras, keratos, a horn, phyllon, a leaf, and lithos, a stone.] A variety of hornblende, so named from the form of the crystals.

Keratophyte (ker'a-to-fit), n. [Gr. keras, keratos, a horn, and phyton, that which grows.] Cuvier's name for a polype which has a horny axis, in contradistinction to a lithophyte, or one having a stony xxis. The term is now disused.

tituophyte, or one naving a stony axis. Interm is now disused.

Keratosa (kera-tô'sa), n. pl. The division of the sponges in which the skeleton is composed of keratode.

Keratose (ker'a-tōs), n. Same as Keratode.

Kerb-plate (kerb'plāt), n. Same as Curb-mlate

Kerb-roof (kerb'rof), n. Same as Curb-

Kerb-stone (kerb'ston), n. Same as Curb-Kercher † (kèr'chêr), n. A kerchief.

He became like a man in an exstacle and trance, and white as a kercher. North.

Kercher † (ker'cher), v.t. To wrap, as in a Rercher.
Pale sickness with her kerchered head upwound.
Giles Fletcher.

The state of the state

Kerchief (kėr'chēf), n. [Contr. from O. E. coverchief, O. Fr. couvrechief, couvrechef—Fr. couvrir, to cover, and chef, the head.] I. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so escape. Shak.

2. One who wears a kerchief; a lady.

The proudest kerchief of the court shall rest Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. Dryden.

Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. Dryden. Kerchiefed, Kerchieft (ker', chēft), a. Dressed, hooded; covered. Kerf (kerf), n. [A. Sax. oyrf, a cutting off, from ceorfun, ceorfun, to cut, to carve; comp. G. kerbe, a notch; kerben, to notch.] The channel or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kerl (kerl), n. [See Carl.] A man; a countryman; a peasant; a carl. 'Poor old kerls making their daily penny.' North Brit. Rev. Kermes (ker'mēz), n. [Ar. and Per. kermes, kirmis, from Skr. krimis, a worm.] A scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of species of Coccus, especially Coccus ilicis, an insect found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean. The bodies are round about the ranean. The bodies are round, about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal.

Kermes-mineral (kermez-min-er-al), n. A

Kermes-mineral (kermez-min-er-al), n. A name given to amorphous trisulphide of antimony in consequence of its colour, which is orange-red.

Kern, Kerne (kern), n. [O.Gael. and Ir. eeurn, a man.] 1. A light-armed footsoldier of the ancient Irish militia and the Highlands of Scotland, armed with a dark or skean; ourseld the authentics when the consequence is the content of the con or skean: opposed to gallowglass, who was heavy-armed.

Soars thy presumption then so high, Because a wretched keen ye slew, Homage to name to Roderic Dhu? Sir W. Scott. The perpetual warfare of these petty chieftains had given rise to the employment of mercenary troops, partly natives, parity from Scotland, known by the uncouth names of kerns and gallowglasses.

Hallam.

2.† A boor or low-lived person; a churl.

We take a kern most commonly for a farmer or country bumpkin.

Riount.

3. In English law, an idle person or vaga-

bond. Kern, n. 1. A quern (which see).— 2,† A churn.—3. [Probably from L. crena, notch. See CRENATE, &c.] A slight projection from the main body; specifically, in

jection from the main body; specifically, in printing, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank.

Kern (kërn), v.i. [G. and D. kern, a kernel. See KERNEL.] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening.—2. To take the form of corns; to granulate; to set, as fruit.

Kern (kërn), v.t. In type-founding, to form with a kern. See KERN, v. 3.

Kern-baby (kërn'bā-bi), n. [Sc. kirn, a harvest-home, and baby.] An image dressed with corn and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. [Provincial.]

with corn and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. [Provincial.]

Kernel (kev'nel), n. [A. Sax. cynnel, a little corn, a grain, a kernel or core; G. and D. kern, the core of anything, the seed of fruit: allied to corn and to L. granum. See Corn and Grain.] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.—2. Anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn; as, a kernel of wheat or oats.—3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as, the kernel of an apple.—4. The central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is converted; a nucleus. 5. Elia the important rated; a nucleus. —5. Fig. the important part of anything, as a question, as distinguished from that which surrounds it; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist; as, to come to the kernel of the question.—6. A

hard concretion in the fiesh.

Kernel (kér'nel), v.i. To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kernel (kér'nel), n. In arch. a crenelle

Kernelled (kér'neld), a. Having a kernel.
Kernelled (kér'neld), a. Full of kernels; resembling kernels.
Kernelwort (kér'nel-wèrt), a. A popular name of Scrophularia nodosa (common figwort).

wort).

worth.

Kernish † (kėrn'ish), a. Having the character of a kern; clownish. 'A petty kernish prince.' Milton.

Kerodon (ker'ō-don), n. [Gr. keras, a horn, and odous, a tooth.] A South American genus of rodents, allied to the cavies, about the size of a guinea-pig, and of an olive-gray colour. colour

Goldr. Kerolite (ker'o-lit), n. [Gr. kēros, wax, and lithos, a stone.] A mineral of a white or green colour, greasy feel, and vitreous or resinous lustre, found in Silesia. It consists

resinous lustre, found in Silesia. It consists chiefly of hydrous silicate of magnesia.

Keroselene (kero-sē-lēn), n. [See Keroselene (kero-sē-lēn), n. [See Kerosene]. An extremely light, volatile, liquid hydrocarbon, which first passes over when petroleum, coal-tar, &c., are distilled. It has a specific gravity of 650, a rather pleasant ethereal odour, and resembles benzole in its properties, but is much lighter, and a powerful anesthetic. A solution consisting of one grain of india-rubber dissolved in an ounce of keroselene is used as a coating fluid in the photographic dry collodion process, to make the film stick more firmly to

the plate. It has been proposed as a substitute for chloroform.

tute for chloroform.

Kerosene (ker'o-sen), n. [From Gr. kēros, wax.] A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coals, bitumen, petroleum, &c., extensively used in America as a lamp-oil. When pure it is colourless, and its specific gravity varies from 780 to *25. It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British parafin oil. Called also American Parafin Oil, Photogen, and Mineral Oil.

Kars & Karse & W. L. Sor carse on carred.

gen, and mineral ou.

Kers, † Kerse, † n. [A. Sax. cerse or cærse.]

A cress.—Ne sette he not a kers, he cared
not a cress. Chaucer. In such expressions
this word is now corrupted into curse. See CHESE 2

Kersen † (kers'n), v.t. A corruption of Chris-

Pish, one good Cæsar, a pump-maker, Kersen'd him. Beau. & FL.

Kersey (kér'zi), n. [Comp. Sc. carsaye, D. karsaui, Fr. cariset, créseau, Sw. kersing, kersey. Littré suggests that the Fr. créseau is from croiser, to cross, croisé, twilled.] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool.

Kersey (kèr'zi), a. 1. Consisting of kersey.

Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat, And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait, Which o'er thy kersey doublet spreading wide, In service time drew Cic'ly's eye aside? Gay.

Hence-2 Homespun; homely.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes. Shak.

Kerseymere (ker'zi-mēr), n. [See Cassi-MERE.] A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools, used for men's garments; cassimere

Kerseynette (ker'zi-net), n. A thin woollen

Kerve, i.v. To carve; to cut. Chaucer. Kerver, i.v. To carve; to cut. Chaucer. Kesar i (kë/zèr), n. [See Cæsar.] An emperor.
Kings and kesars at her feet did them prostrate.
Spenser.

Kings and keaser at her teet did them prostrate.

Kesari, n. An East Indian name for a plant of the genus Lathyrus. See LATHYRUS.

Keslop (kes'lop), n. [A. Sax cese-lib, eyse-lib, eurdled milk—exex, eyse, cheese, and lib, hewitching; comp. G. käxelab, curdled milk—kidse, cheese, and lab, rennet; Goth. lubi, a drug, poison.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

Kesse, tv. To kiss. Chaucer.

Kest, † pret. of cast. Cast. Spenser.

Keste, † pret. Kissed. Chaucer.



Kestrel (Falco Timmunculus).

dish colour. Wedgwood.] The Falco Tinnunculus, a common British species of fal-con, called also Stannel and Windhover. It con, called also Stannet and Windhover. It is rather larger than the merlin, its whole length being from 13 to 15 inches. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, &c. If feeds on mice, small birds, insects, &c. The kestrel may be at once recognized by its peculiar habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of its wings, always with its head to the wind. its wings, always with its head to the wind. The male and female differ considerably in colour, ash-gray prevailing more in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk was regarded as of a mean or base kind, and hence kestrel was often used as contemptuous epithet. See the adjective.

Kestrel † (kes'trel), a. Base.—Kestrell kynd, base nature. Spenser:
Ket (ket), n. [icel. kjöt, ket; Dan. kiöd, flesh.] Carrion; filth of any kind.

Ket (ket), n. a. Amatted hairy fleece of wool.

Ket (ket), n. A matted hairy fleece of wool.

[Scotch.] ESCOUN. Retch (kech), n. [Comp. D. and G. kits, G. kitz; perhaps the same word as Fr. caiche, a form of caique, Turk. qaiq, a light skin used in the Bosphorus.] A strongly-built vessel, of the gallot order, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden. Ketches were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig, affording



so much space before the mainmast and at the greatest beam, well fitting them for mortar vessels. See BOMB-KETCH.
Ketch,† n. A musical catch. Beau, & Fl.
Ketch (kech), n. A hangman. See JACK-KETCH.

Ketcht (kech), n. [A form of keg.] A cask;

Retch! (Recn.), n. [A form of keg.] A cask; a keg. Shak.

Ketche, tvt. To catch. Chaucer.

Ketchup (kech'up), n. [See CATCHUP.] A name common to several kinds of sauce, much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, &c.—Mushroom ketchup is made from the &c.—Mushroom ketchup is made from the common mushroom (Agaricus campestris), by taking a number of them, breaking them into small pieces and mixing with salt, which so acts as to reduce the whole mass to an almost liquid state. It is then strained and boiled.—Walnut ketchup is made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.—Tomato ketchup is made from tomatoes by a similar process.

Ketone (këtōn), n. In chem. same as Acetone, 2.

Kettle (ket'l), n. [A. Sax. cetl, cetel, or cytel; comp. D. ketel, Icel. ketill, Sw. kettel, Goth. katils, G. kessel, kettle; all borrowed from Ratiles, G. Resset, Retaile; an norrowed from L. catilities, dim of catinus, a deep howl, a vessel for cooking food.] 1. A vessel of iron or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.—2.† An abbreviation of Extle draws tion of Kettle-drum.

And let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without. Shah.

—A pretty kettle of fish. See KIDDLE.

Kettle-drum (ket'l-drum), n. 1. A drum consisting of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchiment. Kettle-drum the species of the state of the stat spherical, covered with parchment. Kettle-drums were formerly used in pairs in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras. They are usually tuned to the tonic and dominant of the piece in which they are to be used by tightening or loosening the head or skin by



1, Köhler's Patent Kettle-drum. 2, Ordinary Kettle-

means of a ring of metal moved by screws turned by a key. —2. Same as Drum, 7 and 8.
Kettle-drummer (ket'l-drum-er), n. One who beats the kettle-drum.
Kettle-hat (ket'l-hat), n. The iron hat of a knight in the middle ages; also applied to the leather burgonet.
Kettle-holder (ket'l-hold-er), n. Any contrivance, as a little mat, for holding the handle of a kettle when hot.
Kettle-pins (ket'l-pinz), n. Nine-pins; skittles.

Kettrin (ket'trin), n. Same as Cateran. Keuper (koi'per), n. In geol. the German

name for the upper member of the trias or upper new red sandstone formation, the lower members being the Muschelkalk and the Bunter-sandstein.

Revel (kev'el), a. Antilope Dorcas, a species of antelope found in Central Africa. It is similar to the gazelle in its manners



Keyel (Antilote Dorcas.)

and habits. Its head resembles that of the goat, and its body is much smaller than a roebuck's. See Korin.

Kevel (Kev'el), a. [Prov. E. kevel, cavel, a rod, a horse's bit, a gag; Dan. kievle, a peg, a rolling-pin.] Naut. a piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to.

Kevel-head (kev'el-hed), n. Naut. the end of one of the top timbers used as a kevel.

Kevera, tv.t. To cover; to recover. Chaveer.

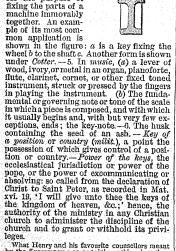
Kex (keks), a. A dry stalk; kecksy.

Kexy (kek'si), a. Abounding with kex; overgrown with weeds; weedy. Dr. H. More.

Key (ke), n. [A. Sax. ceg, cagg. Fris. kui, kei, a key. Affinities doubtful.] 1. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock by being inserted into it, and generally made, by turning, to push a bolt one way or the other. Hence—2. Fig. That whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained; a guide; a solution; an explanation; as, a key to a cipher; a key to a riddle; a key to a mathematical problem.—3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as, the key of a watch or clock; a screw-key.—4. Something that fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; specifically, (a) in arch. a piece of wood let into the back of another, in a direction contrary to that of the grain, to preserve the last from warping. (b) In masonry, the highest central stone of an arch; the key-stone.

(c) In mech. a wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood, which is driven firmly into a mortise or seat pre-

or wood, which is driven firmly into a mortise or seat pre-pared to receive it, for the purpose of fixing the parts of a machine immovably



What Henry and his favourite counsellors meant by the Supremacy was certainly nothing less than the whole pauer of the kyo. The king was to be the pope of his kingdom, the vicar of God, the expo-sitor of Catholic verity, the channel of sacramental graces.

Queen's keys, in Scots law, that part of a warrant which authorizes a messenger or sheriff-officer to break open lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods.

Key (kē), v.t. To fasten with a key or wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron; to fasten or secure firmly.

Key (kē), n. A quay (which see).

Key (kē), n. See CAY.

Key (kē), n. [Manx kiare-as-feed, twenty-four.] One of the twenty-four commoners who represent the people in the parliament or Court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man. Under the title of the House of Keys these twenty-four representatives form one of the branches of the Tynwald Court or legislative body of the island, the other branch consisting of the governor and his council.

Keyage (kë'aj), n. Same as Quayage.

Key-bod (kë'bed), n. In mach. a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding the parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one part turning on the other; a key-seat.

Key-board (kë'bōrd), n. In music, the series of levers in a keyed instrument, as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, upon which the fingers press to produce percussion of the wires, or, in the organ and harmonium, the opening of the valves.

Key-medic (kë'bic), n. Same as Kent-

monium, the opening of the valves. **Key-bugle** (kē'bū-gl), n. Same as Kent-bugle (which see). **Key-cold** (kēkōld), a. Cold as a key; lifeless; inanimate.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster! Shak.

Key-colour (kē'kul-er), n. In painting, a

Rey-colour (as an e.g., a. leading colour. **Keyed** (kēd), a. 1. Furnished with keys; as, a keyed instrument.—2. Set to a key, as a tune.—Keyed buyle. Same as Kent-

buyle.

Rey-fastener (kë'fasn-èr), n. An attachment to a lock to prevent the turning of the key by a person outside.

Rey-guard (kë'gard), n. A shield which shuts down over a key to prevent its being pushed out of the lock from the outside.

Verbala (kë'fàl) u. 1. A hole or anerture.

pushed out of the lock from the outside. Keyhole (keÿhol), n. 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.—2. In carp, a hole or excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—Keyhole limpet, a gasteropodous molluse of the genus Fissurella, family Fissurellidæ: so called from the apex being perforated like a keyhole.—Keyhole sate, a narrow slender saw used for cutting out sharn curves, such as keyholes require. out sharp curves, such as keyholes require, whence its name.

whence its name.

Key-note (ke'nôt), n. In music, the first note of any scale; the do or doh; the fundamental note or tone to which the whole of a movement has a certain relation or bearing, to which all its modulations are referred and accommodated, and in which, if the movement is regular, it both begins and ends. ends.

Key-screw (kē'-skrö), n. A lever for turning a screw.

a screw.

Key-seat (kë'-set), n. A key-bed (which see).

Keystone (kë'-ston), n. The stone of an arch which, being the last put in, keys or locks the whole together;



A, Keystone in plan of Groin,

whole together; the stone in an arch which is equidistant from its springing extremities: in a circular arch there will be two keystones, one at the top and one at the bottom. In some arches the keystone projects from the face. In vaulted Gothie roofs it is usually ornamented with a boss or pendant. See Arch and Groff N.

in vauted coeffic roots to is usually ornamented with a boss or pendant. See Arch and Groin.

Key-tone (ke'tōn), n. Same as Key-note.

Key-way (ke'wā), n. The mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the opening of a wheel enabling the key to fasten it to the shaft.

Khaliff (kā/lif), n. Same as Calif.

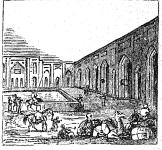
Khaliff (kā/lif), n. Same as Calif.

Khamsin (kam'sin), n. Same as Kamsin.

Khan (kan), n. [Tartar and Turk.] In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief.

Khan (kan), n. [Per. khān, a house, a tent.] An eastern inn; a caravansary. The khans in towns are of two kinds: those for travelers and pilgrims, where a lodging is furnished gratis; and those for traders, which are usually handsomer and more convenient, laving well-secured doors to the apartments. A very small sum is charged for lodgment, but a duty is charged on all

goods sold within, and there are also certain other charges. These establishments may



Interior of a Khan.

belong to government or to private individuals.

Khanate (kan'āt), n. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

diction of a khan.

Khansamah, Khansuma (kan'sa-ma, kan'su-ma), n. One who is over other servants; a head servant. [Anglo-Indian.]

Khaya (kâ'ya), n. A genus of plants belonging to the nat order Meliacee. There is but one species, K. senegalensis, a large handsome tree, found on the banks of the Gambia and in the valleys near Cape Verde, as well as in Zambesi land. It is imperfectly known, but is described as having abruptly pinnate leaves, and small cynnose flowers growing in panicles about as long as the leaves. The fruit is capsular, with compressed or sub-alate seeds.

alate seeds. Khedive (ke-dev'), n. A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sov-ereign. The title is an old one revived by ereign. Ismael I.

Ismael I. Khenna (ken'na), n. [Ar. alkenna.] A Persian dye for the hair, used in the baths of Constantinople. Khitmutgar (kit-mut'gar), n. [Hind.] In India, a waiter at table; an under butler.

Azimoolah was originally a khitmutgar in some Anglo-Indian family, Capt. M. Thomson.

Anglo-Indian family. **Copt. M. Theorem.**

Kholsun (kot'sun). n. [Hind.] The native dog of India; the dhole. See DHOLE. **

Khotbah (kot'ba). n. A Mohammedan form of prayer, chiefly a confession of faith, repeated at the commencement of public worship in the mosques every Friday morning. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred portion of their service, and the insertion of his name in this prayer is regarded as the chief prerogative of the sultan.

Sultan.

Khur (kur), n. See DZIGGETAI.

Khus (kus), n. The East India name of a species of grass (Andropogon muricatus), which has a sweet-smelling root.

Khus-khus (kus/kus), n. A fragrant attar obtained from khus (Andropogon muratutus)

sultan.

cutus).

Kiahooca-wood (ki-a-bö'ka-wud), n. A beautifully mottled or curled wood, in colour ranging from orange to a deep brown, from the Molucas, Borneo, Singapore, &c., obtained from Pterospermum indicum. Called also Amboyna-wood.

Kiang (ki'ang), n. Same as Dziggetai.

Kiang (kyach), n. Toil; trouble; anxiety. [Scotch.]

Riadgi (ki)/ai, n. Too, trouble, attacky. (Scotch.)

Kibble (kib'l), n.t. To cut or bruise. [Provincial.]

Kibble, Kibbal (kib'l, kib'dal), n. [Armon. kibd.] In mining, a large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore and attal are brought to the surface.

Kibble-filler (kib'-fil-er), n. In mining, the man who fills the kibble and sends the ore to the surface.

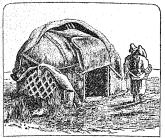
Kibbler (kib'lèr), n. One who or that which kibbles or cuts, especially a machine for cutting beans and peas for cattle.

Kibbling (kib'ling). Same as Kibling.

Kibe (kib), n. [W. cibust, chilblains—cib, cup, and gust, moist, fluid.] A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

cerated chilblain, as in the heels.

I am almost out at heels.— Why, then, let kibes ensue. Kibed (kibd), a. Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, kibed heels. Kibitka (ki-bit'ka), n. 1. A tent of the no-mad tribes of the Kirghiz-Tartars. The frame consists of twelve stakes, each 51 feet high, consists of welve stakes, each of feet high, set up in a circle 12 feet in diameter, on which is laid a wheel-shaped roof-frame, consisting also of twelve stakes, united at



Kibitka or Kirghiz Tent,-From Zaleski

one extremity but free at the other, so that the stakes radiate like spokes. The whole is covered with thick cloth made of sheep's wool, with the exception of an aperture in the centre for the escape of smoke. The door is formed by the removal of a stake. 2. A Russian vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood rounded at top, covered with felt or leather, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation. It is used for travelling in winter.

Kiblain (kib'la), n. Same as Keblah.

Kibling (kib'ling), n. A part of a small fish used by fishermen for bait on the banks of Newfoundland. Written also Kibbling.

Kiby (kib'li), a. Affected with kibes.

He halteth often that hat ha kib pheel. Skethen. one extremity but free at the other, so that

He halteth often that hath a kiby heel. Skelton.

Kichel, † n. [A. Sax. cicel, a morsel.] A little

Kichel, † n. [A. Sax. cicel, a morsel.] A little cake. Chaucer.

Kick (kik), v.t. [W. ciciaw, to kick, cic, the foot.] 1. To strike with the foot; as, a man kicks a Gog. —2. To strike in recoiling; as, his gun kicked him on the shoulder. —To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance outweighed by the heavier. Bayes to be found wanting. by the heavier; hence, to be found wanting.

Lady M.'s zeal had adhered to them through the worst of times, and was ready to sustain the same severities of fortune should their scale once more kick the beam.

"To kick up a row or a dust, to create a disturbance. [Colloq.]—To kick the bucket, to die. [Vulgar.]
Kick (kik), v. 1. To strike with the foot or feet; to be in the habit of striking with

the foot or feet; as, a horse accustomed to kick. -2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice and at mine of fering, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. ii. 29.

fering, which I have commanded? I sam. ii. 29.

3. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm.

—To kick off, in foot-ball, to give the ball the first kick in the game.

Kick (kick), n. 1. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.—2. In foot-ball, (a) one who kicks; one who kicks off. 'He's the best kick and charger at Rugby,' Hughes. (b) The right or turn of kicking the ball.—3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged.—4. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket kinfe by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring when closed.—5. Fashion; thing in vogue. [Slang.] vogue. [Slang.]

gne. [Slang.]
'Tis the kick, I say, old un, so I brought it down.
Dibdin.

Kicker (kik'ér), n. One that kicks.
Kickshaw (kik'sha), n. [Corrupted from Fr.
quelque chose, something.] 1. Something
fantastical or uncommon, or something that
has no particular name.—2. A light, unsubstantial dish of cooking.

Cressy was lost by kickshaws and soup-maigre,

Kickshoe (kik'shö), n. A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon Milton.
Kicksy-wicksy† (kik'si-wik'si), n. [Written also Kicksy-winste, and doubtfully connected with kick and wince. See Kicky-wicky.] A word apparently implying restlessness, used in one passage in the sense of an unruly jade. See Kicky-wicky.
Kicksy-wicksy (kik'si-wik'si), a. Fantastic; restless; uncertain.
Perhans an ienis fatuus now and then

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;

Such kicksy-wicksy flames shew but how dear Thy great light's resurrection would be here. Poems subjoined to R. Fletcher's Epigrams.

Kickup (kik'up), n. 1. A disturbance; a row.—2. The name given by the negroes of Jamaica to the water-thrush (Seiurus) from its habit of jerking its tail after the fashion

on our wagtan.
Kicky-wicky (kik'i-wik'i), n. [A form of Kicksy-wicksy, which is written by some editors in the passage quoted.] Applied by Shakspere ludicrously to a man's wife.

He wears his honour in a box unseen, That hugs his kicky-wicky here at home.

Kid (kid), n. [Icel kid (kidh), Dan and Sw. kid, G. kitz, kitze, kitzlein, a kid.] 1. A young goat.—2. Leather made from the skin of a kid, or from other hides in imitation of it. 3. An infant; a child. [Slang.] 'So you've got the kid.' Dickens.—4. pl. Gloves made of leather from the skin of a kid, or of lea-

of leather from the skin of a kid, or of leather made to resemble it.

Kid (kid), v.t. or i. pret. & pp. kidded; ppr. kidding. To bring forth a young one, especially a goat.

Kid (kid), v.t. [W. cidys, faggots.] A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze.

Kid (kid), v.t. To make into a bundle, as fagrots.

Kid (kid), n. [Possibly a form of kit.] A small wooden tub or vessel: applied by sailors to the vessel in which they receive

their food.

Kid† (kid), v.t. [A. Sax. kythan, Sc. kythe, to make known, to show.] 1. To show, discover, or make known.—2. To hoax; to deceive. [Cant.]

Kid,† Kidde,† pret. & pp. of kithe or kythe. Made known; discovered. Chaucer.

Kidderminster (kid'er-min-ster), n. A carpeting, so named from the town where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof, interwoven at intervals to produce the fegures. intervals to produce the figures.

Kiddle (kid'l), n. [Armor. kidel, a net at the

mouth of a stream; Fr. quideau, a basket of wicker-work.] A kind of weir formed of basket-work placed in a river for catching fish: very often found in the forms Kittle and Kettle. Kettle, in the phrase a pretty kettle of fish, signifying a fine mess, may be a corruption of this word.

Kiddow (kid'dō), n. [Corn. kiddaw.] A name for the common guillemot (Uria troile). See GUILLEMOT. Kiddow (kid'dō), n.

Kid-fox (kid'foks), n. A young fox.

Kid-fóx (kid'foks), n. A young fox.

The music ended,

We'll fit the kid-fox with a pennyworth.

Much Ado, ii. 3.

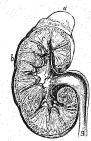
Kidling (kid'ling), n. [Dim. of kid.] A young kid. 'Kidlings blithe and merry.' Gay.

Kidnap (kid'nap), n.t. pret. & pp. kidnapped; ppr. kidnapping. [Slang E. kid, a child, and nap for nab, to steal.] To foreibly abduet or steal, as a human being, whether man, woman, or child; to seize and foreibly carry away, as a person from one country or jurisdiction to another, or into slavery.

diction to another, or into slavery.

Kidnapper (kid'nap-er), n. One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.

Ridney (kid'ni), n. [O.E. kidnere; the two parts of the word may correspond to A. Sax. cwith, Icel. kvithr, Sw. qued, Sc. kite, the belly; and Sc. neer, Sw. niura, G. niere, a kidney.] I. In anat. one of two oblong, flat-tened, bean-shaped glands, situated on either



Section of Human Kidney

a, Supra-renal capsule. b, Vascular or cortical portion of kidney. ce, Tubular portion, consisting of cones. dd, Two of the papillæ, projecting into their corresponding calyces eee, the three infundibular. f, Pelvis. g, Ureter.

side of the lumbar vertebræ, surrounded with fatty tissue. They are of a reddish-brown colour, and secrete the urine. Each

kidney consists of a cortical or outer part, and a medullary or central portion. The gland is essentially composed of numerous minute tubes, which are straight in the outer and convoluted in the central part. The tubes are lined with cells, and the cells separate the urine from the blood brought to the kidney, the urine passing in drops into the pelvis or cavity of the organ, and thence through the ureter into the bladder.

2. Sort; kind; character; disposition; tem-[Humorous.]

There are millions in the world of this man's kidney.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

This sense probably arose from the fact that the kidneys with the fat surrounding them are left exposed in slaughtered animals when they are cut up, and thus they furnish an easy test of the condition of the animal in respect of fatness. The literal applica-tion may attach to the word as put into Falstaff's mouth in the following extract.

'Think of that,—a man of my kidney,—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw; it was a miracle to 'scape suffocation.'

scape smocation.

3. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato. 'The kidneys of wheat.' Jer. Taylor.—4. A cant term for a waiting servant. Tatler.

Kidney-bean (kid'ui-ben), n. A bean so named from its resemblance in shape to the

kidney, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, nat. order Leguminosæ: it is a well known culinary vegegummosa: it is a well known cummary vego-table. There are two principal varieties in our gardens, viz. annual dwarfs and run-ners, the pods of which are used when green and tender. Those of the dwarfs are also a favourite pickle. It is called also French Bean or Haricot.

The kidney-bean is of uncertain origin, but is probably

The kidney-bean is of uncertain origin, but is probably Asiatic.

Kidney-form, Kidney-shaped (kid'ni-form, kid'ni-shapt), a. Having the Kidney-shaped of a kidney.

Kidney-shaped Leaf, in bot. a leaf having the breath greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base, as in ground-ivy.

Kidney-potato (kid'ni-pō-tā-tō), n. A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape. Kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), n. The popular name of plants of the genus Anthyllis, belonging to the nat order Leguminose, the only British species of which is A Pulneraria. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in terminal pairs of crowded many-flowered woolly heads, growing abundantly in dry pastures, especially such as are chalky or near the sea. Called also Lady's-ingers.

Kidney-wort (kid'ni-wèrt), n. The popular name of the plant Sawiraga stellaris. See SAXIFRAGE.

SAXIFRAGE. SAMIFRAGE.

Kiefekil, Keffekil (kē'fē-kil, kef'fē-kil), n.
[Per. kef', foam, scum, and gil, clay, mud.]
A species of clay, meerschaum (which see).
Kie-kie (ki'ki), n. [Native name.] A tropical Astatic or Polynesian climbing shrub
(Freycinetia Banksii) of the nat. order
Pandanacea, which yields an edible fruit,
said to be the finest in New Zealand. Its
jelly tastes like that of strawberries.
Kier (kēr), n. Same as Keir.

Kier (kër), n. Same as Ketr.
Kieve (këv), n. Same as Ketre.
Kike, to k. To kiek. Chawer.
Kike, to k. To kiek. Chawer.
Kikekunemalo (dik'e-ku-nem'a-1o), n.
Native name.] A pure resin similar to copal,
but of a more beautiful whiteness and transparency. It is brought from America, and forms the most beautiful of all the var-

Kil, Kill. [From L. cella.] A Celtic (Irish and Gaelic) element signifying cell, buryingplace, church, very frequent in place-names in Ireland, and common in Scotland; as, Kilin Ireland, and common in Scotland; as, Arientarick, Kilkenny, Kilbride. See Church.
Kilderkin, Kinderkin (kil'der-kin, kin'der-kin), n. [0. D. kindeken, kinneken, Sc. kinken, a small barrel.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure, containing the eighth part of a hogshead.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ; But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. Kill (kil), n. A kiln. See KILN. [Obsolete or provincial and United States.]

How much of philosophy concurred to the first kill of malt!

Fuller.

Kill (kil), v.t. [By some regarded as another form of quell, O.E. quellen, A. Sax. cwellan, D. kwellen, Icel. kvelja, G. quälen, to quell,

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. - See KEY. h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

to torture, to kill. Dr. R. Morris, however, gives it a different origin, connecting it with Icel kolle, to hit on the head, to harm, from kolle, the head, and quoting the O.E. forms kulle or culle, kylle, to strike, as in Alliterative Poems, 'we kylle of thyn heued,' that is, 'strike off thy head;' and cole, to that is, 'strike off thy head;' and cole, to strike off (still used in Scotland in the sense of cutting off or trimming by cutting), as in the Cursor Mundi, 'and Iohn heid com-anded to cole,' that is, and John's head commanded to cut off.] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay.

Ah, kill me with thy weapon, not with words!

2. To deprive of active qualities; to deaden; to quell; to appease; to calm; to still; to overpower; as, a shower of rain kills the

We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill All repetition.

Shak.

11. See K.H.

Kill. See KIL.
Killadar (kil'a-där), n. In India, the commandant or governor of a fort.
Killas (kil'as), n. A Cornish miner's term for the argillaceous schist, of a pale gray or greenish gray, having a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, in which many of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall and Devon

occur.

Sill-courtesy† (kil'kört-e-si), n. A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. Shak. Kill-cow (kil'kou), n. A butcher. Southey. (Burlesque and rare.)

Killdee, Killdeer (kid'de, kil'der.), n. A small aquatie bird (Ægiatites (Ozyechus) wociferus), which takes the name from its cry. It is of a light brown colour above, the feathers being tipped with a brownish red, with a black ring round the neek. It is found in both North and South America. Killer (kil'er), n. One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a journeyman butcher; a slaughterman.

of the; especially, a journeyman satisfies, saughterman.

Killesse, Cullis, Coulisse (kil-les', kul'lis, kū-lis'), n. [Fr. coulisse, a groove, a gutter.]

In web. (a) a gutter, groove, or channel.

(b) A dorum window.

Killigrew (kil/li-gró), n. A local name for the Cornish chough (Pyrryhocorax graculas).

Killiklnick (kil/li-kin-ik), n. Same as Kin-

Killing (kil'ing), p. and a. I. Depriving of life.

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.

2. Overpowering, irresistible, generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration; but sometimes in the sense of freezing, chilling, so as to repel; as, a killing beauty; killing vers ing, so as killing eyes.

Looking at her with a most killing expression. Thackeray.
The general went on with killing haughtiness.
Thackeray.

3. Dangerous; too fast to last; exhausting. The pace at which they went was really killing.
W. H. Russell.

Killingly (kil'ing-li), adv. In a killing manner. 'Nothing could be more killingly spoken.' Milton.

spoken. Muton.
Killintie (kil'in-it), n. A mineral of a pale
green colour, occurring in veins of granite;
a variety of spodumene, found at Killiney
in Ireland.

a variety of spotumene, round at knunney in Ireland.
Killow (kil'16), n. [A form of cally, collow (which see).] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.
Kiln (kil), n. [A Sax. cylene, cylin, N. kylna, a kiln, a drying-house for corn; comp. W. cylyn, a furnace. Wedgwood gives L. culina, a kitchen, as the origin.] A large stove or over; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a kiln for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a kiln for drying grain or meal; a brick-kiln.
Kiln-dry (kil'dri), v.t. pret. & pp. kiln-dried; ppr. kiln-drying. To dry in a kiln; as, to kiln-dry meal or grain.
Kiln-hole (kil'hol), n. The chimney or mouth of a kiln. Shak.
Kilodyne (kil'ō-din), n. [Gr. chilioi, a thousand dynes.
Kilogram, Kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), n.
Fer. kilogrammene, from Gr. chilios a thousand dynes.

sand dynes. Kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), n. [Fr. kilogramme, from Gr. chilioi, a thousand, and Fr. gramme.] A French measures of weight, being 1000 grammes, equal to 267651 lbs troy, or 2-20485 lbs. avoirdupois. Kilogrammetire (kil-ō-gram-ā-tr), n. [Kilogramme (which see),

and Fr. mètre, from Gr. metron, measure.] and Fr. metre, from Gr. metron, measure. The French unit employed in estimating the mechanical work performed by a machine. It represents the work performed in raising a kilogramme through a metre of space, and corresponds to 7-233 foot-pounds. See Foot-

POUND.

Rilolitre (ki-lol'it-èr or kil-ō-lē-tr), n. [Fr., from the Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and litra, a Greek measure. See LITRE.] In the standard French decimal measures 1000 litres, or 35-3166 cubic feet, or 220-0967 imperial gallons.

Kilomètre (ki-lom'et-èr or kil-o-mā-tr), n. [Fr., from the Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and metron, a measure.] In the French standard decimal system of measures 1000

metron, a measure.] In the French standard decimal system of measures 1000 mètres, the mètre being the unit of linear measure, and equivalent to 3 2808992 English feet. The kilomètre is about five-eighths of our statute mile, or 1093 693 yards, so that 10 kilomètres, or 1 myria-mètre=6 2138257 English miles. The kilomètres au miles and the standard sta mètre carré, or square kilomètre, is equal to 247 11 acres.

the kilo being that of kilometre, &c. See above.] An electric unit of power, equal to 1000 watts, or about 1½ horse-power per

second.

Kilt (kilt), n. [A Scandinavian word, lit a short skirt; fillibeg is the Gaelic name; comp. Icel. kilting, a skirt, kjalta, a person's lap; Dan. kilte, to tuck up or kilt; Sc. to kilt.] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers. It is regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Sootland.

Among the Highlanders, the kill seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid. Famieson.

Kilt (kilt), v.t. To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes, Burns, Kilted (kilt'ed), a. Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the killed goddess kissed Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist. Byron.

Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist. Byron. Kilter (kilt'ér), n. See Kellter. Kimbo, Kimbow (kim'bō), a. [No doubt from Celtic cam, crooked (see Kam), and E. bow.] Crooked; arched; bent. 'The kimbo handles.' Dryden. Now used only in a-kimbo.—To set the arms a-kimbo, to set the hands on the hips with the elbows projecting outward. ing outward

Kim-coal + (kim'köl), n. See KIMMERIDGE

Kimmer (kim'mėr), n. [Written also Cummer. See COMMERE.] In Scotland, a famimer. See COMMERE.] In Scottand, a rann-liar name for a female, especially for a

liar name for a female, especially for a female gossip.

Kimmeridge Clay (kim'mer-ij klā), n. [So called from a locality in the Isle of Purbeck.] A blue and grayish yellow clay of the upper colite formation. It is a marine deposit, and contains gypsum and bituminous slate. It is sometimes used for fuel under the name of Kim-coal. It is very abundant the halva where nowe it is very abundant the language of the contains a second contains a se abundant at the place whose name it bears, and forms the base of the Isle of Portland. It is also found at Pickering in Yorkshire, and in Buckinghamshire, where it yields many fossils.

Kimnel† (kim'nel), n. [See KEMELIN.] A tub. 'She knew not what a kimnel was.'

Kimnelt (Kiminel), n. 1900 Meansan, a tub. 'She knew not what a kimnel was.' Bean. & Fl. See Kemelin.
Kin (kin), n. [A. Sax. cynn, cyn; comp. O. Fris. kin, Icel. kyn, Goth. kuni, O.H.G. chunni, kin, kind, family, race. Of same root are E. kind, n. and a., king, A. Sax. cennan, to beget Icel. kynd, offspring; D. and G. kind, a child, and more remotely constant. I cannot Gr. cons. race offspring. and t. Mina, a child, and more remotely con-nected L. genus, Gr. genos, race, offspring; Armor. gana, genel, Gael. gin, to beget; cine, race, family. See KNOW.] I. Relation-ship, consanguinity or affinity; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within Prohibited degrees of kin; And therefore no true saint allows They shall be suffer'd to espouse. Hudibras.

2. Relatives collectively; kindred; persons of the same race.

The father, mother, and the kin beside. Dryden. Kin (kin), a. Of the same nature or kind; kindred; congenial.

Because she's kin to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen.

Shak

Kin. A diminutive suffix akin to L.G. eken, G. eken; as, manikin, lambkin, pipkin. Kin (kin), n. In music, a Chinese five-stringed instrument, somewhat of the nature of a violin.

Kinate (ki'nāt), n. [Fr. kinate. See Kinic.] A salt of kinic acid.

A satt of aime acut.

Kinbote (kin'bōt), n. [A.Sax.] Compensation
for the murder of a kinsman.

Kinchin-mort (kin'chin-mort), n. A beggar's
child carried at its mother's back. [Old cent 1

Kind (kind), n. [A.Sax. cynd, gecynd, nature, kind, race, generation, from same root as cyn, offspring. See Kin.] 1. Race; genus; generic class, as in mankind or humankind. She follows the law of her kind. Wordsworth.

2. Sort; variety; nature; style; manner; char-2. Sort; variety; nature; style; manner; character; as, there are several kinds of eloquence and of style, many kinds of music, many kinds of government, various kinds of architecture or of painting, various kinds of soil, &c. —3. Natural propensity or determination peculiar to a race or class; native or inherent character or disposition.

conherent character of carry.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,

Are led by kind t'admire your fellow-creature.

Dryden.

4. Manner; way. [Rare.]
Send me your prisoners with the speediest means, Or you shall hear in such a kind from me As will displease you.

—In kind, with produce or commodities, as opposed to in money; as, to pay one in kind.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in kind upon corn.

Arbuthnot.

Kind (kind), a. [A. Sax. cynde, gecynde, natural, harmonious. See KIND, n.; KIN, n.] 1.† Characteristic of the genus or species; natural; native.

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the kind taste.

Holland:

2. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants, or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. Luke vi. I must be cruel only to be kind,

I must be cruel only to be kind. Shak.

Proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as, a kind act; a kind return of favours.—Benignant, Kind., Good-natured. See under BENIGNANT.—SYN. Benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous, gracious, propitious, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, nild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable, affectionate, loving

Kind † (kind), v.t. To beget.

She yet forgets that she of men was kinded, Spenser.

Kindergarten. See SUPP. Kinderkin. n. See KILDERKIN. kindergarten.
Kinderkin, n. See Kilderkin.
Kind-hearted (kind/harted), a. Having
much kindness of nature; proceeding from
or characterized by kindness of heart.
Kind-heartedness (kind/hart-ed-nes), n.

Kind-heartedness (kind'hirt-ed-nes), n. Kindness of heart.
Kindles (kin'dl), v.t. pret. & pp. kindled; ppr. kindling. [Allied to or derived from Icel. kynda, to kindle.] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to kindle a fire.—2. To inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to instigate; to fire; to animate; as, to kindle anger or wrath; to kindle resentment; to kindle the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious man to kindle strife. So is a contentious man to kindle strife.

Prov. xxvi. 21.

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more. Pope. Kindle (kin'dl), v. 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame.—2. To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions when forbearance might be called for, the Briton kindles and the Christian gives way.

Is. Taylor.

Kindlet (kin'dl), v.t. or i. [A dim. form from kind, v.t. See KIND, n.] To bring forth

The poor beast had but lately kindled, and her bung whelps were fallen into a ditch. Holland.

Kindle-coal, Kindle-fire (kin'dl-kôl, kin'dl-fir), n. A kindling-coal; a firebrand. In these civil wars among saints Satan is the great kindle-coal. Gurnall,

In a word, such a kindle-fire sin is that the flames it kindles fly not only from one neighbour's house to the other, but from one nation to another. Gurnall.

Kindler (kin'dler), n. One who or that which kindles or sets on fire. 'Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.' Gay.
Kindless (kind'les), a. Destitute of kindness; unnatural. 'Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, kindless (kind'li-nes), n. The quality of

being kindly; natural inclination or disposition; affectionate disposition; affection; benevolence.

That mute kindliness among the herds and flocks.

Kindling (kind'ling), n. 1. The act of setting on fire or causing to burn; the act of exciting.—2. Materials for kindling or causing to burn; materials for commencing a fire

Kindling-coal (kind'ling-köl), n. An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to raise a fire.

Kindly (kind'li), adv. In a kind manner; with good-will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favourably; naturally.

And he comforted them, and spake kindly unto them.

Gen. 1. 21. Examine how kindly the Hebrew manners of beech mix and incorporate with the English landage.

Addison.

Kindly (kind'li), a. [See Kind, n.] 1.† Belonging or pertaining to kind or nature; kindred; of the same nature.

An herd of bulls whom kindly rage doth sting.

2. Sympathetic; congenial; inclined to good; benevolent; as, a kindly disposition.

The shade by which my life was crossed, Which makes a desert in the mind, Has made me kindly with my kind. Te

S. Favourable; heneficial; refreshing; softening; as, kindly showers.—Kindly tenunt, in Scots law, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands. Kindness (kindress), n. 1. The state or quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; that or deng kind; good-win, believonee; that temper or disposition which delights in con-tributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature.

There is no man whose kindness we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime Rambler

2. That which is kind; an act of good-will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others; as, charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are kindnesses.—SYN. Good-will, benignity, benevolence, tender-ness, compassion, humanity, elemency, mild-

ness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mild-ness, gentieness, goodness, generosity, bene-ficence, favour, affection.

Kindred (kin'dred), m. [O.E. kinrede, kin-dred, from kin, and term. red, as in hatred, in A. Sax. red, red, reden, equivalent as a term. to E. ship. The d is inserted, as in gender, thunder.] I. Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin.

Like her, of equal kindred to the throne. Dryden. As the sciences are all of one kindred, it would not be possible for philosophy to spread in any country without introducing men to a knowledge of their rights as well as their duties. Brougham.

2. In plural sense, relatives by blood or

2. In fluth sense, relatives by mooth of marriage, more properly the former; a body of persons related to each other; relations. **Kindred** (kin'dred), a. Related; congenial; allied; of the like nature or properties; as, kindred souls; kindred skies. 'The kindred points of heaven and home.' Wordsworth.

points of neaven and nome. wordshorth. Kind-spoken (kind'spok-n), a. Spoken in a kind way; characterized by speaking kindly; as, a. kind-spoken word; a kind-spoken gen-

Kine (kin), an old pl. of cow. Cows. A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair kine. Milton

Kinematic, Kinematical (kī-nē-mat'ik, kī-nē-mat'ik-al), a. Of or belonging to kine-

Kinematics (ki-nê-mat'iks), n. [Gr. kinêma, movement, from kineō, to move.] A term used in mechanics to denote that part of the science which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it. Kinesiatric (ki-nesi-atrit), a. [Gr. kināsis, movement, and intrikos, relating to a cure.]

In therapeutics, relating to or consisting in muscular movement as a remedy.

Kinesipathic (ki-në'si-path''ik), a. Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic. Kinesipathist (ki-në-sip'a-thist), n. One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in

kinesipathy Kinesipathy(kī-nē-sip'a-thi), n. [Gr.kinēsis, movement, from kineo, to move, and pathos, suffering.] In therapeutics, a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement cure. Called also Lingism, from Ling, a Swede, its proposer. Kinesitherapy (kī-nē'si-ther"a-pi), n. [Gr. kinēsis, movement, and therapeia, cure.] Same as Kinesipathy. Kinetic (ki-net/ik), a. 1. Causing motion; motory.—2. Noting force actually exerted, as opposed to latent or potential.

Kinetics (ki-net/iks), n. That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces

science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

Kinetoscope (ki-něto-skōp), n. [Gr. kinětos, moving, and skopeō, to view.] A kind of movable panorama. See Supp.

King (king), n. A Chinese musical instrument consisting of sixteen resonant stones

or metal plates, so arranged in a frame of wood as, on being struck by a hammer, to

wood as, on being struck by a nammer, to sound as many musical notes.

King (king), n. [A. Sax. cyning, cyng; comp. D. koning, Icel. konungr, Dan. konge, G. könig; it does not occur in Gothic. The origin of these words is the same as that of kin, of these words is the same as that of kin, and the original meaning was either that of 'the begetter' (corresponding to Skr. janaka, father) or else 'the man well-born.' See KIN and KNOW.] 1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country, a monathy, a prince, a man or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle.

Burke.

2. The conqueror among a set of competitors; the chief. Burns.—3. A card having the picture of a king; as, the king of diamonds.—4. The chief piece in the game of monds.—4. The clief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts. See Chess and Draughts.—5. pl. The title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings.—King's Bench. See under BERCH.—King's Counsel. See under COUNSEL.—King's or Queen's English, the English language sportively regarded as specially under the guardianship or supervision of the soverging.—King's evidence. See Environment. reign.—King's evidence. See EVIDENCE.—King's Freeman, in Scotland, the name applied to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers, in the army, navy, &c., had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, withright to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering with the corporation of the
particular trade which he exercised. Such
a person might move from place to place
and carry on his trade within the bounds
of any corporation. — King's Letter. See
under BRIFF.—King's messenger, an officer
employed under a secretary of state to carry
derrorthes both at home and abroad. employed under a secretary or state to carry despatches both at home and abroad.— King's silver, the money which was paid to the king in the Court of Common Pleas for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another person; and this must have been compounded according to the value of the land, in the alienation office, before the fine would pass.—King's stores, naval and military stores: so named from being vested in the crown.—King's tradesman, a tradesman holding a commission under the privy seal, exempting him from paying burghal taxastons. The right of the sovereign to appoint tradesmen of this description is limited to tradesmen of this description is limited to one of each craft or occupation.—King's widow, a widow of the king's tenant-in-chief, obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's

King (king), v.t. To supply with a king; to make royal; to raise to royalty.

These traitorous captains of Israel who kinged themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead.

South.

stead.

King-apple (king'ap-1), n. A kind of apple.

King-at-arms (king'at-ärmz), n. In her. an officer of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. In England there are three kings-at-arms, viz. Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled principal king-at-arms, and the two latter provincial kings, because their duties are confined to the provinces: and the two latter provincual lengs, because their duties are confined to the provinces; the one (clarencieux) officiating south of that Trent, and the other (norroy) north of that river. There is a Lyon-king-at-arms for Scotland, and an Ulster-king-at-arms for Ireland, whose duties are nearly analogous to those of Evolund. to those of England.

to those of England.

King-bird (king berd), n. The popular name of two birds, the one belonging to the genus Paradisea (P. regia), the other to the genus Tyrannus (T. intrepidus). The former is a native of Africa, and is so called from its solitary habits, never associating with other birds of the genus; the latter is peculiar to America, and has its popular name from its courage and persistency in attacking larger

birds, even hawks and eagles, when they approach its nest in the breeding season. King-cardinal (king/kir-din-al), n. A cardinal acting the part or assuming the power and dignity of a king.

This is the cardinal's doing, the king-cardinal.



This is the cardinal's doing, the king-cardinal.

King-crab (king'Israb), n. A name given to the species of Linulus, a genus of crustaceans, of the order Xiphosura, in which the bases of the first six pairs of limbs are closely best with small spines, and are so approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws. The species are found on the shores of tropical Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and tropical Anerica. The tail spine is straight and sharp-pointed, and is used by the natives as a speer-head or arrow-kingcrab (Limb et all spine). Many of the species that proposed is a speer-head or arrow-head o

tus pelyphemus), attain a length of 2 feet, and the tail spine is nearly 1 foot in length. They are also termed horseshoe or Molucca crabs. Fossil species are pretty common, and trilobites are supposed to have been allied to the king-crabs. The British thornback-crab (Maia squinado) is often also called the king-crab.

Kingcraft (king kraft), n. The art of governing; royal polity or policy.

James was always boosting of what he called him.

James was always boasting of what he called king-craft; and yet it is hardly possible even to imagine a course more directly opposed to all the rules of kingcraft than that which he followed. Macanday.

King-crow (king-krō), n. A bird (Dierurus macrocercus) of the family Ampelide or chatterers, remarkable for its elongated outer tail-feathers. It has its name of king-crow from the boldness with which it attacks crows

Kingcup (king/kup), n. The popular name of flowers of the species Ranunculus bul-bosus and other allied species; butter-cup.

bosses and other arises species, businesses. See RANDIOULUS.
Kingdom (king'dum), n. 1. The position or attributes of a king; the power or authority of a king; sovereign power; supreme rule.

of a Kilig; sovereign power, seriodom, and thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

Ps. cxiv. 13.

I must be married to my brother's daughter, Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass. Shak.

2. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch. 3. Domain or realm in a general sense; the province or department over which sway is exercised; sphere. 'The kingdom of perexercised; sphere. 'petual night.' Shak.

When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore. Shak.

In nat. hist. one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kinadoms.

Kingdomed (king'dumd), a. In the con-

dition of a kingdom.

Imagined worth

Holds in his blood such swoln and hot discourse,
That twixt his mental and his active parts,
Kingdomed Acillies in commotion rages. Shak.

[For the elucidation of this passage, which

(For the elucidation of this passage, which is to be found in Troil. and Cres., ii. 3; Schmidt compares King John IV. 2; Henry IV., pt. II. iv. 3; and Vul. Cæser, ii. 1.] Kingfish (kingfish), n. A name sometimes given to the Lampris luna, or opah. Kingfisher; (king-fish'er), n. The general name of the birds belonging to the family Halcyonide, sub-order Fissirostres, and order Insessores, distinguished by having an elongated, robust, straight, tetragonal, acute bill with its marrins finely crenate. an elongated, robust, straight, tetragonal, acute bill with its margins finely crenate, feet robust, the two outer toes united up to the last joint, body thick and compact with wings rather short, head large and elongated, plumage thick and glossy. They occur in all parts of the world, especially in warm climates. They are divided into several genera, such as Aleedo, Halcyon, Ceryle, Dacelo. The only British and almost the only European species is the common kingfisher (A. 'spida), in size not much larger than a sparrow, but in brilliancy of colour rivalling the finest tropical birds, blue and green being the prevailing tints. blue and green being the prevailing tints. It frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish. It is probable, though not certain, that this bird is the haloyon of the ancients, of which so many wonderful stories were

told. (See HALCYON.) The spotted king-fisher (Ceryle guttata), of which we give an illustration, is a native of the Himalayas, where it is called by the natives the fish-



Spotted Kingfisher (Ceryle guttata)

tiger. The great or giant kingfisher (Dacelo giganteus), a native of Australia, is a large species which preys upon reptiles, bettles, and small mammals. It is 18 inches in length, and of a brown colour. It is called by the colonists the laughing-jackass, from the peculiar cry which it utters.

King-geld (king-geld), n. [King and geld, gett.] A royal aid; an escuage.

Kinghood (king-hud), n. State of being a king

king.

King-killer (king'kil-èr), n. One who kills a king; a regicide. Shak.

Kingless (king'les), a. Havin no king.

Kingles (king'les), a. I. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.—2. The golden-crested wren (Regulus cristatus).

Kinglihood (king'li-hud), n. The condition, character, or dignity of a king.

Since he neither wore on helm or shield The golden symbol of his kinglihood.

But rode a simple knight among his knights.

Tempyon.

Kinglike (king'lik), a. Like a king.

Kinglike (king'lik), a. Like a king. Kingliness (king'li-nes), n. State of being Kingling (king'ling), n. A little king; a

Kingly (king'li), a. 1. Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings.

What can they see in the longest kingly line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?

Sir W. Scott.

2. Presided over by a king; royal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a kingly government.—
3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as, kingly magnificence.

They've battled best who've boldliest borne;
The kingliest kings are crowned with thom.

G. Masey.

—Royal, Regal, Kingly. See under Royat.

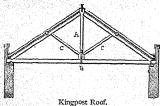
Kingly (kingli), adv. With an air of royalty;
as becoming a king; with a superior dignity.

Low bow'd the rest; he, kingly, did but nod.

Kingly-poor (king'li-pör), a. Miserably poor. 'Kingly-poor flout.' Shak. [Rare.] King-mullet (king-mul-et), n. A fish found in the seas around Jamaica, and so called from its beauty. It is the Upeneus maculatus of Cuvier. Pope. Miserably

Kingpost, Kingpiece (king'pōst, king'pōs),

n. The middle post, standing at the apex
of a pair of rafters, and having its lower
end fastened to the middle of the tiebeam:



A, The kingpost. B, Tiebeam. CC, Struts or braces.

when two side-posts, one at each side of the centre, are used to support the roof, instead of one in the centre, they are called queen-posts. See Roor, Crown-Posts. King's-clover (kingz'klō-ver), n. An Eng-lish name of the Metilotus oficinalis, nat. order Leguminosæ, called also the Common

or Yellow Melilot. Its flowers are sold by herbalists as balsam flowers. It is an annual or biennial from 2 to 4 feet high, with smooth branched stems, trifoliate leaves, and long racemes of yellow flowers. When dried the plant acquires a peculiar haylike odour due to a principle called coumarine existing also in Tonka-bean and vernal grass

grass.
King's-cushion (kingz'kush-on), n. A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Provincial.]
King's-evil (kingz'ë-vil), n. A disease of the scrothlous kind, which it was ignorantly believed a king could cure by touching the notion!

Kingship (king'ship), n. Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.

We can come now to the last form of Heroism; that which we call kingship.

Carlyte.

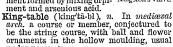
King's-hood (kingz'hud), n. A certain part of the entrails of an ox; the reticulum or second stomach: applied derisively to a person's stomach in following passage—

Deil mak' his king's-hood in a spleuchan, Burns.

King's-spear (kingz'spēr), n. A plant of the genus Asphodelus (A. albus). See As-PHODEL.

PHODEL
Kingston, Kingstone(kingston, kingston), n. A name sometimes given to the angel-fish (Squathna angelus). See ANGEL-FISH.
Kingston's Valve, n. A conical valve, forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.

by turning a screw.
King's-yellow(kingz'yel-lō)
n. The name given to a pigment formed by mixing orpiKingston's Valve. ment and arsenious acid.



ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets.

King-truss (king'trus), n. A truss for a roof framed with a kingpost.

King-vulture (king'vul-tūr), n. The Sarcorhampus Papa of the intertropical regions of America, belonging to the family Vulturidae. It is about 2½ feet in length, and upwards of 5 feet across the expanded wings. The other vultures are said to stand quietly by until this their monarch has finished by until this, their monarch, has finished his repast.

his repast. Kingwood (king'wud), n. A Brazilian wood believed to be derived from a species of Triptolomea, but by some referred to Bryaebenus. It is beautifully streaked with violet tints, and is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Called also Violet-

King-worship (king'wer-ship), n. Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch. The Tories in particular who had always been inclined to king-worship. Macaulay.

The Tories in particular who had always been medined to king-worshift. kinique, from kina, an abbrev. of quinquina, cinchona. Akin quinna.] Pertaining to or obtained from cinchona. —Rinic acid (CpH₁₀C₀), a peculiar vegetable acid discovered by Hofmann, an apothecary of Leer, in the calcium-salts of cinchona-bark, in which it exists in combination with the vegetable alkalies cinchonin and quinin, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in blaeberry (Vaccinium Myrtillus), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, &c. Written also Quinic. Kink (kingk), n. [D. G. and Sw. kink, a twist or coil in a cable; comp. Icel. kengr, a metal crook, a bend or bight.] 1. A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; a loop or double.—2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet; a whim.

whim.

Kinik (kingk), v.i. To wind into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

Kinik (kingk), v. (Comp. A. Sax. cincung, a fit of laughter, D. kink-hoest, hooping-cough, O.D. kincken, to cough, and E. chincough.] A fit of coughing; an immoderate fit of laughter. [Scotch.]

I gae a skient wi my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was an into a kink of laughing. Hogg.

Kinh Chinck v.i. Nowthern English and

Son, and he was an into a count of laugning. Hogg. Kink (kingk), v. i. [Northern English and Scotch.] 1. To gasp for breath in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to the efforts of a child in the hooping-cough.—2. To laugh immoderately.

Kinkajou (king'ka-jö), n. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of northern South America belonging to the group Cercoleptide, and allied to the family Ursidæ. It is about as large as a full-grown cat, and somewhat resembles the lemurs in its structure and space. It is a noctural aphores.

KIOSK

somewhat resembles the lemurs in its structure and aspect. It is a nocturnal, arboreal, active animal, and in captivity is very mild. Kinkhaust, n. [Kink and haust. See Kink, a fit of coughing] The hooping-cough. [Obsolete or Provincial.] Kinkhost (kingkhöst), n. [Sc. kink and host.] (Scotch.] The hooping-cough. Kinkle (kingk'l), n. Same as Kink. Kinless (kin'les), a. Destitute of kin or kindred.—Kinkess loons, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties.

cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties.

Kinnikinic, Kinnikinnick (kin'i-kin-ik'),

n. [Amer. Indian.] The name of a composition used for smoking by the North American Indians, consisting of the dried leaves and bark of red sumae or red willow. Spelled also Külkinick.

Kino (ki'nō), n. [Fr. kino. Supposed to be an East Indian word.] An astringent extract, resembling catechu, obtained from various trees. The original is procured from Pterocarpus Marsupium, a handsome East Indian tree, nat. order Leguminosæ, which yields a valuable timber. Kino is the juice of the tree dried without artificial heat. African or Gambia kino is obtained from another species (P. erinaccus), a native of tropical Western Africa. Dhak-tree or Bengal kino is the product of Butea frondoa; while Botany Bay kino is got from various species of Encalyptus. Kino consists of tannin, gum, and extractive, and is a powerful astringent.

Kinone (ki'nōn), n. (C₆H₄O₂.) A compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine

obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden yellow crystals; it is very slightly soluble in water, very volatile, and has a pungent smell in the state of vapour. It combines with hydrogen, forming two new compounds, green and white hydrokinone; the former of which is one of the most beautiful compounds known to chemists, forming long prisms of the most brilliant gold-green metallic lustre. Written also Quinone. Kinrede, 1 m. Kindved. Chaucer. Kinric (kinrik), n. [King, and ric, dominion. Comp. bishopric.] Kingdom. [Sootch.] Kinsfolkt (kinz'fök), n. [Kin and folk.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

family.

Kinship (kin'ship), n. Relationship; consanguinity. 'A distant kinship to the gracious blood.' Tennyson.

Kinsman (kinz'man), n. [Kin and man.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

by blood.

Kinswoman (kinz'wum-an), n. [Kin and woman.] A female relation.
Kintal (kin'tal), n. Same as Quintal.

Kintledge (kint'lej), n. Naut. same as Kent-

keuge, Kintray (kin'tra, kin'tri), n. Country, [Scotch.] Kiosk (ki-osk'), n. A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer



Kiosk in the Serai Bournon, Constantinople

house, generally constructed of wood, straw nouse, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and supported by pillars (commonly placed in a square) round the foot of which is a balustrade. It has been introduced from Turkey and Persia into the gardens, parks, &c., of Western Europe. Riotome (ki'ō-tōm), n. [Gr. kiōn, a column, and temnō, to cut.] The name of a surgical instrument, devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum

nd bladder.
in (kip), n. A tanner's name for the hide Kip (kip), n. of a young beast.—Kip leather. See KIP-

Kipe (kip), n. [A. Sax. cepan, to catch, to keep.] An osier basket used for catching

Kippage (kip/āj), n. [Comp. kipper, a.]
1. Disorder; confusion.—2. A fit of rage; a violent passion.

Only dinna pit yoursel into a kippage, and expose yoursel before the weans. Sir W. Scott.

yoursel before the weans.

Kipper (kip'er), n. [D. kippen, to hatch, to exclude ova. The cartilaginous hook on the under jaw of the male is called a kip, while in D. kip means a roll or band round a bundle of dried fish, but the connection of these words with this is doubtful.] I. A term applied to a salmon in the condition in which it is directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh; more particularly to a male salmon in this condition.— 2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked; a herring cured similarly. [This sense of the word arose from the fact that salmon about and after the time of spawn-ing, or when foul, were so prepared to make

them fit for eating.]

Kipper (kip'er), v.t. To cure and preserve, as salmon, by salt and pepper, and by hang-

There was kippered salmon, and Finnan haddocks, and a lamb's head, and a haggis.

Dickens.

and a lamb's head, and a haggis. Diesens.

Kipper (kip'er), a. Amorous; sprightly;
gay; light-footed. [Provincial.]

Kipper-nut (kip'er-nut), n. Pig-nut or
earth-nut (Bumium Lezuosum).

Kipper-time (kip'er-tim), n. In English
law, the space of time between the 3d and
12th of May, in which fishing for salmon in
the Themse between Gravesend and Han.

12th of May, in which issuing for samon in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

Kip-skin (kip'skin), n. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cowhide.

Kirb-plate (kërb'plāt). See CURB-PLATE. Kirb-roof (kërb'röf). See CURB-ROOF. Kirb-stone (kërb'stōn), n. Same as Curb-

Kirk (kirk), n. [A. Sax. cyrc, G. kirche. See CHURCH.] [Scotch.] I. A church.—2. The Established Church of Scotland.

Established Church of Scotland.
Kirk (kirk), v.t. To church. [Scotch.]
Kirked,† v. Crooked. Chaucer.
Kirk-session (kirk'se-shon), v. The lowest
or initiatory court of the Established Church
of Scotland. It consists of an ordained
minister, generally the incumbent, who presides under the name of moderator, and the elders of the congregation, of whom two must be present to form a quorum. It takes ognisance of cases of scandal and of matters of general ecclesiastical discipline within the congregation. Other Presby-terian churches have a court of the same nature.

nature.

Kirkyard (kirk'yard), n. A churchyard; a
graveyard. [Scotch.]

Kirn (kirn), n. [Icel. kirna. See CHURN.]

[Scotch.] 1. A churn.—2. The feast of harvest-home, supposed to be so called because
a churnful of cream formed a considerable
rout of the enteringenent.

As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial, ranting kirvis,
When rural life, o' ev'ry station,
Unite in common recreation.

Unite in common recreation. Burns.
Kirn (kirn), v.t. and v. To churn. [Scotch.]
Kirsch-wasser (kērsh'vās-sēr), n. [G., from kirsche, cherry, and vasser, water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It is called the brandy of Switzerland.
Kirsome† (kēr'sum), a. [Corruption of chrisom.] Christened or Christian.

As I are tree kirsus vasars is a section.

As I am a true kirsome woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. Beau. & Fl.

Kirsten, Kirs'n (kerst'n, kers'n), v.t. To christen; to haptize. [Scotch.]
Kirtle (ker'tl), n. [A. Sax cyrtel, Icel. kyrtill, Dan. kjortel.] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle.

The form of the kirtle underwent various alterations at different times. It was worn by both sexes. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. Halliwell.

2. A quantity of flax, about 100 lbs.

Kirtle (ker'tl), v.t. To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to.

Escape by pulpit stairs is even becoming doubtful without kirtling those outward investments which distinguish the priest from the man so high that no one will see there is anything but the man left.

Kirtled (ker'tld), a. Wearing a kirtle.

Kirwanite (ker'wan-īt), n. A native silicate of iron and alumina found in the basalt of the north-east coast of Ireland, and named

the north-east coast of Preand, and named after Kirwan the mineralogist.
Kish (kish), n. [Gr. kies, kies, gravel, pyrites.] A substance resembling plumbago found in some fron-smelting furnaces. It

found in some fron-smelting furnaces. It consists of carbon and manganese.

Kiss (kis), v.t. [A. Sax. cyssun, from coss, a kiss; Icel. and Sw. kyssa, Dan. kysse, G. kttssen; comp. also Goth. kuljan, to kiss. It seems to be from same root as L. gusto, to taste.] 1. To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to caress by joining lips.—2. To treat with fondness; to delight in.

The hearts of princes kins obedience. Shak. 3. To touch gently, as if with fondness; to

meet.
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees.
Shak.

The moon-beam kissed the holy pane, And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.

Six W. Scott.

Kiss (kis), v.i. 1. To join lips in love or respect: it sometimes becomes transitive through the addition of an advert); as, 'We through the addition of an adverb; as, 'We have kissed away kingdoms and provinces.' Shak.—2. To touch each other; to meet; to come in contact. 'Like fire and powder, which as they kiss consume.' Shak.

Kiss (kis), n. [A Sax.cyss, coss, Dan. kys, Sw. kyss, Icel. koss, G. kiuss; the word appears also in W. cus, cusan, Com. cussin, a kiss. See the verb.] I. A salute given with the lins.

Dear as remembered kisses after death. Tennyson. 2. A confection usually made of whites of eggs, powdered sugar, and currant jelly mixed and baked in an oven.

Kisser (kis'er), n. One that kisses.
Kissing-comfit (kis'ing-kom-fit), n. perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath.

Kissing-crust (kis'ing-krust), n. In cookery. a portion of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another.

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich kissing crist that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf.

W. Howitt,

Rissmiss (kis'mis), n. A small kind of grape from which the Shiraz wine is made in

Persia.

Kist (kist), n. A chest. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Kist (kist), n. In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

Kist, Kistvaen (kist, kistvaen or kistvan), n. Same as Cist, 1 (b), Cistvaen.

Kit (kit), n. [D. kit, a large bottle; O.D. kitte, a beaker, decanter.] 1. A large bottle.—

2. A vessel of various kinds; as, a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, milk, butter, &c.—3. That which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools CC.—3. That which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools themselves; a sailor's chest and contents; an outfit; as, a soldier's hit; a shoemaker's hit. Hence—4. A contemptuous expression used with the adjective whole for the entire assemblage; as, the whole kit of them.

assemblage; as, the whole kit of them. [Colloq.]

Kit (kit), n. [Probably an abbreviated form of guttar, gittern, cittern.] A diminutive fiddle, capable of being carried in the coatpocket, and used generally by dancing-masters. masters.

The gittern and the kit the wandering fiddlers like.

Kit (kit), n. A kitten; a young cat.
Kit, † v.t. To cut. Chaucer.
Kit-cat (kit'kat), a. 1. A term applied to a club in London to which Addison and Steele club in London to which Addison and Steele belonged: so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook who served the club with mutton pies.—2. A term first applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width, for the reason that Sir G. Kneller, a member of the Kit-cat Club, painted a series of portraits of all the other members, which were hung up in the room of meeting, and in order to accommodate the paintings to the height of the walls he was obliged to adopt canvas of the size mentioned. The term is now amplied to any portrait about halfcanvas of the size mentioned. The term is now applied to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

kit-kat, Kit-cat (kit/kat), n. A boys' game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called cat. See CAT.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat With which he used to play at kit-kat. Cotton.

With which he used to play at kirkat. Cotton.

Kittat-roll (kit'kat-rôl), n. In aqrri. a kind
of roller for land, somewhat in the form of
a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

Kitchen (kich'en), n. [A. Sax. ayeene, O. H. G.
chuhhina, kuchina, It. cucina, L. coquina,
kitchen, from coquo, to cook.] I. A. cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will, 2. Naut the galley or caboose.—3. A ttensil for roasting meat; as, a tin kitchen.—4. [Scotch.] Anything eaten with bread: corresponding to the Latin opsonium. There responding to the Latin opsontain. There is no English word which expresses the same idea. Meat is not nearly so extensive in its signification, for kitchen not only denotes butcher-meat, but anything that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs,

see as a substitute for it, as issi, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

Kitchen (kich'en), v.t. 1. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; to furnish food to. 'A fat friend that kitchened me for you.' Shak.—2. To serve as kitchen; to give a relish to; to season; to render palatable. (Scotch.)

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou kitchens fine. Burns.

Kitchen (kich'en), a. Belonging to or used

in the kitchen. Kitchen-fare, kichen-fare, (kichen-far), n. The fare of servants in a kitchen. Kitchen-garden (kichen-gardn), n. A gar-

servants in a kitchen.

Kitchen-garden (kich'en-gar-dn), n. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the
raising of vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-lee (kich'en-lē), n. Dirty soapsuds. 'A brazen tub of kitchen-lee.' Ford.

Kitchen-maid (kich'en-mād), n. A female
servant whose business is to clean the
kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general to do the week of a kitchen.

kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen. Kitchen-midden (kitchen-mid-n), n. [Dan. kjökken-mödding, lit kitchen-midden.] The name given to certain mounds, from 3 to 10 feet in height and 100 to 1000 feet in length, found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c., consisting chiefly of the shells of oysters, cockles, and other edible shell-fish. They are the refuse heaps of a prehistoric people unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn, or wood. Fragments of rude pottery occur. The bones nents of rude pottery occur. The bones are all those of wild animals, with the exception of those of the dog. Similar shell deposits occur on the eastern shores of the United States, formed by the Red Indians. Kitchen-range (kich'en-ranj), n. A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for

cooking. COOKING.

Kitchenry (kich'en-ri), n. 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking.—2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Next unto them goeth the blackguard and kitchenry.

Next unto them goeth the blackguard and kitchenry.

Kitchen-stuff (kich'en-stuf), n. Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

Kitchen-wench (kich'en-wensh), n. A women who cleans the kitchen and utensils of collected. of cookery

Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench. Shak. Kite (kīt), n. [A. Sax. cîta, cŷta, W. cud, velocity, and also any bird of the Falconidæ.]



Kite (Milvus setimus).

1. A raptorial bird of the falcon family and genus Milvus, differing from the true falcons in having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, short legs, and weak bill and talons. This last peculiarity renders it the least formidable of the birds of prey. The common kite, glead, or glede (M. ictinus, regalis, vulgaris) preys chiefly on the smaller

quadrupeds, birds, young chickens, &c. It usually builds in the fork of a tree in a thick wood. The common kite of America is the letinia mississippiensis. The word is sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet denoting, rapacity. 'Detested kite! thou liest, 'Shak, —2. A name given in some parts of Cornwall and Devonshire to the fish otherwise called brill.—3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.—4. Fictifious or merely nominal commercial paper, as accommodation bills, &c., designed to mislead others as to one's real money resources.—Electrical kite, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lighting, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.

Kite (kit), c.l. To raise money by the use of fictitious paper; to fly kites, [Mercantile slang.]

of neutrous paper; to by kites. (Mercanine slang.)

Rite, Kyte (kyt), n. [A. Sax. ewith, Icel. kwith; the womb; Sw. qued. Goth. qvithus, a protuberance, the belly.] In Scotland and the North of England, the belly.

Rite-flier (kit'fli-er), n. One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills.

Kite-flying (kit'fli-ing), n. The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other

by means of accommodation filts of other fictitions commercial paper.

Kitefoot (kit/int), n. A sort of tobacco, so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot. Kith (kith), n. [A sax. cyth, acquaintance, friendship, affinity.] Acquaintances or friends collectively.—Kith and kin, friends and valeties. and relatives.

For Launcelot's kith and kin so worship him That ill to him is ill to them. Tempson.

Kithara (kith'a-ra), n. Same as Cithara.

Thomson.

Kithe (kith), v.t. [See Kythe.] To show; to make known. Chaucer.

Kithe (kith), v.i. [Old English and Scotch.]

To become known; to be manifest; to appear. Written also Kythe.

Unless a new stranger is present, they kithe in more rational colours.

more rational colours.

Kithing (kithing), n. [Dim. of kit, a kitten, or of cat. Comp. Icel. kettingr, N. kjetting, a kitten. Or it may be formed from the verb to kittle, or bring forth young; comp. O.E. kitatle, a young one, kintle, to bring forth young,] A young animal, more especially a young cat; a kitten. 'A newly kittened kithing's cries.' Chapman. [Obsolete or Provincial English and Scotch.]

**Withwatera (kit. nut/cirl) a. Some as Khit.

Kitmutgar (kit-mut/gar), n. Same as Khitmutaur.

"But most high," said the rascally kilmutgar, "one of the eldest daughters is about to be married."

Kitte, † pret of kit. Cut. Chauteer.

Kittel (kit'l), v.t. Same as Kittle.

Kitten (kit'n), n. [Dim. of eat.] A young eat, or the young of the eat.

Kitten (kit'n), v.i. To bring forth young, as a cot

a cat.

Kittiwake (kit'ti-wāk), n. [From its cry.]

A natatorial bird of the genus Larus or
gulls (the L. tridactylus), found in great
abundance in all the northern parts of the
world wherever the coast is high and rocky. world wherever the coast is high and rocky. It migrates southward in winter, extending its range as far as the Mediterranean and Madeira. The young of the kittiwake has dark markings in the plumage, which disappear in the adult, hence it was for some time regarded as a different species, and is still known on some parts of our coasts as the tarrock. See Larida, Gull. Kittle (kit1), v.t. [A. Sax. citelian, D. kittlelen, Icel. kitla, G. kitzeln, to tickle. Tickle seems the same word with sounds transposed.] To tickle; to excite a pleasant sensation in the mind; to enliven: frequently followed by up. [Northern English and Scotch.]

If never fails, on drinkin' deed.

[Northern English and Scotch.]

It never fails, on drinkin' deep,
To kittle (kit'l), a. Ticklish; easily tickled;
difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying;
vexatious; bad. [Scotch.]

And now, gudewife, I mann ride, to get to the
Liddel or it be dark, for your waste has but a kittle
character, ye ken yoursell.

Kittle (kit'l), v.i. [Non-nasalized form corresponding to kindle, to bring forth young;
comp. N. kjetla, to bring forth young.] To
litter; to bring forth kittens. [Provincial
English and Scotch.]

Kittling (kit'ling), n. Same as Kitting.

Kittlish (kit'lish), a. Ticklish.
Kittly (kit'li), a. Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [Scotch.]
I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure.

Kive (kiv), n. [See KEEVE.] A mashing vat;

a keeve.
Kiver (kiv'er), v.t. To cover. [Vulgar.]
Kivi-kivi, Kiwi-kiwi (këvi-kë-vi, këwi-kë-vi), n. A species of Apteryx (A. austra-tis). See under Apterxx.

Kleene-boc (klen'bok), n. [D., lit. little buck.] The Cape guevei (Antilope perpusilla or pygmæa, or Cephalopus pygmæa). See GUBVEI.

GUBVEI.

Kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. kleptō, to steal, and mania, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer. Klicke (klik), n. and v. Same as Clicke. Klicker, klinket (klik'et, n. Same as Clicker. Klicket, Klinket (klik'et, klingk'et), n. In fort. a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

Klinkstone (klingk'stön), n. Same as Clinkstone.

Klinometer. See CLINOMETER.

Klinometer. See CLINOMETER.
Klio (kli'6), n. In class myth. same as Clio.
Klip-das (kliy'das), n. [D., cliff-badger.]
A small South African animal of the genus
Hyrax (H. capensis). See under Hyrax.
Klipspringer, Klipspringer (klip'springer), n. [D., cliff-springer.] A beautiful little
South African antelope of the genus Oreotragus (O. saltatrix), inhabiting the most inaccessible mountains of the Cape, being as
sure-footed and agile as the chamois, which
it somewhat resembles in its habits. Its
colour is dark brown, sprinkled with yellow,
and its height barely 20 inches. Its hair is
rather long and projecting. Its flesh is much
esteemed, and its hair is used for stuffing
saddles. saddles

saddies, Klopemania (klö-pē-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. klopā, theft, and mania, madness.] Same as Kleptomania, but seldom used. Kloster (klos'ter), n. [G.] A cloister; a convent; a monastery.

Sounds of bells came faintly stealing,
Bells that, from the neighbouring kloster,
Rang for the nativity Longfellow
Knab (nab), v.t. pref. & pp. knabbed; ppr.
knabbing. [Another form of knup, and in
second sense also written nab.] 1. To bite; to gnaw; to nibble.

I had much rather lie knabbing crusts without fear, than be mistress of the world with cares.

Str. R. L. Estrange.

2. To lay hold of or apprehend. [Vulgar.]

Knabblet (nab'l), v.i. [Freq. of knab.] To bite or nibble.

Horses will knabble at walls, and rats knaw iron. Sir T. Browne.

Knack (nak), n. [An imitative word like D. knak, Dan. knak, G. knack, a crack, a snap. Knack, as Wedgwood thinks, probably originally signified a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap. In the same way from D. knappen, to snap, we have knap, clever, handy, nimble. Its sense of a toy or knick-knack may result from the frequency with which such fragile contrivances are broken with a sharp crack.] I. A knick-knack; a pretty or ingenious trifle; a toy.

A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. Shak.

A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. Shak. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; advoitness.

My author has a great knack at remarks.

Atterbury Something requiring advoitness, dexterity, or special aptitude.

For how should equal colours do the knack!
Chameleons who can paint in white and black?
Prize.

Knack (nak), v.i. [D. knakken, G. knacken, to crack or snap. See the noun.] 1. To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [Rare.] 2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. [Rare.] Knacker (nak'er), n. 1. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.—2. One of two pieces of wood used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets, hopes castanets; bones

castanets; bones.

Knacker (nak'er') n. [Probably from Icel.

hnakkr, a man's saddle, the word in East
Anglia meaning a saddler and harnessmaker. 'It would seem that this office'
(that of slaughtering old horses) 'fell to the
knacker or coarse harness-maker, as the
person who would have the best opportunity of making the skins available.' Wedg-

wood.] 1. A maker of harness, collars, &c., for cart-horses. [Provincial.]—2. One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

less norses.

Knackish (nak'ish), a. Trickish; knavish; artful. 'Knackish forms of gracious speeches.' More.

Knackishness (nak'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being knackish; artifice;

or quality of being knackish; artifice; trickery.

Rnacky (nak'i), a. Having a knack; cunning; crafty.

Rnag (nag), a. [Comp. Dan. knag, a wooden peg; Prov. G. knagge, Sw. knagg, a knot in wood; Ir. craug, a peg, a knot, W. crawe, a protuberance, a knot, 1. A. knot in wood or a protuberant knot; a wart.—2. A peg for hanging things on.—3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

horns.

Horns most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching knags.

Holland. 4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [Provincial.]

incial.]

Rnagged (nagd), a. Formed into knots; knotty,

Knagginess (nag'i-nes), n. The state of being knaggy.

Knaggy (nag'j), a. Knotty; full of knots, rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

Knakkes,† n. pl. Trifling tricks; trifling words. Chaucer. See Knack, n.

Knap (nap), n. [A parallel form to knop, knob; comp. Icel. knappr. Dan. knap, w. cnap, a button, a knob.] 1. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button.—2. A rising ground; a hillock; a summit. [Rare.]

Hark, on knap of yonder hill. Hark, on knap of yonder hill, Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill. W. Brown,

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill. W. Breun, Knap (nap), u. A short sharp noise; a snap, Knap (nap), u. t. [Comp. D. knappen, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; G. knappen, to crack, to crunch, to snap. See KNAB.]

1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [Rare.]

As lying a gossip as ever knapped ginger. Shak.

He knappeth the spear in sunder.

Bk. of Com. Prayer.

To strike with a sharp noise; to snap.

[Rare.]

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water.

Eacon.

Knap (nap), v.i. To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it knap in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. Wiseman.

patient declared it by the ease she felt. Wiseman.
Knappottile (nap'bot-1), n. A plant, bladder-campion (Sidene inflate).
Knappe, † n. A short sleep; a nap. Chaucer.
Knappia (nap'i-a), n. [in compliment to Mr. M. Knapp, a writer on British grasses.]
A genus of plants of the nat. order Graminee. K appostidea is a very small but elegant annual British grass, which grows in sandy pastures by the sea in the south of England. It has short rough leaves, and somewhat one-sided slender flower-spikes.
Knappish (nap'ish), a. Inclined to knap or snap; snappish.

Knappish (nap'ish), a. Inclined to knap or snap; snappish.

Knappise (nap'i), v.t. [Dim. of knap.] To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

Knappy (nap'i), a. Full of knaps or hillocks.

Knapps (nap'sak), n. [L.G. knappack, D. knapzak, G. and D. knappen, to snap, hence, to eat, and sack—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, and closely strapped to the back between the shoulders; any similar bag. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others as being by far the easiest way of carrying light personal luggage. sonal luggage.

sonal luggage.

Knapweed (nay'wëd), n. The popular name of Centaurea, nat. order Compositee; as C. nagra and C. Scabiosa. They are perennial coarse-looking weeds, growing in meadows, having heads of reddish-purple flowers and brown scaly involucres.

Knar, Knarl (när, närl), n. [A word occurring in various forms, as gnar, gnarl, knur, knurl; comp. O. D. knorre, G. knorren, a gnar, a knot in a tree.] A knot in wood.

Knark (närk), n. A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang.]

Knarled (närld), a. Knotted. 'The old knarled oak.' Sir W. Scott.

Knarred (närd), a. Having knars or knots; gnarled; knotty.

The knarred and crooked cedar knees. Long ellow.

The branned and crooked codar knees. Long-wow.
Knarry (nän'i), a. Knotty; stubby.
Knautia (ng'ti-a), a. [In honour of C. Knaut,
a physician and botanical author of Halle,
who died in 1694.] A genus of plants of the
nat. order Dipsacacee, now usually united
with Scabiosa. K. arvensis is a handsome

British plant known as field-scabious, with heads of lilac-purple flowers, and having pinnate leaves, growing in pastures and corn-fields.

Metus. Knave (näv), n. [A. Sax. enapa or enafa, a boy, a youth, a son; O.E. knape, a boy; comp. D. knapp, a. Babe, a boy or young man, Icel. knapi, a servant boy, Sc. knip, a young or little fellow. The root is probably the same as that of Kin, &c.] 1.† A boy; a man-child.

O murderous slumber,
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy
That plays thee music? Gentle knave, good night,
Skak.

He's but Fortune's knave,
A minister of her will. Shak.

3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or hoy.

In defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to proselyte fools.

Ames.

How many serving-lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest before knave—which meant at first no more than a boy—acquired the meaning which it has now!

4. In a pack of cards, a card with a soldier or servant painted on it; a jack.—A knave-child or boy-knave, a male child. Chaucer. Knave-bairn (nav'barn), n. A man-child.

[Scotch.]

Wha could tell whether the bonny knave-bairs may not come back to claim his ain? Sir W. Scott. Knavery (nāv'ér-i), n. 1. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villany;

fraud.

This is flat knavery, to take upon you another man's name.

Shak.

man's name. Shak.

2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

Knaveship (nāv'ship), n. In Scots law, one of the sequels of thirlage. The multure is the quantity of grain paid to the proprietor, or his tacksman of the mill to which the lands are astricted. The knaveskip is that quantity of the grain which, by the practice of the mill, is given to the mill servant by whom the work is performed.

Knavess (nāv'es), n. A female knave. [Rare and rhetorical.]

Culles, the easy cushions on which knaves and knavesses repose and fatten, have at all times existed in considerable confusion.

Knavish (navish), a. 1. Dishonest; fraudulent; as, a knavish fellow or a knavish trick

or transaction.

Praise is the medium of a knavish trade, A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed. Comper.

2. Waggish; mischievous. Cupid is a knavish lad, Thus to make poor females mad. Shak

Knavishly (nävish-li), aav. In a knavish mamer: (a) dishonestly; fraudulently; (b) waggishly; mischievously.

It is ordinary for hosts to be knavishly witty

Tis ordinary for hosts to be knavishly witty Gaylin.

Knavishness (näv'ish-nes), n. The quality or habit of being knavish; dishonesty.

Knawt (na), v.t. To gnaw. Sir T. More.

Knawel (na'el), n. [G. knavel, knävel, a clew of thread; D. knawel, Dan. knevel, pl. kneveler, pods of flax.] The popular name of the two British species of the genus Scleranthus (S. annavas and S. perennis), nat order Scleranthacea. They are mere weeds, with much-branched diffuse stems and small greenish flowers, growing on sandy soils, and sometimes on barren heathy wastes.

Knead (ned), v.t. [A. Sax. cnedan, encedan; comp. D. kneeden, G. kneten, to knead; in Northern English we find the part. knodden, which shows that the verb was originally strong. O.E. gnide (A. Sax. gnidan) and A. Sax. cnidan (as in forenidan, to beat to pieces) are probably allied.] 1. To work and press into a mass usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass, attentions of the productive constances. particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste; as, to knead dough.

The cake she kneaded was the savoury mea

2. To beat with the fists; to pommel.

I will knead him; I'll make him supple. Shak. Kneader (nēd'er), n. One who kneads; a

Kneading-trough (nēd'ing-trof), n. A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

Knebelite (në'bel-īt), n. [From Von Knebel.] A mineral of a gray colour, spotted with dirty white, brownish-green, or green. It consists of about 325 per cent. of silica, 325 of ferrous oxide, and 35 0 of manganous oxide

Kneck (nek), n. Naut. the twisting of a rope or a cable. Knedde, + pp. of knede. Kneaded. Chaucer. Knede. † v.t. To knead. Chaucer.

Knee (ně), n. [O. E. knee, A. Sax enee, enie, eneew; comp. O. Fris. kni, Icel. kné, Dan. knæ, D. and G. knie, Goth. kniu; the word is cognate with L. genu, Gr. gona, Skr. jánu-knee, the root being unknown.] 1. In anat. the joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; the articulation of the thigh and leg bones. See KNEE-JOINT. -2. The knee bent in reverence or respect. 'Your knee, sirrah!' Shak.—3. Something resembling the knee in shape; as, (a) in ship-building, a piece of bent timber or iron having two the knee in singe; as, (a) in sing-building, a piece of bent timber or iron having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. The branches of the knees form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the mutual situation of the pieces which they are designed to unite.—Carline knees, in a ship, those timbers which extend from the sides to the hatchway, and bear up the deck.—Hanging knees, such as have one of their arms fayed evritically to the ship's side.—Lodging-knees, such as are fixed parallel to the deck.—Diagonal hanging-knees, such as cross the timbers in a slanting direction. (b) In earp. a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, fitting into an angle, as a brace and strut. (c) In arch. a part of the back of a handrailing of a convex form, the reverse of a ramp, which is concave.

Knee (ne), v.t. 1. To pass over on the knees.

Fall down, and knee
The way into his mercy.

2. To kneel to.

I could as well be brought
To knee his throne.

Shak.

Knee-breeches (në'brëch-ez), n. pl. Breeches that do not reach farther down than the

Knee-brush (në brush), n. In zool. (a) the brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (b) The masses of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they earry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

to their hive.

to their hive.

n. 1. In anat. the bone covering the knee-joint in front; the knee-pan; the patella. See KNEE-JOINT. — 2. A leather cap or covering bound over the knee to preserve the clothes in kneeling, or on horses to protect them in case of a fall.

Knee-cords (në'kordz), n. pl. Corded breeches. [Colloq.]

breeches. [Colloq.]

It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, kneecords, and tops.

Knee-crooking (nekrök-ing), a. Obsequious; cringing. 'Many a duteous and kneecrooking knave.' Shak.

Kneed (ned), a. I. Having knees: chief contains in based out kneed.

kneed (ned), a. I. Having knees: chiefly used in composition; as, in-kneed, out-kneed. 2. In bot. geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, kneed grass. Knee-deep (ne dep), a. 1. Rising to the knees; as, water or snow knee-deep.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass knee-deep within a month.

2. Sunk to the knees; as, wading in water or mire knee-deep.

or mire knee-deep.

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost knee-deep through mire in clumsy shoes.

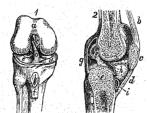
Knee-high (në'hi), a. Rising to the knees;
as, water knee-high.

Kneeholly (në'hol-li), n. A plant, Ruscus
aculeatus; butcher's-broom.

Kneeholm (në'hōlm or në'hōm), n. Kneeholly

holly.

Knee-joint ($n\bar{e}'$ joint), n. 1. The joint which connects the thigh and leg bones. It is a



Human Knee-joint

Right Knee-joint hid open from the front, to show the internal ligaments. α, Cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles. δ, Anterior crucial ligament. ε, Posterior do. d, In-ternal semilunar fibro-cartilage. ε, External fibro-cartilage, f, Part of the ligament of the patella turned

down. g, Bursa situated between the ligament of the patella and head of the tibia laid open, 2, Longitudinal Section of the Left Knee-joint a, Cancellous structure of lower part of femur. b, Tendon of extensor muscles of leg. c, Patella d, Ligament of the patella. c, Cancellous structure of head of tibia. J, Anterior crucial ligament. g, Posterior ligament. b, Mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella. 2, Bursa.

complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus or hinge-joint, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.—2. In mach. same as Toggle-joint (which see).

Knee-jointed (ne joint-ed), a. In bot. bent like a line carried to

Knee-Jointed (he joint-ed), a. In for. bent like a knee; geniculate. Kneel (hel), v.i. pret. & pp. kneeled, knelt; ppr. kneeling. [O. E. kneele, kneels, from knee; corresponding to D. knielen, Dan. knæle, to kneel. Comp. handle, from hand.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the Lord's Prayer. Fer. Taylor.

Kneeler (nël'ér), n. One who kneels or worships by kneeling.
Kneelingly (nël'ing-li), adv. In a kneeling

nethingly (het highly nethingly het highly position.

Kneen,† Knene,† n. pl. Knees. Chaucer.
Kneepan (hé'pan), n. Same as Knee-cap, 1.

Knee-piece (hē'pēs), n. Same as Knee-

Knee-rafter (në'raft-ër), n. A rafter, the lower end or foot of which is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the walls. Called also Crook-rafter and Knee-piece.

Knee-rafter, or crook-rafter, is the principal truss of a house.

Knee-stop (në'stop), n. A stop or lever in an organ or harmonium acted on by the

Knee-string (ne'string), n. A ligament or tendon of the knee. Addison. Knee-swell (ne'swel), n. A contrivance in a harmonium by which certain shutters are

made to open by means of levers pressed by the knees. This allows more wind to act on the reeds, and a diminuendo and crescendo

the reeds, and a diminuendo and crescendo effect is more readily produced.

Knee-timber (në'tim-bêr), n. Timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making knees in shipbuilding.

Knee-tribute, Knee-worship (në'trib-ūt, në'wêr-ship), n. Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflexion.

Receive from us

Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile.

Knell (nel), n. [A. Sax. cnyll, a knell; cnellan, cnyllan, to sound a bell; comp. G. knellan, knallan, to make a loud noise or report, knall, a crack, a report, Sw. knall, a loud sound, a knell; Icel. knylla, to beats, gnella, to scream. O.E. knoll, to foll, is a parallel form.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a passing bell; a death signal in general.

By fairty hands their knell is rung:

By fairy hands their knell is rung; By forms unseen their dirge is sung. Collins. Knell (nel), v.i. 1. To sound as a funeral knell; to knoll.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to knell for thee. Beau. & Fl.

Hence—2. To sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.

Hawks are whistling; horns are knelling. Sir W. Scott. Knell (nel), v.t. To summon by, or as by, a

'Each matin bell,' the baron saith,
'Each sus back to a world of death.' Coleridge.

"Knells us back to a world of death." Coleridge.
Knelt, (nelt), pret. & pp. of kneel.
Knet, † pp. Knit or knitted. Chaucer.
Knew (nü), pret. of know.
Knib (nib), vt. Same as Nib. 'Four sharp
lawyers knibbing their pens.' Disraeli.
Knicker (nik'er), n. [D. knikker.] A small
ball of baked clay, used by boys as a marble;
especially the ball that is placed between the

fore-finger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as to strike if possible

jerk of the thumb so as to strike if possible one of the other balls.

Knickerbockers (nik'er-bok-erz), n. pl. [After Washington Irving's character Diedrich Knickerbocker, as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose breeches, of American origin, reaching just beyond the knee, where they are gathered in so as to clasp the leg. Such breeches are much worn by sportsmen and others having to travel amid heather or rough ground.

Knick-knack (nik'nak), n. [A reduplication of knack. Comp. click-clack, tip-top, ding-

dong, &c.] A trifle or toy; any small article more for ornament than use.

But if ye use these knick-knacks,
This fast and loose with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it.

Beau. & Fl.

You'll be the first will find it. Beau. & Ft.
Knick-knackery (nik'nak-er-i), n. Knickknacks; trifles; toys.
Knife (nit'), n. pl. Knives (nīvz). [A. Sax.
cnif, D. kniff, Icel. kniff, Dan. knib, Sw.
knif, G. kneif. Skeat connects this with nip.
Hence Fr. canif.] 1. A cutting instrument
consisting of a sharp-edged blade of moderate size attached to a handle. Knives are
of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their
respective uses; as, table-knives, carvingknives, or carvers; penknives, &c.—2. A
sword or dagger.

And after all his war to rest his wearie knive.

And after all his war to rest his wearie knife

War to the knife, a war carried on to the

utmost extremity; mortal combat.
Knife-basket, Knife-box (nif/bas-ket, nif/boks), n. A basket or box to hold knives. boks), n. A basket or box to now and some Knife-blade (nifblad), n. The cutting part

boks), n. A basket or box to hold knives.
Knife-blade (nif')iād), n. The cutting part
of a knife.
Knife-blade (nif')bad), n. 1. A board on
which knives are cleaned and polished.—
2. The seat running along the top of an
omnibus. [Slang.]

On busses' knife-boards stretch'd,
The City clerks all tongue-protruded lay.
Arthur Smith.
Knife-edge (nif'ej), n. A piece of steel with
a very fine edge, serving as the axis of a
scale-beam, pendulum, and like machines
requiring to oscillate with the least possible
friction. friction.

requiring to oscillate with the least possible friction.

Knife-grinder (nif'grind-tr), n. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives. Knife-rest (nif'rest), n. An article of glass, metal, or some other material, used to rest the points of carving-knives on at table.

Knife-sharpener (nif'sharp-n-tr), n. One who or that which sharpens knives.

Knife-tray (nif'trā), n. A tray, basket, or other receptacle for knives.

Knight (nit), n. [A. Sax. ontht, cneoht, a boy, a youth, an attendant, a military follower; D. and G. kneoht, a male servant or attendant, Dan. knegt, a fellow, the knave at cards. Perhaps from the same root as E. knaus. 1.† A male attendant or servant; a military attendant; a follower or one belonging to the suite of a person of rank.—2. One devoted to the service of any person; a partisan; a champion; a lover.

Did I for this my country bring.

Did I for this my country bring
To help their knight against their king? Denman.
Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight.
Shak. Those that slew thy virgin Enight. Shak.

3. In feudat times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies, the candidate having, for instance, to prepare himself by prayer and fasting, by watching his arms by night in a chapel, and being admitted with religious rites, finally receiving the accolade (which see). — 4. In modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling the possessor to have the title of Sirprefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of havonet. The prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet. The wives of knights have the legal designation of Dame, for which Lady is customarily substituted.—5. One of the pieces in the game of chess, usually the figure of a horse's head.—6. In card-playing, the old name of the knave or jack.—Knight of the post, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hireling witness; one who gained his living by rendering false evidence; a false ball: hence a sharper in general.

A knight of the post, quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve-pence.
Nash.

bail; hence, a sharper in general.

a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve-pence.

Mash.

Knight of the shire, the designation given to the representative in parliament of an English county atlarge as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves. — Knights bachelors, and knights bannerets. See BACHELOR and BANNERER.—Knights of the chamber, such knights bachelors as are made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—Knights of the Round Table. See ROUND TABLE. Knight (nit), st. To dub or create a knight; to confer the honour of knighthood upon, a ceremony which is performed in Britain by the sovereign touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels and saying, 'Rise, Sir.——.

Knightage (nīt'āj), n. The aggregate of those persons who have been created

knights; as, the knightage of the United Kingdom

Ringom.

Right-errant (nit-errant), n. An errant or wandering knight; a knight who travelled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and gene-

Like a bold knight-errant did proclaim Combat to all, and bore away the dame. Denham.

Knight-errantry (nit-errant-ri), n. The role or character of a knight-errant; the practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

tures
Knight-erratic (nit-er-ratik), a. Relating
to knight-errantry. Quart. Rev.
Knight-head (nit/hed), n. Naut. a bollard
timber, one of two pieces of timber rising
just within the stem, one on each side of
the bowsprit, to secure its inner end; also,
one of two strong frames of timber which
inclose and support the ends of the windlass.
Knighthode, † n. Knighthood; valour.
Chaucer.

Knighthood (nit'hud), n. 1. The character or dignity of a knight; the rank or honour accompanying the title of knight.

Is this the sir, who, some waste wife to win, A knighthood bought to go a-wooing in? B. Jonson.

2. Knights collectively.

The knighthood now-a-days are nothing like the knighthood of old time. Chapman.

-Order of Knighthood, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. The



Star, Jewel, and Collar of the order of St. Patrick.

orders of knighthood are of two classes—either they are associations or fratemities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or they are merely honorary associations established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged the three celebrated religious orders founded during the Crusades—Templars, Hospitallers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class, consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the order of the Golden Fleece, the order of the Holy Ghost. The British orders are the order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, the Star of India, and the Royal Victorian Order. The orders have their appropriate insignia, which generally include a badge or jewel, a collar, a ribbon of a certain colour, and a star. We here give the insignia of the order of St. Patrick, an order instituted for Ireland in 1783. See BATH, GARTER, ORDER, STAR, THISTLE. orders of knighthood are of two classes-BATH, GARTER, ORDER, STAR, THISTLE, Knightless (nīt'les), a. 1. Without a knight or knights.—2.† Unbecoming a knight.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant, Thou hast with enightless guile, and treacherous

train, Fair knighthood foully shamed. Knightlike (nit/lik), a. Resembling a knight.
Knightliness (nit/li-nes), n. The character
or quality of being knightly.
Knightly (nit/li), a. Pertaining to a knight;
becoming a knight; as, a knightly combat.

Unworthy meed Of knightly counsel and heroic deed.

Unworthy meed
Of knightly counsel and heroic deed. Ferriar.
Knightly (nit'li), adv. In a manner becoming a knight.
Knight-marshal (nīt-mār'shal), n. An officer in the household of the British soyereign, who has cognizance of transgressions within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there, a member of the household being one of the parties.
Knight's-court (nits'kōrt), n. A court-baron, or honour-court, formerly held twice a year by the Bishop of Hereford, wherein those who were lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight-service of the honour of that bishopric, were suitors.
Knight-service (nit'ser-vis), n. In English feudul law, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service; the tenure by which a knight's fee was held. This species of tenure was abolished during the reign of Charles II.
Knight's-fee (nit's fc), n. In English feudul usage, a portion of land, of the value of £20 per annum, held by custom on the condition of rendering to the sovereign the service of a knight.
Knightship (nit'ship), n. The dignity of a

a knight.

a knight
Knightship (nit'ship), n. The dignity of a
knight; knighthood.
Knight's-spur (nits'sper), n. Larkspur
(Delphinum consolida): so called from
the resemblance of its long slender nectaries to the rowels of a spur.
Knight's-wort (nits'wert), n. The watersoldier (Stratictes aloides): so called from
its sword-like leaves.

Vert (vit as pret & pp. layt or legitled.

its sword-like leaves.

Knit (nit), vt. pret. & pp. knit or knitted;
ppr. kniting. [A. Sax. enittan, enyttan, to
knit, to tie, to bind, from enotta, a knot;
feel. knita, knytja, to knit, to knot, from
knitr, a knot; Dan. knytte, to knit, to tie
in a knot. See KNOT.] 1. To tie together;
to tie with a knot; to fasten by tying; to
join by making into or as into a knot or
knots.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkercher about your brows. Skak.
And (he) saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel
descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet
knit at the four corners. Acts x. rz.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground, In a light fantastic round. Millon.

2. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; to form by working up with wires or needles yarn or thread into a fabric held together by a series of knots; as, to knit stockings.—3. To cause to grow together,

Nature cannot knit the bones while the parts are under a discharge. Wiseman. 4. To join closely, 'To knit the generations each to each.' Tennyson. Thy merit hath my duty strongly knit. Shak.

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles: as, to knit the brows.
Knit (nit), v.i. 1. To make a textile fabric

Killi (link), v.k. 1. 10 make a textule fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, &c.—2. To unite closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time knit and become sound.

Have knit again.

Shak.

To knit up, + to wind up, to come to a close.

It remains to knit up briefly with the nature and compass of the seas.

Knit (nit), n. 1. Union by knitting; texture.

Their garters of an indifferent knit.' Shah.

[Rare.]—2. In mining, a small particle of lead-ore. lead-ore

lead-ore. Knitchet (nich, nich'et), n. Something tied up or knit together, as a bundle, fagot, and the like. [Provincial.] Knitster (nit'ster), n. A female who knits. Knittable (nit'a-bi), a. That may be knit. Knitten (nit'er), n. 1. One that knits.—2. A knitting-machine.

Knitting-needle (nit'ing-nē-dl), n. A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire with rounded ends. Knitting-sheath (nit'ing-sheāth), n. A sheath for holding the end of the needle in knitting

sheath for holding the end of the needle in knitting. Knittle (nitl), n. [From knit.] 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse.—2. Naut. (a) a kind of small line made of marline or rope-yarn twisted as a rope or plaited as sennit, used for seizings or for hammock-clues, or to bend the square-sails to the jack-stays in lieu of robands, or to reef a fore-and-aft sail by its foot. (b) pl. The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting. Knives (nivz), n. pl. of knife.
Knob (nob), n. [Also written knop, which is the older form and more in accordance with

the form of the word in the other Teutonic the form of the word in the other Teutonic languages; comp. A. Sax. energ., a top, a knob, Sc. knap, a knol or hillock, D. knop, knoop, G. knopf, Icel knappr, hnappr, labo nabb), Dan. knop, knap, all meaning a knob, a button, a bud, &c.] I. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as, a knob in the flesh or on a bone.—2. A round ball at the end of anything; the more or less ball-shaped handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

My lock, with no knob to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up.

Dickens.

to be wound up.

3. A rounded hill or mountain. [United States.]—4. In arch. a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornament, as the bosses at the intersections of ribs, the ends of labels and other mouldings, and the bunches of foliage in capitals. [In this sense called and written also Knot, Knotte, Knop, Knoppe.]

Knob (nob), v.i. pret. and pp. knobbed; ppr. knobbed; nobd), a. Containing knobs; full of knobs.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tuberous at the bottom.

Knobber, Knobbler (nob'er, nob'ler), n. A hart in its second year; a brocket.

He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed nobbler. Sir W. Scott. Knobbiness (nob'i-nes), n. The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuber-

Knobby (nob'i), a. 1. Full of knobs or hard protuberances.—2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a knobby kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors.

Howell,

3. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly. [United States.]

Enob and Black-nob.

Mr. — will not be blown up by infernal machines, nor sprinkled with vitriol, nor will he ever be watched by sentries, or be stigmatized as a knokstick.

Saturday Rev.

Knock (nok), v.i. [A. Sax. enocian, enucian, to knock, to beat; Icel. knoka, Sw. knacka, to knock; the same word appears in Gael. and Ir. cnag, a knock; W. enociaw, to knock. Comp. knick, knack, knag, knuckle, &c. See COMP. KNUCKLE, I. To strike or beat with some-thing thick, hard, or heavy; as, to knock with a club or with the fist; to knock at the door. 'To knock against the gates.' Shak. For harbour at a thousand doors they knocked; Not one of all the thousand but was locked. Dryden.

2. To drive or be driven so as to come in collision with something; to strike against; to clash; as, one heavy body knocks against another. — To knock about, to wander here and there without any fixed purpose; to lounge idly. [Colleq.]—To knock off, to cease from labour; to stop work.

Some of R.'s hands had just knocked off for dinner time.

Dickens. The bells had rung for knocking off for the night.

-To knock under, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered: an expression said to be borrowed from an old practice of knocking under the table when conquered. — To knock up, to become wearied or exhausted, as with labour; to be worn out; to fail from fatigue.

The horses were beginning to knock up under the fatigue of such severe service. De Quincey.

Knock (nok), v.t. 1. To dash; to drive; to cause to collide; as, to knock the head against a post.—2. To drive or force by a succession of blows; as, to knock a nali into a piece of wood.—3.† To strike; to give a blow rot blows to. blow or blows to.

Twere good you knocked him. Shak. Master, knock the door hard. Shak.

Master, knock the door hard. Shak.

To knock down, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to knock down an ox.—To knock out, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to knock out the brains.—To knock up, (a) to arouse by knocking. (b) To exhaust with fatigue. (c) In bookbinding, to shake into order, or otherwise make the printed sheets even at the edges.—To knock off, to force off by a blow or blows.—To knock off, or knock down, in auctions, to assign to a bidder, generally by a blow with a hammer.—To knock on the by a blow with a hammer.—To knock on the head, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; to frustrate,

as a project or scheme; to foil; to render abortive. [Colloq.] Knock (nok), n. 1. A blow; a stroke with something thick, hard, or heavy.—2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance: a rap.

The Commons had scarcely met when the knock of Black Rod was heard.

Macaulay.

Knock-down (nok'doun), a. A term applied to a blow which fells a person to the ground.

-Knock-down argument, an argument which completely overthrows the reasoning of an

adversary.

Knocker (nok'er), n. 1. One that knocks.—

2. An instrument or kind of hammer fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance. As thunder'd knockers broke the long-seal'd spell Of doors 'gainst duns.

Eyron.

Knock-kneed (nok'nēd), a. A term applied to a person whose legs are so much curved inwards that they touch or knock together in walking; hence, feeble; as, a very knockkneed argument.

Knock-stone (nok'stön), n. A stone or iron block used for breaking things upon.

Knoll (nol), n.t. [A. Sax enyllan, to cause a bell to sound See KNELL.] I. To ring, as a bell for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so, his knell is knolled.

Shak.

2. To ring or sound a knell for. [Rare or poetical.]

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd knolling a departing friend. Shak. Knoll (nol), v.i. To sound, as a bell.

If ever been where bells have knoll' ato church. Shak. Knoll (nöl), n. The ringing of a bell; as, the curfew knoll.

The far roll

Of your departing voices is the knoll

Of what in me is sleepless.

Knoll (nöl), 2. [A. Sax. cnoll, a knoll, a top or summit; N. knoll, a knoll, G. knolle, knollen, a lump, knot; W. cnol, the top, a round hillock. The E. noll, head, is probably only another form of this word.] The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of

Knoller (nol'er), n. One who tolls a bell.

Knoller (nölér), n. One who tolls a bell.

Knop (nop), n. [See KNOB.] 1. A knob; a
tufied top; a bud; a bunch; a button.—
2. In arch. see KNOB, 4.

Knoppe f (nop), n. 1. A knop; a button; a
rosebud. Chaucer.—2. In arch. see KNOB, 4.

Knopped, p. and a. Having knops or knobs;
fastened as with buttons; buttoned; fastened. 'High shoes knopped with dagges.'
Chaucer. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Knoppern (nop'ern), n. [G. knopper, a gall-nut; allied to knob, knop. See KNOB.] A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect upon several species of oak. These nuts are hard, flat, and prickly, and are used in Austria and Germany for tanning and dyeing.

Knopweed (nop'wed), n. Same as Knapweed.

weed.

Knor† (nor), n. A knot; a knur.—Knor-and-spill. See NURR-AND-SPEIL.

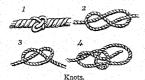
Knorria (nor'i-a), n. [From G. W. Knorr, a German savant.] A genus of fossil plants from the coal-measures, intermediate between the lycopods and the Coniferre.

Knosp (nosp), n. [G. knospe, a bud.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud. 'The carver of the capital, the moulding, the knosp, or the finial.' Milman.

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil, Full red would stain thy native soil, Ere from thy mural crown there fall. The slightest knost or pinnacle. Sir W. Scott.

Knot (not), n. [A. Sax. enott, enotta, a knot; comp. D. knot, leel. knuttr, hnutr, Sw. knut, G. knoten, a knot; akin to L. nodus, that



1, Diamond-knot. 2, Figure-of-eight knot. 3, Overhand-knot. 4, Bowline-knot.

is, gnodus. is, gnodus. See KNIT.] 1. A complication of a thread, cord, or rope, or of two or more threads, cords, or ropes by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as, a knot difficult to be untied. Knots expressly made as means of fastening differ as to form, size, and name, according to their uses, as the bowline-knot, diamond-knot, wale-knot, &c.—2. Anything resembling a knot either in respect of its function of joining, its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form; as, (a) a bond of association; a union; as, the nuptial knot.

Onicht and shades!

O night and shades! How are ye joined with hell in triple knot! Milton. (b) A cluster; a collection; a group.

As they sat together in small separate knots, they discussed doctrinal and metaphysical points of belief.

Sir W. Scott.

(c) Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, a garden knot.

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art In beds and curious knots, but nature boon Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

(d) A difficulty; intricacy; perplexity; something not easily solved.

A man shall be perplexed with knots, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. South.

A man shall be perplexed with knots, and problems of business, and conteary affairs. South.

(e) A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the shooting of a branch in a direction oblique or transverse to the general grain or direction of the fibre. (f) A protuberant joint of a plant. (g) A protuberance in the bark of a tree; a knur. (h) A nodule of stone occurring in rock of a different kind; a knur. (i) In mech. same as Knote. (j) In arch. same as Knote, 4. (k) An epaulet; a shoulder-knot.—3. Naut. (a) a division of the logline, which is the same fraction of a mile as half a minute is of an hour, that is, it is the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile; hence, the number of knots run off the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles, so that when a ship goes 8 miles an hour, she is said to go 8 knots. Hence, (b) a nautical mile or 6080 feet. See Log. Localine.

Knot (not), v.t. pret. & pp. knotted; ppr. knotting. I. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot or -2. To entangle; to perplex.

to perplex.

erplex. They are catched in *knotted* law-like nets. *Hudibras*.

3. To unite closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves.

Bacon.

4. To cover the knots on, a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.

Knot (not), v.i. 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants.—2. To knit knots for fringe.— 3.† To unite in sexual embrace; to copulate.

Keep it as a cistern for foul toads To knot and gender in.

4. To cover the knots on wood with a certain coating, preparatory to painting on it, so that the knots may not appear through the

that the knots may not appear through the painting.

Knot (not), n. [Said to be named after King Canute (Chut), who was very fond of it.] A grallatorial bird of the family Scolopacidæ and genus Tringa (T. canutus), closely allied to the suipe. During summer it inhabits high northern latitudes, breeding there, but migrates south in winter, and is sometimes found in large flocks on flat sands though in Europe Asia, and America. sandy shores in Europe, Asia, and America, as far south as the West India Islands. When fat it constitutes a delicious article

of 100d.

Knotberry (not'be-ri), n. 1. A plant, Rubus
Chamæmorus; cloudberry (which see).—
2. The berry of this plant.

Knote (nôt), n. In mech. the point where
cords, ropes, &c., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly
called Vaccular vaccular was a second control of the contr called Node.

called Node.

Knotgrass (not'gras), n. A very common British weed of the genns Polygonum (P. aviculare), remarkable for its wide distribution. It is of low growth, with branched trailing stems, and knotted joints (whence the name). A blue dye is said to be prepared from it in Japan. Called also Knotweed, Knotwort. An infusion was formarly grant Knotwort. An infusion was formerly supposed to stop the growth, whence it is termed by Shakspere 'hindering knotgrass.'

We want a boy extremely for this function Kept under for a year with milk and knotgrass, Bease, & FL.

Knotless (not'les), a. Free from knots; without knots. Knottet (not), n. 1. A knot. [Chaucer seems to use the word also in the sense of Fr. noeud, for the chief or main point.] Chaucer .--

for the chief or main point.] Chaucer.—
2. In arch. see Knon, 4.

Rnotted (noted), a. 1. Full of knots; having knots; as, the knotted oak.—Knotted stem, or nodoze stem, in bot. one that has knots, or sudden enlargements at intervals, as in the basal part of the stem of many grasses.—2. Having intersecting figures; with lines or walks intersecting each other; interlaced. Shak.—3. In gool. a term applied to rocks characterized by small detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weather surface.

surface.

Knotteless,† a. Without a knot; without difficulty or hinderance. Chaucer.

Knottiness (not/i-nes), n. The quality of heing knotty: (a) the quality of having many knots or swellings. (b) Difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication; as, the knottiness of a problem. 'Knottiness of his style.' Hare.

Knotty (noti), a. 1. Full of knots; having many knots; as, knotty timber. — 2. Hard; rugged.

When heroes knock their knotty heads together.

When heroes knock their knotty heads together.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; involved; as, a knotty question or point. A knotty point to which we now proceed. Pope.

Knotweed, Knotwort (not'wed, not'wert), n. In bot, the same as Knotyrass.

Knout (nout), n. [Russ. knute, E. knot.] An instrument of punishment used in Russia, described in the following extract. The criminal, standing erect and bound to two stakes, receives the specified number of lashes on the bare back. Almost every lash is followed by a stream of blood.

The knout consists of a handle about two feet long, to which is fastened and eather thong about twice the length pass ring; to this ring is ainxed a strip of hide about two inches broad at the ring, and terminating, at the end of two feet, in a point. This soaked in milk, and dried in the sun to make it harder; and, should it fall, in striking the culprit, on the edge, it would cut like a penkinfe. At every sixth stroke the tail is changed. New Month. Mag. Knout (nout), v.t. To punish with the knout or well as the contract of the contract of the contract.

Knout (nout), v.t. To punish with the knout

The freaks of Paul, who banished and knowted persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. Brougham.

or whip.

The freaks of Paul, who banished and knowled persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow.

Know (no), v.t. pret. knew; pp. known; ppr. knowing. [A. Sax. endwan, pret. eneby, pp. knowing. [A. Sax. eneby, pp. knowin

man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead, And called the wretched man to mind. Flatman.

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with; to have experience of; as, this man is well

Known to Us.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown. Milton. He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. 6.† To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1.

—To know how to, to understand the way to; to be skilled in the manner to; to be sufficiently wise, enlightened, or informed to; as, I know how to separate the chemical elements of water. Sometimes how is omitted.

If we fear to die, we know not to be patient.

For. Taylor.

Know (nö), v.i. 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful: sometimes with of.

If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

John vii. 17.

2. To be informed.

Sir John must not know of it.

3. To take cognizance of: with of. Know of your youth-examine well your blood

4. To be acquainted with each other. [Rare.] You and I have known, sir.

rou and I have enoun, sir.

To know for, an obsolete colloquial expression used instead of to know of.

Know, Knowe (nou), n. [Form of knowl.]

A rising ground; a little hill; a hillock.

[Scotch.]

Upon a knowe they sat them down, An' there began a lang digression.

Knowable (nō'a-bl), a. That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.

Burns.

Thus mind and matter, as known or knowable, a only two different series of phenomena or qualities. Sir W. Hamilton.

Knowableness (no a-bi-nes), n. The quality of being knowable. Looke.

Know-all (no a), n. One who knows or professes to know everything; a wiseacre: generally used ironically. Tucker.

Knowe, n. Knee. Chaucer.

Knower (no e), n. One who knows.

If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one as is a true knower of himself.

Milton.

Knowing (nö'ing), p. and a. 1. Having clear and certain perception of.—2. Skilful; well-informed; well-instructed; as, a knowing

The knowing and intelligent part of the world.

3. Conscious; intelligent.

8. CONSCIOUS; Investigation
Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?

Blackmore.

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning; as, a knowing look or leer.

Knowingly (no'ing-il), adv. In a knowing manner; with knowledge; as, he would not

manner; with kno knowingly offend.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly.

Bp. Atterbury.

quence: I speak knowingly.

Knowingness (no ing-nes), n. The state of having knowledge; the quality of being knowing or cunning. Coleridge.

Knowleche, †v. t. To acknowledge. Chaucer.
Knowleching, † n. Knowledge. Chaucer.
Knowledge (nol'ej), n. [O.E. knowledge. Chaucer.
Knowledge (nol'ej), n. [O.E. knowledge. Chaucer.
Knowledge (nol'ej), n. [O.E. knowledge.
Knowlich, knawlach, &c., from know, and
term. ledge, in O.E. leche, laik, derived from
A. Sax. lac, Icel. leikr, Goth. laiks, sport,
play, gift; comp. Icel. kunnleikr, knowledge.
The term. also appears as the lock of Mod. E.
wedlock; comp. A. Sax. feahlde, fighting,
O.E. lovelaik, love,] 1. The clear and certain
perception of that which exists, or of truth
and fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizand fact; indubitable apprehension; cogniz-

ance.

We have but faith; we cannot know;

For knowledge is of things we see;

And yet we trust it comes from thee,

A beam in darkness; let it grow. Tennyson.

That which is known or may be known;a cognition: chiefly used in the plural.

Knowledges is a term in frequent use by Bacon, and though now obsolete, should be revived, as without it we are compelled to borrow 'cognitions' to express its import.

Sir W. Hamilton. 3. Learning; erudition; illumination of mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven

4. Skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; as, a *knowledge* of seamanship.—5. Acquaintance with any fact or

person; as, I have no knowledge of the man or thing.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old nowledge.

Sir P. Sidney.

6. Cognizance; notice. Ruth ii. 10.

A state's anger should not take Knowledge either of fools or women. B. Fonson.

7. Information; as, the circumstance has not yet come within my knowledge.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreat her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. Sir P. Sidney

S. Sexual intercourse: usually with the prefix carnal; as, carnal knowledge.—To a person's knowledge, means according to, or in accordance with his knowledge; consistent with his knowledge; as, the money, to my knowledge, was paid.

Knowledge† (nol'ej), v.t. To acknowledge; to ayow.

to avow.

I gave them preceptes, which they will not fulfyll, Nor yet knowledge me for their God and good Lord. Old play.

Nor yet knowledge me for their God and good Lord.
Knowltonia. (nöl-tö'ni-a), n. [Named after Thomas Knowlton, once curator of botanic garden at Eltham.] A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the nat order Ranunculacea, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.
Known (nön), p. and a. [From know.] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar.
Know-nothing (nö'nuth-ing), n. [From the members, with a view to secreey, being instructed to reply to any one asking them as to their principles, 'I don't know.'] A member of a secret political organization in the United States, the main objects of which were the repeal of the naturalization law and of the law which permitted others than native.

the law which permitted others than native-born Americans to hold office. The party came into existence in 1853, and lasted two

came into existence in 1853, and lasted two or three years.

Know-nothingism (nō'nuth-ing-izm), n. The doctrines or principles of the Knownothings. [United States.]

Knoxia (nok'si-a), n. [Named after Robert Knoz, who published an account of Ceylon in 1651.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cinchonaceæ. They are ornamental eastern shrubs or annuals bearing white or pink flowers.

Knt. Abbreviation of Knight.

Knub, † Knubble† (nub, nubT), v.t. To beat; to strike with the knuckle.

Knubs (nubz), n. yl. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

Knuckle (nuk'1), n. [A. Sax. cnuel, G. knöchel, a knuckle, knochem, a bone. Comp. W. cnwe, a bunch, a knob or knot on a tree; cnuch, a joint. Several words with the same initial consonants may be more or less closely allied, as knob, knop, knock, knag, knack.]

1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.—

2. The knee-joint, especially of a calf; as, a knuckle of veal: formerly used of human beings. beings.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travails past, To which, as soon as Io came with much ado, at last With weary knuckles on thy brim she sadly kneeled down.

win weary senecess on the prims are said sheeten down.

3.† The joint of a plant.—4. The joint of a cylindrical form, with a pin as an axis, by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—5. In ship-building, an acute angle on some of the timbers.

Knuckle (nuk'l), v.i. pret. & pp. knuckled; ppr. knuckled, louk'l), v.i. pret. & pp. knuckled; ppr. knuckled; one self beaten; phrases of doubtful origin, said by some to be derived from an old custom of striking the under side of a table with the knuckle when defeated in an argument; perhaps from the practice of bending the knee in token of submission.

Knuckle (nuk'l), v.t. To strike with the knuckles; to ponnel. [Rare.]

Inced not ask thee if that hand, when armed,

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed has any Roman soldier mauled and kninckled

Has any Roman soldier mauled and kninelled, Knuckled (nuk'ld), a. Jointed. H. Smith. Knuckle-duster (nuk'l-dust-er), n. An iron instrument contrived to cover the knuckles so as to protect them from injury when striking a blow, adding force to it at the same time, and with knobs or points projecting so as to render the blow still more severe. It is used by garroters and similar ruffians. The invention is American. Knuckle-joint (nuk'l-joint), n. In mech. any flexible joint formed by two abutting links. Knuckle-timber (nuk'l-tim-ber), n. Nauc, the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads. Knufft (nut), n. [Perhaps another form of

gnoff, a miser.] A lout; a clown. "The country knuffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick." Hayward.

Knur, Knurl (ner, nerl), n. [See GNARR, KNAR.] A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree; hence, a cross-grained, obstinate fellow

The Laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl. Burns.

Knurled (nerld), a. Full of knots.
Knurlin (nerlin), n. A stanted person; a dwarf. Burns. [Scotch.]

Knurly (ner'li), a. Full of knurls or knots; hard; gnarly.

hard; gnarly.

Knurry† (nér'i), a. Full of knots. 'The knurry† (nér'i), a. Full of knots. 'The knurry-bulked oak.' Drayton.

Koala (kō-ā'la), n. [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, commonly referred to the family Phalangistidæ, resembling the phalangers in dentition, but having the molar teeth much larger. There is bing the phatangers in dentition, but having the molar teeth much larger. There is hardly any rudiment of a tail. It somewhat resembles a small bear, hence its scientific name, Phasoclaretos cinereus (Gr. phaskos, a pouch, and arktos, a bear). Its forefect have five toes, two of which are opposed to the other three. The peculiarity does not extend to the bind links. The does not extend to the hind limbs. lives much on trees.

Kob, Koba, (kob, Koba), n. A name given to many species of African antelopes of the genus Kobus, but more commonly applied to K. Sing-sing (Antilope koba of Ogilby), of a reddish or pale-brown colour above, the on a readdsh or pane-prove colour above, the entire under surface and inner faces of the limbs being white, and the tail tipped with a pencil of hair. The horns of the adult male are lyre-shaped, and covered with rings. It is about the size of a common

Köbalt (kö'balt), n. Same as Cobalt.
Köbellite (kö'bel-lit), n. A blackish or gray
mineral consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, bismuth, and lead.

Mony, dismuta, and tean.

Kobold (kö'bold), w. A domestic spirit or
elf in German mythology, corresponding to
the English goblin and Scotch brownie.
They frequent mines as well as houses,
and the metal cobalt has its name from this

Rodak (kō'dak), n. [From or suggested by Dakota, the home of the inventor.] A small photographic camera for taking instantane-

photographs.

Kœleria (kē-lē'ri-a), n. [In honour of Herr Kœhler, professor of natural history at Mayence.] A genus of plants, nat, order Graminez. There is but one British species, K. cristata, having narrow leaves, rough at the edges, and ciliated, and a compact, spiked, oval paniele.

Koff (kof), n. [D. kof.] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

ing vessél.

Kohl-rabi (köl-rä'bē), n. [G., from kohl, kale, and L. rapa, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A singular variety of kale or cabbage, distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground. This is the part used, and in its qualities it much resembles

used, and in its qualities it much resembles Sweilish turnip.
Kokako (kö-kä-kö), n. The native New Zealand name for a kind of crow, the New Zealand crow. See GLAUCOPIS.
Kokra-wood (kokra-wud), n. The wood of the Indian tree Lephorbiacee, imported into Britain for making flutes and other musical instruments. The heart-wood is of a deep brown colour and very hard.
Kola-nut. Kola-seed (kö/la-nut. kö/la-sed).

Kola-nut, Kola-seed (kō'la-nut, kō'la-sēd).

See COLA-NT.

Kollyrite (koll-rit), n. [Gr. kollurion, a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed.]

A variety of clay whose colour is pure white,

for with a shade of gray, red, or yellow.

Komisdar (kō-mis'dir), n. In the East
Indies, a manager or renter of a province.

Koned't (kon'ed), pret. [From con, to know.]

Knew. Spenser.

Königa (kān'i-ga), n. [In honour of Mr.

König, superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum.] A genus of plants of the nat order Cruci-feræ, reunited to Alyssum by most botan-ists. See ALYSSUM.

Königite (kā'ni-gīt), n. A mineral of a green

Aomgrie (as in-gio, in. A initiation a green colour, consisting of a sulphate of copper. It is a variety of brochantite.

Konilite (kon'i-lit), n. [Gr. konos, dust, and lithos, a stone.] A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and woodleably fixedly.

remarkably fusible. **Koninckia** (ko-ningk'i-a), n. [After M. De Koninck.] A genus of fossil brachiopods,

of the family Orthidæ, characteristic of the upper triassic beds of the Austrian Alps.

Konite (könit). See Conitre.
Koning,† n. Cunning. Chaucer.
Kondoo (kö'dö), n. [Native name.] The striped antelope (Antilope strepsiceros, or Strepsiceros koodoo), a native of South Africa, the male of which is distinguished by its fine horns, which are nearly 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted in a wide spiral. The norms, which are nearly 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted in a wide spiral. The koodoo is of a grayish brown colour, with a narrow white stripe along the back, and eight or ten similar stripes proceeding from it down either side. It is about 4 feet in height, and fully 8 in length. Written also

Kudu.

Kook (kuk), v.i. To appear and disappear by fits. [Scotch.] Written also Cook.

Kookaam (kuk'ām), n. The native name of the South African gemsbok (Oryæ Gazella).

Koolee (köl'ē), n. In the East Indies, a hardy, brave, and turbulent race spread in considerable numbers throughout the province of Gujerat.

Koolibies, n. pl. An East Indian name for cultivators.

KOOIDIES, n. pt. An East Indian name for cultivators.

Koord (körd), n. Same as Kurd.

Koordish (körd'ish), a. Same as Kurdish.

Koorilian (kö-ril'-an), a. Same as Kurdian.

Kopeck, Kopek (kö'pek), n. Same as Copeck.

Koran (köran), n. [Ar. korán, the reading, from gard, to read, to call, to teach.] The Mohammedan book of faith. See ALKORAN.

Kore (kō'rē), n. [Gr. korē.] The pupil of the

Koret (kō'ret), n. A delicious fish of the East Indies.

Korin (körin), n. An African antelope or gazelle, Gazella rufrifrons, of a bay-brown colour. The Korin or Coriane of Buffon is the female of the kevel or Antilope dorcas. See KEVEL

Korite (kō'rīt), n. A synony tolite or Chinese figure-stone A synonym of agalma-

Korkalett, Korker (kork'a-let, kork'er), n. In bot. see Cork, a lichen.

Korybant (kō'ri-bant), n. Same as Corybant. Kos (kos), n. A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches.

Kosmos. Same as Cosmos. Kosso (kos'so), n. Same as Kousso. Koster (kos'ter), n. A fish; a species of stur-

geon. Koth (koth), n. A shiny earthy substance ejected by some South American volcanoes. Called also *Canagua* and *Moya*.

Ko-tow. See Kow-row. Koul (köl), n. 1. A Persian soldier belong-ing to a noble corps.—2. [Hind.] A pro-mise or contract.

mise or contract.

Koulan (köl'an), n. Another name for the Dzigyctai (which see).

Koumiss (kö'mis), n. See Kuniss.

Kous-kous, n. Same as Cons-cous.

Kousso (kus'so), n. The dried flowers of the Brayera anthelminitica, a rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelminitic for the expulsion of tape-worm.

Written also Kosso.

Kounholite (kou'fol-it). n. [Gr. kounhos

Written also Kosso.

Koupholite (kou'fol-it), n. [Gr. kouphos, light, and lithos, stone.] A mineral, regarded as a variety of prehnite. It occurs in minute rhomboidal plates of a greenish or yellowish white, translucid, glistening, and pearly. It blackens on being heated before the blowpipe. It is found in the Pyrenees.

n. [Chinese.] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self before him on all fours, and touching the ground with the forehead nine times.

Kow-tow, Ko-tow (kou-tou', ko-tou'), v.t.
To perform the kow-tow to or before; to salute by prostration; to fawn obsequiously

Kow-tow, Ko-tow (kou-tou', ko-tou'), v.i. To perform the kow-tow; to prostrate one's self by way of salutation; hence, to fawn

self by way of salutation; hence, to fawn obsequiously.

Kraal (krâl or kral), n. [D.; probably from a native word.] In the southern part of Africa, among the native tribes, a village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

Kraken (krā'ken), n. The name of a supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at sundry different times off the coast of Norway coast of Norway.

COAST Of NORWAY.
To believe all that has been said of the sea-serpent or Arnheu would be creduity, to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.
Goldanith.

Yot Incu Canada Marken huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp.

Longfellow.

Krama (krä'mä), n. A wooden sandal worn by women in India. Krame. See CRAME.

Krameria (kram-ë'ri-a), n. Same as Crameria

krang, Kreng (krang, kreng), n. [D. kreng, a carcass.] The whale-fishers' name for the carcass of a whale after the blubber has heen removed.

Kreasote (krē'a-sōt). Same as Creasote. Kreatic (krē-at'ik), a. Same as Creatic.

Kreatine (krē'a-tin), n. Same as Creatine. Kreatinine (krē-at'in-in), n. Same as Cre-

ativine.

Kremlin (krem'lin), n. [Rus. kreml, a fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or
city. The term is specifically applied to the
ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches,
among which the most notable is the Church
of the Annunciation, in which the coronation of the Russian emperors is performed,
a number of convents, an arsenal, &c., which,
situated on a hill, with their gilded domes
and spires, have a magnificent appearance. sudated on a fifth, which are gladed dones and spires, have a magnificent appearance. It was partly destroyed by the French in 1812, but has since been repaired.

Krennitz-white (krem'nits-whit),n. [From Kremnitz, in Hungary.] A pure variety of white-lead, called also Vienna White and Krems.

Krems (kremz), n. Same as Kremnitz-

Kreng, n. See Krang.
Kreosote (krëfö-söt), n. See Creasote.
Kreutzer, Kreuzer (kroit/sér), n. [G., from
kreuz, a cross, because formerly stamped
with a cross.] An old South German copper

roin, equal to the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin, or about a third of a penny. The Austrian current coin bearing this name is the hundredth part of a florin, or equivalent

the hundredth part of a horn, or equivalent to one-fifth of an English penny.

Kriegspiel (kreg'spel), n. [6., game of war—krieg, war, and spiel, game.] A game of German origin, in which, by means of leaden pieces representing troops moved by two officers, who act as generals, on a map exhibiting all the features of the country, the movements and mancurves of actual warfare are represented. An officer of distinction acts as umpire and decides which competitor has been successful.

Kris (kres), n. Same as Crease, a Malay Kris (Ares), v.t. To wound or kill with a kris, Kris (krës), v.t. To wound or kill with a kris, Krishna (krish'na), v. In Hind, myth, lit, the black or dark one. The eighth incarna-

Krishna.-From Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

tion of the god Vishnu, formed from one of two hairs plucked by him from his head in order to revenge the wrongs inflicted on Brahma by Kansa, the demon-king. Krone (krō'nā), n. [Dan., a crown.] A Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to is 14d. sterling. There are krone, two-krone, and half-krone pieces.

Kronia (kro'ni-a), n. pl. The ancient Greek festivals held in honour of Kronos.

Kronos (kro'nos), a. In Greek myth, the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Uranus and Ge, and father by Rhea of Hostis, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was diston by the second or Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Krulka (krô'ka), n. A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow.

Kruller (krul'ér), n. [O.E. crull, curled; D. krullen, to curl.] A cake curled or crisped, boiled in for

krullen, to cu

KYTHE

Krummhorn, Krumhorn (krum'horn), n. [G., crooked-horn.] In music, (a) an old crooked wind-instrument with a tone resembling that of a cornet. (b) An eight-foot reed-stop in an organ, the tone of which formerly resembled that of a small cornet. The stop is now generally called Cremona, Clarionet, or Cromorna.

Kryolite, Kryolith, n. Same as Cryolite.
Ksar, n. Same as Caar.

Kshatriya (kshat'ri-ya), n. The second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and noble conduct generally.

Kudos (kū'dos), n. [Gr.] Glory; fame; Kudos (kū'dos), n. [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown. [Colloq.]

I hear now that much of the kudos he received was undeserved.

W. H. Russell.

Kudu (kö'dö), n. Same as Koodoo. Kudumba (kū-dumba), n. Same as Cadamba.

dawba.

Kufic, a. Same as Cufic.

Kufic, a. Same as Cufic.

Kufic, a. Same as Cufic.

Kufic a. Same as Cufic.

Kufich a. Same as Cufic.

Kufich see, l. Same as for the Alpen-horn (which see).

Kufich a. Same as Cufic.

Kufic.

Kufich a. Same as Cufic.

Kufic.

Kufich a. Same as Cufic.

Kufich a. Same a. Same as Cufic.

Kufich a. Same a. Same as Cufic.

Kufich a. Same a.

natives of America.

Kuichua (kwich'wi), n. A pretty tiger-cat of Brazil (Leopardus macrurus), remarkable for the great length and full bushiness of its tail, which is yellowish-gray, ringed and tipped with black.

Kuithle (küit'l), v. Same as Cuittle.

Kukang (kö-kang'), n. The native name of the slow-paced loris of Java (Nycticebus javanicus), one of the nocturnal quadrumana. It is gray in colour, and has a dark band along the spine and surrounding the eyes. The tip of the tongue is deeply notched.

Kukupa (ku'ku-pa), n. The name given to a beautiful species of wood-pigeon in New Zealand.

Kulan (köl'an), n. Another name for the state of the control of the

Rulan (köl'an), n. Another name for the dziggetai (which see).

Rumbekephalic (kum'bē-ke-fal"ik), a. [Gr. kymbē, a bowl, and kephalē, the head.] An epithet applied by Professor Daniel Wilson epithet applied by Professor Daniel Wilson to a peculiar variety of skull of the early dolinchokephalic or long-headed inhabitants of Scotland, in which the occipital hones were slightly elevated, whilst a depression extended along the parietals. Many skulls of existing races exhibit this peculiarity. Kumbuk (kum-buk'), n. An East Indian tree(Pentapteratomentosa) of the nat. order Combretacea, whose barkyields a black dye and contains so much lime that its askes are

compretaces, whose bark yields a black dye and contains so much lime that its ashes are used for chewing with betel.

Kurniss (könnis), n. [The word, like the thing, is of Tartar origin.] A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. Written also Koumiss.

Kurnquat (kum-kwät), n. A very small variety of orange-tree (Citaus inponien)

Kumquat (kum-kwät'), n. A very small variety of orange-tree (Citrus japonica) growing not above 6 feet high, and whose

fruit, of the size of a large gooseberry, is delicious and refreshing. It is a native of China and Japan, but has been introduced into Australia. The Chinese make a sweet-

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meat of it by pressing it in sugar.

Kundah-oil (kun'da-oil), n. An oil obtained from the seeds of the Carapa guineensis.

See CARAPA.

Kunkur (kun'ker), n. The Hindu name for a peculiar deposit spread over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England. It is chiefly calcareous, and its structure is compact and

often nodular and tufaceous

often nodular and tufaceous.

Knpfernickel (kupfer-nik-l), n. [G.—kupfer, copper, and nickel.] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour, found in the mines of Westphalia.

Kupferschiefer (kupfer-shēf-er), n. [G., copper-slate.] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia. They are impregnated with argentiferous copper, and abound in fossil remains of fishes; they lie on the rothtodtliegende, and are covered by the zechstein. by the zechstein.

Kurd (kurd), n. An inhabitant of Kurdistan. Written also Koord.

Kurdish (kurd'ish), a. Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds. Written also Koordish.

Korritsk. Kuril (kū'ril), n. [From the Kurile Islands.] A bird, the black petrel.
Kurillian (kū-ril'i-an), a. Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtchatka to Verse

Yesso.

Kurilian (kū-ril'i-an), n. A native of the
Kurile Islands.

Kussier, Kussir (kus'si-er, kus'ser), n. A

Turkish musical instrument with five strings
stretched over a skin covering a kind of hasin

basin.

Kuvera (ku-vā'ra), n. In Hind. myth. the god of riches, represented as riding in a car drawn by hobgolins.

Kyabooca-wood (ki-a-bö'ka-wud), n. Same as Kiabooca-wood.

Kyanite (ki'an-it), n. [G. kyanit, from Gr. kyanitis, dark blue, from kyanos, skycoloured.] A mineral of the garnet family, found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed sixsided prisms, with bases a little inclined, or this crystal may be viewed as a four-stded prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing colour prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing colour is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluishwhite. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. Written also Cyanite.

Kyaniya (Liganiya) at prot type hymined:

Written also Cyanite.

Kyanize (ki'an-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. kyanized;

ppr. kyanizing. To kyanize timber is to steep it in a solution of corrosive sublimate in order to preserve it from dry-rot, in so far as dry-rot is produced by a fungus. This method of preventing dry-rot in timber was discovered by Mr. Kyan, and hence the

Kyanol, Kyanole (ki'an-ol, ki'an-ōl), n. In chem. the same as Aniline.
Kyaw (kya), n. A jack-daw. [Scotch.]
Kyd † (kid), v.t. To know; to have understanding.

standing.

Kye (ki), n. pl. Kine; cows. [Scotch.]

Kyke, *vi. [Sc. keek. See KEEk.] To peep;

to look steadfastly or pryingly.

This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright, As he had kyked on the new moon. Chaucer.

As he had kyked on the new moon. Chaucer.

Kyle, † v.t. To look at; to see.

Kyle (kyl), n. [Gael. caol. caoil. a firth, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural; as, the Kyles of Bute. [Scotch.]

Kyley (ki'le), n. A native Australian name for a boomerang.

Kyloe (ki'lō), n. [Possibly from the kyle or strait which separates Skye from the mainland, over which these cattle formerly were made to swim when coming to the mainland.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Our Hisblandmen brought in a dainty draw of

Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of kyloes. Sir IV. Scott.

Kymnel† (kim'nel), n. A brewer's tub; a kimnel.

Their purest cheat
Thrice bolted, kneaded and subdued in paste
In clean round kymnels, can not be so fast
From my approaches kept but in I eat. Chapman.

Kynd, † Kynde † (kind), n. [See Kind.] Nature; natural disposition or affection. Spenser.

Spenser.

Kyrie (ki'ri-ē). A word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of Gr. Kyrios, Lord.

Kyrie eleison (ki'ri-ē ē-li'son). [Gr. kyrie, vocative of kyrios, lord, and elešan first aor. imper. of eleeō, to have mercy on. Lit. Lord have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service of the mass. mass

mass
Kyriologic, Kyriological (ki'ri-ō-loj"ik,
ki'ri-ō-loj"ik-al), a. [Gr. kyriologikos;
kyriologiō, to speak properly; kyriologikos;
kyriologiō, to speak properly; kyriologia,
a discourse consisting of proper words.
The original Greek alphabet of sixteen
letters was called kyriologic because it
represented the pure elementary sounds.]
Serving to denote objects by conventional
signs or alphabetical characters: a term
applied by Bishop Warburton to that class
of Egyptian hieroglyphics in which a part
is conventionally put to represent a whole
Kyrsin † (kêr'sin), a. Christian.
No. as I am a kyrsin soul. B. Fonson.

No, as I am a kyrsin soul. B. Fonson.

Kyte, Kite (kÿt), n. [See KITE.] The belly. [Scotch.]

Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums, Ruries

Kythe (kīth), v.t. [A. Sax. cýthan, to make known, to show, from cúth, known, cunnan, to know.] To make known; to show. [Old English and Scotch.]

Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin'. Burns.

Kythe (kith), v.i. To appear; to be manifest. [Old English and Scotch.] 'It kythes bright.' Sir W. Scott.

Făte, fâr, fat, fall; më, met, her; pîne, pîn; nôte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

oil, pound; ii, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND ADDITIONAL MEANINGS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Cross references are to articles in the body of the work unless where the Supplement is expressly referred to Additions to articles are marked [add.].

DEPHOSPHORIZATION

Dephosphorization (de-fos'for-iz-ā"shon),

n. The act or process of dephosphorizing
or freeing from phosphorus.

Dephosphorize (de-fos'for-iz), v.t. pret.
& pp. dephosphorized; ppr. dephosphorizing.
[Prefix de, priv., and phosphorus.] To free
from or deprive of phosphorus, as from
Depressant (de-pres'ant), a. [From depress.]
In med. lowering the activity of the vital
actions; sedative.
Depressant (de-pres'ant), n. In med. a
remedial agent which lowers the vital activities; a sedative.
Depressiveness (de-pres'iv-nes), n. The
state or quality of being depressive; depression. Carlyle.
Depthless (depth'les), a. 1. Having little
or no depth; shallow.—2. Unfathomable;
that cannot be sounded.
Depullulation (de-pul'u-la"shon), n. [L. de,
intens., and publulare, to sprout, publulus,
a sprout.] A sprouting with abundance of
fresh shoots or growths. [Rare.]

It is by aggregation of cases, by the everlasting

(resh shouts or grown of cases, by the everlasting deputlulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that the enormous accumulation takes placed by the control of the publication of the short of the control of the short of the short of the control of the short of the control of the short of the short

Depurant (dep'ū-rant), a. Serving to de-

purate; depurative.

Depurant (dep'u-rant), n. Something that depurates or purifies; a cleansing medi-

Deputable (de-pūt'a-bl or dep'ū-ta-bl), a. Capable of being or fit to be deputed. 'A man deputable to the London Parliament.'

Cariyle.

Derivate (der'iv-āt), a. [L. derivatus. See DERIVE.] Derived. 'Him from whom the rights of kings are derivatus.' Sir H. Taylor. Dermalgia. (der-ma'ji-a), n. [Gr. derma, skin, and algos, pain.] A painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin.

Dermopathic (der-mo-path'ik), a. [Gr. derma, skin, pathos, suffering.] Relating to surgical treatment of the skin.—Dermomathic instrument. an acubuncturator.

to surgical treatment of the skin.—Dermopathte instrument, an acupuncturator.
Dermopathy (dêr-mop'a-thi), n. [See preceding art.] Skin disease; surgical treatment of the skin.
Derringer (dêr'in-jêr), n. [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, carrying a heavy
ball, and very effective at a short range.
Dertrum (dêr'trum), n. [Gr. dertron, from
derein, to flay.] In ormith. the extremity of
the upper mandible of a bird.
Desttion (dê-si'shon), n. [From L. desino,

the upper mandible of a bird.

Destition (de-sishon), n. [From L. desino, to cease—de and sino.] A ceasing or cessation; a coming to an end; termination.

Desmognathæ (des-mog'na-thē), n. pl. [Gr. desmos, a band, and gnathos, a jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a sub-order of Carinate, including agreat number of grallatorial and natatorial birds, the accipitrine or raptorial, the scansorial, most of the fissirostral groups, and all the Syndactyli.

Despatch-box (des-pach'boks), n. A box or case for carrying despatches; a box for containing despatches or other papers and other conveniences while travelling.

Despotist (des'pot-ist), n. One who sup-

Despotist (des'pot-ist), n. One who ports or who is in favour of despotism. One who sup

I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself, Kingsley.

Despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), n. [Gr. despotés, a master, and kratos, strength, power.] Despotic rule or government; despotism. Theodore Parker. [Rare.] Dessert-spoon (dê-zert'spon), n. A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, and used in eating dessert.

sert.

Detenu (det'e-nii), n. [Fr. détenu, detained.]

A person who is detained or kept in custody,
more especially in a foreign country.

Detergence, Detergency (dê-têr'jens, dêtêr'jen-si), n. The state or quality of being
detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.

Defoe.

Determinist (dē-ter'min-ist), n. One who

Determinist (dē-ter'min-ist), n. One who supports or favours determinism.

Detestability (dē-test'a-bil''i-ti), n. The state or quality of being detestable; detestabless. Cariple.

Detrain (dē-trān'), n. [Prefix de, priv., and train.] To remove from a railway train; to cause to leave a train: said especially of badies of men as to determin troops.

cause to leave a train: said especially of bodies of men; as, to detrain troops.

Detrain (dē-tran'), v.i. To quit a railway train; as, the volunteers detrained quickly and fell into line.

Deuterogenic (dü'ter-ō-jen'ik), a. [Gr. deuteros, second, and genos, birth, race.] Of secondary origin: specifically, in geol. derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action action.

action. Deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas'tik), a. Pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm. Deux-temps (dō-tāh), n. [Fr. deux, two, and temps, time.] A kind of waltz with two chief movements, more rapid than the ordinave waltz

two chief movements, more rapid than the ordinary waltz.

Devastator (de'vas-tā-tēr), n. One who or that which devastates. Emerson.

Dhoby, Dhobie (do'bi), n. [Hind.] A native washerman in India and the East.

Diactinic (di-ak-tin'ik), a. [Gr. dia, through, and aktis, aktinos, aray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the

sun.

Diaglyph (di'a-glif), n. [Gr. dia, through, and glyphō, to carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

Diagram (di'a-gram), v.t. To draw or put into the form of a diagram; to make a diagram of Febral. gram of. [Rare.]

They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramied, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of.

Carlyle.

Diagrammatize (dī-a-gram'at-īz), v.t. pret. & pp. diagrammatized; ppr. diagrammatiz-ing. To represent by means of a diagram; to exhibit in the form of a diagram.

to exhibit in the form of a diagram. Diaheliotropic (di-aheli-o-trop'ik), n. [Gr. dia, through, helios, the sun, and trops, a turning.] In bot furning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant;

light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism. Darwin.
Diaheliotropism (diaheliotropism.), n. (See DIAHELIOTROPIC.) In bot the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light. Darwin.
Diallelous (dialPel-us), a. (Gr. dia, through, allelon, one another.) In logic, a term ap-

DIATHETIC

plied to the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle.

Diamantiferous (di'a-man-tif"ér-us), a. [Fr. diamant, a diamond, and L. fero, to bear or produce.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; containing diamonds; diamond-producing. ducing.

ducing.

Diamesogamous (dī'a-me-sog"a-mus), a.

[Gr. dia, through, mesos, middle, and gamos,
marriage.] In bot. said of plants which require an intermediate agent to produce fertilization, as the wind or insects.

Diamonded, p. and a. [add.] Furnished,
decked, or adorned with diamonds; marked
as with diamonds. Tennyson.

Diamondiferous (dī'a-mon-dif"er-us), a.
Same as Diamanhiterous

Same as Diamantiferous.

One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is diamondiferous, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. Adamant/erous, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing.

Fitzedward Hall.

Dianodal (di-a-nō'dal), a. [Prefix dia, through, and node.] In math. passing through a node or nodes.

Diapedesis (di'a-be-de'sis), n. [Gr. dia-pedesis, from diapedaō, to ooze through, to leap through—dia, through, and pedaō, to leap.] The oozing of blood through the walls of blood-vessels without rupture.

Diaphanie (di-af'an-1), n. [Fr., from Gr. dia, through, and phainō, to show.] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, for the nurpose of giving the

art of process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, for the purpose of giving the appearance of stained glass.

Diapnoic (di-ap-no'ik), a. [Gr. dia, through, and pned, to blow or breathe.] In med. producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; apartly disphoretic.

gently diaphoretic.

Diapnoie (di-ap-nö'ik), n. [See above.] In
med. a remedial agent which produces a
very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic

Diapyetic(di'a-pi-et"ik), a. [Gr. dia, through, Diapyetic(d'a-pi-et'ik), a. [Gr. dia, through, and pyon, pus, matter.] In med. producing suppuration; suppurative.
Diapyetic (d'a-pi-et'ik), n. A diapyetic medicine; a suppurative.
Diarrch (d'aric), a. [Gr. prefix di, twice, and arche, beginning.] In bot. having two points of origin.
Diarrice (d'a-ric), at and i pret d president of the p

of origin.

Diarize (di'a-rîz), v.t. and i. pret. & pp. diarized; ppr. diarizing. To set down in a diary; to write a diary. 'Have not had time to diarize.' Moore.

Diaskeuast, Diasceuast (di-a-skū'ast), n.

Diaskeuaste, a reviser—dia, through, and skeuazē, to set in order, revise.] One who revises or gives a new literary form to some writing; one who interpolates or otherwise alters an ancient text. 'Inclined

otherwise alters an ancient text. 'Inclined to suspect the hand of the diaskeuast in this passage.' Gladstone.
Diaspora (di-as'po-ra), n. [Gr., from dia, through, and speiro, to sow, to scatter.] The dispersion of a people or sect; the dispersion of the Jews among the Gentiles; hence, the early Christianized Jews living out of Palestine.
Diathetic (di-a-thet'ik), a. In med. pertaining to, arising from, or depending on diathesis; constitutional; as, diathetic diseases.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hêr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sīng; TH, then; th, thin;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Diatomaceous (di'a-to-mā''shus), a. Pertaining to diatoms or the diatomacea; consisting of the fossil remains of diatoms. Diatomite (di-atom-it), n. A diatomaceous or infusorial earth, that is, one consisting mainly of the siliceous parts of diatoms. Such earths are used in the manufacture of dynamite, as also for other purposes.
Dibnole (dib'hōl), n. [From dib, dub, a pool.] A hole at the bottom of the shaft of a mine into which water drains to be pumped to the surface.

the surface

the surface.

Dicondylian (di-kon-dil'i-an), a. [Prefix di, two, and condyle.] In zool. having two occipital condyles. Huxley.

Dicycle (di'si-kl), n. [Gr. di, two, and kyklos, a circle.] A kind of bicycle in which the two wheels are parallel to each other.

Didunculus (di-dung'kū-lus), n. [Dim. of Didus, the generic name for the dodo.] A genus of rasorial birds of the pigeon section



Didunculus strigirostris.

(Columbacei), comprising only the one species, D. strigirostris of the Navigator Islands. This bird is of special interest as being the nearest living ally of the extinct dodo. It has a length of about 14 inches, with a glossy black plumage, a large beak, strongly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible having three distinct teeth near its tip. Called also Gnathodon and Tooth-billed Pigeon. near its tip. Called Tooth-billed Pigeon.

Tooth-billed Pigeon.

Die-away (di'a-wa), a. Seeming as if about to die or expire; languishing; drooping. 'A soft, sweet, die-away voice.' Miss Edgeworth. 'Die-away Italian airs.' Kingsley.

Dietarian (di-e-ta'ri-an), n. One who adheres to a certain dietary or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of one's diet of extreme importance: a dietelist.

who considers the regulation of one's diet of extreme importance; a dietetist, Digenous (di'jen-us), a. [Gr. di-, two, double, and genos, kind, sex.] Pertaining to the union of two sexes; bisexual; sexual. Digit, n. [add.] This word is often used scientifically to signify toe, as well as finger, when speaking of animals.
Digital (di'ji-tal), n. 1. A finger; a digit. Esauish brigands who wear ____ pasterings upon unwashed digitals. Ld. Lytton. [Rare.]—2. One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.
Diker (dif'er), n. 1. One who digs a dike or trench.—2. One who builds a dike, wall, or stone fence,
Dilemmattic (di-lem-mat'ik), a. In logic,

Dilemmatic (di-lem-mat'ik), a. In logic, pertaining to or having the character of a dilemma; hypothetico-disjunctive (which

dllemma; hypothetico-disjunctive (which see in Supp.).
Dilettantist(dil-e-tant'ist), a. Characterized by dilettantism. George Eliot.
Dimaris (dim'a-ris), n. [A coined word.] In logic, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.
Dimnsy (dimn'si), n. [Origin nnknown.] A

mative conclusion.

Dimpsy (dimp'si), n. [Origin unknown.] A
preserve of apples and pears cut small.

Dinar (de'nar), n. [From L. denarius.] An
ancient Arabic coin; a denarius.

Ding (ding), v.t. [Same as the ding of dingdong.] To keep constantly repeating; to impress or urge by reiteration: with reference
to the monotonous jingle of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. Goldsmith. Dinoceras (di-nos'e-ras), n. (Gr. deinos, terrible, keros, norn.) A fossil animal and genus found in the Eocene strata of N. America, in some respects akin to the elephant and of equal size, but without a proboscis. It had two tusks pointing downward in the upper jaw, three pairs of horns, and the smallest brain proportionally of any known mammel. known mammal.

Diphrelatic (dif-re-lat'ik), a. [From Gr. diphrēlatēs, a charioteer, from diphros, a chariot, and elaunō, to drive.] Pertaining to the driving of chariots or of vehicles in general. [Page 1] general. [Rare.]

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Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cog-nominated Cyclops Diphrelates (Cyclops the Charlo-teer), I, and others known to me, studied the diphre-latic art.

De Quincey.

Diphtheritis (dif-ther-I'tis), n. [Gr. diphthera, a skin.] A name given to diphtheria or similar diseases characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes.

Dunglison.

dency to the formation of false membranes. Dungitison. Diphthongization (dif or dip'thong-iz-a'-shon), n. Same as Diphthongation. Sweet. Diphthongize (dif or dip'thong-iz), vt. pret. Diphthongize (dif or dip'thong-iz), vt. pret. diphthongize (dif or dipthong-iz), vt. pret. diphthongize (dif or dipthong-iz), vt. pret. diphthongize (dif or dipthong-iz), vt. pret. diphthongized; ppr. diphthongizing. To form, as a vowel, into a diphthong-iz), vt. pret. diphthongized into ow in modern English, as in the word now.

Diplex (di'pleks), a. [Modified from duplex by changing the prefix.] In teleg, said of the method of sending two messages simultaneously over the same wire and in the same direction. See Duplex in Supp. Diplomatize (di-plo'ma-tiz), vt. pret. depp. diplomatized; ppr. diplomatized; Dr. diplomatized; Dr. diplomatized; Dr. diplomatized; or adiplomatized; or adiplomatized; or adiplomatized; or adiplomatized; ppr. diplomatized; ppr

nent incisors in either jaw, whence the name

Diprotodont (di-proto-dont), a. [See above.]

name.
Diprotodont (di-prō'to-dont), a. [See above.]
Having two prominent incisors in both jaws, as certain herbivorous marsupials.
Diptych, n. [add.] A design or representation, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets, similar in style to the triptych (which see).
Direct-action (di-rekt'ak-shon), a. A term applied to a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with walking-beams and side-levers.
Directive, a. [add.] - Capable of being directed, managed, or handled. 'Swords and bows directive by the limbs.' Shak.
Dirgeful (deir'fill), a. Lamenting; wailing; moaning. 'Soothed sadly by the directful wind.' Coleridge. [Poetic.]
Dis (dis), n. A name sometimes given to the god Pluto, the god of the lower world.
Dis, Diss (dis), n. [Algerian name.] Festuca patula, a kind of grass of similar character to esparto, which grows in Tripoli and Tunis, and is largely imported for paper-making. Disamis (dis'a-mis), n. [A coined word,] In logic, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.
Disattune (dis-at-tim), v.t. To put out of

mative innor premise, and a particular ammative conclusion.

Disattune (dis-at-tūn'), v.t. To put out of tune or harmony. Ld. Lytton. [Rare.]

Discage (dis-kāj'), v.t. To take or put out of

Discage (dis-kāj'), v.t. To take or put out of a cage. Tennyson.
Discernable (diz-zern'a-bl), a. Same as Discernable, Jer. Taylor.
Discommunity (dis-kom-mi'ni-ti), n. Absence of community; the state of not having characteristics, or properties in common; want of common properties. Darwin.
Discorporate, a. [add.] Divested of the body; disembodied. Carlyle.
Disconstroud (dis-en-shroud'), v.t. To divest of a shroud or like covering; to unveil. 'The disemborouded statue.' Brouning.
Discontail (dis-en-tail'), v.t. To free from being entailed; to break the entail of; as, to discontail an estate.

being entailed; to break the entail of; as, to disentail an estate. Disentail (disentail), n. The act or operation of disentailing; the breaking of the entail of an estate. Disfame (dis-fam'), n. Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy. Tennyson. Dishallow (dis-halfd), v.t. To make unholy; to desecrate; to profane. Tennyson. Dishero (dis-halfd), v.t. To deprive of the character of a hero; to make unheroic or commonplace. Carlyle. Distillusion (dis-li-linzhon), n. The act or process of disillusionizing; the state of being disillusionized or disenchanted; disenchant

'The sorrow of disillusion.' J. R.

Disimprison (dis-im-pri'zon), v.t. To dis-charge from prison; to set at liberty; to free from confinement. Carlyle. Disindividualize (dis-in di-vid'ū-al-iz), v.t.

Disindividualize (dis-in'di-vid"a-al-iz), v.t.
To destroy or change the individuality or
peculiar character of; to deprive of special
characteristics. Chartotte Bronte. [Rare:]
Disintegrator (dis-in'tê-grāt-èr), n. One
who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing,
or breaking up various sorts of materials.
A common form used for breaking up ores,
rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, and for
mixing mortar, &c., is a mill consisting
essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel dises revolving in opposite directions at a high
speed.

Disinvigorate (dis-in-vi'gor-āt), v.t. To de-prive of vigour; to weaken; to relax. 'This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.'

Sydney Smith.

Dismal (diz'mal), n. 1. A gloomy, melancholy person. Swift.—2. pl. Mourning gar-

As my lady is decked out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

3. pl. A fit of melancholy.

3. pt. A fit of metanonoly.

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals: what can be the matter now?

Foote.

Disman, v.t. [add.] To deprive of men; to destroy the full-grown or able-bodied male population of: 'That France was dismanned.' Kinglake. [Rare.]

Dismember, v.t. [add.] To deprive of the position of a member of a society or body; to put an end to the membership of.

Since I have dismembered myself, it is incredible ow cool I am to all politics. Walpole. Displenish (dis-plen'ish), v.t. To clear of what serves to plenish; in Scotland, to sell by auction the stock, implements, &c., of a

farm.

Dispope (dis-pōp'), v.t. To deprive of the papal dignity or office. Tennyson.

Disprince (dis-prins'), v.t. To deprive of the dignity, office, or appearance of a prince.

'All in one rag, disprinced from head to hel.' Tennyson. [Poetic.]

Disrespectability (dis-rē-spekt'a-bil''i-ti), n. The state or quality of being disrespectable; that which is disreputable; blackgradism.

blackguardism.

Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable.

Thackeray.

Disrespectable (dis-re-spekt'a-bl), a. Un-worthy of respect; not respectable; also, unworthy of much consideration or esteem. It requires a man to be some disrespectable, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.

Diss. See DIS.

Disseverment (dis-sev'er-ment), n. The disact of dissevering; disseverance. severment of bone and vein. Charlotte Bronte

Dissimilation (dis-si'mi-la"shon), n. DISSIMILATION (dis-si'mi-la'shon), n. The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; specifically, in philol. the change of a sound to a somewhat different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other. Dissimulator (dis-si'mi-la'tèr), n. One who dissimulators; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. Ld. Lytton,

Dissociation, n. [add.] In chem. the de-composition of a compound substance into its primary elements by heat or by mechan-

has primary elements.

Dissociative (dis-sō'shi-āt-iv), a. Tending to dissociate; specifically, in chem. resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

Dissyllabism (dis-sil'la-bizm), n. The pro-perty or state of being dissyllabic or having two syllables.

Discyllabism does not take away the radical character. There are languages enough to be found-for example, the ancient Egyptian and the modern Polynesian—of which the roots are in part or prevail-ingly of more than one syllable. Writney,

ingly of more than one syllable. Wittney, Dissymmetric, Dissymmetrical (dis-simmetrik, dis-sim-metrik-al), a. Showing dissymmetry; similar in form but having parts arranged so as to be right and left. Dissymmetry (dis-sim/me-tri), n. A kind of imperfect symmetry; similarity of form with right and left arrangement of parts. Distanceless (dis'tans-les), a. 1. Preventing from having a distant or extensive view; dull; gloomy. 'A silent, dim, distanceless,

rotting day.' Kingsley.-2. Wanting the natural effect of distance, as a landscape in

natural effect of distance, as a landscape in certain states of the atmosphere.

Distaste † (dis-tast), v. t. To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing. 'Poisons, which at the first are scarce found to distaste.' Shak.

Distillation. [add.]—Fractional distillation. See under Fractional in Supp.

Distinguished. [add.]—Distinguished Service Order, an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1886 for the purpose of rewarding naval and military officers who have distinguished themselves. The badge is a gold cross enamelled with white and red, with the imperial crown on one side and the initials V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) on the other, both within a laurel wreath; ribbon red, edged with blue. ribbon red, edged with blue.

Disturnpike (dis-tern'pik), v.t.

Disturnpike (dis-tern'pik), v.t. To free from turnpikes; to remove turnpikes or toll-bars from, so as to give free traffic or passage on; as, disturnpiked roads.

Disutilize (dis-ū'til-iz), v.t. To turn from a useful purpose; to render useless. 'Annulled the gift, disutilized the grace.' Browning. Ditokous (di'tokus), a. [Gr. ditokos, from di, two, and tokos, birth.] In zool. producing two young at a birth; laying two eggs. Ditty-bag (diti-bag), n. [Ditty is perhaps for ditto, taken in the sense of an item.] A small bag used by sailorsfor holding needles, thread, and other small necessaries or odds

thread, and other small necessaries or odds and ends.

Divisiveness (di-viz'iv-nes), n. The state or

quality of being divisive.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible divisiveness he has. Cartyle. Dizzily (diz'i-li), adv. In a dizzy or giddy

manner.

Do-all (dö'al), n. A servant, official, or dependant who does all sorts of work; a factorum. Fuller.

Doating-piece (döt'ing-pēs), n. A person or thing doatingly loved; a darling. Richardson.

or timing toathigh loved; a darling. Atchardson.
Dobbie (dob'i), n. A kind of spirit or hobgoblin akin to the Scotch Brownie. Sir W.
Scott. [Northern English.]
Dochter (doch'ter), n. Daughter. [Scotch.]
Docktize (doch'ter), n. Daughter. [Scotch.]
Docktize (doch'ter), n. Same as Malis.
Doddy-pole, Doddy-poll (dod'di-pol), n. A stupid, silly fellow; a munskull. 'Doddy-poles and dunderheads.' Sterne.
Dog-looked (dog'lökt), a. Having a hangdeg look. 'A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow.' Sir R. L'Estrange.
Dog-man (dog'man), n. One who deals in dogs' meat.
And filsh the dog-man's meat

And flich the dog-man's meat
To feed the dispring of God. E. B. Browning.

Dole (döl), n. [Same as dowel.] A pin or
peg; a dowel.

The snout forms a socket, as if to fit on to a peg or dole.

Prof. Earle,

dole. Prof. Earle.

Dollop (dollop), n. [Origin and connections doubtful.] A lump; a mass. R. D. Blackmore. [Colloq.]

Dolly, n. [add.] A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disc furnished with from three to five rounded legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the centre. The dolly is jerked about in a tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

Dolly (dol'ii). n. [Dim. of doll.] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. [Old slang.] Herrick.

Dolphin-striker (dol'fin-strik-er), n. Naut. same as Martingalet, 2.

Domesticate (dō-mes'tik-āt), v.i. To live et home; to lead a quiet home.life

at home; to lead a quiet home-life.

I would rather . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood.

Henry Brooke.

Domesticize (dō-mes'ti-siz), v.t. To render domestic; to domesticate. Southey.

Dominie, n. [add.] In the sense of schoolmaster this word is also met with in English

master this with sainty dominie, the school-master.' Beau. & Fl.

Done, pp. lead.] Completely exhausted; extremely fatigued; tired out; done up: in this sense sometimes followed by for.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and done,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen ile.
Dryden.
She is rather done for this morning, and must not
go So far without help.
Miss Austen.

Donnish (don'ish), a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a don of a university. 'Donnish books.' George Eliot.

Do-nothing (dô'nn-thing), a. Doing no work; idle; indolent. 'Any do-nothing canon there at the abbey.' Kingsley.

Do-nothingness (dô'nn-thing-nes), n. Idleness; indolence. 'A situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness.' Miss Austen.

Doon (dön), n. A Cingaless name for Doona zeylanica, nat. order Dipterocarpacee, a large tree inhabiting Ceylon. The timber is much used for building. It also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

Door-post (dôr'post), n. The upright piece

resin which is made into varnish.

Door-post (dörpöst), n. The upright piece foruning one side of a doorway.

Doré-bullion (dörä-bul-yon), n. [Fr. doré, gilt, dorer, to gild or plate, from L. deaurare, to gild—de, from, and aurum, gold.] Bullion containing a certain quantity of gold alloyed with base metal.

Dorian, a. [add.]—Dorian mode. Strictly speaking, music in the Dorian mode is written on a scale having its semitones between the second and third and the sixth and seventh notes of the scale instead of between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth as in what is now called the natural or normal scale. In other words, the second note of the normal scale acquires the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity, force, or position of a tonic, and upon it the melodies of the Dorian mode close.

Doricize (do'ri-siz), v.t. To give a Doric character to, whether architecturally or otherwise. J. Fergusson.

Dormered (dor'merd), a. Having dormer-

windows.

Dormy (dor'mi), a. [Origin doubtful.] In golf, said of one side when as many holes ahead of the other side as there are holes

borsabdominal (dor-sab-dom'in-al), a. [L. dorsum, the back, and abdomen.] Pertaining to the back and belly both; having a certain position relatively to the back and helly

belly.

Dorsad (dor'sad), adv. [L. dorsum, the back, and ad, to, towards.] In anat. towards the back or dorsal surface.

Dorsally (dor'sal-li), adv. In a dorsal position; on, or next the back; towards the back.

back.

Dorsch (dorsh), n. [Same as G. dorsch, the haddock; akin torsk.] A young cod-fish.

Dorsigerous (dor-sijfer-us), a. [L. dorsum, the back, gero, to carry.] Carrying something on the back; carrying young ones on the back as an onossum.

the back, as an opessum.

Dorsilateral (dor.si-lat'er-al), a. [L. dorsum, the back, latus, lateris, the side.]

Pertaining to the back and the side together; as, dorsilateral nuscles. Also written Dorsolateral.

ten Dorsolateral.

Dorsilumbar (dor-si-lum'bar), a. [L. dor-sum, the back, lumbus, the loin.] In anat. pertaining to the dorsal and lumbar regions jointly; pertaining to the part of the spine between the neck and the sacrum. Also written Dorsolumbar.

Dorsiventral (dor-si-ven'tral), a. [L. dorsum, the back, venter, the belly.] In anat. same as Dorsoldominal.

Dorsoventral (dor-sō-ven'tral), a. Same as Dorsiventral.

Doryphorus (do-rif'o-rus), n. [Gr. dory-phoros—dory, a spear, pherō, to bear.] An ancient Greek spearman; an ancient sculptured figure of a spearman, usually represented nude and standing with a spear or lance in one hand. An ancient statue of this kind by the sculptor Polycleitus was known as the Canon (or model), because in it he had embodied a perfect representation of the ideal human figure.

it he had embodied a perfect representation of the ideal human figure.

Dosage (dő'sāj), n. 1. The prescribing or administering of doses of medicine; method or system of dosing.—2. The adding of certain ingredients to wines to give them a special flavour or character.

Dossal (dos'al), n. [Ultimately from L. L. dorsale, from L. dorsum, the back. See DOSEL.] A hanging of silk, satin, or other material at the back of an altar or stall in a church. It is commonly ornamented with a church. It is commonly ornamented with embroidery, and the colour may be varied according to the season of the ecclesiastical

Doss-house (dos'hous), n. [Origin doubt-ful.] A slang term for a lodging-house used by the very poor, where a bed may be had

for a few coppers.

Dottle (dot'l), n. [A dim. corresponding to dot, the meaning connecting it more closely

with D. dot, a small bundle of wool, &c.; Sw. dott, a little heap.] A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco re-maining in the bottom of a pipe after smok-

maining in the bottom of a pipe arter smos-ing, and which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.] A snuffer-ray containing scraps of half-snoked tobacco, 'pipe-doubles', as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left. Kingsley.

Double-cone (dub'l-kön), n. In arch. a Norman ornament consisting of two cones joined base to base (or apex to apex), used in

Joined Daise to onset for apea to apea, asset as a series to enrich a moulding.

Double-shot (dub'l-shot), v.t. pret. & pp. double-shotted; ppr. double-shotting. To load with double the usual weight of shot for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not adopted with the cases of the present day. guns of the present day. **Doulocracy** (dou-lok'ra-si), n.

Douberacy, touchok ra-si, n. Same as Dulocracy.

Douser, Dousing-rod. See Dowser, &c. Dove-plant (duv plant), n. An orchidaceous plant (Peristeria elata) of Central America, so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a dove hovering with expanded wings, somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations

of the Holy Ghost.

Down, adv. [add.] Paid or handed over in ready money; as, he purchased the estate for £10,000 down and £20,000 payable within three vears.

Downbeard (doun'berd), n. The downy or winged seed of the thistle.

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular downbeard, embryo of new millions.

Carlyle.

Downcome (doun'kum), n. A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Whenever the pope shall fall, if his ruin be not like the sudden downcome of a tower, the bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him. Milton.

Downpour (doun'pōr), n. A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower. R. A. Proctor.

Downthrow (doun'thrō), n. A throwing down; in geol. a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds; also, the distance measured vertically between the portions of dislocated strata: opposed to upheaval (which see) or upthrow.

Downweigh (doun-wa'), v.t. To weigh or press down; to depress; to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin downweighs them to the bottom,

A different sin downweight, them to the bottom.

Downweight (doun'wat), n. Full weight.

'Attributing due and downweight to every man's gifts. Bishop Hacket.

Dowse (douz), v.i. pret. & pp. dowsed; ppr. dowsing. [Origin and connections doubtful; perhaps same as douse, to dip.] To search for water or minerals by means of the dowsing road. ing-rod.

ing-rod.

Dowser (dou'zer), n. One who dowses or uses the dowsing-rod or divining-rod.

Mr. Podmore read a paper . . . on the divining-rod, which, on the whole, was unfavourable to the dowser's claims. At the same time, it was pointed out that the evidence for the detection of water by his method stands on a different footing from that for the detection of other substances, and is not incapable of a rational physiological explanation.

Academy,

Dowsing-rod (dour ing-rod), n. The divining-rod. That the existence and position of a subterranean supply or store of water may be discovered by means of the dowsing-rod is still believed by many persons, and the dowser finds employment at the present day, often, it is said, with surprising success. See quotation above. Dozen, n. [add.] Long dozen, Devil's dozen. Same as Baker's Dozen. See under Baker.

dozen. Baker.

Draconian (drā-kō'ni-an), a. Same us

Dragsman, n. [add.] The driver of a drag. He had a word for the hostler . . . and a bow for the dragoman. Thackeray.

the dragsman.

Drain-pipe (drān'pīp), n. A pipe used to form part of a drain.

Dramaturgic (dra-ma-tēr-jik), a. Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; hence, unreal. Carlyle.

Dramaturgist (dra-ma-tēr'jist), n. One who is skilled in dramaturgy; one who composes a drama and superintends its representation. Carlyle.

Draw, n. [add.] 1. What draws or collects an audience or crowd of spectators; as, his

comedy was a great draw. - 2. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a hadger from his hole, &c.; the place where a fox is drawn. - 3. Something designed to draw a person out to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back, or the like; a feeler. [Collog.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

C. Reade.

Drawing, n. [add.] A picture or representation made with a pencil, pen, crayon, &c. Drawings are classifiable under the names of pencil, pen, chalk, sepia, or water-colour drawings from the materials used for their execution; and also into geometrical or linear and mechanical drawings, in which instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, are used, and free-hand drawings, in which no instrument is used to guide the

hand.

Dreng (dreng), n. [A. Sax. dreng, Icel. drengr, a bold or valiant man; Sw. dräng, a man, a servant; Dan. dreng, a boy, a footman.] Formerly in England a kind of tenant who held land on a tenure inferior to that of knighthood, having to perform some kind of servile work for his lord, who was often an exclesiastic. Stubbs

was often an ecclesiastic. Stubbs.

Drepaniform (drep'a-ni-form), a. [Gr. drepane, a sickle, and E. form.] Resembling a sickle in shape; sickle-shaped; falciform.

Dress-circle (dres'ser-kl), n. A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an

audience in evening dress.

Dress - making (dres'making), n. The making of women's dresses; the occupation

of a dressmaker.

Drift, n. [A Dutch word.] In South Africa,

Ora dressmander.

Drift, n. [A Dutch word.] In South Africa, a ford; as, Rorke's Drift.

Drive, n. [add.] I. A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion; a sweeping stroke with a golf club sending the ball a long distance.

—2. A matrix formed by a steel punch or die.

Driver. [add.] One of the clubs used at golf, intended specially to drive the ball n long distance. It has a wooden head and a long shaft more or less supple.

Dromæognathæ (drö-më-og'na-hë), n. pl. (fir. dromatos, switt, and gnathos, jaw.] In Prof. Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of the Carinatæ (or birds having the stemam with a keel), including but one family, the Tinamidæ or tinamous. (See TINAMOU.) In this sub-order the bones of the upper jaw or skull are like what they are in the struthious or swift-footed birds, as the ostrich. as the ostrich

Dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nath-izm), n. The state of being dromæognathous; dromæognathous character.

mæognathous character.

Dromæognathous (dvö-mē-og'na-thus), a. [See DROMÆOGNATHÆ.] In ornithol, pertaining to the Dromæognathæ; having the struthious type of palate formation.

Dromedarist (drum'e-da-rist), a. One who drives or rides a dromedary.

Dromic, Dromical (drom'ik, drom'ik-al), a. [Gr. dromikos, from dromos, a race-course, from dromein, to run.] 1. Pertaining to a race-course or running.—2. Pertaining to a building or structure having a plan similar building or structure having a plan similar to that of a race-course; formed on the type of a basilica.

So with the sepulchral constructions; the stone-cist with or without a preservative or memorial-cairn grows into the chambered graves lodged in timuli, into such megalithic edifices as the *dronic* vaults of Mæs How and New Grange; to culminate in the finished missonry of the tombs of Mycene. *Huxley*.

Droop (drop), n. The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state; as, the droop of the eye, of a yell, or the like.

Prop-light (drop/lit), n. A contrivance for bringing down an artificial light into such a position as may be most convenient for reading, working, &c. E. H. Knight.

Drop-ripe (drop/rip), a. So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree.

The fruit was now drop-ripe we may say, and fell by a shake.

Carlyle.

Drum-head, n. [add.] A variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head. Drum-room† (drum'rom), n. The room where a drum or crowded evening party was held. Fielding. See DRUM, 8.

Dualin (du'a-lin), n. [From dualt, from the duality of its chief ingredients.] An explosive substance consisting of nitroglycerine,

saltpetre, and sawdust mixed in certain

saltpetre, and sawdust mixed in conservations of the conservation of the conservation

Incorrigibly duelsome on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.

Thackeray.

ne word.

Duettino (dụ-et-tế/nő), n. [It., dim. of duetto, a duet.] In music, a short duet.

Dully (dul'i), a. Somewhat dull.

Far off she seemed to hear the dully sound Of human footsteps fall.

Tempyon.

Far off she seemed to hear the dulty sound Of human footseps fail.

Duomo (dwo'mô), n. [It; same as DoME.] Italian name for a cathedral. Tennyson.

Duplex. [add.] In teleg. said of the system by which two messages can be simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. See DIPLEX, CONTRAPLEX, in Supp.

Durmast (dér'mast), n. [Etymol. unknown; the second syllable seems to refer to the mast or acorus.] A species of oak (Quercus sessitifora, or according to some Q. pubescens) so closely allied to the common oak (Q. Robur) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend. It is highly valued, therefore by the builder.

Dust-ball (dust'bal), n. A disease in horses in which a ball sometimes as hard as iron is formed in the intestinal canal owing to overfeeding with corn and barley dust.

Dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), n. The act or state of dwindling. Mrs. Oliphant.

Dyacoly (di'ar-ki), n. [Gr. dyarchia—dyo, two, and arche, rule.] Rule or government by two; double rule. The dyarchy of emperor and senate. Academy.

Dyas (di'as), n. [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.] In geol. a term applied to the Permian system, as consisting of two principal groups of strata.

ating composed of two parts.] In geol. a term applied to the Permian system, as consisting of two principal groups of strata.

Dyestone (d'stôn), n. 1. A red ferruginous limestone of the U. States, sometimes used for dyeing.—2. A valuable iron-ore of the U. Strates.

for dyeing.—2. A valuable iron-ore of the U. States.

Dyingness (di'ing-nes), n. A languishing look; a die-away appearance. Congreve. Dynamitard, Dynamiter (din'a-mit-ard, din'a-mit-er), n. One who uses or advocates the use of dynamite for destroying public buildings or for other criminal ends.

Dynamite (di'na-mit), v.t. pret. & pp. dynamited; ppr. dynamiting. To apply dynamite to; to treat with dynamite; to destroy or attempt to destroy with dynamite.

Dynamitic. Dynamitical (di-na-mit'ik, di-na-mit'ik, al), a. Pertaining to dynamite, resembling the effects of dynamite.

Dynamo (di'na-mō or d'na-mō), n. A common abbreviation for dynamo-electric machine. See ELECTRIO in Supp.

Dynamo-electric (di'namō-ē-elek''trik), a. Producing force by menus of electricity; as a dynamo-electric inchine; also produced by electric force. See ELECTRIO in Supp.

Dysepulotic (dis'ep-ū-lot'ik), a. [Gr. prefix dys, and E. epulotic.] In surg. not readily or easily healing or cicatrizing, as a wound.

Dyslogy (dis'lo-ji), n. [Gr. prefix dys, and logos, speech.] Dispraise: opposite of eulogy.

In the way of eulogy and dyslogy and summing-up of character there may doubless be a great many

In the way of culogy and dyslogy and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. Carlyle.

mings set forth concerning this Mirabeau. Cartyle. Dysmenorrhoea (dis-men-or-rē'a), n. [Gr. dys, ill, mēn, month, rheē, to fiow.] In med. difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins. Dyspncea (disp-në'a), n. [Gr. dys, difficult, and pned, breathing.] In pathol, difficulty in breathing; difficult respiration.

E.

Ea (ē'a), n. [A. Sax. eα or êα, water or river.] A stretch of open water, a river reach; a channel for drainage. [Provincial English.] Dark velvet alder beds, long lines of reed-rond

emerald in spring, and golden under the autu-sun; shining eas or river-reaches; broad me dotted with a million fowl. Kingsley

dotted with a million fowl.

Eagrass (égras), n. See EDDISH.

Earth-hog, Earth-pig (érth'hog, érth'pig),

n. The anadvark. See ORYCEROPUS.

Earth-plate (érth'plat), n. In teleg, a
buried plate of metal connected with the
hattery or line-wire by means of which the
earth itself is made to complete the circuit. thus rendering the employment of a second or return wire unnecessary.

for return we innecessary in A slight shaking or trembling of a part of the earth's surface detected by special instruments, and of which the cause is not known.

Earth-wolf (erth/wulf), n. See PROTELES. The aardwolf.

Easter-egg (ēs'tèr-eg), n. Same as Pasch-

egg.

Beclesiological (ek-klē'zi-ō-loj''ik-al), a.

Pertaining to ecclesiology.

Echelon-lens (e'she-lon-lenz), n. [Fr. éche-lon, the round of a ladder, and E. lens.] A compound lens, used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arises of control bases of the all the series of the series ranged round a central lens so that all have a common focus

a common focus.

Echinoid (ë-kin'oid), a. Having the form or character of an echinus or sea-urchin; pertaining to the Echinoidea.

Echoic (ek-ō'ik), a. Pertaining to echoism. Echoism (ek'ō'izn), a. In philot. the formation of words by echoing or imitating natural sounds; onomatopeia. Dr. J. A. H.

tural soulines, citomatopica. Dr. J. A. H. Murray.
Ecru (ā-krū), a. [Fr.] Of the colour of unbleached linen; of a light yellowish brown.
Ectasis, n. [add.] Extension or expansion; specifically, in med. a dilated condition of a blood-vessel.

a blood-vessel. Ecthesis (ek'the-sis), n. [Gr.] An exposition or setting forth, as of doctrines. Ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), n. [Gr. ektos, without, and pasma, form.] In biol. the exterior protoplasm of a cell; ectosarc. Ectropical (ek-trop'i-kal), a. Belonging to parts outside the tropics, being outside the tropics.

Scot (ā-kti), n. [Fr., a coin, a crown piece, a shield; O. Fr. escu, escut, from L. scutum, a shield.] A name given to various French coins having different values at different times, but notably to an old piece of money worth three francs, or about half-a-crown

worth three ranks, or about han-a-crown sterling.

Eddaic, Eddic (ed-dā'ik, ed'ik), a. Of or relating to the Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas. E. W. Gosse.

Edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-to-ri), a. Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. Lord Lytton.

Educative (ed'ū-kāt-iv), a. Tending or serving to educate; effective in educating.

Ving to educate, energive in entergang. English writers, though recognized in America with eager appreciation, cannot hope to be so directly educative, so precisely accommodated to the needs of the new community, as authors bred and born among the people whom they address. Alternaum.

Eerily (eri-li), adv. In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner. 'Wildly, eerily, urgently.' Charlotte Bronte.

gendy, Character Bronte.

Efferent (efferent), n. [See the adj.] 1. In physiol. a vessel or nerve which discharges or conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

Effigiation, n. [add.] That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *efficiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible. Fuller.

Efflower (ef-flou'er), v.t. [Fr. effleurer, to graze, to rub lightly.] In leather manufac-

graze, to full lightly.) In tetemes manage we ture, see the following extract.

The skins (chamois leather) are first washed, lined, fleeced, and branned. . . They are next efficuered, that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, upon the convex horsebeam

Efreet (cf'rēt), n. Same as Afrit.

Eft 1 (cft), a. Convenient; handy. 'The
eftest way.' Shak. [This adjective is not
otherwise known.]

Egence (ë'jens), n. [L. egens, ppr. of egeo, to suffer want.] The state or condition of suf-fering from the need of something; a desire

fering from the need of something; a desire for something wanted. Grate.

Egesta (ê-jesta), n.pl. [See EGEST.] Matter excreted or discharged; excrement; faces. Egg-apple (eg'ap-1), n. See MAD-APPLE. Egilops, n. [add.] A genus of grasses allied to Triticum, or wheat-grass. It occurs wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be in reality the plant from which has originated our cultivated wheats. Written also Ægilops.

Ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trō-is"tik), a. Of or relating to one's self and to others. See ex-

relating to one's sen and to our tract.

From the egositic sentiments we pass now to the ego-attructsfic sentiments why this name I mean seniments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. H. Spencer.

Eguisé (e-gwê'zā), a. In her. Same as Ai-

guisé.

Eidoloclast (î-dō'lo-klast), n. An imagebreaker; an idoloclast. De Quincey.

Ejecta, Ejectamenta, (ē-jek'ta, ē-jek'tamen"ta), n.pl. [I. ejectum, ejectamentum,
what is cast out—e, out, and jacio, to throw.]

Things cast out or ejected; matter discharged; refuse.

Eleodochon (el-ē-od'o-kon), n. [Gr.elaton,
oil deebwat to contain or receive]. The

Eleodochon (el-ē-od'o-kon), n. [Gr. elaion, oil, dechomai, to contain or receive.] The oil-gland of a bird situated at the root of the tail on the pope's-nose.

Elan (a-län), n. [Fr., from Elancer, to rush or spring forward, from L. lancea, a spear.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

Elchi (el'chē). See Eltothi in Supp.

Elder, n. [add.]—Elder hand, in card-playing, the player who leads.

Electric, a. [add.]—Elderric lamp, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. See Electric light below.—Electric light, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magnetoand an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine. The arc light is produced when two carbon pencils are attached to the electrodes of a powerful magtached to the electrodes of a powerful mag-neto-electric machine or galvanic battery, and their points are brought together long enough to establish the electric current. If they are then separated to a small distance, varying according to the strength of the current, the current will continue to flow, leaping across from carbon to carbon, emit-ting a light of great intensity at the space leaping across from carbon to carbon, emitting a light of great intensity at the space between the points. The name Voltaic or electric are is given to that portion where the current leaps across from point to point, the term are being suggested by the curved form which the current here takes. The incandescence, by means of electricity, of various substances, including carbon, in a vacuum. Many forms of apparatus are in use for producing the electric light, distinguished either by the form of the generating machine, the distribution of the current, or the kind of burner. In the Jablochkoff light, the burner consists of

the ourner consists of a pair of carbon spin-dles placed parallel to one another, with an insulating earthy sub-stance between them. Its combustion may be roughly compared to that of an ordin-ary candle, where the earthy substance takes the place of the wick. Other forms of the 'candle' burner are in candle burner are in use, such as the Lontin, the Jamin, &c. The Maxim, Edison, and Swan lights proceed from an incandescent flament of carbon in

a more or less perfect vacuum.—Electricma-chine. [add.] Besides machines in which electricity is excited by friction, electric maelectricity is excited by friction, electric machines are now common in which an electric current is generated by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, those machines being known distinctively as magneto-electric machines. Adynamo-electric machine is a machine of this kind, in which the induced currents are made to circulate round the soft-iron magnet which produced them, thus increasing its magnetization. This again produces a proportionate increase in the induced currents, and thus by a successive alternation of mutual actions very intense magnetizaor mutual accions very meense magnetiza-tion and very powerful currents are speedily-obtained. There are many forms of these ma-chines, such as Gramme's, Siemens', Wilde's, Brush's, &c., used extensively in electric lighting, and as a motor for machinery, elec-

tric railways, &c.—Electric organ, an organ in which electricity is employed in connec-tion with the mechanism, one advantage of this being that the instrumentand the player may be a considerable distance apart, each where it is most convenient.—Electric pendulum, a form of electroscope consisting a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—Electric railway, a railway on which electricity is the motor. Only short lines have as yet been constructed. On one of these the wheels of the carriages are set in motion by a dynamo-electric machine ni motion by a dynamo-electric machine placed between them and below the floor. This machine is actuated by an electric current produced by another dynamo-electric machine, which is stationary and driven by a steam-engine. The current is conveyed by wires which may be laid underground or supported on poles. By another system a storage battery carried by the car itself sup-

storage nattery carried by the car itself supplies the driving power.

Electrocautery (ë-lek'trö-ka"tė-ri), n. In sury, cautery by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of an electric current. Electrocute (ë-lek'trö-küt), v.t. pret. & pp. electrocuted; ppr. electrocuting. [From electro-, and the cute of execute.] To execute or nut to death lus means of electricity a or put to death by means of electricity, a methodof punishing criminals recently intro-duced in the U. States. The form *Electricute*

Electrocution (ê-lek'trô-kū"shon), n. The act of electrocuting; execution by means act of electrocuting; execution by mean of electricity. *Electricution* is also used. of electricity. Electroaution is also used. Electrodynamometer (e-lek' trō-di-namom''et-èr), n. An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. It consists essentially of a fixed coll and a movable coil, usually suspended in a bifilar manner, and furnished with a mirror, so that its motions about a vertical axis can be read off by means of a scale and telescope. Electrokinetic (ë-lek'trö-ki-net"ik), a. Of or pertaining to electrokinetics or electricity in motion.

Electrokinetics (ë-lek'trō-kī-net"iks), n. That branch of electricity which treats of

electric currents in motion.
Electrometry (ë-lek-trom'et-ri), n. That branch of the electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.

of the measurement of electricity. Blectrotomic (ê-lek'trō-tom'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotomicity. Blectrotomicity (ê-lek'trō-tom-isi'-ti), a. A peculiar alteration of the normal electric current of a nerve, produced by the passage of a galvanic current through it. Called also Electrotomizs (ê-lek'trō-ton-iz), v.t. To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See Electrogromology.

See ELECTROTONICITY.

See ELECTROTONIOITY.
Ellegize (elf-ejiz), v.t. and i. pret. & pp. elegized; ppr. elegizing. To write or compose elegies; to celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; to bewail.

I. . . perhaps should have elegized on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. H. Walpole.

Elementalism (el-ē-ment'al-izm), n. The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers; worship of the elemental powers of nature. Gladstone.

Giastone.

Elementator (el'ē-men-tā-tér), n. The writer of an elementary treatise or manual. Sat. Rev. [Rare.]

Elementoid (el-ē-ment'oid), a. [L. elementum, an element, and Gr. eidos, form.] Like an element; having the nature of a simple

an element; having the nature of a simple elementary substance.

Elephant-sinrew (el'e-fant-shrö), n. A name for certain small insectivorous animals of Africa, somewhat resembling shrew-mice, having a decided proboscis and long hind-limbs which enable them to jump well. Some of them belong to the genus Macroscalides (which see scelides (which see).

Eleutheromania (e-lū'thė-rō-mā"ni-a),

Eleutheromania (e-lü'thè-rō-ma'mi-a), na (e-lu'thè-rō-ma'mi-a), na (es.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom; 'Insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition.' Carvyle.

Eleutheromaniac (e-lü'thè-rō-mā'mi-ak), n. [See preceding art.] One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

lect of rescon. Eleutheromaniac (e-lū'thé-rō-mā''ni-ak), a. Having a mania for freedom. Cartyle. Eltchi, Elchee (el'chē), m. An ambassador or envoy: a Persian and Turkish name.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great Eltchi [Lord Stratford de Redcliffe].

Kinglake.

Eluctate † (6-luk'tat), v.i. [L. eluctor, eluctatus—e, out of, and luctor, to wrestle.] To struggle out; to burst forth; to escape.

They did eluctate out of their injuries with credit to themselves.

By. Hacket.

Embryologically(em'bri-o-loj"ik-al-li),udv.

Embryologically(em'bri-0-loj'ik-al-ih), adv. According to embryology. Kingsley.
Embryologist (em-bri-0'lo-jist), n. One versed in the doctrines of embryology.
Emender (ë-mend'er), n. One who emends; one who removes faults, blemishes, or the like; an emendator. E. B. Browning.
Emergency, n. [add.] Something not cal-culated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit. 'The rents, profits, and emergencies.' Heylin.

Emmanuel (em-man'ū-el), n. Same as Immanuel

Emmensite (em'enz-ît), n. [From Emmens

Emmensite (em'enz-it), n. [From Emmens, the inventor of it.] An explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c. Emmetropia (em-me-tro'pi-a), n. [Gr. en, in, metron, measure, ops, the eye.] The condition of the eye when it is normal as regards focal length; normal power of vision, as opposed for instance to hypermetronia metropia.

Emmetropic (em-me-trop'ik), a. Charac-terized by or pertaining to emmetropia. Emmetropy (em-met'ro-pi), n. Emme-tropia (which see).

Emplumed (em-plumd'), a. Adorn or as with, plumes or feathers. Browning. Adorned with, E B.

Empoldered (em-pol'derd), a. Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See Polder. brought under cultivation. See Polin Enantiomorph (en-an'ti-ō-morf), a. antiomorphous.

antiomorphous.

Two figures or two portions of matter are said to be emantiomorph to each other when these forms are not superposable, 2.c. the one will not fit into a mould which fits the other, but the one is identical in form with the mirror image of the other.

Enantiomorphism (en-an'ti-0-morf'izm), m. The state or condition of being enanttomorphous. Prof. A. Crum Brown.

Enantiomorphous, Enantiomorphic (enan'ti-6-morf'us, en-au'ti-6-morf'ix), a. [Gr. enantio.6, opposite, morphe, form.] Having the same shape and size, but the one right-handed or left-handed in relation to the other, so that they cannot be superposed or inserted in the same mould. See quotation

other, so that they cannot be superposed or inserted in the same mould. See quotation under Enantiomorph.

Encash (en-kash'), v.t. [Prefix en, and cash.]
To convert into cash; to pay or get payment of in money; to cash.

Enchaser (en-chaser), v. One who enchases;

a chaser.

Enclave (ān-klāv'), v.t. To cause to be an enclave; to inclose or surround, as a region or state by the territories of another power.

Enclavement (ān-klāv'ment), n. The state or condition of being an enclave, or sur-

or condition or being an encaye, or surrounded by an alien territory.

Encolure (en-kol'ūr), n. [Fr., from en, in, and col, the neck.] The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree, Crisped like a war-steed's encolure. Browning.

Endemic, a. [add.] Peculiar to a locality or region; as, endemic species of plants. or region; as, A. R. Wallace.

Endome (en-dom'), v.t. To cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky endomes
Our English words of prayer. E. B. Browning. Endurant (en-dur'ant), a. Able to endure fatigue, pain, or the like.

The Ibex is a remarkably endurant animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time.

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Enface (en-fas'), v.t. [Prefix en, and face.] To write, starp, or print upon the face of, as on a bill, dividend warrant, &c. Enfacement (en-fas'ment), n. The act of enfacing; what is written or printed on the face of a bill.

[add.] In chess, when on En passant. [add.] In chess, when on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken, as it is called, en passant.

Enpatron (en-pā'tron), v.t. To have under one's patronage or guardianship; to be the patron saint of. Shak.

Ensete (en-sā'te), n. An Abyssinian name for Musa Ensete, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, En passant.

which is as thick as a man's arm, is used

for food, but the fruit is worthless.

Ensilage (en'sil-àj), n. [Fr. ensilage, from Sp. ensilar, to store grain in an underground Sp. ensitar, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from en, in, and silo, from L sirus, the pit in which such grain is kept.]

1. In agri. a mode of storing green fodder, as grass, clover, tares, oats, &c., by burying it in pits or silos dug in the ground, or collecting it in inclosures constructed of masonry above ground, the substance being pressed down by heavy weights and undergoing a slight fermentation. This has been practised in some countries from very early times and has been recommended and to practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended and to some extent adopted by modern agricul-turists. The silos have a movable wooden covering upon which the weights are placed.

covering upon which the weights are placed.

—2. The fodder treated on this system.

Ensile (en-sil'), v.t. pret. & pp. ensiled; ppr. ensiling. To convert into ensilage.

Enswathed (en-swä#Hd'), p. and a. Enwrapped; enveloped; inswathed. Shak.

Entempest (en-tem'pest), v.t. To disturb, as by a tempest; to visit with storm.

For any entempesting anew The unfathomable hell within. Coleridge.

Entertain, v.t. [add.] To meet as an enemy; to encounter. [Rare.] Shak.
Enthetic (en-thetik), a. [Gr. enthetikos—en, in, and tithenai, to place.] Introduced from without; implanted: said especially of diseases, as those of the syphilitic class. Entire, n. [add.] 1. The whole or total; the entire thing.—2. Entirety; complete condition

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manu-script, which is too long to print in entire. Thackeray.

3. An entire horse.

Entire, a. [add.]—Entire horse, an uncastrated horse; a stallion.

A Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers, with a decorum not less becoming, appellate an entire horse.

Southey.

Entomologize (en-tom-ol'ō-jīz), v.i. To study entomology; to gather entomological

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for ntomologizing.

Kingsley.

Entourage (än-tö-räzh), n. [Fr., from en, and tour, circuit, turn, tour.] Surroundings of a place or a person; people who are in

of a piace or a person; people who are in attendance on a person.

Entrain (en-tran'), v.t. [In first sense from Fr. entrainer—en, and trainer, to drag; in second from en and train.]—1. To draw or bring on. 'With its destiny entrained their second from en and train.]—1.†To draw or bring on. 'With its destiny entrained their fate.' Yanbrugh.—2. To put on board a railway train; as, the regiment was entrained at Edinburgh and proceeded to Portsmouth: opposite to detrain.

Entrain (en-train), v.t. To take places in a railway train; as, when the troops entrained they were loudly cheered.

Entrapment (en-trapment), n. The act of entrapping. 'The entrapment of various minute crustaceans.' Darwin.

Entrechat (in-tr-sha), n. [Fr.] A spring from the floor in dancing, the feet at the same time being struck together. R. H. Barham.

Enwrite (en-rit'), v.t. To inscribe; to write upon ; to imprint.

What wild heart histories seemed to lie enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres! Poe

Enzyme, Enzym (en'zīm, en'zim), n. en, in, zymě, leaven] 1. Any of the ordinary ferments, as pepsin, diastase, &c.—2. Leavened bread as used in the Eastern churches. Boan (8-5'an), a. [L. cous, pertaining to the dawn or the east, from Gr. cos, the dawn.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

The Mithra of the Middle World, That sheds *Boan* radiance on the West. Sir H. Taylor.

Bohippus (Fő-hip-pus), n. [Gr. ēōs, the dawn, httppos, a horse.] A fossil quadruped of the Eocene period, belonging to the horse family, and representing an ancestral form of our horse; about the size of a fox, and having the fore-feet with four toes, and hind-feet with three.

Eolith (Fö-lith), n. An eolithic stone implement. A. H. Keane.

Eolith (6-ö-lith'k), a. [Gr. ēōs, the dawn, and lithos, a stone.] In archæol. of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

Eophyte (Fö-fit), n. [Gr. ēōs, dawn, and phyton, a plant.] A fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

Eophytic (ē-ō-fit'ik), a. Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous

eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eos (cos or cos), n. In Greek myth. the goddess of the morning, who brings up the light of day from the east; equivalent to the Roman Aurora.

Eosin (cos), n. [Gr. cos, the dawn.] A dye obtained from coal-tar products giving a rose-red colour.

a rose-red colour.

a rose-rea colour.

Ecozic (c-0-z6'ik), a. [Gr. ēās, dawn, and zōē, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest transposed life in the transfer agreeme. Page

supposed to contain the first or earniess traces of life in the stratified systems. Page. Ephebic (e-fe'bik), a. [Gr. ephēbos, a youth—epi, upon, hēbē, youth.] Pertaining to youth or early manhood.

youth or early manhood.

Ephemerality (e-fem'e-ral"i-ti), n. 1. The state of being ephemeral.—2. That which is ephemeral; a transient trifle. 'Chattered ephemeralities.' C. Reade.

Epichorial (e-pi-kōri-al), a. [Gr. epichōrios—epi, upon, and chōra, country.] Of or pertaining to a particular country; local. Local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.

De Quincey.

Epicotyl (e'pi-kot-il), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and contr. of cotyledon.] In bot. the stem above

contr. of cotyledon. In ool, the stein above the cotyledons; the plumule. Darwin.

Epigæa (e-pi-je'a), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and gē, the earth.] A genus of shrubs of the heathwort order, characterized by having three leaflets on the outside of the fiveparted calyx; and by the corolla being salverparted caryx; and by the corolla being salver-shaped, five-cleft, with its tube hairy on the inside. *E. repens*, the trailing arbutus, is the May-flower of North America.

Epigenesis, n. [add.] In geol. same as Metamorphism.

Epigenetic (e'pi-jen-et"ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

Epigrammatism (e-pi-gram'mat-izm), n.
The quality of being epigrammatic; epigrammatical character. Poe. matical character. Poe. Epinastic (e-pi-nas'tik), a. Pertaining to

Epinastic (e-pi-nastik), a. Pertaining to or connected with epinasty.

Epinasty (e'pi-nas-ti), n. [Gr. epi, upon, above, and nastos, close pressed, solid.] In bot, a term implying increased growth on the upper surface of an organ or part of a plant, thus causing it to bend downwards. Epiotic (e-pi-otik), a. [Gr. epi, upon, and ous, ötos, the ear.] In anat. situated above the cert.

Epipubic (e-pi-pū'bik), a. [Prefix epi, and pubis.] In zool. said of certain bones that help to support the pouch of marsupials.

Epirot, Epirote (e-pī'rōt), n. A native or inhabitant of Epirus or Lower Albania. Episcopize (e-pis'kō-piz), n. 1. To consecrate to the episcopal office; to make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion.

-2. To bring under the rule of bishops; to

2. 10 bring inder the rule of isnops; to subject to episcopal government.

Episcopize (ë-pis'kō-piz), v.i. To exercise the office of a bishop. W. Broome.

Epistemology (e-pis'tē-mol"o-ji), n. [Gr. epistēmē, knowledge, and logos, discourse.]

That department of metaphysics which investigates and avalous the destrice as the restrict of the contraction of That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing; distinguished from ontology, which investigates real existence or the theory of being. Ferrier.

Episyllogism (e-pi-sil'ō-jizm), n. In logic, same as Epichirema.

Epithelioid (e-pi-the'il-oid), a. Resembling epithelium; of the nature of epithelium.

Epithelioima (e'pi-the'il-io'ma), n. [From epithelium.] Cancer of the epithelium or mucous membrane; epithelial cancer.

Epithesis (e-pith'e-sis), n. [Gr. epi, upon, and thesis, a setting.] In gram. same as Paragogoe.

Paragoge.

Epitonic (e-pi-ton'ik), a. [Gr. epitonos—epi, and teino, to stretch.] Overstrained. Geo. Meredith

Eponymist (e-pon'im-ist). Same as Eponym,

5. General Special Spe (which see)

Equanimously (ē-kwan'i-mus-li), adv. [See Equanimity.] With equanimity; with an easy mind. asy ming.

Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equaniThackeruy. Equirotal (ē-kwi-rō'tal), a. [L. æquus, equal, rota, a wheel.] Having wheels of equal size; having the fore and hind wheels of the same size.

of the same size. Equison (e/kwi-son), n. [L. equiso, a groom, from equus, a horse.] A horse jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Landor puts the word in Porson's mouth: it is elsewhere unknown as an English word.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their equisons, their colours.

Landor.

Equivalent (ë-kwiv'a-lent, vt. To produce or constitute an equivalent to; to answer in full proportion; to equal. J. N. Lockyer. Equivalue (e-kwi-val'ū), vt. To value at the same rate; to put on a par. 'To equivalue the noble and the rabble of authorities.' W. Taylor.

Erpeton (er'pet-on), n. Same as Herpeton. Errabund (er'ra-bund), a. [L. errabundus, from erro, to wander.] Erratic; wandering; rambling. 'Your errabund guesses.' Southey.

Eruptional (e-rup'shop al)

Bruptional (è-rup'shon-al), a. Of or pertaining to eruptions; eruptive; as, eruptional phenomena. R. A. Proctor.
Eschatological (es'kat-o-loj''ik-al), a. Pertaining to eschatology, or to death, and what comes after death.

Esclandre (es-klän-dr), n. [Fr.] A disturbance; a scene; a row.

Scoutbush, to avoid esclandre and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. Kingsley.

Escribe (ē-skrīb'), v.t. pret. & pp. escribed; ppr. escribing. [L. e, out, and scribe, to write.] In geom. to draw (a circle) so that ppr. escribing. [L. e. out, and seribo, to write.] In geom. to draw (a circle) so that it touches one side of a triangle externally and the other two sides produced.

Essaylcal, Essaical (es-sa'ik-al), a. taining to or of the nature of an essay.

We find Mark Pattison's sermons to be of the latter ind. They are formal, academical, essayical, and all. Scotsman Newspaper.

Esurience, Esuriency (ê-sû'ri-ens, ê-sû'ri-en-si), n. The state or quality of being esurient; appetite; hunger; greediness.

The man seems to be disappearing; there is return to the simious type. The eye speaks on nothing but dull esuriency. W. S. Luly.

Etacism (ä'ta-sizm), n. The mode of pronouncing the Greek n (eta) like ey in they, distinguished from Itacism, the mode of

pronouncing it like e in be.
Etacist (a'ta-sist), n. One who practises or upholds etacism.
Etherealization (ē-thē'rē-al-ī-zā"shoṇ), n.

Etherealization (ê-the'rē-al-t-zā'shon), n. The act of etherealizing or state of being etherealized; an ethereal or subtle spiritilike state. J. Hutchison Stirling. Ethnogeny (eth-no'jen-i), n. [Gr. ethnos, a nation, and root gen, to beget.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of man.

Ethyl, n. [add.]—Ethyl-earbonate of potassium. See Carbonate of Potassium. Ethyli, n. [add.]—Ethyl-earbonate of potassium. See Carbonate of Potassium. Etypical (ē-tip'-kal), a. [Prefix e, out of, and type.] In biol. diverging from or not conforming to a type.

Eucalypt (a'ka-lipt), n. A eucalyptus; any

conforming to a type.

Eucalypt (tick-lipt), n. A eucalyptus; any
tree of the eucalyptus genus.

Euchite (tikit), n. [Gr. euchē, a prayer.]
One who prays; specifically, one belonging
to a sect of ancient heretics who resolved all religion into prayer.

Budæmon, Eudemon (ü-de'mon), n. [Gr. ev., well, and daimön, a spirit.] A good angel or spirit. Southey.
Eudæmonistic, Eudemonistic (ü-de'mon-

ist"ik), a. Of or pertaining to Eudæmonism (which see) Eugenesic (ū-je-nes'ik), a. Same as Eugen-

etic.

Eugenesis (ü-jen'e-sis), n. [Gr. eu, well, and genesis, production.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

Eugenetic (ü-je-net'ik), a. Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis.

Fuzenic (ü-ten'ik), a. [Gr. eu, well, and

Eugenic (ü-jen'ik), a. [Gr. eu, well, and root gen, to produce.] Pertaining to or resulting in the production of fine off-

Eugenics (ū-jen'iks), n. [See above.] The science or system by which offspring of a high type are produced. Francis Galton. Eunuch (ü'nuk), a. Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly ennuch and ungenerative matters of literature and taste. Godwin.

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hėr; nōte, not, möve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ii, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

mauch

Eupractic (ü-prak'tik), a. [Gr. eu prassein, to do well, to be prosperous.] Doing or acting well; or it may mean prosperous. Good-humoured, eupeptic, and eupractic.' Carlule.

Carlyle.

Eurycephalic (ü'ri-se-fal"ik), a. [Gr.
eurys, broad, and kephale, the head.] Having
a broad skull; broad-headed. Huzley.

Euskara (üs-ki"ra), n. The native or Basque
name of the language spoken in the Basque
provinces; Basque. See Basque.
Euskarian (üs-käri-an), a. [See preceding.]
Pertaining to the Basques or their language;

Easily melted—eu, well, $t\bar{e}k\bar{v}$, to melt.] Easily or readily melted; fusing with ease. Eutectic (ū-tek'tik),

The temperature of liquefaction of a entectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy.

Altenaum.

Eutheria (ü-the'ri-a), n. pl. [Gr. eu, well, therion, a beast.] In zool a name for the Monodelphia or Placental mammals, that is, all above the Monotremata and Marsu-

is, all above the Monotremata and Marsupialia; as contrasted with the Metatheria and Prototheria. Hualey.

Evaluate (6-val'u-āt), v.t. [Prefix e, and value; Fr. évaluer.] To find the value of; to ascertain the amount or degree of.

Evantiton (6-van-i'shon), v. [See EVANISH, EVANESCE.] The act of vanishing or state of having vanished; evanishment. Carlyle. evanesce.] The act of vanishing or state of having vanished; evanishment. Carlyle. Eventuality, n. [add.] That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result. Every. [add.] Formerly sometimes used alone in sense of every one. Every of this happy number.' Shak.

If every of your wishes had a womb, And fertile every wish. Shak.

Everything (ev'é-ri-thing), n. Every thing;

all things.

Everyway (ev'ė-ri-wā), adv. In everyway, in all ways.

Evictor (ē-vik'ter), n. One who evicts; especially one who evicts his tenants, or one employed in this work.

Evolutive (ē-vol'ū-tiv), a. Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development.

Exceacation (ek-sē-kā'shon), n. [L. az, out, and czevo, to hind.] The act of putting out the eyes; blinding. Sir H. Taylor.

Excathedrate (eks-kath'ed-rāt), vt. To condemn with authority, or ex cathedrā.

'To see my lines excathedrated here.' Herrick. [Rare.]

'To see my lines excathedrated here.' Herrick. [Rare.]

Excerebrate, v.t. [add.] To cast out from the brain. 'Virtue in it to excerebrate all cares.' Bp. Ward.

Excise (ek.-siz'), v.t. pret. & pp. excised; ppr. excising. [L. excido, excisum, to cut out or off, from ex, out, and exedo, to cut.]

To cut out; to cut off; as, to excise a tumour.

Exclave (eks'klav), n. [See ENGLAVE.] A part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part.

Excupitor (eks-kla'bi-tor), n. [L., a watchman or sentinel.] A watchman, guard, or sentinel.

The swallow, probably the male bird, is the ex-

The swallow, probably the male bird, is the ex-cubitor to house-martins and other little birds, an-nouncing the approach of birds of prey.

Gilbert White.

Execratious (ek-së-krë/shus), a. Imprecatory; cursing; execrative. 'A whole volley of such like execratious wishes.' Richard-

of such the case.

son. [Rare.]

Execrative (ek'sē-krā-tiv), a. Using execrations; imprecating evil; cursing; vilifying. Carlyle.

crations; imprecating evil; cursing; vilifying. Carlyle.

Execratively (ek'sê-krā-tiv-li), adv. In an execrative manner. Carlyle.

Execrative manner. Carlyle.

Execration; denunciatory; abusive.

'Without execratory comment.' Kingsley.

Exenteration, n. [add.] The act of disembowelling or of turning inside out. 'Dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.' Lamb.

Exhaustibility (egz-haști-bil"-ti), n. The capability of being exhausted; the quality of being exhausted; the quality of being exhaustible. J. S. Mill.

Ex-libris (eks-libris), n. sing. or pl. (L., 'from among the books (of So-and-So)', often inscribed on books with the owner's name following.] A special label or stamp used by a person to mark the ownership of his books.

books

Exoculation (eks-ok'ūlā"shon), n. [L. ex, out, and oculus, an eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; exceeation. Southey.

Expansivity (ek-spansivi-tl), n. The state or quality of being expansive; expansive.

Carlyle.

Expectedly (ek-spekt'ed-li), adv. In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for. H. Walpole.

Expectless f (ek-spekt'les), a. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen. Chapman.

Expedientially (eks-pe'dien's)ad-li), adv. In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency. Fitzedward Hall.

Experimentize (eks-pe'di-ment-iz), v.i. To carry out experiments; to experiment. Darwin.

Darrain.

Expiscatory (eks-pis'ka-to-ri), a. Calculated to expiscate or get at the truth of any mat-ter by inquiry and examination. 'Expiscatory questions. Carlule.

Explodent (eks-plod'ent), n. In philol. same as Explosive.

same as Explosive.

Explorable (eks-plör'a-bl), a. Capable of being explored or closely examined.

Exsangueous (eks-sang gwe-us), a. [L. ex, out, sanguis, blood.] Not having blood; bloodless. 'Animals which in his view were

bloodless. 'Antimals which in his view were exsangueous or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.' T. R. Jones. Exsert (eks-sert'), v.t. [See Exsert, a.] To thrust out; to protrude. Exsertion (eks-ser'shon), n. The act of exsertion.

exserting.

Extenuative (eks-ten'ū-āt-iv), n. An extenuative plea or circumstance. 'Another extenuative of the intended rebellion.'

Roger North. Externalism (eks-tern'al-izm), n. 1. Ex-Externalism (eks-térn'al-izm), n. 1. Excessive respect or regard for more externals; formalism in religion.—2. Phenomenalism. Externalization (eks-térn'al-i-ză'shon), n. The act of externalizing; the condition of being externalized or being embodied in an outward form. A. H. Soygee.

Externalize (eks-térn'al-iz), v.t. pret. & pp. externalize; ppr. externalizing. To make external; to give an external character at the embody in an outward form: to give

make external; to give an external character to; to embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to. A. H. Sayce.

Externize (eks-tērn'īz), v.t. To externalize.

Extraneity (eks-trā-ne'i-ti), v.t. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something. Abp.

Thomson.

Thomson
Extra-solar (eks-tra-sō'ler), a. In astronoutside or beyond the solar system.
Exuviate (eks-d'vi-āt), v. or t. pret. & pp.
exuviated; ppr. exuviating. To cast or shed exuviæ; to throw off some part, as deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like. Huadey.
Ex-voto (eks-vo'to), n. [L., from or in accordance with a vow.] An article presented as a votive offering. These take many forms, such as a model of a hand, leg, or arm that has been restored to usefulness, the picture of a scene of peril from which the person has been delivered, &c. has been delivered, &c.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of ex-votes, and on plates of bronze and copper. Athenaum.

Eye, n. [add.]—To have an eye to, to have regard for or reference to; to contemplate or look after with the idea of possessing or accomplishing; as, he long had an eye to the property.—To have something in contemplation which it is intended shall be accomplished or possessed at some future time; as, I have a scheme in my eye which will be put in practice soon.

The state of the series of the eye.

Eye-glass, n. [add.] †The lens of the eye.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo,—

But that's past doubt, you have, or your eye-glass
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn.

Shak.

F.

Fabian. [add.] The Fabian Society of Socialists takes its name from this word, their view being that their socialistic aims will be best attained by working slowly but Pabian.

Fabiform (fā'bi-form), a. [L. faba, a bean.] Bean-shaped.
Fabulator (fab'ū-lāt-er), n. One who relates fables; a professional story-teller.
Face, n. [add.] A term applied in various technical meanings; as, (a) the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator. (b) The sole of a plane. (c) The flat portion of a hammer head which comes in contact with the object struck. (d) The surface of a printing type that impresses the characters.

Face-hammer (fās'ham-mēr), n. A ham-mer having a flat face. E. H. Kwight. Face-value (fās'val-ū), n. The value which a note, bill, &c., bears on its face; nominal value:

Face-wheel (fās'whēl), n. Same as Crown-

renew.

Facular (fak'ū-lēr), a. Pertaining or relating to faculæ. R. A. Prootor.

Facultative (fak'ūl-tāt-iv), a. [Fr. facultatif. See FACULTY.] 1. Permissive; not obligatory or compulsory; optional.—2.

Not inevitable or necessary; sometimes betweinter happening, sometimes not; contingent.

Faddish (fad'ish), a. 1. Given or addicted to fals; faddy.—2. Of the nature of a fad; pertaining to a fad or fads. Athenœum.

Fadmonger (fad'mung-ger), n. A dealer in fade; or addicted to each other trees.

fads; one addicted to fads.

Fag, n. [add.] A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; fatigue; toil; drudgery. It is such a fag, I come back tired to death.

Miss Aus

Faggery (fag'er-i), n. The system of fagging carried on at some public schools.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. De Quincey.

be touched by protane hands. De Quincey.

Faggot, n. [add.] In former times heretics who had escaped the stake by recanting their errors were often made publicly to carry a faggot and burn it; hence the phrase, to burn one's faggot, to carry one's faggot, &c. An imitation faggot was also worn on the sleeve by heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

Fagmaster (fagmaster), n. One who has a fag or fags under him at an English public school. Stanley M. Leathes.

Faible (fa-bl), n. [Fr.] Same as Feeble in Supp.

Supp.
Faille (fi-ye or fail), n. [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality used in making and trimming ladies' dresses.
Faineance, Faineancy (fa'ne-ans, fa'ne-ansi), n. [From faineant (which see).] The quality of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; the state of having no duties to perform. perform.

The mask of sneering faineance was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beauned from his whole countenance.

Kingsley.

Fair-trade (fartrad), n. A system advocated as against free-trade, by those who think that commodities should not be admitted into a country free, unless from a country reciprocally admitting commodities

free.

Fairyism (fă'ri-izm), n. A condition or characteristic of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairyiand. 'The air of enchantment and fairyism.' H. Walpole.

Fairy-money (fa'ri-nuu-i), n. Money given by fairies, which, according to the popular belief, was said to turn into withered leaves as withing after some time.

or rubbish after some time. In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages came fairy-money and nonentity. Cartyle

Also, found money, from the notion that it was dropped by a good fairy where the favoured mortal would find it.

Fall-back (fal'bak), n. Something on which one may fall back; something in reserve.

Fall-trap (fal'trap), n. A trap in which a part of the apparatus, as a door, bar, knife, or the like, descends and imprisons or kills the victim.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and fall-traps balted by the gold of Pitt.

Cartyle.

god of ric.

Falter (fal'ter), n. The act of faltering, hesitating, or the like; hesitation; trembling; quavering. 'The falter of an idle shepherd's pine.' J. R. Lowell.

Familiarity, n. [add.] An action characterized by too much license; an action of one person towards another unwarranted by the inventories of the section. It likes the section of the section.

one person towards another unwarranced by their relative position; a liberty.

Famously, [add.] Finely; excellently; exceedingly well; capitally; as, we got on famously together. [Colloq.]

Fan-coral (fan'ko-ral), n. Same as Flabellaria?

Fan-window (fan'win-dō), n. A window shaped like a fan; that is, having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial

pars.
Farad (far'ad), n. [In honour of Prof. Faraday.] The unit of quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm (=a million ohms) in one second.

Faradic (fa-rad'ik), a. [See above.] A term applied to induction electricity obtained from a variety of batteries—some magnetoelectric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. Faradism (far'ad-izm), n. Same as Fara-

disation.

Fardlet (far'dl), n. Same as Fardel.

Far-reaching (far'rech-ing), a. Reaching far in results or consequences; having an influence that extends far.

Fasciation, n. [add.] In bot. the lateral adhesion of parts normally distinct, as stems and branches. This process is exemplified in cultivated varieties of Celosia cristata or active of the control of the

in cultivated varieties of Celosia cristata or cockscomb.
Fastish (fast'ish), a. Rather fast; somewhat dissipated, or inclined to lead a gay life. 'A fastish young man.' Thackeray. Fatty, a. [add.]—Fatty degeneration, in pathol. a condition characterized by a continually increasing accumulation of fat replacing the minute structural elements of the tissues of living organisms. In man this diseased condition has been observed in nearly all the tissues, and is essentially a sign of weakness or death of the part. It attacks the heart, the brain (yellow softena sign of weathers of the train (yellow soften-ing), the kidney, &c. In the severer forms the disease generally terminates in sudden

Fault-find (falt/find), v.i. To find fault; to pass censure; to raise objections; to carp. It is an ungrateful task to fault-find with a work like Dr. Resch's.

Academy.

Fault-finding (falt-find-ing), n. The act of finding fault; the passing of censure; blam-

Faunal (fan'al), a. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a fauna. 'Faunal publications.'

Academy.

Faunistic (fan'ist-ik), a. Pertaining to a faunist or to a fauna.

Faure's Battery. See Accumulator in

Favourite, n. [add.] pl. A series of short curls over the brow, a style of hairdressing introduced in the reign of Charles II.

The favourites hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle. Farquhar.

Fawningness (fan'ing-nes), n. The state or Fawningness (an'ing-ness), n. The state or quality of being fawning, cringing, or ser-vile; nean flattery or cajolery. De Quincey. Fearsome, α. [add.] Easily frightened or alarmed; timid. 'A silly, fearsome thing.' Bayard Taylor. [Rare.] Feather-brained (feπ'er-bränd), a. Light-minded; frivolous; giddy.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is sacred. Charlotte Bronte.

Featherhead (fern'er-hed), n. A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler. 'A fool and featherhead.' Tennyson. Feather-headed (fern'er-hed-ed), a. Same as Feather-brained. 'This feather-headed

as Feather-pated (feth'ér-pat-ed), a. Same as Feather-brained. Sir W. Scott. Peature (fe'tûr), v.t. To have features resembling; to look like; to resemble gener-

ally. [Colloq.] Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not feature the Garths. George Eliot.

Feeble (fe'bl), n. That part of a sword or fencing foil extending from about the middle of the blade to the point: so called because it is the weakest portion of the weapon for resisting pressure, deflecting a blow, &c. Called also Faible and Faible. Feelable (fe'la-bl), a. That may be felt; capable of heing felt.
Feeless (fe'les), a. Without a fee; not having received a fee; not affording or paying a fee.

Fehme,

Fehme, Fehmgerichte (fä'me, fäm-ge-rich'te), n. Same as Vehme, Vehmgerichte. Fehmte (fä'mik), a. Same as Vehmic. Feint (fänt), v.i. To make a feint; to make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard.
Felicific (fé-li-sifik), a. [L. felia, felkeis, happy, and facio, to make.] Making happy; causing happiness.

causing happiness.

The pessimistic theories of modern times show tolerably conclusively that the world is not a faiteffe institution, and that he who makes happiness the aim of his life is on the wrong tack.

W. Wallace (in Ency Brit.).

Felinity (fe-lin'i-ti), n. The quality of being feline or cat-like.

feline or cat-like.

Fernshaw (Eur'sha), n. A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns. 'Hill or dale, cakwood or fernshaw.' Browning.

Ferrous (fer'us), a. [L. ferrum, iron.] Pertaining to or obtained from iron: specifically applied in chem. to a compound of which iron forms a constituent, but not to such an extent as it does in ferric compounds. Fetching (fech'ing), a. Captivating; fascinating; attractive; as, a very fetching style of dress. [Colloq.]

Fever-tree (févér-tré), n. The blue gumtree (Eucalyptus globulus). See Eucalyptus.

Fewtrils (fü'trilz), n. pl. [A form of fattrels; O. Fr. fatraille, trash, trumpery.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifes,

articles; little, unimportant things; tritles, as the smaller articles of furniture, &c. Dickens. [Provincial English.]
Fibriform (fi-fripi-form), a. In the form of a fibre or fibres; resembling a fibre or fibres.
Fibrilliform (fi-brilli-form), a. Having the form of fibrille or small fibrils.
Fibroid (fi'broid), a. Having the appearance or nature of fibre; formed of or containing fibres; fibrous.—Fibroid phthisis, a variety of consumption characterized by the formation of fibrous matter in the lungs.

variety of consumption characterized by the formation of fibrous matter in the lungs. Fibroma (fi-bro'ma), n. [From L. fibra, fibre, and Gr. term. oma.] In pathol. a tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

Fibrosis (fi-brő:sis), n. [From L. fibra, fibre, and Gr. term. -osis.] In pathol. a morbid growth or development of fibrous substance in an organ.

Fiction, n. [add.] The act of making or fashioning; invention; arbitrary invention. The act of making or We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real. Burke.

Fiddle-headed, Fiddle-patterned (fid'l-hed-ed, fid'l-pat-erud), a. Terms applied to forks, spoons, and the like, whose handles are fashioned after a pattern which hassome resemblance to a fiddle. 'A kind of fork that is fiddle-headed.' Hood. 'My tablespoons. . the little fiddle-patterned ones.' R. H. Barham.

Fiddlestick. [add.] This word is frequently used as an interjection, and is equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! or similar exclama-

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed, A fiddlestick! Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.

Southey.

Field-hand (feld'hand), n. A hand or person who works in the fields; a labourer on a farm or plantation. [United States.] Field-telegraph (feld'tel-e-graf), n. A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. Figurine (fig-ū-rēn'), n. [Fr., dim. of figure.] A small figure executed in sculpture, metal, tayrs-orth on retrieve on result or more).

terra-cotta, or pottery; any small ornamen-tal statue; a statuette. Among the best-known of such figures are the ancient Greek known of such figures are the ancient ereek ones in terra-cotta named Tanagra figurines, from Tanagra in Beeotia, whence a great many of a highly artistic stamp have been obtained. These represent to us the everyday life of the ancient Greeks, upon which that have theory much light.

usy are or the ancient Greeks, upon which they have thrown much light.

Filling, n. [add.] Sometimes applied to the weft of a web; the woot.

Film film), v. To be or become covered as if by a film.

Straight her eyeballs filmed with horror, E. B. Browning.

E. B. Browning.

Filoplume (ff'10-plum), n. [L. filum, a thread, and pluma, a feather.] In ornath, a long, slender, and flexible feather, closely approximating to a hair in form, and consisting of a delicate shaft, either destitute of vanes or carrying a few barbs at the tip.

Filter-paper (fil'ter-pa-per), n. A kind of porous paper used for making filters for liquids.

Findable (find/a-bl), α . Capable of being found. Tennyson.

Fingent (fin'jent), a. [L. fingo, to make, to form.] Making; forming; fashioning.

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the me fingent, plastic of creatures. Carlyle

Fin-spine (fin'spin), n. 1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.—2. pl. A group of fishes characterized by spiny fins; acanthopterygious fishes. See ACANTHOPTERYGH.

Fin-spined (fin'spind), a. Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

Fioriture (fyő'ri-tūr), n. [It. fioritura, flourishing, flourishes, from flore, a flower, L. flos, floris.] Musical ornamentation; musical flourishes.

J. J. felt these things exquisitely after his manner, and enjoyed honest Clive's mode of celebration and rapturous foreiture of song; but Ridley's natural note was much gentler, and he sang his hymns in plaintive milnors.

Thackeray.

plaintive minors. Thackeray.
Fire, v.t. [add.] To fire out, to expel, or dismiss in a summary manner, as from some society, political party, or the like. [Colloq.] Fire-crest (fir krest), n. A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest. Also called Five-crested Wren.
Fire-flag (fir flag), n. A flash or gleam of lightning without thunder. Coleridge.
Fire-house (fir hous), n. A dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. Fuller. [Now only a provincial word.]
Fire-marble (fir mar-bl), n. See under Marble.

MARBLE.

MARBLE. Fire-water (fir'wa-ter), n. The name originally given by some of the American Indian tribes to ardent spirits. J. F. Cooper. Fir-rape (ferrap), n. The English name common to all the parasitic plants of the color Manthagase (which see (which see

common to at the parasitic plants of the order Monotropaceæ (which see).

Fishable (fish'a-bl), n. Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in. 'A small piece of fishable water.' T. Hughes.

Fish-culture (fish'kul-tūr), n. Same as

Fish-culture.

Pisciculture.
Fish-ladder (fish'lad-èr), n. A contrivance for enabling fish to ascend a stream where it is obstructed by a fall, a

by a fall. weir, or a dam. The descending water may a series of short falls and pools, or a spe-cial channel for a portion of it may be made in which there is a series of transverse blocks of wood or stone at short intervals. Called also Fish-stair, Fish-way.



Fish-ladder.

Fish-torpedo

(fish'tor-pē-dō), n. See under Tonpedo (fish'tor-pē-dō), n. See under Tonpedo (2. Fissilingual (fis-si-ling gwal), a. [L. fissus, cleft, and lingua, a tongue.] In zool. having the tongue cleft, as certain lizards.
Fissipalmate (fis-si-pal'mat), a. [L. fissus, split, and palmatus, palmate.] In ornith. having the membranes between the cos deeply incised or cleft, as the foot of the grebe; semi-palmate.
Fissural (fishō-al), a. In anat. pertaining

Fissural (f/shō-ral), a. In anat. pertaining to a fissure or sulcus.

Flord (fyord), n. Same as Fiord.

Flag, n. [add.] + The wing of a bird.

The haggard . . . to renew Her broken flags . . . Jets oft from perch to perch.

Quartes Flaggy, a. [add.] In the quotation from Spenser (as in other instances) this word may rather mean broad or expanded to the air like a flag. In some cases the meaning 'weak', 'flagging', &c., is implied.
Flagitate (flaj'i-tat), v.t. [L. flagito, to demand flercely or hothy.] To demand with flerceness, hotness, or passion; to importune.

Carlyle. Flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shon), n. The act of flagitating or demanding with flerceness or passion; extreme importunity. Carlyle. Flagman, n. [add.] †A flag-officer; an admiral. Pepys. Flapdoodle (flap'id-dl.), n. A word humorously invented as a name for an imaginary food for fools.

food for fools.

'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of flapdoodle in his lifetime.' 'What's that?' . . . 'It's the stuff they feed fools on.' Marryat.

Flapper, n. [add.] A young wild duck.

Some young men down lately to a pond thunt flappers or young wild ducks. Gilbert White.

hunt flappers or young wild ducks. Guert Write.

Flashman (flash'man), n. [See Flash, a.]

A rogue, especially one who tries to appear
as a gentleman. H. Kingsley. [Slang.]

Flash-joint, Flashing-point (flash'noint,
flash'ing-point), n. The temperature at
which the vapour given off by a volatile
liquid, such as parafin-oil or other illuminating oil, will flash or explode when a light

is applied; it is lower than the burning point

is applied; it is lower than the burning point of the same liquid.

Playfilit (fla'filit), n. A skiufilit; a miser. Tennyson.

Pledgy (flej'i), a. Covered with feathers; feathered; feathery. 'The swan soft leaning on her fledgy breast.' Keats.

Florescent (flo-res'sent), a. [I. florescens, ppr. of floresce, from flos, floris, a flower.] Bursting into flower; flowering.

Flushing, n. [add.] A kind of stout woollen cloth, such as is worn by seafaring people. C. Reade.

Flustrated (flus'trāt-ed), a. Flu excited; elevated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

We were coming down Essex Street one night a little fustrated, and I gave him the word to alarm the watch.

Steele.

Flustrum (flus'trum), n. A state of fluster or agitation. [Colloq.]

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a Miss Edgeworth.

Flutina (flü-tē'na), n. A musical instrument differing little from the accordion.

Fly-line (fl'lin), n. Line of flight; line or route regularly taken by a bird in its migrations.

The fly-lines of a great many species pass through Malta, and of perhaps still more through Gibraltar, but in no place has more migration been seen and recorded than in Heligoland.

H. Seebohm.

Fly-paper (fil'pā-pēr), n. A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison, generally arsenic, for destroying files. The paper thus prepared is simply moistened and spread out in a flat dish, and by sipping this moisture the files are killed.

Fogle (fö'gl), n. [Origin unknown.] A pocket handkerchief. [Slang.]

'If you don't take fories and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket handkechers and watches, said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, 'some other cove will.' Dickers.

Foisonless (foi'zon-les), a. Without strength:

weak; feeble. Carlyle.
Foliage-plant (fö'li-ñj-plant), n. A plant cultivated for the distinctive character and

cultivated for the distinctive character and beauty of its foliage.

Foliage-tree (fö'li-āj-trē), n. A name sometimes given to a tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, ash, &c., as distinguished from a needle-leaved tree.

Folk-speech (fok'spech), n. The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary

Folly, n. [add.] Any structure begun without its author having the means of bringing it to a successful completion, such as a magnificent mansion which exhausts a person's money in building.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's folly; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years. Trench.

Pood-stuff (föd'stuf), n. Any substance suitable for human food, especially a substance regularly used for the food of man. Food - vacuole (föd'vak.ū-öl), n. A clear space in the endosarc of protozoans. It is merely of a temporary character, being produced by the presence of particles of food, usually with a little water. H. A. Nicholson.

Footy (fut'i), a. [Same as fouty.] Poor; mean; worthless; trashy. Kingsley. [Pro-vincial English.]

wincial English.]
Forbiddingness (for-biding-nes), n. The state or quality of being forbidding or repulsive; repulsiveness. Richardson.
Fore (for), inter). In golf, a call of warning to anyone in the way of the ball.
Fore-choir (for kwir), n. Same as Antechoir (which see in Supp.).
Forecondemn (for-kon-dem'), v.t. To condemn beforehand. 'To prejudice and forecondemn his adversary.' Milton.
Foreking (for king), n. A predecessor on the throne. Tennyson.
Forenayment (for-pa'ment), n. Payment

Forepayment (för-pa/ment), n. Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £ 100 of him in forepayment for the first edi-tion of Espriella. Southey.

Fore-resemble † (för-re-zem'hl), v.t. To prefigure. Milton.
Foreshape (för-shāp'), v.t. To shape or mould beforehand; to prepare in advance. 'So foreshape the minds of men.' Sir H. Taylor.

Forestine (fo'rest-in), a. Belonging to a

forest or to woods; living or having its habitat in a wood or forest.

It is well known that among forestine animals a great tendency exists towards the production of a rudimentary flying apparatus.

Grant Allen.

Foretime (for tim), n. A time previous to the present or to a time alluded to or implied. Gladstone.

Forever (for-ev'er), adv. A common method of writing for ever: see under Ever

EVER

Foreword (for werd), n. [Suggested by G. to a literary work: a word of recent introduction to a literary work: a word of recent introduction and seldom used.

foreworld (förwerld), n. A previous world; specifically, the world before the flood. Southey.

Fork, n. [add.] The bifurcated part of the luman frame; the upper part of the legs; formerly called the twist (which see in Supp.).

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the fork, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle.

Kinglake.

Formicary (for'mi-ka-ri), n. [From L. formica, an ant.] A colony of ants; an

formized, an ant.] A colony of ants; an ant.hill.

Formulary, a. [add.] Closely adhering to formulas; formal. Carlyle.

Formulation (for-mt-lā'shon), n. The act or process of formulating, or of reducing to or expressing in a formula.

Fortify, n.t. [add.] To increase the alcoholic strength of by means of adventitious spirit; as, to fortify port-wine with brandy.

Foul (foul), n. The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding motion or progress; the impeding of a competitor in a race by collision, jostling, or the like.

Foursome. [add.] In golf, a match in which there are two players on a side, the two on the same side playing alternately the same ball.

Foxtrot (foks'trot), n. A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a short series of steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in stackening from a trot to a walk.

Foyer (fwis-yā), n. [Fr.] A saloon; in theatres, opera-houses, &c., a crush-room; a green-room.

rôom.

room.

Fractional, a. [add.]—Fractional currency, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

—Fractional distillation, a system by which products of different characters are successively got from the substance treated; the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different believes the gathet that the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling-points, so that the most volatile comes over first, the other or others as more heat is applied, as in refining shale-oil or petroleum.

Fractionary, a. ladd. Pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing; hence, subordinate; unimportant. 'A very humble and fractionary rank.' Dr. Chalmers.

Fractionate (frak'shon-āt), v.t. pret. & pp. fractionated; ppr. fractionating. To subject to fractional distillation. See Fractionate.

Practionation (frak-shop-ā'shop) at The

Fractionation (frak-shon-ā'shon), n. The process of fractionating.
Fragmentariness (frag'ment-a-ri-nes), n. The state or quality of being fragmentary.
George Eliot.

Fratch (frach), n. [Origin and connections doubtful.] A quarrel. Dickens. [Provincial

doubtul.] A quarret. Diemens. [Frovincial English.]
Fratery, 2. See Frater-House.
Freehand (fre'hand), a. A term applied to drawing, in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, &c.
Frenetically (fre-net'ik-al-li), adv. In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

All mobs. . . work frenetically with mad fits of hot and cold. Carlyle.

Fresison (fre-sison), n. [A mnemonic word.]
In logic, a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular negative conclusion.

Clusion.
Freya (frïa), n. A Scandinavian goddess.
See FRIGA.
Frill-lizard, Frilled-lizard (fril'liz-erd, frild'liz-erd), n. The popular name of Australian lizards of the genus Chlamydosau-

rus (which see).

Fringe, n. [add.] In optics, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of

Frisian (friz'i-an), n. 1. An inhabitant or

native of Friesland .- 2. The language of Friesland: Friese

Friesland; Friese,
Frisian (friz'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to
Friesland or its inhabitants; Friesic.
Frugivora (fro-jiv'ō-ra), n. pl. [See FruGIVOROUS.] Frugivorous animals; that
section of the bat family (Cheiroptera)
which subsists on fruits, and which is only
represented by the fox-bats.
Fruit-crow (frot'krō), n. A South American bird of the sub-family Gymnoderinæ
(which see)

(which see). (Fruit-culture, the sas-tematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

cemance cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.
Fuchsine (fuks'in), n. [From resembling the fuchsia in colour.] A beautiful aniling colour; magenta.
Fulgurous (ful'gū-rus), a. [L. fulgur, lightning.] Flashing like lightning. 'A fulgurous impetuosity.' Carlule.
Full-faced (ful'fast), a. I. Having a full face; having a large or plump face.—2. Having the face turned directly towards a person; directly facing. Tennyson.—3. In printing, said of types that produce a bold black impression.
Fume, n. [add.] The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. 'To smother him with funces and eulogies.' Burton.
Fume, x. [add.] To worship as by offering incense to; hence, to flatter excessively. Conper..
Fumetion, n. [add.] A ceremony of some

Function, n. [add.] A ceremony of some importance, such as an imposing religious service; the inauguration of some institution, or the like; an important and cermoniously managed affair in official or recial life. social life.

Function (fungk'shon), v.i. To perform or discharge a function; to act. Evey. Brit. Functionate (fungk'shon-at), v.i. Same as Function.

Fungaceous (fung-gu'shus), a. Pertaining or relating to the order of Fungt. Furibund (fü'ri-bund), a. [L. furibundus. See Fury.] Furious; raging; mad.

Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and furibund Amazons at each end.

Carlyle.

Furioso (fū-ri-ō'sō), n. A violent, raging, furious person. Bp. Hacket.
Fusinist (fū'zin-ist), n. [Fr. fusiniste, fusiniste (fū'zin-ist), n. [Fr. fusiniste, fusiniste, from fusain, a pencil of fine charcoal, made from fusain, the spindle-tree, from L. fusus, a spindle.] An artist who works with charcoal crayons.
Futilitarian (fū-til'-tā'ri-an), n. [From futility, being formed on the type of utilitarian.] A person given to useless or worthless pursuits. Southey.
Futilitarian (fū-til'-tā'ri-an), a. [See preceding.] Devoted to futile or useless pursuits.

Futilitarian (fü-til'i-tā''n-ian), a. [See preceding.] Devoted to futile or useless pursuits, aims, or the like. 'The utilitarian philanthropist [Bentham] or the futilitarian misanthropist [Carlyle].' Fitzedward Hall.

Fyrd, Fyrdung (fend, ferdung), n. [A. Sax.]
In old Eng. hist. the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms; a force resembling the German landwehr.

G.

the German landwehr.

Gabblement (gab'l-ment), n. The act of gabbling; inarticulate sounds uttered with rapidity; chattering. Carlyle. Gabelleman (ga-bel'man), n. [Fr. gabelle. See GABEL.] A tax-collector; a gabeler. 'Gabellemen and excisemen.' Carlyle. Gad-fly, n. [add.] One who is constantly going about; a gadabout.

Harriet may turn gad-fly, and never be easy but when she is forming parties. Richardson.

when she is forming parties. **Richardson.**
Gaff (gaf), v.t. In angling, to strike or secure by means of a gaff-hook, as a salmon. **Gaffsman (gafsman), n. An attendant on an angler who aids in landing the fish by means of a gaff-hook. **Ency. Brit.**
Gainsay (gafs), n. Opposition in words; contradiction. **An air and tone admitting of no gainsay or appeal.** **Irving.**
Gainsome, a. [add] Well-formed; handsome; gainly. **Massinger.** [Rare.]*
Gallicantism (gal'i-kan-izm), n. **The principles or policy of the liberal party in the Gallican Church or Roman Catholic Church of France, who strive to maintain the ancient privileges of their church, and to defend it from the aggressions of Ultramontanism.

Galvanometry (gal-van-om'et-ri), n. [See GALVANOMETER.] The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry, Galvanoplasty (gal-van'ō-plas-ti), n. Same as Electrotum.

Garvandy Garvato, as a Electrotypy.

Gamete (ganvēt), n. [Gr. gametēs, a husband, gametē, a wife, from gametn, to marry.] In biol. a minute protoplasmic body which unites with another to form a

gamopetalæ (ga-mo-pet'a-lē), n. pl. [Gr. gamos, marriage, union, and petalon, a petal.] In bot. a term applied to plants which have the petals united into a single corolla. See POLYPETALÆ.

Gamp (gamp), n. A humorous name for a big, clumsy umbrella, from the fact that Mrs. Gamp in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit

Mrs. Gamp in Dickens's Martin Chuztewit used to carry such about with her.

Ganteine (gan'tē-in), n. [Fr. gant, a glove.]
A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves.

Gap (gap), v.t. pret. & pp. gapped; ppr. gapping, 1. To notch or jag; to cut into teeth. 'A cut with a gap'd knife.' Sterne.

—2. To make a break or opening, as in a fance well, or the like. fence, wall, or the like.

Ready! take aim at their leader—their masses are gapp'd with our grape. Tennyson.

Gape, n. [add.] pl. A fit of yawning. Another hour of music was to give delight or the gapes, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.

Miss Austen.

Gaper, n. [add.] One of the Eurylainine, a sub-family of fissirostral insessorial birds. Gaping-stock (gaping-stok), n. A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a gaping-stock and a scorn to the young volunteers.

Godwin.

Garb (garb), v.t. To dress; to clothe. Tenny-

Garden-party (gar'dn-par-ti), n. A select company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

Gasogene (gas'o-jēn), n. Same as Gazo

gene. Gasoline, (gas'o-lën, gas'o-līn), n. Gasolene, Gasolene (gas'o-lēn, gas'o-līn), n. Same as Air-gas (which see). Gastroenteric (gas'trō-en-ter"ik), a. [Gr. gastēr, stomach, antera, intestines.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

faining to the stomach and intersines. Gastrolith (gas'tro-lith), n. [Gr. gastër, the belly, and lithos, a stone.] A concretion found in the stomach; specifically, one of those concretions called erab's eyes. See under CRAB.

under CRAB.

Gastrophrenic (gas-trō-fren'ik), a. [Gr. gastēr, stomach, phrēn, the diaphragm.]

Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm. Gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas/kuler), a. [Gr. gastēr, stomach, E. vascular.] Pertaining alike to the stomach or digestive system, and the vascular or circulatory system; as, the gastrovascular body-cavity of certain animals.

Gastrula. [add.] In embryology, the form

the gastrovascular body-cavity of certain animals.

Gastrula. [add.] In embryology, the form which a morula takes when one half becomes folded in so as to line the other half. Gastrular (gas'trū-ler), a. Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation.

Gastrulation (gas'trū-ler), a. Pertaining to a gastrula or a gastrulation.

Gastrulation (gas'trū-ler), a. In biol. formation of a gastrula; the process by which a germ changes from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula.

Gate-money (gat'mu-m), n. Money taken at a gate or entrance for admission to see some open-air contest or performance.

Gau (gou), n. [G.] A territorial and political division in ancient German states, including several villages or hundreds, and having a certain semi-independence.

Gaunch (gänsh), n. A Turkish mode of punishment. See GANCH, nt. H. Brooke.

Gavage (ga-väzh'), n. [Fr.] A method of fattening poultry by which they are kept closely confined, and made to swallow definite quantities of food at intervals.

Gazee (gā-zē'), n. One who is gazed at 'Relieve both parties—gazer and gazee.' De Quincey.

Gettonogamy (gi-to-nog'n-mi), n. [Gr.]

Quincey.

Guinney.

Gettonogamy (gi-to-nog'a-mi), n. [Gr. getton, gettons, a neighbour, and games, marriage.] In bot a crossing between separate flowers growing on the same plant.

Gelastic (je-las'tik), a. [Gr. gelastics, pertaining to laughter, gelastes, a laugher, from gelao, to laught.] Pertaining to laughter.

Ollating and expanding the gelastic muscles.' Tom. Brown.

Gelastic Gelastic p. [Sas preceding legister of the same plants.]

Gelastic (je-las'tik), n. [See preceding.] Something capable of exciting smiles or

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that gelastics had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind. Southey.

Gelose (je'los), n. [L. gelo, to congeal.] Same

Gelbedista, ... Land. A drug prepared from the root of this plant and used in various diseases, including neuralgia, but rather

diseases, including neuralgia, but rather dangerous.

Gemmary, n. [add.] That branch of knowledge which treats of gems or precious stones. Poe. [Rare.]

Genealogy, n. [add.] Progeny; offspring. generation. Sterne. [Rare.]

Genuflect (jë'nū-lekt), n.i. To make a genuflection or genuflections; to kneel, as in worship. O. W. Hohmes.

Geogeny (jë-oj'e-nj), n. [Gr. gë, earth, and gen, root of genesis, &c.] That branch of natural science which treats of the formation of the earth; geogony. tion of the earth; geogony.

Geology (or rather geogeny let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes that the word geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly) is a specialised part of this special astronomy. cognizes but tac cial astronomy.

Geognosis (jē-og-nō'sis), n. [Gr. $g\bar{e}$, earth, and $gn\bar{v}sis$, a knowing.] A knowledge of the earth.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our geognosis.

George Eliot. ment of our geognosis.

Geolatry (jë-ol'a-tri), n. [Gr. gë, earth, and latreia, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects. 'Astrolatry in the East, and geolatry in the West.' Sir G. Cox.

Set G. Cox. Geomorphology (je o mor fol o ii), n. [Geo., from Gr. ge, the earth, and morphology.] The morphology of the earth; a branch of geographical science treating of the surface features of the earth and how they arise.

It was only after a time that Ramsay and Geikie among the English geologists, and Dana among the Americans, began to study what we now call geomorphology—the causal description of the earth's present elicit. H. J. Mackinder.

Geophagous (jē-of'a-gus), a. [See GEO-PHAGISM.] Earth-eating; as, geophagous tribes.

tribes. Geophagy (jë-of'a-ji), n. Geophagism; earth-eating. (jë'ō-tek-ton"ik), a. [Gr. gë, the earth, tektön, a builder.] Pertaining to the building up or structure of any part of the earth's crust; structural. Germanjum (jë-ma'ni-um), n. [L. Germanvia, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1885, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

and fine lustre.

dermicide (jer-mi-sid), n. [From germ, and L. cædo, to kill.] A substance that kills germs, especially the germs or microbes connected with certain diseases.

nected with certain diseases. Germiculture (jer'mi-kul-tūr), n. The cultivation of germs; the artificial cultivation of certain bacteria or disease germs for special purposes. Gesso (jes'sō), n. [It., from L. gypsum, gypsum.] A sort of fine plaster used by artists as a ground or surface for painting, or to form surface ornaments in relief. Ghawagae Chawagae Chawagae (Finewagae Chawagae)

Ghawazee, Ghawazi (gwize), n. The name given to a tribe of Egyptian dancinggirls: often confounded with the Almes or Almehs, who are principally female singers. The Ghawazee perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble.

Lane.

streets, even to amuse the rabble.

Ghazi (gä'zō), n. [Ar., contr. of ghazi-ūd.din. champion of the faith.] A title of honour assumed by or conferred on those Mohammedans who have distinguished themselves in battle against the 'infidels'. Ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), n. A sort of ghost or apparition belonging to a living person, leaving the body and returning to it at will: a belief held among some rude peoples. E. B. Tylor.

Ghost-word (gōst'werd), n. A spurious word that has come into existence through a misprint, through the misreading of a

word that has come into existence through a misprint, through the misreading of a manuscript, or similarly. Skeat.

Giallo-antico (fälfö-an-të/kō), n. [It. giallo, yellow, antico, ancient.] A fine yellow marble, much used in ancient Rome, and obtained from Numidia.

Gib (jib), v. i. To pull against the bit, as a horse, to jib.

Gibus (zhē-büs), n. [Fr., said to be from the name of a hat-maker.] A crush hat; an opera-hat. Thackeray.

Gigster (gig'ster), n. A horse suitable for a gig. 'The gigster, or light harness horse.'
J. H. Walsh.

Gilt, n. [add.] Gold; money.

Cilt-edged (gilt'ejd), a. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing paper or books. Popularly the term is applied to stocks or securities, the interest on which is absolutely safe, or as safe as in the case of any possible

safe, or as safe as in the case of any possible investment of money.

Gingelly (jin-jel'li), n. An Indian name of Sesamum indicum and Sesamum orientate and their seed.—Gingelly oit, a bland oil of a fine quality expressed from the seeds of the Sesamum indicum, often used in India as a salad-oil. It will keep for many years without becoming rancid. See TEEL. Gingitic (jin-jit'kl), a. Pertaining to gingelly or its seed.

Gingthe (ring'k\overline{0}, n. The Jananese pame

geny or its seed.

Gingko (ging'kō), n. The Japanese name for the maidenhair-tree (Salisburia adiantifolia). See Salisburia.

Gin-twist (jin'twist), n. A kind of mixed drink in which gin is a chief ingredient.

And at midnight, after the theatres, the young rakes and viveurs come swaggering in, and call loudly for gin-twist.

Thackeray.

Glader, n. [add.] — Glacier tables, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it from both: and accordingly the ice below it, from both; and accordingly



Glacier Table

its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. By and by the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrum becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. Prof. J. D. Forbes. Glacier-snow (gla'shi-er-snō), n. Same as Néve (which see).

Mede (which see).

Glass-rope (glas'rop), n. A name given to a species of siliceous sponge (Hyalonema Sieboldii) found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-body, supported by a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres, which are sunk in the mud of the sea bottom.

Gliddery (glid'der-i), a. [Connected with glide.] Notaffording firm footing; slippery. 'A steep and gliddery stairway.' R. D. Blackmore. [Provincial] Glimmer-gowk (glin'mer-gouk), n. An owl. Tennyson. [Provincial English.]

Glissade (glis-ad), n. [Fr. glissade, from phisser, to slide or glide, from D. glissen, to slide, allied to E. glide.] A sliding, especially down a slope; a sliding step in dancing—2. A slope formed of loose earth, saud, &c., falling from a higher elevation.

To the eastward I could see the greater part of

Co., Islamin from a migner coordinate.

To the eastward I could see the greater part of Kimawenzi, rising grandly with its jagged peaks and smooth gitssades of golden sand.

H. H. Fehnston.

Gloam (glom), n. The twilight; gloaming.

I saw their starved lips in the gloam, With horrid warning gaped wide. Keats:

Globe (glob), v.i. To become round or globe-shaped. E. B. Browning.
Gloomth (glomth), n. Gloom; the state of being gloomy; partial darkness. 'The gloomth of abbeys and cathedrals.' H. Walpole.

Watput. (glöri), v.t. To make glorious; to magnify and honour; to glorify. Greene. Glory-pea (glöri-pē), n. The commonname of a fine leguminous shrub of New Zealand (Clianthus puniceus), with beautiful crimson thaware.

y, Sc. fey.

Glossohyal (glos-sō-hi'al), a. [Gr. glossa, tongue, and E. hyoid.] In anat pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone. Glossopharyngeal (glossō-fa-rin'jē-al), a.

[Gr. glissa, tongue, and pharynx, the pharynx.] Pertaining both to the tongue and pharynx, as, the glossopharyngeal

Glottic (glot'ik), a. Of or pertaining to glot-

choole (glovik), a. Of or pertaining to glot-tology or glossology; glottological. Glottogonic (glot-tō-gon'ik), a. [Gr. glōtta, glossa, the tongue, and gonos, origin.] Per-taining to the origin of speech or languages. Ency. Brit.

Ency, Brtt.
Glottologist (glot-ol'o-jist), n. A student
of or one versed in glottology; a glossologist.
Glout (glout), n. [Akin to glout.] A sullen
or sulky look or manner; a pout.—In the
glout, in the sulks. [Provincial English.]

Mamma was in the glout with her poor daughter all the way.

Richardson.

Glow-lamp (glo'lamp), n. An electric lamp for the incandescent light. See Electric in Supp.

in Supp. Glucoside (glukō-sid), n. [From glucose, and term. -de.] One of a large group of substances, derived from animal or vegetable products, possessing the common property of yielding glucose.
Glumly (glum'li), adv. In a glum or sullen

manner; with morseness. Glutæofemoral (glū-teo-fem"o-ral) a. [Glutæus, and L. Jemur, the thigh.] Pertaining both to the buttocks and the thigh. Glutin (glu'tin), n. Same as Gliadine. Gnarl (narl), n. A growl; a snarl.

My caress provoked a long guttural guarl. Gnathic (nath'ik), a. [Gr. gnathos, the jaw.]

Partaining to the jaws. Grathidium (na-thidium). [Dim. from Gr. gnathos, the jaw.] One of the two branches of the lower mandible of birds.

branches of the lower mandible of birds.

Gnathism (nath'izm), m. [See preceding.]

Prominence of the jaws, especially prominence of the upper jaw. A. H. Keane.

Gnomed (nom'ed), a. Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. 'The haunted air and gnomed mine.' Keats.

Gnostic, a. [add.] Knowing; well-informed. skilful. Sir W. Scott. [Old slang.]

Gnostically (nos'tik-al-il), adv. In a gnostic or knowing manner; skilfully. Sir W. Scott. [Old slang.]

Goadster (god'ster), n. One who drives with a goad; a goadsman. Carlylle.

Goatsier (goadsman. Carlyle. Goat-pepper (göt/pep-én), n. A species of Cayenne pepper (Capsicum frutescens). Godshouse† (godz hous), n. An almshouse.

Canden.

Gold-crest (göld'krest), n. A name given especially to the Regulus cristatus, a very small European bird with beautiful golden feathers on the top of the head; the kinglet, or golden-crested wren. See REGULUS.

Golden, a. [add.]—Golden fleece, an order of knighthood: the Toison d'or. See under Toison.—Golden rose, in the R. Cath. Ch. an ornament of gold, in the form of a rose, consecrated by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some favoured personage.

Golden-crested (göld'en-krest-ed), a. Hav-ing a golden crest.—Golden-crested Wren. See Gold-grest, above.

Gold-mole (göld'möl), n. The chrysochlore

Gombeen-man (gom-ben'man), n. [Ir.]
In Ireland, a money-lender of the minor
class, who lends to poor people at a high
rate of interest.

Gombo (gom'bō), n. See ABELMOSCHUS.
Gombol (gom'bō), n. See ABELMOSCHUS.
Gompholite (gom'fō-lit), n. [Gr. gomphos, a nail, and lithes, stone.] Same as Nagelfill.
Gonangium (gō-nan'fi-um), n. [Gr. gonos, offspring, and angeion, a vessel.] In zool.
same as Gonotheca.

same as (gnotheea. Goneolinic (gon'e-ō-klin"ik), a. [Gr. goneus, goneos. a parent, and klinō, to incline.] Said of hybrids that show a marked resemblance to one or other parent instead of

standing midway between. loody (gud'i), a. Mawkishly well-inten-Goody (gud'i), a. Mawk tioned. See Goody-Good.

All this may be mere goody weakness and twaddle

Googul (gö'gul), a. See BALSAMODENDRON.
GOOT (gör), n. See DZIGGETAI.
GOOTA-THI (gö'ra-nut). See COLA-NUT.
GOOSEDETY--moth (gös'be-ri-moth), n. See
MAGPIE-MOTH.
GOTdianed (gor'di-and), a. [Alluding to the
well-known expression a Gordian knot.]

Tied or bound up in a knot; knotted. Keats. [Poetic.]

Gorgonzola (gorgonzola), n. A kind of ewe-milk cheese made in Italy and named after a village not far from Milan; also a cheese made in imitation of this.

cheese made in imitation of this. Gothically (goth': Kal-li), adv. In the Gothic style of architecture. 'A long aisle arched gothically overhead.' Thackeray. Gouache (gu-ish), n. [Fr.] 1. A method of painting in water-colours, the colours being so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface.—2. The pigment or mixture of pigments so used.

nace.—2. The pigment or mixture of pigments so used.

Gowdle, Gowdy (gou'di), n. [From gowd, Sc. for gold.] A fish of the goby family; a dragonet. [Scotch.] See Callyonimus.

Graafian (gräf'i-an), a. [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth Graaf, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century. I Graafian vesicles, in anat. numeroussmall globular transparent follicles found in the ovaries of mammals. Small at first and deeply bedded in the ovary, they gradually approach the surface, and finally burst and discharge the ovum.

Gracy (grā'si), a. Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical. 'A gracy sermon like a Presbyterian.' Pepps. [Rary]

Gradate (grā'dāt), v.t. [From grade, gradation.] To form with a series of grades or graduations; to cause to pass gradually from one shade or tint to another.

Graduate, v. [add.] In England the regular

one shade or tint to another.

Graduate, v. [add.] In England the regular usage is to say that a person graduates (takes an academical degree); in the United States they say that he is graduated.

Graham-bread (gram'breil), n. [From the name of an American lecturer on dietetics.]

A name given in the United States to brown-bread

Grand-aunt (grand'ant), n. The aunt of

Grand-Bunt (grand-ant), a. The aunt of one's father or mother.

Grand-ducal (grand-duk'al), a. Pertaining to a grand-duke, grand-duchess, or grand-duchy.

duchy.

Grand-uncle (grand'ung-kl), n. The uncle of one's father or mother.

Grangerism (gran'jer-izm), n. (From the Rev. James Granger, who in 1769 published a Biographical History of England, a work that various people illustrated by this method.) The practice of illustrating books to write another illustrations desired from hemond.] The practice of intestrating books by prints or other illustrations derived from various sources, often by simply cutting them out of other books; the mutilation of various books for the illustration of one.

various books for the illustration of one. Grangerite (grân'jêr-ib, n. A person who practises Grangerism (which see), or collects books illustrated on this system. Grangerize (grân'jêr-iz), v.t. To treat by the method called Grangerism. See above. Graphologic, Graphological (graf-ō-loj'ik, graf-ō-loj'ik-al), a. Pertaining to graphology.

ology.

Graphologist (graf-ol'o-jist), n. One who practises graphology.

Graphology (graf-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr. graphē, writing, and logos, doctrine.] The study of handwriting as a means of judging of the

writing, and logos, doctrine.] The study of handwriting as a means of judging of the writer's character.

Graspingness (grasp'ing-nes), n. The state or character of being grasping; rapacity. Richardson.

Graspless (grasp'les), a. Not grasping; having no grasp; relaxed. Coleridge.

Graspassant (gras'ant), a. [L. grassuri, to be moving about.] Moving about, stirring; in full swing. 'Malefactors and cheats everywhere grassant. Roger North.

Grave-fellow (grav'fel-lô), n. One who lies in the same grave as another; the sharer of a grave. 'The grave-fellow of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones.' Fuller.

Grave-man (grav'man), n. A sexton; a gravedigger. Wm. Combe.

Gravigrade (grav'i-grad), a. Of or pertaining to the Gravigrada; as, the gravigrade family includes the extinct megatherium, mylodon, &c.

Gray, a. [add.]—Gray cotton, Gray goods, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

dved cotton cloth.

Gray, Grey (grā), v.t. To cause to become gray; to change to a gray colour.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle, Or change but the complexion of one hat Yet thou hast gray d a thousand. Shi Yet thou hast gray d a thousand. Shirley.

Greciam, n. [add.] A gay roistering fellow.

'A well-booted Grecian in a fustian frock and jockey cap.' Graves. See under GRIG.

Green (gren), vi. To grow green; to become covered with verdure; to be verdurous.

'Yonder greening tree.' Tennyson. 'By greening slope and singing flood.' Whittier. Greenth (grenth), n. The quality of being green; greenness. 'The gleams and greenth of summer.' George Eliot.

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the greenth. H. Walpote.

Grim (grim), v.t. To make grim; to give a forbidding aspect to. Cartyle. Grippe (grip), n. [Fr., from gripper, to seize. See GRIP.] A name for influenza,

seize. See GRIP, A name for influenza, common in America.
Grizzle (griz'l), v.i. To grow gray or grizzly; to become gray-haired. Emerson.
Grobian (grob'i-an), n. [G., from grob, coarse.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. 'Grobians and sluts.' Burton.

He who is a grobian in his own company will sooner or later become a grobian in that of his friends.

Kingsley.

Grog (grog), v.t. pret. & pp. grogged; ppr. grogging. 1. To make into grog by mixing water with spirits.—2. To extract grog from, by pouring hot water into an empty spirit cask, by which means a weak spirit may be extracted from the wood.

extracted from the wood.

Ground-game (ground'gām), n. A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, &c.

Ground-thrush (ground'thrush), n. See

inguished from winged-game, as pneasants, grouse, partridges, &c.

Ground-thrush (ground'thrush), n. See CINCLOSOMA.

Grouse-shoot (grous'shöt), n. A shooting of grouse; an occasion on which grouse are shot. G. Saintsbury.

Growler, n. [add.] A four-wheeled cab. [Colloq. or Slang.]

Grubby (grub'i), a. [From verb to grub.]

Dirty; unclean. 'A grubby lot of sooty sweeps or colliers.' Hood.

Grudgment (gruj'ment), n. The act of grudging; discontent; dissatisfaction. Browning. [Rare.]

Gruft (gruft), v.t. [Origin doubtful.] To begrine; to befoul; to besmear. 'Is nöase sa grufted wi' snuff.' Tennyson. [Provincial English.]

Gruiform (grö'i-form), a. [L. grus, a crane, forma, form.] Having the form or structure of the crane (the bird).

Grumpish (grum'pish), a. [From grumpy.]

Surly; gruff; cross; grumpy. 'If you blubber or look grumpish'. Mrs. Trollope.

Gruyère (gro-yar), n. [From Gruyères, a small town in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland.] A kind of Swiss cheese held in much repute. It is made of large size, is firm and dry, and exhibits numerous cells of considerable magnitude.

Guffaw (gui-fay), v.t. To burst into a loud or sudden laugh. Carlyle.

Guidelessness (fidles-nes), n. The state or condition of being guideless; want of guidance. 'To fight with poverty and guidelessness.' Kingsley.

Guidonian (gwē-do'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to Guido Aretino, or to the hexachordal system of music said to be introduced by him.

Guilala (gwē-do'ni-an), a. See Bilalo.

Guile (gil), n. [Fr. guiller, to ferment.] A brewer's vat for wort or fermenting liquor.

Guilala (gwē-lā'la), n. See BILALO.
Guile (gil), n. [Fr. guiller, to ferment.] A
brewer's vat for wort or fermenting liquor. See GYLE. Swift. Guillotinement (gil-lo-ten'ment), n.

capitation by means of the guillotine. Carlule

Guinea-pig. [add.] A derogatory name for a person who gets himself made a director of various companies solely for the

arrector or various companies solely for the sake of the fees received.
Gula. [add.] 1. In entomol. a part connected with the mouth of certain insects.

—2. In ornith, the upper part of the throat

of a bird.
Gulden (gul'den), n. The florin of Austria-Hungary and Holland, nominally equal to 2s. British money.
Gulf (gulf), v.t. To engulf; to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf. 'Gulfed with Proserpine and Tantalus.' Swinburne.
Gumby (gun'bi), n. A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made out of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, with a skin braced over it. Mich. Scott.
Gunnel (gun'el), n. A kind of fish. See Butterfish.

Gunnel (gun'el), n. A kind of fish. See Butterfish.
Gunyah (gun'yä), n. [Australian.] A rude hut or shelter of the Australian aborigines.
Gup. Gup-shup (gup, gup'shup), n. In India, gossip: tattle; topics of the time and place; current rumours.
Gustful (gustful), a. Attended with gusts; gusty. 'A gustful April morn.' Tenny-

Guttur (gut'er), n. [L.] The throat, especially, in ornith, the throat or front of the neck of a bird.

the neck of a bird.

Guzzle, n. [add.] Drink; intoxicating liquors. 'Threepenny guzzle.' Tom Brown.

Gymnasial (jin-näzi-al), a. Pertaining to a gymnasium; pertaining to a secondary school preparatory to the universities.

Gymnoblastic (jim-no-blastik), a. [Gr. gymnos, naked, and blastos, a bud.] Applied to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles. Allman.

Gynæconitis (ji-nē'kō-nī'tis), n. [Gr. gynaticatiks from unic amaikos, a woman.] 1.

kintis, from yine, gynatkos, a woman.] 1.
Part of a dwelling-house appropriated to the women, as among the ancient Greeks.— 2. Part of a Greek church in which the women sit.

2. Part of a Greek church in which the women sit.

Gynæolatry, Gyneolatry (jin-ë-ol'a-tri), n. [dr. yynë, a woman, and latreia, worship.] The extravagant adoration or worship of woman. J. R. Lowell.

Gynethusia. (jin-ë-hhësi-a), n. [Gr. yynë, a woman, and thusia, a sacrifice, an offering.] The sacrifice of women. [Rare.] The sacrifice of women. [Rare.] The sacrifice of youngarden, as, gyrational (ji-rä-shon-al), a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration; as, gyrational movements. R. A. Proctor.

Gyrostat (ji'rō-stat), n. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and statikos, stationary.] A modification of the gyroscope devised to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. It consists essentially of a fly-wheel with a massive rim, fixed on the middle of an axis which can rotate on fine steel pivots inside a rigid case.

Gyrus (ji'rus), n. pl. Gyri (ji'ri.) [L. gyrus, from Gr. gyros, a circle.] A gyre; a circular turn; a convolution: applied specifically in anat. to certain rounded ridges on the surface of the brain.

Habilable (hab'il-a-bl), α. [See HABILA-MENT.] Capable of being clothed. 'The whole habitable and habilable globe.'

Carlyle.

Carlyle.

Rabilatory (hab'il-a-to-ri), a. Pertaining to habiliments or clothing. 'The arcana of habilatory art.' Ld. Lytton.

Hacklet (hak'let), n. A marine bird: prohably one of the shear-waters. Kingsley.

Hacklog (hak'log), n. A chopping-block. 'A kind of editorial hacklog on which . . . to chop straw.' Carlyle.

Hadrosaurus(had'rō-sg-rus),n. [Gr. hadros, stout, bulky, and sauros, a lizard.] A fossilizard of the order Dinosauria reaching the length of twenty-eight feet, having the teeth in several rows, and feeding on vegetable substances.

tength of twenty-eight feet, having the teeth in several rows, and feeding on vegetable substances.

Hæmatocrya (hē-ma-tok'ri-a), n. pl. [Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and kryos, cold.]

Prof. Owen's name for the cold-blooded vertebrates, fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

Hæmatocrya! (hē-ma-tok'ri-al), a. In zool. pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatocrya; cold-blooded.

Hæmatophilia, Hæmophilia (hē-ma-tō-fili-a, hē'mō-fili-a), n. [Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and philos, loving.] In pathol. a constitutional weakness manifested by a tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death. In such persons a cut of the finger, a leech-bite, or the extraction of a tooth, may cause a flow of blood that proves quite uncontrollable.

tooth, may cause a now or brood that pro-quite uncontrollable,

Hæmatotherma (hē'ma-to-thèr'ma), n. pl.

[Gr. haima, haimatos, blood, and thermos, warm.] Prof. Owen's name for the warm-blooded vertebrates, which include the

blooded vertebrates, which include the mammals and birds.

Hæmatothermal (hē'ma-to-ther'mal), α. In 200l. pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatotherma; warm-blooded.

Hagweed (hag'wēd), n. A name for the common broom, in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broom-sticks.

For awful coveys of terrible things
On hagraeed broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the hut.

Hood. Hair-splitter (hār'split-er), n.

to hair-splitting or making nice distinctions in reasoning. De Quincey.

Half, n. [add.] A schoolboys' term for a session, a contraction of half-year; the term between vacations. T. Hughes.

Half-baked (haf'bakt), a. Not thoroughly baked; hence, raw; inexperienced; silly.

He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, half-baked. Kingsley.

Halfling† (haf'ling), n. A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny. Not a silver penny, not a halfway. Sir W. Scott.
Half-mast(häf'mast), n. The positiou when a ling is suspended not from the top of its staff or pole but about half-way down, usually as a mark of respect for the dead.
Halfness (häf'nes), n. The state of being half; incompleteness; incomplete character. Emerson.

Emerson.

Half-round, n. [add.] † A hemisphere. 'This fair half-round, this ample azure sky.'

Half-timer (häf'tīm-ėr), n. A pupil at an elementary school who attends only about half the normal time, being at work the re-mainder of the school-day.

mainder of the school-day. A proposition or statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth. E. B. Browning. Halite (hal'it), n. [Gr. hals, salt, and lithos, stone.] Common salt when in the form of real calt. stone.] (

Halitherium (ha-li-the'ri-um), n. [Gr. hals, halos, the sea, and therion, a beast.] A fossil cetaceous animal of the order Sireia, closely allied to the dugongs or seacows, found in the tertiary system.

cows, found in the ternary system. Hall-mark, fadd.] Hence, fig. any mark or stamp of genuineness or excellence. Hamna (hā'ma), n. Same as Ama. Hamite (ham'it), n. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah; an Ethiopian; a

negro.

Hammer, n. [add.]—Hammer and tongs, a colloquial expression meaning with great noise, vigour, or violence; violently; vigorously. While you were pelting away hammer and tongs. Dickens.

Hand-flower Tree, n. Same as Cheirostemon platanoides. See CHEIROSTEMON.

Handjar (handjir), n. [Ar. khan-djur.] A kind of dagger. 'Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, handjars and yataghans.' Disraeli.

Hand-list (hand'list), n. A concise list of

Hand-list (hand'list), n. A concise list of things (as of books) for easy reference. Handshaking (hand'shāk-ing), n. The shak-ing of hands in a friendly way.

mg of hands in a triendry way.

Handspring (hand'spring), n. A kind of
somersault in which the performer touches
the ground with the palms of his hands
when his feet are raised in the air.

Hanger, n. [add.] An elementary character
traced by children in learning to write, often
spoken of in conjunction with pot-hooks.

Hanging compages (hong'ing kinn pee), a

Hanging-compass (hang'ing-kum-pas), n. See under Compass.

See under COMPASS.

Hanging-post (hang'ing-post), n. The post on which a door or gate is hung or hinged.

Hanging-wall (hang'ing-wal), n. Inmining, the upper wall of an inclined vein; the rock which hangs over the lode. Ure.

Hara-kiri (hā'ra-ki'ri). Same as Harri-

Harateen (ha-ra-ten'). Same as Harrateen. Hard-bitten (hard'bit-n), a. [Comp. fair-spoken.] Sharp-tongued. 'A shrewd, hard-bitten, choleric old fellow.' Kingsley.

Hare, Indd. |—Hare and hounds, a game in which persons called 'hares' are chased by others called 'hounds' who start some time after them and try to overtake them, heing atter them and try to overtake them, being guided by scraps of paper ('scent') let fall by the 'hares': called also a paper-chase. Harman-beck † (här'man-bek), n. Same as Beek-harman. Sir W. Scott.
Harshen (harsh'n), v.t. 1. To render harsh or hard and rough. Kingsley.—2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and harshened spirit. Kingsley.

Source and narrenea spirit. **Migracy.**

Harvestry (här'vest-ri), n. The act or operation of harvesting; that which is reaped and gathered in; crop. Swinburne. Hash, n. [add.]—To make a hash, to cut or knock to pieces; to destroy or ruin. 'Bold Drake, the chief who made a fine hash of all the powers of Spain.' R. H. Barham.

Hateable (hät'a-bl), a. Same as Hatable. Carabale.

Hat-stand, Hat-tree (hat/stand, hat/tre), n. A stand for hanging hats on. Hatt (hat), n. Same as Hatti-sherif. Having (having), a. Covetous; greedy. Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so 'having',

George Eliot.

Hawbuck (ha'buk), n. (Lit. hedge-buck,

the haw- being the same as haw- of haw-thorn. An unmannerly lout; a clown. thorn.]

Hawkish (hak'ish), a. Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; flerce. 'Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline.'

hawm (ham), v.i. To lounge; to loiter; to loat. Tennyson. [Provincial English.]
Hay,n. [add.]—To make hay, to throw things

into confusion: to scatter everything about in disorder. H. Kingsley. [Colloq.]

Hay-asthma (ha'ast-ma), n. Same as Hay-

Hay-asthma (hā'ast-ma), n. Same as Hay-fever. Southey.

Hazard. [add.] In golf, a general term for a bunker or any other piece of bad ground.

Hazel-grouse (hā'zel-grous), n. Bonasa (or Bonasia) sylvestris, a kind of grouse occur-ring over a great part of continental Europe and Asia, inhabiting heaths, thickets, woods &c. woods, &c.

woods, &c. Heap, n. [add.]—To strike all of a heap, to throw into bewilderment or perplexity; to confound; to surprise or astonish to an extreme degree. See AHEAP.

extreme degree. See Assert All of a heap. However, soon recollecting myself, 'Sir,' said 1, 'I have not the presumption to hope such an honour.'

Richardson.

Heaped (hēpt), p. and a. Piled or raised into a heap.—Heaped measure, quantity ascertained by heaping up the goods in the measure. Such measure is used for coals, potatoes, fruit, or other goods which cannot be conveniently stricken, that is, made level with the top of the measure by passing a straight bar over it.

Heart-certain (hirt/ser-tan or härt/ser-tin), n. Thoroughly sure or certain.

One felt heart-certain that he could not miss.

One felt heart-certain that he could not miss His quick-gone love. Keats.

Hearth-stead (härth'sted), n. The place of the hearth. 'His father's hearth-stead.' Southey.

Heart-shake (hart'shak), n. A defect in timber characterized by cracks extending from the pith outwards

from the pith outwards.

Heat, n. [add.] Sexual excitement or desire in animals.

Hebdomadally (heb-dom'ad-al-li), adv.
In a hebdomadal manner; by the week; from
week to week. Contemp. Rev.
Hecatontome (hek'a-ton-tom), n. [Gr.
hekaton, a hundred, and tomos, a volume.]
An aggregate of a hundred volumes.

'Whole hecatontomes of controversy.'

Milton. [Rare.]
Hectastyle (hek'ta-stil) a. An incorrect

Milton. [Rare.]
Hectastyle (hek'ta-stil), a. An incorrect
form for hexastyle. Defoe.
Hederate (he'de-rat), vt. [L. hedera, ivy.]
To adorn or crown with ivy. 'Neither
laureated nor hederated poet.' Fuller.
Hedge-wine (hej'win), n. Poor, worthless,
or very interior wine. 'Homely cakes and
harsh hedge-wine.' Chapman.
Hedonics (he-don'its), n. [See Hedden of the some of the sure; the science of active

Hedonics (hē-don'iks), n. [See Hedonics]
That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

Heelball (hēl'bal), n. A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brass done with heelball upon white paper. Scotsman Newspaper.

Heliograph, n. [add.] The name is often used for any of the instruments known as the heliostat (which see).

Heliograph, (hē'li-ō-graf), v.t. and i. To convey or communicate by means of a heliograph, heliostat, or similar instrument. Heliography, ladd.] The method of communicating to a distance by means of the heliograph or heliostat, that is, by the sun's rays reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (hê'li-ō-gra-vūr), n. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, and Fr. gravure, engraving.]

1. A method of engraving by means of photography; photo-engraving.—2. A print produced in this way.

Heliotropically (hē'li-ō-trop''ik-al-li), adv.

produced in this way.

Heliotropically (hē'li-o-trop"ik-al-li), adv.

In a heliotropic manner; by turning towards
the sun or the light. Darwin.

Helium (hē'li-um), n. [From Gr. hēlios, the
sun, from the bright yellow line of its spectrum.] A recently discovered gaseous
element, 2 18 times as heavy as hydrogen,
but next to it the lightest element known,
found in several soroughter was miyarels.

found in several somewhat rare minerals.

Hellenism, n. [add.] The type of character usually considered peculiar to the ancient Greeks or Hellenes, marked by love of intellectual and physical culture, and of the beautiful in art and nature.

Heloderma (hē-lo-dèr'ma), n. [Gr. hēlos, a nail, a stud, a wart or knob, and derma, skin.] A Mexican genus of venomous lizards, the only venomous lizards known. A specimen of one of the species, H. horridum,



Heloderma horridum.

was brought to the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1882, and was then conclusively proved to be venomous, having killed a guinea-pig in three minutes by its bite. All its teeth are furnished with poison glands. H. horridum is about 3 feet long; the body is rather thick and squat, and covered with numerous rough scales. It forms burrows under the roots of trees, is nocturnal in habits, and is said to feed on insects, worms, millipeds, &c.

manis, and is said to feed on insects, worms, millipeds, &c.

Hemathermal (hē-ma-thermal), n. Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hematothermal.

Hematophilia. See HÆMATOPHILIA (in Supp.).

Hemispheroid (he-mi-sfēr'oid), n.

Hemispheroid (he-mi-sfēr'oid), n. The half of a spheroid.

Hemostatic (hē-mo-stat'ik), n. [Gr. haima, hlood, and statikos, causing to stand.] Relating or pertaining to stagnation of the blood; causing stagnation of the blood.

Henequen (hen'e-ken), n. [Sp.] A valuable fibre obtained from one or more species of agave, cultivated more particularly in Yucatan, and also called Sisal hemp.

Henothetism (hem'o-thē-lzm), n. [Gr. heis, henos, one, and theos, god.] The belief in or worship of one god or detty as supreme among others; the worship of a deity as peculiarly belonging to some people or tribe.

If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians it can be neither Monotheism or Polytheism, but only Henotheism.

Max Miller.

Henotic (he-not'ik), a. [Gr. heis, henos, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile; harmonizing. Gladstone. Henpeck (hen'pek), a. The rule or government of a husband by his wife; henpecking. 'Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck.'

Cartyle. [Rare.]

Hepatologist (hep-a-tol'o-jist), n. One who is skilled in hepatology.

Hepatology (hep-a-tol'o-ji), n. [Gr. hēparo, hēpatos, the liver, logos, discourse.] The branch of medicine or physiology that deals with the liver

with the liver.

Repatotomy (hep-a-toto-mi), n. [Gr. hepun, heputo, shautos, the liver, and tomē, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the

liver.

Heptad (hep'tad), n. [Gr. heptas, heptados, a unity of seven, from hepta, seven.] In chem. an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

Heroize (he'rō-iz), v.t. To represent as heroic; to give the character of hero or demigod to. 'Heroized forms of the god of the dead.' Ency. Brit.

Heroum, Heroon (he-rō'um, he-rō'on), n. [L. heroum, Gr. herōon. See Hero.] Among the ancient Greeks and Romans a shrine or temple in memory of a hero.

temple in memory of a hero.

[Andromache] was supposed to have died at Pergamus, where, in after years, a heroum was crected to her memory.

Smith's Dict. of Biog.

Herringer (her'ing-er), n. A person engaged in herring-fishery. 'Merchant skippers and herringers.' Kingsley.
Hesperornis (hes-per-or'nis), n. [Gr. hesperos, evening, the west, and ornis, a bird.]
A fossil genus of swimming birds found in the shally formation of Kenses, grache like the chalk formation of Kansas; grebe-like birds about 6 feet long, with rudimentary or abortive wings, and having jaws armed with teeth, which are not set in sockets,

but in a common groove. **Hesthogenus**(hes-tho'jen-us), a. [Gr. esthës, clothing, root gen, to produce.] In ornithol.

covered with down when hatched, as the young of certain birds.

Hetairism (he-ti'rizm), n. Same as Heta-rism. Sir J. Lubbock.

rism. Sir J. Lubbock.

Heterocercy (he'te-ro-sèr'si), n. The character of being heterocercal; inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes.

Heterodont (he'te-ro-dont, a. [Gr. heteros, different, and odous, odontos, a tooth.] Having teeth differing among each other, as molars, incisors, &c.: opposed to homodont.

Heteroccious (he-te-reshus), a. Pertaining to or characterized by heteroccism

to or characterized by heteroesism.

Heteroesism (he-te-re'sism), n. [Gr. heteros, different, and oikos, a house.] A condition characterized by a different state of development occurring in a parasitic organism as it changes its seat from one body or 'host' to another.

Heterocismal (he'te-rē-siz"mal), a. Per taining to or characterized by heterocism.

taining to or characterized by heterocism. Heteroga.my (he-te-rog'a-mi), n. The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

Heterology (he-te-rol'o-ji), n. [Gr. heteros, different, logos, relation, analogy.] In biol. want or absence of analogy between parts, resulting from their consisting of different absumed to most the same alements in different and the same alements in different. resulting from their consisting of therein elements, or of the same elements in differ-ent proportions; difference in structure from the type or normal form resulting from morbid action.

reom morbid action.

Reteromorphism, n. [add.] 1. The state or quality of being heteromorphic; existence under different forms at different stages of development.—2. In bot. the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs.

Reteromorphy (he te-ro-mor-fi), n. Same as Heteromorphism.

Reteromorphism to heteronomy splicet.

taining or relating to heteronomy; subject to the law of another.

Heteronomy (he-te-ron'o-mi), n. [Gr. he-teros, different, and nomos, a law.] Subor-dination or subjection to the law of another: dination or subjection to the law of another; opposed to autonomy; especially, in the Kantian philosophy, the being governed or guided by the laws or restrictions imposed on us by nature or by our appetites, passions, and desires, and not by reason.

Heteronym (he'te-rō-nim), n. [Gr. heteros, other, nooma, a name.] I. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different monunciation and meaning: a lead the

pronunciation and meaning; as lead the verb and lead the metal.—2. Another name for the same thing.

Heterophagous (he-te-rof'a-gus), a. [Gr. heteros, other, phagein, to eat.] In ornithol, requiring to be fed by their parents, as the young of certain birds.

young of certain birds.

Heterophemy (he-te-rof'e-mi), n. [Gr. he-teros, different, and phēmi, to speak.] 1. The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant.—

2. Mispronunciation.

Heteroplastic (he'te-ro-plas"tik), a. heteros, different, and plastikos, plastic, from lasso, to form.] Same as Heterolo-

Heterosporous (he-te-ros'po-rus), a. [Gr. heteros. different, sporos, seed.] In bot. heteros, different, sporos, seed. In bot. having spores of different kinds; having microspores and macrospores, or male and female spores

Heterotactous (he'te-ro-tak"tus), a. Heterotaxy (he'te-ro-tak'si), n. [Gr. heterotaxy, different, and taxis, arrangement different from that existing in a normal form or type; confused, abnormal, or heterogeneous arrangement or structure.

Heterotopous (he-te-rot'o-pus), a. Heteroupous (heteroto-pus), a. Fertaining to or characterized by heterotopy. Heterotopy (heterotopy), n. [Gr. heteros, different, and topos, place.] Disarrangement in order or position; displacement; in biol. abnormal position of an organ or transferm.

structure Hexateuch (heks'a-tūk), n. [Gr. hex, six, and teuchos, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament as forming one whole. Hey-go-mad (ha'go-mad). A colloquial expression implying an extreme degree, absence of restraint, or the like.

Away they go cluttering like hey-go-mad. Sterne.

Hey-pass (hā'pas), interj. An expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to change or disappear suddenly; presto! Milton.

Hiding (hid'ing), n. A flogging, thrashing, or beating. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a hiding for his impudence.

C. Reads.

High, a. [add.]—High wine, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or astrong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.

High-horse (hi-hors), n. See under High. Hill-fever (hil/fe-ver), n. Same as Jungle-

fever.

Hind-leg (hind'leg), n. One of the back or posterior legs of anything; as, the hind-leg of a horse, of a chair, or the like.

Hinterland (hin'terland), n. [G., equivalent to E. hinder land.] A track of country lying inland from a coast region, especially applied to regions in Africa inland from coast districts belonging to European powers

Hippiatric (hip-pi-at'rik), a. [See next art.] Pertaining to veterinary surgery.
Hippiatry (hippi-at-ri), n. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and iatros, a physician.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary sur-

gery.
Hircine (hersin), a. (L. hircus, a goat.)
Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having
a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish.
'Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in
many of its habits.' J. G. Wood.

The landlady . . . pulled a hircine man or two hither, and pushed a hircine man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture. . . C. Reade.

Hirundine (hi-run'din), a. [L. hirundo, a swallow.] Pertaining to or resembling a swallow. 'Activity almost super-hirun-dine.' Carlyle.

dine.' Carlyle.

Histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), n. Histrionic behaviour; theatrical manners or deportment; histrionism. W. Black.

Hoarsen (hörs'n), v.t. or i. To make or to grow hoarse. 'To hoarsen my voice and roughen my character.' Richardson.

Hoggism (hog'izm), n. Hoggishness.

In hoggism sunk

In hoggism sunk
I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.

Wolcot.

Hoghood (hog'höd), n. The state Wictot.

Hoghood (hog'höd), n. The state or condition of a hog. 'Temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.' Caripte.

Holethnic (hol-eth'nik), a. Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race. Academy. See next art.

Holethnos (hol-eth'nos), n. [Gr. holos, entire, whole, and ethnos, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate peoples or branches. It seems hard to avoid the condusion that the vari-

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently termed the Aryan kolethnor, in contradistinction to its later representatives a marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts.

Academy.

Holoblast (hol'o-blast), n. [Gr. holos, whole, entire, and blastos, a bud or germ.] In 2001. an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter; as contradistinguished from a meroblast (which see).

Molophrastic (hol-o-fras'tik), a. [Gr. holos, whole, phrasis, a phrase.] In philol. having the effect or force of a phrase or sentence.

Between the holophrastic gesture or uttered sign, and the sentence which we can now substitute for it.—for example, between the sign of beckoning and the equivalent sentence, 'I want you to come here'—lies the whole history of development of inflective speech.

W. D. Whitney.

speech.

W. D. Whitney.

Holosteric (hol-o-ster'ik), a. [Gr. holos, whole, and stereos, solid.] Wholly solid: specifically applied to harometers constructed wholly of solid materials, and so as to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without the intervention of liquids. The aneroid harometer is an example.

Home-coming (hōm'kum-ing), n. The act of coming home; a coming to what is to be one's abode; festive celebration when a person comes home.

Homethrust (hōm'thrust), n. A well-directed, effective, or telling thrust; an action or remark which seriously affects a rival or antagonist.

rival or antagonist.

The duke . . . felt this a home-thrust. Disraeli.

Homocercy (hō-mō-ser'si), n. The state of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the lohes of the tails of fishes.

Homodont (hō' mō-dont), a. [Gr. homos, same, odous, odontos, a tooth.] Having teeth all similar, as certain animals: opposed to heterodont. Prof. Flower.

Homogamy (hō-mog'a-mi), n. The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

phronte nover mature smartaneously.

Homophomic (hō-mō-fon'ik), a. 1. Same as Homophomus.—2. Specifically, in music, a term applied to a composition consisting of a principal theme or melody, with accompanying parts merely serving to strengthen it: contradistinguished from polyphonic (which see)

(which see).

Homoplasmy (hō-mō-plaz'mi), n. In biol.
the condition or quality of being homoplastic; similarity in form or structure with
difference of origin; resemblance not resulting from descent from a common stock, but from the influence of surrounding circum-

Homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), a. Pertaining or relating to homotaxy or homotaxis. Homotaxy (hō-mō-tak'si), n. Same as Homotaxis. Huzdey.

Homotypic (hō-mō-tip'ik), a. Pertaining to

Homotypic (ho-mo-to-m, homotypy; homotypy), homotypy, ho-motypid.

Homotypy (hō-mot'i-pi), n. [Gr. homos, same, typos, type.] In biol. similarity of structure in two or more organs or parts of the same animal; serial homology. Owen. Homuncule (hō-mung kul), n. Same as Homunculus. C. Reade. Romy (hō'mi), a. Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. [Rare.]

I saw ... plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here, which looked very homy.

Kingsley.

Honey-badger (hun'i-baj-èr), n. Same as Ratel.

Rated.

Honorarian (on-o-rā'ri-an), n. A student who takes a degree with university honours.

Hoodlum (höd'lum), n. [Origin doubtful.]

A young, hectoring vagabond; a lounging, good-for-nothing quarrelsome fellow; a rough; a rowdy. [United States slang.]

Hopper (hop'er), n. A hop-picker. Dichens.

Horned-pout (hornd'pout), n. A North American fish. Called also Bull-head and Cat-fish. See Bull-HEAD.

Horrification (hor'rid-ka'shon), n. 1. The act of horrifying; a state of being horrified.

—2. Something that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light

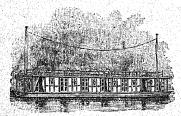
As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or some German horrifications. Miss Edgeworth,

Horse-sugar (hors'shu-ger), n. Same as Sweet-leaf.

Meset-teal. Horsiness (hors'i-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being horsy; inclination to devote one's attention to horses and matters connected with them.—2. Something pertaining to horses, as the smell of a stable or the like.

It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my *horsiness*, Before I dare to glance upon your grace. *Tennyson*.

Hot-pot (hot'pot), n. In cockery, a dish consisting of small chops of neck of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes. Thackeray.
House-boat, [add.] Boats constructed to serve as permanent dwellings are especially common in some parts of Asia, as on the Chinese rivers for instance. In England



House-boat on the Thames,

house-boats-consisting of a boat carrying a wooden house—are now common on the Thames, heing used to give their owners and friends an outing on the water in the warmer season.

warmer season.

House-carl (hous kärl), n. [A.Sax. hüs-carl.—his, house, carl, a man.] In Anglo-Saxon times the name for the members of the body-guard of the kings and nobles.

House-flag (hous flag), n. The private flag of a shipping house or firm. W. C. Russell.

Houselessness (hous'les-nes), n. The condition of being houseless. Dickens.
Housemaid, [add.]—Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic dropsical effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneepan, and so called because it was thought most common amoug housemaids who had much kneeling while scrubbing floors, &c.
House-mate (hous'māt), n. One who lives in the same house with another; a fellow lodger or tenant. Carlyle.
House-warming. Resolved . . . to housewarm my Betty'. Pepys.
Housty (hous'ti), n. A sore throat. Kingsley. (Troylenish (hoi'den-ish), a. Same as Hoidenish. "Too hoydenish and forward'. H. Kingsley.

Kingsley.

Kingsley.

Huck (huk), n. The hip. Tennyson. [Provincial English.]

Huckle-bone, n. [add.] One of the small metatarsal bones in the foot of a sheep and some other quadrupeds. 'The little square hunds have in the suck place of the hinder huccle-bone in the ancle place of the hinder legge. J. Udall.

Hulking (hulk'ing), a. [From hulk.] Large

and clumsy of body; loutish; unwieldy. You are grown a large hulking fellow since I saw you last.

Henry Brooke.

Hulky. [add.] Hulking; clumsy; loutish. I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fellow who turned to challenge me. George Eliot.

Humanist. [add.] The name is most commonly applied to one of those who took an active part in the revival and spread of classical learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, as part of the Renaissance movement.

Humanitarian, n. [add.] One who believes that man's duty is limited to the promotion of the welfare of the human race.

Humanitarianism, n. [add.] The doctrine of the humanitarians.

of the humanitarians.

Humanness (human-nes), n. The state or quality of being human; humanity. E. B. Browning.
Hummer. [add.] A humming-bird.

Humorsomeness (hū'mer-sum-nes or ū'mer-sum-nes), n. The state or quality of being sum-nes), n. The state or quality of be humorsome; capriciousness; petulance.

I never blame a lady for her humorsomeness so much as . . . I blame her mother, Richardson,

Humph (humf), interj. [Comp. the similar sounds hem, hum, hm.] An exclamation expressive of disbellef, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like: sometimes used as a verb = to make such an exclamation. Humpy (hum'pi), n. [Australian word.] An Australian name for a rude hut or shelter of beats.

of bark.

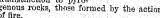
the river Huon.] A species of large Tasmanian trees belonging to the genus Dacrydium (which see). **Hycsos** (hik'sos). See Shepherd Kings under

SHEPHERD.

SHEPHERD.

Hydræmia (hī-drē'mi-a), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and haima, blood.] A stat? of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess; anæmia.

Hydria (hī'dri-a), n. [Gr., a water-pot, from hydōr, water.] In archieot. a variety of ancient Greek vase, with a roundish body, a narrow neck, two handles projecting in a horizontal manner from the sides, and often a third upright one at the neck. sides, and often a third upright one at the neck. Hydrogenous, a. [add.] Formed or produced by water; specifically, in geol. a term applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, those formed by the action of fire.



of fire.

Hydrolysis (hī-drol'i-sis), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, lysis, a dissolving.] Chemical decomposition in which the decomposed substance takes up water in the process of decomposing. See quotation under next.

Hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit'ik'), a. Pertaining to, accompanied by, or inducing hydrolysis.

All the ferments capable of being taken the state of the

accompanied by, or inducing by the system. All the ferments capable of being isolated from the tissues and fluids of the body are hydrolytic; that is, they all cause water to be taken up by the substance in which they induce decomposition.

Prof. Rutherford. Hydromania (hī-drō-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. hydōr,

water, and mania, madness.] A species of melancholia or mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning.

commit suicide by drowning.

Hydromechanics (h'drō-me-kan'iks), n.
The mechanics of water and fluids in general, a science which comprises three hranches—hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics. Ency. Brit.

Hydrophone (hi'drō-fōn), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and phōnē, voice.] An electrical apparatus, one part of which is sunk to a depth of 30 or 40 feet in the sea, and communicates by wires with the shores, intended to give warning of the approach of a torpedo-boat or other vessel, being made to act by the vibrations set up in the water by the propeller of the vessel.

to act by the propeller of the vessel.

Hydroquinone, Hydrokinone, (hī-drō-kwi'nōn, hī-drō-ki'nōn), n. See Kinone.

Hydrosoma (hī-drō-sō'ma), n. Same as Hydrosoma

Hydrosphere (hī'drō-sfēr), n. [Gr. hydōr, water, and sphaira, sphere.] The water-sphere or envelope of the globe. See Litho-SPHERE

sphere.
Hydrostatic, a. [add.]—Hydrostatic bed,
same as Water-bed (which see).
Hydrozoal (hi-dro-zō'al), a. Pertaining, relating to, or resembling a hydrozoon or the
Hydrozoa. H. A. Nicholson.
Hyetology (hi-e-tol'o-ji), n. (Gr. hyetos,
rain, and logos, a discourse.) That branch
of meteorology which treats of all the phemoment connected with rain.

of meteorology which treats of all the phenomena connected with rain. Hyk-shos, Hyksos, (hik'shos, hik'sos), n. See Shepherd Kings under SHEPHERD. Hylogenesis, Hylogeny (hi-lō-jen'e-sis, hiloje-ni), n. [Gr. hyle, matter, and genesis, birth.] The origin of matter. Hylology (hi-lō'o-jī), n. [Gr. hyle, matter, and logos, a discourse.] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. Krauth. Hymenial (hi-mēni-al), a. Pertaining to the hymenium of fungi.
Hyperkinesis (hi'pēr-ki-nē'sis), n. [Gr. hyper, over, and kinēsis, motion.] Abnormal increase of muscular movement; spasmodie action; spasm.

mal increase of muscular movement; spasmodic action; spasm.

Hyperkinetic (hi'per-ki-net''ik), a. Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

Hypermetropia, Hypermetropy (hi'permetro'y)-ia, li-per-metro-pi), n. [Gr. hyper, beyond, metron, measure, ops. the eye.]

A defect of a person's eyesight consisting in the fact that the focus for all objects falls behind the retina so that they cannot be seen clearly; longsightedness. It is corrected by the use of convex lenses.

Hypermetropic (hi'per-me-trop-ik), a. Pertaining to or characterized by hypermetropia.

tropia

Hyperplasia (hí-pèr-plā'si-a), n. [Gr. hyper over, plasts, a forming, from plasso, to form.] In pathol. an excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.

multiplication of cells.

Hyperpyrexia (hi'per-pi-rek"si-a), n. [Pre-fix hyper, and pyrexia.] In pathol. an excessive degree of fever.

Hypersthenia (hi-per-sthe'ni-a), n. [Gr. hyper, over, sthemos, strength.] In med. a morbid condition characterized by extreme

morbid condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena. Hypersthenic, a. [add.] Relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating: stimulating: stimulating: stimulating: of the nature of a hypha.

Hyphonycetous (hiffo-mise*funs). a. Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the Hyphonycetoes or microscopic vegetable moulds; as, hyphomycetous fungi.

Hypnobate (hip no bab), n. [Gr. hypnos, sleep, and baino, to go.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

Hypocristic (hip köris*tik), a. [Gr. hypokoristikos-hypo, and korē, girl, puppet, doll.] Pertaining to names that have got a diminutive or special form by way of ena diminutive or special form by way of endearment. Prof. Rhys.

Hypocotyl (hi'pō-kot-il), n. See extract.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyle-dons [i.e. the organs which represent the first leaves], has been called by many botanists the 'hypocoryle-donous stem', but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the hypocoly. Darachi.

Hypocotyledonous (hī'pō-kot-i-lē"don-us), a. In bat, situated under or supporting the cotyledons. Darwin.

cotyleaons. Darwin.

Hypocotylous (hi-pô-kot'il-us). a. Of or
pertaining to the hypocotyl. Nature.

Hypoderm, Hypoderma (hi'pô-derm, hipô-derma). n. [Gr. hypo, under, and derma,
the skin.] In bot. those layers of tissue lying

ü. Sc. abune:

Fate, für, fat, fall; mē, met, her: nöte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull; oil, pound;

under the epidermis, and which serve to strengthen the epidermal tissue.

Hyponasty (hi-pō-nas'ti), n. [Gr. hypo, under, and nastos, close-pressed, solid.] In bot. increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upwards. Darwin.

Hypostatization, Hypostasization (hipostatization, hipostasization (hipostatization, attribution of substantial existence to something. R. D. Archer-Hind.

Hypsibrachycephali (hip'si-brak-i-sef"ality, npk. [Gr. Aupnos, height, brachys, short, and kephalé, the head.] In ethn. those races of men characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malayan inhabitants of Madura.

such as the Malayan inhabitants of Madura.

Hypsodont (hip'so-dont), a. [Gr. hypsos, height, odous, odontos, a tooth.] Having an elevated crown; rising to some height above the jaw: said of teeth. Prof. Flower.

the jaw: said of teeth. Prof. Flower.
Hysterectomy (his-tèr-ek/to-mi), n. [Gr. hystera, the uterus, ek, out, tomē, a cutting.]
In surg. the operation of cutting out or removing the uterus.
Hysteresis (his-tèr-ē'sis), n. [Gr., from hysteros, behind, late.] In physics, a delay or retardation in the happening of some phenomenon; a lagging behind.
Hysteromania (his'tèr-ō-mā''ni-a), n. 1. Hysterical mania. 2. Nymphomania.

Τ.

Iatrochemical (i-ā/trō-kem"ik-al), a. [Gr. iatros, a physician.] Pertaining to an old medical theory in which chemistry was taken to explain physiological or pathological phenomena.

nomena.

[atrophysical (i-å/trö-fiz"ik-al), a. [See above.] Pertaining to the old medical theory according to which physics or natural philosophy served to explain physiological and other phenomena

other phenomena.

Icemanship (isman-ship), n. The special skill of an iceman; skill in surmounting the difficulties of travelling over ice, as in mountain climbing, &c. Proceed. R. G. S.

Ichthyolatry (it-thi-o'la-tri), n. [Gr. ichthyo, a fish, and latricia, worship.] Fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods. Layard.

Ichthyomorphic (it'chi-o-mor"ik), a. [Gr. ichthyo, a fish, morphic, shape.] Formed like a fish; as, the ichthyomorphic gods of ancient Svria and Assyria.

a usi; as, the tentagonary integers of an electric Syria and Assyria.

Ichthyornis (ik-thi-or'nis), n. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, and ornis, a bird.] A fossil genus of carnivorous and probably aquatic birds, one of the earliest known American forms. It



Fig. 1. Ichthyornis dispar, restored. Fig. 2. Right jaw, inner view; half natural size.

is so named from the vertebræ, which, even in the cervical region, have their articular faces biconcave as in fishes. It is also characterized by having teeth set in distinct sockets. Its wings are well developed, and the scapular arch and bones of the legs conform closely to the true bird type.

Iconic (!kon'ik), a. [Gr. eikonikos, from eikön, mage.] 1. Pertaining to the likeness or portrait of a person; portraying a person's features.—2. Pertaining to an icon or sacred image.

Image.

Iconomachy (i-ko-nom'ak-i), n. [Gr. eikön, an image, and machē, a fight.] A war against images; hostility to images or pictures as

objects of worship or reverence.

Iconostasis (i-kon-os'ta-sis), n. [Gr. eikön, image, stasis, a standing.] A sort of screen or partition in Greek churches dividing the sauctuary or part where the attar is from the rest of the church, and having three doors.

Idealist, n. [add.] One who idealizes; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagina-

who industry in lights of thing of magnitude; a visionary. Idealogic (f-de'a-loj"ik), a. Of or pertaining to an idealogue, or to his theories or ideas. Ideat, Ideate (f'de-at), n. In metaph, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. G. H. Lewes.

G. H. Leves. Identic note, in diplomacy, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power whom they wish to influence or warn. Ideogram (id's-ō-gram), n. Same as Ideogram)

Ideogram (id'ē-ō-gram), n. Same as Iaeograph.
Ideopraxist (id'ē-ō-prak'sist), n. [Gr. idea, idea, praxis, a doing.] One who puts ideas into practice; one who carries out ideal schemes. Carlyle.
Idiograph (id'i-ō-graf), n. [Gr. idios, proper to one's self, and graphō, to write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual; a private or trade mark.
Idiographic (id'i-ō-graf-ik), a. Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph.
Idiolatry (id-i-o'l'a-tri), n. [Gr. idios, proper to one's self, and latreia, worship.] Self-worship; extreme reverence for one's self; excessive self-esteem.

worship; extreme reverence for one's self; excessive self-esteem.

Idolify (i-dol'i-fi), v.t. To make an idol or object of veneration of. 'If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.' Southey. Igarape (i-ga-ra'pā), n. In Brazil, anatural navigable channel connecting one stream with another, or a side branch of a main stream. Proc. R.G.S.
Ignorantism (ig'nō-rant-izm), n. Same as Obscurantism.

Ignorantist (ig'nō-rant-ist), n. Same as bscurant.

Ignoralitist (ignorancist), is. Same as Obscurant.

Hiac (ili-ak), a. [See ILIAD.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or to the Trojan war.

'The Iliac cycle.' Gladstone.

Hiocaudal (ili-ō-kay'ad), a. [Ilium, and L. cauda, tail.] Pertaining both to the ilium and the tail.

Hiofemoral (il'i-ō-fem"o-ral), a. [Ilium, and L. femur, the thigh.] Pertaining alike to the ilium and the femur or thigh-bone.

Hiolumbar (il'i-ō-lum"o'bir), a. Pertaining to the ilium and the lumbar region or loins.

Hiecepration' (il'i-ō-lum"o'bir), a. Retaining to the being allured. 'Pleasant illecebrations.' Tom Brown.

Illusionable (il-lū'zhon-a-bl), a. Subject or liable to illusions. Academy.

liable to illusions. Academy.

Imitancy (im'i-tan-si), n. A tendency to imitate; imitation.

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle*.

illustrated under the different ngure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. Carojde.

Immune (im-mūn'), a. (L. immunis, free, exempt. See IMMUNIFY.] Having immunity; exempt; not liable to be affected with contagion; rendered proof against disease by a process of inoculation. See ANTITOXIO in Supp.

Immunize (im'mu-niz), v.t. pret. & pp. immunized; ppr. immunizing. To render immune; to make proof against poison, disease-germs, &c., received into the system. See above.

Impane (im-pār'), v.t. To impanate. Bale.

Impedance (im-pē'dans), n. [From impeda, A certain resistance or obstruction to the passage of electricity through conductors in certain circumstances.

Imperfectibility (im'pér-fek-ti-bil'1-ti), n.

certain circumstances.

Imperfectibility (im'pér-fek-ti-bil''1-ti), n.

The state or condition of being imperfectfible or incapable of being made perfect.

Imperfectible (im-pér-fek'ti-bl), a. Incapable of being made perfect.

Impertinence (im-pér-fi-nens), v. t. Totreat
within mortinence and eness or incultive

impertamence (in per incients), v.t. To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility. H. Walpole. [Rare.] Implacentalia. (im'pla-sen-tă'li-a), v. pl. The implacental or aplacental mammals. See Placentalia, Aplacental.

See PLACENTALIA, APLACENTAL.
Implemental (im-plē-ment'al), a. Of or pertaining to implements; consisting of implements; characterized by the use of implements or tools; as, the implemental remains of the river-drift period.
Imploratory (im-plora-to-1), a. Earnestly imploring; entreating. 'That long exculpatory imploratory letter.' Carlyle.
Implosion (im-ploraton), n. A sudden bursting inward: opposed to explosion. Sir Wyville Thomson.
Impoon (im-pin'), a. A South African species of antelope (Cephalopus mergens). See CEPHALOPUS.

CEPHALOPUS.

Importune, v.t. [add.] To annoy; to molest; to irritate, Gibbon.

nest; to itritate. Groom.

Impresario (im-presari-o), n. [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

Impressionism (im-preshon-izm), n. The special views, methods, or processes of impressionists.

oressionists

pressionists.

Impressionist (im-pre'shon-ist), n. One who tries to present us with his own impressions of things; one who takes rapid and sweeping views, laying little stress on details; especially, a painter who seeks to portray scenes or objects in their general effects, and as they first impress themselves, careless of truth in detail. Often used as

careless of truth in detail. Often used as an adjective; as, painters of the impressionist school. [Recent.]
Impressionistic (im-pre/shon-is"tik), a. Belonging to or characteristic of impressionism or impressionists.

Perpressionistic (im-pre/shon-is"tik al.

Impressionistically (im-pre'shon-is"tik-al-

Impressionistically (im-pre'shon-is"tik-alli), adv. In an impressionistic manner.
Imbread (in'bred), n. See under BAKER.
Imbread (in'bred), n. A sudden, violent
inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed
to outbreak. Carlyle.
Imbreed (in'bred), v.i. To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise
closely related; to breed in-and-in.
Imburst (in'beist), n. A bursting in from
without; an irruption; an inbreak: opposed
to outburst. Carlyle.
Incandescent, n. [add.]—Incandescent
light, in elect. see Electric in Supp.
Incarnate, a. [add.] [In. priv, and L. caro.
carnis, fiesh.] Not in the flesh; divested of
a body; disembodied. [Rare.]
I fear nothing... that devil carnate or incar-

a body; discinnation . . . that devil carnate or incar-nate can fairly do against a virtue so established. Richardson.

Incavo-rilievo (in-kä'vō-rē-li-ā'vō), n. [It.]
A style of art similar to cavo-rilievo. Called
also Intaglio-rilevato.
Incisiform (in-si'zi-form), a. Having the
form of an incisor tooth; often, having the
form of the incisor teeth of rodents. Prof.

Incitative (in-sit'a-tiv), n. What incites or provokes; a provocative; an incitant. Incredulous, a. [add.] †Not easy to be believed; incredible. Shak.

Incremate (in-krē'māt), v.t. Same as Cremate.

Incubation, n. [add.] The act of sleeping for oracular dreams.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple incubation, i.e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. E.B. Tylor.

Indent (in-dent'), v.i. In com. to give an Indent (in-ucut, v.a. in com. as ground order for goods.
Individualism, n. [add.] A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political,

or religious matters. Individualistic (in-di-vid'ū-al-is"tik), a. Of,

pertaining to, or characterized by individualism; caring supremely for one's self. Prof. W. R. Smith.

Indo-Chinese (in dō-chī/nēz), a. Pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages. languages.

languages.
Induced (in-dust'), p. and a. Caused by induction.—Induced current, in elect, one excited by the presence of a primary current.
—Induced magnetism, magnetism produced
in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or
a wire, through which a current is passing,
is coiled round it. See INDUCTION, INDUC-

is coiled round it. See INDUCTION, INDUCTION-COIL.

Inebrious (in-E'ori-us), a. [add.] Causing drunkenness; intoxicating. With inebrious fumes distract our brains. Tom Brown.

Ineffectuality (in-ef-fek'tū-al"i-ti), n. Something ineffectual; something powerless to produce the proper effect. 'A vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant ineffectuality.'

Carlule.

Incloquence (in-e'lō-kwens), n. The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; habit of not speaking much.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence.

Carlyle.

Inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), n. [Prefix and equity.] Unfairness; injustice. [Prefix in, not,

Habitually, if we trace party feeling to its sources, we find on the one side maintenance of and on the other opposition to some form of inequity. H. Spencer.

Inescapable (in-es-kāp'a-bl), a. Not to be eluded or escaped; inevitable. 'Within the clutch of inescapable anguish.' George Eliot.

Inexpansible (in-ek-spans'i-bl), a. Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused.

Prof. Tyndall.

Inexpectable(in-ek-spekt'a-bl), a. Not to be nexpected; not to be looked for. Bp. Hall. Inexpectant (in ek spekt'ant), a. Not expecting; not waiting; not looking for. Loverless and inexpectant of love.' Char-Intto Remate

Infall (in'fal), n. An incursion; an inroad.

Infancy, n. [add.] †Inexpressiveness; want of utterance; inability to speak.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted in ancy. Milton.

Infaust (in'fast), a. [L. infaustus, unlucky-in, not, faustus, propitious.] Unlucky: ill-fated; inauspicious. 'An infaust and sinister augury.' Lord Lytton.
Infelonious (in-fe-lö'ni-us), a. Not felonious; not liable to legal punishment.

The thought of that infelonious murder had always made her wince. George Eliot.

Infiltration, n. [add.] A method of fossil formation, in which the pores of an organic body are gradually filled with carbonate of lime or some other mineral so that the form

and character are preserved.

Infinitival (in-fin'it-i-val), a. In gram, of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

or belonging to the infinitive mood.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all hased on the incorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesover sprung, we amer able only.

Infix (in'fiks), n. A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word. Ency. Brit.

Inflatable (in-fiat'a-bl), a. Capable of being inflated. Darwin.

Inflationist (in-fia'shon-ist), n. One who causes inflation or favours it; one who raises stocks or the like above their real value; in the United States, one who favours increased issues of paper-money.

Informatory (in-form'a-to-ri), a. Full of information; conveying information; instructive.

structive.

structive.

Infructuous (in-fruk/tū-us), a. [L. infruc-tuosus--in, not, and fructuosus, fruitful, See FRUIT.] Unfruitful; not productive; useless; unprofitable.

Infrustrable (in-frus/tra-bl), a. That can-not be frustrated. Newman Smyth.

Infrusorian (in-fū-sō'ri-an), n. A member of the Infusoria; as, a flagellate infusorian.

H A Nikhalson

A. Nicholson.

Ingeneration (in-jen'er-a"shon), n.

of ingenerating or producing within.
Ingénue (an-zhā-nū), n. [Fr.] An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman; a young lady who displays artless candour or simplicity: used often of female parts in plays;

nity who this have seen that the plate in plays; also, an actress who plays such parts.

Ingesta (in-jesta), a. pl. [L., things carried in. See INGEST.] Substances absorbed or taken in by an organism; substances entering the alimentary canal; also, things taken into the mind. H. Spencer.

Ink-berry (ingk'be-ri), n. The popular name of an elegant shrub (Itex plabra) found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, has slender and flexible stems, leathery, shining, evergreen leaves of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

Inkle (ink'l), nt. [See INKLING.] To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]

She turned as pale as death, . . . and she

She turned as pale as death, . . . and she inkled what it was. R. D. Blackmore.

Inmeats (in'mēts), n. pl. The viscera; the entrails. [Rare.]

Get thee gone, Or I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own inmeats first. Sir H. Taylor.

Inner (in'er), n. In rifle practice, (a) that part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, inclosed by a ring varying in breadth according to the distance fired from Called also the Centre. (b) A shot

rrom. Called also the Centre. (o) A shot striking that part of a target. Innervate (in-nervat), nt. pret. & pp. innervated; ppr. innervating. [From in and merce.] To supply nervous force or sensibility to; to set up nervous action in; to innerve.

Innominables (in-nom'in-a-blz), n. pl. A humorous euphemism for trousers; unmentionables; inexpressibles.

The lower part of his dress represented innominables and hose in one.

Southey. Inosite (in'o-sit), n. [Gr. is, inos, a nerve or fibre, a muscle.] In chem. a saccharine substance isomeric with glucose found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, &c., of oxen, and also in several plants. Its formula is $C_0H_{12}O_0$. In-patient (in'pā-shent), n. A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in an hospital or infirmary. See OUT-PATIENT. Inrush (in'rush), n. A sudden rushing in; an irruphing "The ceaseless increase in the patient of the second sec

nospital of mininary, a. A sudden rushing in; an irruption. 'The ceaseless inrush of new images.' Kingsley. 'The new inrush of belief.' George Eliot.

Insalivate (in-sali-vit), v.t. pret. & pp. in-salivated; ppr. insalivating. [From in and saliva.] To mix with saliva in eating.

[From in. Insanitary (in-san'i-ta-ri), a. [From in, not, and sanitary.] Not sanitary; the reverse of sanitary; not properly equipped

verse or santary; not properly equipped with santary appliances.

Insensibilist (in-sens'i-blist), n. One insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy.

Mr. Meadows . . . since he commenced insen siblist, has never once dared to be pleased.

Miss Burney.

Insistant, Insistent (in-sistant, in-sist-ent), a. [Fr. insistant, L. insistens, insistentis, ppr. of insisto. See INSIST.] Urgent; pressing; persistent. 'Against insistant and constant growing hurry and excitement.' Gladstone.

Insistantly, Insistently, (in-sistant-li, in-sistent-li), adv. In an insistant or in-

insistential, and insistent of insistent manner.

Insolation (in-sol-ā/shon), n. [add.] The state or condition of being heated by the sun's rays.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong insolation which took place under these circumstances.

Ency. Erit.

Insomnolence (in-som'nö-lens), n. Insomnoience (In-som no-iens, n. [From in, not, and somnoience,] Sleeplessness; insomnia. Southey. [Rare.] Inspectorate, n. [add.] A body of inspectors or overseer. 5'ri-al, a. Pertaining to an inspector; as inspectorial nowers.

ing to an inspector; as, inspectorial powers. Intaglio-rilevato (in-tal'yō-rē-lā-vā'tō), n. [It.] Same as INCAVO-RILIEVO.

Intemperant (in-temperant), n. One who is intemperate; one who indulges in alcoholic liquors. Dr. Richardson.

Intensation (in-tens-ā/shon), n. The act of

intensifying; a higher pitch or degree. 'Successive intensations of their art.' Carlyle. Intensive (in-tensiv), n. Something serving to give force or emphasis; specifically, in gram an intensive particle, word, or phases

Interact (in'ter-akt), v.i. Interact (in'ter-akt), v.i. To act recipro-cally; to act on each other. Prof. Tyndall.

The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the erceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ven in counterpoise, interacting mutually.

Interbrachial (in-ter-brā/ki-al), a. [L. inter, between, and brachium, the arm.] Situated between the arms or brachia. H. A. Nichol-

Interclavicle (in-ter-klav'i-kl), n. a bone between the clavicles, or in front of the breast-bone in many vertebrates. Intercomplexity (in'ter-kom-pleks"i-ti), n. A mutual involvement or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complica-tions and interweavings of descent from three ori-ginal strands.

De Quincey.

Interconnect (in'ter-kon-nekt"), v.t. To connect or unite closely or intimately. 'So closely interconnected, and so mutually dependent.' H. A. Nicholson.

Interconnection (in'ter-kon-nek"shon), n.
The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an iterconnection which they really have, and other case where they simulate an interconnection which the have not.

De Quincey.

[add.] A collective name for Interest, n. [add.] A collective name for those interested in any particular business, measure, or the like; as, the landed interest of the country; the shipping interest of our principal ports.

Interestedness (in'ter-est-ed-nes), n. The quality or state of being interested; a regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's interestedness, if I thought fit.

Richardson. Interfemoral (in-ter-fem'o-ral), a. [L. inter, between, and femora, the thighs.] In zool, situated between the thighs; extending between the two hind-legs, as a membrane in many bats. Ency. Brit. Intermittence (in-ter-mit'ens), n. The act or state of intermitting; intermission, Prof. Tyndall. The state or

Internity (in-tern'i-ti), n. The state condition of being internal; inwardness,

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation, Henry Brooke, Internment (in-tern'ment), a. The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country

country.

Interpolable (in-terpola-bl), a. Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. De Morgan.

Interpolity (in-ter-pol'i-ti), n. [Prefix inter, and polity. Intercourse of one city or interpolation with spather; interplance of original polity.

and polity. Intercourse of one city or country with another; interchange of citi-Lord Lytton. zenship.

Interregal (in-ter-regal), a. [L. inter, be-tween, and rex, regis, a king. See REGAL.] Existing or carried on between kings. Mot. See REGAL.

interrelation (in'ter-re-la"shon), n. Mu-tual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation. Fitzedward Hall. Intersidereal (in'ter-si-de"re-al), a. Situ-

ated between or among the stars; as, intersidereal space.

Intertribal (in-ter-trib'al), a. Existing, carried on, or taking place between tribes; as, intertribal wars.

as, meruroda wars.
Intervocalic (in'tèr-vō-kal'ik), a. [L. inter, between, vocalis, a vowel.] Placed between vowels. 'Initial and intervocalic sigma.' Amer. Jour. of Philology.
Intexti (in'tekst), n. The substance or body of a book; the contents.

That a book which none Co'd reade the intex but my selfe alone. Herrick. Intima (in'ti-ma), n. [L. intimus, inmost.] In zool. and bot. an immost coat or mem-

hrane.

brane.
Intolerability (in-tol'ér-a-bil"i-ti), n. The state or quality of being intolerable; unbearableness; excessive badness. Poe.
Intoxicable (in-toks'i-ka-bi), a. Capable of being intoxicated; capable of being highly elated in spirits. Roger North.
Intoxicate, v.t. [add.] †To poison.

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth intervicate and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him.

Latimer. Intracellular (in-tra-sel'ū-ler), a. Existing

or taking place within a cell. Intracerebral (in-tra-ser'ē-bral), α. Within

the cerebrum or brain.

Intra-Mercurial (in'tra-mer-ku"ri-al), a.
Situated between Mercury and the sun:
applied to the hypothetical planet Vulcan. Intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), a. [Fr. in-transigent, from L. in, not, and transige, to transact, to come to a settlement.] Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irrecondiable: used especially of some extreme political party. See Intransigents.

Intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), n. [See above.] An irreconcilable person; especially, one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

political settlement. Intraparitetal (in'tra-pa-ri"et-al), a. [L. intra, and paries, parietis, a wall.] Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private; as, intraparietal executions.

Intraterritorial (in'tra-ter-ri-tō"ri-al), a. Situated or existing within a territory.

Situated or existing within a territory.

Intra-urban (in-tra-er'ban), a. Within urban limits; within the boundaries of a

Introitus (in-tro'it-us), n. [L.] In the R. Cath. Ch. same as Introit. See MASS.

Introspectionist (in-tro-spek'shon-ist), One given to introspection; one who studies one given to introspection; one who studies the operations of his own mind. J. Owen. Intuitionalist (in-tū-l'shon-al-ist), n. A believer in the doctrines of intuitionalism. Invectiveness (in-vek 'tiv-nes), n. The quality of being invective or vituperative; abovistness. abusiveness.

Some wonder at his *invectiveness*; I wonder more that he inveigheth so little. Fuller.

Invinate (in-vīn'āt), a. [L. in, in, and vinum, wine.] Embodied in wine. 'Christ should be impanate and invinate.' Cran-

Involute, a. [add. confusedly mingled. [add.] Twisted; involved;

The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe.*

Iodosis (i-o-dō'sis), n. Same as *Iodosm*. Irade (i-rā'de), n. [Turk.] A decree or pro-clamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

Irid (I'rid), n. 1. A member of the natural order of endogenous plants Iridaces.—2. The circle round the pupil of the eye; the iris.

Many a sudden ray levelled from the *wid* under his well-charactered brow. Charlotte Bronte.

his well-charactered brow. Charlotte Bronte.

Iron. [add.] In golf, a club made of iron with the head suited for 'lofting' the ball.

Irrealizable (ir-re'al-iz"-bl), a. Incapable of being realized or defined. 'Incomprehensible, irrealizable. Charlotte Bronte.

Irrecognition (irrek-og-ni"shon), n. The act of withholding recognition. Carlyle.

Irredentist (ir-re-dentist), n. [It. irredentista, one who cries out about Italia irredenta, unredeemed.] A member of the Italian political party which would incorporate in Italy all portions of territory mainly inhabited by Italian speakers (such as Trieste), but as yet 'unredeemed', being

mainly inhabited by Italian speakers (such as Trieste), but as yet 'unredeemed', being under foreign rule.

Irreplaceable (ir-rē-plās'a-bl), a. That cannot be replaced; not admitting of anything or any person as a substitute.

Irretention (ir-rē-ten'shon), n. The state or quality of being irretentive; want of retaining nawer.

or quarry or taining power.

From irretention of memory he [Kant] could not recollect the letters which composed his name.

De Quincey.

Irrisory (ir-rī'zo-ri), a. [L. irrisorius. See IRRISION.] Addicted to laughing or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less irrisory, less of a pleader.

Landor.

less of a pleader.

Sabelline (iz'a-bel-in), a. Of isabel colour; of a brownish-yellow. See Isabel.

Isidium (i-sid'i-um), n.; pl. Isidia (i-sid'i-a), [Origin doubtful.] In bot a name of certain outgrowths rising from the thallus of lichens.

Isobathytherm (i-sō-bath'i-thèrm), n.

1Gr. isos, equal, bathys, deep, thermē, heat.]

A line showing equal temperatures at different depths in the sea. Called also Isothermobath.

different depths in the sea. Called also Isothermobath.

Isodiametric ("sō-di-a-met"rik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, diametros, diameter.] Having the diameters equal.

Isogenous (i-soj'en-us), a. [See next art.] Of the same or similar origin.

Isogeny (i-soj'e-ni), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and root gen, to produce.] In biol. sameness or similarity of origin.

Isolating ("sō-lāt-ing), a. In philol. applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic. A. H. Sayee.

Isomorph ("sō-mort), n. Anything exhibiting isomorphism; an animal having the same form as another.

Isomorphic (i-sō-mor'fik), a. Pertaining

the same form as another.

a. Pertaining to or showing isomorphism; in zool. having the same general form or structure as another animal.

another animal.

Isonephelic (785-ne-fel"ik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, nephelē, cloud.] Showing an equal prevalence of clouds or cloudiness; as, isonephelic lines, lines that show where a similar degree of cloudiness prevails on the earth's surface.

Isopolity (1-85-pol'i-ti), n. [Gr. isos, equal, and politeia, government, from polits, a city.] Equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city on those of another.

Niebuhr... establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of isopolity.

Milman.

ue right of isopolity. Milman.

Isopyonic (I-sō-pik'nik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, nylknos, dense.] Equally dense; having or indicating an equal degree of density.

Isoseismal, Isoseismic (I-sō-sis'mal, I-sō-sis'mik), a. [Gr. isos, equal, and seismos, a shaking, an earthquake, from seiō, to shake.]

Showing an equal degree or amount of earthquake or seismal disturbance.

It is generally possible after an earthquake to trace a zone of maximum disturbance, where the damage to the shaken country has been greatest. The line indicating this maximum is termed the meizoseismic curve, whilst lines along which the overthrow of objects may be regarded as practically the same are known as isoscismic curves.

Ency. Brit.

Itacism, Itacist (ē'ta-sizm, ē'ta-sist). n. [Fr. itacisme, itaciste.] See ETACISM, ETA-CIST, in Supp.

CIST, in Supp.
I-wis (iwis'), adv. See Wis, Ywis.
Ixtle (iks'tle), n. [Mexican.] A strong
fibre of a yellowish-white colour, varying
in length from 1 to 3 feet, obtained from
Agave Mexicana, and largely exported from
Tampico, whence often called Tampico fibre.
The name is also given to fibre obtained The name is also given to fibre obtained from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a sort of pine-apple grown in Mexico.

J.

Jahot (zha-bō'), n. [Fr.] A sort of frill or rufile such as men formerly wore in the shirt-front.

Jack-rabbit (jak'rab-it), n. [For jackass-rabbit.] A name in America for hares with

rabbit.] A name in America for hares with very long ears and legs.

Jactitation, n. [add.]—Jactitation of marriage, in law, a suit having for its object to compel any one averring that he or she is married to another, to produce proof of the averment. If this is not done decree passes ordering the claimant to keep perpetual silence on the subject.

ordering the calman to keep perpetual silence on the subject.

Jaculatores (jak'ū-la-tō"rēz), n. pl. [L. jaculor, jaculatus, to throw the javelin.] See DARTER.

DARTÉR.

Jagua (jag'ū-a), n. Same as Inajā Palm.

Jagua - black (ja-pan'blak), n. Same as

Japan-lacquer.

Japan-clover (ja-pan' klō-vėr), n. A low

annualleguminous plant (Lespedeza striata),

a native of Eastern Asia, introduced in some

unknown manner into the Southern States

of North America before 1345, where it has

spread with wonderful rapidity and is much

used as fodder.

unknown manner into the Southern States of North America before 1845, where it has spread with wonderful rapidity and is much used as fodder.

Japanese, a. [add.]—Japanese silk, a dress fabric having a linen warp and silken weft. Jar (jär.)—On the jar, on the turn; a little way open: a colloquial or vulgar form of ajar (which see). Dickens.

Jargonist (jär'gon-ist), n. One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like. Miss Burney.

Jarool (jär-öl'), n. A magnificent timber tree (Lagerströmia reginæ) common in the Indian peninsula and in Burmah. It yields a blood-red wood, which, though soft and open in the grain, is used for boat-building and for the knees of ships, on account of its great durability under water.

Jedding—axe (jed'ing—aks), n. A stonemson's tool; a cavil (which see).

Jeroboam (je-ro-bō'am), n. [Fanciful name taken from that of the Jewish king.] A large old-fashioned bottle or jar of peculiar shape and not of fixed capacity, used for wine or other liquor. Sir W. Scott.

Jerry-builder (jer'ri-bild-er), n. [Origin doubtful.] A builder of unsubstantial cheap houses; a person who erects ill-built dwellings as a mere speculation.

Jerry-built (jer'ri-bilt), a. Built cheaply and unsubstantially, as by a jerry-builder.

Jestword (jest'werd), n. A person or thing that is the object of jests or ridicule; a butt for jests or laughter; a laughing—stock.

'The jestword of a mocking band.' Whittier.

Jey's—gaple (jüz'a-p.), n. See MAD-APPLE.

Jig, v.t. [add.] To sing in jig time; to sing in the style of a time at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Fig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Shak.

Jiggered (jig'erd), a. Suffering from the burrowing of the jigger or chigoe (see CHIGOE). The word when used as a vulgar imprecation has probably no reference to this meaning, being indeed practically meaningless. Dickens. Jig-saw (jig'sa), a. A vertically reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.



Jinrikisha (jin-rik'i-shä), n. [Japanese—jin, man, riki, power, sha, carriage.] A small two-wheeled carriage, with an adjustable

hood or cover, drawn by one or more men and accommodating generally two persons. It is used extensively in Japan, whence it has spread to some other countries. Often

abbreviated colloquially to Rickshaw.

Job's-news (jobz'nūz), n. Evil tidings; had
news, such as Job's servants brought him. Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except Fob's-news, Carlyle.

Job's-post (jobz'post), n. A bearer of ill

news; a messenger carrying evil tidings. Compare preceding. Cartyle.

Jointless (jointles), a. Having no joint; hence, stiff; rigid. 'Jointless and immovable.' Richardson.

Jokssmith (jölemett)

Jokesmith (jök'smith), n. A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Rare.] I feared to give occasion to the Jests of newspaper jokesmiths.

Joss (jos), n. [Chinese joss, a deity, corrupted from Pg. deos, from L. deus, a god.] A Chinese idol. 'Those pagan josses.' Wol-

Joss-house (jos'hous), n. [See Joss.] A. Chinese temple. Jovialize (jö'vi-al-īz), v.t.

Chinese temple.

Jovialize (jö'vi-aliz), v.t. To make jovial;
to cause to be merry or jolly. 'An activity
that jovialized us all.' Miss Burney.

Jovian (jö'vi-an), a. [See Jovial.] Of or
pertaining to Jove, the chief divinity of the
Romans, or to the planet Jupiter.

Jubate (jū' bāt), a. [L. juba, a mane.]

Having a mane; having long hair forming a
mane

Having a mane, having the Jubilate, in the Jubilate (jū'bi-lāt), v. i. [See Jubilate, Jubilation.] To rejoice; to exult; to triumph. 'Hope jubilating cries aloud.' Caring

The hurralis were yet ascending from our jubilat-trilios. De Quincey,

Judgmatical (juj-matik-al), a. [Formed in imitation of dogmatical.] Showing good judgment; judicious; discreet. [Colleq.] Juglandine (jug-lan'din), a. [From L. juglans, juglandis, the walnut.] A substance contained in the juice expressed from the green shell of the walnut [Juglans regia]. It is used as a remedy in cutaneous and carefulous discrees also for desire the hair scrofulous diseases, also for dyeing the hair

onack.
Julienne (zhü-lē-en), n. [Fr.] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.
Jumble-beads (jumbl-bēdz), n. pl. See

ABRUS.

Juramentally† (jū-ra-men'tal-li), adv. [L.

Juramentally (jura-men'tal-li), adv. [L. juramentum, an oath, from juro, to swear.] With an oath. 'A promise, juramentally confirmed.' Urquhart.

Jussienan (jus-si'an), a. In bot applied to the natural system of classifying plants originally promulgated by Jussieu, a French botanist, which superseded the artificial system of Linneus.

Jussive (jus'iv), a. [From L. jussum, an order, from jubeo, jussum, to order.] Pertaining to or having the effect of an order; expressive of command. 'Permissive or inssine,' Ency, Brit.

expressive of command. jussive.' Ency. Brit.

K.

Kabyle (ka-bēl'), n. [Ar. k'bila, a league.] A person belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis. The Kabyles are one of the chief indigenous peoples of North West Africa, distinct from the Ethiopic or black population.

Kafir, n. [add.] An inhabitant of Kafiristan, a region of Afghanistan, on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. The Kafirs are selve to the Hindus.

akin to the Hindus.

Kaimakan (kī-ma-kan'), n. Same as Cai-

Kainite (kān'īt), n. [Gr. kainos, recent.] mineral used as a manure, especially for its potash. It is a hydrous sulphate of potash and magnesia, and is found along with beds of rock-salt, especially in Germany and

of rock-salt, especially in Germany and Austria.

Kairin (ki'rin), n. [Gr. kairos, the nick of time.] An alkaline drug in the form of a whitish powder used with marked effect in reducing fever.

Kaka (ki'kā), n. [Maori name.] A parrot of New Zealand (Nestor meridionalis or hypopolius) of considerable size, and of a dusky colour, semi-nocturnal in habits, feeding on insects and larvæ, fruits, &c.

Kakaterro (kak-a-ter'ro), n. See DACRYD-

IUM.
Kakemono (ka-ke-mo'nō), n. A Japanese
name for a picture or decoration on paper
or silk, mounted on a roller, and hung on a wall like a man.

Kalmuc, Kalmuck (kal'muk), n. Same as Calmuc

Karaism (kā'ra-izm), n. The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites. See KARAITE.

Karki. See KHARKI. Karma, action, fate as the result of action, 1. According to the teaching of Buddhism, the aggregate of the qualities of any sentient being at death, or the general result of the conduct of such or the general result of the conduct of such being, considered as determining the nature and lot of the new sentient being that must take his place at death. Rhys Davids.—2. The doctrine of fate or necessity, among the theosophists.

Kaross (karos), n. Same as Carosse.

Karrawant (kar'a-wan), n. Same as Cara-want (kar'a-wan), n. Same as Cara-want (kar'a-wan), n.

Kartawan (kara-wan), n.

Kat, Khât (kät), n. The Arabic name of Catha edulis. See Catha.

Kaza (kä'za), n. In the Turkish empire, a district or subdivision of a sanjak.

Kaza (kë'a), n. [Maori name.] A New Zealand parrot (Nestor notabilis), inhabiting the South Island, remarkable for the habit which it has acquired of attacking sheep.

It settles on their backs and digs into their It settles on their backs and digs into their flesh with its powerful beak, thus killing considerable numbers. Otherwise it feeds on insects and larve, fruits, &c. **Keep-worthy** (kep/wer-Hi), a. Worthy of preservation. Other keep-worthy docu-

preservation. Other keep-worthy documents. W. Taylor.
Kellock (kel'ok), n. A kind of small anchor.

Kembo (kem'bō), v.t. To place akimbo, 'And he kemboed his arms.' Richardson. Kempery (kem'pė-ri), v. [See Kemp.] The act of fighting like a knight or champion;

Act of lighting the a kingstey.

Keno (ke'nō), n. See Loto in Supp.

Kenosis (ke-nō'sis), n. [Gr. kenōsis, an emptying, from kenos, empty.] In theol, the self-limitation of himself by the Son of

God in becoming incarnate.

Kenotic (ke-not'ik), a. Pertaining to the

Kepi (kep'ë), n [Fr. képi—origin unknown.]
Originally a French military cap with a
round flat top inclined towards the front, and a horizontal peak or visor: now applied

and a nonzonear peak of vision, and appared to any similar cap.

Keratitis (ke-ra-ti'tis), n. [From Gr. kerate, kerates, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.]

In pathol. inflammation of the cornea of the

eye.

Kerite (kë rit), n. [Gr. këros, wax.] A kind
of artificial vulcanite in which the caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, and
this being combined with animal or vegetable oils is vulcanized by sulphur.

Lattladaum [add] [Kettle that is the

table olds a vincanized by suppour.

Kettle-drunn. [add.] [Kettle, that is the
tea-kettle, and drunn in sense of entertainment or party.] A tea-party held in the
afternoon before dinner. [Fashionable slang.]

Ketureen (ket-u-ren'), n. A kind of vehicle used in Jamaica.

Drove me home in his ketureen, a sort of sedan-hair with the front and sides knocked out, and counted on a gig body. Mich. Scott.

Mhaki, Khakee (kä'kë), n. [Hind. khike, dust-coloured, from khike, dust-coloured mate-trial used for uniforms in India.

Kharki (kā'kē), n. Same as Khaki. Khawass (ka-was'), n. Same as Kavass. Kheu (kū), n. See BLACK-VARNISH TREE, Khidmutgar (kid-mut'gar), n. Same as

Kickable (kik'a-bl), a. Capable or worthy of being kicked. 'A most unengaging, kick-able boy.' George Eliot.

Kiddy (kid'i), n. In low slang, a genteel thief; one of the swell-mob. Byron.
Kiddy-pie (kid'i-pi), n. A pie made of kid's or goafs flesh. Kingsley.
Kidney-lipt† (kid'ni-lipt), a. Hare-lipped.

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Ridney-lipti (Rid'm-lipt), a. Hare-inplea. Herrick.

Kidsman (kidz'man), n. In low slang, one who trains young thieves. Dickens.

Kijang (ki'jang), n. A name of the muntjac. Kijang (ki'jang), n. A name of the muntjac. Kilnock (kii'ok), n. See Kellook in Supp. Kimmerian. (kim-me'ri-an), a. Same as Cimmerian. Gladstone.

Kinchin (kin'chin), n. [Comp. G. kindohen, dim. of kind, a child.] In thieves' slang, a uame for a child.

Kincob (kin'kob), n. [Hind. kimkhwab, kincab, brocade.] A kind of rich Indian brocade, often with gold thread inwoven. 'Sandal-wood workboxes and kincob scarfs.' Thackeray. [Anglo-Indian.]

Kindergarten (kin'der-gär-tn), n. [G., lit. children-garden.] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which play is combined with a certain amount of educational trainwith a certain amount of educational training, the latter being based especially on object-lessons. The name was given by the originator of the system, Friedrich Froebel.

Kinesodic (ki-ne-sodik), a. [Gr. kinesis, motion and hodos, a way.] In anat. a term applied to the gray matter of the spinal cord as being capable of transmitting motor impressions

Kinetoscope. [add.] A kind of improved zoetrope invented by Mr. Edison in which Kinetoscope. zoetrope invented by Arr. Edison in which a series of successive views of a moving object or objects, obtained by instantaneous photography, are presented to the eye in very quick succession, so that they combine into one and give the effect of actual life and movement.

movement. King-fish. [add.] In the United States, a name applied to Menticirus nebulosus, otherwise called Bermudas Whiting; also, King-fish. Cybium regale, a fish somewhat resem-

bling a mackerel. Kinology (kī-nol'o-ji), n. [Gr. kineō, to move and logos, discourse.] A name sometimes given to the branch of physics dealing with the laws of motion.

Kip (kip), n. A house of ill fame. Goldsmith. [Slang.]

Kismet (kis'met), n. [Ar. kismat.] An Eastern term for fate or destiny. Kissee (kis-6), n. A person who is kissed, in contradistinction to the kisser. Ld. Lyt-

Kitchendom (kich'en-dum), n. The domain or department of the kitchen. Tennyson. Kitchener (kich'en-er), n. 1. A name for a kind of cooking stove with various conveniences compactly arranged.—2. A person employed in a kitchen; a cook. Cariyle. Kitchen-physic (kich'en-fiz-ik), n. Good and nourishing food. [Jocular.]

Well, after all kitchen-physick is the best physick. And the best doctors in the world Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merryman. Swift.

Kittenhood (kit'n-hud), n. The state of heing a kitten. Southey.

Kittenish (kit'n-ish), a. Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing, 'Such a kittenish disposition in her.' Rich-

Kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā'ni-ak), n. One

Kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā/ni-ak), n. One who is affected with kleptomania. Klip-fish. Same as Clipp-fish. Good (klöt), n. [D., a gap, a chasm.] In the Cape Colony and neighbouring settlements, a common uame for a ravine or gully. Kneadingly (ned'ing-li), adv. In the manner of one who kneads. 'With her hands, pressed kneadingly.' Leigh Hunt. Knickknackatory (nik-nak'a-to-ri), n. A collection of knicknacks, such as toys or curiosities. 'A knickknackatory or toyshop.' Tom Brown. [Rare.] Knife, Knive (nif, niv), v.t. To stab with a knife. [Low.]

Knipperkin† (nip'er-kin), n. A small measure of drink; a nipperkin. Tom D'Urfey. Knitting-cup† (niting-kup), n. A cup of wine or other liquor handed round after a couple were knit in the bands of matrimony. Ben Jonson.

Rnobkerrie (nob'ker-i), n. A kind of bludgeon or heavy weapon with a handle in use among the Kafirs of South Africa.

Knotted. [add.] In arch. knotted pillar, a pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so called

from being carved in such a way that a thick knotted rope way that a times knotted rope appears to form part of it.

Kohl (köl), n. [Ar.] A black pigment or powder which in Egypt and other parts of Africa and the East is used as a cosmetic, the women blackening the edges of their eyelids both above and below with it to heighten their charms. E. W.

Kookree (kö'krē), n. A short. broad-pointed, curved sword, with the edge on the concave curve, used by the Goorkhas of Northern India.

Koorbash, Kourbash, Korbash, See Kurbash. Knotted Pillar. KOOS-KOOS (kös'kös), n. Same

Anoneu rmar. AOUS-ROOS (KOS'KÖS), n. Same as Cous-cous.

Kopje (kop'ye or kop'i), n. [D., dim. of kop, head.] A.S. African Dutch name for a hill.

hill.
Rosher (kosh'er), a. [Heb., lawful.] Not unclean or forbidden; clean; lawful; as, kosher meat. [Used among the Jews.] Rritarchy (kritarchy, lefr. krites, a judge, and arche, rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. 'Samson, Jephthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the kritarchu.' Southeu.

tarchy.' Southey.

Krobylos (krö'bi-los), n. [Gr.] A roll or knot formed in an ancient Greek way of

knot formed in an ancient often way of dressing the hair. Ency, Brite. Kryometer (krī-om'e-ter), n. [Gr. kryos. cold, metron, a measure.] A form of thermometer used for measuring very low tem-

momenter description in assuring very tow temperatures.

Kudos (kū'dos), v.t. To bestow kudos on; to glority. 'Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greek.' Southey. [Rare.]

Kuleri (kō'kè-rē), n. Same as Kookree (in

Supp.).

Supp.)
Kümmel (kim'l), n. [G. kümmel, caraway.]
A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c.,
flavoured with caraway seeds.
Kurbash (kurbash), n. [Ar. kurbāj.] A
heavy whip made of hippopotamus or
rhinoceros hide, used in Egypt and other
parts of Africa, and often applied to slaves
or labourers.

or labourers. Kursaal (kör'säl), n. Kursaal (kör'säl), n. [G., lit. cure-hall— kur, cure, and saal, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places recreation, health resorts. Rooms for

reading, &c., usually adjoin the kursaal. Kutch (kuch), n. Same as Cutch. Kvass (kväs), n. [Russ.] A sort of beer made in Russia.

Kylix (ki'liks), n. [Gr., a cup.] In class. cattiq, a name for an elegant cup or vase, broad and shallow, usually with a short and slender stem and two nearly horizontal handles.

Kymograph (kī'mo-graf), n. [Gr. kyma, a wave, and graphō, to write.] An instrument by means of which variations in the

ment by means of which variations in the pressure of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal can be measured and graphically recorded.

Kyriolexy (kiri-5-lek-si), n. [Gr. kyriolexia, from kyrios, governing, literal, and lexis, speech.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions or of words in clear and definite senses.

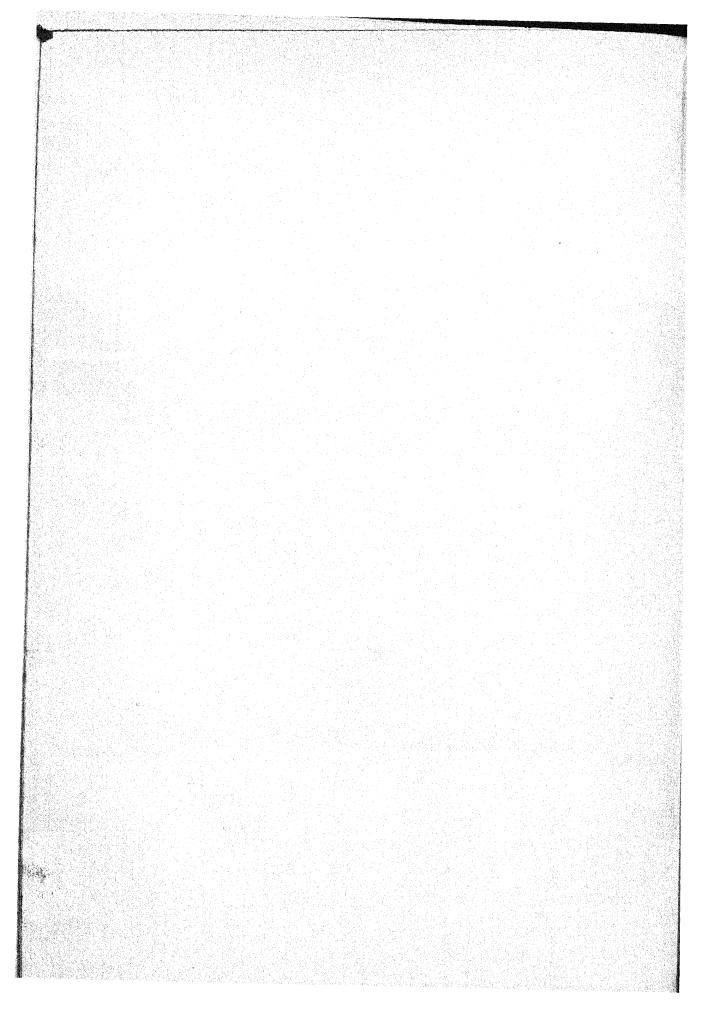
Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pīne, pin; nöte, not, möve; tübe, tub, bull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then: th, thin;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey. w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. -See KEY.

APPENDIX.

DICTIONARY OF NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY.

LEGEND, &c.



A DICTIONARY

ÖF

NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY

LEGEND, &c.;

SERVING AS A KEY TO LITERARY ALLUSIONS.

Aaron (ā'ron). A Moor in Shakspere's Titus Andronicus, a monster of wickedness, beloved by Tamora, queen of the Goths.

Ab'aris. In Greek legend, a Scythian, a priest of Apollo, who gave him a golden arrow on which he could ride through the air, and by which he worked miracles.

Abdiel (ab'di-el). A scraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he'.

Abes'sa. The impersonation of conventual life in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Abou Hassan (ab'ō has'an). A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

Ab'ra. In Prior's Solomon, the chief favourite among Solomon's wives.

Ab'salom and Achitophel (a-kit'o-fel). A satiric poem by Dryden, in which Absalom represents the Duke of Monmouth and Achitophel the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Achtophet the Earl of shartesbury.

Al'solute, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. His son, the galiant and spirited Captain Absolute, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival. In his wooing he passes himself off as a penniless ensign named Beverley.

Abu'dah. A merchant in Ridley's Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

Achates (a-kā/tēz). The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid, proverbial as a type of stanchest friendship.

Acheron (ak'e-ron). In classical fable, a river of the infernal regions (Hades).

river of the internal regions (Hades).

Achilles (a-killēz). The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad, son of Peleus and the sea goddess Thetis, and leader of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See Lilum, Hector, &c.

Acis (ā'sis). According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the dyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

Acrasia (a-krā/si-a). A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faèrie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Acres (ā'kērz), Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. He challenged Captain Absolute, but had no stomach for fighting. See ABSOLUTE.

Acteon (ak-te'on). In classical mythol, a huntsman, who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adah (ā'da). Wife of Cain in Byron's drama Cain.

Adam. An old servant in Shakspere's As You Like It, who accompanies Orlando when driven from home. Adamastor (ad-a-mas'tor). The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem the Lusiads.

Adams, Parson Abraham. A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Adar, Ninip, or Uras (ā'dar, nin'ip, ö'ras). In Assyrian mythol, the warrior and champion of the gods. Originally a solar deity representative of the meridian sun.

Admetus (ad-mē'tus). A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See Alcestis.

Adonis (a-do'nis). In Greek mythol a beautitiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun

Adria'na. One of the two chief female characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors, wife of Antipholus of Ephesus, very suspicious of her husband.

Ægeus (ē'jūs). A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Eneas (ē-nē'as). The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also DIDO.

Eclus (ë'o-lus). God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Eclian Islands.

Æsculapius (es-kū-lā'pi-us). The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non). Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, after his return home slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

Ahriman, Ahrimanes (ä'ri-man, ä-ri-mā'nêz). The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Aimwell, Viscount. In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux' Stratagem a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise.

Ajax (ā'jaks). A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Ajut and Anningait. A Greenland maiden and her lover in Dr. Johnson's story of this name in The Rambler.

Aladdin (a-lad'din). A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China. He gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii (Jinnee) who are attached to them as slaves. Alas'co. An astrologer and poisoner in Scott's Kenilworth, in the employment or Leicester

Alas'nam. A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

Alastor (a-las'tor). In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor.

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

Alceste (äl-sest'). The misanthropic hero of Molière's comedy Le Misanthrope.

Alcestis (al-ses'tis). The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Heroules.

Alcides (al-sī'dēz). A name of Hercules, given to him as a descendant of Alcœus.

Alcinous (al-sin'o-us). In Homer's Odyssey king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, who hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena (alk-mē'na). The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See AMPHITRYON.

Alden, John. The lover of Priscilla, the Puritan maiden in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

Aldiborontiphoscophornio. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alec'to. In classical mythol, one of the three Furies.

Alexander of the North. A name for Charles XII. of Sweden.

All of Sweden.

All Baba. The hero of the story of The Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' '('sesame' heing the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Alice. The heroine of Meyerbeer's opera Robert the Devil.—The heroine of Tennyson's Miller's Daughter.—The heroine of Lewis Carroll's famous stories Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking-glass.

Al'ison. The young wife of a carpenter in The Miller's Tale in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Alkorem'mi. The Palace of Vathek in Beckford's Vathek—a place of delights of all kinds.

Allen, Arabella. A young lady in Dickens's Pickwick, married to Mr. Winkle. Her brother Ben Allen, an unsteady young man, was the bosom friend of Bob Sawyer.

Allworthy, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

- Almaviva, Count (al-ma-ve'va). A nobleman of somewhat loose principles who figures prominently in Beaumarchais's comedies. The Barber of Seville and The Marriage of Figaro. See FigaRo.
- Alme'ria. See Mourning Bride.
- Alnaschar (al-nas'kär). A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation, kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.
- Alonzo the Brave. The dead lover in M. G. Lewis's ballad, who, when the lady (Imogene) marries, appears at the bridal and 'bears her away to the grave'.
- Alp. The renegade in Byron's Siege of Corinth.
- Alpheus (al-fe'us). A river-god of Greek mythol. See Arethusa.
- Alsatia (al-sā'shi-a). A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nicel.
- Al Sirat. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness and sharpness, leading over the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.
- Al'tamont. The husband of Calista in Rowe's Fair Penitent.
- Alton Locke. The hero of a novel so called, by Charles Kingsley. He is a tailor and a Chartist.
- Amadis de Gaul (am'a-dis de gal). The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, Gaul standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.
- Amalthe'a. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.
- Amaryllis (am-a-ril'is). A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence, a rustic beauty in general.
- Ame/lia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.
- An'iel. In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, meant for Sir Edward Seymour, the Speaker of the House of Commons.
- Amina (a-mē'na). Heroine of the opera of La Sonnambula, who walks in her sleep, and thus gets into an equivocal situation and is nearly severed from her lover Elvino.
- Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.
- A'mory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's novel Pendennis, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.
- Amphion (am-fi'on). A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.
- Amphitrite (am-fi-trī'tē). A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.
- Amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on). In Greek mythol. a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alemena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plantus and Mollère on the incidents connected with this story.
- Anasta'sius. The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1819), professing to give the extraordinary experiences and adventures of a renegade Greek.
- Anchises (an-kī'sēz). The father of Æneas by Venus.
- Ancient Mariner. Here of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner.
- Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela,

- and named after the hero, a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.
- Androcles, Androclus (an'dro-klēz, an'dro-klus). A runaway Roman slave who had extracted a thorn from a lion's paw. When he was doomed to fight in the arena with a lion it proved to be the same, and fawned upon him; so the slave was freed.
- Andromache (an-drom'a-kē). The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad. See HECTOR, ILIUM.
- Andromeda (an-drom'e-da). In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.
- Angelica (au-jel'i-ka). In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a princess of great beauty beloved by Orlando.
- Angelic Doctor. A name given to Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), a celebrated scholastic divine, author of the Summa Theologiæ. He was canonized by Pope John XXII.
- Angelina (an-je-lī'na). In Goldsmith's ballad Edwin and Angelina.
- Angelo (an'je-lō). In Shakspere's Measure for Measure the hypocritical deputy of Vincentio, Duke of Vienna, who, stringent in executing the law against others, yet violates it himself.
- Angiolina (an-jo-le'na). Wife of the Doge in Byron's Marino Faliero.
- Anne, Sister. The sister of Fatima, Bluebeard's last wife, watches on a tower for the arrival of her brothers to save her sister from the results of her fatal curiosity.
- Autæus (an-té'us). A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up in the air and then crushed him.
- Anteros (ant'e-ros). The god of mutual love in Greek mythol, who punished those that did not reciprocate love.
- Antigone (an-tig'o-nē). The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes for performing what she deemed her duty in burying her brother Polynices, contrary to his orders.
- Antiph'olus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.
- Antiquary. See OLDBUCK.
- Anto'nio. The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew.
- Anu (a'nö). An ancient Chaldean and Semitic deity, worshipped as 'lord of heaven' and 'father of the universe'.
- and 'father of the universe'.

 Anubis (a-nū'bis). The dog-shaped or dog-headed divinity of ancient Egypt.
- headed divinity of ancient Egypt.

 Aphrodite (af-rō-dǐ'tē). The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus. She was of extreme beauty, and was commonly fabled to have risen from the sea near the island of Cyprus. Hephæstus (Vulcan) was her husband, and she was attended by the Graces and Eros (Cupid or Amor), and often accompanied by doves. She had a notorious intrigue with Ares or Mars.
- Apis (&'pis). The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.
- Apol'lo. The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the averter of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phobus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).
- Apollonius of Tyre. The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.
- Apoll'yon. King of the bottomless pit, introduced in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
- Apostle of the English, St. Augustine.

 France, St. Denis. Day, October 9th. Gauls,
 St. Irenæus, St. Martin. Gentitles, St. Pani
 Day, January 25th. Germany, St. Boniface,
 Day, June 5th. Goths, Ulfilas. Hungary,
 St. Anastasius. Day, January 22nd. Indies
 (West), Bartolomé de las Casas. Indies
 (East), St. Francis Xavier. Day, December

- 3rd. Ireland, St. Patrick. Day, March 17th. North, St. Ausgar. Picts, St. Ninian. Northern Picts, St. Columba. Slavs, St. Cyril. Day, February 14th. Temperance, Father Mathew. Wates, St. David. Day, March 15t.
- Arachne (a-rak'nē). In class mythol, a maiden who, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.
- Archimago, Archimage (är-ki-mä'gö, är'ki-mäj). An enchanter in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a type of hypocrisy.
- Ares (ā'rēz). The Greek god of war; identified with the Roman Mars.
- Arethusa (a-re-thū'sa). One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph,
- Argo. In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the Argonauts sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See JASON, MEDEA.
- Argus. A creature of Greek mythol, surnamed Panoptes, who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.
- and was ever watchind.

 Ariadue (a-ri-ad'nē). In Greek mythol, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.
- Ariel (ā'ri-el). A spirit of Jewish and middle, age fable, adopted by Shakspere in The Tempest, and also by Pope in his Rape of the Lock.
- Arion (a-rī'on). An ancient Greek poet and musician (ab. 625 s.c.), fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.
- Armado (är-mä'dö). A vain bombaslic Spaniard in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.
- Armida (ar-mē'da). A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's Jernsalem Delivered, who allures the hero Rinado into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.
- Arnold. The hero of Byron's unfinished drama, The Deformed Transformed.
- Ar'tegal. A character in Spenser's Faëric Queene, typifying justice.
- Ar'temis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.
- Artful Dodger, The. A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.
- Arthur, A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his knights of the Round Table.
- Arviragus (ar-vir'a-gus). See Guiderius.
- Asca'nius. In Virgil's Eneid the son of Eneas and his wife Creusa.
- As'gard. In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.
- Ashfield, Farmer, and his wife. See GRUNDY (Mrs.).
- Ashton, Lucy. The heroine of Scott's novel The Bride of Lammermoor, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.
- Ashtoreth (ash'to-reth). The principal female divinity of the Phoenicians, goddess of the moon; same as Astarte (which see).
- Asmodeus (as-mo'dē-us or as-mō-dē'us). An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, or Devil on Two Sticks.

- Aspa'sia. The unfortunate heroine of Beaumont and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy.
- Assur. The national god of the ancient Assyrians, the king of the gods, and ruler over heaven and earth.
- Astarte (as-tür'te). A Phonician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.
- Astol'pho. A generous, though boastful knight, in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
- Astræ'a. In class mythol goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.
- As tragon. A philosopher and physician in Davenant's Gondibert, an unfinished tale.
- As'trophel. Spenser's name for Sir Philip Sidney.
- Atalan'ta. A famous huntress of Greek mythol. who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the wooer. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes) who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up.
- Ate (ā'tē). A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.
- Athelstane (ath'el-stân). The sluggish Saxon thane of royal lineage in Scott's Ivanhoe, a somewhat backward rival of the hero.
- Athene, Athena (a-the'ne, a-the'na). The Greek goddess of wisdom usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athene.
- Atlan'tis. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, The New Atlantis, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.
- Atlas. In Greek mythol. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.
- Atossa. Pope's name for Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.
- Atreus (at'rūs). In Greek mythol the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atridæ (a-trī/dē). See Trykers
- Atropos. One of the three Fates among the Greeks: it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.
- Auburn (a'bern). The name of the 'deserted village' of Goldsmith's poem of this name. See DESERTED VILLAGE.
- Audrey (a'dri). A country wench in Shakspere's As You Like It.
- Aurora (a-rō'ra). In Roman mythol, the goldess of the dawn, in Greek called $E\bar{\nu}s$. See Tithonus.
- Auster. God of the south-west wind.
- Autolyous (a-tol'i-kus). A roguish pedlar in Shakspere's Winter's Tale. The name originally belongs to a robber in Greek fable.
- Av'alon, Avil'ion. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.
- Avenuel, The White Lady of. A supernatural being connected with the family of that name in Scott's novels of The Monastery and The Abbot.
- Aver'nus. A name for the lower world among the Romans, originally given to a gloomy lake about 9 miles west of Naples, regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.
- Ayacano'ra. The half-Indian bride of Amyas Leigh in C. Kingsley's Westward Ho!
- Aylmer, Sir Robert. The cruel father, who with his wife, dooms their only child to death by refusing to allow her to marry below their rank in Tennyson's Aylmer's Field.
- Az'rael. The angel of death in Jewish and Mohammedan mythology.

- Baal. See in Dict.
- Bab, Lady. A female servant in Townley's farce, High Life Below Stairs.
- Bacchus (bak'us). The Greek and Roman god of wine, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, in Greek commonly called Dionysus.
- Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A spiteful scandalmonger in Sheridan's School for Scandal.
- Bagstock, Major. A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's Dombey and Son, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B', 'Old Joe B', &c.
- Bailey, A diminutive lad in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, who, after becoming 'tiger' to Montague Tigg, poses as a wideawake and rather sporting character.
- Balafré, Le (lé bä-lä-frā). Ludovic Lesly, a Scottish archer under Louis XI. in Scott's novel Quentin Durward, uncle of the hero.
- Balan, brother of Balin. Two valiant knights of King Arthur who slew each other.
- Baldassarre (bül-düs-sär'rā). A character in George Eliot's Romola, father by adoption of Tito Melema.
- Balder, Baldur. A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.
- Bal'derstone, Caleb. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scaroity of all external aids to assist him.
- Balfour (bal-för') of Burley. A leader of the Covenanters in Scott's Old Mortality, a gloomy and fanatical character.
- Baliverso. The basest knight in the Saracen army, in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
- Balkis. The Arabian name said to be that of the Queen of Sheba.
- Banquo, bang'kwō. A thane in Shakspere's Macbeth, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.
- Barab'bas. A Jew in Marlowe's play The Jew of Malta, a monster of wickedness.
- Barata'ria. In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.
- Bard of Avon—Shakspere;—of Ayrshire, Burns;—of Hope, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope);—of Memory, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory);—of Olney, Cowper (from his residence);—of Twickenham, Pope.
- Bar'dell, Mrs. Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumpedup case of breach of promise of marriage.
- Bar'dolph. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry IV.—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.
- Barkis. A carrier in Dickens's David Copperfield, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willim''.
- Barmecide (bür'mē-sīd). In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.
- Bar'naby, Widow. Vulgar heroine of a novel by Mrs. Trollope, so named.
- Barnacle. The name of a family in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a satire upon the way in which noble families formerly monopolized offices in the public service. See TITE BARNACLE.
- Barnwell, George. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.
- Basil, the Blacksmith. The father of Gabriel, lover of Evangeline (which see).
- Bassa'nio. The lover of Portia in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. See PORTIA.
- Bates, Charley. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

- Baucis and Philemon (ba'sis, fi-lè'mon). An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.
- Bayes (baz). The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque The Rehearsal (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden, who was then poet-laurente.
- Beatrice (be'a-tris, It. bā.ā-trē'chā). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his Divine Conedy. Also the heroine of Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.
- Beau Tibbs, A vain, foppish, hard-up character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World. His wife is a slattern and would-be fine lady.
- Beauty, Queen of, Wife of Bedreddin Hassan in the Arabian Nights. A late Duchess of Somerset, when Lady Seymour, presided at the famous tournament at Eglinton Castle under that name.
- Beauty and the Beast. An old fairy tale which illustrates the triumph of love over externals
- Bede, Adam (bēd). The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He narries Dinah Morris, a Methodist preacher.
- Bed'ivere, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword Excalibur into the mere, as described in Tennyson's Morte d'Arthur.
- Bedreddin Hassan. A prince in the Arabian Nights, who lived for a time as a pastrycook, but was discovered by his way of making tarts, and married to the Queen of Beauty.
- Bel. The 'first-born of the gods' of Babylonian mythology, Mul-til 'the lord of the lower world' of the Accadians. Under the title of Bel-Merodach he was worshipped as the patron god of Babylon, and the sungod. He corresponded in certain respects with the Phomician Baal.
- Belch, Sir Toby. A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.
- Be'lial. A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name, and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.
- Belin'da. The heroine of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.
- Bell, Adam. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudeslee.
- Bell, Peter. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.
- Bel'laston, Lady. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's Tom Jones.
- Bel'lenden, Lady Margaret. The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's Old Mortality, a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter, Edith Bellenden, marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party.
- Beller'ophon. A hero of Greek mythol. who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death.
- Bello'na. The goddess of war among the Romans.
- Belphoe'be. A huntress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to portray Queen Elizabeth.
- Belvide'ra. The heroine of Otway's tragedy Venice Preserved, who is driven mad by grief. See JAFFIER.
- Ben'edick. One of the chief characters in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing, who has many an encounter of wit with

Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.

Bennet, Elizabeth. Heroine of Miss Austen's Pride and Prejudice.

Be'owulf. The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semihuman monsters (Grendel and his mother), and at last slays a flery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

Beppo. The hero of Byron's poem so named, a Venetian who is taken captive by the Turks, and returns after a series of adventures to find his wife Laura at a ball with a cavaller.

Berenica (ber-e-nī'sē). Wife of Ptolemy III., King of Egypt, who vowed to sacrifice her beautiful hair to the gods if her husband returned safe from the war in Syria. She suspended it in the temple of Venus, from which it disappeared, and is fabled to have been transferred to the skies as the beautiful constellation Coma Berenices ('Berenice's Hair').

Bertha the Spinner. Wife of Rudolph II., King of Burgundy, famous for her industry and goodness.

Ber'tram. Count of Rousillon, the unworthy husband of Helena in Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well.—The name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's Guy Mannering.

Bess. Daughter of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.

Bessus. A cowardly braggart in Beaumont and Fletcher's King or No King.

Beu'lah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Bev'erley. The gamester, with his wife and sister Charlotte, in Moore's play, The Gamester.

Bevis of Hampton. A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian.

Bevis of Southampton. A famous here of romance. See preceding entry.

Big'low, Hosea. The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Binks, Sir Bingo, and his wife. Characters in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, an ill-matched couple.

Biron'. A 'merry madeap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Bitzer. Porter in Bounderby's bank, Coketown, a mean character in Dickens's Hard Times

Black Agnes. Countess of March, famous for her defence of Dunbar Castle against the English in the time of Edward III.

Black Bess. The famous mare of Dick Turpin the highwayman, in W. H. Ainsworth's novel Rookwood.

Black Death. A form of pestilence, which came from Asia, and carried off about half the population of England in 1348-49.

Black Dwarf. The dwarf in Scott's novel of that name, commonly known as 'Cannie Elshie', really Sir Edward Mauley, a gentleman whose deformity and misfortunes had made him misanthropic.

Black Flag. The flag under which pirates, it is said, used to sail.

Black George. A gamekeeper in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Black Knight In Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette; also King Richard, when wandering incognito, in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Blackpool, Stephen. A striking character in Dickens's Hard Times, a working-man of high principle but unfortunate.

Black Prince, The. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III, so called from his black armour, though Froissart says, 'by terror of his arms'.

Bla'dud. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchefleur (blansh'flör). A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores. Bland'amour. A brave but vainglorious knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Blandi'na. A persuasive but perfidious character in the Faèrie Queene, wife of the knight Turpin.

Blane, Niel, and his daughter Jenny. A tavern keeper and his daughter, characters in Scott's novel Old Mortality.

Blarney, Lady. In Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield one of the two women of loose character introduced to the Primrose family as ladles of fashion.

Bla'tant Beast. A monster in Spenser's Faërie Queene, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Bleeding-heart Yard. In Dickens's Little Dorrit a real place so called from a legend about Lady Hatton, wife of Queen Elizabeth's chancellor.

Blefuscu (ble-fus'kū). In Gulliver's Travels an island typifying France.

Blifil (blifil). A hypocritical and sneaking character in Fielding's Tom Jones.

character in Fielding \$1.001 Jones.

Blimber, Dr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. A hero of ballad and drama, son and heir of Simon de Montfort, living in disguise.

Blouzelinda (blou-ze-lin'da). A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Bluebeard. The bloody hero of a fairy-tale, translated from the French of Chas. Perrault. He married a handsome young wife, Fatima, who had the keys of the castle, but was forbidden to open one room. Opening this, however, one day in the absence of her husband, Fatima found there the bodies of his former wives. An indelible stain on the key betrayed her, and she was rescued, when about to be slain, by the arrival of, her friends. Some find the original of Bluebeard in a Marshal of France, Giles de Retz, who was notorious for his cruelty and licentiousness.

Blueskin. A burglar in Ainsworth's novel Jack Sheppard.

Blun'derbore. A giant killed by Jack the Giant-killer, who scuttled his boat.

Boanerges (ho-an-ér'jēz). A loud-voiced dissenting minister in Mrs. Oliphant's Salem Chapel, a vigorous exponent of the doctrines of election and reprobation. The name is taken from the Apostles James and John, surnaryed Boanerges (sons of thunder).

Bob'adil, Captain. A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

Boffin, Nicodemus. The 'Golden Dustman' in Dickens's novel Our Mutual Friend, a man of no education, but shrewd, kind, and unselfish. On the death of his employer, John Harmon, dustman and miser, he came in for his property, but gave it up to his son, young John Harmon.

Bois-Guilbert (bois-gil'hert), Brian de. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scot's Ivanboe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanboe.

Bombas'tes Furio'so. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by William Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

Bon Gaul'tier. The fictitious author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Sir Theodore Martin.

Bontemps (bon-tän), Roger. The French impersonation of contentment, in a poem of Béranger, one always hopeful and inclined to make the best of things.

Bonthron. A murderer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

Booby, Lady. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Boreas (bö'rē-as). In Greek and Roman myth, a personification of the north wind.

Borrioboola Gha. See JELLYBY.

Bottom, Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Bounderby (boun'der-bi). A banker at Coketown in Dickens's Hard Times, who boasts that he had raised himself from the gutter, though his real origin was respectable.

Bountiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem. See AIMWELL.

Bowley (b6'li), Sir Joseph. In Dickens's Chimes a pompous, narrow-minded member of parliament who poses as "the poor man's friend".

Bowling (bō'ling), Tom. A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Bowzybeus (bou-zi-bē'us). A drunken balladsinger in Gay's Pastorals.

Singer in toy's raised and cox. Characters in Morton's farce of that name, to whom the same room is let, one being at home in the daytime owing to his printer's work, the other by night, being a hatter. The latter gets a holiday, and tries to turn the printer out, but they end by discovering they are brothers.

Boy'thorne, Lawrence. A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Boz. The pseudonym used by Dickens in early life.

Bozzy. The familiar abbreviation of the name of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bracy, Sir Maurice de. A knight who was determined to marry Rowena in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Bradamante (brad-a-man'tā) or Bradamant. The sister of Rinaldo and cousin of Orlando in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. She was called the Virgin Knight, wore white armour, and was armed with an irresistible spear.

Bradwardine (brad-war'din), Baron. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to, Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi (bra'gē). A Scand, deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma (bra'mā). The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishmu the preserver, and Siva the destrover.

Brainworm. A character in Ben Jonson's comedy Every Man in his Humour, who tricks various persons by assuming different characters.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago.

Bramble, Sir Robert. The gouty, testy, but kind-hearted country squire in Colman's play The Poor Gentleman.

Bran. The dog of the Celtic hero Fingal, King of Morven.

- Brandan, St. A saint who encountered the spirit of Judas Iscariot, as described in Matthew Arnold's poem of that name.— A wonderful flying or floating island of St. Brandan was fabled to lie out in the Atlantic.
- Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.
- Bray. The selfish father of Madeline Bray in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. Her father was anxious that she should marry the wretched old miser Gride, but she became the wife of Nicholas.
- Bray, Vicar of. See VICAR OF BRAY.
- Breitmann (brit'män), Hans. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of lumorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.
- Brentford, The Two Kings of. Two characters in Buckingham's farce the Rehearsal, represented as living in the most perfect unison.
- Brewer of Ghent. Jacques van Artevelde, father of Philip v. Artevelde, on whose history Sir H. Taylor has written a drama.
- Briareus (brī-ā/rē-us). In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.
- Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.
- Bride of Abydos. Zuleika, the daughter of Giaffir, the pasha of Abydos, heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos.
- Bride of Lammermoor. Lucy Ashton in Scott's novel so called. See ASHTON.
- Bride of the Sea. Venice, thus named from the ancient ceremony of the doge, who threw a ring into the sea with the words: 'We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual domination'.
- Bridgenorth, Major. A Roundhead in Scott's Peveril of the Peak. His daughter Alice marries Julian Peveril.
- Brisk. A fantastic fop in Ben Jonson's comedy Every Man out of his Humour.
- Brit'omart. A 'lady knight', daughter of King Ryence of Wales, in Spensor's Faërie Queene, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.
- Britomar'tis. In classical mythol. a nymph and huntress of Crete. To escape the advances of King Minos, who had fallen in love with her, she cast herself into the
- Brobding'nag. The country of the giants in Swite's Gulliver's Travels; often written Brobdignag.
- Brooke, Dorothea. Heroine of George Eliot's novel Middlemarch, full of benevolent enthusiasm but not very practical. She was married first to Mr. Casaubon, and latterly to Will Ladislaw.
- Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.
- Brother Sam. Lord Dundreary's brother, often mentioned but never seen in the farce of Our American Cousin.
- Browdie, John. A brawny Yorkshireman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, who befriends Nicholas and Smike.
- Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Three Englishmen whose pictorial adventures appeared in Punch.
- Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School-days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, but not overfond of books.
- Brulgrud'dery, Mr. and Mrs. Vulgar and repulsive characters in Colman's comedy John Bull.
- Brunhild, Brunhilde (brun'hild, brun-hil'de). A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.
- Brute (bröt). The first mythical king of Britain, great-grandson of Æneas, named

- in the old chronicles, in Drayton's Polyolbion, and Spenser's Faërie Queene.
- Brute, Sir John and Lady. Characters in Vanbrugh's comedy The Provoked Wife.
- Bubas'tis. The Diana of Egyptian mythology, whose real name was properly Bast (Bubastis being a city sacred to her).
- Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus). The famous horse of Alexander the Great.
- Buddha (bud'a). The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 5th century B.C., and of whom various mythical stories are related.
- Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire The History of John Bull.
- Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.
- Bunch, Mother. The heroine of certain fairy tales, who generally rides on a broomstick.
- Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few and hazy, and his ideas seem to be equally so.
- Burchell (ber'chel), Mr. A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornbill.
- Busiris (bū-si'ris). A king of Egypt, supposed by Milton to be the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea. One king of this name is said to have sacrificed all foreigners who entered Egypt.
- Butler, Reuben. The worthy but uninteresting Scottish clergyman married to Jeanie Deans in Scott's Heart of Midlothian.
- Buzfuz, Serjeant. A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick.
- Byron, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.
- Cabal. See in Dict.
- Cabiri (ka-bi'rī). Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.
- Ca'cus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.
- Cade'nus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. decanus, dean.
- Cadmus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician.
- Caduceus. The winged wand of Mercury, with two serpents twisted around it. See in Dict.
- Cadwal'lader, Mrs., and her husband. The easy-going clergyman and his shrewd wife in George Eliot's Middlemarch.
- Caerleon (kār-lē'on). King Arthur's royal residence, the site of which is not certain. The battle of that name was one of King Arthur's twelve victories.
- Caius (kā'yus). A French doctor in Shakspere's The Merry Wives of Windsor.
- Calandri'no. The name of a simpleton and butt for merriment introduced in Boccaccio's Decameron.
- Cal'enders. A sect of dervishes in Turkey and Persia similar to friars and hermits. See the Arabian Nights.
- Cal'iban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.
- Cal'iburn. Another name for Excalibur, the famous sword of King Arthur.
- Calidore, (kal'i-dōr), Sir. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faërie Queene.
- Calis'ta. The haughty heroine of Rowe's tragedy The Fair Penitent, seduced by Lothario. She stabs herself when her wrong-doing is made public.
- Calliope (kal-lī'o-pē). The Muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

- Callis'to. In Greek mythol, an Arcadiau nymph, changed into a bear, and with her son afterwards transformed into the constellations Ursa Major and U. Minor.
- Calydonian Boar. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.
- Calypso (ka-lip'sō). An ocean nymph who lived in the island of Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.
- Camaral'zaman. A prince in the Arabian Knights who marries the Princess Eadoora.
- Cam'buscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale. Milton pronounces it kam-bus'kan erroneously.
- Cam'elot. King Arthur's city or residence, the site of which is doubtful.
- Camil'la. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend,—The heroine of Miss Burney's novel so named.
- Camille (kä-mēl'). Heroine of Corneille's tragedy of Les Horaces.
- Campe'ador. A designation of the Cid, meaning the Champion.
- Canace (kan'a-sē). In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.
- Candour, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal.
- Cantwell, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play The Hypocrite.
- Cao'ra. A country of which the inhabitants were fabled to have their eyes in their shoulders and their mouths in the middle of their breasts, described in Hackluyt's Voyages.
- Capaneus (kap'a-nūs). A hero of Greek mythology killed by Jove with a thunderbolt; one of the Seven against Thebes.
- Cap'ulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.
- Capys (kap'is). A blind seer of the days of Romulus, in the Prophecy of Capys in Lord Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
- Car'abas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots.
- Ca'radoc, or Cradock. One of Arthur's Knights, the only one whose wife was not unfaithful.
- Carker, James. In Dickens's Dombey and Son Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer, whose wife he induces to run away with him.
- Carpio, Bernardo del. A hero of Spanish romance, celebrated in a well-known poeni by Mrs. Hemans.
- Carton, Sydney. In Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, the devoted friend who, by means of his strong resemblance to Charles Darnay, voluntarily suffered for him under the guillotine.
- Gasabianca, kä-sä-byän'kä. Son of the admiral of L'Orient, a ship blown up in the battle of the Nile. The boy kept his post on deck to the last, as told in Mrs. Hemans's poem.
- Casau'bon, Rev. Mr. A wealthy and learned clergyman, but narrow-minded and without any originality, in George Eliot's Middlemarch. Dorothea Brooke marries him in hopes of living a higher intellectual life, and aiding her husband in some great literary work, but is sadly disappointed.
- Cassan'dra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.
- Cassim. Brother of Ali Baba in the Arabian Nights, killed by the Forty Thieves.
- Cassio. Lieutenant under Othello in Shakspere's tragedy of that name, against whom Iago stirs up the Moor's jealousy.
- Cassiopeia (kas'si-ō-pē'ya). In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

- Casta'lia, Cas'taly. A fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.
- Castle Dangerous. Title of Scott's last novel, the castle being Castle Douglas.
- Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter, who tries to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.
- Castle of Otranto. A tale by Horace Walpole (1764) containing supernatural incidents.
- Castle Perilous. Abode of Lyonors in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.
- Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond. See ESMOND.
- Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.
- Catherine, St., of Alexandria, Patron saint of numerried women and girls, whose symbol is the wheel which figures in the story of her sufferings.
- Cato. The hero and title of a tragedy by Addison, based on the story of the ancient Roman who committed suicide to avoid falling into Cessar's hands.
- Caudle, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered to her patient spouse.
- Cauline, Sir. See CHRISTABELLE.
- Cavaliers and Roundheads. See in Dict.
- Cave of Adullam. A cave where David took refuge when he fled from King Saul. See Adullamite in Dict.
- Cawther. The lake of Paradise in the Koran, with sweet and cool waters. He who drinks from it never thirsts again.
- Caxon. A hairdresser, and Jenny his daughter, in Scott's Antiquary.
- Caxton, Pisistratus. The hero of The Caxtons, a novel by the first Lord Lytton, modelled after Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
- Cecilia. The heroine of a novel by Miss Burney.—St Patroness of music.
- Ce'crops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.
- Cedric (sed'rik). The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe, father of the hero. The name appears to be horrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker'dik).
- Gelestial City. The city typical of the heavenly Jerusalem in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, to which Christian makes his pilgrimage from the City of Destruction.
- Ce'lia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.— A girl in Whitehead's comedy The School for Lovers
- Ocnei (chen'che). A Roman family, one of whom, Beatrice, 'the beautiful parricide', is said to have got her father murdered on account of his shocking and unnatural conduct towards herself and his other children, an incident on which Shelley has written a tragedy.
- Ceph'alus. The husband of Procris in Greek mythology, who shot his wife by mistake.
- Cerberus, Ceres. See in Dict.
- Chadband, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Charley. Esther's little maid, in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Charon (karon). The Greek and Roman deity of the lower world who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.
- Jharybdis, ka-rib'dis. See SCYLLA.
- Cheeks the Marine. Equivalent to Nobody, on board a man-of-war. Marryat's Peter Simple.
- Cheeryble Brothers. Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.
- Chester, Sir John. A villainous fine gentleman in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, supposed

- to be intended as a portrait of Lord Chesterfield.
- Chevalier, The Young. Charles Edward Stuart, usually called the Young Pretender.
- Che'vy Chase. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.
- Chick, Mr. and Mrs. Brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son. Mrs. Chick was convinced that the first Mrs. Dombey might have recovered from her last illness if she had only 'made an effort'.
- Chicken, The Game. A low fellow taken up by Mr. Toots to instruct him in the noble art of self-defence in Dickens's Dombey and Son.
- Childe Harold, See HAROLD.
- Chillip, Dr. A doctor in Dickens's David Copperfield.
- Chillon (chil'lon, shé-yôn), Prisoner of. Bounivard, the Genevese patriot, imprisoned for his republican principles by the Dukebishop of Savoy. Lord Byron has a poem on the subject, in which, however, fictitious matter is introduced.
- Chingachgook. An Indian chief of the Mohicans, and father of Uncas, in Fenimore Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales.
- Chiron (ki'ron). In Greek mythol. one of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.
- Chloe (klö'e). A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ). Often used generally for a rustic beauty or sweetheart.
- Chriemhild (krām'hild). The wife of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful yengeance for the murder of her husband.
- Chris'tabel. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.
- Christabelle. An Irish princess, daughter of a 'bonnye kinge', who fell in love with Sir Cauline, the hero of an old English ballad, extant in the Percy Reliques.
- Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, an allegory of the experiences and vicissitudes of Christian life.
- Christian'a. The wife of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, who leaves her home with her children, under the guidance of Mr. Great-heart, to join her husband in the Celestial City.
- Christian King, Most. A title bestowed on the kings of France by the popes from early times.
- Chrononhotonthologos. The hero of the burlesque of same name. See ALDIBORON-TIPHOSCOPHORNIO.
- Chrysaor (kri-sā'or). The sword of Sir Artegal in Spenser's Faërie Queene.
- Chuffy. Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.
- Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.
- Cid, The. A famous Spaniard, Rodrigo of Bivar (lived about 1030-1099), who was always victorious in battle, and of whom many romantic tales are told, largely the upgrowth of popular mythology.
- Cimme'rians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.
- Cinderella. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy-tale.
- Circe (ser'se). A sorceress of Greek mythol. See CIRCEAN in Dict.

- Circumlocution Oflice. A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments.
- City Madam, The. Lady Frugal in Massinger's comedy The City Madam.
- Clarice (kla'ris or klä-rē'chā). Wife of Rinaldo in some of the old romances of the Orlando cycle.
- Claris'sa. Wife of Gripe, a scrivener in Vanbrugh's comedy The Confederacy, who poses as a fine lady.
- Clau'dio. The lover of Hero in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing; also the brother of Isabella in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.
- Claudius. The name of Hamlet's uncle
- Claypole, Noah. A mean and dishonest charity boy in Dickens's Oliver Twist.
- Cleishbotham (klësh'both-am), Jedediah, The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord.
- liy Eathorston (klā-lē). Heroine and title of an old French novel of the high-flown school, by Madame Scudéri, founded on the heroine of ancient Rome who swam the Tiber to escape from the Etruscans.
- Clementi'na. A lady in Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison, who loses her reason through her love for the hero.
- Cle'ofas or Cle'ophas, Don. The hero of The Devil on Two Sticks; a translation of Le Sage's Diable Boiteux.
- Cleomenes (klē-om'e-nēz). The Spartan hero of a drama by John Dryden so named.
- Cle'on. Governor of Tarsus in Shakspere's Pericles.
- Cleopatra (klê-o-pat'raor klê-o'pat-ra). Queen of Egypt in the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and heroine of many plays and novels, for instance Shakspere's Antony and Cleopatra, two or three French plays, and Dryden's All for Love.
- Cleveland the Pirate. Son of Norna of the Fifful Head in Scott's Pirate. The scene is laid in the Shetland Islands, and besides Norna the two chief female characters are Minna and Brenda Troil, the former beloved by Cleveland.
- Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of same name, reformed by virtuous love.
- Clifford, Rosamond. Mistress of Henry II. of England. See ROSAMOND.
- Clim of the Clough. See CLYM.
- Clinker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the workhouse, and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.
- Clio (kli'o). One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.
- Clorin'da. An Amazonian heroine in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
- Clo'ten. A base and ill-conditioned lout, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife
- Clo'tho. One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans, she who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.
- Cloudeslee (kloud'es-lē), William of. Afamous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.
- Clout, Colin. See Colin CLOUT.
- Clout, Lobbin. Shepherd in Gay's mock pastorals, lover of Blouzelinda.
- Clumsy, Sir Tunbelly. Father of Miss Hoyden in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.
- Clutterbuck, Captain. The imaginary editor of some of Scott's novels.
- Clym of the Clough (kluf). A noted outlaw of legend, who, with Adam Bell and William of Cloudeslee, was a famous bowman of the north of England. The chief resort of these outlaws was Englewood Forest, Carlisle.

- Clytemnestra (kli-tem-ues'tra). The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son, Orestes.
- Clytie (klī'ti-ē). A nymph of classical story who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sun-flower.
- Cockaigne (ko-kān'), Land of. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.
- Cocytus (kō-sī'tus). In classical mythol. a river of the infernal regions.
- Codlin and Short. Two Punch-and-Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.
- Coolebs in Search of a Wife. The title of a novel by Mrs. H. More, describing the experiences of a minister in search of a wife.
- Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot.
- Cogia Houssain (kō'ji-a hös'ān). Captain of the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights, stabbed by Morgiana.
- Col'brand. A Danish giant of romance.
- Cole, King. A legendary British king, noted for his jovial disposition.
- Colepepper (or Peppercull), Captain. The Alsatian bully and murderer in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.
- Colin Clout. The pastoral name assumed by the poet Spenser in 'The Shepherd's Calendar' and 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again'.
- Colleen Bawn. The fair-haired heroine of a drama by Dion Boucicault so named.
- Colossus of Rhodes. A huge brazen statue of Apollo, esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. See Colossus in Dict.
- Comedy of Errors. One of Shakspere's plays, turning on the mistakes arising from the similarity existing espectively between two pairs of twin brothers. See ANTI-PHOLUS, DROMIO.
- Co'mus. Agod of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter.
- Conachar (kon'ach-er). The Highland apprentice in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, afterward chief of the clan Quhele, ruined by his cowardice.
- Con'ingsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.
- Con'rad. The hero of Byron's Corsair, and of Lara also under the latter name.
- Con'rade. A follower of Don John in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.—Marquis of Montserrat in Scott's Talisman.
- Con'stance. Mother of Prince Arthur in Shakapere's King John; also the name of the heroine of Sheridan Knowles's Love Chase, and that of his Provost of Bruges.
- Constans. A mythical king of Britain, uncle of King Arthur.
- Consuelo (kon-sụ-ū/lō). Heroine of George Sand's novel so named, raised from beggary to the position of a famous singer, and retaining her purity in the midst of temptations. In another novel she appears as the Countess of Rudolstatt.
- Copher'ua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.
- Copper Captain. Michael Perez, a character in Beaumont and Fletcher's Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, to whom the term is applied in ridicule of his pretences.
- Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt Batsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.
- Cordefia. In Shakspere's King Lear the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned Vol. II.

- against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See LEAR.
- Corinne (kō-rin'). The heroine of a novel by Madam de Staël, caused to pine away by the falsehood of her lover.
- Coriola'nus, Caius Marcius. A noble Roman on whose legendary history Shakspere has written a play.
- Cor'ydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.
- Cos'tard. A clown in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.
- Cos'tigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendemnis a hard-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, afterwards well married, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow.
- Cotyt'to. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.
- Coverley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, occentricity, and whim.
- Crabtree, Cadwallader. A character in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, a cynical old man, who delights in exposing the weaknesses and follies of society.
- Crane, Dame Alison, and her husband. Characters in Scott's Kenilworth, who kept the Crane Inn.
- Crane, Ichabod. A character in Washington Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow, an awkward and credulous schoolmaster.
- Cratchit, Bob. Father of Tiny Tim in Dickens's Christmas Carol, clerk to Scrooge, hard-up but far happier than his miserly employer.
- Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Old Sir Pitt is asad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, priggish, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off. The Rev. Bute Crawley, brother of old Sir Pitt, was a sport-loving, easygoing parson, with a clever wife.
- Creakle. A vulgar and cruel schoolmaster in Dickens's David Copperfield.
- Cres'sida. The fair but frail heroine of Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida, and sung also by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics
- Crispin. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.
- Croaker, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Goldsmith's comedy The Good-natured Man, the former a perpetual grumbler, the latter the reverse.
- Croft'angry, Chrystal. One of Scott's fictitious characters, represented as having written two of the Waverley novels. His history is related in the introduction to The Highland Widow.
- Cronos. A Greek deity, son of Uranus and Gē (Heaven and Earth), corresponding with the Roman Saturnus.
- Crook-fingered Jack. One of the light-fingered gentry in Gay's Beggar's Opera.
- Croye, Isabella of. A Burgundian heiress latterly married to Quentin Durward in Scott's novel so named, of which she is the herone.
- Crummles, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.
- Cruncher, Jerry. A character in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.
- Crupp, Mrs. David's landlady in Dickens's David Copperfield.

- Crusoe (krö'ső), Robinson. The hero of Defoe's famous story, which everyone has read.
- Cuddy. A herdsman in Spenser's Shepheard's Calendar.—A shepherd in Gay's Pastorals.
- Cupid. God of Love, son of Venus, the goddess of beauty. He is usually depicted as a naked infant with wings, and armed with a bow and quiver full of arrows. Identified with the Greek Eros.
- Curé of Meudon. Rabelais, the famous French satirist, who for a short time held the living of Meudon.
- Custance. Daughter of a Roman emperor, married King Alla of Northumberland. See Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Man of Law's tale.—A character in the first English Comedy Ralph Roister Doister, by
- Cute, Alderman. A character in Dickens's Chimes, who would 'put down' everything of which he disapproves.
- Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey and Son; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is 'When found make a note of'.
- Cybele (sib'e-lë). A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.
- Cyclops, Cyclopes (sik'lops, si-klö'pēz). Three giants of the race of Titans, according to Greek mythology sons of Uranus (Heaven) and Gē (Earth), who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, and were the patrons of smiths.—Also a fabled race of one-oyed giants, under their chief Polyphemus described in the Odyssey as inhabiting Sicily.
- Cymbeline (sim/be-līn). A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins.
- Cynthia (sin'thi-a). A name for Diana or the moon.—In Fletcher's Purple Island, and Spenser's Colin Clout's Come Home Again, a name for Queen Elizabeth.
- Cytherea (sith-e-re'a). An epithet of Aphrodite or Venus.
- Dædalus (dē'da-lus). A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fied from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.
- Da'gon. The chief deity of the Philistines, represented as half man half fish, by Milton made one of the fallen angels.
- Dag'onet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.
- Dalgar'no. A profligate nobleman in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.
- Dalgetty (dal'get-i), Dugald. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance.
- Damocles (dam'o-klēz). A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.
- Da'mon. A goat-herd in Virgil's Eclogues: hence any rustic swain.
- Damon and Musidora. Two lovers in Thomson's Seasons (Summer).
- Both s ceasons (summer).

 Da'mon and Phin'tias (or Pythias). Two Greeks of Syracuse, whose names have become typical of friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Danon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.
- Damyan (dā/mi-an). The Lover of May in Chaucer's Merchant's Tale.
- Danaë (dan'a-ē). In Greek legend a princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.
- Danaids (dan'a-idz). In Greek legend the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, condemned, all except one, to pour water

into sieves in Hades, as a punishment for the murder of their husbands, the fifty sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding night.

Dandin (dah-dah), George. The here of a comedy of same name by Molière, a wealthy plebeian who marries a high-born wife, and realizes too late that he has brought on himself innumerable humiliations and annovances.

Dangle A character in Sheridan's Critic. who pesters a theatrical manager with advice and criticism.

Daphne (daf'ne). A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnis. See CHLOE.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, cele-brated in an old ballad.

Dartle, Rosa. Companion to Mrs. Steerforth in Dickens's David Copperfield, an intensely passionate woman, cherishing a fierce but vain love for Steerforth.

Da'vns. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans (dēnz), Jeanie and Effle. The heroines of Scott's Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the cow-feeder or dairyman Davie Deans. Effle was seduced by George Staunton and was (wrongly) condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie trudged all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

Dedlock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Deerslayer. See LEATHERSTOCKING

Defarge (dé-färzh), Madame. One of the bloodthirsty women of the French revolu-tion in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, a hater of all aristocrats.

Dejanira (dē-ja-nī'ra). The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the Centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's Pil-grim's Progress a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

De'lia. In classical literature a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Delphine (del-fen'). Heroine of a novel by Madame de Staël, who dies of a broken heart from disappointment in love.

Demeter (dē-mē'tēr). The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres, See CERES in Dict.

Demogor'gon. A mysterious divinity men-tioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Dennis the hangman. A despicable character in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Dennison, Jenny. A waiting-maid in Scott's Old Mortality.

Deron'da, Daniel. The Jewish hero of a novel of same name by George Eliot.

Deschapelles, Pauline (pō-lēn dā-shā-pel). The 'Lady of Lyons' in Lytton's play of that name. See MELNOTTE.

Desdemo'na. The heroine of Shakspere's Othello, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfatthful to him.

Deserted Village, The. 'Sweet Auburn', the village described by Goldsmith in his well-known poem, ruined by the growth of luxury—probably not to be identified with any single real village.

Despair. Giant. See GIANT DESPAIR. DOUBTING CASTLE.

Deucalion and Pyrrha(dū-kā'li-on, pir'a). In Greek mythol, a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

Devil on Two Sticks. Translation of Le Sage's Diable Boiteux. See ASMODEUS.

Dhu (dő), Roderick, (Black Roderick). See RODERICK DHU.

Diana (di-an'a). The Roman goddess corre-spending with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunt-ing and of the moon. See in Diot. The Roman goddess corre-

Dick, Mr. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's David Copperfield, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial', but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. An artful swindling, but amusing character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind (1803).

Didier (did-i-ā), Henri. The faithful lover in Stirling's drama The Courier of Lyons.

Di'do. The mythical queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the Æneid as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Diggory (dig'o-ri). In Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, a farm labourer, called in to wait at table, who makes himself as familiar as he is awkward.

Dinarzade (din-är-zād'). Sister of Schehera-zade in the Arabian Nights. Also called Dunyazād.

Diu'mont, Dandie (that is, Andrew). A far-mer in Scott's Guy Mannering, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Diomede (di'o-mëd). A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, son of Tydeus, and hence called Tydides (ti-di'dēz).

Dionysia (dī-o-nis'i-a). The wicked wife of Cleon in Shakspere's Pericles.

Dionysus (dī-o-ni'sus). A Greek name of the god Bacchus. See in Dict.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'rī). A name of the twins Castor and Pollux.

Distaff-I'na. Heroine of Rhodes's burlesque Bombastes Furioso. She was engaged to be married to Bombastes but jilted him.

Dives (di'vez). The Latin word for a rich man, ives (in vez). The factor word for arch man, which came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, Colonel. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but some-what shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley (whom he ultimately marries) as also to her late husband George Osborne.

Dobbins, Humphrey. A devoted servant in Colman's Poor Gentleman.

Dods, Meg. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach-of-promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Doe (dō), John. An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

Do'eg. The name under which Elkanah Settle is satirized in Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.

Dogberry and Verges. Two ridiculous constables in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

Dollalolla. Wife of King Arthur in Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb, in love with the little hero.

Doll Common. A young woman who helps Subtle in Ben Jonson's Alchemist.

Doll Tearsheet. A strumpet in Shakspere's Henry IV. (Part 2).

Dolly Murray. A jovial lady in Crabbe's Borough who died in the act of winning a game at cards.

Dolon. In Homer's Iliad, a spy from Troy, detected by Ulysses.

detected by crysses.

Dombey, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Eunsby, Dr. Blimber,

Major Bagstock, &c., also appear in this

Domdan'iel. In oriental legend a vast sub-terranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominie Sampson. The profoundly learned tutor at Ellangowan in Scott's Guy Manner-ing, exceedingly awkward and utterly ig-norant of the world.

Don Belianis (bel-i-ā'nis) of Greece. hero of an old romance of chivalry.

hero of an old romance of chivalry.

Don Ju'an. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage, and furnished the name to Byron's poem. The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine, who makes conquests over the fair sex everywhere and kills the father of one of his victims, but is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little or nothing but the name from the old legend.

the name from the old legend.

Don Quix'ote (Spanish pron kë-hö'tā). The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs. As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Pauza, an ignorant, credulous, and vulgar peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and selfish, yet faithful to his master, shrewd and amusing. The knight, mounted on his steed Rosinaute, equally gaunt with the rider, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing experiences, since the don looks upon flocks of sheep as armies, windmills as giants, and galley-slaves as oppressed gentlemen.

Doorm, Earl, The 'russet-bearded' in Tenny-

Doorm, Earl. The 'russet-bearded' in Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Enid).

Dora Spenlow. The child-wife of Copper-field in Dickens's David Copperfield. See

Doricourt, (do'ri-kōrt). An accomplished gentleman and man of fashion who marries Letitia Hardy in Mrs. Cowley's Belle's Stratagem. See HARDY (LETITIA).

Do'rimant. A wit and rake in Etherege's Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter.

Dorimène (do-ri-men). A pleasure-loving lady in Molière's Mariage Forcé.

Dorin'da. Daughter of Lady Bountiful, See AIMWELL.

Dornton, Mr., and his son Harry. Chief characters in Holcroft's Road to Ruin. Mr. Dornton is nearly ruined by his son's extravagance.

Dorothe'a. The Virgin Martyr. orothe'a. The heroine of Massinger's Virgin Martyr. — Heroine of Goëthe's poem Hermann and Dorothea.

ot. The pet name of the carrier's wife (that is, John Peerybingle's) in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.

Dotheboys Hall (that is, 'do the boys', cheat them). The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Douban (dö'ban). A physician in the Arabian Nights.

Double Dealer, The. See MASKWELL.

Doubting Castle. The castle of Giant Despair in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Douglas (dug'las). A great Scottish family of which different members are introduced in many of Scott's novels and poems. A tragedy called Douglas was written by Rev. J. Home. See NORVAL.

Douglas, Ellen. Heroine of Scott's Lady of the Lake (which see).

Dousterswivel (dös'ter-swiv-el). In Scott's Antiquary, a swindling German who pro-fesses to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or cabalistic means, and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

Dove, Sir Benjamin, and Lady, and their daughter Sophia. Chief characters in Cumberland's play The Brothers.

Dowlas (dou'las), Dick. A young scapegrace in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-law, son of a petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who, until the real heir-at-law appears, figures as a peer of the realm. Dr. Pangloss was Dick's tutor.

- Draw'cansir, A bully and braggart in Buckingham's satiric play of The Rehearsal (1671).
- Dro'mio. The name of the twin brothers in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors, attendants on the brothers Antipholus.
- Drugger, Abel. In Ben Jonson's Alchemist, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop, and relies much on the advice of Subtle the alchemist.
- Drummle, Bentley. A sullen loutish fellow who married Estella, in Dickens's Great Expectations.
- Dry'asdust, Rev. Dr. A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter-offact kind.
- Dryfesdale, Jasper. An old steward in Scott's Abbott, a hater of Queen Mary and Roman Catholics generally.
- Dryope (drī'o-pē). A nymph of Greek mythology changed into a poplar.
- Dubose'. A notorious highwayman in Stirling's Courier of Lyons.
- Duenna, The. Margaret in Sheridan's comic opera The Duenna, who assists her charge Louisa in marrying her lover Don Antonio.
- Dues'sa. A witch in Spenser's Faërie Queene who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio, but she and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur.
- Duke, The Iron. The first Duke of Wellington, also called the Great Duke.
- Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.
- Dumain'. A French lord in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.
- Dumbiedikes (dum'i-diks). A 'laird' or small proprietor in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death-bed scene forms a striking picture.
- Duncan. The King of Scotland murdered by Macbeth in Shakspere's play of that name, the incidents in which are chiefly mythical.
- Dunder, Sir David and Lady. Characters in Colman's play Ways and Means.
- Dundreary (dun-drë'ri), Lord. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play Our Ameriean Cousin, an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities.
- Duran'dal. The wonderful sword of Orlando, the hero of Italian romance.
- Durden, Dame. A lady of the country, named in an old glee. The name is given playfully to Eather Summerson in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Dur'ward, Quentin. The hero of Scott's novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI. of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.
- Duval', Denis. The hero of Thackeray's unfinished novel Denis Duval.
- Dwarf, The Black. See BLACK DWARF.
- Ea. In Babylonian mythology the god of the atmospheric deep on which the world floated, and of the ocean, rivers, and streams, whose commands were carried into effect by his son Merodach.
- Earnseliff. A young laird in Scott's Black Dwarf.
- Eastward Hoe. The name of a drama by Ben Jonson, Chapman, and Marston, for which, as containing reflections on the Scotch, the authors were imprisoned, 1605.
- Easy, Sir Charles and Lady. A lazy gentleman of loose morals and his wife in Cibber's Careless Husband.
- Easy, Jack. The hero of Captain Marryat's novel Mr. Midshipman Easy.
- Eblis. Iblis. In Mohammedan mythology the chief of the evil angels.

- Edgar. Son of Gloucester and half-brother of Edmund, in Shakspere's King Lear.
- Edgar, Master of Ravenswood. See RAVENSWOOD.
- Edi'na. The poetical name of Edinburgh, said to have been applied to that city by the poet Buchanan.
- E'dith. The Maid of Lorn in Scott's Lord of the Isles, who has various adventures when disguised as a page.
- Edmund. The wicked natural son of Gloucester in Shakspere's King Lear, with whom both Goneril and Regan were in love.
- Edyrn (ed'irn). An evil character reformed at King Arthur's court in Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Enid).
- Egeria (ē-jē'ni-a). In Roman legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions.
- Egeus (ē-jē'us). Father of Hermia in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Eglamour (eg'la-mor), Sir. A knight of King Arthur who slew a dragon.
- Eglantine (eg'lan-tin). The daughter of King Pepin in the old tale Valentine and Orson.

 — The prioress in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.
- Elaine (ē-lān'). A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot; the heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls.
- Eldora'do. The name of a country, exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S. America.
- Elec'tra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytenmestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father. Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians, and Sophocles and Euripides have each a tragedy called by her name.
- Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia. A famous French story by Madame Cottin, founded on fact.
- Elizabeth of Hungary. A saint and queen introduced in Kingsley's Saint's Tragedy.
- Ellesmere, Mistress. Head domestic of Lady Peveril in Scott's Peveril of the Peak.
- Elliot, Hobbie, with his family. Characters in Scott's Black Dwarf.
- Elmo, St. The patron saint of sailors. See ELMO in Diet.
- Elshie, Cannie. The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name. See BLACK DWARF.
- Elsie. The heroine of Longfellow's Golden Legend, who offers to give her life for Prince Henry and becomes his bride.
- Elspeth of the Craigburnfoot. An old servant in Sc. tt's Antiquary, mother of Saunders Muckiebackit, and depositary of secrets connected with the hero.
- Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Miss Austen's Emma.
- Elvino (el-vē'nō). Lover of Amina in Bellini's opera La Sonnambula.
- Elvira (el-ve'ra). A character in Sheridan's Pizarro; in Mozart's opera Don Giovanni (wife of the Don); in Bellim's opera I Puritani; in Verdi's opera Ernani; and in Auber's opera Masaniello.
- Emelie (em'e-lē). Sister-in-law of Theseus, and married to Palamon in Chaucer's Knight's Tale. Called Emilia in other versions of the story.
- Emerald Isle. Ireland. So called from the vivid green of the verdure of that country,
- Emilia. Wife of Iago, and the waiting woman to Desdemona, in Shakspere's Othello, misled by her husband so as to bring about the catastrophe; also Hermione's friend in Shakspere's Winter's Tale. See also EMBLIE.
- Emily. 'Little Em'ly', niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth.
- Empedacles (em-ped'o-klēz). One of Pythagoras's scholars, who, according to the legend, threw himself into the crater of Etna, as told in Matthew Arnold's poem.

- Encel'adus. A giant overthrown by the thunderbotts of Jove and cast under Etna: when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.
- Endymion (en-dim'i-on). A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Lathuus. Keats has a celebrated poem of this name.
- English Opium Eater. A designation of Thomas De Quincy (1785-1859) author of the Confessions of an English Opium Eater.
- English Rabelais. A designation of Dean Swift from the resemblance of his writings to those of the great French writer.
- E'nid. The heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience.
- E'os. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.
- Epicene (ep'i-sēn). In Ben Jonson's comedy The Silent Woman a young fellow, dressed as a woman, married to Morose, who is dreadfully afraid of noise. The supposed wife turns out a virago, and Morose is driven to distraction till his nephew makes known the trick in consideration of a handsome sum of money.
- Epigoni (e-pig'o-ni). Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes.
- Epimenides (ep.i-men'i-dez). A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.
- Epimetheus (ep-i-mē'thūs). The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.
- Eppie. The adopted child of Silas Marner in George Eliot's novel of that name. See MARNER
- Er'ato. One of the Muses: she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry.
- Erceldoun (er'sel-dön), Thomas of, or Thomas the Rhymer. A celebrated Scottish character of the 13th century popularly regarded as a prophet and wizard. He lived for seven years in fairyland, and ultimately disappeared in a mysterious manner.
- Erebus, Erinnys. See in Dict.
- E'ris. A Greek goddess of strife or discord.
- Erl King. An evil elf or goblin of German superstition.
- Ermin'ia The heroine of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
- Ernani (er-nä'nē). A robber captain in Verdi's opera of same name.
- E'ros. The Greek name of the god of love; Cupid.
- Es'calus. A kind-hearted lord associated with Angelo in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.
- Esmeralda. A beautiful dancing girl in Victor Hugo's novel Notre Dame, put to death as a witch
- Esmond, Col. Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste. He is on the Jacobite side, and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America. He was grandfather of the two brothers who give name to the novel The Virginians.
- Estella. The heroine of Dickens's Great Expectations, adopted by Miss Havisham. See PIP.
- Eteocles and Polynices (e-tê'o-klêz, pol-i-nî'sêz). In Greek mythol, sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other's hands.
- Ettrick Shepherd. James Hogg, the Scottish poet (1772-1835), who was born in Ettrick Forest, Selkirkshire, and was originally a shepherd.
- Eugenio (ū-jē'ni-ō). A character in Don Quixote, who turns a goat-herd when iilted.
- Eugenius (ü-je'ni-us). The friend of Yorick in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Eumeus (û-mê'us). In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swineherd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master.

Euphrosyne (ü-fros'i-nê). In Greek myth. one of the three Graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

Euphues (ú'fû-ēz). See EUPHUISM in Dict.

Euro'pa. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

Europa, Dame. A name for the Continent of Europe.

Enrus. The Latin name of the east wind.

Euryalus (ü-rī'a-lus). See NIsus.

Eurydice (ü-rid'i-sö). The wife of the poet Orpheus. See Orpheus. Eurytion (ü-rit'i-on). A sieepless herdsman

in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Eustace, Father. An able ecclesiastic in Scott's Monastery and Abbot.

Euterpe (ū-tér'pē). The muse of music.

Eva (ē'va). The youthful heroine in Uncle Tom's Cabin by Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

Evangeline (e-van/je-lin). The heroine of Longfellow's well-known poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotin) in 1756. She and her lover Gabriel were parted and could never meet till after long years, when he was dying in a hospital where she was a nurse.

Ev'ans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Evelina (ev-e-li'na). The heroine of a novel so named by Miss Burney (Madame d'Arblay).

Strengt (ev'e-rärd), Colonel. In Scott's Woodstock, a colonel in the republican army, nephew to Sir Henry Lee, the royalist knight and lord of the manor of Woodstock. Everard latterly marries Alice Lee, daughter of the old knight.

Éwart (Wart), Nanty. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, skipper of a smuggling vessel, but originally intended for the church.

Excal'ibur. The famous sword of King Arthur.

Eyre (ar), Jane. The heroine of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife.

Faa (fa), Gabriel. Nephew of Meg Merrilies in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Face, A character in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, assistant of Subtle the 'alchemist'.

Fadladeen'. A conceited grand chamberlain in Moore's Lalla Rookh, an infallible judge of everything.

Fadladin'ida. Wife of Chrononhotonthologos, in Carey's burlesque of that name.

Fag. The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals.

Fagin (fa'gin). An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who trains boys to steal.

Fairford, Mr., and his son Alan. Characters in Scott's Redgauntlet, Alan being the close friend of the hero, of whom he goes in search when missing.

Fair Maid of Perth. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover; she marries Hal o' the Wynd, the stalwart armourer—Henry Gow or Herry the Smith.

Fair Penitent, The. Calista in Rowe's tragedy so called. See Calista

Fairservice, Andrew. In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Faithful. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair.

Faliero, Marino (mit-rē'nō fā-li-ā'rō). Doge of Venice in Byron's drama so called.

Falkland (fak'land). A morbid character and the hero of Godwin's Caleb Williams. He commits a murder which subsequently is discovered after a period of concealment.

—A jealous lover in Sheridan's Riyals.

Falstaff (fal'staf), Sir John. The 'fat knight', the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV. (both parts) and the Merry Wives. Gross, profligate, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gafety and good sense.

Fang. A sheriff's officer in Shakspere's Henry IV., part ii.

Fang, Mr. A coarse bullying magistrate in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Fanny, Lord. A name given to the effeminate Lord Hervey by the eighteenth-century wits.

Far'intosh, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's Newcomes, who has neither abilities, character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome.

Fata Morga'na. A celebrated fairy in romantic poems of Italy. She was the sister of Arthur, and was educated by the enchanter Merlin.

Fat Boy. In Dickens's Pickwick a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping.

Father of Comedy, Aristophanes; — of English Poetry, Chaucer;—of Epic Poetry, Homer;—of History, Herodotus;—of Tragedy, Æschylus.

Father Prout, a pseudonym of Francis Mahoney (1804–1866), a popular writer and Roman Catholic priest.

Fathom, Ferdinand Count. An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Fat'ima. A holy woman in the story of Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp in the Arabian Nights; also in the same work the mother of Prince Camaralzaman.—The last of Bluebeard's wives. See BLUEBBARD.

Faulconbridge, Philip. In Shakspere's King John a natural son of Richard I., an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends.

Faust (fast or foust). The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr. Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name. Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay. The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and who is condemned for murdering her baby. The Mephistopheles of Gogthe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories. Gounod's opera Faust is well known.

Feeble. Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble', one of the knight's 'ragged regiment' in Henry IV. part ii., a puny, timid creature.

Feeder, Mr. An usher to Dr. Blimber in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Feenix, Cousin, An old nobleman in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Feignwell, Colonel. The hero of Mrs. Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, who by various bold and amusing devices gets the guardians of the heiress Anne Lovely to consent to their marriage. See Pure (Simon).

Felix Holt, the Radical. The hero of George Eliot's novel so named.

Fenel'la. A damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak, who long successfully pretends to be deaf and dumb, daughter of Edward Christian.

Fenton. The lover of Anne Page in Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Fer'amorz: A poet in Moore's Lalla Rookh. See LALLA ROOKH. Fer'dinand. King of Navarre in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost — Prince of Naples in Shakspere's Tempest.

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

Fer'umbras, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Fidelio (fi-dā'li-ō). Name assumed by Leonora when disguised as a youth in Beethoven's opera Fidelio. See Leonora.

Fielding, Mrs., and her daughter May. Characters in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, the latter the sweetheart of Edward Plummer.

Field of the Forty Footsteps. At the back of the British Museum, where tradition says two brothers fought together and were killed, leaving forty impressions of their feet. Miss Porter wrote a novel of that name, and the Messrs. Mayhew a melodrama.

Fig'aro. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro, on which are based operas respectively by Rossini and Mozart.

Fingal. A hero of Celtic tradition, King of Morven, on the west coast of Scotland.

Fitz-Boodle, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.

Fitz-Fulke, Duchess of. Character in Byron's Don Juan, who figures in the very last scene.

Fladdock, General. An American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Flamborough. A farmer and his daughters in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.

Flanders, Moll. A reformed thief and strumpet, the subject of a novel by Defoe.

Fledgeby. A mean and cowardly sneak in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend.

Flem'ing, Lady Mary. One of the characters in Scott's Abbot, maid of honour to Queen Mary.

Flibbertigibbet (flib'ér-ti-jib-et). A malicious flend named in Shakspere's King Lear.— A dwarfish boy in Scott's Kenilworth.

Flite, Miss. A poor half-crazy woman in Dickens's Bleak House, waiting for a decision of the Court of Chancery.

Flora. In Roman mythol the goddess of flowers and spring. An annual festival, the Floralia (April 28-May 1) in her honour was accompanied with much licentiousness.

Florac', Paul de. In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life.

Flor'imel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's Faërie Queene. A witch made by soreery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florinel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.

Florin'da. Daughter of Count Julian, according to the legend, seduced by Roderick, last king of the Goths in Spain.

Flor'ismart. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, and the devoted friend of Orlando.

Flor'izel. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita.

Fluellen. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V., whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.

Foker, Harry. In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who

- for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.
- Folair', Mr. An actor in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, jealous of the hero.
- Fopling Flutter, Sir. The foppish hero of Etherege's comedy Sir Fopling Flutter or The Man of Mode.
- Foppington, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.
- Ford, Mrs. One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.
- Fornari'na, La. The baker's daughter to whom Raphael is said to have been devoted, and whose portrait appears in some of his pictures.
- For'tinbras. In Shakspere's Hamlet, the Prince of Norway.
- Fortuna'tus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.
- Forty Thieves, The. A band of robbers in the Arabian Nights who inhabit a secret forest cave, the door of which opened and shut when the magic word sesame was pronounced. See ALI BABA.
- Foscari (fos'ka-rē), Francis. Doge of Venice, and his sons, in Byron's drama The Two Foscari.
- Foxley, Squire. A consequential but ignorant justice in Scott's Redgauntlet.
- Fra Diavolo (fra dē-av'o-lō). A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber, with words by Scribe.
- Fradu'bio. Husband of Duessa in Spenser's Faërie Queene, metamorphosed into a tree.
- Francesca (fran-ches'kä). A Venetian maiden in Byron's Siege of Corinth, loved by Alp, dies of a broken heart.
- Francesca da Rimini (frän-ches'kä dä rē'minē). Heroine of a poem by Leigh Hunt, a tragedy by Silvio Pellico, and occurring in Dante's Inferno. She was the daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna. Married to Lanciotto, the deformed son of Malatesta da Rimini, an illicit intimacy between her and his brother was discovered, and both were put to death by Lanciotto.
- Francesco (frän-ches'kö). The villain in Massinger's Duke of Milan, somewhat similar to Shakspere's Iago.
- Similar to Sinkspers 1 1890.

 Frank'enstein (-stin). A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.
- Freeman, Mrs. A name assumed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in her correspondence with Queen Anne.
- Free port, Sir Andrew. One of the members of the club who figure in Addison's Spectator, representing a London merchant distinguished for common sense and generous nature.
- Freischütz (frī'shüts). A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the flend directs.
- Freya (frī'a). A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigga.
- Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.
- Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men and who figures in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Fribble. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.
- Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.
- Fudge Family. An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a

- series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.
- Fusbos. Minister of State in Rhodes's burlesque Bombastes Furioso.
- Gabriel (gā'bri-el). Chief of the Angelic host, in Milton's Paradise Lost. He figures in Jewish and Mohammedan mythology, and is said to have dictated the Koran to Mohammed.——In Longfellow's Evangeline Gabriel is the name of Evangeline's lover.
- Gal'ahad, Sir. One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.
- Galatea (gal-a-tē'a). A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.
- Galbraith', Major. A Highland laird in Scott's Rob Roy.
- Gammer Gurton's Needle. See Gurton, GAMMER.
- Gamp, Sarah. A mouthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.
- Gan'elon. One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.
- Ga'nem. The 'slave of Love' in the Arabian Nights.
- Ganymede (gan'i-mēd). A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cupbearer to the gods.
- Ga'reth. One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls.
- Gargan'tua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name (also called Gargantua and Pantagruel) by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel. Rabelais borrowed his Gargantua from the popular mythology of France.
- Gargery (gär'je-ri), Joe. A simple, ignorant, warm - hearted blacksmith in Dickens's Great Expectations, married to Pip's sister.
- Gashford. Secretary to Lord Geo. Gordon in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.
- Gaw'ain. One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.
- Gawreys. Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock, 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called Glumms.
- Gebir (gë'bir). A prince in Eastern legend who invaded Africa. Gibraltar is said to have been named from him.
- Geddes (ged'es), Joshua, and his sister Rachel. In Scott's Redgauntlet. Quakers who are kind to the hero of the story.
- Geierstein (gi'er-stīn), Anne of. The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.
- Gelert (gel'ert). The faithful hound of Llewellyn, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.
- Gellatley (gel'at-li), Davie. In Scott's Waverley a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answering questions with snatches of song.
- Genevieve (jen'e-vēv). Heroine of a poem by Coleridge.
- Genevieve (jen'e-vēv), St. An apocryphal saint, a lady who, according to legend, was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her lusband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.
- Geoffrey Crayon. The pseudonym of the author of The Sketch-Book, Washington Irving.
- George, St. The patron saint of England, by some identified with a Cappadocian prince martyred under Diocletian. The killing of

- a dragon is one of the legendary feats attributed to him.
- George a Green. The pinner or poundkeeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.
- Geraint (ge-rant'). A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. See ENID.
- Gertrude (ger'tröd). The queen in Shakspere's Hamlet.
- Geryon (jē'ri-on). In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.
- Giaffir (jaf'ir). Father of Zuleika in Byron's Bride of Abydos. —— Vizier of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid in the Arabian Nights.
- Giant Despair. A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle and kept Christian and Hopeful prisoners till they escaped by means of the key Promise.
- Giaour (jour). Eastern name for a Christian. Byron wrote a poem so called.
- Gibbie (gib'i), Goose. A half-witted boy in Scott's Old Mortality, who makes a very ridiculous figure in martial accourrements.
- Gil Blas (zhēl blis). The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French. though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.
- Gilderoy (gil'dé-roi). A famous robber of ballad fame, represented as handsome and kind-hearted.
- Gill, Harry. A farmer in Wordsworth's poem of Goody Blake and Harry Gill. See GOODY BLAKE.
- Gills, Sol. Walter Gay's uncle in Dickens's Dombey & Son, who keeps a shop for nautical instruments.
- Gilpin (gil'pin), John. A London linendraper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.
- Gines de Passamonte (hē'nes dā pās-ā-mon'tā). A galley-slave and puppet-showman who figures in Don Quixote.
- Ginevra (ji-nev'ra). The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive. Heroine of the legend in Haynes Bayly's song The Mistletoe Bough.
- Giovanni (jo-vän'në), Don. The Italian form of the name Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend. See Don JUAN.
- Glasse, Mrs. A name attached to a famous cookery book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare', though this is not really the case.
- Glauce (gla'sē). Nurse of Britomart in Spenser's Faërie Queene.
- Glaucus (gla'kus). A Greek divinity of the sea. Glenallan, Earl of. Father of Lovel, the hero of Scott's Antiquary.
- Glendin'ning, Halbert and Edward, with their mother. Characters in Scott's Monastery, and in its sequel The Abbot.
- Glen'doveers. Good spirits in Southey's Curse of Kehama.
- Glenvarioch (glen-vär'loch), Lord. Nigel Olifaunt, hero of Scott's Fortunes of Nigel, a Scottish nobleman who comes to London to obtain payment of money owed by King James I. to his father.
- Gloria'na. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.
- Glossin, Gilbert. A rascally lawyer in Scott's Guy Mannering, killed by Dirk Hatteralck.
- Glover, Catherine. See FAIR MAID OF PERTH.
- Glubbdub'drib. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.
- Glumdal'ca. A giantess in Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb.

- Glumdal'elitch. An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.
- Glumms. See GAWREYS.
- Gobbo, Launcelot. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, at one time servant to Shylock.
- time servant to Shylock.

 Godi'va, Lady. The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Every person removed from the streets and kept closely within doors, but one wretch, hence called 'Peeping Tom', ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been versified by Tennyson.
- Gog and Magog. Names of doubtful application occurring in the Bible. The names are applied to giants in old legends of Britain, and to two enormous figures in the Guildhall of the city of London.
- Golden Ass. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Apuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.
- Golden Fleece. In class mythol the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts with Jason at their head. See ARGO.
- Gon'dibert Hero and title of an unfinished epic by Sir W. Davenant.
- Gon'eril. One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See LEAR.
- Goodfellow, Robin. A tricksy imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also Puck.
- or popular lengths tales, called also PUCK.
 Goody Blake. In Wordsworth's poem Goody
 Blake and Harry Gill a poor old dame who
 pilfers a few sticks from her neighbour
 during the severe cold, and is forced by
 him to restore the property. In doing so
 she invokes a curse upon him that he may
 "never more be warm", and his teeth chattered ever after.
- Gorboduc. A fabulous British king. See FERREX.
- Gow, Henry. The armourer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, who marries Catherine Glover, the heroine; also called Henry Smith (gow being Gaelie for smith).
- Graal (or Grail), The Holy. See in Dict.
- Gradgrind (grad/grind), Thomas. A successful business man connected with the iron trade, in Dickens's Hard Times, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.
- Græme (gram), Roland. Otherwise Avenel, a prominent character in Scott's Abbot.
- Gran'dison, Sir Charles. The hero of Richardson's novel The History of Sir Charles Grandison, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.
- Graveairs, Lady. A lady of doubtful virtue in Colley Clibber's comedy The Careless Husband.
- Gray, Auld Robin. The title of a popular Scotch ballad by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterwards Lady Barnard). To rescue her parents from ruin Jennie marries Auld Robin, her suitor, while her lover Jamie is absent at sea.
- Great Commoner. William Pitt.—Great Duke. The Duke of Wellington.—Great Magician. Sir Walter Scott.—Great Moralist. Dr. Johnson.—Great Unknown. A designation for the author of the Waverley Novels before the real author was know.
- Greatheart. In the Pilgrim's Progress the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City.
- Greaves (grevz), Sir Lancelot. A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.
- Greedy, Justice. In Massinger's A New Way to Pay Old Debts, a venal magistrate whose character corresponds to his name.
- Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev. E.

- Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him
- Green Knight, The. One of King Arthur's knights in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Grendel. See Browlle.
- Gretchen (gret'chen or grech'en). A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's Fanst. See FAUST.
- Gride, Arthur. An old miser in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby who wishes to marry Madeline Bray.
- Grip. The raven in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.
- Grisel'da. The heroine of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, borrowed from the Italian, She was subjected to the cruelest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.
- Grub Street. The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.
- Grueby, John. Servant to Lord George Gordon in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.
- Grundy, Mrs. A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy Speed the Plough (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say 'in such and such circumstances.
- Gudrun (gnd'run). The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.
- Guendolen (gwen'do-len). A fairy in Scott's Bridal of Triermain with whom King Arthur fell in love. They had a daughter Gyneth. See GYNETH.
- Guiderius (gwi-de'ri-us). In Shakspere's Cymbeline, the elder son of Gymbeline, a legendary king of Britain. He and his brother Arviragus were stolen during infancy by Belarius, a disgraced nobleman. When grown up they distinguished themselves against the Romans, and subsequently were made known to the king.
- Guildenstern (gil'den-stern). A courtier in Shakspere's Hamlet.
- Guinevere (gwin'e-vēr). The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot. She latterly retired to a nunnery. She is best known from Tennyson's Idylls.
- Gulbey'az. The sultana in Byron's Don Juan.
- fulliver, Lemuel. The hero of Swift's famous Gulliver's Travels, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhmus. See these entries, also Glubedubbrib, Glumdalchttch, Struldbrugs.
- Gulnare (gul-nār'). A lady of the harem in Byron's Corsair, who murders the pasha Seyd and flies with the corsair.
- Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, always in the depths of melancholy as 'a lone lorn creetur'.
- Guppy, Mr. A silly clerk in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, Gammer Gurton's Needle (1875), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches.
- Guy of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow'.
- Guyon (gl'on), Sir. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.
- Gyges (ji'jēz). A king of ancient Lydia fabled to lave had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

- Gyneth (gin'eth). Daughter of King Arthur and Guendolen, in Scott's Bridal of Triermain, sleeps in a trance for 500 years till roused by De Vaux, whom she marries.
- Hagen (hä'gen). A warrior in the Nibelungenlied, who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.
- Haidee (hā-dē'). In Byron's Don Juan the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.
- Halcro, Claud. An old bard in Scott's Pirate.
- Halcyone (hal-sī'o-nē). In Greek mythol, daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.
- Haller, Mrs. See STRANGER (THE).
- Hamlet. The Prince of Denmark, hero of Shakspere's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.
- Handy, Sir Abel, his wife, and son. Characters in Morton's farce Speed the Plough. Sir Abel was a great inventor, only all his inventions proved failures.
- Handy Andy. Hero of an Irish novel so called, by S. Lover, an awkward but amusing fellow.
- ing fellow.

 Hardcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun-room'. Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See LUMPRIN.
- Hardy, Letitia. A beautiful young lady who cleverly wins the love of Doricourt, to whom she has been engaged by his parents, and who objects to her on this ground. In Mrs. Cowley's Belle's Stratagem.
- Haredale, Mr., and his daughter Emma. Characters in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.
- Harlowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.
- Harmon, John. Hero of Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, son of a rich and miserly dustman, marries Bella Wilfer under the guise of secretary to Mr. Boffin. See BorFin.
- Harmo'nia. In classical myth, a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it.
- Harmony. A general peacemaker in Mrs. Inchbald's play Everyone has his Fault.
- Har'old, Childe. The hero of Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become sated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.
- Harold the Dauntless. A Danish hero in Scott's poem of that name.
- Haroun Alraschid (ha-rön' al-rash-ēd'). Caliph of Bagdad, introduced in the Arabian Nights, and of whom many fictions are told. He was accustomed, it is said, in company with his vizier, Giaffer, to visit the different quarters of his capital at night in disguise, and his adventures gave rise to many amusing scenes.
- Har'pagon. A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy L'Avare (The Miser).
- Harpocrates (har-pok'ra-tēz). God of silence among the Greeks and Romans.
- Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See GAMP.
- Hastings, Mr. The friend and companion of Young Marlow in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, in love with Miss Neville.

- Hatch'way, Lieutenant. An amusing halfpay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle.
- Hatteraick, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's Guy Mannering, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.
- Hatto. In German legend an Archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.
- Havelock (hav'e-lok) the Dane. Hero of an old French and English romance, orphan son of a king of Denmark, who having been, by the treachery of his guardians, exposed to sea on a raft, reached the Lincolnshire coast. Here he was adopted by the fisherman who picked him up. He subsequently married an English princess and became King of Deumark.
- Havisham (havi-sham), Miss. In Dickens's Great Expectations an eccentric lady who, having been deserted on her wedding morning, continues to wear her bride's dress during her life. She adopts Estella.
- Hawk, Sir Mulberry. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a worthless roué who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.
- Hawk-eye. The trapper in several of Cooper's novels; also called Leatherstocking.
- Hazlewood, Sir Robert, and his son Charles. Characters in Scott's Guy Mannering.
- Headrigg, Cuddie (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's Old Mortality.
- Headstone, Bradley. A schoolmaster in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, who, being passionately in love with Lizzie Hexam, tries to murder Eugene Wrayburn out of icalous.
- Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. Jeanie Deans is the chief character in this novel. See DEANS.
- Hebe (he'be). The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.
- Hecate (hek'a-tē). A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.
- Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Hilad. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus the friend of Achilles. See ILIUM.
- Hec'uba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.
- Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's David Copperfield, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how' umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes
- Hel or He'la. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki; a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.
- Helen (hel'en). The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.
- Hel'ena. The heroine of Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well, married to Bertram, count of Rousillon, who neglects and de-

- spises her till brought to a better frame of mind.
- Hel'icon. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- He'lios. The Greek name for the sun and sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.
- Hephæ'stus. Same as VULCAN.
- Hera. Same as JUNO.
- Her'cules or Her'acles. In classical mythology a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are specially singled out as the twelve labours of Hercules. He was for a time slave to Omphälē, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See in Dict., and also Hydra, Omphälē, &c.
- Hereward (her'e-ward) the Wake. Hero of Kingsley's novel so called, one of the English who long resisted the power of William the Conqueror.
- Heriot (her'i-ot), George. A goldsmith in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel who represents a real person of the time.
- Hermes (her'mëz). The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the caduceus.
- Hermes Trismegistus (her'mēz tris-me-gis'-tus). A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.
- Her'mia. One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Hermione (her-mi'o-nē). In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness'.
- Hero (hô'rō). The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado.
- Hisportation part in islandsperes studied and there mymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. One of the labours of Hercules was to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.
- Hes'perus. In classical literature a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).
- Hes'tia. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.
- Hexam, Lizzie. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a beautiful intelligent girl of humble birth, who saves Engene Wrayburn's life when he is all but killed by the jealous Bradley Headstone, and becomes his wife.
- Hiawatha (hi-a-wa'tha). A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.
- Higden, Betty. A character in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a poor working woman of independent spirit and with a horror of the workhouse.
- Hildebrod (hil'de-brod), Duke. The Falstaffian potentate who ruled over Alsatia in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.
- Hippocrene (hip'po-krë-në or -krën). A fountain of the Muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.
- Hippolyta (hip-pol'i-ta). In classical literature a queen of the Amazons, married to Theseus.
- Hippolytus (hip-pol'i-tus). In Greek fable a chaste youth whose stepmother Phaedra tried to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain, accused him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

- Hippomenes (hip-pom'e-nēz). See ATALANTA.

 Hodge. The goodman of Gammer Gurton
- Hodge. The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy (see GURTON), and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.
- Ho'el, How'el. A legendary king of Brittany related to King Arthur.
- Holdenough, Rev. Nehemiah. In Scott's Woodstock, a Presbyterian minister, irascible and disputative, but kind-hearted and courageous.
- Holofernes (hol-o-fer'nez). A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour 's Lost.
- Homespun, Zekiel. A worthy but illiterate farmer in Colman's Heir-at-law who wins £20,000 in a lottery and whose sister Cicely marries Dick Dowlas (see Downas).
- Hom'iny, Mrs. An American lady, 'mother of the modern Gracchi', in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.
- Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.
- Honeycombe, Mr., Mrs., and their daughter. A ridiculous trio in Colman's farce Polly Honeycombe.
- Honeyman, Charles. A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite.
- Honeywood. The Good-natured Man in Goldsmith's comedy of that title, a young man of an amiable disposition, but weak in will and an easy prey to designing per-
- Hono'ria. The heroine of Dryden's poem Theodore and Honoria.
- Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediaval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.
- Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress, who after Faithful's death accompanies him to the end of his journey.
- Ho're. Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.
- Horatio (hō-rā/shi-ō). In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.
- Horatius Cocles (hō-rā'shus kok'lēz). The hero of an ancient Roman legend, which tells how he held the wooden bridge leading into Rome against Porsena's men till the Romans had time to cut it. See Lord Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
- Horten'sio. In Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, lover of Bianca.
- Horus. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.
- Hotspur. Name of Harry Percy. Shakspere's I Henry IV.
- Houyhnhnms (hö'nimz). In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.).
- Howleglas, Father. Abbot of Unreason in Scott's Kenilworth.
- Hoyden, Miss. Daughter of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough, married to Tom Fashion, who passes off as his brother, Lord Foppington.
- Hubberd, Mother. The teller of Mother Hubberd's Tale, a satirical fable by Spenser.
- Hu'bert, St. Patron saint of huntsmen.
- Hu'dibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph.
- Hugh. An ostler in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, illegitimate son of Sir John Chester, a rude, kind-hearted giant, executed for the part he took in the Gordon riots.
- Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

- lugo. Son of Azo, in Byron's Parisina, put to death by his father because he loved and was beloved by Parisina, who had been betrothed to him before his father took her as his wife.
- Humgudgeon, Grace-be-here. In Scott's Woodstock, a fanatical corporal of Cromwell's army, hurled from a high tower by Albert Lee.
- Humphrey, Master. The imaginary com-piler of the tales by Dickens in Master Humphrey's Clock, including Barnaby
- Huncamun'ca, Princess. Heroine of Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb, daughter of
- Hunchback, The Little. in the Arabian Nights. Subject of a story
- Hunter, Mrs. Leo. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.
- Hurlothrum'bo. Name and hero of an extravaganza that had great vogue about 1730 and subsequently.
- Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus). A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.
- Hydra (hī'dra). Amany-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in Dict.
- Hylas (hī/las). A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.
- Hymen (hi'men). God of marriage among the Greeks and Romans.
- Hyperion (hi-pē'ri-on, more strictly hi-per-i'-on). In ancient mythol, one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.
- Hypnos (hip'nos). God of sleep among the ancient Greeks.
- Iachimo (yak'i-mō). An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthu-mus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.
- Iago (i-ä'gö). The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, per-suades Othello of Desdemona's unfathful-
- The son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See DEDALUS.
- Ida'lia. A name for Venus, from Idalium in Cyprus.
- Idomeneus (I-dom'e-nüs). A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfil-ment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.
- Ignaro (ig-nā'rō). Foster-father of Orgoglio in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who always answers 'I cannot tell' to questions.
- Iliad, The. Poem by Homer. See ILIUM.
- Hiad, The. Poem by Homer. See ILIUM.
 I'ium or II'ion. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Hiad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. The Hiad begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Greeian warrior, and Agamemon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the post famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

 Imlac. Friend of Rasselas in Dr. Johnson's
- Imlac. Friend of Rasselas in Dr. Johnson's tale so called.
- Imogen (im'o-jen). The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see IACHIMO), but is made happy in the end.

- Imogene (im'o-jên), The Fair. In Monk Lewis's ballad. See Alonzo THE BRAVE.
- Inchcape Rock. The Bell Rock, in the North Sea, upon which a warning bell was fixed. Southey has written a ballad with this name, telling how Sir Ralph the Rover removed the bell and was wrecked on the rock himself.
- A Hindu god of the heavens. In'dra. in Dict.
- Inez, Donna. nez, Donna. Mother of Byron's Don Juan, a learned lady whose strict training of her son hardly succeeded as she desired.
- Inez de Castro. Wife of Pedro, Prince of Portugal, married privately and put to death by his father. Her tragic story has been made a subject for tragedy.
- Inglewood (ing'gl-wud), Squire. A North-umbrian justice and ex-Jacobite in Scott's Rob Roy, slow to act against and ready to oblige any of his old political allies.
- Ingoldsby (ing'goldz-bi) Legends, The. A collection of humorous tales by the Rev. R. H. Barham, professedly by Thomas Ingoldsby.
- Inkle and Varico (ing'kl, ya'ri-kô). A tale by Steele in Addison's Spectator. Inkle was a young Englishman, befriended by the Indian maiden Yarico, whom he afterwards sold into slavery.
- Invincible Doctor. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347).
- Io (ī'ō). In classical myth, a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.
- Ion (I'on). A king of Argos, who offered himself as a victim to appease the wrath of the gods, here of a tragedy by Talfourd.
- Iphigenia (if-i-je-nī'a). A daughter of Agamemnon and Clyteninestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.
- ris. A Greek and Roman goddess of the rainbow; also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.
- Irus (I'rus). A beggar of Ithaca who provoked the ire of Ulysses, who was himself acting the beggar on his return from Troy.
- seac. A Jew in Sheridan's Duenna, who thinks himself very cuming, but is easily duped, and marries the duenna by mistake.
- Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacriface her virtue in return for his own safety. — The heroine of Southern's Fatal Marriage, who allows herself to be drawn into a marriage in the belief that her husband is dead. — Heroine of Keats's poem Isabella, or the Pot of Basil.
- Isengrim (i'zn-grim). The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.
- h'bosheth. A name standing for Richard Cromwell in Dryden's Absalom and Achit-Tsh/hosheth ophel.
- sis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled. See in Dict.
- Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.
- Isolde (i-söld'). A heroine of mediæval ro-mance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, beloved of Sir Tristram.
- Isolt', Isond'. Same as Isolde.
- Is'rafil. In Mohammedan mythology the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures'.
- sweetes vote of an Gous treatures.

 Fran. In early Babylonian mythology the goddess of the evening star, in later times the fruitful goddess of the earth and the patroness of love, whose cult was associated with voluptuousness and abominable rites; equivalent to the Ashtoreth of the Phonicians and of the Old Testament; and the Astarte of the Greeks.

- shu'riel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who, when he found Satan in shape of a toad, touched him with his spear and thus Ithu'riel. at once restored him to his own proper shape.
- Ivanhoe (i'van-ho). The hero of Scott's wellknown novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.
- Ixion (ik-si'on). In classical mythology a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by heing bound to a perpetually-revolving flery wheel.
- Jabos (jā'bos), Jock. A postillion in Scott's Guy Mannering.
- Jachin (jā/kin). A dishonest parish clerk in Crabbe's Borough.
- Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.
- becomes a stave-owner in America.

 Jaffier (jaf'er). Husband of Belvidera, and one of the conspirators in Otway's Venice Preserved, who revealed the plot on condition that his and his friend's lives should be spared, but the condition not being kept, stabbed his friend Pierre to save him from the wheel, and then killed himself.
- Jaggers. A criminal lawyer in Dickens's Great Expectations, a dark stern man, who acted as Pip's guardian.
- t'nus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace. Ja'nus.
- Jaques (jak'wes or zhäk). A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It.
- Jarley, Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who employs little Nell in showing off the
- Jarndyce, Mr. A character in Dickens's Bleak House, distinguished for his good nature and shrewdness, and for his habit frequency and shewards and to me many find the many find annoying happened to him "The wind is in the east". In the law-suit, Jamdyce v. Jamdyce, Dickens caricatures the Court of dyce, Diel Chancery.
- Jarvie, Bailie Nicol. A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation.
- Ja'son. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea. See Argo, MEDEA.
- Jeames (jemz). Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Funch; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.
- Jeddler, Dr., and his daughters Grace and Marion. Characters in Dickens's Battle of Life.
- Jekyll (jek'il), Dr. Character in a romance each (jekin), Dr. Character in a romance of R. L. Stevenson's called The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde: Dr. Jekyll is a man of excellent character and principles who by means of a drug can change his personality so that he becomes the debased and sensual being known as Mr. Bride. Mr. Hyde.
- Jellyby (jel'i-bi), Mrs. In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathen: in Africa, especially those of Borrioboola Gha, that she neglects her own household.
- Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.
- Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Gold-smith's Vicar of Wakefield, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world'.
- Jenny Diver. A girl in Gay's Beggar's Opera, an associate of Macheath, whom she helps to betray.
- Jeremy Diddler. See DIDDLER.
- Jerome (jer'om), Don. In Sheridan's play the Duenna, the father of the heroine Louisa.

Jerry. The owner of dancing dogs in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Jerry Sneak. See SNEAK.

Jes'sica. The charming daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. She elopes with Lorenzo, leaving the old man distracted between the loss of 'his ducats and his daughter'.

Jew. The Wandering. See WANDERING

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a pecu-liar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Fickwick is rescued by him from a debtor's prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

in'iwin, Mrs. Quilp's mother-in-law in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop. Jin'iwin. Mrs.

Jo. A poor outcast in Dickens's Bleak House, Jocas'ta. See ŒDIPUS.

Joe, the Fat Boy. A character in Dickens's Pickwick Papers. See FAT Boy.

John. Don. Brother of Leonato in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

John, Friar. See FRIAR JOHN.

John, Prester. A fabulous king of the interior of Asia. According to Maundeville's Travels his father was Ogier the Dane who, with certain of his barons, penetrated into Asia. John received the name of Prester (priest) from having converted the natives. Some writers make him rule in Ethiopia.

Jones, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Jorkins. Partner of Mr. Spenlow, in Dick-ens's David Copperfield. See SPENLOW.

Joseph Andrews. See ANDREWS.

Jotunheim (yê'tun-him). The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Jourdain (zhör'dan), Monsieur. The hero Molière's comedy Le Bourgeois Gentil-homme, representing a worthy but ignor-ant bourgeois placed by his wealth among gentlemen, but who renders himself ridi-culous in his attempts to acquire all the accomplishments necessary in fashionable

Juan, Don. See Don Juan.

Juha. Prince of Numidia in Addison's

Julia. A lady in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, beloved but for a time left by Proteus.

Julia, Donna. A married lady in Byron's Don Juan, sent to a convent for her liaison with the young Don.

Julian, Count. A nobleman of Spanish legend whose daughter Florinda was de-bauched by Roderick, the Gothic king, and who in revenge brought in the Moors.

Julie (zhü-lē). The heroine of Rousseau's Nonvelle Heloïse.

Ju'liet. The heroine of Shakspere's famous tragedy Romeo and Juliet, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Ju'no. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera.

Romans, identified with the Greek Hera. See in Dict. Jurpiter. The supreme Roman deity, identi-fied with the Greek Zeus. See in Dict.

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythol. a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Ka'led. The dark page of Lara in Byron's poem of that name. We are left to suppose, though not directly told, that the page was Gulnare in disguise.

Ka'ma. The Hindu god of love.

Katharina or Katharine. In Shakspere's
Taming of the Shrew the daughter of
Baptista, a wealthy gentleman of Padua.
She was noted for her beauty and shrewish
temper, but Petruchio of Verona, who
married her, so subdued her by his stronger
will, that she became the most submissive of wives and a model for all others.

Kay, Sir. A rude, boastful, and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Keha'ma. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama

Kenge and Carboy. Lawyers in Dickens's Bleak House.

Ken'ilworth. A castle in Warwickshire, the scene of one of Scott's novels named from it, and in which are introduced Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Amy Robsart, &c.

Kennaquhair (ken'a-whār). Scotch for a place which does not exist; a name for some imaginary place.

Kennedy, Frank. A b Scott's Guy Mannering. A hold exciseman in

Kenwigs. Name of an artisan family aiming at some gentility, in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. Mrs. Kenwigs' uncle, Mr. Lilly-vick, was a rate collector of some means and was worshipped accordingly by the family. The eldest of the girls, who had their hair in flaxen pig-tails fastened by bows of blue ribbon, was named Morleena.

Kettledrummle, Rev. Gabriel. A fanatical preacher among the Covenanters in Scott's Old Mortality.

Kew, Lady. In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew, an amiable young nobleman, was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Keyne (kën), St. A Cornish Saint, patroness of single life.

Kilmansegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a humorous poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kit Nubbles. A faithful boy in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop; attended on little Nell, and was hated by Quilp.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amus-ing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer ing he (1705).

Kitely (kīt'li). A usurer and jealous husband in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Knag (nag), Miss. A dressmaker in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Knickerbocker, Diedrich (dö'drich nik'er-bok-er). An imaginary Dutchman put for-ward as the author of a fletitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild (krēm'hild). See CHRIEMHILD.

Krishna. In Hindu mythology the eighth avatar or incarnation of Vishnu. Kansa, the demon-king of Mathura, sought to destroy the child, the ostensible son of Vasudeva and Devaki, of the royal family of Mathura. Assisted by divine agency the child escaped destruction, and after numerous heroic and amorous exploits he slew Kansa and occupied the throne. Krishna was ultimately killed by an arrow shot by a huntsman.

Krook. In Dickens's Bleak House a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

Kuvera (ku-vā'ra). The Hindu god of wealth. Kwasind. The strong man in Longfellow's Kwasind. Hiawatha.

La Creevy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Ladas. A famous runner of ancient Greece. whose swiftness became proverbial.

Lad'islaw, Will. A character who marries Mrs. Casaubon in George Eliot's novel of Middlemarch.

Lady Bountiful. See BOUNTIFUL.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere. Representative a proud aristocratic woman in a poem by Tennyson.

Lady of Lyons. Pauline Deschapelles, hero-ine of a play by Bulwer Lytton. See MEL-NOTTE.

Lady of Shalott. The title of a poem by Tennyson; the lady's fate is similar to that of Elaine.

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by James V. of Scotland, and lives in re-tirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes (lā-ėr'tēz). In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakspere's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Lafeu (la-fé'). An old lord in Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well.

Ant's went onto Entity well.

Lagy'do. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa Journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem alla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem of this name, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young Persian poet named Feramorz, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambert, Sir John, and his family, characters in Bickerstaff's comedy of The Hypocrite,
— Major, with his wife and daughters,
characters in Thackeray's Virginians.

ambro. In Byron's Don Juan a Greek pirate, father of Haidee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being 'the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat'.

La/mia. A kind of female demon of the nature of a serpent, who, in guise of a beautiful woman, marries a young man as told in a poem by Keats so named.

Lammermoor, Bride of. Lucy Ashton, hereine of a tragic novel by Scott. See ASHTON, RAVENSWOOD.

Lan'celot or Laun'celot. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. See ABSOLUTE.

Laocoon (lā-ok'o-on). In Greek legend a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia (lā'o-da-mī"a). In classic fable the wife of Protesilaos, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Lapu'ta. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstrues studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else, and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle. tached to a handle.

Lara A name of Conrad the Corsair, under which he appears as the hero of Byron's noem Lara

Las Casas. A noble old Spaniard in Sheri-dan's Pizarro.

Can's Pizarro.

Last of the Goths. Don Roderick, last of the Gothic kings of Spain. — of the knights. Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany (1459-1519). — of the Mohicans. Uncas in Cooper's novel. — of the Romans. Cassius, one of the murderers of Cassar, was so called by his fellow-assassin Brutus [Carlyle calls Dr. Johnson ultimus Romanorum]. — of the Tribunes. Cola Rienzi. See Bulwer Lytton's novel so called. — of the Troubadours. Jacques Jasmin, the Gascon. the Gascon.

Lat'imer, Darsie. The hero of Scott's Red-gauntlet, otherwise Arthur Darsie Red-gauntlet.

Lato'na. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce (lans). An amusing clown in Shak-spere's Two Gentlemen, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Launfal, Sir. King Arthur's steward, pos-sessed of a never-failing purse. See also Lowell's poem Vision of Sir Launfal.

- The heroine of Lord Byron's Beppo Laura. (which see).
- Laurence, Friar. The Franciscan friar Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet. To the latter he gave a sleeping draught, and on Romeo finding her apparently dead he Romeo findin killed himself.
- Lavaine, Sir. A brave young knight and brother of Elaine in Tennyson's Idylls of
- Lavin'ia. In Virgil's Æneid the second wife of Eneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of the Rutuli, a people of Latium.— The hapless heroine of Shaksper's Titus Andronicus. See also PALEMON.
- Lean'der. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See Hero.
- Leandro the Fair. A knight whose adven-tures are narrated in the Spanish romance Amadis de Gaul.
- Lear (18°r). A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear. Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is undutiful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too lote. too late.
- Leatherstocking. A famous character in several of Cooper's novels, whose real name was Natty Bumppo. He appears also as Hawkeye, the Pathfinder, the Trapper, and the Deerslayer.
- Leda. In Greek mythol, the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytennestra. She was visited by Jupiter in the form of a
- Lee, Sir Henry, the Royalist, his daughter Alice, and son Albert. Characters in Scott's Woodstock.
- Lefevre (lè-fā'vr). A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's forms a very affe Tristram Shandy.
- Lugree'. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- Leigh (16), Amyas. Hero of Kingsley's novel Westward Ho! a tale of Elizabethan times, and of the war between England and Spain.
- poem so called; the story of a poetess and her love. Leigh, Aurora. Heroine of Mrs. Browning's
- Lenore (le-nōr'). A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the grave-
- enville. A player in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a member of Mr. Crummles's company, jealous of Nicholas. Lenville.
- eona'to. Father of Hero in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing. Leona'to
- Much Ado about Nothing.

 Leono'ra. In Beethoven's opera Fidelio the wife of Fernando Florestan, who is confined as a state prisoner at Seville. To save her husband she enters disguised into the service of Rocco, the jailler, as a young man, and under the name of Fidelio.—

 The heroine of Verdi's opera Il Trovatore. She is enamoured of Manrico, the troubadour, reputed son of Azucena, a gipsy woman. The gipsy and her son fall into the power of Count di Luna, who loves Leonora, and puts Maurico to death, not knowing he is his own brother, while Leonora falls a victim to a poisoned ring she has sucked.— de Guzman. The mistress of Alfonso XI. of Castile in Donizetti's opera La Favorita. Fernando, in ignorance of this connection, becomes her lover; but having discovered it after their marriage, repudiates her and becomes a monk. monk.
- Leontes (le-on'tez). In Shakspere's Winter's Tale, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.
- eporel'lo. The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his liber-tinism, though with qualms of conscience. Leporel'lo.
- Lesly, Ludovic, le Balafré. A character in Scott's Quentin Durward. See BALAFRÉ.
- Lethe (lethe). One of the rivers of the infer-ual regions in Greek mythology, which

- caused those who drank its water to lose all recollection of their past existence.
- Libitina (lib-i-ti/na). An ancient Roman goddess presiding over deaths and funerals.
- Lichas (li'kas). The servant of Hercules who brought his master the fatal garment of Nessus and was thrown into the sea as a punishment.
- Ligea (li-jë'a). One of the three Sirens. The others were Parthenope and Leucosia.
- Light of the Harem, The. Nourmahal, the bride of Selim in Moore's Lalla Rookh.
- Li'lith. In Jewish mythol, a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.
- Lil'liput. The land of the Lilliputians, pig-mies about six inches high, in Swift's Gulli-ver's Travels.
- illyvick, Mr. A pompous collector of water-rates in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, uncle of Mrs. Kenwigs. Lillyvick. Mr.
- Lily Maid of Astolat. A name of Elaine.
- Lindabrides (lin-dab'ri-dēz). A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.
- Linkinwater, Tim. The devoted head-clerk of the brothers Cheeryble in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.
- Lirriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.
- Lisa. In Bellini's opera La Sonnambula, the impkeeper's daughter, who falls in love with Elvino, the hero, and leads him to suspect his sweetheart of infidelity. See AMINA.
- Lismaha'go. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputations, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000.
- Littimer. Steerforth David Copperfield. Steerforth's valet in Dickens's
- Little Corporal. A nickname of General Bonaparte, given to him after the battle of Lodi (1796) by his soldiers from his youthful appearance.
- Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Mar-shalsea Prison.
- Little Em'ly. See EMILY.
- Little John. Robin Hood's lieutenant, a man of great stature and strength.
- Lochinvar (loch-in-vär'). A young Scottish gallant, the hero of a song in Scott's Marmion.
- Lock'it. An inhuman jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman. See MACHEATH, PEACHUM.
- Lock'sley. An archer introduced in Scott's Ivanhoe, otherwise the famous English outlaw Robin Hood.
- Locrine (lō-krīn'). A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or land, so Brutus.
- odo'na. A nymph changed into a river on her attempting to escape from the embraces of Pan. See Pope's Windsor
- Lofty, Sir Thomas. An ignorant patron of men of letters in Foote's Patron.
- Log, King. The subject of Æsop's fable The Frogs choosing a King.
- Lohengrin (lö'en-grin). Knight of the Swan, hero of a 13th-century romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, and the theme of an opera by Richard Wagner.
- Lo'ki. In Scandinavian mythol, the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.
- Lord of the Isles, The. Name of one of Scott's poems, a story of the west of Scot-land and the times of Robert the Bruce.
- Lorelei (lô'rê-lī). In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruc-tion.
- oren'zo. The gallant with whom Jessica elopes in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

- Lothair'. The hero of a novel by Disraell, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ulti-mately marries Lady Corisande and at-taches himself to the English Church.
- Lotha'rio. Original of "a gay Lothario", a libertine in Rowe's Fair Penitent, sedu-cer of Calista the heroine.
- Lotus (or Lotos) Eaters, The. A dreamy, indolent race mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, and upon whom Tennyson has written a poem so named.
- Louisa. Heroine of Sheridan's Duenna, who is enabled to marry her lover by her father being outwitted and made to mistake the duenna for herself.
- Louise (lö-ëz'). The glee-maiden in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.
- Lovel, Lord. The bridegroom in T. H. Bayly's Mistletoe Bough. See GINEVRA.

 The assumed name of the Earl of Glenal-lan's son and heir in Scott's Antiquary, in love with Miss Wardour.
- Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe.
- Luath (lö'ath). The hound of Cuthullin in Ossian's Fingal. One of the dogs in Ossian's Fingal. — Burns's Twa Dogs.
- Lubberland. A name for a fabulous country corresponding with the land of Cockaigne.
- Lucentio (lū-sen'shi-ö). A character in Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, the wooer of Bianca.
- Lucia (lö'cha) di Lammermoor. The heroine of Donizetti's opera of that name, founded on Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.
- Lucia'na. Sister of Adriana in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.
- Lucina (lū-si'na). The goddess who presided over childbirth, among the Romans, often identified with Juno or Diana.
- Lucinde (lü-sand). Heroine of Molière's L'Amour Médecin, whose lover visits her on pretence of being a doctor. Another Lucinde occurs in the Médecin Malgré Lui, who pretends dumbness, and is cured by her lover, who acts the doctor.
- Lucio (lū'si-ō). A 'fantastic' and vicious character in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.
- Lucrece (lu-krēs'). Same as Lucretia.
- Lucretia (lū-krē'shi-a). The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tar-quinius. Her story has formed the theme of numerous poems and dramas.
- Lucrezia Borgia (lö-kret'si-ä bor'jä).

 Daughter of Pope Alexander VI., heroine of an opera by Donizetti, and a drama by Victor Hugo. The stories current regarding her are mostly fictions.
- Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.
- Lufra. The hound belonging to Douglas in Scott's Lady of the Lake,
- Luggnagg. An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See STRULDBRUGS.
- Lum'bercourt, Lord, and his daughter Lady Rodolpha. Characters in Macklin's Man of the World.
- Lump'kin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hard-castle by her first marriage, in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer; an igno-rant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured
- Lu'pin, Mrs. The kindly and buxom hostess in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, who marries Mark Tapley.
- Lur'gal-tud'da. In Babylonian mythology the divine storm-bird, who brought lightning from heaven, and imparted to men the knowledge of fire and of futurity.
- Lycidas (lis'i-das). A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.
- Lyle (III), Annot. The heroine of Scott's Legend of Montrose, who marries the Earl of Menteith. See MACAULAY.
- Lynceus (lin'sūs). One of the Argonauts of Greek legend, famed for his extraordinary sharpness of sight.
- Lyndon (lin'don), Barry. The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an

- Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler.
- Lynette (li-net'). Sister of Lady Lyonors in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.
- Lyonnesse (li-on-nes'). A tract in the southwest of England said to be now covered by the sea.
- Lyonors (lī'o-norz). Lady of Castle Perilous in Tennyson's Idylls.
- Lysan'der. Lover of Hermia in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Lysimachus (li-sim'a-kus). A character in Shakspere's Pericles, married to Marina.
- Ma. In Egyptian mythology the goddess of truth and justice.
- Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets.
- Macaire, Robert. The name for a villainous character in certain French plays. His name is especially associated with a murder committed by him and the discovery of his guilt through the dog of the murdered man.
- Macau'lay, Allan. A young Highland chief in Scott's Legend of Montrose, moody and possessed of the gift of second sight. Being in love with Annot Lyle, he is led by jealousy to stab his friend the Earl of Menteith.
- Macbeth'. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakspere's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fletitious.
- Macbri'ar, Ephraim. A fauatical young preacher in Scott's Old Mortality, a member of the Covenanters' party, glorying in having to suffer death as a rebel.
- MacCandlish, Mrs. Landlady of the inn at Kippletringan in Scott's Guy Mannering.
- MacChoakumchild. Schoolmaster in Dickens's Hard Times, a man of narrow mind and a slave to facts.
- MacCombich, Evan Dhu (ev'an dö mak-kom'bich). A character in Scott's Waverley, foster-brother of Fergus MacIvor, executed with him at Carlisle.
- Macduff'. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth.
- MacEagh (mak-a'ach), Ranald, and his grandson Kenneth. The Children of the Mist in Scott's Legend of Montrose, foes of Allan Macaulay.
- Macedonia's Madman. Alexander the Great.
- MacFlecknoe (mak-flek'nō). The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire so titled. He is represented as the son and successor in the realm of Nonsense to Flecknoe, a wretched Irish poet.
- Macgreg'or, Rob Roy. The Highland outlaw and freebooter, hero of Scott's Rob Roy, in which also appear his wife Helen, and two sons, the period being that of the Jacobite rising of 1715. Rob himself was a real enough character, but the incidents and details of the novel are mainly flottious. Frank Osbaldistone and other Osbaldistones, Diana Vernon, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and Andrew Fairservice are among the characters.
- Macheath (mak-hēth'), Captain. The highwayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera, who declared he could be so happy with either Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit, but was married to the former, though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail.
- MacIan (mak-ë'an), Hector. A young Highland chieftain in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth; also called Conachar (which see).
- MucIntyre', Captain Hector, and his sister Maria. Nephew and niece of the antiquary in Scott's novel of that title.
- McIvor (mak-é'vor), Fergus and Flora. In Scott's Waverley, a Highland chief and his sister, both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed; his sister retired to a convent,
- Mackitchinson. A fat, gouty, pursy innkeeper in Scott's Antiquary.

- MacMor'lan, Mr. and Mrs. A kindly married couple in Scott's Guy Mannering.
- Macraw', Francie. A servant of the Earl of Glenallan in Scott's Antiquary, an old comrade of Edie Ochiltree.
- MacSar'casm, Sir Archie. One of the principal characters in Macklin's comedy Love à la Mode.
- MacSting'er, Mrs. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the landlady of Captain Cuttle and a perfect terror and tyrant to him, latterly married to his friend Bunsby.
- Macsy'cophant, Sir Pertinax. The hero of Macklin's comedy The Man of the World, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'booing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.
- Mactab', The Hon. Miss Lucretia. In Colman's Poor Gentleman an old maid who thinks it an honour to allow her relations to maintain her.
- MacTav'ish, Elspat. The widow of an outlaw in Scott's Highland Widow. She wished her son Hamish to follow his father's footsteps, and when he had enlisted drugged him and made him overstay his leave, thinking that he would take to the hills rather than undergo punishment. Hamish, at her instigation, killed the officer sent to arrest him, and suffered death in consequence, to her lifelong remorse.
- MacTurk', Captain, 'the Man of Peace'. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, a half-pay officer, fond of whisky and duelling.
- MacWhee'ble, Duncan. A character in Scott's Waverley, 'bailie' or agent and manager of affairs for Baron Bradwardine,
- Madge Wildfire. See WILDFIRE.
- Madoc (mā'dok). A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.
- Mæonides (më-on'i-dez). A poetical designation of Homer.
- Maggy. A half-witted character in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
- Magi (mā'ji). The three wise men from the East who brought presents of gold, frankincense, and myrh to the infant Christ (Matt. ii.). According to tradition they were Eastern kings, and were named respectively Melchior, Caspar, and Balthazar. Their bodies were said to have been brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, from whence they were subsequently interred at Milan and Cologne. From this last circumstance they were called the Three Kings of Cologne.
- Ma'gog. See Gog.
- Magwitch, Abel. A transported convict in Dickens's Great Expectations, who made money in Australia and sent home funds to keep Pip like a gentleman, Pip not knowing who his benefactor was.
- Maiden of the Mist. Anne of Geierstein, in Scott's novel so called.
- Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

 Maid of Perth, Fair. See FAIR MAID.
- Mailsetter, Mrs. The gossipping and inquisitive postmistress in Scott's Antiquary.
- Mal'agrowther, Sir Mungo. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. Scott adopted the name Malachi Malagrowther in writing certain letters against a proposed scheme relating to bank-notes in Scotland.
- Malambru'no. A giant in Don Quixote who by enchantment transformed Antonomasia and her husband respectively into a brazen monkey and a crocodile. Their disenchantment was accomplished by Don Quixote.
- Mal'aprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.
- Malbec'co. In Spenser's Faërie Queene the wealthy but mean and miserly husband of a young wife Helenore, who, after settling fire to the house, eloped with Sir Paridel. In his despair Malbecco threw himself from a rock, leaving nothing but his ghost behind, which was metamorphosed into Jealousy.
- Malebolge (mä-le-bol'je). The eighth circle of

- punishment in Dante's Inferno, containing ten bolgi or pits.
- Malty, Duchess of, Heroine and title of a play by Webster. She was strangled at the instigation of her brother because she fell in love with her steward.
- Malvo'lio. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night.
- Mambri'no's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of mediaval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.
- Mammon, Sir Epicure. A credulous rich man in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, whom the alchemist bleeds of his money.
- Manette (ma-net'), Lucie, and her father Dr. Manette. Characters in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. Dr. Manette's mental faculties were somewhat impaired by a long period of unjust imprisonment, during which he had been accustomed to make shoes.
- Manfred, Count. Hero of Byron's drama so named, a man who has dealings with elemental spirits and has lost all sympathy for his fellows.
- Manly. A fine character in Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband. A blunt, straightforward sea-captain, the hero of Wycherly's Plain Dealer.
- Mannering, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's wellknown novel, and whose daughter Julia is married to its hero Harry Bertram. Julia is beautiful, sprightly, and clever, but somewhat light-headed and romantic.
- Man of Brass. See TALUS.
- Man of Destiny. Napoleon I., who professed to regard himself as under a special destiny.
- Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).
- Manon Lescaut (mä-nön les-kö). Title and heroine of a French romance by the Abbé Prévost, telling of the passionate love of the Chevalier des Grieux for the frail yet kind-hearted Manon, who latterly dies with the man to whom she has often been unfaithful.
- Mantalini (man-ta-le'në). A dissipated fop in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle.
- Marce'lia. Heroine of Massinger's Duke of Milan, a lady whose fate is similar to that of Desdemona.
- Marcella. A fair but cruel shepherdess in Don Quixote.
- Marcellus. A character in Shakspere's Hamlet who sees the ghost of Hamlet's father before the prince himself.
- Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly married to Dick Swiveller.
- March'mont, Miss Matilda. A character in Scott's Guy Mannering, the friend and correspondent of Julia Mannering.
- Marcus. Son of Cato in Addison's tragedy of that name.
- Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's Faust. See FAUST. — Daughter of the Ladye of Branksome Tower in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.
- Margarita (mär-gä-rö'tä). In Beaumont and Fletcher's Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, a rich young Spanish widow who marries again in the idea that she may indulge in pleasure at her will and that her husband is a weakling, but finds that she has met her master.
- Mari'a. A lady attending on the French princess in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost. Waiting-maid of the Countess Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who assists in making a fool of Malvolio.—An unfortunate half-witted maiden in Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
- Maria'na. A lady in Shakspere's Measure for Measure who, after having been abandoued by Angelo, is ultimately married to him.

 A lady called Mariana is also the subject of the Moated Grange, and Mariana in the South, poems by Tennyson.

- Marigold, 'Doctor . An itinerant cheapjack, hero of Dickens's Christmas tale Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.
- Marina. Daughter of Pericles in Shaksperc's Pericles, Prince of Tyre. — The wife of Jacopo Foscari, the Doge's son, in Byron's Two Foscari.
- Marinel. Lover of Florimel in Spenser's Facric Queene.
- Marino Faliero. See FALIERO.
- Marion de Lorme. A lady in Bulwer Lytton's Richelieu who betrays the conspirators to Richelieu.
- Maritornes (mä-ri-tor'näs). A humpbacked agly inn-servant in Don Quixote, regarded by the knight as the beauteous daughter of the lord of the castle (the inn).
- Mark, Sir. King of Cornwall, in the Arthurian Legends, cowardly, treacherous, and despicable. His wife was Isolde, beloved by Sir Tristram.
- Markleham, Mrs. The foolish and meddlesome mother of Mrs. Strong in Dickens's David Copperfield.
- Marlow, Young. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chamber-maids. See HARDOASTLE.
- Mar'mion. A brave but profligate English lord, here of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden.
- Marner, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child (Eppie) who comes to him.
- Marplot. The good-natured meddler in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy The Busybody.
- Mar-Prelate, Martin. The pseudonym of the author or authors of scurrilous but powerfully written Puritan tracts antagonistic to episcoper, printed and issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
- Mars. The Roman god of war, corresponding to the Greek god Ares. See in Dict.
- Marsyas (min'si-as). A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.
- Martext, Sir Oliver. A clergyman in Shakspere's As You Like It.
- Martha. A friend of Margaret in Goethe's Faust who boldly 'sets her cap' at Mephistopheles, while Faust is engaged with Margaret.—Also the heroine of Flotow's opera of this name.
- Martin. In Swift's Tale of a Tub, and in Dryden's Hind and Panther, a character representing Luther.
- Masaniello. A famous Neapolitan fisherman whose refusal to pay a new tax upon fruit in 1647 led to a successful revolution. He is the hero of an opera of that name by Auber.
- Masetto. The young peasant engaged to be married to Zerlina in the opera of Don Giovanni.
- Maskwell. The "Double Dealer" of Congreve's play of this name—a model of duplicity and cunning.
- Master Humphrey. See HUMPHREY.
- Mat o' the Mint. A highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera.
- Mattie. The maid of Bailie Nicol Jarvie in Scott's Rob Roy, afterwards married to her master.
- Mâ'tu. In Babylonian mythology the god of the tempest and the western wind.
- Mau'grabin, Hayraddin. A gypsy character in Scott's Quentin Durward.
- Maul. A giant in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
- Mauprat, Adrien de (ä-drē-äń de mō-prā). A gallantsoldier in Bulwer Lytton's Richelieu sent to the bastille for marrying Julie, but set at liberty by Richelieu.
- Mawworm, ma'werm. A character in Isaac Bickerstaffe's comedy The Hypocrite; a vulgar copy and imitator of the Dr. Cantwell of the same play, a sanctimonious

- pretender, and the English representative of Molière's Tartuffe.
- Maylie, Mrs., and her son Harry Characters in Dickens's Oliver Twist, by whom Oliver is befriended.
- Maypole, The. An inn in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, latterly kept by Dolly Varden and her husband Joe Willet.
- May Queen, The. The subject of a pathetic poem by Tennyson.
- Mazep'pa. Hetman of the Cossacks, the hero and title of a poem by Lord Byron. He helonged to a noble Polish family, and white serving as a page at the court of the King of Poland engaged in a love intrigue with the young wife of a count. By order of her husband Mazeppa was fastened to a wild horse, which was then cast loose. The page was rescued by some Cossacks, and became, by favour of Peter I. of Russia, prince of the Ukraine. He afterwards fought against the Russians.
- Meadows, Sir William, and his son. Characters in Love in a Village, Bickerstaff's musical farce.
- Meagles, Mr., Mrs., and their daughter. An amiable family in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
- Medam'othi. An island in Rabelais' Pantagruel: from Greek word meaning nowhere.
- Mede'a. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.
- Medo'ra. Heroine of Byron's Corsair, who pines away in the absence of her husband the Corsair, who has been taken prisoner.
- Medu'sa. A Gorgon, whose head was cut off by Perseus, and placed upon Minerva's shield. The head turned to stone all those who looked on it.
- Meg. Daughter of Toby Veck, in Dickens's Chimes, a pretty and dutiful girl.
- Megrera (me-jē'ra). In classical mythol. one of the three Furies.
- Meg Dods. See Dons.
- Meg Merrilies. See MERRILIES.
- Meiklewham (më'kl-wham), Saunders. A coarse, bullying country writer or attorney in Scott's St. Ronan's Well
- Meister (mis'tér), Wilhelm. Hero and title of a novel by Goethe, showing how the character of a somewhat uninteresting young man is moulded by his experiences in life.
- Mejnoun and Leilah (mej'nön, li'la). A pair of model lovers in Oriental story.
- Meleager (mel-5-ā/jer). A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.
- Mele'ma. See TITO MRLEMA.
- Melesigenes (mel-e-sij'e-nëz). A poetic name for Homer.
- Meil, Mr. An usher in Dickens's David Copperfield employed by Mr. Creakle, who treats him badly.
- Melmoth the Wanderer. Hero of a story by Maturin, possessing supernatural powers and living to the age of a hundred and fifty through a compact with the Evil One.
- Melnotte (mel-noty), Claud. The hero of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, a gardener's son, who marries Pauline Deschapelles, a proud Lyons heaty under pretence of being a prince, latterly becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortime overtakes her father finds happiness with her at lest.
- Melpomene (mel-pom'e-ne). The Muse who presided over tragedy.
- Mélusine (mā-ldi-sēn). A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward. She married and lived happily till her husband discovered her in her deformed state when she disappeared.
- Melville, Julia. A character in Sheridan's Rivals, in love with Falkland, who is causelessly jealous of her.
- Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Tro-

- jan side.—The colossal statue of King Amenophis at Thebes, received this name
- Mendoza, Isaac. See ISAAC.
- Menelaus (men-e-lā'us). A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon, a prominent figure in Greek legend.
- Mentor. The name assumed by Minerva when she accompanied Telemachus on his journey in search of his father Ulysses.
- Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz). A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe.
- Merchant of Venice, The. See ANTONIO.
- Mercury. See HERMES.
- Mercutio (mer-kü'shi-ō). The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.
- Mercy, A young pilgrim in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
- Merdle, Mr. A great financial magnate in Dickens's Little Dorrit, who becomes insolvent and commits suicide after being guilty of forgery and swindling.
- Merlin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.
- Mero'dach. In Babylonian mythology the first-born of Ea and Bel or Baal, the god of life and benefactor of men. Subsequently, under Semitic influence, the great Sun-god and the lord of the gods.
- Merrilies (mer'ri-lēz), Meg. An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Gny Mannering.
- Merrylegs. A performing dog, in Dickens's Hard Times.
- Merton, Tommy. The companion of Harry Sandford in Day's boys' book Sandford and Merton.
- Mezen'tius. A tyrant of ancient Roman legend, noted for his cruelties.
- Micawber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's David-Copperfield, of no particular profession, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up'. Mrs. Micawber is a lady of very similar character, and a firm believer in her husband's abilities.
- Michael (mi'kel). An Archangel mentioned several times in the Bible and introduced in Milton's Paradise Lost.
- Mi'das. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass ears for deciding a musical contest against him.
- Midlothian, The Heart of. See HEART.
- Miggs. In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge the shrewish maid-servant of Mrs. Varden, the toady of her mistress, and the admirer of the conceited apprentice Sim Tappertit, who, however, having an eye to his master's daughter, pronounced her 'scraggy'.
- Mignon (mën'yon). The Italian girl protected by Wilhelm Meister in Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship. Falling in love with her protector, her affection was not requited, and she became mad and died.
- Milden'do. The capital of Lilliput in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.
- Mile'tus, Tales of. Fabulous stories of Greece and Rome. Bulwer Lytton published certain stories under the title of Lost Tales of Miletus.
- Mil'lamant. A brilliant fine lady and coquette in Congreve's Way of the World, woed and won by Mirabell.
- Miller, Joe. The fictitions author of a Jestbook, compiled by Mottley, in the reign of James II.
- Mills, Julia. The bosom friend of Dora Spenlow in Dickens's David Copperfield, a younglady who sympathized with the fond pair David and Dora, but regarded herself as one for whom love was only a dream of the past. She married a rich East Indian.

Mil'vey, Rev. Frank and Mrs. A hard-working London curate and his wife in Our Mutual Friend by Dickens.

Mil'wood, Sarah. The courtezan in Lillo's George Barnwell who incited George Barnwell to rob his master and murder his uncle.

Minerva. See in Dict.

Minna and Brenda Troil. See TROIL.

Minnehaha (min-e-hä/ha). The wife of Hiawatha in Longfellow's Hiawatha.

Mi'nos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Min'otaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man, half bull, which lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Mir'abel. A gallant in Beaumont and Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase, ultimately married to Oriana, though a professed enemy to marriage.

Mirabell. A handsome and attractive gentleman in love with Millamant in Congreve's Way of the World.

Miran'da. The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere's Tempest.

Mirza. A fletitious personage described in The Spectator (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mite, Sir Matthew. A dissolute, ostentatious, and contemptible Indian nabob in Foote's farce The Nabob.

Mith'ras. A deity of the ancient Persians, the benefactor of mankind and supporter of Ormuzd, generally regarded as a personification of the sun.

Moak'kibat. In Mohammedan mythol, attendant angels on men whose deeds they convey each day at sunrise to the recording angel.

Mo'dish, Lady Betty. A wayward coquettish woman in Cibber's Careless Husband.

Modo. A flend, named in Shakspere's King Lear, that impels to murder.

Mo'dred, Mor'dred. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Mokan'na. The Veiled Prophet, in Moore's Lalla Rookh. See VEILED PROPHET.

Molmutius. See MULMUTIUS.

Mo'loch. See in Dict.

Mom'mur. The name of an imaginary city, the residence of Oberon, king of the fairies.

Momus. The Greek god of laughter and ridicule,

Monfiathers, Miss. A schoolmistress in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who impressed upon little Nell the wickedness of belonging to a waxwork exhibition.

Monim'ia. Heroine of Otway's tragedy The Orphan, who poisons herself on finding that her husband's brother has by treachery shared her bed.

Mon'iplies, Richie. The self-willed and conceited, but honest servant of Nigel Olifaunt in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel, latterly dubbed Sir Richie, and married to Martha Trapbois.

Monkbarns, The Laird of. The antiquary, Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, in Scott's Antiquary. See OLDBUCK.

Monker and Nakir. In Mohammedan mythology two beings who examine the dead and torture the wicked after death.

Montague (mon'ta-gü). The family name of the noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Montan'to, Signor. A bragging fencingmaster in Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humour

Mont-Fitchet, Sir Conrade. The preceptor of the Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Mordred. See MODRED.

More of More Hall. A legendary hero, who killed the Dragon of Wantley.

Morgan le Fay. A wicked sister of King Arthur, who tried to get him murdered. Morgiana (mor-ji-an'a). The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of The Forty Thieves.

Morning Star of the Reformation. A name given to John Wickliffe (1320-1384).

Mortality, Old. See OLD MORTALITY.

Mortimer, Mr. A character in Colman's Fashionable Lover, a man of great benevolence and kindness of heart, but outwardly hard and unsympathetic.

Mortimer, Sir Edward. A character in Colman's play The Iron Chest, a man whose life was made miserable by the consciousness of being guilty of a murder for which he had been tried and acquitted. He kept a statement of the facts in an iron chest. The play is based on Godwin's novel Caleb Williams.

Morton, Henry, with his father and uncle. Characters in Scott's Old Mortality, Henry being the hero of the novel.

Moth. A page in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost. — A fairy in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Mother Bunch. An ale-wife in Dekker's Satiromastix, See also Bunch.

Mould, Mr. An undertaker in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Mouldy, Ralph. A character in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., one of Falstaff's recruits.

Mountain, Mrs., and her daughter Fauny. Characters in Thackeray's Virginians.

Mourning Bride, The Almeria, daughter of the King of Granada, in Congreve's drama The Mourning Bride, separated from her husband on their wedding day, but afterwards happily reunited with him.

Mowbray, Clara, the heroine, and her brother John in Scott's St. Ronan's Well. Her life was made miserable by her being trapped into a marriage with the Earl of Etherington, while she was in love with his half-brother, Francis Tyrrel.

Mowcher (mou'cher), Miss. A kind-hearted and amusing dwarf who dresses gentlemen's hair in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Mucklebackit, Elspeth, with son and grandchildren. Characters in Scott's Antiquary.

Mucklewrath (muk'l-räth), Habakkuk. A crazy preacher of the Cameronian sect, eager for the slaughter of all the enemies of the Lord's people, in Scott's Old Mortality.

Mucklewrath, John. In Scott's Waverley, the smith at the village of Cairnvreckan, whose wife was a virago and enthusiastic Jacobite.

Mu'lil. In Babylonian mythology the lord of the spirit world, and king of the spirits of the earth. Later the god of life.

Mulmu'tius. A legendary king of Britain, said to have been a great lawgiver.

Mumbla'zon, Master. A character in Scott's Kenilworth, a connection of the Robsart family, and a great authority on heraldry and genealogy.

Munchausen (mun-cha'sn). The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer (Baron Münchhausen, pron. münch'hou-zn).

Mus'grave, Sir Richard. A character in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, an English kuight slain in single combat by Cranstoun in the guise of Deloraine.

Mylit'ta. The Assyrian goddess of the moon, and the representative of the female principle of generation.

Myrrha (mira). In Byron's drama of Sardanapalus an Ionian slave and concubine of Sardanapalus, king of Assyria. She incited him to oppose the Median Arbaces, and when defeated expired with her lord on a funeral pyre, which she lighted with her own hand.

Mysic (mī'zi). Waiting-maid of Lady Margaret Bellenden in Scott's Old Mortality.

Mysic Happer. The miller's daughter in Scott's Monastery, ultimately the wife of Sir Piercie Shafton.

Nadgett, Mr. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a man of the most secretive instincts who acts as a private detective, and ultimately brings Jonas Chuzzlewit to his doom.

Namtar. In Babylonian mythology the plague-god, and arbiter of human destiny, servant of Nergal.

Nancy. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's Oliver Twist, kind-hearted and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

Nanna. In Scandinavian mythol, the wife of Balder, on whose funeral pile she threw herself and died when her husband was unwittingly slain by the god Hödur.

Nar'aka. In Hindu mythol, hell, which has twenty-eight divisions designed for the punishment of different degrees of wickedness.

Narcis'sus. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Nathan'iel, Sir. A curate in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Natty Bumppo. A character in five of Cooper's novels. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Nausicaa (na-sik'ā-a). A princess of the Phracians in Homer's Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Neara (ne-era). A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

Ne'bo. In Babylonian mythology the prophet-god who proclaimed the mind and will of Merodach, and the god of science and literature.

Nectaba'nus. The dwarf in Scott's Talisman.

Neith (na'ith). In Egyptian mythology the goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athene and the Roman Minerva.

Nekay'ah. Sister of Rasselas in Dr. Johnson's tale so named.

Nell. The child heroine of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, living with her graudfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

Nephelococcygia (nef'e-lō-kok-sij"i-a). Cloudcuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Neptune, Nereids. See in Dict.

Nereus (nē'rūs). In classical mythology father of the Water-nymphs, or Nereids.

Ner'gal. In Babylonian mythology the god of the dead.

Neris'sa. Portia's maid in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. Nessus. A Centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See DEJANRA.

Nestor. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Neuha (nu'ha). A female character in Byron's Island, married to Torquil.

Neville (nev'il), Miss. The friend and confidante of Miss Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, married to Mr. Hastings.

Hastings.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple, and good, though not overwise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, such as the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run away from him. See also Florace, Honeyman, Kew.

Nibelungen (në'be-lung-en). A race or family

Nibelungen (në'be-lung-en). A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or song of the Nibelungs. See SIEGFRIED, CHRIEMHILD, BRUNHILD.

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under

- Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady, his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail. Smike, Newman Nogs, Mr. Mantalini, John Browdie, the Kenwigs, &c., also appear in the story.
- Niffheim (nēf'l-hīm). A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.
- Niobe (ni'o-bē). A queen of classic story, wife of Amphion of Thebes and daughter of Tantains. Because she exulted over Latona on account of her own numerous offspring, her children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, the children of Latona, and herself turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.
- Nipper, Susan. An attendant on Florence Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son, good-looking, shrewd, and sharp-tongued, but faithful and affectionate; latterly married to Mr. Toots.
- Nisus (ni'sus). In Virgil's Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.
- Nixon, Cristal. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, the sullen and saturnine confidential servant of Redgauntlet, and the betrayer of his master and the Jacobites.
- Noggs, Newman, In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby an extremely odd but kindhearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, and once a country gentleman.
- Norma. The vestal priestess in Bellini's opera Norma.
- Norna of the Fitful Head. A striking character in Scott's Pirate, posing as a prophetess and as having superhuman powers, and by most of the people around her believed in. Half-crazed by remores she had some belief in her own supernatural attributes. She was the aunt of Minna and Brenda Troil, and turned out to be the mother of Cleveland the pirate.
- Norns. The three Fates in Scandinavian mythology, representing the Past, the Present, and the Future.
- Norris. A family in America described in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, professing to despise distinctions of rank and title, but deeply interested in members of the British aristocracy.
- North, Christopher. Pseudonym of Professor John Wilson (1785–1854), author of Noctes Ambrosianæ, &c.
- Norval. The hero of the eighteenth century tragedy Douglas (1756), by the Rev. John Home. Norval was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.
- Notus. The Latin name of the south wind.
- Noureddin (nö-red-in'). A character in the Arabian Nights, in the story of Noureddin and the Beautiful Persian.
- Nourmahal (nor-ma-hal'). The Light of the Harem (namely, that of Harun al Rashid) in Moore's Lalla Rookh,
- Nubbles. See KIT.
- Number Nip. A Gnome king or mountain goblin in German tales.
- Nupkins, Mr. A pompous ignorant mayor of Ipswich in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.
- Nut-brown Maid, The. Heroine and title of a very old ballad.
- Nydia (nī'di-a). A blind girl in Bulwer Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii,
- Nym (nim). A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V., an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.
- Oakly, Mr. and Mrs. The married pair in Colman's play The Jealous Wife.
- Obadi'ah. A domestic servant of the Shandy family in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
- Oberon. The king of the fairles, familiar to us from Shakspere's Midsummer Night's

- Dream, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and an opera by Weber.
- O'Brall'aghan, Sir Callaghan. A wild Irish soldier in the Prussian service, in Macklin's Love à la Mode.
- O'Brien. The naval lieutenant in Marryat's Peter Simple, great friend of the hero.
- Obstinate. A character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
- Oceana (ō-sē'a-na). The name of a work by James Harrington, describing an ideal republic similar in idea to the Atlantis of Plato.
- Ochiltree (och'il-trē), Ed'ie. A 'blue-gown' or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's Antiquary.
- O'din. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.
- Odyssens (ö-dis'ūs). The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty-four books, and in it weread of the Lotus-eaters, the Oyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his staughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.
- Gelipus (é'di-pus). A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Cödipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone. Cedipus is the subject of two grand trageties by Sophocles.
- Enone (ë-nö'në). A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.
- Ogier (ō'zhi-ér), the Dane. One of the paladins or mighty warriors of the Charlemagne romances.
- Ogleby (ö'gl-bi), Lord. A foppish old nobleman in Garrick and Colman's comedy The Clandestine Marriage.
- Old'buck, Jonathan. The 'laird' of Monkbarus, an elderly country gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's novel The Antiquary takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.
- Old Curiosity Shop. The shop which gives title to one of Dickens's novels, kept by the grandfather of Little Nell, a weak old man who has an infatuation for gaming, believing that he will make a fortune for his grandchild. See Nell.
- Old Man of the Mountain. A name applied to Iman Ben-Sabbah (and his successors), the chief of a Mohammedan sect, and the founder of a Syrian dynasty (1090 A.D.). In the west this sect was known by the title of Assassins.
- Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.
- Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.
- Olifaunt, Nigel. See GLENVARLOCH.
- Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See ROWLAND.
- Oliv'ia. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke

- of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian.
- Olivia (Primrose). A daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.
- Ol'lapod, Doctor. A warlike country apothecary and would be wit in Colman the Younger's comedy The Poor Gentleman.
- Olym'pus. A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.
- Omphale (om'fa-lē). A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and his lion's skin.
- Ophe'lia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere's Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.
- Orestes (ō-res'tēz). A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electrà, was proverbial.
- Orgoglio (or-gol'yō). A hideous giant in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the impersonification of Arrogance, who overcame the Red Cross Knight and imprisoned him in one of the dungeons of his castle. Una, hearing of the knight's misfortune, informed King Arthur, who slew the giant and set free the captive.
- Oria'na. The daughter of Lisuarte, a fictitious king of England in the romance of Amadis de Gaul. She is described as the handsomest and most faithful woman in the world, and was beloved by Amadis.

 A name applied to Queen Elizabeth in certain poems in her honour.

 A lady in Tempyson's ballad of that name.
- Orion (ō-rī'on). A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastward and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.
- Orlan'do. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. Roland is another form of the name.— In Shakspere's As You Like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.
- Orlando Furioso. 'Orlando mad', an epic poem so named by Ariosto. It continues the Orlando Innamorato of Bojardo, and is descriptive of the gallant deeds and adventures of the paladins of the time of Charlemagne, whose nephew Orlando figures as the hero.
- Orlick. In Dickens's Great Expectations, the journeyman blacksmith employed by Joe Gargery, the enemy of Pip, whom he tries to murder.
- Or'muzd. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.
- Orpheus (orfüs). A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost ler for ever.
- Orsino (or-sē'nō), Duke of Illyria. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night, the duke who sues for the love of the Countess Olivia.
- Orson. See VALENTINE.
- Orville, Lord. Lover of Evelina in Miss Burney's novel of this name.
- Osbald'istone. A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villata of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

Osborne (oz'bōrn), Capt. George. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp. His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

O'Shan'ter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

tail from his mare Maggie.

Osi'ris. In Egyptian mythology the sun-god, the source of life and fruitfulness, and the sum of all beneficent agencies, styled the Manifestor of Good, Lord of Lords, King of the Gods. He was the father of Horus, and the husband of Isis. After he had been slain by his brother Set, the impersonification of all evil, Osiris became the judge of the dead, and his soul animated the sacred bull Apis. Osiris under this form thus continued to be present among men.

Osrick. A court dandy in Shakspere's Hamlet.

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Oswald. Steward to Goneril in Shakspere's King Lear.—Cup-bearer to Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Othello. In Shakspere's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, smothers her when led by the devilish Iago to believe her unfaithful to him, and then kills himself.

Otran'to, Castle of. The name of a romance by Horace Walpole. See CASTLE.

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Owen (o'en), Joseph. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, head clerk to Mr. Osbaldistone, the merchant, and devoted to Francis.

Oxford, John, Earl of, and his son Arthur. Characters, disguised as merchants of the name of Philipson, in Scott's Anne of Geierstein.

Pac'olet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakspere's Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Faistaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Pal'amon. A knight in Chaucer's Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite.

Palemon (pa-lé'mon). A character in Thomson's Seasons (Autumn) who falls in love with and marries 'the lovely young Lavinia' who had gleaned in his fields.

Pal'inode. A shepherd in Spenser's Eclogues representing the Roman Catholic priests.

Palinu'rus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's Æneid, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pallas. A name of Minerva.

Pallet. A ridiculous painter in Smollett's novel Peregrine Pickle.

Pamela (pa-më'la or pam'ë-la). The heroine of a novel of same name by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife. [Richardson appears to have pronounced the name pam'e-la; Pope using it long before (after Sir Philip Sidney), pronounced the name Pam'e-la;

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pancks. A character in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a shabby, dirty little man employed to collect rents and exact the utmost farthing from the tenants. Pan'darus. In Homer's Iliad a Lycian who fought on the Trojan side, and was a distinguished archer. In the medieval story of Troilus and Cressida he is represented as assisting in bringing the two lovers together, and in Shakspere's play his part is the well-known one which has given rise to the word pander.

Pandemonium. The capital of Satan in Milton's Paradise Lost. See in Dict.

Pando'ra. In classical mythol, a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss. A philosopher in Voltaire's Candide who believes that all is for the best in this the best of all possible worlds.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-Law. See DOWLAS.

Panope (pan'o-pe). One of the Nereids.

Pantag'ruel. An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See GARGANTUA.

Panurge (pa-nérj'). An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, Sancho (sän'chō pan'thä or san'kō pan'za). See Don QUIXOTE.

Papil'lon. A character in Foote's Liar, a poor critic, who succeeds better as a valet.

Pardiggle, Mrs. A character in Dickens's Bleak House who exacts contributions from her little boys for the African mission of Borrioboola Gha.

Par'idel, Sir. A character in Spenser's Faerie Queene, a betrayer of women.

Par'is. The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.—A character in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, cousin and wooer of Juliet.

Parisi'na. Heroine and title of a poem by Lord Byron. See Hugo.

Parizade (pa-ri-zā'de). Heroine of a story in the Arabian Nights, a daughter of the Sultan of Persia, by the machination of her two aunts brought up in ignorance of her birth. She succeeded in obtaining the talking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water, and latterly became known to her father as his daughter.

Parley, Peter. Pseudonym of Samuel Goodrich, an American writer of children's books

Parolles (pa-rol'es). A braggart and coward in Shakspere's All 's Well.

Parthenope (pär-then'o-pē). One of the three Sirens in Greek mythology. The other two were Ligea and Leucosia. She was buried at Naples, which is poetically known by her name.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Partlet, Dame. The hen in Chaucer's Nun's Tale and also in Reynard the Fox.

Partridge. The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Par'zival. A hero of German legend, belonging to the cycle of King Arthur and the Grail.

Passamonte. See GINES.

Pastorel'la. A shepherdess in Spenser's Faërie Queene beloved by Sir Calidore.

Patch. A clever waiting-maid in Mrs. Centlivre's Busy Body.

Pathfinder, The. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Patroc'lus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's Iliad, slain by Hector.

Pattieson, Mr. Peter. Pretended author of Scott's Tales of my Landlord, edited by the equally mythical Jedediah Cleishbotham.

Patty. The heroine and title of Bickerstaff's Maid of the Mill, married by Lord Aimworth.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Pauli'na. Character in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, the clever and warm-hearted friend of Hermione.

Pauline Deschapelles. See DESCHAPELLES.

Pavillon, Meinheer, with his wife and daughter Gertrude. In Scott's Quentin Durward.

Pawkins, Major. An American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, an unscrupulous speculator and great patriot.

Peachum (pēch'um). A harbourer of thieves in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See MAC-HEATH.

Peck'sniff. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with her scoundrel cousin Jonas Chuzzlewit.

Pedro, Dr. A character in Don Quixote, the court physician of Barataria, who regulated Sancho Panza's foad and caused the dishes set before him to be removed on various grounds.

Peebles, Peter. In Scott's Redgauntlet a disreputable old pauper with a craze for litigation.

Peecher, Miss. A schoolmistress in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a neat, precise little woman, hopelessly attached to the teacher Bradley Headstone.

Peeping Tom. See GODIVA.

Peerybingle, John, and his wife. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a big, honest, warmhearted carrier, married to a wife considerably younger, whose pet name was Dot.

Pegasus. The winged horse of the Muses. See in Dict.

Peg'gotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Barkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Em'ly'.

Pelham (pel'am). The hero and title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton in which is depicted a man of fashion—a Charles Surface of the nineteenth century.

Pelides (pē-lī'dēz). A name of Achilles, from his father Peleus.

Pell, Solomon. An attorney in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, with a rather poor practice, though he boasts of his intimacy with the lord chancellor.

Pe'lops. In Greek mythol, the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line were famous in antiquity.

Penden'nis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel Pendennis, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel The Newcomes.

Penelope (pe-nel'o-pē). The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she

is pestered with wooers. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Penfeather, Lady Penelope. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, patroness of the well, the unmarried daughter of an earl and the leader of fashion in the place.

Penruddock, Roderick. A gentleman in Cumberland's play The Wheel of Fortune. A false friend robs him of his promised wife, which sours him of life, but he nobly heaps benefits on this friend's son instead of seeking revenge.

Pentap'olin. Called 'of the naked arm', a renowned hero of romance, with whose exploits Don Quixote was familiar.

Penthesilea (pen-thes-i-lé'a). In Homeric commentaries and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Pentweazel, Alderman, his wife and family. Characters in the farce Taste by S. Foote.

Pepperpot, Sir Peter. A character in Foote's Patron, irritable and very wealthy.

Pens, Dr. Parker. A physician in Dickens's Dombey and Son, practising chiefly among people of rank.

Perceferest. Here of an old French prose romance.

Perch. A messenger in the employment of Mr. Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son. Percival, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights.

Per'dita. The heroine of Shakspere's Winter's Tale, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel.

Peread (per'ē-ad), Sir. The Black Knight in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Pericles (per'i-klēz). The hero of Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Peris (pë'riz). A race of heings between angels and men in Eastern mythology, One of them is the subject of Moore's Paradise and the Peri in Lalla Rookh.

Periwinkle, Mr. A ridiculous virtuoso in Mrs. Centlivre's Bold Stroke for a Wife, duped by Col. Feignwell.

Perker. A lawyer in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a dapper little man who acts as Mr. Pickwick's agent.

Persephone (per-sef'o-nē). The Greek equivalent of the Roman Proserpina or Proserpine.

Perseus (persus). In Greek mythol the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Danaë. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Pertolope, Sir (pér'to-lōp). The Green Knight in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Pet. Daughter of Mr. Meagles in Dickens's Little Dorrit,

Peter, Lord. The name under which Swift satirizes the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church in his Tale of a Tub.

Peter Pindar. Pseudonym of Dr. Wolcot, author of the Lousiad and other satirical works.

Peter Porcupine. Pseudonym of William Cobbett.

Peter the Hermit. The personage who led the first Crusade. Introduced in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered and Scott's Count Robert of Paris.

Peto. A follower of Falstaff. Shakspere's 1 and 2 Henry IV.

Petowker (pe-tō'kėr), Miss. An actress in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Petruchio (pe-tro'chi-ō). The hero of Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Petulant. Character in Congreve's Way of the World, a would-be wit and man of gallantry.

Pey'erli, Julian. The hero of Scott's Peveril of the Peak, with his father Sir Geoffrey, and mother Lady Margaret. He was in love with Alice Bridgnorth, and fell under suspicion of being connected with the Popish Plot.

Pheacians (fé-ā'shi-anz). An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings. See ALCINOUS, NAUSICAA.

Phiedra. Wife of Thesens, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phædria. A female wanton in Spenser's Faërie Queene attending on Acrasia.

Phaëthon. See PHAETON in Dict.

Phantom Ship. See FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Philan'der. A character in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. See in Dict.

Philas'ter. Hero and title of a play by Beaumont and Fletcher. He was in love with Arethusa, and Euphrasia, who was in love with him, attended on him disguised as a page.

Philemon. See BAUCIS.

Philip Firmin. Hero of Thackeray's novel The Adventures of Philip, an honest, inpulsive young fellow, whose father, Dr. Firmin, is pompous, false, and heartless.

Philipson. Name assumed by the Earl of Oxford and his son in Scott's Anne of Geierstein. See Oxford.

Phillips, Jessie. Heroine and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope, in which she attacks the English poor-law system.

Philostetes (fi-lok-tē'tēz). A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophoeles.

Philome'la. A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow.

Phiz. Pseudonym of Hablot K. Browne, who illustrated Dickens's works.

Phlegethon (fleg'e-thon). In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions. Phæbus. An appellation of Apollo the Sun-

god.

Phœbus, Captain. A character in Victor
Hugo's Notre Dame, an aristocrat who
cherishes a base love for Esmeralda.

Phosphor. The Morning Star. See in Dict.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a young gentleman of profligate and debased character. See HATOHWAY, PIPES, TRUNNION.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

Picrochole (pik-ro-kol), In Rabelais' Gargantua a king who has vast projects of conquest.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pierre (pē-ār). A conspirator in Otway's Venice Preserved. See JAFFIER.

Pigwiggen. A fairy knight in Drayton's Nymphidia.

Pinch. A schoolmaster in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfshness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock.

Pinchbeck, Lady. In Lord Byron's Don Juan, the lady to whom Juan gives Leila in charge.

Pinchwife, Mr. and Mrs. In Wycherly's Country Wife, a husband and his unsophisticated young wife whom he introduces to town society and jealously watches. Pinkerton, Miss. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair, a very majestic lady who kept a boarding-school, attended by Amelia Sedley and Becky Sharp.

Pip. The hero of Dickens's Great Expectations, whose real name was Philip Pirrip, horn in humble life, and apprenticed to the blacksmith Joe Gargery. The 'Great Expectations', as it turned out, were based on money that came from Magwitch the convict. Pip was in love with Estella, but she married Bentley Drummle as her first husband.

Pipchin, Mrs. A character in Dickens's Dombey and Son, with whom Paul Dombey was placed at Brighton.

Pipes, Tom. In Smollett's Peregrine Pickle a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trunnion's servants in order.

Pirate, The. Cleveland, in Scott's novel so named. See CLEVELAND.

Pisa'nio. Character in Shakspere's Cymbeline, servant of Posthumus, assists Imogen to escape.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward.

Pizarro. The Spanish adventurer introduced in a tragedy by Sheridan of that title, Rolla is the hero of the play.

Placid, Mr. and Mrs. Inchbald's comedy Every One has His Fault, the husband being henpecked by his wife.

Pla'giary, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's comedy The Critic, a vain and irritable playwright.

Pleydell, Mr. An advocate in Scott's Guy Mannering, shrewd in business, but fond of fun.

Pliable Character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, starts with Christian but turns back at the Slough of Despond.

Pliant, Sir Paul and Lady. In Congreve's Double Dealer, an old husband ruled by his wife whose virtue is not irreproachable.

Plornish. A plasterer in Dickens's Little Dorrit, who has the habit of repeating the last words of any person speaking.

Plowman, Piers. The dreamer in a poetical religious satire by William Laugland, called The Vision of Piers Plowman, 1362.

Pluche (plush), Jeames de la. A footman in Thackeray's Jeames's Diary. See JEAMES.

Plume, Captain. A character in Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.

Plume, Sir. A fop in Pope's Rape of the Lock, 'of amber snuff-box justly vain, and the nice conduct of a clouded cane'.

Plummer, Caleb. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Pocket, Herbert, with his father, mother, and aunt. Characters in Dickens's Great Expectations with whom Pip the hero is associated.

Podsnap, Mr., Mrs., and Georgiana. Characters in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. Mr. Podsnap is very wealthy and respectable, and a profound believer in respectability and wealth.

Pogram, Elijah. A bombastic and ridiculous American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Poins. Companion of Prince Hal and Falstaff in Shakspere's 1 and 2 Henry IV.

Polixenes (po-lik'se-nëz). King of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, father of Florizel.

Polo'nius. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet, father of Laërtes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynices. See ETOCLES.

Polyol'bion. Name of a great poem by Michael Drayton, in thirty songs or books, descriptive of England (1612-22).

Polyphe'mus. A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's Odyssey, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomo'na. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Pompil'ia. The unfortunate heroine of Browning's poem The Ring and the Book.

Ponto, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's Book of Snobs, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families'.

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (853-855).

Por'cius. Son of Cato, in Addison's tragedy of Cato.

Porrex. See FERREX.

Portia (por shi-a). A rich heiress in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See SHYLOCK.

Poseidon (po-sī'don). The Greek sea-god corresponding with the Roman Neptune.

Post'humus, Leona'tus. The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Pott, Mr. The editor of the Eatanswill Gazette in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Poundtext, Rev. Peter. A Covenanting preacher in Scott's Old Mortality.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's Adam Bede a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. P. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

Pri'am. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

Prig, Betsey. A coarse, liquor-loving, monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, friend and 'pardner' of Mrs. Gamp, with whom, however, she has a famous quarrel.

Primrose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous Vicar of Wakefield, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

Priscilla. The Puritan maiden in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

Prisoner of Chillon, The. Bonnivard, in a poemby Lord Byron so called. See CHILLON.

Probe. A surgeon in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough, who magnifies his patients' ailments that he may charge the larger fees.

Procne or Progne (prok'në, prog'në). See PHILOMELA.

Prometheus (prō-mē'thūs). A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver, which was ever reproduced.

Pro'serpine, Proser'pina, in Greek Perse'phone. The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Pros'pero. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspere's Tempest, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Pross, Miss. A character in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, a domestic in the Manette family, who justly causes the death of Madame Defarge. Vol. II. Proteus. See in Dict.

Proudfute, Oliver. A bonnet-maker in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, murdered in mistake for Harry the smith, whose steel cap and coat he had borrowed.

Provis. Assumed name of Magwitch, in Dickens's Great Expectations.

Pry, Paul. A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1825).

Prynne, Hester. The heroine of N. Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter.

Psyche (si'kë). An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Appuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puck. See GoodFELLOW.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Pullett, Mrs. Character in George Eliot's Mill on the Floss, aunt of Tom and Maggie Tulliver.

Pumblechook. Uncle of Joe Gargery in Dickens's Great Expectations, a bully or a toady as occasion seemed to require.

Pure, Simon. In Mrs. Centilvre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure'.

Purgon. A doctor, in Molière's Malade Imaginaire.

Pygmalion (pig-mā'li-on). A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pyke and Pluck. Characters in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, toadies and parasites of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Pylades (pil'a-dez). The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe (pir'a-mus, thiz'bē). In Ovid's Metamorphoses two lovers of Baby-lon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias (pith'i-as). See DAMON.

Quackleben, Dr. In Scott's St. Ronan's Well, a tall, gaunt, beetle-browed man, 'first physician and man of science' to the Spa.

Quarll, Philip. The hero of a story called The Hermit, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quasimo'do. The hunchback in Victor Hugo's Notre Dame.

Queen's Maries, The. Four lady attendants on Mary, Queen of Scots, celebrated in ballad and novel.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspere's Henry IV., garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quilp. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quinap'alus. An imaginary author quoted by Shakspere in Twelfth Night.

Quince, Peter. A carpenter in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream who assists in the interlude of Pyramus and Thisbe.

Quixote, Don. See Don QUIXOTE.

Quodling. Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham in Scott's Peveril of the Peak.

Quotem, Caleb. The parish clerk, in Colman's farce The Review, or The Wags of Windsor. Rab. A dog in a story called Rab and his Friends, by Dr. John Brown.

Raby, Aurora. A beautiful English girl in Byron's Don Juan.

Racket, Sir Charles and Lady. In Murphy's Three Weeks after Marriage, a married couple who quarrel during their honeymoon about a game at whist.

Rackrent, Sir Condy. In Miss Edgeworth's story Castle Rackrent.

Raddle, Mrs. Bob Sawyer's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Rad'igund. Queen of the Amazons, in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who makes every man that falls into her hands dress himself like a woman, and work at sewing, spinning, &c.

Rake, Lord. A wild nobleman in Vanbrugh's Provoked Wife.

Ralph or Ralpho. The squire of Hudibras, in Butler's Hudibras.

Ralph Roister Doister. See ROISTER DOISTER.

Ramble, Sir Robert, and his wife. Characters in Mrs. Inchbald's Every One has His Fault.

Ramorney, Sir John. A base character in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, who assists in the murder of the Duke of Rothesay.

Ramsay, David, and his daughter Margaret. Characters in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. Margaret Ramsay became Nigel's wife after assisting him in his difficulties.

Randolph, Lord and Lady. Two chief characters in Home's tragedy of Douglas. Norval was son of Lady Randolph by a former husband. See Norval.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael (raf'a-el). An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Ras'selas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley'. From this he escapes and wanders over the world, but finding no greater happiness anywhere else, returns to his old abode.

Ratcliffe, James. A character in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, a thief who gave up his evil trade and was employed in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. He gave Jeanie Deans a pass that was of service to her on her way to London.

Rattlin, Jack. A nautical character in Smollett's Roderick Random.

Ravenswood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton, the heroine of the novel, and who, in accordance with an ancient prophecy, perishes in a quicksand.

Raymond, Count of Toulouse. A crusader introduced in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, and in Scott's Count Robert of Paris.

Ready-to-halt. A pilgrim with crutches in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Rebecca. In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—Rebecca and Rowena—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Recruiting Officer. See KITE.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Redgauntlet (Sir Edward). The hero and title of one of Scott's novels. He was engaged in a conspiracy in favour of the Young Pretender. Darsie Latimer was his son. Other characters are Alan Fairford, Nanty Ewart, Peter Peebles, Wandering Willie.

Redlaw, The hero of Dickens's Haunted Man.

Reeve's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, about a miller who is tricked by two students.

- Re'gan. One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.
- Rel'dresal. A character in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, principal secretary of the court of Lilliput.
- Remus. See ROMULUS.
- René (rè-nā). King of Provence, introduced in Scott's Aune of Geferstein, a patron of poets and minstrels.
- Renzo. The hero of Manzoni's Promessi Sposi (Betrothed Lovers).
- Restless, Sir John and Lady. A jealous couple in Murphy's All in the Wrong.
- Reynard (or Renard) the Fox. The hero of the old German beast epic, in which animals are introduced speaking and acting like human beings, the fox being the cleverest of the whole.
- Rhadaman'thus. A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.
- Rhea (ré'a). A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.
- Rhombus. A schoolmaster in Sir Philip Sidney's Pastoral Entertainment.
- Richland, Miss. A young lady in Goldsmith's Good-natured Man, to whom she is married.
- Riderhood, Rogue. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a 'waterside character' engaged in drugging and robbing seamen and suchlike work, drowned by Bradley Headstone, who shares his fate.
- Blenzi, Cola di. The Roman tribune, introduced in Bulwer Lytton's novel so named, and in Wagner's Opera.
- Rigdum-Funnidos. A character in Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos, and a name humorously given by Sir W. Scott to John Ballantyne.
- Rigoletto. The name of an opera by Verdi, and of a buffoon who figures in it, and who unwittingly assists in the abduction and murder of his own daughter.
- Rimini, Francesca da. See Francesca da Rimini.
- Rinal'do. A famous hero in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.
- Rintherout, Jenny. Servant in Scott's Antiquary.
- Rip Van Winkle. See WINKLE.
- Rivals, The. Title of a comedy by R. B. Sheridan, in which the rivals are, Captain Absolute and Bob Acres, Lydia Languish being the lady of whom both are suitors. Sir Lucius O'Trigger is another character. See the different entries.
- Robert le Diable, Duke of Normandy. Introduced in Meyerbeer's opera Robert le Diable; but the Robert of opera and legend has little in common with the historical Robert.
- Robert of Paris, Count. A crusader in Scott's novel so called, the scene of which is chiefly laid at Constantinople.
- Robin and Makyne. The hero and heroine of an old Scotch pastoral so called.
- Robin Hood. See Hood.
- Robins, Zerubbabel. A veteran soldier of Cromwell's in Scott's Woodstock.
- Robinson Crusoe. The hero and title of Defoe's famous novel.
- Rob Roy Macgregor. See MACGREGOR.
- Robsart, Amy. Countess of Leicester, heroine of Scott's Kenliworth, which is founded on history but makes no pretence to historical accuracy.
- Rochdale, Sir Simon, and his son Frank. Characters in Colman's John Bull.
- Rochester, Mr. The principal male character in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre. See Eyre.
- Roderick, last of the Goths. The hero of Southey's poem, and of Scott's Vision of Don Roderick. See JULIAN (COUNT).
- Roderick Dhu (dd). That is 'Black Roderick', an outlawed Highland chief in Scott's Lady of the Lake, who is defeated in a des-

- perate hand-to-hand fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.
- Roderigo (rod-er-ë/go). A character in Shakspere's Othello, a gentleman in love with Desdemona, a dupe and tool of Iago, who latterly kills him.
- Rod'omont. A brave but somewhat boastful knight. See in Dict.
- Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John
- Roger de Coverley, Sir. See COVERLEY.
- Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556.
- Rokesmith, Assumed name of John Harmon in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. See HARMON.
- Ro'land. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See ROWLAND, ORLANDO.
- Roland de Vaux, Sir. The hero of Scott's Bridal of Triermain. See GYNETH.
- Rolla. The hero of Sheridan's Pizarro, one of the leaders of the Peruvians.
- Roman Father, The. Horatius, the father of the Horatii in the ancient Roman legend of the Horatii and Curiatii, dealt with in Whitehead's tragedy.
- Ro'meo. The hero of Shakspere's wellknown tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.
- Rom'ola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noblebut withal perhaps somewhat frigid—wife.
- Romulus (rom'ū-lus). The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.
- Rosalind (roz'a-lind). The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, sile seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.
- Rosaline. The niece of Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, at one time loved by Romeo.—Lady attendant of the French princess in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.
- Rosamond Clifford, or Fair Rosamond. Introduced in many poems and dramas, amongst the rest in Tennyson's Becket. The romantic incidents and surroundings of her life are almost all fictitions.
- Rose. The Gardener's daughter in Tennyson's poem so called.
- Rosencrantz. A courtier in Shakspere's Hamlet,
- Rosinante (roz'i-nan-tā). Don Quixote's famous steed. See Don QUIXOTE.
- Ross, The Man of John Kyrle, celebrated for his benevolence, introduced in Pope's Moral Essays.
- Roubigné (rö-bēn-yā), Julie de. The heroine and title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie.
- Rouncewell, Mrs. Lady Dedlock's housekeeper in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.
- Rowe'na. In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See REBECCA.
- Rowland (ro'land). Same as Roland. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.
- Rubrick, The Rev. Mr. The Episcopal chaplain to the Baron Bradwardine in Scott's Waverley.

- Ruby, Lady. Heroine of Cumberland's First Love, in love with Frederick Mowbray before her marriage, and married to him after she became a widow.
- Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.
- Rustam. A hero of Persian legend and
- Sabri'na. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.
- Sacharissa (sak-a-ris'a). A poetical name under which the poet Waller sings the praises of a daughter of the Earl of Leicester.
- Sampson, Abel. See DOMINIE SAMPSON.
- Sandal'phon. According to an old Jewish belief one of three angels who receive the prayers of the faithful and weave them into crowns.
- Sand'ford and Mer'ton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.
- Sangra'do, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of aliment.
- Santa Claus. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form Sant Niklaus.
- Sarpe'don. A king of Lycia in Homer's Iliad, who went to the Trojan war as an ally of Priam and was slain by Patroclus.
- Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.
- Scadder. An American land-agent in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit by whose misrepresentations Martin was led to purchase land at the wretched settlement of Eden.
- Scheherazade or Shahrazād (shā-ē-ra-zād', shā-ra-zād'). The bride of the Sultan Shariah, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.
- Schlemihl (shlā/mēl), Peter. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray', and the events thence following.
- Scrible'rus, Marti'nus. A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.
- Scrooge (skröj). In Dickens's Christmas Carol, 'a grasping, covetous old hunks' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.
- Scrub. A man-of-all-work to Lady Bountiful in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem.
- Scrubinda. A lady who scrubs pots and pans in Rhodes's Bombastes Furioso.
- pains in kilouses bomoustes ruivos.

 Scylla (sil'a). In ancient igeography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other, Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.
- Sebastian. A character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, the brother of Viola, ultimately married to the lady Olivia. See OLIVIA, VIOLA. A character in Shakspere's Tempest.
- Sed'ley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's Vanity Fair, amiable and affectionate, but not clever,

and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin, who had long wooed her in vain. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp.

Sejanus (së-jä'nus). The hero and title of a play by Ben Jonson, founded on the life of the real Sejanus, favourite and minister of the Roman Emperor Tiberius.

Selim. The hero of Byron's Bride of Abydos, in love with Zuleika.—A character in Moore's Light of the Harem, husband of Nourmahal.

Semele (sem'e-lē). In ancient mythol, the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Semiramis (se-mir'a-mis). A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas.

Sempronius. A character in Shakspere's Timon of Athens, one of the false friends of Timon.—In Addison's Cato a treacherous friend of Cato, whose daughter he tried to carry off.

Sensitive, Lord. A character in Cumberland's First Love who pays court to Lady Ruby though already married.

Serapis (se-rā/pis). A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.

Sere'na. A maiden in Spenser's Faërie Queene, attacked by the Blatant Beast and rescued by Sir Calidore.

Set'ebos. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest.

Seven against Thebes. See EPIGONI.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus, having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred

Seven Vices, The. Pride, Wrath, Envy, Lust, Gluttony, Avarice and Sloth.

Seven Virtues, The. Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Seven Wise Men of Greece. Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales.

Seven Wonders of the World (the ancient world). The Pyramids of Egypt, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Tomb of Mansolus at Halicarnassus, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Colossus of Rhodes, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Pharos or Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Seyd (sad). A Turkish Pasha, in Byron's Corsair. See GULNARE.

Seyton (sē'ton), Catherine, her father and brother. Characters in Scott's Abbot. Catherine was an attendant of Queen Mary in her imprisonment, and afterwards married to Roland Greme.

Sgauarelle. The name given to many characters in the comedies of Molière.

Shac'abac. See BARMECIDE.

Shaddai (shad'ā-ī), King. The name under which God is typified in Bunyan's Holy War.

Shafton, Sir Piercie. A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism.

Shahrazad. See SCHEHERAZADE.

Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV. (second part).

Shalott', The Lady of. A ballad by Tennyson, the conclusion of which resembles that of the Idyll called Elaine.

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's Fendennis, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a deutor's prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby', take the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity and his all-embracing humanity—with the minic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

Shariyah. See SCHEHERAZADE.

Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See SEDLEY, OSBONE.

Shepherd, The Gentle. A beautiful Scottish pastoral poem by Allan Ramsay, the hero of which, a young shepherd, turns out to be of 'gentle' blood.

Shepherd of the Ocean, The. Sir Walter Raleigh, so called by Spenser in Colin Clout's Come Home Again.

Shibboleth. A test word of tribeship made the criterion by Jephthah to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites at the fords of the Jordan: the former not being able to pronounce sh (Judges xii.).

Shipton, Mother. The suppositious author of certain ancient prophecies.

Shore, Jane. The heroine and title of Rowe's tragedy, based on the life of the real woman of this name, mistress of Edward IV.

Short. See CODLIN.

Shylock. The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant', stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

Siegfried (zēg'frēt). A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. Sigurd is another form of the name.

Sigismunda (sij-is-mun'da). In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page named Guiscardo. See also TANCRED.

Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's Henry IV.

Silent Woman, The. A Comedy by Ben Jonson. See EPICENE.

Silenus (sī-lē'nus). In classical mythol, the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

Silvia. The lady in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona who is beloved by Valentine and for a time is persecuted by Proteus.

Simeon Stylites (sti-li'tēz), St. The subject of a poem by Tennyson, Simeon being one of those fanatics known as 'pillar saints' from spending years on the top of a pillar.

Simon Pure. A character in Mrs. Centlivre's Bold Stroke for a Wife. See Pure (SIMON).

Simple. A character in Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Simple, Peter. The hero and title of a novel by Marryat.

Sind bad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages.

Singleton, Capt. The hero and title of a work by Defoe.

Sirens, The. Sea-nymphs of Greek mythology, named Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucothea.

Sister Anne. See Anne (Sister).

Sis'yphus. See SISYPHEAN in Dict.
Skeggs, Miss. Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia.
The companion of Lady Blarney in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. See BLARNEY.

Skewton, Hon Mrs., and her daughter Edith. Characters in Dickens's Dombey and Son, Edith being the second wife of Mr. Dombey.

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character, who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

Skurliewhitter, Andrew. A villainous scrivener in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Slackbridge. A mill hand in Dickens's Hard Times who has great influence among his fellows.

Slawkenbergius. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, and represented as having a huge nose.

Slaygood, Giant. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, an evil giant slain by Greatheart.

Sleary. A circus proprietor in Dickens's Hard Times, a bibulous, kind-hearted fellow who assists the scamp Tom Gradgrind.

Sleeping Beauty, The. A well-known fairy tale, poetized by Tennyson as The Dream.

Slender. A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

Sliderskew, Peg. An old hag who acts as housekeeper to Arthur Gride in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Sloppy. A character in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, an awkward, ungainly lad who turned Betty Higden's mangle.

Slough of Despond, The. The miry hole in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Slowboy, Tilly. An awkward, odd-looking girl, servant of Mrs. Peerybingle in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.

Slum, Mr. A poet in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who writes to order and for advertising purposes.

Slumkey, Mr. A candidate for Parliament in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.

Slyme, Chevy. A character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, one of the Chuzzlewit family, a disreputable loafer who affects to despise those on whom he sponges, and ends by becoming a police officer.

Smauker. A pompous footman in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Smelfun'gus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

Smike. An ill-used boy in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

Smith, Henry, alias Gow Chrom. The armourer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth. See Gow.

Smith, Wayland. In Scott's Kenllworth a sort of blacksmith and juggler with a knowledge of chemistry. The name and character are based on a personage of Northern mythology.

Snake, Mr. A base scandal-monger in Sheridan's School for Scandal who 'lives by the baseness of his character'.

Snawley, Mr. A hypocritical character in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby who aids Ralph Nickleby in his designs against Smike.

Sneak, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt.

Sneer, Mr. A malicious critic in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Sneerwell, Lady. A scandal-loving dame in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Snevellicci, Mrs., Mr., and Miss. A theatrical family in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Snitchey and Craggs. Lawyers in Dickens's Battle of Life.

- Snodgrass, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.
- Snout, Tom. The tinker in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Snubbin, Sergeant. A legal luminary on the side of the defence, in the famous case Bardell against Pickwick, in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.
- Snug. The joiner in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Sonnam'bula, La. Amina, the heroine of Bellini's opers so named. See AMINA.
- Sophonis'ba. The daughter of the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal, who took poison to escape indignity at the hands of the Romans, introduced in various French and English dramas.
- Sophro'nia. A learned young lady in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.
- Sosia (sō'zi-a). A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.
- Sowerberry. The undertaker to whom Oliver was apprenticed in Dickens's Oliver Twist,
- Sparsit, Mrs. An aristocratic lady, housekeeper to Mr. Bounderly in Dickens's Hard Times.
- Spenlow and Jorkins. In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.
- Spens, or Spence, Sir Patrick. The subject of a famous old Scotch ballad which relates how Sir Patrick and all on board his ship were wrecked and drowned on their way home from Norway.
- Spitfire, Will. A page in Scott's Woodstock. Sporus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.
- Square, See THWACKUM.
- Squeers. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal Yorkshire schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall. His wife was as bad as himself, and his daughter and son were worthy of their parents.
- Squint. A lawyer in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World who writes speeches for members of parliament and can speak upon every topic.
- Standish, Miles. The 'puritan Captain' in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, who woos the maiden Priscilla by proxy, but his proxy, John Alden, gains her favour for himself.
- Stareleigh, Justice. The judge in Dickens's Pickwick Papers before whom the great suit came.
- Statira (sta-ti'ra). Daughter of Darius and wife of Alexander the Great, introduced in many plays and romances.
- Staunton, Rev. Mr., his son George, who becomes Sir George, and Lady Staunton, formerly Effic Deans. Characters in Scott's Heart of Midlothian. See DEANS.
- Steenson, Willie. 'Wandering Willie', the blind fiddler, and his wife Maggie, characters in Scott's Redgauntlet.
- Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.
- Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.
- Stentor. A Greek herald with a loud voice, who took part in the siege of Troy. See in Dict.
- Steph'ano. A drunken butler in Shakspere's Tempest
- Stephen (stë'vn), Master. A conceited, lying, dishonest character in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.
- Steyne (stān), Marquis of. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of plea-

- sure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.
- Stiggins. A hypocritical dissenting preacher in Dickens's Pickwick, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller.
- Stranger, The. A once popular play altered from a German one of Kotzebue. The Stranger, Count Waldbourg, led a wandering life, embittered by the desertion of his young wife. Latterly, when she was passing under the name of Mrs. Haller, he met her, and the pair became reunited.
- Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see RANDOM), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.
- Strephon (stre fon). The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia; often used in a general sense for a rural swain, as in Pope's Pastorals.
- Strickalthrow (strik'al-thrô), Merciful. A bloodthirsty Scottish soldier and theologian in Scott's Woodstock.
- Strong, Dr., and his young wife. Characters in Dickens's David Copperfield. David was a pupil of the doctor, who was a schoolmaster and a great scholar.
- Struld'brugs. Wretched beings described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, living in Lugg-nagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age.
- Stryver. A pushing, vulgar barrister in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.
- Styx. See STYGIAN in Dict.
- Subtle. 'The Alchemist', in Ben Jonson's play of that name, the quack who swindles Sir Epicure Mammon and others through pretences of discovering the philosopher's stone.
- Suddlechop, Dame Ursula. In Scott's Fortunes of Nigel a barber's wife who sold perfumes, essences, &c., to the ladies of quality and carried on other branches of business of a dark and criminal nature.
- Sulky, Mr. In Holcroft's Road to Ruin a banker who lends timely aid to Mr. Dornton.
- Sullen, Squire, and his wife. An ill-mated couple in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem. The squire was a son of Lady Bountiful.
- Surface, Charles. A spendthrift but goodhearted fellow in Sheridan's School for Scandal. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.
- Surgeon's Daughter, The. Menie Gray in Scott's novel of that name.
- Surly. A character in Ben Jonson's Alchemist who does not believe in Subtle the quack.
- Susanna. A servant in the Shandy family in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
- Sweedlepipe, Paul. A little barber and birdfancier in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.
- Swidger, William. A character in Dickens's Haunted Man.
- Swiv'eller, Dick. The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness'.
- Syc'orax. A foul witch mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest, mother of Caliban.
- Syntax, Dr. The hero of Coombe's humorous Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, 1812, and of two other Tours—a simple, inexperienced clergyman.
- Syphax (sī'faks). A soldier in Addison's Cato who went over in battle to Cæsar's side.
- Syrinx (sī'ringks). A nymph beloved by Pan.
- Tackleton. A surly, hard-hearted toy-seller for whom Caleb Plummer works in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.
- Tadpole and Taper. Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel Coningsby.
- Taffril, Lieut. A naval officer in Scott's Antiquary, in love with Jenny Caxon.

- Talisman, The. The title of a novel by Str Walter Scott, the scene of which is laid in the Holy Land, Richard Court de Lion and other crusaders being introduced (including Kenneth, prince of Scotland), as well as Saladin, &c. The talisman was a precious stone or pebble which imparted healing properties into water in which it was dipped.
- Ta'ius. A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's Halus is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan.]
- Tam'erlane. The great Asiatic conqueror, hero of Rowe's tragedy so named. Tamburlaine the Great is also the title of a tragedy by Marlowe (in part at least).
- Tamora (tam'o-ra), Queen of the Goths in Shakspere's Titus Andronicus. See AARON.
- Tanored. A crusader in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, beloved by Erminia, by whom he is tenderly nursed when wounded.—The hero of James Thomson's tragedy Tanored and Sigismunda.
- Tanner of Tamworth, The. Hero and name of an old ballad.
- Tannhäuser (tän'hoi-zèr). In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.
- Tan'talus. See TANTALIZE in Dict.
- Tapley, Mark. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.
- Tappertit, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.
- Tartuffe (tar-tuf'). A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak. From this comedy Bickerstaff modelled The Hypocrite.
- Tattle. A despicable and contemptible beau in Congreve's Love for Love.
- Tattycoram. A passionate girl in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
- Teazle, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's School for Scandal, wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.
- Telemachus (te-lem'a-kus). Son of Ulysses, of whom, when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor.
- Tempest, Lady Betty. A character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, a lady who is left an old maid owing to her high-flown notions regarding a suitable husband.
- Tempest, The. A play of Shakspere's in which Prospero, Miranda, Caliban, Ariel, &c., appear.
- Tereus (tē'rūs). See Philomela.
- Termagant. A maid-servant in Murphy's Upholsterer who mangles the big words she is fond of using.
- Terpsichore. See in Dict.
- Tethys (të'this). In Greek mythology a daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus; sometimes used figuratively for the sea.
- Teucer (tū'sėr). A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks.
- Teufelsdröckh (tol'felz-drek), Herr. The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes.
- Thaddeus of Warsaw. The hero of Jane
 Porter's novel of that name.
- Thais (thā'is). An Athenian courtesan introduced in Dryden's Alexander's Feast.

- Thaisa (thā'i-sa). The wife of Pericles in Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.
- Thal'aba. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem Thalaba the Destroyer.
- Thalia. See in Dict.
- Tham'muz. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.
- Thélème (tā-lām'), Abbey of. An institution in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua, where all good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will'. [The name is from Gr.' thelèma, will.]
- The'mis. The Greek goddess of justice.
- Thersites (ther-sī'tēz). The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war.
- Theseus (the sus). A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.
- Thetis (thē'tis). A sea-nymph of Greek mythol, mother of Achilles by Peleus.
- Thisbe. See PYRAMUS.
- Thomalin (thom'a-lin). A shepherd in Spenser's Eclogues.
- Thomas the Rhymer. See ERCELDOUN.
- Thopas, Sir. The hero of Chaucer's Rime of Sir Thopas, a burlesque on the ancient poetic romances of chivalry.
- Thor. See in Dict.
- Thornhill, Squire. A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (which see).
- Thornton, Captain. An English officer in Scott's Rob Roy.
- Thumb, Tom. A minute dwarf of popular legend, said to have lived in King Arthur's time. He is known in the popular tales of France and Germany as well as England. There is an English history of him dated 1621. Fielding wrote a burlesque on the subject.
- Subject.
 Thurio. A character in Shakspere's Two
 Gentlemen of Verona, a foolish rival of
 Valentine.
- Yalentine.

 Thwackum and Square. In Fielding's Tom Jones two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace'; whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things.' They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.
- Thyestes (thi-es'tez). Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge.
- Thyrsis (thir'sis). A herdsman in the Idylls of Theocritus, and in Virgil's Eclogues. Matthew Arnold has written a poem of that name to the memory of his friend Arthur Hugh Clough.
- Tibbs, Beau. See BEAU TIBBS.
- Tib'ert. The cat in the beast epic Reynard the Fox.
- Figg, Montague. A shabby-genteel and amusing character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit who blossoms out into a man of fashion and wealth, these pretensions being supported by carrying on a bogus insurance company. He is murdered by Jonas Chuzzlewit.
- Tilburina (til-bū-rīna). Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.
- Ti'mon. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakspere's Timon of Athens.
- Tim Syllabub (sil'a-bub). A shabby, cheery, amusing character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.
- Tinderbox, Miss Jenny. An old maid in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

- Tinsel, Lord. A narrow-minded aristocrat in Sheridan Knowles's Hunchback.
- Tintagel (tin-tag'el). The legendary birthplace of King Arthur, a strong castle on the cliffs of Cornwall still represented by extensive ruins.
- Tinto, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.
- Tippins, Lady. A ridiculous old lady posing as something of a belle in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend.
- Tiresias (tī-rē'si-as). A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.
- Tisiphone (ti-sif'o-në). In classical mythol. one of the three Furies.
- Tita/nia. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.
- Titanides (tī-tan'i-dēz). Giantesses, or female Titans, daughters of Heaven and Earth.
- Ti'tans. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.
- Tite Barnacle. The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a caricature of heads of government departments.
- Titho'nus. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal, but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.
- Titmarsh, Michael Angelo, An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written, such as Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, The Kickleburys on the Rhine, &c. Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called The Great Hogarty Diamond.
- Titmouse, Tittlebat. The hero of Ten Thousand a Year, a novel by S. Warren, Q.C. He is a vulgar, ignorant linen-draper's assistant who is discovered to be the heir of a fine estate and outsit the present possessor of it; but he falls again from his high position when a flaw is discovered in his title.
- Tito Mele'ma. The chief male character in George Eliot's Romola (which see).
- Toby, Uncle. A character in Sterne's Tristram Shandy. See SHANDY.
- Todd, Laurie. The hero and title of a novel by Galt, a story of Canadian settlers' life.
- Todgers, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.
- Tom Jones. The hero and title of a novel by Fielding. See JONES.
- Tom Scott. The boy employed by Quilp in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.
- Tony Lumpkin. A character in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. See LUMPKIN.
- Toodle. A fireman to an engine in Dickens's Dombey and Son. His wife was wet nurse to young Paul Dombey.
- Toots, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence'.
- Topsy. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- Torquil of the Oak. A seer and chief of the clan Quhele in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth. Touchstone. A wise and witty clown in Shakspere's As You Like It.
- Touchwood, Lord and Lady. A married couple in Congreve's Double Dealer. The lady is in love with her husband's nephew, who rejects her advances and incurs her enmity.
- enmity.

 Towneley, Lord and Lady. In Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband an aristocratic couple of whom the wife is flighty and fond of gambling and pleasure, but latterly sees her folly.
- Tox, Lucretia. An old maid in Dickens's Dombey and Son who has hopes of an offer both from Mr. Dombey and Major Bagstock

- Traddles. A friend of David's in Dickens's David Copperfield, distinguished when at school by his fondness for drawing skeletons. He takes a high position in the legal profession.
- Tra'nio. A character in Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew.
- Trapbois. A miser, with his daughter Martha, in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. The former is murdered, the latter marries Richie
- Trapper, The. Natty Bumppo's name in Cooper's Prairie. See LEATHERSTOCKING.
 Trent, Nelly. See NELL.
- Tresham, Mr. A character in Scott's Rob Roy, partner of Mr. Osbaldistone the merchant.
- Tressilian, Edmund. The rejected lover of Amy Robsart in Scott's Kenilworth, a man of high character.
- Triermain, The Bridal of. A poem by Scott, the subject of which is the marriage of De Vaux with Gyneth (which see).
- Trim, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.
- Trin'culo. A jester in Shakspere's Tempest.
- Triptol'emus. An ancient Greek patron of agriculture and inventor of the plough, a special favourite of Demeter or Ceres.
- Trismegistus. See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
- Tris'tram, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of medieval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall. He appears in Tennyson's Idylls of the King, and also in Matthew Arnold's poem Tristram and Isoult.
- Trivia (tri'vi-a). A name of Diana. The title of a poem by Gay.
- Troil, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's Firate, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.
- Troʻllus. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida. Chaucer in his poem Trollus and Cresside, and Shakspere in Trollus and Cressida deal with this story.
- Trotter, Job. A sly, hypocritical character in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, the friend and henchman of Jingle.
- Trotty Veck. In Dickens's Chimes, a ticketporter designated 'Trotty' because always on the trot, a kindly-disposed old man who has a dream on New Year's Eve in which the church bells take a part.
- Trotwood, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.
- Troy. See ILIUM.
- Trul'liber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's Joseph Andrews.
- Trunnion (trun'yon), Commodore. An old retired sea-dog in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See HATCHWAY, PIPES.
- Tubal. A Jew in Shakespere's Merchant of Venice, friend of Shylock.
- Tuck, Friar. See FRIAR TUCK.
- Tug, Tom. An honest young waterman in Dibdin's comic piece The Waterman (1774).
- Tulkinghorn, Mr. A lawyer in Dickens's Bleak House, murdered by a French lady's-maid.
- Tul'liver. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's Mill on the Floss deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Rioss.
- Tupman, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.
- Turpin. A base knight in Spenser's Faërle Queene.
- Turpin, Dick. A highwayman, introduced in Ainsworth's Rookwood, in which his celebrated ride to York is described.

- Tur'veydrop, Mr. In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dancing-master who apes the prince-regart (George IV.), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings.
- Twenlow, Mr. A mild, inoffensive old gentleman with some aristocratic connections, on which account he is often invited to dinner by the Veneerings, in Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens.
- Twist, Oliver. Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.
- Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue, 'Captain' Macheath.
- Tybalt (tib'alt). A flery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.
- Tyr (ter). In Scandinavian mythol, the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.
- Tyrrell, Frank. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, in love with Clara Mowbray.
- Udolpho. A vast and gloomy castle which figures in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel The Mysteries of Udolpho.
- Ugolino (5-g5-16'n5). A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story treated by Dante and other writers.
- Ullin, Lord. The father of the daughter who was drowned when eloping with 'the Chief of Ulva's isle 'in Lord Ullin's Daughter, a poem by Campbell.
- Ulrica (ul-ri'ka). An old beldame, daughter of a Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Ulysses (h-lis'sez, in Greek Odysseus, ō-dis'us). King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojau war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey. See ODYSSEUS.
- Umbriel (um-brēl'). A sprite in Pope's Rape of the Lock.
- or the LOCK.

 Una (6'na). A lovely damsel in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass, and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.
- Uncas. The Indian name of Deerfoot, in Cooper's novels, Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, Prairie.
- Uncle Toby. See SHANDY.
- Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the U. States.
- Undine (un'din, Germ. un-dê'nê). A waternymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué.
- Uranla (u-rā'ni-a). The Muse who presided over astronomy.
- Uranus (i'ra-nus). A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.
- Uriel ("I'ri-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.
- Ursula (mrsu-la). An attendant of Hero in Shakespere's Much Ado About Nothing.— The mother of Elsie in Longfellow's Golden Legend.
- U'ther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.
- Uto'pia. See in Dict.
- Uzziel (uz'i-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost.
- Val'entine. One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a gallant young fellow

- who marries Silvia.—The brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, who, being enraged at his sister's shame, attacks Faust and is stabbed by Mephistopheles.
- Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.
- Valerius. The hero and title of a novel by J. G. Lockhart, a story of Rome and Roman Britain.
- Valhalla. See in Dict.
- Vanessa. A poetical name given by Switt to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.
- Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See CRAWLEY, DOB-BIN, OSBORNE, SEDLEY, SHARP, STEYNE.
- Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.
- Varney. A character in Scott's Kenilworth, who assists in the murder of Amy Robsart and commits murder to save his neck.
- Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.
- Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury. Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death.
- Veck, Toby. See TROTTY VECK.
- Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.
- Veneering, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Dickens's novel Our Mutual Friend, 'brannew people, in a bran-new house, in a bran-new quarter of London', giving dinners and eager to mingle in society superior to their own. Mr. Veneering was partner in a drug business.
- Ventidius. A character in Shakspere's Timon of Athens, a false friend of Timon.
- Venus. See in Dict.
- Vere, Richard and his daughter Isabella, Characters in Scott's Black Dwarf. Isabella is ultimately married to young Earnscliff.
- Verges (vér'jez). See DOGBERRY.
- Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk, by whom he is shot in a duel.
- Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and well educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour ef the extled Stuarts.
- Vertum'nus. A Roman god of the crops and orchards.
- Vholes (võlz). A lawyer in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R. Catholic and twice a Protestant, the subject of an old humorous sone.

- Vicar of Wakefield. See PRIMROSE,
- Vincentio. Duke of Vienna in Shakspere's Measure for Measure, who leaves the city for a time and appoints Angelo his deputy.
- Viola (vi'o-la). The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the Lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The duke ultimately marries her.
- Virgilia (vir-jil'i-a). Wife of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.
- Virgin'ia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate: the subject of Knowles's play of Virginius, and one of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. See also PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
- Viv'ien or Viv'ian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.
- Volpone (vol-pō'nā). The hero of Ben Jonson's play so named, otherwise 'the Fox'. He is rich but greedy, and after a career of successful knavery is at last laid by the heels.
- Volumnia (võ-lum'ni-a). Mother of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.
- Vortigern (vor'ti-gern). A mythical or semi-mythical British king, said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.
- married kowens, daugner of heights.

 Vulcan, Vulca'nus. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephaestus. He made thunderholts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.
- Wackles, the Misses and Mrs. The keepers of a 'ladies' seminary' in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.
- Wade, Miss. A handsome woman, whose prevailing feeling is hatred of everybody, in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
- Wadman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.
- Wagg and Wenham(wen'am). Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.
- Wamba. The hair-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.
- Ward, Artemus. Assumed name of C. F. Browne, especially employed when writing in the character of an old showman.
- Wardle, Mr., and his family. Characters in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, living at Dingley Dell, where Mr. Pickwick and his friends are hospitably entertained.
- Wardour (war'dor), Sir Arthur. In Scott's Antiquary, a somewhat pompous buronet of antiquarian tastes, a friend of the Antiquary, with whom, however, he has a famous quarrel. His beautiful daughter Isabella is loved by the hero Lovel, who turns out to be the heir of the Earl of Glenalian.
- Warren, Widow. A character in Holcroft's Road to Ruin, a woman of forty, aping the young girl, and eager for a third husband.
- Warrington, George. In Thackeray's Pendennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfornate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, give name to Thackeray's novel The Warringtons.
- Warwick, Guy, Earl of. See Guy.
- Waverley (waver-li). The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a

young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, Davie Gellatley, &c.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. See also SMITH (WAYLAND).

Wegg, Silas. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend a wooden-legged man with a street stall, whom Mr. Boffin engages to read to him, and finds him to be an ungrateful old scoundrel. Good Mr. Boffin admires the way in which this ignorant pretender can 'drop into poetry', that is, repeat some scraps of hackneyed verse at times.

Weissnichtwo (vīs'nēcht-vō). That is 'knownot-where', the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.

Wellborn, Francis. A character in Massinger's New Way to Pay Old Debts, nephew of Sir Giles Overreach, who pays off his debts under the notion that he is to marry a rich dowager.

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Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn, and was painfully religious), he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

Wemmick, Mr. Clerk to the lawyer Mr. Jaggers in Dickens's Great Expectations. He lived with his old father in a little house which he had converted into a sort of miniature fortress.

Wenham, See WAGG

Werther (vār'tér). A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

Western, Squire. A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones, His charming faughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Westlock, John. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a fine young man who studies architecture under Pecksniff, and marries Ruth Pinch.

Westward Ho! The name of a novel by Charles Kingsley. See LEIGH (AMYAS).

Whang. A character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, an avaricious miller who undermined his mill in digging for a treasure.

Whiskeran'dos, Don. The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

White Cat, The. Name of a fairy tale by Madame d'Aulnoy, telling of a beautiful princess turned into a cat by fairy power.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer; becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great.

Wildair, Sir Harry. The hero and title of a comedy by Farquhar, a rakish young fellow not devoid of good feeling.

Wildfire, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilding, Jack. The hero of Foote's comedy The Liar, a young man who tells the most barefaced falsehoods.

Wildrake (wild'rak), Roger. A careless and dissipated young cavalier who renders some services to Charles II. in Scott's Woodstock.

Wilfer, Bella. The heroine of Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens, a pretty girl somewhat wilful and giddy, married by John Harmon under an assumed name. Her mother is oppressively dignified and majestic, her father, a rather hard-up clerk, not at all so.

Wilford, Lord. A character in Sheridan Knowles's Beggar of Bethnal Green, in love with Bess the beggar's daughter.

Wilhelm Meister. See MEISTER.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See GAWREYS.

Willet, John. The ignorant pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself

Williams, Caleb. The hero and title of a novel by Godwin. See FALKLAND.

Wilmot. Name of a family in Lillo's tragedy Fatal Curiosity. Young Wilmot goes to India and makes a fortune, and, having returned, visits his father and mother in disguise and leaves with them a casket. This they open, and finding that it contains jewels they ignorantly murder their own son to obtain them.

Wilton, Ralph de. A gallant young man in Scott's Marmion, loving and loved by the Lady Clare, who is also wooed by

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

Allen.
Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who a counters a strange company playing a nine-pins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

Wititterley (wi-tit'ér-li), Mr. and Mrs. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a couple who have great pretentions to intimacy with the aristocracy.

Witwould (wit'wod), Sir Wilful. In Congreve's Way of the World 'a superannuated old bachelor' who is inclined to marry Millamant but gets little encouragement.

Woden. Same as ODIN.

Woodcock, Adam. A falconer at Avenel Castle in Scott's Abbot.

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Wrayburn (rā'bern), Eugene. An indolent, aimless barrister in Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens, in love with Lizzle Hexam, and nearly murdered by Bradley Headstone in consequence.

Wren, Jenny. A girl with a rickety body and beautiful head of hair, who works as a 'doll's dressmaker' in Our Mutual Friend. Wronghead, Sir Francis, and Lady. A country couple who come to London, and nearly ruin themselves by their follies, in Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband.

Wyoming (wi'o-ming; properly wi-ō'ming), Gertrude of. The heroine and title of a poem by Campbell, telling of American Indians and a massacre of early settlers.

Xanadu (zan'a-dö). A city of Asia named in Coleridge's poem of Kubla Khan.

Xanthus (zan'thus). The horse of Achilles, that could speak with a human voice.

Xantippe, Xanthippe (zan-tip'pē, zan-thip'ē). The wife of Socrates, proverbial as an arrant shrew.

Xury (zö'ri). A Morisco boy in Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, companion of Crusoe when he escaped from the Moors of Sallee.

Yahoo. See in Dict.

Yama (ya'ma). An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yarico (yar'i-kō). See INKLE.

Yellow Dwarf. A malignant imp in the fairy tale so called, by the Countess d'Aulnoy.

Yellowley, Triptol'emus. An enthusiast in agricultural improvements in Scott's Firate. His sister Barbara was a good deal of a shrew and skinflut.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might

Ygg'drasil, Ig'drasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yniol (in'i-ol). The father of Enid, in Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Yor'ick. Jester to the King of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Ysolde. See ISOLDE.

Yvetot (ëv-tö). A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Za'dig. The hero and title of a novel by Voltaire—a Babylonian tale showing that the ways of providence are inscrutable.

Zanga. A revengeful Moor in Young's Revenge.

Zano'ni. The hero and title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zapolya (za-pol'ya). The heroine and title of a dramatic piece by S. T. Coleridge.

Zara. The heroine of Congreve's Mourning Bride.

Zel'ica. The heroine in Moore's Veiled Prophet.

Zenel'ophon. The 'beggar-maid', married by King Cophetua.

Ze'phon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zephyrus, Zephyr (zef'i-rus, zef'ir). In classical mythol, a personification of the west wind.

Zerlina (zer-lē'na). A charming country girl in Mozart's opera Don Giovanni, whose head is for a time turned by the flatteries of the Don.

Zens (zūs). The Greek name of Jupiter.

Zuleika (zu-lē'ka). An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.

- Tur'veydrop, Mr. In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dancing master who apes the prince-regent (George IV.), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings.
- Twentlow, Mr. A mild, inoffensive old gentleman with some aristocratic connections, on which account he is often invited to dinner by the Veneerings, in Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens.
- Twist, Oliver. Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.
- Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue, 'Captain' Macheath.
- Tybalt (tib'alt). A flery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.
- Tyr (ter). In Scandinavian mythol, the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.
- Tyrrell, Frank. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, in love with Clara Mowbray.
- Udolpho. A vast and gloomy castle which figures in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel The Mysteries of Udolpho,
- Ugolino (6-g6-l8'n5). A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story treated by Dante and other writers.
- Ullin, Lord. The father of the daughter who was drowned when eloping with 'the Chief of Ulva's isle' in Lord Ullin's Daughter, a poem by Campbell.
- Ulrica (ul-rī'ka). An old beldame, daughter of a Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Ulysses (ü-lis'sēz, in Greek Odysseus, ō-dis'ūs). King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey. See ODYSEUS.
- Umbriel (um-brēl'). A sprite in Pope's Rape of the Lock.
- Una (E'na). A lovely damsel in Spenser's Faërle Queene, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass, and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to alay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.
- Uneas. The Indian name of Deerfoot, in Cooper's novels, Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, Prairie.
- Uncle Toby. See SHANDY.
- Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the U. States.
- Undine (un'din, Germ, un-dê'nê). A waternymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué.
- Urania (ü-rā'ni-a). The Muse who presided over astronomy.
- Uranus (Ura-nus). A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.
- Uriel (B'rl-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.
- Ursula (ur'sū-la). An attendant of Hero in Shakespere's Much Ado About Nothing. — The mother of Elsie in Longfellow's Golden Legend.
- U'ther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.
- Uto'pia. See in Dict.
- Uzziel (uz'i-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost.
- Val'entine. One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a gallant young fellow

- who marries Silvia. —The brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, who, being enraged at his sister's shame, attacks Faust and is stabbed by Mephistopheles.
- Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.
- Valerius. The hero and title of a novel by J. G. Lockhart, a story of Rome and Roman Britain.
- Valhalla. See in Dict.
- Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.
- have gladly married mm.

 Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Sedley, Sharp, Steyne.
- Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.
- Varney. A character in Scott's Kenilworth, who assists in the murder of Amy Robsart and commits murder to save his neck.
- Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of samename, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.
- Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death.
- Veck, Toby. See TROTTY VECK.
- Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.
- Veneering, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Dickens's novel Our Mutual Friend, 'brannew people, in a bran-new house, in a bran-new quarter of London', giving dinners and eager to mingle in society superior to their own. Mr. Veneering was partner in a drug business.
- Ventidius. A character in Shakspere's Timon of Athens, a false friend of Timon.
- Venus. See in Dict.
- Vere, Richard and his daughter Isabella. Characters in Scott's Black Dwarf. Isabella is ultimately married to young Earnscliff.
- Verges (ver'jez). See DOGBERRY.
- Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk, by whom he is shot in a duel.
- Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and well-educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.
- Vertum'nus, A Roman god of the crops and orchards.
- Vholes (völz). A lawyer in Dickens's Bleak House.
- Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R. Catholic and twice a Protestant, the subject of an old humorous song.

- Vicar of Wakefield. See PRIMROSE.
- Vincentio. Duke of Vienna in Shakspere's Measure for Measure, who leaves the city for a time and appoints Angelo his deputy.
- Viola (vi'o-la). The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the Lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The duke ultimately marries her.
- Virgilia (vir-jil'i-a). Wife of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.
- Sintaspere's play of than hande.
 Virgin'ia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the Instful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate: the subject of Knowles's play of Virginius, and one of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. See also PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
- Vivien or Vivian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.
- Volpone (vol-pō'nā). The hero of Ben Jonson's play so named, otherwise 'the Fox'. He is rich but greedy, and after a career of successful knavery is at last laid by the heels.
- Volumnia (vö-lum'ni-a). Mother of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.
- Vortigern (vor'ti-gen), A mythical or semi-mythical British king, said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.
- married kowens, dangher of hengist.

 Vulcan, Vulca'nus. The Roman deity who
 presided over fire and the working of
 metals, identified with the similar Greek
 deity Hephestus. He made thunderbotts
 for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and
 many wonderful contrivances; and had
 forges in Olympus as well as under Etna,
 where the Cyclops were his workmen. He
 is always represented as lame.
- Wackles, the Misses and Mrs. The keepers of a 'ladies' seminary' in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.
- Wade, Miss. A handsome woman, whose prevailing feeling is hatred of everybody, in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
- Wadman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.
- Wagg and Wenham(wen'am). Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.
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young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1746. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, Davie Gellatley, &c:

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Wren, Jenny. A girl with a rickety body and beantiful head of hair, who works as a 'doll's dressmaker' in Our Mutual Friend. Wronghead, Sir Francis, and Lady. A country couple who come to London, and nearly ruin themselves by their follies, in Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband.

Wyoming (wi'o-ming; properly wi-ō'ming), Gortrude of. The heroine and title of a poem by Campbell, telling of American Indians and a massacre of early settlers.

Xanadu (zan'a-dö). A city of Asia named in Coleridge's poem of Kubla Khan.

Xanthus (zan'thus). The horse of Achilles, that could speak with a human voice.

Xantippe, Xanthippe (zan-tip'pē, zan-thip'ē). The wife of Socrates, proverbial as an arrant shrew.

Xury (zö'ri). A Morisco hoy in Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, companion of Crusoe when he escaped from the Moors of Sallee.

Yahoo. See in Dict.

Yama (ya'ma). An Indian deity, lord of hell, flerce and terrible.

Yarico (yar'i-kō). See INKLE.

Yellow Dwarf. A malignant imp in the fairy tale so called, by the Countess d'Aulnoy.

Yellowley, Triptol'emus. An enthusiast in agricultural improvements in Scott's Pirate. His sister Barbara was a good deal of a shrew and skinilint.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

Ygg'drasil, Ig'drasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yniol (in'i-ol). The father of Enid, in Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Yor'ick. Jester to the King of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Ysolde. See ISOLDE.

Yvetot (ëv-tö). A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Za'dig. The hero and title of a novel by Voltaire—a Babylonian tale showing that the ways of providence are inscrutable.

Zanga. A revengeful Moor in Young's Revenge.

Zano'ni. The hero and title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zapolya (za-pol'ya). The heroine and title of a dramatic piece by S. T. Coleridge.

Zara. The heroine of Congreve's Mourning Bride.

Zel'ica. The heroine in Moore's Veiled Prophet,

Zenel'ophon. The 'beggar-maid', married by King Cophetua.

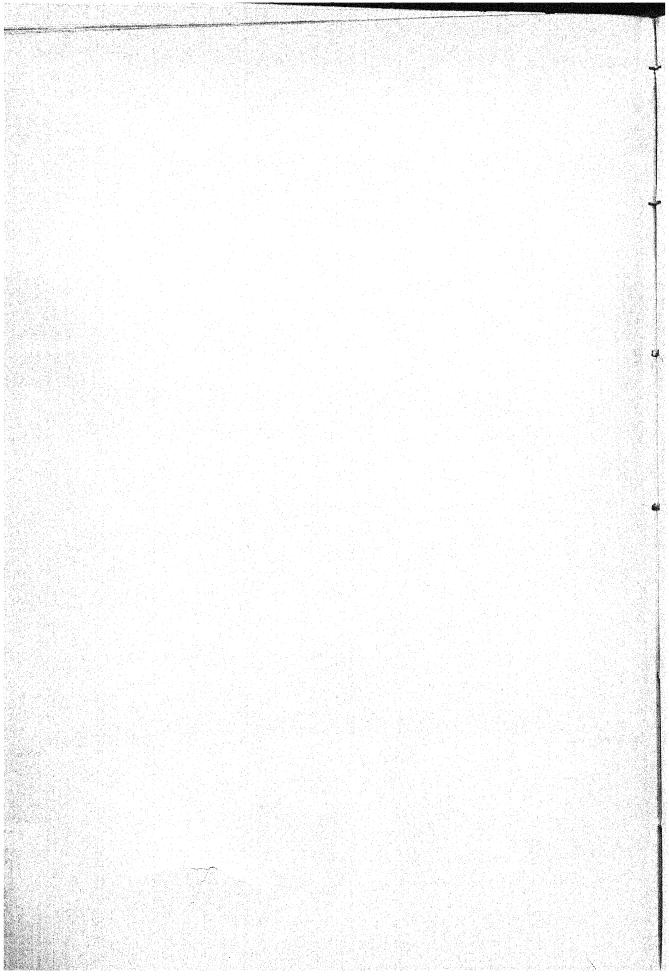
Ze'phon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zephyrus, Zephyr (zef'i-rus, zef'ir). In classical mythol. a personification of the west wind.

Zerlina (zer-lē'na). A charming country girl in Mozart's opera Don Giovanni, whose head is for a time turned by the flatteries of the Don.

Zeus (zūs). The Greek name of Jupiter.

Zuleika (zu-lē'ka). An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

DECORATIONS OF HONOUR.

DECORATIONS of honour in the widest sense are, of course, almost infinite in number and variety, but those that we have to deal with here are only the most important, namely, such as are conferred by sovereigns and governments upon persons who have rendered important public services, or are for some reason deemed worthy of receiving special marks of distinction, in virtue of which they become members of special orders, as they are called. Many of the orders rank as orders of knighthood, and those members belonging to them who receive the full status of knights, if the orders are British, become entitled to the prefix "Sir" before their names. Other orders, however, have no such privilege connected with them, but all have some distinctive badge or personal decoration which the members are entitled to wear, and of which in general they may be justifiably proud. The badge in many cases takes the form of some sort of ornamental star, which is attached to the wearer's dress by a ribbon of special colour and pattern, and in some cases there may be a special collar belonging to the order, as well as various other insignia. In giving some particulars regarding the decorations of honour exhibited in the plate we shall begin with those that are British.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Order of the Garter. - The "most noble Order of the Garter". as it is termed, ranks at the head of all the orders of knighthood-not only British, but European. It was founded by Edward III., probably in 1344. Why the garter was selected as the emblem of the order has never been explained, though there is a well-known tradition, in which too much faith need not be placed, professing to throw some light on this point. The king seems to have instituted it in honour of his successful military operations against France, and hence the colour of its emblem, the garter, was blue, the French royal colour. The ribbon of the order is also blue. St. George was partly intended to be honoured by the institution of the order, and hence it is also known as the Order of St. George, while this saint figures prominently in its insignia. These are described and figured in the article GARTER in the Dictionary, but the appearance of the collar and badge will be much better appreciated from the coloured illustration in the plate. The garter itself is of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, and bears the motto Honi soit qui mal y pense, "Shamed be he who thinks evil of it". It is worn on the left leg, below the knee, but the queen wears it on the left arm, above the elbow. The collar consists of twenty-six garters encircling red roses, these being connected by as many golden knots. The order consists nominally of the sovereign and twenty-five other members, but there are also additional or supernumerary members. Besides the sovereign and princes of the blood, the rulers of the chief European countries are members of this order. The other members are all English, Scottish, or Irish peers. K. G. are the initials for Knight of the Garter.

Order of the Thistle.—This specially Scottish order is also called the Order of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, in whose honour it was instituted, and who naturally figures in the insignia. The collar and badge of the order are shown in the plate, while the insignia are also figured and described under the article THISTLE in the Dictionary. On the badge, as will be seen, is the figure of the saint bearing the cross of the well-known form associated with his name. The collar

consists of thistles and sprigs of rue enamelled in their proper colours. The ribbon of the order is green. The motto is Nemo me impune lacessit, "No one assails me with impunity". The special designation of "most ancient" belongs to this order. A fabulous origin, dating back to the time of King Achaius, has been sometimes claimed for it, and with more probability it has been said to have been instituted by James V. in 1540, but 1687 is the real date of its origin. The ordinary members of the order consists of sixteen Scottish noblemen. K.T. are the initials for Knight of the Thistle.

Order of the Bath.-The "most honourable Order of the Bath" dates from 1399, when King Henry IV. made forty-six esquires knights of the order. It afterwards fell into abeyance, but was renewed by George I. in 1725, and has several times since been enlarged and modified. Why the bath was selected as a designation of the order is not very clear, though bathing seems to have been one of the ceremonies associated with the conferring of Knighthood in ancient times. It now consists of three classes of members, those of each class being partly military (or naval), partly civil. The first class comprises Knights Grand Cross (G. C.B.), the second class Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and the third class Companions of the Bath (C.B.). The members of the first two classes are of course entitled to the title "Sir", but those of the third class take no such designation. Officers of the military sections of the order must have attained a certain rank in the army or navy before they are admitted. The third class has by far the largest number of members, namely, 720 military, and 250 civil. The ribbon of the order is red; the motto is Tria juncta in uno, "Three joined in one", alluding to the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The insignia differ somewhat according to the position of the possessor in the order, but the emblems properly belonging to it are the three imperial crowns and the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The plate shows the badge and collar belonging to a G.C.B. or K.C.B. of the order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold and white enamel, with "a lion of England" (see description of plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS) in each of the four angles; in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre between three imperial crowns; round this a red circle with the motto and a wreath of laurel issuing from a blue scroll bearing the words Ich dien ("I serve"-the motto of the Prince of Wales) in gold letters.

Order of St. Patrick .- The "most illustrious Order of St. Patrick" is, as its name implies, a specially Irish order. It was founded in 1783, and consists of twenty-one ordinary knights (Irish noblemen), besides the sovereign and royal princes. The collar is of gold, and consists of alternate harps, knots, and roses, there being a royal crown in place of one of the roses, to which is appended the badge by means of another harp. The badge is of gold, and oval in shape, round the outside being a ring of shamrocks, inside this a ring of blue enamel bearing the motto Quis separabit? (who shall separate?) and the date; while the centre is occupied by the red saltire or cross of St. Patrick, surmounted by a shamrock bearing gold crowns on its three leaves. The star of the order has eight silver rays, four of them larger than the others, the centre being similar to that of the badge inside the shamrocks, but circular in form. The ribbon of the order is sky-blue. K.P. are the initials for Knights of St. Patrick.

Order of St. Michael and St. George. - The "most distin-

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guished order of St. Michael and St. George" was founded in 1818 by George IV. when regent, mainly for natives of the Ionian islands and of Malta; but after the Ionian islands ceased to be under British protection the order was extended and placed on a new basis, and it is now conferred on those who have held high and confidential offices within Her Majesty's colonial possessions, and in reward for services rendered to the crown in relation to the foreign affairs of the empire. The members are divided into Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and Companions (C.M.G.). Members of the first two classes are entitled to the prefix "Sir" to their names. The badge bears on one side (the obverse) the figure of St. Michael triumphing over Satan, on the other the figure of St. George and the dragon, with the motto Auspicium melioris œvi, "an auspice of a better time". The letters S.G. and S.M. form part of the collar—the initials of the two saints' names. Lions and white enamelled Maltese crosses also occur alternately. The ribbon of the order is blue, with a scarlet stripe.

Order of the Star of India.—The "most exalted Order of the Star of India" was founded in 1861 for the purpose of rewarding services rendered to the Indian Empire. It was subsequently enlarged, and consists of three classes: Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.), Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.), and Companions (C.S.I.). The order ranks above that of St. Michael and St. George. "The badge consists of an oval cameo in onyx of the Sovereign, surmounted by a star of diamonds, and surrounded by the motto Heaven's light our guide. The gold collar consists of alternate red and white roses, the Indian lotus, and palm branches tied together in enamel. The star, five-pointed, is of diamonds, on a light-blue enamelled circle with the motto; rays of gold surround the whole. The ribbon is sky-blue, with a narrow stripe of white near the edge."

Order of the Crown of India.—The "imperial Order of the Crown of India" was instituted in 1878, and is conferred on ladies more or less associated with the Indian Empire, including Indian princesses and princesses belonging to the British royal family. The badge exhibits the monogram V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix, "Victoria Queen and Empress") in diamonds, pearls, and turquoises, within an oval border of pearls, and surmounted by a crown. The ribbon is light-blue watered, edged with white.

Distinguished Service Order.—This order was instituted in 1886, and is conferred on military and naval officers for distinguished services performed in war and recognized in public despatches. The badge is a cross of gold and white enamel, bearing on one side within a laurel wreath of green enamel an imperial crown of gold on a red enamelled ground, and on the other side, similarly placed, the letters V.R.I. (see above). The badge is worn on the left breast, suspended by a red ribbon, edged with blue.

Order of Victoria and Albert.—This order was instituted in 1862, and, like that of the Crown of India, is conferred on ladies only, the recipients being divided into four classes. The badge is came showing the heads of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, surmounted by a crown. It is suspended by a ribbon of white moire.

Victoria Cross, or Order of Valour .- The decoration of the Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, and is bestowed for "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in presence of the enemy". This is the sole condition on which it is bestowed, and in regard to the attainment of this highly-prized honour officers and men are on precisely the same footing. The cross is a Maltese cross of bronze, with the royal crest (a lion upon a royal crown) in the centre, and below this the words "For valour" on a scroll. It is worn on the left breast, being suspended by a red ribbon for the army, and a blue ribbon for the navy, with a bar or clasp attaching it to the ribbon. A person may have the cross awarded him oftener than once, in which case he receives an additional clasp. Every non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, petty officer, soldier, seaman, or marine obtaining the Victoria Cross receives a special pension of £10 a year, and an additional clasp carries with it an additional £5 a year.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—This was instituted in 1892, and is conferred on commissioned officers of twenty years' standing; but to make up the twenty years, half of any time during which the party may have served in the ranks is allowed to be added to his period of service as officer. The decoration consists of an oak wreath in silver, tied with gold, having in the centre the royal cipher (V.R.—Victoria Regina) and crown in gold. It is worn on the left breast, suspended from a green ribbon by a silver clasp ornamented with oak leaves. (This decoration is of course quite distinct from the volunteer long service medal intended for all volunteers who have completed twenty years' consecutive service.)

AUSTRIA.—The order here illustrated is that of Francis Joseph, founded by the Emperor Francis Joseph I. in 1849. The cross is of gold enamelled with red, and bears between the arms the Austrian double eagle in black enamel, with the initials F. J. in the centre.

BAVARIA.—The Order of St. Hubert, originally founded in 1444, was restored in 1708, and in 1800 was confirmed as the Order of the House of Bavaria. The motto of the order is In trav vast, "firm in faith".

BELGIUM.—The Order of Leopold, founded by King Leopold I. in 1832, and consisting of five classes of members. The cross is of gold and white enamel, its arms being connected with a wreath of oak and laurel. The motto is L'union fait la force, "Union produces strength".

DENMARK.—The Order of the Elephant dates from the fifteenth century, and the use of this somewhat peculiar emblem is explained by a legend of a Danish crusader who slew an elephant when fighting against the Saracens. The collar of the order is formed of elephants and towers (or castles) alternately.

FRANCE.—The only order now existing under the republican government of France is that of the Legion of Honour. It was founded by Napoleon I. in 1802, and consists of five classes, namely: chevaliers or ordinary members, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. The Legion of Honour is both a civil and a military decoration, and the recipients are extremely numerous (over forty thousand), the members each receiving a yearly pension according to their rank in the body. The cross worn by the chevaliers is of silver and white enamel. The higher ranks have it of gold and white enamel. The female head in the centre is emblematic of the Republic.

GREECE.—The only Greek order is that shown on the plate—the Order of the Redeemer, founded by King Otto I. in 1833. There are five classes of members, the lowest being known as Knights of the Silver Cross, because in their case the cross is of silver, while those higher in the order have it of gold. The cross bears a Greek motto which means, "Thy right hand has been glorified in might".

HUNGARY.—The royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen was founded by Maria Theresa in 1764, and consists of three classes. Its badge is an eight-pointed gold cross, enamelled with green, and surmounted by the gold crown of St. Stephen. In the centre of the cross on a red field is a patriarchal cross, and round this is the motto, Publicum meritorum premium,—"A public reward for services". The ribbon is red in the middle and green on the edges.

ITALY.—The chief Italian order, the Order of the Annunciation, was founded by Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362. Its badge or chief decoration is a gold medallion, on which is a representation of the annunciation surrounded by love-knots, this being suspended from a collar of knots and roses.

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The once famous and powerful Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or of Malta that formerly owned immense possessions throughout Christendom, has now dwindled away to a mere remnant. The Grand Master has had his quarters at Rome since 1834, and in England and some other countries besides Italy there

are a few representatives of the order. The cross of the order is of the well-known *Maltese* form, enamelled white and edged with gold, surmounted by a crown and trophy, and is suspended from a black ribbon round the neck.

NETHERLANDS.—The Netherlands Order of King William was instituted by William I. in 1815, and is bestowed as a reward for military services. The decoration consists of an eight-pointed gold white-enamelled cross, with a gold ball at each point, and between the arms, the Burgundian cross of laurel sprigs. Above it is a crown, by which it is attached to a ribbon of orange edged with blue. The arms of the cross bear the Dutch words, Voor moed, beleid, trouw—"For courage, zeal, fidelity". In the centre of the cross is what is intended to represent a steel for striking fire.

NORWAY.—The Norwegian Order of St. Olaf was founded by King Oscar I. in 1847, and is bestowed as a reward for services rendered to king or country, art or science, the members being divided into five classes. The cross is of gold and white enamel, eight-pointed, with a ball at each point, has a crowned Anglo-Saxon O (for Olaf) in the angles of the arms, and in the centre on a red ground, the lion of Norway surrounded by a blue ring. The ribbon is red with blue and white borders.

PONTIFICAL ORDERS.-The Order of Christ was founded as a Portuguese order in 1317, and when it was confirmed by Pope John XXII., in 1332, the Pontiff retained the right to nominate knights. The cross, as may be seen, is of a simple form, and is suspended from a red ribbon round the neck or attached to a button-hole. The decoration is bestowed for either civil or military services. The Order of the Holy Semilclare was founded by Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) in 1496, with the object of encouraging pilgrimages to the sacred spot. The cross is a so-called Jerusalem cross of gold and red enamel, surmounted by a gold crown, and having in the angles four similar crosses—the five together being said to symbolize the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is black. The Order of St. Gregory the Great was founded by Pope Gregory XVI, in 1831, as a means of recognizing zeal in defence of the faith, but is now awarded for merit of any kind. The cross is in the same form as several others shown on the

PRUSSIA.—The Order of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian order, was founded by Frederick I. in 1701. It numbers thirty ordinary knights, and the bestowal of this order confers on the recipient hereditary nobility. The cross is of the Maltese form, made of gold and blue enamel, having black eagles between the arms, and in the centre in gold, the monogram F. R.—Fridericus Rex. The Order of the Iron Cross was founded by Frederick William III. in 1813, as a reward for distinguished services rendered in the war against the French. The decoration consists of a broad-armed iron cross mounted with silver, and having three oak leaves in the

centre. The crosses bestowed on account of the war of 1813-15 bear the initials F. W. with crown above, and the date 1813 below; those won in the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the initial W. and the date 1870. The decoration is not now confined to Prussians. There are three classes—grand crosses, and crosses of the first and second class.

RUSSIA.—The highest Russian order is that of St. Andrew, founded by Peter the Great in 1698, to reward distinction gained in the war against the Turks. The decoration consists of a double-headed eagle with outspread wings, black-enamelled gold, and overlying this a St. Andrew's cross of gold and blue enamel bearing a figure of the saint, and the letters S. A. P. R.—Scarctus Andrews, patronus Russiae, "Saint Andrew patron of Russia". The ribbon of the order is blue.

SPAIN.—The Order of the Golden Fleece is an Austrian as well as a Spanish order of knighthood. It was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429, in honour of the Redeemer, the Virgin Mary, and St. Andrew, and as a means of promoting religion and morality. Why the special designation was adopted for it is not very clear, but the characteristic emblem of the order is a sheep's skin suspended round the middle, and with the head and feet hanging down on either side. This is attached to what is described as a blue-enamelled fint-stone emitting flames, and fanciful decorations connect this with the red ribbon of the order.

SWEDEN.—The Order of the Seraphim is the highest and oldest of the Swedish orders. It is said to have been founded in 1260, and was renewed by Frederick I. in 1748. It is bestowed only on the highest dignitaries of Sweden, and on foreign princes and statesmen, and consists of only one class. The chief decoration is a cross of the eight-pointed or Maltese type with heads of cherubim between the arms, and in the centre, on a blue ground, three crowns and the letters I.H.S.—Jesus hominum Salvator,—"Jesus Saviour of men". This cross is suspended by a crown from the blue ribbon of the order.

TURKEY.—The Medjidieh or Order of Medjid was founded by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, in 1852. It is divided into five classes, the fifth and lowest of which numbers 6000 members. The decoration of the order represents a sun with seven groups of out-streaming rays, the groups being separated by small stars and crescents. In the centre is the cipher of the Sultan with the motto, in Turkish, around it,—"Zeal, honour, loyalty". Several French and English officers received this decoration after the Crimean War, and it has been bestowed upon various foreigners since.

WURTEMBERG.—The Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg has as its badge an eight-pointed white-enamelled gold cross with lions in gold between the arms, and in the centre the initial F. (for Friedrich) surrounded by the motto,—Furchtlos und trew, "fearless and true", on a red circle.

ETHNOLOGY.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MANKIND.

ETHNOLOGY is a branch of the wider science of anthropology. It is sometimes used as synonymous with ethnography, but the latter, properly speaking, has a more limited scope, dealing mainly with the external features by which the various races of men are distinguished, while ethnology takes note both of the physical characteristics of the races of man, and also of their intellectual and moral peculiarities, their manners and customs, the peculiar features of their languages, their political or social organization, their origin, relationship and distribution, &c. In classifying the races of man the chief physical characters that have to be observed are the shape of the skull and form of the features, the proportions of the limbs, the colour of the skin, and the colour and nature of the

hair. As these characters exhibit various gradations, and may be more or less pronounced, it is not always easy to draw a strict limit between two races, and various classifications of mankind have been proposed. The classification here followed is that given by Oscar Peschel, the descriptions also being mainly taken from his work on the Races of Man. The most important types will be found illustrated in the accompanying plates.

I. THE AUSTRALIANS.

These comprise the inhabitants of the continent of Australia, of the islands on the coast, and of Tasmania—the latter now extinct. The skull of this race is of the dolichocephalic

type, the jaws being also prognathous or protruded. The nose is narrow at the root, widening greatly below. mouth is wide and unshapely. The body is thickly covered with hair; the hair is black, elliptical in section, that on the head being frizzly, and standing out so as to form a shaggy crown. The colour of the skin is dark as a rule, sometimes black, though a light copper red also occurs. The Australians, on the whole, are in a very rude and degraded condition. Agriculture in any form is unknown among them; they have no permanent dwellings, but merely hastily constructed temporary shelters; their implements and weapons are few and inartistic, among the latter being the very remarkable boomerang; clothes they hardly wear, except a kind of cloak as a protection against bad weather; their food consists of roots, fruits, fish, and the produce of the chase, and they do not despise such eatables as caterpillars, lizards, ants, and worms. As a man must not marry a woman of the same tribe, the custom of wife-stealing is prevalent. Their language is much more complicated than that of many highly civilized races, being very rich in inflections.

II. THE PAPUANS.

This race, which is the one most closely allied to the Australians, occupies New Guinea, the Pelew Islands, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, the Fiji Islands, &c., there being in some of those islands also an intermixture of Polynesians. The most distinctive mark of this race is their peculiarly flattened, abundant, and long hair, growing in tufts, and forming a prominent spreading crown round the head, sticking out as much as eight inches. The skin is always dark, being almost black in New Caledonia, brown or chocolate colour in New Guinea, blue-black in Fiji. The skull is high and narrow (dolichocephalic); the jaws prognathous; the lips fleshy and somewhat swollen; the nose hooked somewhat after the Jewish type. Both intellectually and morally the Papuans have attained a fair standard, and display considerable artistic and inventive power. Complete nudity is rare, both men and women having usually some sort of covering round the loins. They practise agriculture to some extent, having fenced fields and gardens. Among their religious ideas is included belief in a future state. The greatest blot on their character is the practise of cannibalism. As regards civilization the Fijians are the most advanced.

III. THE MONGOLOID NATIONS.

To this race belong the Polynesians and Asiatic Malays, the people of South-eastern and Eastern Asia, the Tibetese, some of the Himalayan tribes, all the Northern Asiatics, with their kinsmen in Northern Europe, and lastly the aboriginal population of America. The common characteristics of this widely spread race are: long straight hair, circular in section; almost complete absence of beard and body hair; skin dark-coloured, varying from leather-yellow to deep brown, sometimes inclining to red; prominent cheek-bones, and eyes in general set obliquely. The various members of the Mongoloid race may be classed under the following subdivisions.

1. The Malay race, comprising the Asiatic Malays and the Polynesian or Pacific Malays. The former include, besides the Malays of the peninsula of Malacca, of Sumatra, the Sunda Islands, Java, &c., also the Dyaks of Borneo, the Battas of Sumatra, the Tagals and Bisayas of the Philippines, the Macassars and Bugis of Celebes, and lastly the inhabitants of Madagascar. The Polynesians include the New Zealanders, the natives of the Sandwich Islands, and those of the Marquesas, the Samoan group, the Friendly Islands, &c. No race belonging to the Malay stock has a black skin; that of the Asiatic Malays is of a dirty yellow hue; among the latter obliquity of the eyes is common. The Asiatio Malays are said to be taciturn, cruel, and revengeful, but dignified and polished in manners. They have long since adopted Islamism. As regards natural abilities Wallace rates the Malays below the Papuans.

2. Southern Asiatics with monosyllabic languages.—This group comprises the Chinese, Indo-Chinese (Burmese, Siamese, Anamese, &c.), Tibetese, &c. They have all straight black hair, little beard or body hair, usually a yellow skin and oblique eyes. As is well known, a great portion of this family have attained a high degree of civilization, and are highly distinguished for inventiveness.

3. Coreans and Japanese.—These nations might be classed with the previous group, yet they display some well-marked peculiarities and their languages are considerably different in structure. The Japanese received their civilization from the Chinese, but have made many advances themselves; and, very different from the Chinese, they have shown themselves ready to adopt what is valuable in European civilization.

4. Northern Mongoloids of the Old World.—These comprise the Tungus, true Mongols, Turks, Finns, and Samoieds, all

the Tungus, true Mongols, Turks, Finns, and Samoieds, all much resembling the Chinese and Indo-Chinese group in physical characters, but living generally by hunting, fishing, and cattle-breeding. To the Tungus belong the Manchoos, who conquered China and established a dynasty there. The Mongols (or Tartars) include the Kalmucks, Buriats, &c. Among the Turks are classed Uigurs, Usbecks, Osmanlis, Turcomans, Yakuts, Nogaians, Kirghiz, &c. The Osmanlis are the Turks of European Turkey. The Finns comprise, besides the true Finns and the Lapps of Northern Europe, the Magyars or Hungarians, and the Bulgarians. The Samoieds are nearly allied to the Finns.

5. Northern Nations of doubtful position.—The Yenisei Ostiaks, the Ainos of Yesso, the inhabitants of Saghalien, &c. The Yenisei Ostiaks form a small tribe on the Upper Yenisei, and are quite distinct from the Ostiaks on the Ob. The Ainos are the oldest inhabitants of the Japanese islands. They are remarkable for their general hairiness, especially in the midst of smooth-skinned races, though they do not exceed Europeans in this respect.

6. The Behring's Nations.—These are North Asiatic and American tribes, which for the most part inhabit the shores of Behring's Straits, or have migrated from that region. The Esquimaux, or Eskimo, are the most important. They have oblique eyes, and broad, flat faces, and are of rather a low stature; their intelligence is decidedly good.

7. The American Aborigines.—There can be little doubt that the original inhabitants of America crossed over from Asia, and the Mongolian features are clearly marked among the natives of various parts of America, although generally the nose is more prominent and the face less flat. The colour varies, a reddish copper colour being very prevalent. The great bulk of the American aborigines may be classed as hunting tribes. In North America they are now sadly diminished in numbers; among them we many mention the Sioux (to which belong the Assineboins) and the Apaches. The Caribs live in Central America, and in the north of S. America The Guarani (Gourani) are scattered over a great part of South America. At the time of the Spanish conquest American civilization had reached a high pitch in Mexico and Peru.

IV. THE DRAVIDIANS OR ABORIGINES OF INDIA.

These tribes have the skin generally very dark, frequently quite black; their hair is long and black, not straight but crimped or curly; the hair of beard and body grows profusely; the lips are thick and fleshy, somewhat like those of the negroes, but the jaws are never prominent. The Dravidians comprise the Tamils, Telugus, Gonds, Santals or Southals, &c.

V. THE HOTTENTOTS AND BUSHMEN.

These are tribes of little importance inhabiting South Africa. They have the hair tufted and matted, the beard scanty, the body almost hairless; the jaws are moderately prominent; the cheeks project laterally; the lips are full, but not so much so as with the negroes; the nasal bones project little at the root of the nose, which is of the snub shape; the

opening of the eyes is narrow but not oblique. They are slimly built, and the Bushmen in particular low in stature. Their colour is yellowish or yellowish brown. The language of the two peoples, different otherwise, is characterized by various peculiar clicking sounds, produced by applying the tongue to the teeth. They have always been engaged in cattle-breeding; were acquainted with the smelting of iron and working in metal before the advent of Europeans; were sandals, leathern aprons, and cloaks; and for hunting carried bows with poisoned arrows. They are by no means devoid of intelligence, but their social development has been probably prevented by the dearth of water in South Africa.

VI. THE NEGROES.

The negroes inhabit Africa from the southern margin of the Sahara to the territory of the Hottentots and Bushmen, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The negro races display great variety in external characteristics, and what is popularly considered the typical negro is rarely met with. The colour of the skin passes through every gradation, from ebony black to dark brown, copper red, olive, or yellow. In some tribes the nose is straight, in others hooked, though often broad and flat. The hair of the head is generally short, elliptic in section, and much crimped; that on the body is not plentiful; whiskers are comparatively rare. The negroes may be divided into the Bantu negroes and the Soudan negroes, these divisions being based on differences in language. Among the first, who occupy a great part of S. Africa, the best known are the Suaheli in the Zanzibar region, the Kafirs of the southeast, and the Bechuanas farther inland. The Kafirs are well known as a brave, warlike, and intelligent race; they practise cattle-breeding and cultivate the soil to a small extent. It is in the Soudan region that the most typical members of the negro race are found. The Mandingoes cultivate the soil and carry on an active commerce; they have public schools, and the majority of them can read. They are Mohammedans. The Bambarras are allied to the Mandingoes, but as yet have hardly emerged from barbarism. The Yoloffs, tall and wellmade, with regular features, are among the finest of the negro races. The Ashantees are intelligent, skilled in making cotton cloths, sword-blades, and other articles, cruel and bloodthirsty. These Soudan races are black, with crisp woolly hair.

VII. THE MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS.

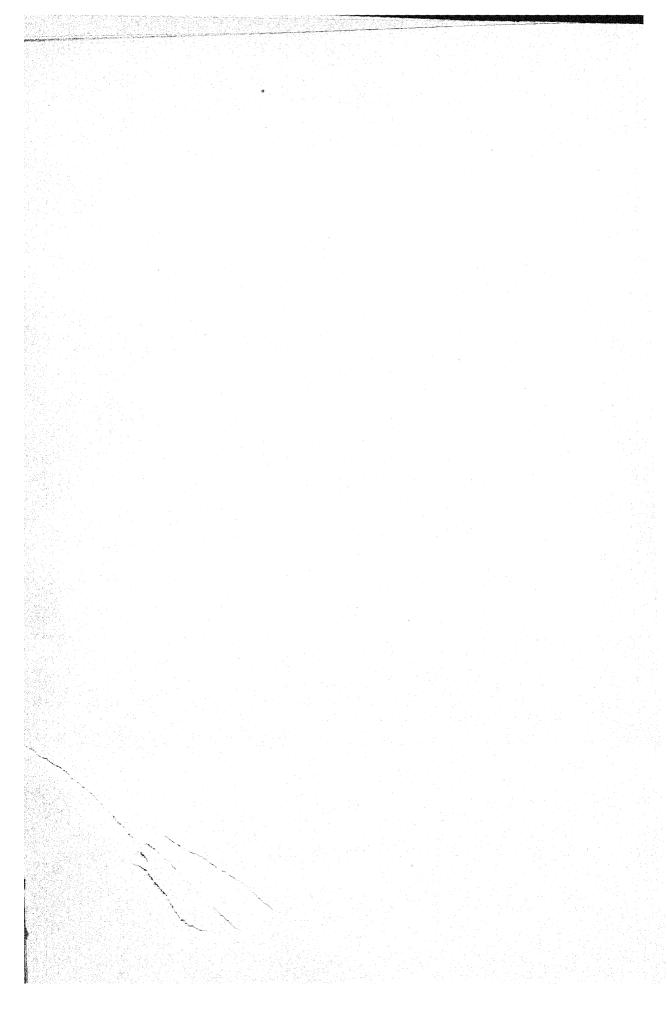
These include all Europeans who are not Mongoloids, the North Africans, all Western Asiatics, and the Hindoos. Among them are the highest members of the human race. The northern nations have the skin quite fair; the southern have it darker; in North Africa and Eastern Asia it becomes yellow, red, or brown. The nose has always a high bridge; prognathism and prominence of the jaws and cheek-bones are rare; the lips are never intumescent, and in no other race are refined and noble features so frequent.

1. The Hamiles.—This family occupies the whole of North Africa north of the Soudan and of East Africa to the equator. The Berbers are spread over a great part of this area, but in certain parts there has been a considerable intermixture of Arabs and other races. To this race belonged the ancient Egyptians, the modern representatives of whom are the Copts of Egypt and the Nubians. The Gallas live in the Abyssinian region. Their hair is long and curly; their features regular and agreeable, often European in east; their skin dark. They are a warlike, manly, and moral people. The Hamites were the first of the Mediterranean races to attain to a high state of civilization, their early history and achievements in this direction being made known to us from the ancient monuments of Egypt.

2. The Senites.—These comprise the Jews, Arabs, and Abyssinians, and the ancient Canaanites, Assyrians, Babylonians, and Pheenicians. They are more bearded than the Hamites, have high and generally aquiline noses, and well-marked eyebrows; skin varying from a rather dark shade to a deep brown. This race early attained a high pitch of civilization, and to them the nations of the West are deeply indebted.

3. The Indo-European or Aryan family, - This family is to us of paramount importance, as being that to which we ourselves belong. It has been divided from a remote period into two branches, a European and an Asiatic. The European comprises the Germanic or Teutonic nations (English, Germans, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, &c.), the Romance nations (French, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese), the Slavonians (Russians, Bohemians, Servians, &c.), the Greeks, and lastly the Celts, now confined to Brittany, Wales, the Scotch Highlands, and Ireland. The Asiatic comprises the Hindoos, the Afghans, the Beloochs, the Persians, Armenians, and Kurds. The Indo-Europeans have the physical characteristics of the Mediterranean race in the fullest purity, while among the inhabitants of Europe the remarkable peculiarities of fair hair and blue eyes are frequent. The New World is now largely occupied by European Aryans, and probably the aboriginal races will in time entirely disappear. Among the Greeks, ancient and modern, the highest types of physical beauty are common. We meet with fair, ruddy and dark complexions, with golden, auburn, and dark hair, blue and dark eyes. The Spaniards, Italians, and natives of the south of Europe generally, have dark complexions, eyes, and hair, with frames less robust than the members of the Teutonic stock. The Germans were anciently described as tall, robust, with fair complexion, light or red hair, and blue eyes, and to some extent this description still holds good of the Germanic peoples. The physical characters of the Slavonians present little that is peculiar. The Russians, especially in the north, are fair, with light brown, flaxen, or red hair. The Persians, among Asiatic Aryans, are well known as a remarkably handsome people, with regular features, long oval faces, and large black eyes. The Mahrattas of Central India have proved themselves a warlike and vigorous race. Physically, they are said to be undersized, and not well formed.

4. Europeans of doubtful position.—These include the Basques of the north-east of Spain and south-west of France, and various tribes in the Caucasus. They are only set apart on account of their languages; in physical characters they undoubtedly belong to the Mediterranean race. The Basques are probably the oldest inhabitants of Europe. Among the races of the Caucasus may be mentioned the Georgians and Mingrelians.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

ILLUMINATED WRITING.

ILLUMINATED writing is the name for writing in which ornamental letters in various colours are made use of, this writing being often embellished also with gold or silver, and small pictorial designs, arabesques, scroll-work, and the like. Writing of this kind has been known from a very early period, and in various countries. Colour was frequently used in ancient Egyptian writing, and the Romans seem also to have employed it to some extent. In the middle ages manuscripts were often ornamented in the most elaborate manner both in European and in Asiatic countries. After the invention and spread of printing the art of illumination was naturally practised to a very much smaller extent, but the use of colour for initials, &c., was adopted also in printed works, and is not even yet extinct, many books used in church service, for instance, having at least the rubrics (L. ruber, red) printed in red type. The earliest extant illuminated manuscripts produced in Europe belong to the fourth and fifth centuries after Christ, but works of this kind of such an early date are exceedingly rare. The oldest ornamented manuscripts in existence are a copy of Dioscorides at Vienna, and one of Virgil at the Vatican, both of the fourth century. The Virgil is written in capital letters, and is adorned with vignettes or miniatures. Another celebrated manuscript of early date, probably of the sixth century or earlier, is that known as the Codex argenteus (silver Codex), now in the university library of Upsala, containing Ulfilas's Gothic translation (or what remains of it) of the Scriptures, written in gold and silver letters on vellum stained of a purplish colour. In Ireland a special style of manuscript ornamentation early developed itself, among the chief features in which are the use of dots, generally in red, following the outline of the initials; the Z pattern; interlaced ribbons; fantastical animal forms curiously interlaced; delicate spiral lines; and tessellated patterns, or patterns made up of an infinity of little coloured squares. The most interesting specimens of this kind of work are the book of Kells at Dublin, and the Durham book in the British Museum, both containing the Latin version of the Gospels. The art flourished in Ireland from about the sixth century onward. From Ireland it was carried to Iona, and thence passed to the north of England. The Durham book was written at the priory of Lindisfarne, in the beginning of the eighth century, and the ornamentation is an admirable specimen of the illuminator's art. The book of Kells belongs to the ninth century, or, as others think, to the seventh. The Anglo-Celtic style of art had its influence on continental workmanship, as is seen in the illuminated manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne and Charles the Bald; while on the other hand continental models were imitated more or less in England, and the same manuscript may show both styles in combination. The work of the time of Charlemagne and Charles the Bald is more remarkable for splendour than originality, the ornamentation being exceedingly profuse, and gold being liberally employed. The initials often show patterns of classical origin mingled with intricate designs borrowed from the Irish school. The English illuminated manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, though owing much to foreign influence, are yet national in general character, and the initials and borders are especially remarkable for excellence in design, and for beauty and harmony in colouring. The next century shows greater strength VOL. II.

and originality. The twelfth century manuscripts are generally remarkable for the size and boldness of the writing, and the freedom and artistic character of the drawing. The initial letters are often on a gigantic scale, and display masses of conventional foliage, interspersed perhaps with animal figures, which appeared also in the initials of previous centuries. The English and French manuscripts of this period may be recognized by the delicate light blue and green colours employed in the initials. In the thirteenth century the Gothic character begins to take the place of the rounder letters of the preceding centuries. The initials, when they were not of the nature of miniature drawings, were "of various designs, highly painted in gold and colours, and generally having the interior spaces filled with interlaced and tortuous patterns, into which human figures and animals are introduced among conventional foliage. Simpler letters are coloured in red and blue in patterns apparently taken from sections of architectural mouldings, the interior spaces being filled with delicate lace-work drawn with the pen in red, violet, or other ink. In the next two centuries initials became stereotyped in their design, and were generally subordinate to the borders and miniatures" (E. Maunde Thompson). The greater number of extant illuminated manuscripts belong to the period between the years 1200 and 1500. In the earlier times they were scarce and costly, but latterly they became much more common, and works belonging to almost all departments of literature were adorned by the illuminator's art, including romances, chronicles, histories, &c., besides bibles, psalters, missals, and prayerbooks, or books of Hours (Horæ). Much valuable information is to be obtained from the pictorial illustrations adorning the pages of these works regarding the dress, furniture, utensils, arms, &c., of the period at which they were executed; since the illuminators had no hesitation in representing the personages of ancient history or legend in the garb and amid the surroundings of their own time.

The Latin alphabet was naturally that adopted by the nations of Western Europe, and the oldest manuscripts are written in capitals, two forms of which are recognized-the square and the rustic, the latter, as the name implies, being less carefully formed and somewhat rough in character, as suited to a more rapid style of writing. These were followed by what is known as the uncial style (see Uncial in Dict.), and that by the half- or semi-uncial, from which was developed the small or cursive hand. The continental modes of writing naturally passed over to England and Ireland. The earliest extant manuscripts written in Ireland are in half-uncials, similar to the characters met with in the manuscripts of Italy and France. The Book of Kells is written in this, and the Lindisfarne Gospels exhibit a smaller form of the same hand. This round hand was superseded in Ireland by a pointed hand which has survived in writing Irish up to the present time. In England the Roman uncials were imitated to some extent, but it was a modification of the Irish style that in Anglo-Saxon times became the national hand of England-first round, then pointed. This was superseded after the Conquest by the small or minuscule hand, which from the time of Charlemagne had become general in Western Europe, and from which the socalled black letter was developed, as used in the earliest printed books. Side by side with the book-hand there was also a succession of cursive hands in use for charters and other documents deemed less important than books.

VIIITH. CENTURY.—The alphabets here shown are collected from various sources belonging to this century.

XTH. CENTURY.—The capital letter is from a Bible once belonging to Charles the Bald of France, now in the British Museum. The alphabet is from a manuscript in the Museum.

XIITH. CENTURY.—Both initial and alphabet from a manuscript of 1190, in the British Museum.

XIIITH. CENTURY.—Reduced from a large missal executed mainly in this century, but completed early in the next. The words *Beatus vir*, &c., are the beginning of the Latin version of the first Psalm.

XIVTH. CENTURY.—From various examples of the period in the draughtsman's own sketch-books, the majority of them being copied from works in the British Museum.

XV_{TH.} CENTURY.—From reduced specimens from a fine MS. which belonged to the late Mr. Owen Jones, well-known as an authority on decorative art.

FISHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS USED IN ICHTHYOLOGY.

FISHES form the lowest of the five classes into which the great sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA is divided. They may be shortly described as vertebrate animals living in water and respiring the air therein contained by means of gills or branchiæ; having cold, red blood, and a heart consisting of one auricle and one ventricle; and having those organs which take the form of limbs in the higher vertebrata represented by fins. Their bodies are generally covered with scales overlapping each other like the slates on a roof, and their usual form (though with much diversity) is lengthened, compressed laterally, and tapering towards both extremities.

The scales of fishes assume various forms, which have been classed under the four types of cycloid, ctenoid, ganoid, and placoid. Cycloid scales are of a rounded form, and are those met with in the most familiar fishes. Ctenoid scales, like those of the perch, have spinous projections from their posterior margin. Ganoid scales are in the form of thick bony plates covered with a superficial layer of enamel. Placoid scales form detached masses of various forms often provided with spines. (See fig. 32.) In most fishes may be seen what is called the 'lateral line.' This consists of a row of scales extending along the side of the fish from head to tail, each pierced in the centre and communicating with a longitudinal canal. The purpose of this structure is not yet known for certain.

The skeleton varies greatly in character—from the lancelet that can hardly be said to possess a skeleton, to the well-developed osseous framework of the perch and many other fishes. Most fishes, however, can be classed as having either a cartilaginous or a bony skeleton. The vertebre are amphicaelous or biconcave, that is cup-shaped at either end; they vary in number from 17 to more than 200. (Figs. 28 and 29.)

The gills of fishes in their most common form consist of a great number of slender lamellæ, disposed like the teeth of a comb in parallel rows, and attached to bony arches on each side of the neck. They are richly supplied with blood-vessels, by means of which the blood that is driven to them by the heart, after circulating through the body, is purified through combination with the oxygen contained in the water, the water being constantly taken in at the mouth and made to pass over the gills. The blood after being aerated in the gills is driven again through the body without first returning to the heart.

The fins are called by different names according to their position. The pectoral fins, situated a little behind the head, correspond to the fore limbs of other vertebrata; the ventral fins, situated on the belly in front of the anal opening, correspond to the hind limbs; and there may be besides these, dorsal fins, attached to the back, and anal fins behind the anal opening. The pectoral and ventral fins when present are always each two in number; but both kinds may be absent. The tail or caudal fin is the chief organ of locomotion, and is

a broad vertical fin supported by the extremity of the vertebral column. In the most common form the tail is divided into two equal lobes, giving it a symmetrical appearance; this form is called homocercal. In many fishes, however, (as the sharks) the upper lobe of the tail is much larger than the lower, and the spinal column is prolonged into it. This form of tail is called heterocercal. (See fig. 31.)

The teeth of fishes are generally very numerous, and may be placed upon any part of the interior of the mouth, and even in the throat. (Fig. 30.) The stomach and intestines vary in form and dimensions. The stomach is usually large and welldefined. The intestine varies in length according to the food of the fish, being shortest in the carnivorous kinds. Its posterior extremity in many fishes has a peculiar spiral or screw-like structure. The liver is usually large, and the process of digestion is very rapid. The swimming bladder is a peculiar sac situated under the spine, filled with gas, and capable of being dilated or compressed, so as to enable the fish to rise or sink in the water. In some fishes it communicates by a duct with the cesophagus; in others there is no such communication; while in the flat-fishes, that live at the bottom of the sea, it is entirely wanting. Anatomically it is considered to represent a lung. (Fig. 27.)

Fishes propagate their species by eggs—though a few are ovoviviparous, i.e. retain the ova in their body till they are hatched. The ova are fertilized outside the body, and are usually in enormous numbers, as in the roe of the herring and cod. Among the elasmobranchs the number of ova is much smaller, and each ovum acquires before exclusion a horny sheath of various shape. The hatching process is generally left to take place without aid. A small number of fishes, however, construct nests.

The organs of smell consist of pits or sacs opening anteriorly, closed behind, with nervous filaments spread out on their walls. The sense of taste must be far from acute, and the same may be said of the sense of hearing. The apparatus of hearing has no external communication. The eye is generally of considerable size, and somewhat flattened externally. Special organs of touch are wanting in general, though some fishes, as the cod and mullet, have labial filaments or barbules to some extent serving this purpose. Among the most curious appliances with which fishes are provided are the electrical apparatus that appear in some species, as in the torpedo or electric ray and the electric eel, both of which possess batteries capable of giving a shock of considerable power.

Fishes may be divided into two sections—the Chondroptergations (from Gr. chondros, cartilage, and ptergation, a fin), or Cartilaginous fishes, having a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous skeleton; and the Osseous or Bony fishes, having a bony skeleton. The following is the arrangement of fishes in orders, according to the system of Cuvier.

I. CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.

- Order I.—CHONDROPTERYGII WITH FIXED BRANCHLE, i.e. with the outer as well as the inner edge of the gills attached, and opening outwardly by several apertures. This order comprises such fishes as the Lampreys, the Sharks and Rays.
- Order II.—CHONDROPTERYGII WITH BRANCHLE FREE as in ordinary fishes, and like them with a single orifice furnished with an operculum or cover. To this order belong the Sturgeons and some other fishes.

II. OSSEOUS OR BONY FISHES.

The Osseous or Bony fishes, namely those having a firm and bony skeleton, and the gills free and protected by a bony gill-cover, are divided into six orders, as follows:

- Order III. PLECTOGNATHI, fishes that have the maxillary and pre-maxillary bones (which alone form the jaw) anchylosed or soldered together (whence the name from the Gr. pleklos, interwoven, and gnathos, jaw); bodies covered with ganoid scales, plates, or spines. Examples are, the Globe-fish or Sea Hedgehog, the Sun-fish, and the Trigger-fish.
- Order IV.—LOPHOBRANCHII (Gr. lophos, a crest or plume). Fishes that have the gills in little round tufts disposed in pairs on the branchial arches: they are covered with ganoid scales. Example, the Sea-Horse or Hippocampus, and the Pipe-fish.

The rest of the bony fishes are divided into two great groups, the *Malacopterygii*, and the *Acanthopterygii*. The fishes of the first group, which is divided into three orders, have the rays supporting the fins soft or many-jointed (except sometimes the first ray of the dorsal or pectoral fins), and are generally covered with cycloid scales. The fishes of the second group, which forms a single order, have spiny rays in their fins.

- Order V.—Malacopterygii Apodes. Fishes having a lengthened form; a skin soft and thick which scarcely suffers their scales to appear; no ventral fins (whence the name apodes, footless). Examples, the Common Eel, Electric Eel, Conger Eel, &c.
- Order VI.—MALACOPTERYGII SUB-BRACHIATI—Fishes having the ventral fins placed under the pectorals, and immediately attached to the bones of the shoulder. Examples, the Cod, Ling, Haddock, &c., the Sole, Turbot, Flounder and other flat-fishes.
- Order VII.—MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES. Fishes having the ventral fins attached to the lower part of the abdomen and behind the pectorals. Examples, the greater number of our fresh-water fishes, besides many marine species; Salmon, Trout, Pike, Herring, Carp, &c.
- Order VIII.—Acanthopteryoii. Fishes that have the first portion of the dorsal fin, or the whole of the first dorsal when there are two—supported by spiny rays; sometimes instead of the first dorsal, they have nothing but a few spines; anal fin also with the first rays represented by spines, and generally one in each ventral fin: this order includes about three-fourths of all known fishes. Examples, the Perch, Wrasse, Mackerel, Mullet, Gurnard, &c.

Classifications differing in various respects from that of Cuvier are now commonly employed, though several of his divisions are still retained. The following orders (or subclasses) are usually recognized.

Order I.—Teleostei. Osseous or Bony Fishes, corresponding nearly to the Osseous fishes of Cuvier's classification.

Characters: Skeleton more or less thoroughly ossified; skull very complicated and composed of a number of distinct bones: two pairs of limbs usually present in the form of fins (the Malacopterygii having soft fin-rays, the Acanthopterygii, spinous rays); gills free, comb-like, or tufted; a bony gill-cover; usually cycloid or ctenoid scales.

Sub-order I.—Malacopteri. Fishes with a complete set of fins supported by rays, all of which are soft, with occasional and unimportant exceptions.

Fig. 1.—Common Salmon (Salmo Salar).

Fig. 2.—Flying-fish (Exocatus volitans); Atlantic Ocean. Pectoral fins of enormous size, so as to support the fish in taking long leaps out of the water.

Fig. 3.—Garfish, Sea-pike or Mackerel-guide (Belone vulgaris);
British seas.

Fig. 4.—Electric Eel (Gymnotus electricus); S. America; no ventral fins (apodous).

- Sub-order II.—Anacanthini. Fishes with fins entirely supported by soft rays; ventral fins wanting, or if present placed under the throat beneath or in advance of the pectoral fins.
- Fig. 5.—Cod (Gadus morrhua); ventral fins under pectorals; mouth with a barbule.
- Fig. 6.—Turbot (Rhombus maximus); one of the flat-fishes; body bordered by long dorsal and anal fins; bones of head twisted so as to bring both eyes on one side of body.
- Sub-order III.—Acanthopteri. Fishes having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines; scales usually ctenoid; ventral fins beneath or in front of the pectorals.
- Fig. 7.—Perch (Perca fluviatilis); Britain.
- Fig. 8.—Sapphirine gurnard (Trigla hirando); British seas. One of the Sclerogenidae or mailed-cheeks; head with plates and spines; pectoral fins large.
- Fig. 9.—Angler or Fishing-frog (Lophius piscatorius); British coasts. Pectoral fins, fleshy and supported on framework of bones; head with filaments which the animal waves as it lies in the mud, to attract the fishes on which it feeds.
- Fig. 10.—Remora (Echencis remora); Mediterranean. Head with sucking disk by which the animal can attach itself to objects.
- Fig. 11.—Sword-fish (Xiphias gladius); Mediterranean and Atlantic. Upper jaw prolonged, and forming a formidable weapon of attack.
- Fig. 12.—Sea-bat (*Platax Gaimardi*); Eastern seas. One of the Squamipennes or scale-finned fishes.
- Sub-order IV.—Plectognathi. Maxillary and premaxillary bones immovably connected; vertebral column often permanently cartilaginous; body covered with ganoid plates, scales or spines; ventral fins generally wanting.
- Fig. 13.—File-fish or Trigger-fish (Balistes conspicillum); tropical seas,
- Fig. 14.—Prickly Globe-fish or Sea-hedgehog (Diodon pilosus); tropical seas. Covered with spines, and body capable of being inflated like a ball.
- Fig. 15.—Short Sun-fish (Orthagoriscus mola); found in most sens.
- Sub-order V.—Lophobranchii. Gills in the form of little tufts upon the branchial arches; scales ganoid.
- Fig. 16.—Hippocampus or Sea-horse (Hippocampus guttu latus); Atlantic. Tail preheusile.
- Fig. 17.—Head and tail of Pipe-fish (Syngnathus viridis).

Order II.—Elasmobranchii. Cartilaginous fishes, as the sharks and rays.

Characters: Skeleton cartilaginous; no bones in the head, the skull forming a cartilaginous box; gills forming a series of pouches; two pairs of fins supported by cartilaginous finays; skin covered by placoid growths of various kinds, as tubercles, spines, &c.

- Sub-order I.—Holocephali. Jaws bony and covered with broad plates representing the teeth; only one external gill-aperture, covered with a gill cover; a powerful defensive spine on the back. The Chimera or king of the herrings is an example.
- Sub-order II.—Plagiostomi. Mouth transverse (Gr. plagios, athwart) and on the under surface of the head; branchial sacs opening by several distinct apertures. Sharks, rays, skate.
- Fig. 18.—White Shark (Carcharias vulgaris); the warmer seas.
- Fig. 19.—Large spotted Dog-fish (Scyllium catulus); British coasts.
- Fig. 19 a.—Sea-purse or Egg of Dog-fish, partially opened to show the young fish within.
- Fig. 20.—Head of Hammer-fish or Hammer-headed Shark (Zygæna malleus); tropical seas. The eyes are at the transverse extremities of the head.
- Fig. 21.—Head of Saw-fish (*Pristis antiquorum*); in most of the warmer seas. Snout prolonged into a flattened blade with tooth-like projections on either side. (See also fig. 29, which shows the skeleton of a ray.)

Order III. - GANOIDEI. Ganoid Fishes.

Characters: Body covered with ganoid plates, scales, or spines; skeleton partially ossified, the vertebral column being generally cartilaginous; skull with distinct cranial bones; usually two pairs of fins, the first rays of which are mostly in the form of spines; tail generally heterocercal.

There are few living ganoid fishes, the great majority of them being found fossil. The best known living examples are the sturgeons.

Fig. 22.—Sturgeon (Acipenser sturio); Caspian, Black Sea, and other European waters. Head and body protected by ganoid plates.

Order IV.—Marsipobranchii. Lampreys and Hag-fishes.

Characters: General form eel-like or serpentine; no paired fins to represent the limbs, only a median fin extending round the posterior extremity of the body; mouth circular and destitute of jaws proper; gills in the form of fixed pouches or sacs.

Fig. 23.—Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); British waters. Seven round holes on either side of the neck admitting water to the gills.

Fig. 24.—Head of Myxine or Glutinous Hag (Myxine glutinosa); British seas.

a α Eight barbules or cirri. b Single hooked tooth. c c Lingual teeth. d d Mucous glands. e e Six branchial cells. f Apertures leading by canals and ducts to the branchial cells on either side.

Order V .- PHARYNGOBRANCHII. The Lancelet, the only example.

Characters; No skull or distinct brain; no distinct heart; no vertebræ; no limbs; mouth a longitudinal fissure surrounded by filaments; walls of the pharynx perforated by ciliated slits which serve as branchiæ.

Fig. 25.—Lancelet or Amphioxus (Amphioxus lanceolatus);
British seas (natural size).

Order VI.—DIPNOI. Represented by only a few fishes, as the

Characters: Body somewhat eel-like in form and covered with scales, a median fin round the pointed posterior extremity; skull with distinct cranial bones; pectoral and ventral limbs both present and filiform or sometimes paddle-shaped; both gills and lungs present. These animals form a connecting link between the fishes and the amphibia.

Fig. 26.—Mud-fish or Lepidosiren (Lepidosiren annectens); West Africa.

p Pectoral fins. v Ventral fins.

Fig. 27.—Principal Organs of a fish (the Carp).

from the kidneys (the lat-Gills. ter have been removed). Heart.

3. Liver. 9. Anal opening in which the intestinal canal ter-4. and 6. Swimming-bladder. minates. Intestinal canal.

Genital opening or ovi-Ovary or roe. Point of junction of the ureters which proceed duct communicating with the ovaries. 11. Urinary opening.

Fig. 28.—Skeleton of an osseous fish (the Perch).

i Ventral fin, situated in a Intermaxillary bone. this case under the throat, b Superior maxillary bone. as in all the Sub-Brachiati.

c Inferior maxillary.
d Orbit, which is bounded
on the under side by the & Spiny rays of the anterior dorsal fin. suborbital bones. l Soft rays of the posterior dorsal fin like those of e Occipital region.

f Operculum or gill-cover.

gg' Vertebral column with
its superior and inferior m Rays of the anal fin. nn' Bony rays forming the caudal fin or tail. arches. h Pectoral fin.

Fig. 29.-Cartilaginous Skeleton of the Ray.

Cd. V. Caudal Vertebræ, P. Pelvic bone, Cr. Cranium. Ma. Jaws. Br. Branchiæ. Ph. pc. Phalanges of the Pec-V. Cervical Vertebræ. toral Fin. Ph. v. Phalanges of the Ven-

Sh. Shoulder. D. V. Dorsal and Lumbar. tral Fin. D. F. First Dorsal Fin. Vertebræ. D. F'. Second Dorsal Fin.

Fig. 30.—Teeth of Fish. Front view of the mouth of the Common Trout.

a Row of teeth fixed on the lary bones. vomer or central bone of d Row of hooked teeth on each side of the tongue (lingual roof of mouth.

bb Teeth on the right and left teeth). ee Teeth on the inferior maxilpalatine bones. cc Teeth on the superior maxillary bone.

Fig. 31.—Tails or Caudal Fins of Fishes.

aa'Two forms of homocercal and equally lobed. b Heterocercal tail (sturgeon) tail. a Tail of wrasse, rounded. unequally bilobate a' Tail of sword-fish, bifurcate lobed.

Fig. 32,—Principal forms assumed by the scales of fishes. a Ctenoid, pectinated or comb- ee' Placoid scale, upper surface

like scale. and profile. f Ganoid scale, upper surface. b Cycloid or circular scale. c Cycloid scale. f Ditto, in profile. d Placoid scale, upper surface. f Ditto, under surface.

GEOLOGY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS USED IN GEOLOGY.

STRATA left in their original position are usually horizontal (fig. 1, a). Where they have been subsequently disturbed so as to be tilted more or less out of that original position, they are said to be inclined; the angle of inclination is called the dip, and the rocks are said to dip in the direction of greatest slope or declivity. In fig. 3. the dip is shown by the faces of the rock represented as inclined towards the observer's left hand. Imaginary lines running at right angles to the line of dip are lines of strike, and are represented by the line where the surface of the water cuts the faces inclined towards the observer. The strike of a stratum is always constant for a given dip; but the outcrop or line where the rock appears at the surface, varies in form and direction with the variation in the form of the surface itself.

Strata bent upwards into an arch form what is called an anticlinal (fig. 1, b), and a bend in the opposite direction gives rise to a synclinal (fig. 1, c). Strata suddenly bent from a horizontal to a vertical position, and then back to a horizontal position again without rising to the same level as before, are called uniclinal (fig. 1, d). Sometimes the synclinals and

anticlinals have been squeezed together so as to double the rocks up quite on end; such strata are described as vertical (fig. 1, e). Where the folding has taken place in such a manner as to lay the folds more or less on their sides, the strata lying face downward are said to be inverted (fig. 1, f). Contorted strata are such as have been crumpled into an irregular series of folds, too complicated to be separately distinguished (fig 1, g).

A fault is a plane of dislocation affecting rocks in such a way that a particular bed is broken off and slipped to a lower level on the one side of the plane than its counterpart on the other. (See fig. 2.) The side of the fault occupied by the lower of the two is called the downthrow, and the opposite side is sometimes spoken of as the upthrow. A fault is generally a narrow fissure extending downwards, either singly or in conjunction with other faults, to an indefinite depth from the surface; and extending in a horizontal direction to a distance dependent upon the amount of downthrow, and upon the nature of the dip affecting the rocks on either side of the fault. The throw of a fault is the amount of dislocation between the

termination of a bed on one side of the fault, and the corresponding point on the other. This may range from a dislocation scarcely perceptible to a throw of many thousands of feet.

Faults are usually inclined from the vertical more or less; the inclination is called the hade of the fault, which is said to hade in the direction of the slope. In an ordinary fault this hade, or inclination from the perpendicular, is forward at the foot in the direction of the downthrow, and no part of a faulted stratum is brought vertically beneath its counterpart on the other side of the fault. Where the fault hades in the opposite direction it is called a reversed fault (fig. 2, a).

Two or more faults frequently throw down towards each other, and their respective hades are such as to cause the faults to meet below the surface. Such faults are termed trough faults (fig. 2, b). Where the depression of the strata represents the aggregate effect of a series of minor faults, each in succession letting the rock down in the same direction to lower levels, the term step fault is found convenient (fig. 2, c).

The faces of the rock contiguous to a fault are frequently scored and fluted, and they exhibit other signs of grinding against each other under pressure. To these markings the term slickensides is applied.

The matter detached by friction and caught in the interspaces between the faces of the rock in a fault is usually cemented by infiltered mineral matter, and then constitutes a fault-breccia or rider.

Where faults, seen in plan, are shifted out of their course along the line of a fault transverse to them in direction, this last is called a *cross vein* or *caunter*, and the faults deranged are said to be *trailed*.

The same kind of dislocation seen in vertical section is distinguished as a heave. In this last case the dislocated fault is undoubtedly older than the fault that heaves it. In the former case it is the reverse.

The contact disturbance attending a fault gives rise to bending of the strata next the fault. This bending is often spoken of as the *burr*.

The name of joints (fig. 3) is applied to the divisional planes that cut in two or more directions across the bedding planes of hard rocks, and divide what would otherwise have been continuous sheets of stone into separate blocks. Jointing differs from cleavage in affecting the rock only along certain lines, instead of developing a general tendency to split into an indefinite number of sheets as cleavage does. Joints are developed in greatest prominence in thickly-bedded stratified rocks, especially in such as are of a compact nature. In such cases they may be observed to cut down through the rock in two or more directions approximately perpendicular to the planes of bedding. The horizontal extension of joints may range to every point of the compass, but there is a marked tendency, where more than two sets occur, for one of the more prominent sets (or master joints) to be intersected by another prominent set at such angles as to enclose blocks whose outlines vary from rhombic to rectangular. (See also fig. 9.)

The bearing, or orientation, of joints varies considerably in different places, and does not appear to be persistent for any great distance in any given district; but it is not uncommon to find one set ranging in a general way in the same direction as the dip, and another set bearing at right angles to these and therefore parallel with the strike. The first are celled dip joints, and the other strike joints. In the diagram (fig. 3.) the dip joints are shown cutting down vertically through the rock in a direction away from the observer; while the strike joints intersect the dip joints at right angles, and thus unite with the bedding planes to divide the rock up into rectangular blocks.

Strata are called *conformable* (fig. 4,) when they lie with an even junction on the original upper surface of one and the same bed of the rocks next below them, and are therefore affected to an equal extent by the same dips. In normal conformability the upper strata form part of one series with the beds immediately below them. In some other cases, while

the physical relation of the higher strata to the lower are of this nature in one locality, in another the lowest bed of the higher service may extend across, or overstep, several members of the series next below. In such a case the rocks are said to be locally or accidentally conformable.

Where a stratum has been deposited in unequal thickness in an area under notice, so that at one part it is found to thin away to nothing, the upper stratum extending beyond it is said to overlap the one that thins out, and the case is described as one of overlap. (See fig. 5.) Thus in the diagram b thins away in one direction so that a comes into direct contact with c below, and is said to overlap b. Tracing the physical relations of these in an opposite direction, or from d in the direction of a in the figure b, is said to underlap a. In overlap the absence of the bed that is overlapped arises from the fact that the stratum locally absent has never been deposited at that point at all: while in overstep, which is often confounded with overlap, and denotes the relation of a higher set of strata to a lower in the case of unconformity (fig. 6), the strata locally absent have been disturbed and afterwards removed by denudation.

Where a particular stratum known to form a bed of importance in one direction gradually dies away in another, as a result of unequal deposition, the stratum is said to thin out at the point where it comes to nothing (fig. 5). Another term of the same kind, which is often restricted to the attenuation of a bed of minor importance, is wedge-bedding.

Where the basement beds of one group of strata have been deposited over the edges of more than one member of the series below, as a consequence of the lower group having been consolidated, disturbed by upheaval, and partly denuded, before the deposition of the strata that now overlie them, the two sets are said to be unconformable to each other (fig. 6), and their physical relations to each other are denoted by the term unconformability or unconformity. Unconformity may range in extent from such cases as that of the Lower Eocene strata on the Chalk in the South of England, where the discordancy can be perceived only by an instructed eye, to such unconformities as that at the base of the Carboniferous rocks in the northern parts of the kingdom, where the gentlyinclined basement beds of the higher series are supported upon the upturned edges of the rocks below, so that the Carboniferous rocks overstep a thickness of over five miles of the pre-carboniferous rocks beneath (fig. 6).

Interbedded eruptive rocks (fig. 7) are accumulations of rock matter that have been primarily derived from deepseated sources, and that have been distributed over the surface in the neighbourhood of a volcano. The matter cast out from a volcano may consist of lavas (fig 7, a) or the liquefied rock that has flowed from the crater over the surface adjoining; or of the same materials as compose the lavas hurled forth in the form of various-sized fragments, and subsequently rained through the air and distributed over the surface. Mud poured out from volcanic vents also forms part of the matter ejected. The coarser volcanic materials of a fragmental nature form volcanic breccias or agglomerates when compacted into stone (fig. 7, b); while the like accumulations of finer materials are usually distinguished as tuffs. In maritime districts any or all of these forms of eruptive matter may be deposited alternately with beds of the ordinary sedimentary type, and the tuffs may graduate insensibly into other deposits in directions away from the vents. Interbedded eruptive rocks are known to occur of all ages, from the oldest Cambrian rocks of St. David's to the strata forming at the present day.

Intrusive eruptive rocks (fig. 8) differ from interbedded or contemporaneous eruptive rocks in their mode of occurrence in relation to the strata surrounding them; as they commonly out across the bedding of the stratified rocks, and are therefore of later date than the rocks they traverse. Intrusive eruptive rocks may occur in the form of great masses that from an unknown depth below the surface have, as molten matter, eaten their way upwards through the overlying rocks and have solidified in the form of a great mass (fig. 8, a). Or

the causes that gave rise to the formation of a mass in one case, may in another have impelled the molten matter in such a direction that it has eaten its way into the rocks along a direction frequently approaching that of the bedding, and thus have given rise to intrusive sheets (fig. 8, b). In other cases the same matter has been forced upwards along vertical fissures, and has been left in the form of wall-like masses of rock or dikes (fig. 8, c).

Cleavage (fig. 9) is the tendency to split into an indefinite number of thin layers in one direction, which direction is not necessarily connected with any original structural differences of the rock.

There are two recognized forms of cleavage; the one representing the tendency inherent in certain definite chemical compounds to fracture more readily in particular directions than in others, which directions always bear some definite geometrical relation to the particular crystalline structure of the mineral; while the other is developed only as the result of certain imperfectly understood special conditions, which have affected particular portions of large mineral aggregates more or less according to their texture rather than to their chemical composition. It is now customary to restrict the term slate to rocks of this description. The rocks most commonly affected by staty cleavage are such as originally consisted of clavey or argillaceous materials of sedimentary origin; but the same structure is not uncommonly met with in the finer portions of the older volcanic tuffs. A good example of this last is afforded by the cleaved volcanic tuffs or "green slates" of the English Lake District. The discrimination between planes of cleavage and the original bedding planes of the cleaved rock is often attended with great difficulty in the field, and can generally be satisfactorily determined only by the discovery of the stripe, or alternations of texture, resulting from original differences in the character of the various layers of material composing the rock. In the figure the stripe or original bedding is shown by the undulating bands parallel to the upper and the under surfaces, the triangular face cutting obliquely downwards across the front right-hand corner of the specimen represents a plane resulting from the cleavage. The edges of other cleavage planes are shown cutting across the stripe or bedding in directions parallel to the edges of the triangular face. The remaining bounding surfaces at the front, sides, and back are joints.

Conglomerate (fig. 10, A) is the name given to rock consisting of consolidated shingle. It is formed of an accumulation of rock-fragments of sedimentary origin, many of them of large size, and most of them well-rounded in form, bound together into a mass of a more or less stony nature by some cementing material instead of remaining in its original conglomerate consists of water-worn materials of volcanic origin it is distinguished as a volcanic conglomerate, or applomerate.

If the proportion of materials of a rounded form is less than that of such as are angular the rock then becomes a breccia (fig. 10, B). Breccia thus resembles a conglomerate in consisting of a noticeable proportion of large stones compacted into a mass, but is characterized by containing more angular constituents than rounded. Where the materials consist of angular fragments of rocks derived directly from a volcanic source the resulting rock is a volcanic breccia; finer materials of the same nature constitute a tuff. Both volcanic breccias and tuffs are often termed volcanic ashes. (See also fig. 7.) Where the rounded fragments outnumber the angular these rocks graduate into their respective conglomerates.

Oblique lamination (fig. 11) is a term usually applied to the deposition of the several layers composing a bed of rock at an angle different from the general lie of the rock as a whole. Where the inclined layers are of considerable thickness the rock is said to exhibit false-bedding, or current-bedding, the last-mentioned term denoting the cause. Oblique lamination and false-bedding generally result from irregular deposition of materials drifted along the bottom by variable currents of water; but a similar structure is often developed in great perfection where sand, or other materials of that

general nature, is drifted into beds by the action of the wind.

The name of inlier (fig. 12, A, and I in fig. 13) is given to an exposure of an older stratum at the surface in such a manner that it is completely surrounded by other strata of later date, which formerly extended across it, but have since been removed by irregular denudation. Occasionally the exposure of the older stratum is due to the combined effects of faults and denudation; in that case the older stratum exposed is termed a faulted inlier.

An outlier again (fig. 12, B, and also o in fig. 13) is an outstanding relic of a stratum, formerly more extensive, which has been isolated by the removal of the strata that once connected it with the principal mass, so that it now occurs as a detached remnant surrounded by rocks of older date.

Escarpment (fig. 13, E) is a term correctly restricted to the steep outer edge presented by such strata of a series as have better withstood the action of the destroying influences that have been brought to bear against them than the strata immediately above and below. An escarpment differs from a cliff in coinciding with the outcrop of a particular bed of rock. whether this is inclined or not, whereas a cliff is formed without regard to either the nature or the lie of the rock, and its base always approximates more or less closely to horizontality. Escarpments may be regarded as ranging on the whole parallel with the strike, and their steep side as facing in the opposite direction to the dip or direction of greatest inclination of the rock. The slope formed by the exposed upper portion of an inclined stratum, extending from the escarpment in the direction of the line where the next higher stratum comes on, is called the dip slope (fig. 13, D). (See also fig. 3.)

The names boulders and boulder clay (figs. 14, 15, 16) pertain to a promiseuous assemblage of stones of all sorts and sizes jumbled together without regard to either their size or their form in a matrix of clay which usually exhibits no very obvious signs of stratification. The stones include a variable percentage that are smoothed and are characterized by the occurrence of grooves and scratches, mostly running in the direction of the length of the stone, but sometimes crossing that line at various angles. The stones vary in size, from mere grains up to blocks many feet in diameter, and they may include representatives of rocks whose birthplace is known to lie at distances ranging from a few hundred yards to as many miles from their present resting-place. The larger stones that are smoothed and furrowed in this way are called glaciated boulders (fig. 14). Such boulders are usually found to have travelled outwards in a direction away from the centres of mountain groups; but more of them have travelled in directions from the Pole towards the equator than in other directions. It is not uncommon to find instances of boulders occurring at points considerably higher than any part of the parent rock.

The rock surface underlying boulder clay is frequently characterized by similar appearances to those presented by the boulders; that is to say, it is smoothed and more or less distinctly furrowed in one or more directions. Where this surface has a convex, knoll-shaped form, it is called a rocke moutonnée (fig. 15, A). Boulders carried by ice and left stranded in conspicuous positions are often spoken of as perched blocks (fig. 15, B).

The phenomena under notice are now generally admitted to be due to glacial action of some one or other kind; but the particular mode of operation resulting in any given effect has not yet been generally agreed upon.

The columnar structure of rock is exhibited in fig. 17. This is a form of jointing affecting certain rocks that have originated in a molten condition. The rock is intersected at right angles to the surfaces of cooling by three or more sets of divisional planes, which occur at approximately equal distances apart, and cross each other at such angles as to divide the rock into a series of prisms more or less regularly hexagonal in section. Columnar structure is developed in greatest perfection in basaltic lavas; but it often occurs,

though usually in a less perfect form, in eruptive rocks of other kinds.

Rocks often present a resicular structure (fig. 18) where lava flowing out from volcanic vents contains much entangled gas or vapour, and the molten rock is blown out at numerous points, so that cavities, cells, or resicles are formed. These occur in greatest number where the pressure is at the least, which is usually near the upper surface of each flow. Vesicular structure may range in extent from a few cells occurring at remote intervals throughout rock otherwise compact in texture, to rock like pumice, which consists of a light spongy mass of cell walls, like a mass of froth changed to stone

The vesicles in a lava are usually drawn out into almond-shaped cavities by the flow of the rock prior to complete solidification. Where these almond-shaped cavities become filled with other mineral matter the separate kernels are called amygdules, and the rock itself an amygduloid. Vesicular structure is sometimes found in intrusive rocks; and is occasionally developed also in rocks of purely sedimentary origin.

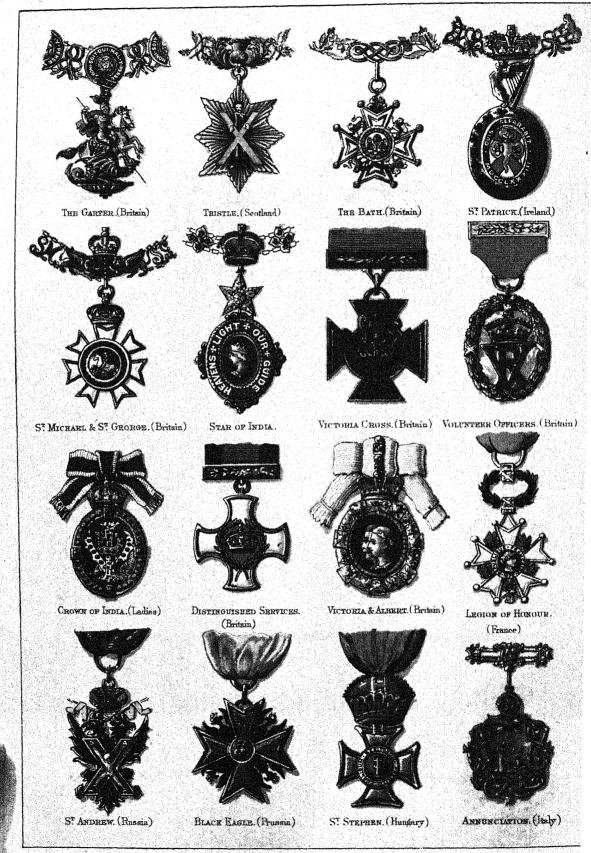
Cellular structure resembles vesicular structure in some respects, but is often due to the shrivelling up of the rock caused by a change of its dimensions in passing from one chemical state to another, as where ordinary limestone is altered into magnesian limestone or dolomite, and cells or geodes result from the general contraction of the rock. Another kind of cellular structure is due to the removal, by solution or otherwise, of part of the materials composing a fragmentary rock, such as a breccia, or a conglomerate, the spaces they occupied being left vacant.

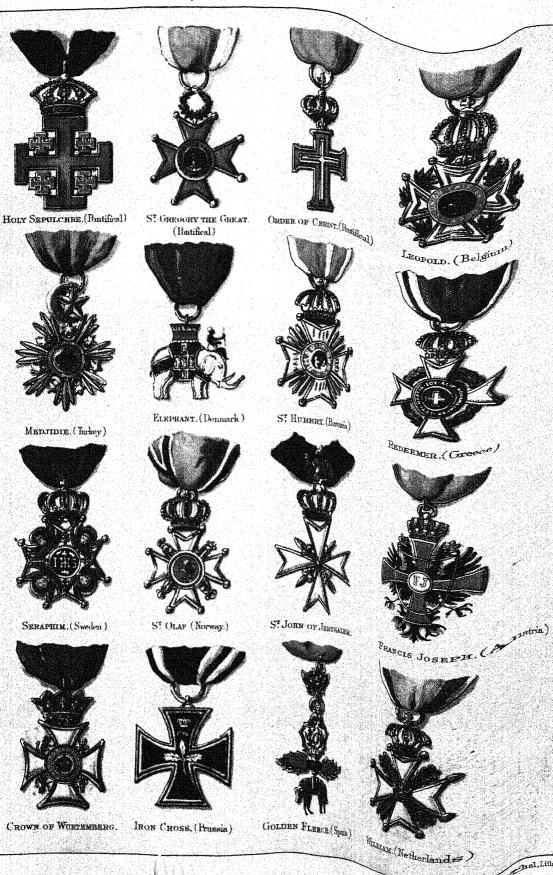
Foliation (fig. 19) is the re-arrangement of the constituents of a rock by metamorphic action in such a manner that they form parallel layers of definite mineral constitution. These layers are not necessarily connected with the original stratification of the rock, though their coincidence is common. As a rule foliation represents one of the stages of metamorphism whose extreme is occupied by granite. Amongst the rocks exhibiting foliation are mica schist and gneiss. In fig. 19, which represents a piece of gneiss, the lighter bands denote quartz and felspar, and the darker bands layers of mica.

Granite (fig. 20) is essentially a granular-crystalline eruptive rock formed and consolidated beneath the surface under conditions of great pressure. The minerals composing it consist of more or less well-defined crystals of orthoclase or potash felspar, with interspersed granules of quartz, and, in normal granites, with one or more species of mica; other species of felspar are also usually present as well. The separate constituents of granite may range from proportions only just discernable by the unaided eye, to crystals two inches or more in length. Where large crystals form a conspicuous feature in the rock it is termed a porphyritic granite. Granites occur of all ages, from the date of the oldest known rocks down to the Tertiary Period. Granites appear to represent the innermost parts of masses that were connected on the one hand with truly intrusive and volcanic rocks, and on the other with metamorphic rocks of sedimentary origin.

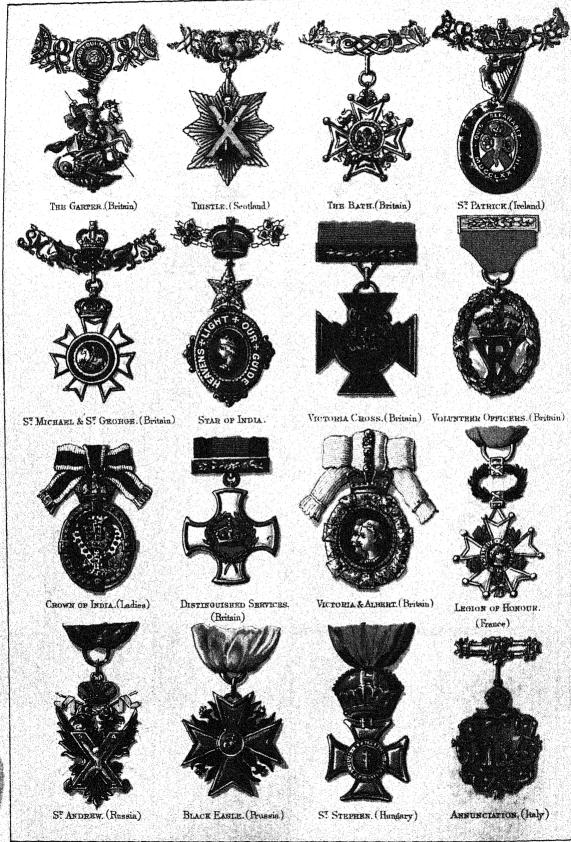
The spherulitic structure (fig. 21) is one of the principal types of minute structure rendered evident by a microscopic examination of thin slices of certain vitreous acid rocks (eruptive rocks containing more than 60 per cent of silica); notably in the glassy or vitreous lavas known as obsidian. It is occasionally developed in similarly constituted rocks of intrusive origin, or even in rocks whose present peculiarities of structure are largely due to the action of metamorphism. Under the microscope spherulitic rocks exhibit, in a base of variable mineral constitution, minute scattered granules of a more decidedly vitreous nature, which show an approximately circular outline more or less definite in proportion to the abruptness or otherwise of the transition from the spherulite into the matrix. The inner part of each spherulite usually presents a radiate structure, due to the incipient development of groups of minute crystals.

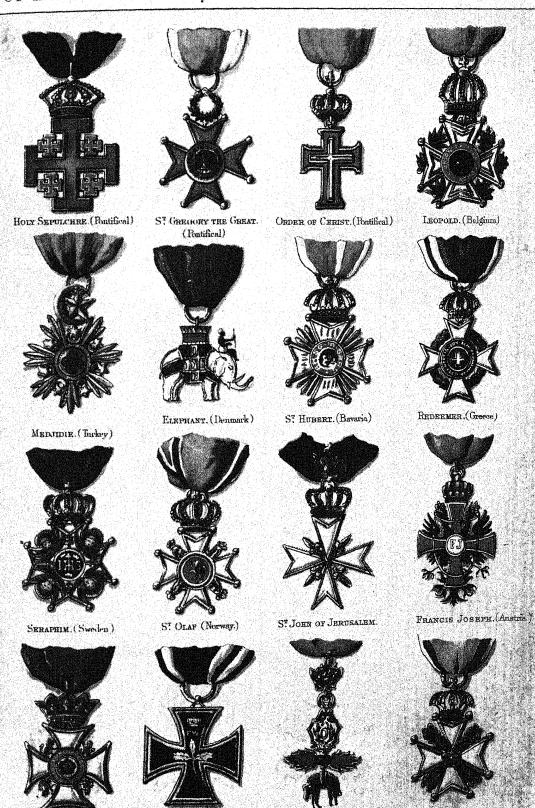
The perlitic structure (fig. 22) is due to a tendency developed in certain vitreous acidic rocks to fracture into minute concentric layers of a spheroidal form, in the interspaces between the minor shrinkage-fissures traversing the rock. On a large scale the same structure finds a parallel in the spheroidal structure developed in some basalts. Both structures are now generally regarded as being developed by the contraction of the rock consequent upon its solidification. (Rutley, Study of Rocks, p. 182.)





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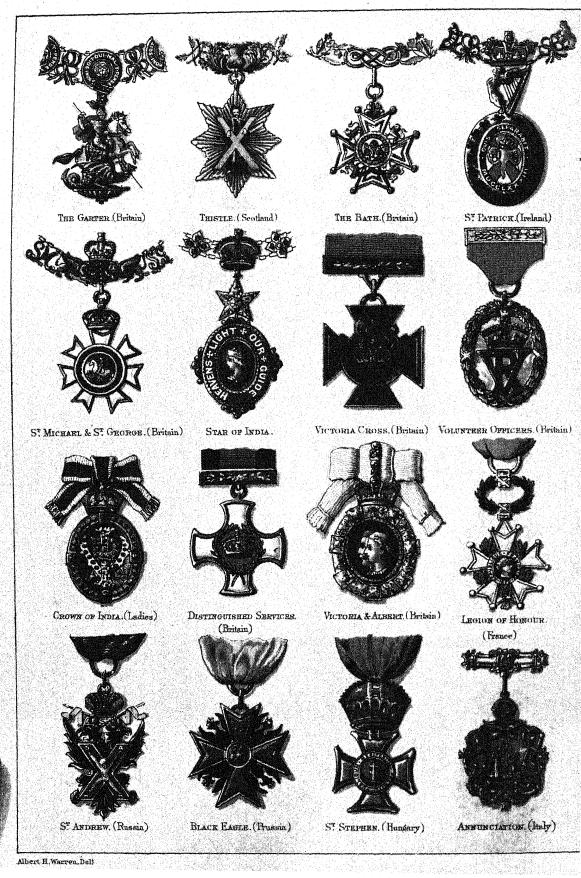


WILLIAM (Netherlands)

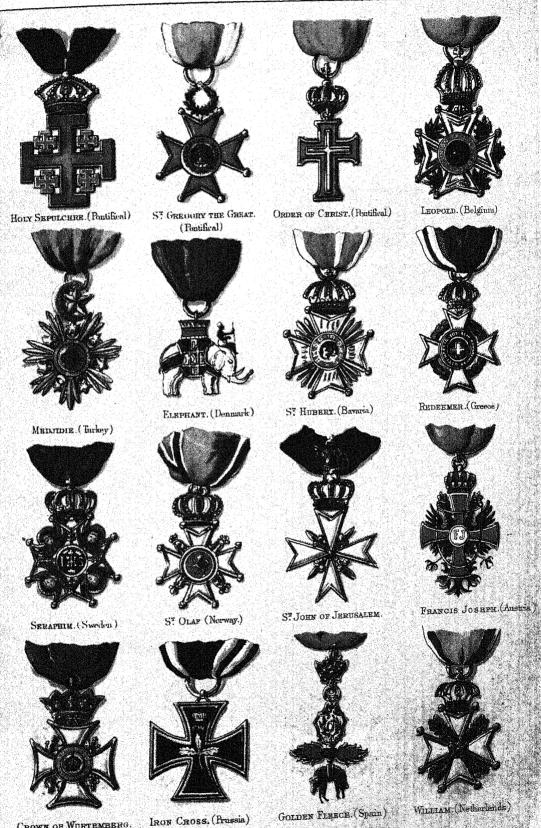
GOLDEN FLEBCH (Spain)

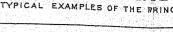
Iron Cross. (Prussia)

CROWN OF WURTEMBERG.



CROWN OF WURTEMBERG.







KALMUCK WOMAN.



CHINESE MANDARIN.





ESQUIMAUX





SAMOIED.







TURK OF HOUMELIA.

HUNGARIAN MAGYAR



JEW OF MORDOK.







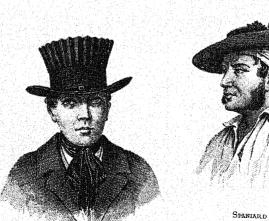
GREEK OFFICER OF NAUPLIA.

PERSIAN.

SONTHAL. ONE OF THE NATIVE RACES OF INDIA.



MAHRATTA OF THE DECCAN.



Russian.

POMERANTAN.





NUBIAN.

COPTIC MONIC.

GALLA WOMAN







Mandingo Trader.

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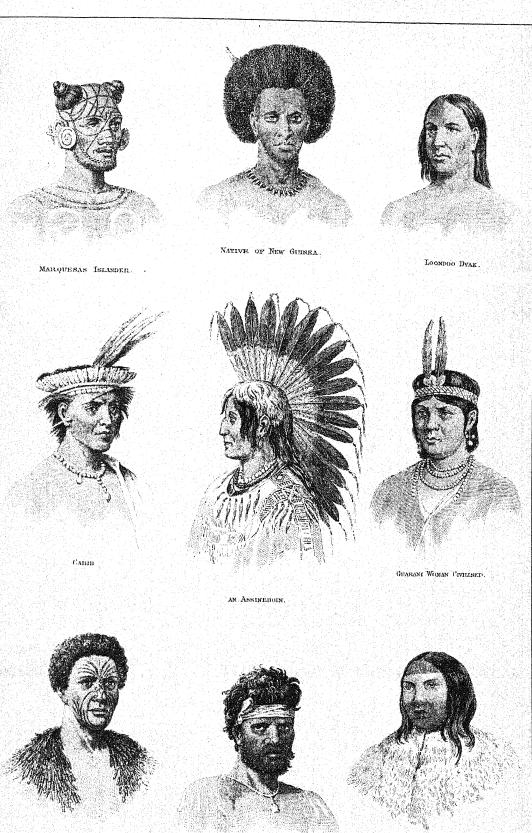




BUSHWOMAN.



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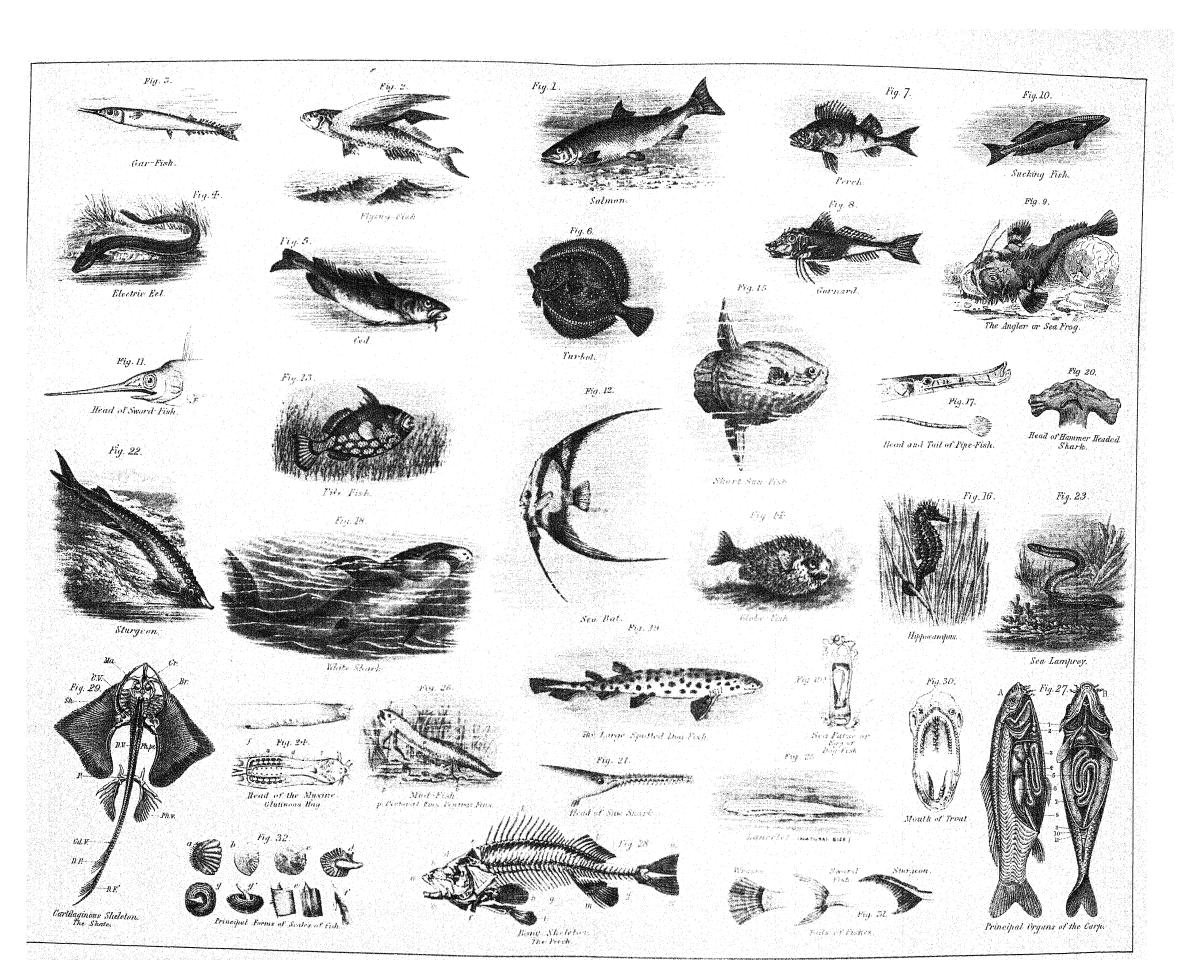
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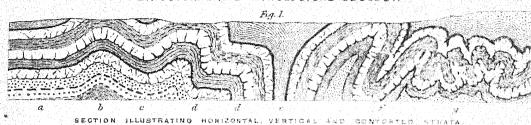


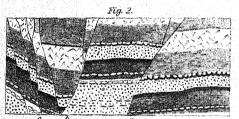
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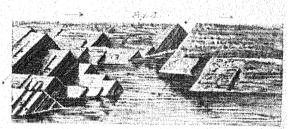


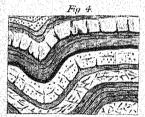
STRUCTURAL AND LITHOLOGICAL GEOLOGY.





O O A SECTION ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS FORMS OF FAULTS.

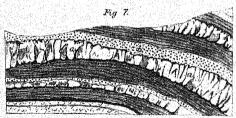




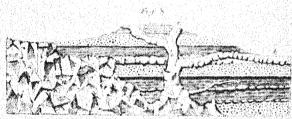
CONFORMABLE STRATA.







INTERBEDDED ERUPTIVE ROCKS.

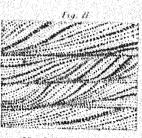


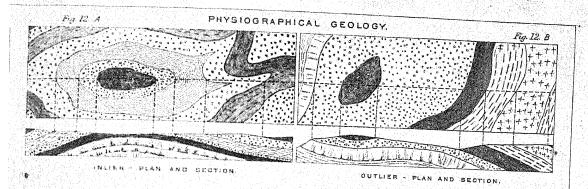
INTRUSIVE

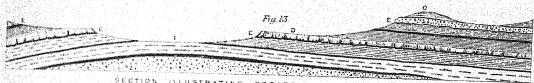


CONGLOMERATE.









SECTION ILLUSTRATING ESCARPMENT AND DIP SLOPE.



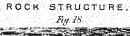
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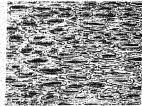


BOULDER CLAY.

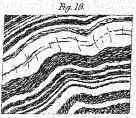


GOLUMNAN STRUCTURE.





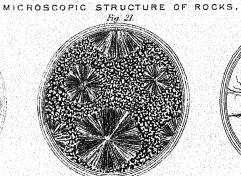
VESIGULAR STRUCTURE.



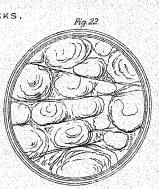
FOLIATED STRUCTURE.



SHANITE X 25



SPHERULITIC STRUCTURE X 25.



PERLITIC STAUCTURE X 25.